

Unit 1
Working
in the IT industry

Meeting people

Complete the dialogues with the words.

1. Natasha: Hi, my (1) **name's** Natasha.

Khalid: Please to (2) **meet** you. I'm Khalid Ali.

Natasha: Please to meet you, (3) **too**.....



Meeting people

Complete the dialogues with the words.

2. Philip: Good morning. (4) **What's** your name?

Ahmed: I'm Ahmed. And (5) **you** are?

Philip: My name's Philip. (6) **Nice** to meet you.



Meeting people

Complete the dialogues with the words.

3. Tim: Hi everyone, (7)**this**..... is Ingrid.

All: Hi!

Tim: Ingrid, this (8)**is**.... Ahmed, Linda, Mohammed and Mansoor.

Ingrid: Nice to meet you (9)**all**.....

Linda: Likewise.

Tim: (10)**Welcome**..... to the team and good luck.



Present tense of "be"

- Use to say who somebody is or what something is.
- Use to ask personal questions.

Sentence structure

- + (positive) → S. + is/am/are + ...
- (negative) → S. + is/am/are + not + ...
- ? (question) → Is/Am/Are + (not) + S. + ...

To 'be'
(is, am, are)

Present tense of "be"

Singular (1)

I am (I'm)

You are (You're)

He is (He's)

She is (She's)

It is (It's)

Plural (1+)

We are (We're)

You are (You're)

They are (They're)

Examples

+ (positive)

I am (I'm) sick.

She is (She's) lucky.

You are (You're) a student.

We are (We're) at school.

- (negative)

I am not (I'm not) sick.

She is not (isn't) lucky.

You are not (aren't) a student.

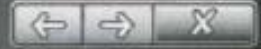
We are not (aren't) at school.

? (question) Am I sick? / Am I not sick? Is she lucky? / Isn't she lucky?

Are you a student? / Aren't you a student?

Are we at school? / Aren't we at school?

Complete the email



Dear Colleagues

My name (1) **is** Jessica Martin and I (2) **am** the IT Support team leader. The IT Support team members (3) **are** : Mahmoud Al Banawy, Eli Ibrahim and Guido Pitteri. Mahmoud (4) **is** our network administrator. Eli and Guido (5) **are** system maintenance officers. (6) **Their** job is to keep our systems going. (7) **Our** job is to support you. (8) **My** contact number (9) **is** 675 567 567.

Best regards

Jessica Martin

Jobs in IT

Hi! I'm Sylvia. I create usernames and passwords and I set firewalls.

This is Isabelle. Her job is to plan and design the network. And this is Andrew. His job is to make sure all of the computers work properly. Finally, Mark and Latika. Their area is data processing. We all work for the university. Our offices are in building 8.

Jobs in IT (Cont.)

Read and complete the blank.

1. Sylvia is a network administrator.
2. Isabelle is a network architect.
3. Andrew is an IT support officer.
4. Mark and Latika are database analyst.

Jobs in IT (Cont.)

Job descriptions.

1. Job: software developer

Responsibility: he designs and develops computer games.

2. Job: system analyst

Responsibility: he solves computer problems.

3. Job: database administrator

Responsibility: he analyses and presents electronic data.

Present simple

- Use to talk about routines.
- Use to talk about things that are happen all the time.

Sentence structure

+ (positive) → S. + V.1(-s,-es) + ...

- (negative) → S. + do/does + not + V.infinite(root form)...

? (question) → Do/Does + S. + V.infinite(root form)...

Common Verbs in the Simple Present

Infinitive

to ask

to work

to call

to use

to **have**

to be

to do

I, You, We, They

ask / do not ask

work / do not work

call / do not call

use / do not use

have / do not **have**

am / are – am not/ are not

do / do not.....

He, She, It

asks / does not ask

works / does not work

calls / does not call

uses / does not use

has / does not **have**

is / is not

does / does not.....

Examples

+ (positive)

I like fruit.

She reads a book.

You love me.

We feel good.

- (negative)

I do not (don't) like fruit.

She does not (doesn't) read a book.

You do not (don't) love me.

We do not (don't) feel good.

? (question)

Do I like fruit?

Does she read a book?

Do you love me?

Do we feel good?

Complete the dialogue.

do do does work know want

Ahmed: Where (1) do you work, Betty?

Betty: I work for Dell in Dubai. What (2) about you?

Ahmed: I (3) work for HP in Budapest. What do you (4) do, Milo?

Milo: I'm a (5) software developer. I work (6) for Microsoft in Prague.

Betty: Milo, do you (7) know Frida?

Milo: Yes, I do. What do you (8) want to know?

Betty: Where (9) does she work?

Milo: She works with (10) me in Prague. She designs websites for
(11) E-commerce

Ahmed: I see. Right, let's go. The workshop starts in five minutes.

Schedules We use "at" with the clock.

What time does it start/begin/finish/end?

- It starts/begins/finishes/ends **at**...

When do you have a break?

- We have a break **at**...

9.15 = nine fifteen / quarter past nine

8.30 = eight thirty / half past eight

5.05 = five oh five / five past five

12.45 = twelve forty-five / a quarter to one

Telling the time



Telling Time

7.05 - seven oh five / five past seven

10.45 - ten forty-five / fifteen, a quarter to eleven

4.35 - four thirty-five / twenty-five to five

2.15 - two fifteen / a quarter past two



Meaning of "AM" and "PM"



"at"

at = to refer to a location which we see as a point,

I was sitting at my desk.

= to refer to an address,

They once lived at number 12 South George's Street.

= use with particular points on the clock,

I'll see you at five o'clock.

= with special celebrations,

At the New Year, millions of people travel home to be with their families (but we say on your birthday).

"on"

on = to refer to a position on any surface,

I know I left my wallet on the table.

= to talk about a floor in a building,

They live on the 15th floor!

= with dates,

We moved into this house on 25 October 1987.

= with a singular day of the week,

I've got to go to London on Friday.

= with special dates,

What do you normally do on your birthday?

"in"

in = to talk about locations within a larger area,

I know my book is somewhere in this room. Can anyone see it?

= use with parts of the day,

I'll come and see you in the morning for a cup of coffee, okay?

= with months,

We usually go camping in July or August.

= with years,

The house was built in 1835.

= with seasons:

The garden is wonderful in the spring when all the flowers come out.

Assignment 1 (due 23 December 2021; 23.59)

- Find 5 sentences of ... (1 sentence each)

Present tense of "be"

Present simple

Preposition "in"

Preposition "on"

Preposition "at"

- Leave a blank and share to the class for your friends to fill in.

End of Unit 1

