

PART 1 – Fundamental Technology

Vocabulary

Term	Definition	Example
Computer	A computer is an electronic machine that processes data.	This computer is used for study.
Hardware	Hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer.	Hardware includes the keyboard and mouse.
Software	Software is a set of programs that run on a computer.	Software helps the computer work.
Device	A device is an electronic tool used for a specific purpose.	A laptop is an electronic device.
System	A system is a group of connected parts working together.	The system starts quickly.
Processor (CPU)	The CPU is the brain of the computer.	The CPU processes information.

Memory (RAM)	Memory stores data temporarily while the computer is working.	RAM stores temporary data.
Storage	Storage keeps data for a long time.	Storage saves files and programs.
Input	Input is data sent to the computer.	The keyboard is an input device.
Output	Output is information produced by the computer.	The screen shows the output.
Network	A network connects computers together.	Computers are connected in a network.
Data	Data is raw information used by computers.	Data is very important in computers.
Information	Information is processed data.	Data becomes information after processing.

QUIZ – Basic Computer Engineering Vocabulary

Q1: Choose the correct answer (Multiple Choice):

- A computer is:
 - a) A physical part of a device
 - b) An electronic machine that processes data
 - c) A device used for Recording

- Hardware refers to:
 - a) Programs on a computer
 - b) Physical parts of a computer
 - c) Processed information

The CPU is also called:

- a) The brain of the computer
- b) Data
- c) Screen

Q2: True or False

- 1- Software includes the keyboard and mouse.
- 2- RAM stores data temporarily. ()
- 3- A laptop is an electronic device. ()

Q3: Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is information produced by the computer.
 2. _____ keeps data for a long time.
 3. A keyboard is an _____ device.
-

Q4: Match the word with its meaning

Word	Meaning
1. Data	a) A group of connected computers
2. Network	b) Processed data
3. Information	c) Raw information used by computers

الوحدة 1: Hello! / Introductions — مرحباً! / التعارف

We will learn how to greet people, introduce ourselves, ask questions, and talk about where people are from.

سنتعلم كيف نحیی الآخرين، نعرّف بأنفسنا، نسأل الأسئلة، ونتحدث عن المكان الذي يأتي منه الناس.

التحيات والتعارف – Greetings and Introductions

We use greetings to say hello to people.

نستخدم التحيات لقول مرحباً للآخرين.

أمثلة – Examples:

→ Hello – مرحباً

→ Hi – أهلاً

→ Good morning – صباح الخير

→ Good afternoon – (مساء الخير) بعد الظهر

→ Good evening – مساء الخير

And when we finish talking, we use farewells:

وعندما ننتهي من الكلام نستخدم عبارات الوداع:

→ Goodbye – مع السلامة

→ See you later – أراك لاحقاً

→ Take care – دیر بالك / اعتنِ بنفسك

→ See you tomorrow – أراك غداً

Important Note – ملاحظة مهمة

In English, we often use short forms (contractions).

في الإنجليزية، تستخدم الاختصارات كثيراً في الكلام والكتابة غير الرسمية

Short Forms (Contractions):

- I'm = I am
- It's = It is
- He's = He is
- She's = She is
- Name's = Name is
- What's = What is

Introducing Others – التعريف بالآخرين

Using the phrase "This is ..."

نستخدم عبارة "This is ..." للتعريف بشخص

Examples – أمثلة:

→ This is Ali. – هذا علي.

→ This is Nadaa. – هذه ندى.

→ This is my friend, Ahmed. – هذا صديقي أحمد.

Responding – الرد عند التعريف –

→ Nice to meet you. – تشرفت بلقائك.

→ Nice to meet you too. – وأنا أيضاً تشرفت بلقائك.

Grammar: Verb “To Be” – (القواعد: فعل (يكون –

We use am – is – are to describe people and things.

نستخدم (am – is – are) لوصف الناس والأشياء

Pronoun	Form
---------	------

I	am
---	----

You / We / They	are
--------------------	-----

He / She / It	is
---------------	----

Examples – أمثلة:

→ He is an engineer. – هو مهندس.

→ We are students. – نحن طلاب.

→ You are from Iraq. – أنت من العراق.

Daily speaking – في الكلام اليومي استخدم الاختصارات –

→ I'm – أنا

→ He's – هو

→ It's – إنه / إنها

السؤال عن الشعور – Asking About Feelings

To ask someone how they feel, we say:

لنسال شخصاً عن شعوره نقول:

→ How are you? – كيف حالك؟

Common answers – إجابات شائعة –

→ I'm fine, thank you. – بخير شكراً

→ I'm OK. – أنا بخير

→ Not bad. – ليس سيئاً

→ I'm tired. – أنا متعب

→ I'm happy. – أنا سعيد

Greetings & Farewells

Greetings – تحيات

Farewells – وداع

Good morning – صباح الخير

Goodbye – مع السلامة

Good afternoon – مساء الخير

See you later – أراك لاحقاً

Good evening – مساء الخير

Take care – اعتنِ بنفسك

Hi / Hello – أهلاً

Bye – وداعاً

How are you? – كيف حالك؟

See you tomorrow – أراك غداً

صيغة الجمع *Plural Forms*

1. Regular Nouns – الجمع العادي المنتظم

- We add –s to make words plural.

نضيف –s لتتحول الكلمة للجمع:

→ book → books – كتاب / كتب

→ student → students – طالب / طلاب

→ camera → cameras

→ photograph → photographs

- Words ending in –s, –sh, –ch, –x → add –es

الكلمات التي تنتهي (s – sh – ch – x) نضيف لها –es

Examples – أمثلة:

→ bus → buses – باص / باصات

→ class → classes

→ dish → dishes

→ watch → watches

→ box → boxes

- Words ending in -y – الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ y

1- بعد حرف ساكن → تتحول y إلى ies

→ city → cities – مدينة / مدن

→ baby → babies – طفل / أطفال

2- بعد حرف علة a e i o u فقط نضيف s

→ boy → boys – ولد / أولاد

→ day → days – يوم / أيام

2- Irregular Plurals جمع غير منتظم

Singular – مفرد	Plural – جمع
man – رجل	men
woman – امرأة	women
child – طفل	children
tooth – سن	teeth

foot – قدم

feet

person – شخص

people

Pronunciation : الأصوات

Sound

Examples – أمثلة

/s/

books – photographs – students

/z/

bags – phones – hamburgers – cars –
computers – cameras

/ɪz/

sandwiches – houses – buses

Unit Two: Your World

الوحدة الثانية / عالمك

Country – بلد	مدينة
Australia – أستراليا	Sydney – سيدني
Egypt – مصر	Cairo – القاهرة
China – الصين	Beijing – بكين
Japan – اليابان	Tokyo – طوكيو
Brazil – البرازيل	São Paulo – ساو باولو
England – إنجلترا	London – لندن
France – فرنسا	–
Russia – روسيا	Moscow – موسكو
Spain – إسبانيا	Barcelona – برشلونة
The United States – الولايات المتحدة	Los Angeles – لوس أنجلوس

Hungary – هـنغاريا

Budapest – بودابست

Rule to Remember – قاعدة بسيطة

His = للولد / الرجل

Her = للبننت / المرأة

تستخدمهما للسؤال عن شيء يخص الشخص (الاسم، العمر، البلد ...)

Examples – أمثلة:

→ What's his name? – ما اسمه؟

→ Where's he from? – من أين هو؟

→ What's her name? – ما اسمها؟

→ Where's she from? – من أين هي؟

Reading & Speaking – قراءة وتحدث

Where are they from?

This is a photograph of Claude and Holly Duval from Montreal in Canada. They are on holiday in New York City. Holly is from Canada, and Claude is from France. They are married. Holly is a teacher. Her school is in the centre of Montreal. Claude is a doctor. His hospital is in the centre of Montreal too.

هذه صورة لكلود وهولي دوفال من مونتريال في كندا. هما في عطلة في نيويورك. هولي من كندا، وكلود من فرنسا. هما متزوجان. هولي معلمة. مدرستها في وسط مونتريال. كلود طبيب. مستشفى في وسط مونتريال أيضاً.

Vocabulary – المفردات

country – بلد

city – مدينة

centre – مركز / وسط

from – من

teacher – معلمة

doctor – طبيب

married – متزوج

photograph – صورة

holiday – عطلة

weather – طقس

awful – سيئ جداً

fantastic – رائع

building – مبنى

beautiful – جميل

Q/ Complete the Sentences

1. Holly is from Montreal in Canada.

2. She's a teacher.

3. Her school is in the centre of Montreal.

4. Claude is from France.

5. He's a doctor.

6. His hospital is in the centre of Montreal.

7. They are on holiday in New York.

8. They are married.

Q/2 Put the correct word in the blank ;

(really good - weather - hamburger - building - look - awful - fantastic - beautiful)

1- Oh, no! Look at the _____

Ugh! It's _____

2- Wow! Look at my _____

It's fantastic!

My hamburger is _____ too!

3- What's this _____

H: It's the Empire State Building!

it's _____

4- C : wow ! _____ at Central park!

H :It's _____

Numbers (1–30)

1 = one

2 = two

3 = three

4 = four

5 = five

6 = six

7 = seven

8 = eight

9 = nine

10 = ten

11 = eleven

12 = twelve

13 = thirteen

14 = fourteen

15 = fifteen

16 = sixteen

17 = seventeen

18 = eighteen

19 = nineteen

20 = twenty

21 = twenty-one

22 = twenty-two

23 = twenty-three

24 = twenty-four

25 = twenty-five

26 = twenty-six

27 = twenty-seven

28 = twenty-eight

29 = twenty-nine

30 = thirty

Example; How old are you? كم هو عمرك

I am 20 years old.

The End

Thanks for your attention