



Al-Mustaqbal University

Collage of Engineering

Prosthetics and Orthotics Engineering

First Stage

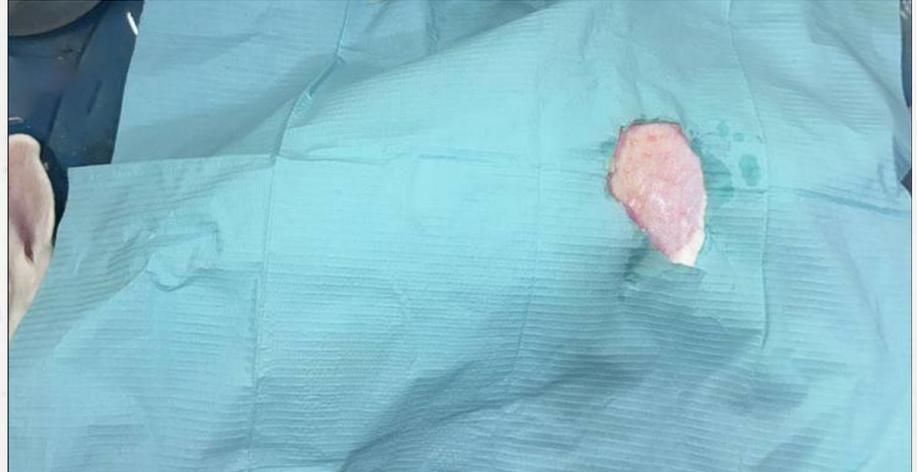
English Language I

Asst. Lec. Muntadher Saleh Mahdi

1<sup>st</sup> term – Lecture 4

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# Grammar

## Some

- Used with both countable and uncountable nouns to indicate an unspecified quantity.
- Example: I have some apples. (countable) / There is some water. (uncountable)

## Any

- Often used in negative sentences or questions with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- Example: Do you have any books? / I don't have any milk.

# Grammar

## Much

- Used with uncountable nouns to indicate a large amount (often in negative sentences or questions).
- Example: How much sugar do you need? / There isn't much time left.

## Many

- Used with countable nouns to indicate a large number (often in negative sentences or questions).
- Example: How many apples are there? / She doesn't have many friends.

# Grammar

## A lot / Lots of

- Used with both countable and uncountable nouns to indicate a large quantity (more informal).
- Example: He has a lot of books. (countable) / We drank lots of water. (uncountable)

# Grammar

## A few

- Used with countable nouns to indicate a small but sufficient number.
- Example: I have a few questions.

## A little

- Used with uncountable nouns to indicate a small but sufficient amount.
- Example: There's a little milk left.

# Grammar

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- 2 We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil.
- 3 Here are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.
- 4 I need \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 5 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ petrol in the car?

2 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ homework?
- 2 We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- 3 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in your town?
- 4 I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class.
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your house?

3 Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- 1 I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends. Two or three.
- 2 He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millionaire.
- 3 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_. Half a spoonful.'
- 4 'Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- 5 I'll be ready in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- 6 She speaks good Spanish, but only \_\_\_\_\_ Russian.

Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

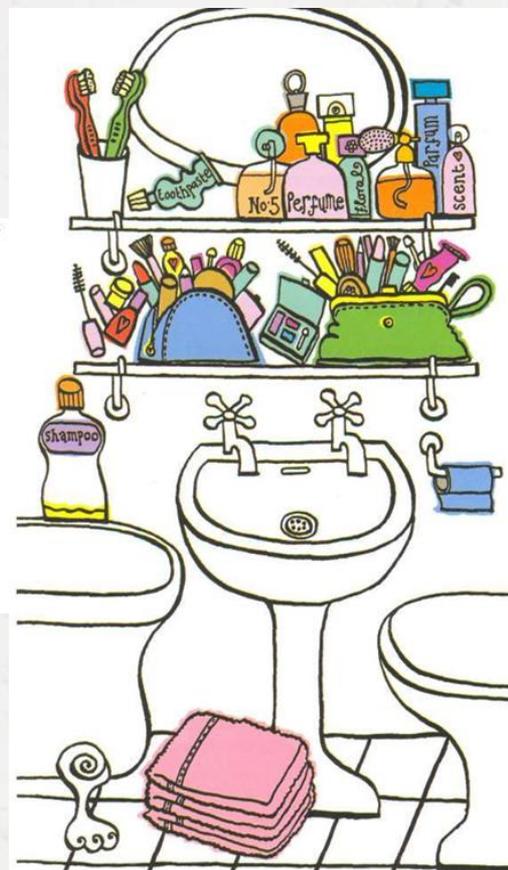
- make-up
- shampoo
- towels
- toothbrushes
- toothpaste
- toilet paper
- hairbrushes
- soap
- bottles of perfume

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



# Grammar

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 1 'Did you meet \_\_\_\_\_ nice at the party?'  
'Yes. I met \_\_\_\_\_ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye!'  
'Let me look. No, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 'Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ hot for our holidays.'  
'But we can't go \_\_\_\_\_ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_ loves me.'  
'I know \_\_\_\_\_ who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked \_\_\_\_\_, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops?'  
'No, \_\_\_\_\_. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to read, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to talk to, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. \_\_\_\_\_ loved it.

Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your town. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

## Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.

There are some good shops.

We can go on lots of walks.

## Bad things

But we haven't got any good clubs.

There aren't many . . .

There's only one . . .

There isn't anywhere that we can . . .

# Grammar

## The

Used to refer to something specific or known to the listener or reader.

Example: The book on the table is mine.

Example: She visited the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

## A/an

Used to refer to something general or not previously mentioned.

Example: I saw a dog in the park. (general, not a specific dog)

Example: She bought an orange from the market.

# Grammar

Articles are omitted in certain cases:

Plural or uncountable nouns when talking generally:

Example: Books are important for learning. (general, not specific books)

Example: Water is essential for life.

With proper nouns (e.g., names of people or places):

Example: John is going to school.

Example: I live in Canada.

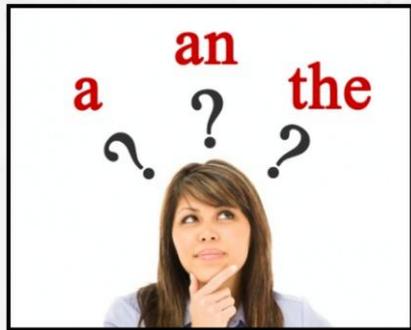
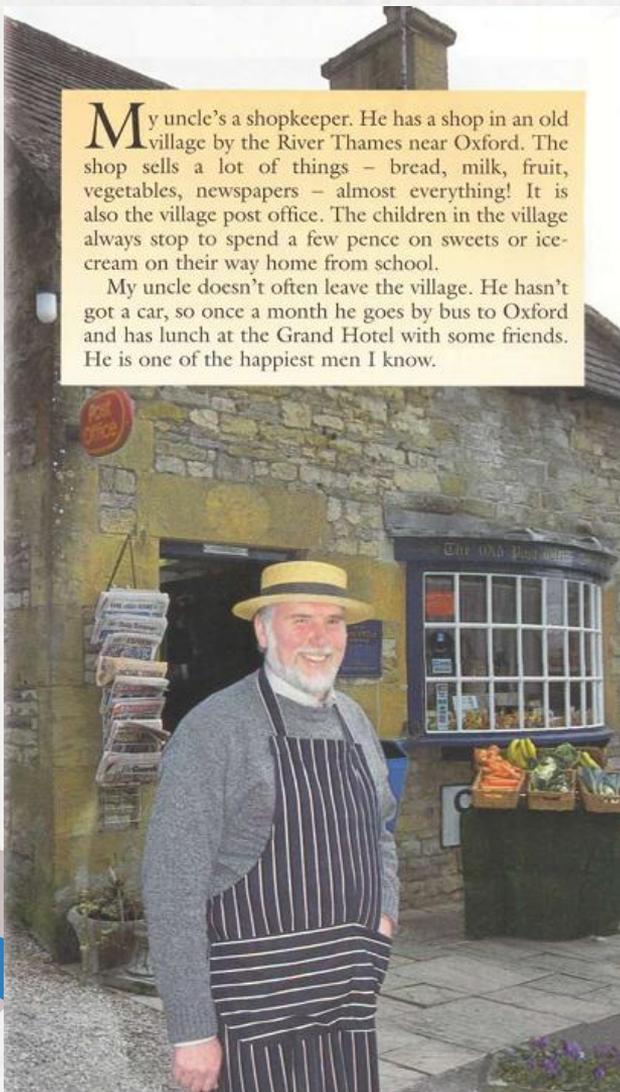
Before certain set phrases or expressions:

Example: I go to bed early.

Example: She's at work right now.

**M**y uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He is one of the happiest men I know.



## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- 1 In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
  - 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
  - 2 The love is more important than money.
  - 3 I come to the school by bus.
  - 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
  - 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
  - 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
  - 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
  - 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the,* or nothing.
  - 1 I have two children, \_\_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_\_ girl. \_\_\_\_\_ boy is twenty-two and \_\_\_\_\_ girl is nineteen.
  - 2 Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ soldier in \_\_\_\_\_ Army, and Chloë is at \_\_\_\_\_ university.
  - 3 My wife goes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_\_ train. She's \_\_\_\_\_ accountant. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ job. I stay at \_\_\_\_\_ home and look after \_\_\_\_\_ children.
  - 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely day! Why don't we go for \_\_\_\_\_ picnic in \_\_\_\_\_ park?
  - 5 'What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.'

# Reading and Speaking

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about *Café Blikle*?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

## Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

*In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ...*      *There isn't any ...*  
*There aren't any/many ...*                      *There are some ...*

H.W.

## What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars ... .  
Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three.  
Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What *don't* you like shopping for?



# The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*.'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvi ʃvʲat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite hand-made suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

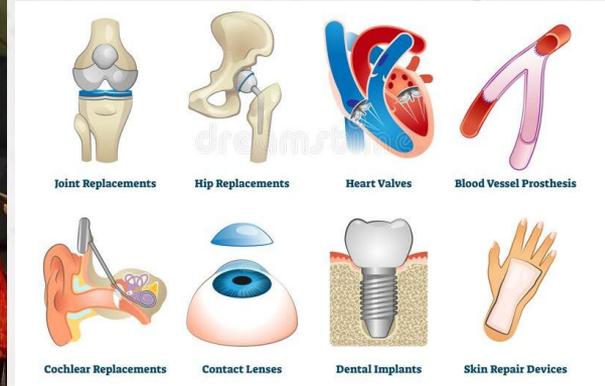
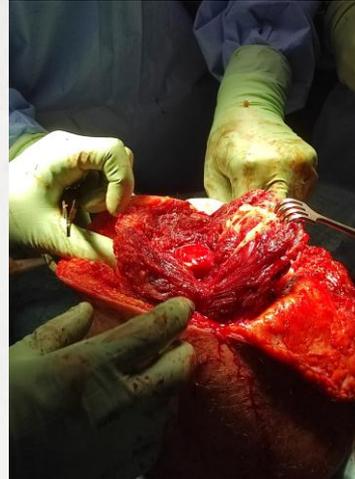
If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.



# Vocabulary

- Biomaterials
- Osseointegration
- Surgery
- Biocompatibility
- Femur
- Corrosion
- Implant



# Vocabulary

Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

*There are about five ... to the dollar.*

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol



# Writing

## Writing Activity: “A Formal Email”

Think about a situation where you need to write a formal email (e.g., requesting information, applying for a job, or scheduling a meeting). Write a short email (5-7 sentences) addressing the following points:

- What is the purpose of your email?
- How can you introduce yourself or your request politely?
- What details should you include to clarify your message?
- How will you conclude your email and ensure a polite tone?

# Writing

*Subject: Request for Meeting Schedule Adjustment*

*Dear [Recipient's Name],*

*I hope this email finds you well. My name is [Your Name], and I am reaching out regarding the meeting scheduled for next Monday. Unfortunately, I have a scheduling conflict and would like to kindly request if the meeting could be rescheduled to a later date. Please let me know your availability, and I am happy to adjust to a time that works best for you. Thank you for your understanding and consideration.*

*Best regards,*

*[Your Name]*

