El-Oued – Echahid Hamma Lakhdar University, 2021/2022

**Faculty of Exact Sciences** 

**Department of Physics** 

**First Material Sciences** 

Unit 1 Science

**READING PASSAGE: Science** 

Science and collecting Science, meaning knowledge, is a systematic method that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable interpretations and expectations about the universe.

Guessing modern science is divided into three main branches consisting of natural sciences, such as biology, physics and chemistry, which study nature in the broadest sense, and social sciences, such as economics, psychology, and sociology, which study the science of individuals and societies, and formal sciences such as logic, mathematics, and theoretical computer sciences, which study abstract concepts. Disciplines that use current scientific knowledge for practical purposes, such as applied engineering and medicine, are described as applied sciences.

Science depends on research that is usually conducted in academic and research institutions, as well as in government agencies and companies. The practical impact of scientific research has led to the emergence of scientific policies that seek to influence the scientific institution by giving priority to the development of commercial products, health care, weapons and the environment.

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## **English Grammer**

## $\underline{-Tenses}$ :

tenses	Verb To Be	Verb To Have	Used words
Simple Present	I am / He, She, It is /We, You, They are	I, You, We, You, They have /He, She, It has	Always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every,
Simple Past	I, He, She, It was /We, You, They were	I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They had	Yesterday, ago, once, last, this morning, in the past,
Future Simple	I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They will be	I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They will have	Tomorrow, soon, next, this evening, in the future,.

<b>Negation</b> :	-With the following auxiliary verbs we use (not) and put them after the auxiliary verb:	
The rules:	am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must,	
	might.	
	- With an ending present verb with the letter (s) we use (doesn't) before the verb and	
	delete the (s).	
	- With the present tense verb not the last (s) we use (don't) before the verb.	
	- With a past tense, we use didn't before the verb and return the verb to the infinitive.	
	- With the words (sometimes, usually, always) we delete the same word and put (never)	
	instead of it and we don't delete the (s).	
Ask a question:	- Return these auxiliary verbs to the beginning of the sentence (am, is, are, was, were,	
The rules:	has, have, had, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, may, might).	
The raics.	– With a simple present verb at the end of the letter (s), we use (does) at the beginning of	
	the sentence and remove the (s) from the verb.	
	– With the present verb not the last (s), we will use (do) at the beginning of the	
	sentence, and the verb remains the same, and we also change the (I) and(We) to (You).	
	– With a past tense, we use (did) at the beginning of the sentence and return the verb to	
	the infinitive as we convert (my) and (our) to (your).	
Examples :	- He can swim. / He can't swim. / Can he swim?	
	– Ali travels to London every summer. / Ali doesn't travel to London every summer. /	
	When does Ali travel to London?	
	- I go to the club twice a week. / I don't go to the club twice a week. / How often do you	
	go to the club?	
	- We went to London by plane. / We didn't go to London by plane. / How did you go to	
	London?	
	– She always gets up late. / She never gets up late.	
	- They are playing tennis in the club. / They are not playing tennis in the club. / Where	
	are they playing tennis?	
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