

Lecture 1:

to have

definite and indefinite articles

present continuous

question tags

modal verbs

word order

present simple

wh-questions

to have

- *Have you got any money on you? No, I haven't.*
- *Do you have any money on you? No I don't.*

Feel free to use any of the two alternatives, but
never any other!

Definite and Indefinite Articles

- *I've met an attractive chick. The girl was so beautiful!*
- *A: He has a new computer. B: You mean the old lemon of his?*
- *A: He has made some software by himself. B: You mean the trash no one can use?*
- *The lion is a dangerous animal. (referring to the whole species, group, etc.)*

Present Continuous

Used when:

1. speaking about an activity taking place at the moment
 - *You can't speak to him now because he is giving his lecture.*
 - *The computer is being repaired. Could you use another one?*
 - *The sound is breaking up. Is there anything wrong with your sound card?*

Present Continuous

Used when:

2. speaking about someone's plan, arrangement or intention (usually when referring to the future)
 - *I am not debugging the source code tonight.*
 - *I am leaving for London tomorrow.*
 - *Is she having her computer fixed or is she dumping it.*

Present Continuous

Used when:

3. Referring to the activities taking place repeatedly which the speaker considers annoying:

- *She is talking nonsense all the time.*
- *The monitor is flickering (all the time).*

verbs not usually occurring in continuous forms:

- *admire, adore, astonish, be, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, deserve, detest, dislike, doubt, envy, exist, fit, forget, hate, hear, imagine, impress, include, involve, keep, know, lack, last, like, love, matter, mean, owe, own, please, possess, prefer, reach, realize, remember, satisfy, seem, sound, stop, suppose, surprise, survive, suspect, understand, want, wish*

Question Tags

- *He does not like this programming language, does he?*
- *I am speaking too quickly, aren't I?*
- *I am not speaking too quickly, am I?*
- *He must be a good programmer, mustn't he?*
- *He mustn't plug the mouse in now, must he?*
- *He needn't have his card replaced, need he?*
- *The computer has got two disks, hasn't it?*
- *The computer has two disks, doesn't it?*

Modal Verbs

- can, cannot, can't (to be able to)
- may, may not, mustn't (to be allowed to)
- must, needn't (to have to)

Examples:

- *I can work in that programming language.*
- *They mustn't format the disk.*
- *She needn't have the monitor replaced. It's still all right. (she would do it in vain)*

Word Order

- Word order in an English declarative sentence is governed by SVOMPT (subject, verb, object, adverbial of manner, place and time).

Present Simple

Used when:

1. The speaker refers to an activity which takes place regularly:

- *I get up at six every morning.*
- *I work with the computer all the time.*
- *He updates his software now and then.*
- *They upload the files three times a week.*

Present Simple

Used when:

2. The speaker refers to scheduled activities in the future (usually those occurring at fixed times):

- *The performance starts at 6 p.m. (is scheduled to start)*
- *What time does the bus leave tonight? (is scheduled to leave)*

Wh-questions

Special attention should be paid to word order
- questions asking about subject vs. others.

- *Who broke the computer down?*
- *Who has changed the modem settings?*
- *Who went there with you?*
- *Why has he changed the modem settings?*
- *Who (whom) have you met there?*
- *Who (whom) did you go there with?*

Homework

Specialist Reading:

- Computer Users - Introduction
- Computers Make the World Smaller and Smarter

Angličtina pro jaz. školy I:

- p. 42 exercise 8.5
- p. 53 exercise 10.6
- p. 72 exercise 14.4.

Lecture 2:

**pronunciation – phonetic
transcription**

future tense

**another, the other, other, others,
the others**

ordinals

There is ... There are...

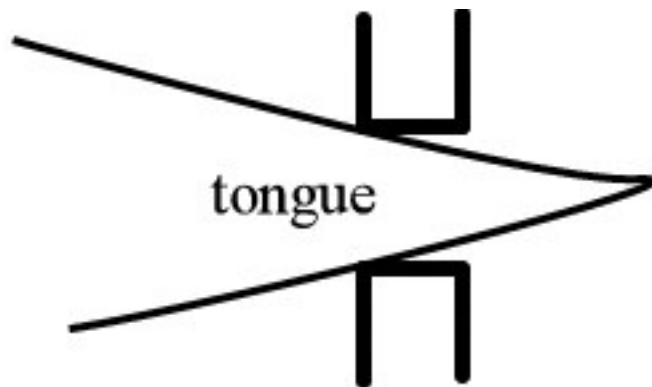
**some, any, countable vs.
uncountable**

pronunciation – phonetic symbols

- æ - *bat, hat, fat, mat, bad, hag, fag*
- ɹ - *postman, confirm, modem, bird, proliferate, data*
- θ - *three, thick, thin, thumb, thistle, through*
- ð - *the, these, those, fathom, sunbathe*
- ɪŋ - *sing, ring, bring, string, during*
- d,t – aspiration: *tree, take, true, during, double*

There is basically no Czech phone (hláska) that has its absolute counterpart (protějšek) in English!

θ and δ pronunciation



Future Tense (Simple)

Used:

1. to express a future fact or prediction:

- *The computer will always malfunction.*
- *It will be windy tomorrow.*

2. to express a sudden decision:

- *I will do it right now.*

3. to express an offer or request:

- *Shall I install the application for you?*
- *Will you tell me how to work with those variables?*

Future Tense (Simple)

Used:

4. to express an opinion about the future (following verbs such as *think*, *suppose*, *doubt* and in combination with *probably*)
 - *I think I will have my sound card replaced.*
 - *I suppose you will hate me after all these lectures.*
 - *I doubt he will ever pass the exam without studying hard.*
 - *They will probably upgrade their hardware.*

Future Tense (Simple)

Used:

5. to express strong probability:

- *The monitor's flickering. Oh, that will be the cable.*

Additional notes:

I will = I'll

I will not = I won't

Questions: inversion

another

another (ještě jeden, jiný) – used with singular countable nouns:

- *I will have another cup of coffee, please.*
- *You had better install another application processing images.*
- *I need another computer. This one is too slow for me.*

some other

some other (nějaký jiný) – used with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns (nějaké jiné):

- *I would like to use some other hardware.*
- *How about asking some other students?*

other, others

other ... (jiní ...), others (jiní) – plural use:

- *Some applications are user-friendly, other applications are not.*
- *Some applications are user-friendly, others are not.*
- *I would love to work with (some) other computers, not these.*
- *That is, (some) others would not be down all the time.*

the other, the others

the other ... (“ostatní ...” in plural, “ten druhý” in singular), the others (ostatní):

- *I prefer the other programming language.*
- *The other processor is much faster.*
- *John and the other students always leave the keyboards greasy.*
- *The computer I named Marry never freezes, unlike the others.*

Ordinals

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd (the first, second, third)
- 4th, 5th, 6th ... (the fourth, fifth, sixth ...)
- June 25, 2004

There is ... There are ...

Used:

- to express something is in a certain place
- to express something exists (existential use)

Examples:

- *There is a card in the slot.*
- *Are there any jumpers on the board.*
- *There are lots of stupid people in the world.*
- *There are sites I always love returning to.*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“some” + plural in declarative sentence =
nějaké

- *He was moving some jumpers around the board.*
- *They brought us some WR CDs.*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“some” + singular (uncountable) in
declarative sentence = nějaký, -á

- *There is some information about it in the book.*
- *Don't bring me just some diskettes! Bring me the Verbatime ones!*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“some” in question → polite offer expecting
“yes”

- *Would you like some tea?*
- *How about some cookies?*
- *Would you like some further information about it?*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“any” in positive declarative sentence =
jakýkoliv, jakákoliv, jakékoliv

- *Could you bring me any CD you can lay your hands on?*
- *Any mistake she makes is serious.*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“any” in questions = nějaký, nějaká, nějaké

- *Have you received any information from him.*
- *Have you got any questions concerning this phenomenon?*
- *Any computer at home? (colloquial)*

some, any, countable vs. uncountable

“any” in negative declarative sentences
meaning “žádný”:

- *There isn't any free space on my hard drive.*
- *They haven't given me any project to work on.*
- *They don't have any spare modem.*

Homework

Angličtina pro jazykové školy I:

- p. 94 exercise 18.3
- p. 118 exercise 21.6

Specialist Reading:

- Computer Architecture - Introduction
- Cache Memory - How a Disk Cache Works

Lecture 3:

was / were, had

past tense (simple)

passives

comparatives, superlatives

(adjectives + adverbs)

as ... as ..., so ... as

indirect questions

was / were

I → was

we → were

you → were

you → were

he, she, it → was

they → were

was x wasn't, were x weren't

- *The hard disk drive needed replacing because it was faulty.*
- *The applications were worth downloading since we found them useful.*
- *It was you that called me last night, wasn't it?*

was / were

- *I was able to install the application without his assistance.*
- *Was the program able to communicate with all the hardware flawlessly?*
- *They were allowed to enter the building without their ID cards.*
- *Students were allowed to jumper the pins.*

had

- *I had an SCSI card, but I never succeeded in getting it to run.*
- *My computer did not have enough memory resources to run smoothly.*
- *Have you ever had any operating system that was bug-free?*
- *This type of modem can no longer be had.*

had

- *The students had to make a website to pass the exam.*
- *The administrator had to change access rights of the file to prevent its misuse.*
- *He did not have to have his licence renewed. (to renew a licence)*
- *Did all the employees have to submit their CVs? (*curriculum vitae*)*

Past Tense (Simple)

Used:

1. to refer to completed actions or events which took place at a particular time or over a period of time in the past:

- *I bought my first computer when I was seventeen and then I worked with it every day.*
- *When did you last use this word processor.*
I reconfigured the system yesterday.

2. to refer to repeated actions in the past:

- *He played tennis on a regular basis five years ago.*
- *Students did not use any WIFI when I attended college.*

Past Tense (Simple)

Used:

3. when two actions happen one after another (the sequence of the actions in the sentence corresponds to the real one – typical of storytelling, etc.):

- *I came to school, turned on my computer, logged in and started the program.*

Sequence: *coming to school → turning on the computer → logging in → starting the program*

Past Tense (Simple)

Other examples:

- *I came to school, turned on my computer and found out I had left my CD behind.*

Sequence: *leaving the CD behind → coming to school → turning on the computer coming → finding out*

- *I inserted the diskette into the drive and formatted it because **my anti-virus software had detected a virus on it.***

Sequence: *detecting a virus → inserting the diskette → formatting it*

Passives

- *The modem was initialized before it dialed the number.*
- *The formatting procedure was not completed due to surface damage.*
- *Is the computer still being repaired?*
- *The CD is still being burnt.*
- *Was the CD burnt yesterday?*

Comparatives

formed by means of the *-er suffix* (in short adjectives – one or, sometimes (but not always!), two syllables) and *more* in long ones; *much, far = mnohem*

- *My processor is faster than his.*
- *The girl's legs are hairier than mine.*
- *Since my computer is more powerful than his, he envies me.*
- *I find my computer far more amusing than my girlfriend because it never talks back.*
- *AI is much more useful now than it has ever been before.*

Wrong !!: *He gave me a bigger sum of money.*

Superlatives

formed by means of the *-est suffix* (in short adjectives – one or, sometimes (but not always!), two syllables) and *most* in long ones:

- *The easiest way* of going about it is by upgrading your hardware.
- She is the girl with *the smoothest* legs I have ever met.
- His modem established the connection of *absolutely the highest* possible transfer rate.
- I find her *most fascinating* of all.

Comparatives and Superlatives

– additional notes

much, far + comparative = mnohem

absolutely, entirely, completely, utterly, downright
+ superlative = úplně nej ...

The rules concerning comparatives and superlatives of short adverbs are the same as those of long adjectives (e.g. *more nicely, most precisely*)

Long adverbs: *(in) a more beautiful way, (in) the most wonderful way*

Irregulars: *good – better – the best*
bad – worse – the worst

as ... as ...; so ... as ...

- *My boyfriend's one is as efficient as her friend's.*
- *His processor is twice as fast as mine.*
- *She is a hundred times as good at English as him (he is).*
- *Algebra is not nearly as enjoyable as biology.*
- *His operating system is not so powerful as I thought it to be.*
- Note: *so ... as ...* is only used in negative sentences!!

Indirect Questions

Word order in indirect questions is the same as in declarative sentences.

- *Who is the producer of the USB controller? He wants to know who the producer of the USB controller is.*
- *Where did the virus come from? I don't know where the virus came from.*
- *What time is it? He asked me what the time was.*
- *What's he doing now? I don't have a clue of what he is doing now.*

Deeper Than the Holler - Randy Travis

Well I've heard those city singers singin' 'bout how they can love,
.... than the oceans, than the stars above.

Well, I come from the country, and I know I seen it all.

But I heard that ocean's salty, and the stars, they sometimes fall.

And that would not do justice to the way I feel for you.

So I had to sing this song about all the things I knew.

My love is deeper than the holler.

.... than the river.

.... than the pine trees growin' tall upon the hill.

My love is than the snowflakes,

That fall in late December.

And honest as a on a springtime window

And longer than the song of a whippoorwill.

From the back roads to the Broadway shows with a million miles
between,

There's a million love songs that people love to sing.

And every one is different, and every one's the same.

And this is just another way of sayin' the same thing.

My love is deeper than the holler.

.... than the river.

.... than the pine trees growin' tall upon the hill.

My love is than the snowflakes,

That fall in late December.

And honest as a on a spring-time window

And than the song of a whippoorwill.

Homework

Angličtina pro jazykové školy I:

- *p. 131 exercise 24.3*
- *p. 144 exercise 26.5*
- *p. 157 exercise 28.11*
- *p. 170 exercise 32.3*

Specialized reading:

Computer Applications Introduction, Data Mining

Lecture 4:

definite and indefinite articles

much – many, little – few

every, each, both, all

could, should, would

some, any

negative sentences

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Indefinite article used in the sense of “nějaký” (the first occurrence of noun):

- *He has bought himself a new digital camera.*
- *There is a loose screw on the chassis.*
- *A man came up to me and asked me for a light.*
- *The controller houses a USB socket.*
- *He passed me a diskette and told me to install the program it bore.*
- *He'll be able to open the file. He has a computer.*

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite article used:

i. if a noun refers to something that is contextually defined, implied or simply given:

- *He was given a new monitor. A fortnight later he found out the monitor malfunctioned.*
- *The program you were talking about a while ago does not run under Windows.*
- *Take the bloody keyboard and leave me alone!*

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite article used:

ii. if a noun represents somebody or something of unique character:

- *The sun was shining all day long.*
- *I met the President of the Czech Republic.*
- *The Prime Minister hopes the situation gets better.*
- *The truth is he hates command-based operating systems.*

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite article used:

iii. if the speaker, using an adjective, intends to refer to a group of people sharing a certain quality denoted by the adjective :

- *The young always know best.*
- *Computers can help the disabled a lot.*
- *The chronologically disadvantaged are often senile.*
- *The blind can make use of screen readers.*

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite article used:

iv. if an expression represents a proper name containing a noun that can stand on its own:

- *He visited the Tate Gallery last week.*
- *The Prague Castle is a popular site sought after by foreigners.*
- *The Czech Republic has the population of 10 million.*
- *The United States attacked Iraq.*

v. in *the Ukraine, the Hague, the Netherlands*

Definite and Indefinite Articles

No articles used in front of:

- i. names of days and months: *June, Thursday*
- ii. names of people, cities and countries (except those containing nouns that can stand on their own): *Peter, Russia*
- iii. names of languages: *English, American, Czech*
- iv. nouns denoting meals: *lunch, breakfast, supper*
- v. names of sports: *tennis, squash, swimming*

Note: No indefinite articles used in front of uncountable nouns!!

Much – Many, Little - Few

much + uncountable noun (usually in questions and negative sentences):

- *How much money have you got on you?*
- *There isn't much data to download.*

many + countable noun (usually in questions and negative sentences):

- *How many students study conscientiously? There aren't many of them, are there?*

In positive sentences, there is a tendency towards using a lot of or lots of in front of both countable nouns and uncountable ones.

Much – Many, Little - Few

little + uncountable noun:

- *He gave me too little information for me to do anything about the situation.*
- *As a university teacher, he earns very little money.*
- *He earns less money than me.*

few + countable noun:

- *Only few programmers work like that.*
- *He brought too few girls to the party for the boys to have fun.*
- *There were fewer clusters damaged than I had expected.*

Much – Many, Little - Few

a little + uncountable noun (meaning “trochu”, “nějaký“):

- *There is a little water in the glass.*
- *Could you bring me a little sugar?*

a few + countable noun (meaning “pár“):

- *There are a few CDs lying on the table.*
- *The source code had a few bugs.*

Every, Each, Both, All

everybody, everything, everywhere, every time:

- Everybody knows such a thing.
- I was looking for my glasses everywhere.

each (often with *of*):

- Each of these cables has no shielding.
- Each of these sites has some pornographic content.
- Each of them sits in front of their computer by day and night.

Every, Each, Both, All

both, both of:

- *Both my girlfriends don't want me to find myself another one.*
- *Both the CDs are scratched.*
- *Both of these images have the same resolution.*

all, all of:

- *All programs written in C don't work properly.*
- *All of the programs written in C don't work properly.*

Could, Should, Would

- *Could you please attach the cable to the card?*
- *Could you stay away from that device? It might kill you.*
- *We shouldn't delete the files without knowing what they contain.*
- *Programmers should keep to these syntactic rules.*
- *I would buy the program if it were not so expensive.*
- *Would you be so kind as to debug the source code for me?*

Some, Any

- *Bring me any anti-virus software you can lay your hands on, please.*
- *Would you like some assistance? (polite offer)*
- *I kept the initialization file somewhere else.*
- *You can take it anywhere you want.*
- *Don't tell anyone else, please.*
- *I cannot lend you any money for I have none.*

Negative Sentences

- *He has asked no one about that yet. He has not asked anyone about that yet.*
- *He hardly ever uses that type of variable, does he?*
- *He can hardly understand what I am talking about.*
- *None of the disks is large enough to store so much data.*
- *Which of them do you prefer? None, I am afraid.*
- *No girl can ever fully satisfy my needs. That's why I have the virtual one.*

Note: Negative sentence in English always contains only one negative expression!!

Negative Sentences



A Mormon girl: “As drunk as a lord! This can hardly be my boyfriend.”

Homework

Angličtina pro jazykové školy I:

- *p. 191 exercise 35.7*
- *p. 193 exercise 36.4*
- *p.204 exercise 38.7*
- *p. 205 exercise 39.4*

Specialist Reading:

- *Data Mining*

Lecture 5:

placement of adverbs

to be able to ..., to be allowed to ...,
to have to ...

mine, yours, his, hers ...

that conjunction

using infinitive instead of a clause

direct and indirect objects – *tell* vs.
say

Placement of Adverbs

The following adverbs go in the position of not (after auxiliary and before notional verb). If not is present, then they follow it: *always, never, ever, often, usually, hardly, seldom, almost, nearly, certainly, quite, really, still*

- *She usually uses the compiler he has installed for her.*
- *My operating system never malfunctions.*
- *When he was speaking, I could hardly hear him.*
- *Have you ever considered being environmentally friendly and not buying any other hard disks?*
- *I seldom study. Do you think I will ever pass the exam?*
- *This monitor is nearly the same as hers.*

to be able to ..., to be allowed to ..., to have to ...

can → to be able to

- *Will you ever be able to get the computer to work?*
- *Being able to understand English-written manuals does not mean you know English.*
- *He has installed peer-to-peer software to be able to share his files with other users.*
- *If I had been able to come in time, I would.*
- *Using the connection of such a bandwidth, you will be able to transfer videos.*

to be able to ..., to be allowed to ..., to have to ...

may → to be allowed to

- *Will you ever be allowed to use his notebook?*
- *When in a lesson, students were not allowed to speak unless asked.*
- *If I am allowed to look inside the computer, I will.*
- *He was trying to ingratiate himself with her to be allowed to walk her home.*

to be able to ..., to be allowed to ..., to have to ...

must → to have to

- *Provided he has to submit his essay by the end of this week, he should start his research as soon as possible.*
- *To be able to use Unix, he had to learn some basic commands.*
- *If you want to interconnect so many computers, you will have to use a hub.*
- *He disliked the rule due to having to keep to it.*

mine, yours, his, hers ...

my → mine

your → yours

his → his

her → hers

its → its

our → ours

your → yours

their → theirs

- *A friend of mine (one of my friends) taught me how to use hashes.*
- *My computer is far faster than his.*
- *My RAM is somewhat larger than theirs.*
- *My Dad's computer does not have any USB port as opposed to my Mum's.*

mine, yours, his, hers ...

negative implication:

- *Do something about that dog of yours. It keeps messing up my flowerbed.*
- *I will never talk to that neighbor of hers because she despises me.*
- *Dou you think I will ever install that bloody software of hers again?*
- *How about doing something about that hair of yours. It looks appalling.*

that conjunction

that can be left out unless it represents subject:

- *I hope (that) the file transfer resumes.*
- *That's the card (that) I bought a few years ago.*
- *He presumed (that) the computer would not report buffer underrun.*
- *He told me (that) he would not like her to tamper with the device.*
- *He is the person that informed me about it.*
- *Why should I use the software that is so bulky?*
- *The modem that cannot be configured properly belongs to him.*

Using Infinitive Instead of a Clause

if subjects in Czech sentence are identical:

- *I defragmented the disk to speed up data loading.*
- *My boss gave me a bonus to make me work better.*
- *He bought himself a new VGA to be able to play 3D games.*
- *He formatted her disk not to leave any data on it.*
- *He did not dare open the attachment not to catch a virus.*
- *He covered his face not to scare the pants off her.*

Using Infinitive Instead of a Clause

if subjects in Czech sentence are not identical:

- *I defragmented the disk for the data to load faster.*
- *My boss gave me a bonus for me to work better.*
- *He formatted the disk for no data to be left on it.*
- *He did not open the attachment for the virus not to infect his computer.*
- *He covered his face for her not to faint.*

Direct and Indirect Objects – *tell vs. say*

- *He showed me a picture of his wife. (He showed a picture of his wife to me.)*
- *He lent me a CD with his music. (He lent a CD with his music to me.)*
- *My brother bought himself a CD writer. (My brother bought a CD writer for himself.)*
- *She told me a staggering story.*
- *She told me. (She told me about it.)* - Řekla mi to.*
- *She said it to me. What did she say to you? **

** no other versions admissible!!!!*

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy I:

- *p. 218 exercise 42.4*
- *p. 230 exercise 7*
- *p.238 exercise 46.3*
- *p. 239 exercise 47.2*
- *p. 249 exercise 49.6*

Specialist Reading:

- *Operating Systems - Introduction*
- *Linux*

Lecture 6:

to be going to

who, whom, whose, which, that

phrasal verbs - get

test-related information

To Be Going To

The phrase used to express:

- “near future” - Czech has its equivalent in “hodlat něco udělat” or “chystat se něco udělat”; used when something is planned before being definite

I am going to assign this value to the scalar variable.

She is not going to have her license renewed unless they tell her to do so.

Are you going to change the IRQ of the modem to reconcile it with your sound card?

To Be Going To

The phrase used to express:

- an action that is likely to happen (taking into account the conditions we are witnessing and that normally lead to the action)

The sky has got overcast. It is going to rain.

He's turned red. He is going to rage.

She is tampering with the computer. It is going to freeze.

Microsoft have raised prices. Linux is going to be praised for being free again.

To Be Going To

Notice the difference:

I am going to fix the computer. X I will fix the computer.

plan

decision

I am going to divorce him. X I will divorce him.

plan

decision, fact (high probability)

I am not going to do it.

I don't plan to

X

I will not do it.

decision, fact

To Be Going To

Notice the difference:

Are you going to do it? X Will you do it? X Will you be doing it?

Is your programmer going to use this GUI?

X

Will your programmer use this GUI?

X

Will your programmer be using this GUI?

To Be Going To

Correct: I think he will not succeed in getting the OS to run.

I suppose the modem will not work with this initialization string.

I reckon he will never get round her.

Wrong: I think he is not going to succeed in getting the OS run.

I suppose the modem is not going to work with this initialization string.

I reckon he is never going to get round her.

To Be Going To

Contraction: *gonna* + *infinitive* - highly informal style

- *I am gonna grass on you.*
- *She's not gonna discuss that with you.*

Other ways of expressing intention:

- *I was about to say it, but you beat me to that.*
- *My girlfriend was on the point of starting the virus-infected program when I entered the room.*

Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That

who, whom, whose - used in connection with people; *whose* also allows other uses; he → *who*, him → *whom*, his → *whose*

- *She is the kind of person who will never learn programming.*
- *I am not going to tell you who gave me the information.*
- *Whom did you give it to? Who did you give it to?*
- *I don't know whom it was done by. I don't know who it was done by. I don't know by whom it was done.*
- *Whose diskette is this?*
- *I don't know whose diskette it is.*

Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That

Other uses of “whose”:

- *This is the computer whose hard disk is faulty. This is the computer the hard disk of which is faulty.*
- *I am not going to buy a disk whose size is lower than 10 GB. I am not going to buy a disk the size of which is lower than 10 GB.*
- *He brought me a keyboard whose cable was frayed. He brought me a keyboard the cable of which was frayed.*

Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That

Which, who - defining and non-defining relative clauses:

My brother who (that) is 10 plays computer games by day and night.

essential, defining information

X

My brother, who is 10, plays computer games by day and night.

additional, non-defining information

Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That

The assignment statement which (that) is at the beginning of the source code is wrong.

essential, defining information

X

The assignment statement, which is at the beginning of the source code, is wrong.

additional, non-defining information

He lost the CD (which, that) I had lent him, which got me down.

- essential (Czech “které”) and additional information (Czech “což”)

Phrasal Verbs - *Get*

- *I will never get along with her. I will never get on with her. (see eye to eye with her)*
- *I cannot get along without a CD writer. (do without)*
- *I will never get over the tragedy of my Marry contracting the virus.*
- *I usually get up at 5.*
- *What are you getting at?*
- *He got on/off the bus.*
- *Get in/out of the car! I'm leaving.*
- *He wanted to marry her, but he got out of it. (backed out of it)*
- *I wonder how I can get by with the money I make.*
- *Let's get this lecture over (and done with).*

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy I:

- *p. 261 exercise 53.8*
- *p. 271 exercise 5*

Specialist Reading:

- *no reading assigned this week*

Lecture 7:

present perfect simple

present perfect continuous

myself, yourself ... themselves

Present Perfect Simple

Used to express:

i. an action that happened in the past (not specified) and whose consequences can be observed at present or affect it

A: What's wrong with that machine? B: My sister has worked with it again.

I have only slept for 4 hours.

Is your friend going with us tonight? No, he has bought a new joystick.

A: Kate, why are you so depressed tonight? B: The bloody bastard has cheated on me.

** notice: The sentences contain no specification of time!!*

Present Perfect Simple

If the sentence contains time specification, past tense is used. It is not the consequences of the past action that are stressed but the time itself!

Notice the difference:

I bought a car yesterday. X I have bought a car.

time specification X present-related

I removed the virus two days ago. X I have removed the virus.

It was two days ago that I removed the virus. X The virus is gone.

Present Perfect Simple

Notice the difference:

The modem was reconfigured a while ago.

It was a while ago that the modem was reconfigured.

X

The modem has been reconfigured.

The modem has a new configuration.

I was never happy there. X I have never been happy here.

past, not covering present

past + present

Present Perfect Simple

Used to express:

ii. an action that is somehow related to present; indicators: *just, so far, not yet, since, ever, never, recently, lately*

She has just logged on.

The spelling checker has detected 5 mistakes so far.

She has not ejected the CD yet.

My brother has not got better at programming since (last year).

Have you ever set the IRQs manually?

I have never heard anything like that before.

My system has recently / lately frozen just once.

Present Perfect Simple

When a sequence of actions that took place in the past is given (story, fairytale, etc.), simple past is used:

It was when I came to school that I met her for the first time. At that moment I realized, she was the most beautiful person at the faculty. Her long hair and slender body told me she was the one. Unable to tame my desire, I decided to chat her up.

Present Perfect Simple

Present perfect simple can be combined with the expression of time covering present:

I have given the monitor a wipe this week.

She has discussed it with her students today.

They have opened a new store this year.

Her boss has raised her salary this month.

Present Perfect Continuous

Used to express:

i. an action which started in the past, is still under way and is likely to continue in the future

I have been studying English for five years.

The scandisk utility has been running for three minutes.

I have been debugging the source code since I came home.

My teacher has been using Windows 98 since he bought himself a new computer.

Present Perfect Continuous

Used to express:

ii. an action which ceased a while ago, but the consequences are still obvious

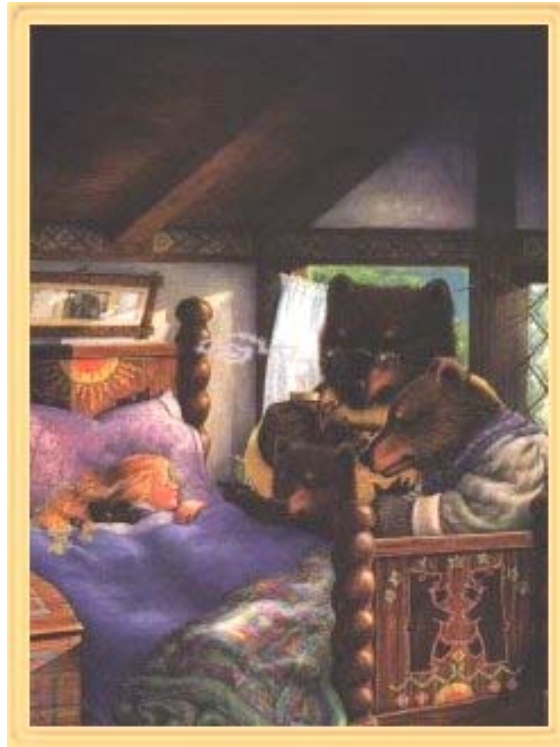


The wolf has been running.

Present Perfect Continuous

Used to express:

iii. annoyance, reproach or impatience associated with the action in question



Goldilocks and the three bears

Someone has been eating my porridge! And they've eaten it ALL UP!

Someone has been sitting in my chair!

Someone has been sleeping in my bed!

Present Perfect Continuous

Used to express:

iv. Czech “*Jak dlouho + přít. čas*“

How long have you been waiting here?

How long have you been trying to get the scanner to run?

How long has the disk been malfunctioning?

I don't have the foggiest idea of how long he has been visiting the site.

Present Perfect Continuous

BUT: (exceptions) !

- present perfect simple must be used if the sentence contains a verb not usually occurring in the continuous form (see lecture 1, page 7) as well as the verbs *to be* and *to have* in the sense of “*to possess*”; there is also tendency towards replacing present perfect continuous with its simple counterpart in negative sentences

She has known him for ages.

He has loved her all his life.

I have been here for the last ten minutes.

I have had the watch for 10 years.

I have not opened the computer case for quite a time.

Myself, Yourself ... Themselves

He himself does not know.

The text itself is rather nonsensical.

The results themselves turned out to be misleading.

emphasis

X

He went there alone.

She spent her vacation alone.

with no one around

X

They will configure the network by themselves.

I will make the program by myself.

without anyone's assistance

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 17 exercise 1.8*
- *p. 19 exercise 2.3*
- *p. 32 exercise 3.5*

Specialist Reading:

- *Graphical User Interfaces - Introduction*
- *User Interfaces*

Lecture 8:

object + infinitive

subject + infinitive

past continuous

Object + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *object + infinitive* construction:

i. verbs of sensual perception - infinitive is without “to”:

I saw him insert the infected diskette into the drive.

I heard him swear like an old sailor when he was installing the operating system.

I have never seen my Dad use any other medium than a flash disk.

I have overheard him say it.

Object + Infinitive

Compare the difference:

I saw him insert the infected diskette into the drive.

(Viděl jsem ho zastrčit tu infikovanou disketu to mechaniky.)

X

I saw him inserting the infected diskette into the drive.

(Viděl jsem ho, jak strká tu infikovanou disketu do mechaniky.)

I heard him say it.

(Slyšel jsem ho to říci.)

X

I heard him saying it.

(Slyšel jsem, jak to říká.)

Object + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *object + infinitive* construction:

ii. verbs expressing a wish, request, order, or permission: *want, wish, would like, ask, tell, order, allow, persuade (somebody to do something)*

Special case: *let, make* - no “to”

My teacher wants me to solve the mathematical problem by the end of this week.

I wished her to stay with me a little longer for me to find some more mysteries in her.

I wouldn't like my small sister to touch my CD again. It's already scratched.

She asked me to stay with her. She said she was afraid of ghosts. A nice trick.

Object + Infinitive

They allowed us to enter the computer hall despite the fact we had no cards on ourselves.

My friend's persuaded me to buy a more powerful VGA. He said it would be compatible with my motherboard.

He bit my head off without letting me say a word.

Having promised me a bonus, my boss made me work overtime.

Her baby blue eyes made me forget about my brand new ORC software.

I'll let you do whatever you wish.

Each time I meet her, she makes me regret the moment I broke up with her.

Object + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *object + infinitive* construction:

iii. verbs expressing an expectation or assumption: *expect, think, believe, consider*

She expected me to patch her program.

They think me (to be) an idiot.

I believe that (to be) important.

Most computer users consider Windows (to be) more user-friendly than Linux.

Object + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *object + infinitive* construction:

iv. *wait, arrange* - followed by “for”

She waited for me to finish my lunch.

How come she's passed away? He's arranged for her not to give the secret away.

Will you wait for me to shut down the computer or shall I do it later on?

By installing Linux, he has arranged for no one to work on his computer again.

v. Other verbs followed by object and infinitive: *advise, encourage, beg, forbid (forbade, forbidden), force, get, help, invite, prefer, recommend, remind, urge, warn (somebody to do something)*

Subject + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *subject + infinitive* construction:

i. *seem, appear*

He seems (to be) pretty scared.

They seem to have studied hard.

My uncle does not seem to be content with his hard drive.

He always appears to know whom the fault lies with. But it's never him.

He appears to have caught a cold.

Subject + Infinitive

The verbs occurring in the *subject + infinitive* construction:

ii. *say, expect, believe, think, suppose, assume* in passive

He is said to know how to configure the system.

Students are expected to study English for at least 20 minutes a day to pass the exam.

The book is believed to contain all the necessary information.

The system is thought to be unstable.

Am I supposed to do anything about it?

The problem is assumed to be more involved than it really is.

Past Continuous

Used to express:

i. that two or more actions were under way at the same time:

While I was debugging the source code, she was chatting with her friends.

My girlfriend was talking to someone on the phone and I was wondering who it was.

While he was giving a lecture, I was thinking about the problem.

We were enjoying sunshine in Europe while they were getting drenched in the U.S.

Past Continuous

Used to express:

ii. an action that was taking place at a certain moment in the past and we place emphasis on its duration

I couldn't come at three because I was begging my computer to start.

It was snowing for quite a time yesterday, wasn't it?

He was trying to get the computer to run but did not succeed.

He was installing the system the whole day yesterday.

My sister was doing her best to be allowed to borrow my electric cord, but I was as hard as nails.

Past Continuous

Used to express:

iii. an action that was under way at the moment another action (expressed by means of past simple) took place; Czech “právě”

The telephone rang while we were discussing the matter.

The computer froze when I was working with it.

While he was downloading the file, the connection dropped.

She entered the room while her boss was raising hell.

While (he was) listening to her, he noticed something remarkable about her.

Past Continuous

Used to express:

iv. indignation; in this respect past continuous represents a past alternative to present continuous

She was talking about her problems all the time, but never mine.

My damn brother was changing the settings over and over again.

The reason why I quit teaching is that my students were making the same mistakes time and time again.

The blasted scanner was failing to operate properly so I dumped it in the end.

v. modesty, politeness

I was trying to suggest we should not act like that.

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 43 exercise 5.7*
- *p. 44 exercise 6.3*
- *p. 47 exercise 7.5*

Specialist Reading:

- *Graphical User Interfaces - Introduction*
- *User Interfaces*

Lecture 9:

past perfect

tense shift

Past Perfect

Used to:

i. express an action which took place before another action in the past provided the former is mentioned after the latter:

I installed the program I had bought from Microsoft.

He brought me the scanner he had disconnected from his computer.

The compiler reported an error because he had not declared one of the variables.

I got fed up with the system since I had been configuring it for a week.

By the time he moved in there, I had been living there for five years.

Past Perfect

Used to:

ii. form tense shift (sousednost časová):

He said he had never used hashes in his programs.

They told us the experiment had never been conducted before.

She replied they had been working on the solution to the security hole problem for the last fourteen days.

My boss told me I had seriously violated the company's rules.

Past Perfect

Used to:

iii. form the 3rd conditional (nereálná podmínka v minulosti):

If I had known it, I would not have come here.

If he had not declared the variable, the compiler would have reported the error.

Had she realized how serious the problem was, she would not have dared solve it by herself.

If she had found out how much he snores, she would never have married him.

Tense Shift

Tense shift is used to convert direct speech into reported speech provided the main clause contains past tense (the main clause introducing something that was said in the past):

Tense changes:

present simple → past simple

present continuous → past continuous

past simple → past perfect simple

past continuous → past perfect continuous

present perfect simple → past perfect simple

present perfect continuous → past perfect continuous

past perfect (simple, continuous) remains

future → “would”

Tense Shift

Verbs introducing tense shift: *say, tell, ask, answer, reply, announce, report, want to know, know, learn (dovědět se), feel, think, add, admit, agree, claim, confirm, deny, doubt, find, hope, mention, promise, propose, remark, repeat, state, suppose, swear (swore, sworn), threaten, understand*

He said he knew her.

She told me he was giving a lecture at that moment.

He swore he had never used the diskette.

They added they had been debugging the source code for three days.

She claimed she had never worked with hashes.

The bears found out someone had been sleeping in their beds.

He wanted to know how she would handle the problem.

Tense Shift

Sentences that are not subject to tense shift:

i. those which specify the exact time an action happened at:

He told us he lived there in 1980.

ii. those that express, or are considered to be, general truth:

He said the Czech Republic has about ten million citizens.

They told us the square root of 4 is 2.

iii. those that contain “*must*” or “*mustn’t*” expressing permanent necessity or ban:

My doctor told me I mustn’t smoke.

She said the processor must be cooled because otherwise it overheats.

Tense Shift

Sentences that are not subject to tense shift:

iv. those containing “*could*”, “*should*”, “*would*”

He said: “You should not execute the file.”

He said I should not execute the file.

My boss told me: You should not get off with that woman. She is a vamp.

My boss told me I should not (not to) get off with that woman because she was (is) a vamp.

Tense Shift

The conversion of direct speech into indirect involves the following adverbial changes:

here → there

this → that

now → then

yesterday → the day before

last year → the year before

tomorrow → the day after, the following day

next week → the week after, the following week

He said: "I will replace this cable here with a new one tomorrow.

He said he would replace that cable there the following day.

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 60 exercise 8.6*
- *p. 75 exercise 10.6*
- *p. 76 exercise 11.1*

Specialist Reading:

- *Applications Programs - Introduction*
- *Application Service Providers*

Lecture 10:

Conditionals:

conditional conjunctions

zero conditional

first conditional

second conditional

third conditional

mixed conditional

Conditional Conjunctions

if - jestliže, kdyby (depending on the type of conditional) ...

unless - jestliže ne ...

provided/providing (that) - za předpokladu, že ...

suppose/supposing (that) - za předpokladu, předpokládejme ...

as long as - pokud ...

on condition that - pod podmínkou, že ...

in case - pro případ, že ...

Zero Conditional

Used to:

express conditions which are always true. Conditional conjunction is usually translated into Czech as “jestliže” or “když”.

conditional conjunction + present tense, present tense

or

present tense + conditional conjunction + present tense

If you overclock a processor, it produces more heat than before.

If you do not use any antivirus software, your data is not safe.

Your data is not safe unless you use some antivirus software.

If you put salt on ice, it melts.

You do not prepare pasta right if you boil it for more than 12 minutes.

First Conditional (reálná podmínka)

Used to:

express conditions usually probable and related to the future. Conditional conjunction is usually translated into Czech as “jestliže” or “když”.

future structure:

conditional conjunction + present tense, future tense

or

future tense + conditional conjunction + present tense

future:

If you come to a lesson without your homework, you will be considered absent.

First Conditional (reálná podmínka)

Provided you use a high bandwidth connection, you will be able to download large amounts of data without any problems.

As long as you want to connect to the Internet via the modem, you will have to modify its initialization string.

I will take an umbrella with me in case it rains.

past:

If he told you to perform the query, he certainly wanted you to do so.

If he managed to connect to the network, he certainly filled out the form.

They could not have debugged the program unless they had its source code.

Second Conditional (nereálná podmínka v přítomnosti)

Used to:

express conditions which are improbable (or impossible) in the present or future. Conditional conjunction is usually translated into Czech as “kdyby”.

conditional conjunction + past tense, ... would ...

OR

... would ... + conditional conjunction + past tense

If he used a different refresh rate, his monitor would not be flickering.

I would understand every word he says provided he spoke a little more slowly.

Second Conditional (nereálná podmínka v přítomnosti)

If he bought a full version of the program, he could use all its features.

If the third item of the array were a string, it would not be possible to assign it to this type of variable.

Suppose he knew how to use logical operators, would he make such a mistake?

Suppose you won a million. What would you do?

If I were you, I would check the syntax of that source code.

Third Conditional (nereálná podmínka v minulosti)

Used to:

express unreal condition in the past. Conditional conjunction is usually translated into Czech as “kdyby”.

*conditional conjunction + past perfect, ... would + past infinitive
(without to) ...*

OR

*... would + past infinitive (without to) ... + conditional
conjunction + past perfect*

If I had studied hard enough, I would have passed the exam.

They wouldn't have burnt the port if they had turned the computer off before plugging in the printer.

Third Conditional (nereálná podmínka v minulosti)

Last night, the compiler wouldn't have reported a syntax error if the programmer had terminated every line with a semicolon.

I would have used the ls -l command if I had wanted to know the contents of the directory with all file attributes.

If you had known what punishment you would get, would you have owned up to the deed?

Mixed Conditional

Used to:

express the combination of unreal conditions in the past and unreal present or future result.

conditional conjunction + past perfect, ... would ...

OR

... would ... + conditional conjunction + past perfect

If the computer had not caught the virus, my disk would not be empty now.

I would be able to share my data with the others now if I had connected my computer to the network and configured it right yesterday.

If I had not met her a while ago, I would not be so frustrated now.

Additional Notes - Special Cases:

Tense shift in conditionals:

He said he would take an umbrella in case it rained.

They replied they would not pay him unless he did his work properly.

If + would (expressing politeness):

If you would let me use your CD writer, I would really appreciate it.

It would really be helpful if you would rent some disk space for us with an ASP.

Additional Notes - Special Cases:

as if, as though, like (informal):

He looks as if (as though, like) he does not know chalk from cheese.

The keyboard looked as if (as though, like) it was about to go into pieces. (tense shift)

but

*You talk to him as if (as though, like) he were an old man.
(second conditional - he is not old)*

Your keyboard looks as if (as though, like) my brother had played with it. (my brother did not play with it)

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 95 exercise 12.4*
- *p. 99 exercise 13.8*

Specialist Reading:

- *Multimedia - Introduction*
- *Play MP3 Files*
- *The Tricks to MPEG's Success*

Lecture 11:

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

Revision: *modal verb + (present) infinitive*

He can calculate the formula, can't he?

I must play the game all the time. I am an addict.

Students should not violate copyrights by sharing MP3 files.

She needn't upgrade her machine. It is fast enough.

He has souped up his car? That can't be true. He is such a skinflint.

- all speaking about present

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

modal verb + perfect infinitive speaks about the past and expresses either an emotion connected with what is being said (reproach, indignation, surprise) and (or) certain degree of probability (certainty about the events in the past)

can't + perfect infinitive: (přece)

He can't have broken his leg. He is such a good skier.

He can't have said such a thing to you. He is such a decent person.

They can't have formatted the disk. They knew it contained some valuable data.

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

could + perfect infinitive:

He could have met the deadline. But he was lazy. (reproach)

They could have installed Windows on this machine. Who is to work with it now? (reproach)

Don't worry about him. He could have been held up by traffic. (possibility)

You could have had the source code checked before submitting it to the teacher. (reproach)

She could have meant it that way. But who knows? (probability)

Who could have done it?

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

may + perfect infinitive: (možná)

Why am I getting this blue screen all the time today? Your sister may have played with the computer last night.

He may have impressed her but he was not good enough to convince her.

What a speed now! Our company may have subscribed to some other provider.

He crashed his new Chevrolet last week. He may have fallen asleep when driving.

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

might + perfect infinitive:

You might already have put up with her being a junkie. (reproach)

The students might have studied harder. (reproach)

I don't know whether it's the right time for purchasing the software. The prices might have risen recently. (probability)

He might have burnt the ports by not having switched the computer off before plugging the printer in. (probability)

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

must + perfect infinitive - (high degree of certainty):

The system must have caught a virus. Otherwise, I have no other explanation. (quite sure)

The program must have stripped the audio file of some frequencies. How else would it have reduced its size? (quite sure)

He must have offered her a lot of benefits because I don't believe she dates him out of love. (quite sure)

They must have got connected to another backbone since their transfer rate is dramatically high now.

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

needn't + perfect infinitive (nemusel, zbytečně to dělal):

He needn't have declared those variables. Perl does not require that.

You needn't have swept the floor. It was clean enough.

My schoolmates needn't have installed Internet Explorer. Even Mozilla would have done the job.

You needn't have ripped the CD. I have already done so.

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

should (ought to) + perfect infinitive (měl, ale neudělal):

You should have informed me that the network was infested with the worm. You are fired!

You should have asked me how to do it when you did not know.

You've got eye strain now? You should have changed the refresh rate of that bloody monitor of yours.

They should have apologized. Now they have to face the music.

Every programmer ought to have been taught how to configure the system.

Modal Verbs + Perfect Infinitive

Negatives:

He couldn't have been so cruel to you. (určitě nebyl)

*The program may not have been as hard to make as she says.
(možná nebylo tak těžké ...)*

He might not have been aware of it. (možná nebyl)

*He must not have done it. - **WRONG!***

He should not have given the secret away. He shall pay for it.

If the way that this would end

If the last page first

If the strength to walk away

If how this would hurt

(Chorus:)

I anyway

..... all the same

Not a second change

Not a touch that trade

.....

.....

It's bittersweet to look back now

At memories withered on the vine

Just to hold you close to me

For a moment in time

(Repeat chorus)

(Bridge:)

And, even it coming

..... seen me running

Straight into your arms

(Repeat chorus)

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 113 exercise 15.10*

Specialist Reading:

- *Computing Support Officer - Introduction*
- *The Processor*
- *General Features of Operating Systems*

Lecture 12:

**Time Clauses and their
Conjunctions**

Saxon Genitive

**So do I., Neither do I., and their
Variations**

Time Clauses and their Conjunctions

conjunctions introducing time clauses:

when, while, before, after, as soon as (jakmile), till, until, once (jak jednou), by the time (když), whenever (kdykoliv), the moment (v tu chvíli, kdy)

the rule to remember: Time clauses (introduced with one of the conjunctions above) must never contain *future tense*. When referring to future, they have to use *present tense*.

Time Clauses and their Conjunctions

The picture will be breaking up when you start playing the file without the new codec.

After you plug a new piece of hardware in, Windows will automatically detect it and assign the right driver to it.

I will not start selling the program until I debug it.

They say they will check my hardware settings while I wait (na počkání).

You will be able to install that operating system as soon as you re-partition your drive.

You will receive the file by the time you are done with the conversion.

Whenever he asks me for it, I will not help him out.

Time Clauses and their Conjunctions

Special case: use of present perfect in time clauses introduced by *when, as soon as, after, once*, etc. to describe an action which will be completed before the action in the main clause

You will get a pretty well-paid job when you have graduated from this school.

Once I have finished reading the manual, I will try to get it to work.

I will let you go out as soon as you have done your homework.

The student will be admitted to a higher grade after he/she has passed all the necessary exams.

Saxon Genitive

Saxon Genitive used to:

i. express belonging to a person or, sometimes, animal:

This is my father's modem.

No one is allowed to touch my children's toys.

Teachers often underestimate their students' learning potential.

ii. to express place, distance, periods of time, measure, value, etc.

We set out for an hour's walk. (a one-hour walk)

I have bought a sixteen inches' monitor. (a sixteen-inch monitor)

This twenty kilometers' trip will never end. (twenty-kilometer trip)

Saxon Genitive

That's what I told you at the last week's lecture.

Hope they don't thwart the tomorrow's plan of mine.

He has only brought me a fifty centimeters' cable. (a fifty-centimeter cable)

Notice the difference:

*Sunday's newspapers (this Sunday's) X the Sunday papers
(Sunday edition - generally)*

*the Thirty Year's War (the name of the war) X a thirty-year war
(the one lasting thirty years)*

So do I., Neither do I., and their Variations

So do I. - Já také. (So + auxiliary (modal verb) + subject)

Neither do I. - Já také ne. (Neither + auxiliary (modal verb) + subject)

He dislikes the FLASH technology. So does she.

He can't work with that program. Neither can my Dad.

They have overslept today. So has my brother.

Our bandwidth does not enable us to transfer a large volume of data. Neither does theirs.

He is as thick as two short planks. So is his sister.

So do I., Neither do I., and their Variations

Remember:

She has a new car. So does he.

She has got a new car. So has he.

She mustn't increment that value. Neither must they.

They needn't have used fractions in the equation. Neither need he.

He mustn't speak during the lessons. Neither must she.

They never produce bug-free software. Neither do I.

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 125 exercise 16.3*
- *p. 126 exercise 17.3*
- *p. 128 exercise 18.5*

Specialist Reading:

- *Networks - Introduction*
- *Network Communications*

Lecture 13:

Participles

Use of Gerunds

Participles

Participles are often used to shorten sentences:

i. The simple -ing form: used to refer to simultaneous actions or parallel states:

When he was browsing the site, he received several cookies.

X

(When) Browsing the site, he received several cookies.
(the subjects are identical)

While he was tampering with the hardware, he made a real mess of it.

X

(While) Tempering with the hardware, he made a real mess of it.

Participles

Since gateways amplify the signal they receive, they ensure its appropriate strength.

X

Amplifying the received signal, gateways ensure its appropriate strength.

Since it is a terminal which comprises a monitor and keyboard only, it is considered a dumb client.

X

Being a terminal comprising a monitor and keyboard only, it is considered a dumb client.

Participles

Passive forms:

When the file was transferred in the binary mode, it was stripped of carriage returns.

X

Being transferred in the binary mode, the file was stripped of carriage returns.

When they are not asked, they should be quiet.

X

Not being asked, they should be quiet.

Participles

ii. The past participle form:

This is the matter which was discussed many times before.

X

This is the matter discussed many times before.

He received the e-mail which was addressed to everyone.

X

He received the e-mail addressed to everyone.

This is the station which is connected to the network.

X

This is the station connected to the network.

Participles

iii. Past Gerund form: (having + past participle) - used to denote chronological separation

After the data-link layer receives confirmation that the packet has arrived undamaged, it deletes the packet.

X

Having received confirmation that the packet has arrived undamaged, the data-link layer deletes it.

After the modem detected noise on the line, it terminated the connection.

X

Having detected noise on the line, the modem terminated the connection.

Participles

When she found out her boyfriend was cheating on her, she broke up with him.

X

Having found out her boyfriend was cheating on her, she broke up with him.

Since the message was not re-routed properly, it did not avoid the congestion.

X

Not having been re-routed properly, the message did not avoid the congestion.

Note: Use of participles makes speech (writing) sound (look) formal and academic!!

Use of Gerunds

Making scripts for my boss is my worst nightmare.

X

The making of scripts for my boss is my worst nightmare.
(archaic)

The most common preposition-free verbs followed by gerunds:
*admit, appreciate, avoid, celebrate, commence (začít),
consider, deny, detest (nesnášet), dislike, enjoy, fear, finish, go,
imagine, keep, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practice, resist
(odolávat), stand (vystát), suggest*

The golden rule to remember: When you can put “something” behind the verb, if you want to put another verb behind it, it should be in the gerund form.

Use of Gerunds

He admitted making a mistake.

I appreciate her debugging the source code. (I appreciate that she is debugging/she debugs the source code.)

I appreciate her having debugged the source code. (I appreciated that she has debugged the source code)

My schoolmate considered buying himself a new computer.

He does not enjoy working with that programming language.

I hate him/his smoking in this room.

Use of Gerunds

The most common verbs combined with prepositions:

agree with, apologize for, approve of (souhlasit s, schvalovat), benefit from (mít prospěch z), depend on, feel like (mít chuť), insist on (trvat na), look forward to, object to (mít námitky vůči), rely on, resort to (uchýlit se k), succeed in, think of, vote for (hlasovat pro)

I apologized for sending him a virus-infected file.

He strongly objected to using FLASH technology on that site.

I don't feel like learning to work with another OS.

They resorted to launching the applications from the command line.

Our teacher succeeded in mastering some basic Unix commands.

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 156 exercise 21.6*

Specialist Reading:

- *Network Configurations*
- *Analog and Digital Transmission*
- *C Language*

Lecture 14:

Use of Gerunds II

Concessions

have (get) something done

**Additional *If* and *When* - Related
Information**

Gerunds II

Gerund is also used after the prepositions *by, after, before, instead of, besides, without, despite, in spite of*

Important note: Gerund after these prepositions can only be used provided the subject of the Czech subordinate clause (vedlejší věta) is the same as the subject of the main clause (hlavní věta).

By typing a wrong password, he could not log in. (tím, že ...)

After installing cables in every office, they mounted sockets on the walls. (poté, co ...)

You had better consult the documentation before changing its default settings. (před tím, než ...)

Instead of trying to fix the computer by yourself, you should call in a programmer. (místo toho, aby ...)

Gerunds II

Besides pushing the variable into the array, she also changed its value. (kromě toho, že ...) Note: *besides X beside*

Do you think you could write the source code without using any while loops? (aniž bys ...)

Despite having terminated the chain, he could not get the SCSI hardware to operate. (přesto, že ...) - he terminated the chain before he could not get the hardware to operate

My colleague could not hear any sound in spite of turning his speakers up as much as he could.

but

No sound could be heard in spite of the fact my colleague turned the speakers up. (different subjects → in spite of the fact, despite the fact)

Gerunds II

We went out despite the fact it was raining. (different subjects)
= *We went out despite the rain.*

They decided to tell him in spite of the fact he was angry.
(different subjects)
= *They decided to tell him in spite of his anger.*

Concessions - Přípustkové věty

Concessions are usually introduced by *in spite of, despite, although (though), even if, even though, no matter*.

Although he updated his virus definitions, his anti-virus program could not detect the worm. (ačkoliv)

He stayed at home though he did not want to.

Even if you searched the Internet for it, you would not find it. (i kdyby ...)

X

Even if he searches the Internet for it, he will not find it. (i když ...)

- the same rules like those governing conditionals

Concessions - No matter ...

no matter who = whoever = kdokoli

no matter what = whatever = cokoli

no matter which = whichever = kterýkoli

no matter when = whenever = kdykoli

no matter where = wherever = kdekoli

*no matter how + adverb or adjective!! = however + adverb =
jakkoli*

*Whoever (no matter who) told you to uninstall the driver,
he/she (they) was (were) wrong.*

*Whichever (no matter which) man she marries, one day he will
turn into a fat friend anyway.*

*No matter which (whichever) of them says so, don't believe
them.*

Concessions - No matter ...

Whenever (no matter when) he hooks up the computers tomorrow, we will not be able to use them.

*Tell him to drop me a line wherever (no matter where) he is.
(napsat)*

However (no matter how) much the computer malfunctions, I don't want to throw her away.

No matter how (however) well-written a script is, it always takes some time to execute.

He decided to marry her however terrible her lip fissure looked.

Notice: The part of the sentence containing “no matter” or (-ever) does not contain future tense even if it refers to the future. The future tense is put into the other part (main clause).

Whatever happens, I will always stand by your side.

have (get) something done

- nechat si něco udělat;

Important note: Make sure you always keep the items making up the phrase in the same order.

I would like to have the system configured by a specialist.

Are you having the software delivered or do you plan to pick it up on your own?

Have you ever had your hard drive repartitioned?

They must have got the homework done by someone. It does not have a single mistake.

How could you have had a live wire insulated by him. Look at his fingers now.

Special case:

She had her purse stolen. - Ukradli jí peněženku.

Conjunctions *if*, *when* - additional information

The cases in which *if* and *when* are followed by a future tense since they do not function as time conjunctions:

I do not know if he will use the disk. Its capacity is too low for him. (vedlejší věta předmětná)

I wonder when he will drop by. (vedlejší věta předmětná)

They would like to know when we will start using the device in the full-duplex mode. (vedlejší věta předmětná)

I can't really tell you now if I will let her know about it. It depends on the circumstances. (vedlejší věta předmětná)

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 167 exercise 22.6*
- *p. 190 exercise 24.4*
- *p. 191 exercise 25.4*

Specialist Reading:

- *The Internet - Introduction*
- *How TCP/IP Links Dissimilar Machines*

Lecture 15:

**Infinitive Replacing a Clause -
Additional Information**

Verbs Denoting a Change of State

Exclamations

Infinitive Replacing a Clause

Revision:

She has installed a modem to be able to connect to the internet via a phone line. - same subjects

She shut down the system for it not to irritate her any more. - different subjects

Other situations in which infinitive is used instead of a clause:

ii. *ordinals* (řadové číslovky), *last, only*:

He was the first to reveal the bug in the program. (první, kdo ...)

They were the last to see the computer functional. (poslední, kdo ...)

My Dad was the only person in our family to know how to ground the device. (jediný, kdo ...)

Infinitive Replacing a Clause

ii. *enough* - dostatečně, dost (always **follows** an adjective or adverb):

The memory of the VGA is large enough to assure a proper display. (dost velká na to, aby ...) - same subjects

The memory of the VGA is large enough for you to be able to play the game. - different subjects

He knows Perl well enough to start his career as a programmer.

He has large enough a medium to store the program on it uncompressed.

There is good enough software to meet your needs available for downloading on the Internet.

Infinitive Replacing a Clause

He found the mode too clumsy to use.

The card is too big to be fitted into the slot.

He has too big a card to fit it into the slot.

His card is too big for him to fit into the slot.

I've met too pretty a girl to be able to concentrate now.

Special cases and frequent mistakes:

The processor is fast enough for me to install. (not to install it)

The guy is smart enough for me to date. (not to date him)

The cable is too short for me to use. (not to use it)

The dwarf is too short for Snowwhite to marry. (not to marry him)

His stupidity is too hard for her to put up with. (not to put up with it)

Verbs Denoting a Change of State

i. get often occurs in phrases (*get married, get angry, get ready, etc.*) - for more details see pp. 193-194 of *Angličtina pro jazykové školy II*

If you get the program ready in time, you will even be given a bonus.

Having heard about the system freezing, he got angry.

ii. become often intruduces a neutral change usually meaning „*stát se*“

He has become too dificult to socialize with.

The device has become too outdated to be used.

Verbs Denoting a Change of State

iii. grow usually refers to a slow (or gradual) change:

His hair's grown grey.

After finding out the dwarf had grown up, Snowwhite began to grow fond of him.

iv. turn usually refers to a sudden (abrupt) change:

Having found his keyboard soiled, he turned red with anger.

By turning blue, the screen predicted a sleepless night full of adventure.

Verbs Denoting a Change of State

v. *fall* usually occurs in phrases - for more details see p. 194 of *Angličtina pro jazykové školy II*

He has fallen in love with his new interface. He can't take his eyes off it.

They fall behind their schoolmates in programming.

vi. *go* often introduces a change for the worse

But for the screen filter, he would have gone blind.

Since you failed to stick the meat in the fridge, it has gone off.

Having spent a month trying to get rid of the blue screen, he went crazy.

Verbs Denoting a Change of State

vi. get to/come to are used to refer to a gradual change (development):

In the beginning I liked the blue color, but I came to hate it with each its recurrence.

Snowwhite needed to get to know the dwarf a little before marrying him. Why buy a pig in a poke?

Exclamations

What requires the use of noun which can be preceded by an adjective. If the noun is countable (singular), a is compulsory.

What a trashy jack! It doesn't fit in.

What nonsense! Never heard anything like that before.

What a terrible and time-consuming project to work on!

How requires the use of an adjective or adverb:

How nasty of you!

How sophisticated the system is!

How surprising! - ironic

Exclamations

Negative questions can also be use to exclaim:

Isn't Windows the best OS!

Isn't the transfer sluggish!

Doesn't the processor have a beautiful color!

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 193 exercise 26.4*
- *p. 195 exercise 27.3*
- *p. 206 exercise 28.4*

Specialist Reading:

- *The World Wide Web - Introduction*
- *E-mail Protocols*

Lecture 16:

Arithmetic 1

Revision

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division

to add st to st [æd]; add up two numbers

to subtract st from st [sɔb'trækt]

to multiply st by st [maltiplai]

to divide st by st [di'vaid]

6 + 3 = 9 (six plus (and) three equal(s) (is) (are) nine)

6 - 3 = 3 (six minus three equal(s) (is) (are) three) (three from six ...)

6 x 123 = 738 (6 times (multiplied by) 123 equal(s) (is) (are) 738)

738 / 123 = 6 (738 divided by 123 equal(s) (is) (are) 6)

Power, Root

$2^2 = 4$ (2 squared equals (is) (are) 4)

$2^3 = 8$ (2 cubed equals (is) (are) 8)

$2^4 = 16$ (2 to the fourth (to the power of four) equals (is) (are) 16)

$2^5 = 32$ (2 to the fifth (to the power of five) equals (is) (are) 32)

Power is a result of raising a **base** to an **exponent** [iks'pəʊnənt]:

8 is a power of 2 since $2^3 = 8 \rightarrow 2$ is a base, 3 is an exponent

$\sqrt{9} = 3$ (the square root of 9 equals (is) 3)

$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$ (the cube root of 27 equals (is) 3)

$\sqrt[4]{256} = 4$ (the fourth root of 256 equals (is) 4)

$\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$ (the fifth root of 32 equals (is) 2)

Fractions

Fraction [frækʃən] is a ratio of numbers or variables.

The following should be read as three fifths, two thirds, nine tenths respectively:

$$\frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{9}{10}$$

3 in the first fraction represents a numerator and 5 denominator

Equation [i'kweiʃən]:

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9 + 10}{15} = \frac{19}{15}$$

15 represents the common denominator of the two fractions (the least common multiple [multipl])

Fractions - Variables

$$\frac{2x + 3}{3} \quad (\text{two } x \text{ plus three over } 3)$$

Equation:

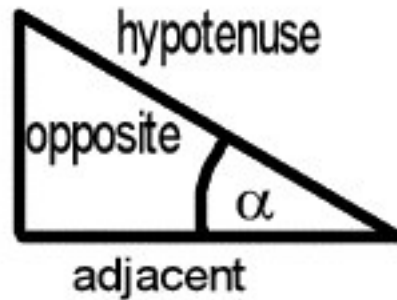
$$\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{2x}{3} = \frac{9x + 10x}{15} = \frac{19x}{15}$$

Sine, Cosine

sin, sine [sain]; $\sin \alpha$ [sain of œlfð]

cos, cosine [kðusain]

hypotenuse [hai'potðnju:z]



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

Rounding

to round a number up x to round a number down

Example:

0.16666 rounded to two decimal [desimô l] places is 0.17

2.8875 rounded to three decimal places is 2.888

Signs

- $.$ - *decimal [desim \hat{o} l] point*
- $+$ - *plus sign*
- $-$ - *minus sign*
- \times - *multiplication sign*
- $/$ - *division sign*
- $=$ - *equal sign*
- $\%$ - *percent symbol*
- $:$ - *colon*
- $;$ - *semicolon*
- $|$ - *vertical line*
- $()$ - *parentheses*
- $\{ \}$ - *braces, curly brackets*
- $[]$ - *square bracket*
- $<$ - *inequality sign (is less than)*
- $>$ - *inequality sign (is greater than)*
- $\$$ - *dollar sign*
- $\&$ - *ampersand [æmp \hat{o} sænd]*

Lecture 16:

I wish ..., If only ...

**Aspect - Perfective and
Imperfective**

I wish ..., If only ...

Remember: *I wish* and *If only* open sentences that are in Czech known as “přací věty”. The rules governing their formation are the same as those which hold for the clause following conditional conjunction in 2nd or 3rd conditionals.

Compare:

If I had a piece of cloth, I would wipe the monitor with it.

X

I wish (If only) I had a piece of cloth (to wipe the monitor with).

If you gave me a Philips screwdriver, I would loosen the screw.

X

I wish (If only) you gave me a Philips screwdriver.

I wish ..., If only ...

Compare:

They would have assembled the computer if they had not lost all the belt cables.

X

I wish (If only) they had not lost all the belt cables.

If I had increased the buffer size, the computer would not have reported buffer underruns.

X

I wish (If only) I had increased the buffer size.

I wish ..., If only ...

Other uses:

I wish, If only + would are used to express a wish for something that the speaker finds annoying to change in the future.

I hope is used to express a “neutral” wish concerning the future.

Examples:

I wish (If only) he would not play with the live wire next time.

I wish (If only) the weather would improve.

I wish (If only) the computer would stop freezing.

I wish (If only) the monitor would not flicker that much.

I hope they (will) fix the drive by 6 o'clock.

I hope she (will) marries (marry) me one day.

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

perfective aspect - dokonavý vid

imperfective aspect - nedokonavý vid

The imperfective aspect is usually expressed by means of continuous tenses - stress is laid on duration (trvání).

Examples:

He was reconfiguring the system the whole afternoon.

The programmer has been writing the manual since he finished the program.

They say it will be raining the whole day.

Remember: Some verbs cannot occur in continuous tenses or they change their meaning in these (see Lecture 1).

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

When, however, a sentence refers to a repeated action, simple tense is used.

Examples:

He reconfigured the system every other day. not *He was reconfiguring ...*

The programmer usually wrote the manual when he was free. not *The programmer was usually writing ...*

When we were in Greece, it often rained. not *it was raining*

Notice: *My monitor flickers every now and then.* X *My monitor is flickering all the time.* (expression of annoyance - see Lecture 1)

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

One-off actions are usually expressed by means of *have a + infinitive* (without “to”).

Examples:

I would like to have a shower if it's O.K. with you. (osprchovat se)

How about having a drink? (napít se)

He wanted to have a dance with me, but I turned him down.

(zatančit si)

He was fired because he would often leave his office to have a smoke. (zakouřit si)

May I have a look at it? It may only need some cleaning. (podívat se)

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

Expression of repetition in the past:

i. past simple:

He usually used a temporary file for storage of calculation results.

They regularly failed to notice his negligence.

The modems never did the handshaking right with these initialization strings.

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

Expression of repetition in the past:

ii. *would + infinitive without “to”* expressing frequent repetition

He would ask for assistance whenever he was in trouble. (žádával mě ...)

I would get a blue screen after installation of some new hardware under Windows 3.11. (setkával se)

That operating system would give me sleepless nights on weekends.

Aspect - Perfective and Imperfective

Expression of repetition in the past:

iii. *used + infinitive* expressing frequent repetition and change

He used to play computer games when he was young. He no longer does so. (hrával, ale už nehraje)

He used to chase chicks. (honil, ale už nehoní)

Windows used to be unstable, but now it is the best OS. (býval, ale už není)

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 208 exercise 29.4*
- *p. 221 exercise 30.5*

Specialist Reading:

to be specified later

Lecture 18:

... so that ...

Phrasal Verbs II

... so that ...

So that can be used two different ways - either meaning Czech *aby* (used if the subjects of the clauses are not identical) or *takže*.

When used in the sense of Czech *aby*, *can* and *may* usually (but not always) follow it provided the main clause (the first part) contains present tense, present perfect or future tense.

If, however, the main clause (the first part) contains past tense, *could* or *might* are usually used.

Examples:

I update my virus definitions regularly for my system to operate flawlessly.

X

I update my virus definitions regularly so that my system can (may) operate flawlessly.

... so that ...

They have recently installed a new spam filter for him to receive less junk mail.

X

They have recently installed a new spam filter so that he can (may) receive less junk mail.

Our network administrator will try to get that e-mail client to work for us to be able to contribute to the discussion.

X

Our network administrator will try to get that e-mail client to work so that we can contribute to the discussion.

... so that ...

He plotted the data into graphs for his students to read them easily.

X

He plotted the data into graphs so that his students could (might) read them easily.

He set his e-mail client to use IMAP4 for the others to be able to read messages from other locations.

X

He set his e-mail client to use IMAP4 so that the others could read the messages from other locations.

... so that ...

Use of *should not*:

So that is usually followed by *should not* provided the clause preceding it contains past tense and the speaker wants to express a negative in the clause following it.

Examples:

He put the knife away for the children not to cut themselves.

X

He put the knife away so that the children should not cut themselves.

The system locked the file for it not to be overwritten.

X

The system locked the file so that it should not be overwritten.

... so that ...

He replaced his heat sink for his processor not to overheat.

X

He replaced his heat sink so that his processor should not overheat.

He type-cast the variable for the assignment not to be erroneous.

X

He type-cast the variable so that the assignment should not be erroneous.

Phrasal Verbs II

to take:

Having learnt he had not received my message, I was taken aback.
(zaražen, překvapen)

Take the bloody lemon away! I can't bear the sight of it any more.
(odnést pryč)

He tried to take me in, but did not succeed. (napálit, oklamat)

Taking into account my previous experience, he decided to hire me. (vzít v úvahu)

Students are required to take their shoes off before entering the computer hall. (vyzout, odložit)

He boarded the plane shortly before it took off. (vzlétnout)

We had better take on some more people because otherwise we will not meet the deadline. (přibrat - zaměstnat)

Phrasal Verbs II

After doing the job for 10 years he wanted someone to take (it) over (from him). (převzít)

How much disk space does the program take up? (zabírat - o rozloze)

to put:

He puts aside a good deal of money every month to be able to buy a more powerful computer. (odkládat)

Could you put the book back on the shelf after you are done with it? (dát zpět, vrátit)

Could you put down everything I say, please? (napsat, zapsat)

The fact I have to know all those commands puts me off from working with that system. (odradit)

Phrasal Verbs II

I would rather you did not put on that jacket. Look how dirty it is. (obléci si)

After his computer caught fire, he did his best to put it (the fire) out. (uhasit)

Could you please put me through to Mr. Smith? (spojit s - při telefonování)

After dismantling the device, do you think they will ever be able to put it together? (složit)

When we were in England, we were searching for someone to put us up. (ubytovat, většinou dočasně)

You had better put up with the situation and make the best of it. (smířit se)

Homework:

Angličtina pro jazykové školy II:

- *p. 223 exercise 31.4*

Specialist Reading:

- *Websites - Introduction*
- *XML takes on HTML*

Lecture 19:

Studies at University – Related Terminology

Admission

to submit an application for st – podat žádost o něco

to submit an application for a place at university – podat přihlášku na univerzitu

apply to university – (při)hlásit se na univerzitu

to fill in (out) the application (form) – vyplnit přihlášku

to be admitted (to school) – být přijat (na školu)

admission procedures – přijímací řízení

accept x reject an application – přijmout x zamítnout žádost, přihlášku

entrance exam [entrəns ig'zæm] – přijímací zkouška

sit (for) an entrance exam = take an entrance exam – dělat přijímací zkoušku

Admission

Dialogue:

Frank: Hi Paul, have you applied to any university this year?

Paul: Yes, I've submitted two applications for a place at Masaryk University. I've even filled in the electronic application form available on the University's Web site.

Frank: Any entrance exams?

Paul: Yes, I've got to sit for one, but I think it'll just be a pushover. You know, I took the same one last year, so I know what to expect.

Frank: I see! How will you find out whether you've been admitted or not?

Paul: Well, they say they will notify us of the fact in writing.

Frank: What if you're not admitted?

Admission

Paul: Hmm, in that case, I've got to go on cleaning toilets.

Enrolled in a Course

to enroll in st, sign up for st – zapsat si něco, do něčeho (předmětu, semestru, atd.)

enrollment – zápis

attend (school, classes, etc.), go to (school, classes, etc.) – navštěvovat (školu, hodiny, atd.)

course [ko:s] !!! – předmět

register for a course – zaregistrovat si kurz, zaregistrovat se

opt out (of the course) – rozhodnout se nechodit do kurzu

absentee [æbsən'ti:] – absentér

to be absent from a lesson (class, seminar, lecture) – být nepřítomen na hodině (semináři, přednášce)

letter of excuse – omluvenka

Office for Studies – Studijní oddělení

Dean's Office – Děkanát

Enrolled in a Course

term [tə:m], semester [si'mestə] – semestr

Dialogue:

Mary: How many courses have you enrolled in this term?

April: Quite a lot! Eight, I guess. But I opted out of one cause the time didn't suit me.

Mary: Didn't suit you? How come?

April: I've go to attend some other classes at that time.

Mary: Is attendance at lectures compulsory [kəm'palsəri]?

April: No, it's not. But when you are absent from a seminar, you should submit a letter of excuse signed by a person of authority to your Office for Studies. You may end up not completing the course for too many unexcused absences.

Examinations

*to take an exam (examination), to sit for an exam (examination) –
dělat, skládat zkoušku*

to pass an exam – udělat, složit zkoušku

to fail an exam – propadnout u zkoušky, neudělat zkoušku

to re-sit an exam, to take a re-sit – opakovat zkoušku

re-sit – opakovaná zkouška

grade, mark – známka

to complete a course – absolvovat kurz (úspěšné hodnocení)

to repeat a course – opakovat předmět

to be expelled from university – být vyloučen z univerzity

examination date – zkouškový termín

to make a reservation for a slot on an examination date –

zarezervovat si zkušební termín

Examinations

come late for an exam – přijít pozdě na zkoušku

written exam, oral exam – písemná zkouška, ústní zkouška

to gain credits for a course – získat kredity za předmět

to recognize a course – uznat předmět

enrollment pre-requisite – předpoklad k zápisu

Examinations

Dialogue:

A: Are there any examination dates posted on the Information System for the course?

B: Yes, there are. All you have to do is just reserve a slot on one of them.

A: The VB001 exam is said to be really hard. Have you sat for it yet?

B: I have. Well, takes a lot of preparation, but it pays in the end. Those who prepare for it at the last minute usually fail it and have to repeat the course. Some are even expelled from the school because of it cause they underestimate importance of English.

A: How many re-sits can you take after failing the exam.

Examinations

B: If I were, you, I would not count the re-sits, but try to work hard. The exam is not a lottery. Besides, the examiner is uncompromising.

A: Never been a bookworm. Had better start swotting right away.

Other

Bachelor's thesis, Master's thesis, doctoral thesis – bakalářská práce, diplomová práce, dizertace
supervisor [sju:pəvaizə] – školitel
reader – oponent
defence – obhajoba
to defend a thesis – obhajovat
reader's report – posudek oponenta
tuition fee – školné
scholarship – stipendium
Courses at this faculty ... – Kurzy na této fakultě ...

Homework:

Specialist Reading:

- Communications Systems
- Broadband Communications

Lecture 20:

Arithmetic II

Politeness in Correspondence

Arithmetic II

function [fankʃən]:

example:

$f(x)$ → the function of the variable x

derivative [di'rivətiv] – *derivace* → an expression representing the rate of change of a function with respect to an independent variable

example:

$$\frac{df(x,y)}{dx}$$

-- the partial [ˈpa:ʃəl] derivative **of** $f(x,y)$ **with** respect **to** x

Arithmetic II

derive [di'raiv] – *odvodit* → obtain a function or equation from another by a sequence of logical steps (e.g. by differentiation)

integral [intəgrəl] – *integrál* → a function of which a given function is a derivative (which may express the area under the curve of a graph of the function)

example:

$$\int f(x)dx$$

-- the indefinite integral **of f with** respect **to x**

Arithmetic II

logarithm [logəridəm] – *logarithmus*

example:

$\log x$

-- *common logarithm of x*

$\log_a x$

-- *logarithm (base a) of x*

sine [sain], *cosine* [kəusain], *tangent* [tændʒənt], *cotangent* [kəu'tændʒənt]

sine – *calculated as a ratio of the side opposite a given angle to the hypotenuse*

-- *sine x , cosine x , tangent x , cotangent x*

Arithmetic II

example:

$\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\operatorname{tg} x$, $\operatorname{cotg} x$

*$|a|$ - the **absolute value** of a*

***remainder** [ri'meində] - zbytek*

***quantity** [kwontiti] – veličina*

***matrix** [meitrix], pl. **matrices** [meitrisi:z] – matice → a rectangular array of quantities or expressions in rows and columns that is treated as a single entity and manipulated according to particular rules*

*Σ – **sum** [sam] → suma*

Arithmetic II

Combinatorics [kəmbi:nə'to:riks]:

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

The binomial [bai'nəumiəl] coefficient [kəui'fiʃənt] of the natural number n and the integer k is the number of combinations that exist.

The binomial coefficient of n and k is often read as " n choose k ".

Arithmetic II

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k \cdot (k-1) \cdots 1} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad \text{if } n \geq k \geq 0$$

where n is the number of objects from which you can choose and k is the number to be chosen.

Politeness in Correspondence

Example of a poorly composed message:

Hi teacher,

I want the point for the question I wrote correctly.

Bye

Petr Balík Balíkovič

Politeness in Correspondence

Example of a correctly composed message:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am sending this message with regard to your e-mail of April 2, 2007, where you say I might be awarded one more point for a question in my test I may have answered correctly. I wonder if you would be so kind as to check the test and make sure the question has been evaluated properly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

Daniel Kultivovaný

Politeness in Correspondence

Example of a correctly composed message:

Dear Mr. Dvořák,

do you think you could check my answer sheet and possibly award me one more point for the question you mentioned at today's lecture? I am writing this e-mail since I am not completely sure of what alternatives I have selected for the question.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely (Best regards, Kind regards, Regards, All the best, Best wishes, ...)

Petra Poloformální

Politeness in Correspondence

The principal rules to remember:

- i. *Always reply to any e-mail you receive letting the sender know you have received it and you have not ignored its contents. You should do so even if it were in the form of a simple 'Allright' note.*
- ii. *Beware of the person who does not reply to your e-mail despite receiving it since there is always a problem to surface in the future!! That is, such a person is likely to turn out slapdash, boorish, conceited, complacent, or having any other negative trait that might eventually get you in trouble!!*

Homework

Specialist Reading:

- Computing Support
- Raiding Hard Drives

End of Lecture Series