

Al-Mustaqbal University

Department of Artificial Intelligence Techniques Engineering

Class one - first semester **Subject:** English language

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Lecture 5 : Part 1 / Computer Architecture and System Concepts ; Part 2/ Unit 6 / Every Day.



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Part 1/ Computer Architecture and System Concepts ;

1- Embedded System

Definition: A computer system designed to perform dedicated functions within a larger device.

Example: A microwave oven uses an embedded system to control cooking time and temperature.

2- Parallel Computing

Definition: A computing technique where multiple processors perform tasks simultaneously.

Example: Weather simulations use parallel computing to process data faster.

3- Cache Memory

Definition: High-speed memory that stores frequently accessed data for quick retrieval.

Example: The CPU stores recently used instructions in cache memory to speed up performance.

4- Pipelining

Definition: A technique in CPU design where multiple instructions are overlapped in execution stages.

Example: While one instruction is being executed, another can be decoded in a CPU pipeline.

5- Interrupt

Definition: A signal that temporarily halts CPU execution to address a higher priority task.

Example: Pressing a key on the keyboard generates an interrupt to process the input immediately.

6- Bus

Definition: A communication system that transfers data between computer components.

Example: The system bus connects the CPU, memory, and other peripherals.

7- Multithreading

Definition: The ability of a CPU to execute multiple threads of a program simultaneously.

Example: A web browser can load multiple tabs at once using multithreading.

8- DMA (Direct Memory Access)

Definition: A system that allows hardware to access main memory without CPU intervention.

9- Throughput

Definition: The amount of data a system can process in a given time period.

Example: A network with high throughput can transfer large files quickly.

10- Latency

Definition: The delay between a request for data and its delivery or processing.

Example: Video calls may lag if there is high network latency.

Quiz / True or False

1- An embedded system is a computer designed to perform general tasks for multiple devices. True / **False**

2- Parallel computing allows multiple processors to perform tasks at the same time. **True** / False

3- Cache memory is slow memory used to store rarely accessed data. True / **False**

4- An interrupt temporarily stops CPU execution to handle a higher priority task. **True** / False

Part 2/ Unit 6 / Every Day.

Listen and repeat. Write the times.

STARTER

1 **T 6.1** Listen and repeat. Write the times.

				
1 It's nine o'clock.	2 It's nine thirty.	3 It's nine forty-five.	4 It's ten o'clock.	5 It's ten fifteen.
				
6 <input type="text"/>	7 <input type="text"/>	8 <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/>	10 <input type="text"/>

6- It's two o'clock 7- It's two thirty 8- It's two forty-five
9- It's three o'clock 10- It's three fifteen

Example: A: What time is it, please? B: It's nine o'clock.
A: Thank you very much.

Pronunciation of –s at the End of Verbs

In the present simple tense, we add –s to the verb when the subject is he / she / it.

The –s at the end of verbs can be pronounced in different ways, depending on the final sound of the verb.

Listen to the pronunciation at the end of verbs.

/s/. gets up. works. eats

/z/. lives. goes. leaves. buys. does

/ɪz/. watches

Q/ 1. Choose the correct pronunciation of -s:

- a) He works every day. **/s/**. **/z/**. **/ɪz/**
b) She watches TV in the evening. **/s/**. **/z/**. **/ɪz/**

Days of the Week

Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday

Prepositions of Time: IN, ON, AT

In English, we use in, on, and at to talk about time, but each has specific rules depending on the level of detail.

1. IN _____ for longer periods of time. We use in for:

1. **Months.** in January, **in** May. Example: I was born in March.
2. **Years.** in 2020, **in** 1995. Example: She graduated in 2018.

3. Parts of the day

- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
 - Example: I usually study in the evening.
 - Do not use (**in**)with night, we use **at**. at night.
4. **Seasons.** in winter, in summer, in spring, in autumn. Example:
We go swimming in summer.

Summary for IN: in = months, years, parts of the day, seasons

2. ON – for specific days and dates. We use on for:

1. **Days of the week.** on Monday, on Friday
- Example: I usually go shopping on Saturday.

2. Specific dates. on January 1st, on December 25th

- Example: My birthday is on May 10th.

3. Special days. on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve,

- Example: We give gifts on Christmas Day.

4. Parts of specific days. on Friday evening, on Sunday morning

- Example: We often meet friends on Sunday afternoon.

Summary for ON: on = days, dates, special days, and parts of a specific day

3. AT – for precise times or points in time. We use at for:

1. Exact clock times

- at 7 o'clock, at 12:30, at midnight. Example: I wake up at 6 a.m.

2. Times of the day (general)

- at night, at the weekend. Example: I like reading books at night.

Summary for AT: at = exact times, holidays (without "day"), night, weekend

Common Mistakes

1. ✘ Don't say: I wake up at the morning.

✔ Correct: I wake up in the morning.

2. ✘ Don't say: I go to school in Saturday.

✔ Correct: I go to school on Saturday.

3. ✘ Don't say: I sleep in night.

✔ Correct: I sleep at night.

Q/ Choose the correct preposition (in / on / at) and complete the sentences

1- Do you have a shower ___ the morning? Options: (in / on / at)

2- Do you get up early ___ Sunday morning? Options: (in / on / at)

3- Do you go to work/school ___ Saturday? Options: (in / on / at)

4- Do you eat in restaurants ___ the weekend? Options: (in / on / at)

5- Do you watch TV ___ the afternoon? Options: (in / on / at)

6- Do you stay at home ___ Friday evening? Options: (in / on / at)

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING.

Words that go together. Match a verb in A with words in B.

A	B
get up	dinner
go	early
listen to	Tv
watch	in an office
cook	the radio
work	to bed late

A	B
go	in restaurants
drink	chess
eat	coffee
have	shopping
play	at home
stay	a shower

- get up → early. go → shopping / to bed late
eat → in restaurants
- drink → coffee. listen to → the radio watch → TV
- have → a shower cook → dinner. play → chess
work → in an office. stay → at home

1- **On weekends, I prefer to _____ and relax.**

a) stay at home. b) get up. c) go shopping

2- **He likes to _____ chess with his friends.**

a) play. b) eat. c) drink

3- **He likes to _____ the radio while driving.**

a) watch. b) listen to. c) play