



English for Computer Science and Engineering

Unit 14

Learning to Construct Flowcharts

represent	stand for; depict	نمایش دادن
stand for	be a symbol of	نماینده بودن
supply	equip; make up for, provide	تامین کردن
obvious	apparent	آشکار، واضح
envelope	paper wrapper of a letter	پاکت نامه،
fold	bend	تا کردن
diamond	shape having four equal sides	لوزی
branch	division	انشعاب
stamp	postage stamp	تمبر
express	declare, clarify	بیان نمودن
odometer	device for measuring distance traversed	کیلومتر شمار اتومبیل

Learning to Construct Flowcharts

initialize	assign an initial value	مقدار دهی اولیه نمودن، راه انداختن
comparison	contrast	مقایسه نمودن
parallelogram	four-sided plane with the opposite sides parallel	متوازی الاضلاع
condition	situation	وضعیت
conclude	make a decision, finish	پایان رساندن، نتیجه گرفتن
refine	purify, filter	تصفیه کردن
coupling	linking, joining	جفت شدگی
cohesion	sticking together, act of uniting	چسبندگی، همبستگی
affect	influence	متاثر کردن
withhold	hold back, refrain from giving	مضایقه داشتن، خودداری کردن

Learning to Construct Flowcharts

deduct	subtract, reason logically	کمک کردن، استنتاج کردن
encourage	support, inspire	تشویق کردن

GOTO Considered Harmful

eminent	famous, renowned	برجسته، بلند
fiddle with	engage in	سروکله زدن، درگیر بودن
notably	especially; remarkably	به طور چشم گیری، به ویژه
transfer	move from one place to another, pass on	انتقال دادن
boost	pushing forward	ترقی
mess	disorder	افتضاح
bowl	deep dish	کاسه
excessive	exceeding normal bounds, extreme	مفرط، بیش از اندازه

Language focus N

Making predictions

A prediction is a statement about a particular subject in which we say what we think will happen in the future. Predictions are not always absolute, but can be expressed with different levels of certainty, according to the context in which they are made.

1 **Certainty can be expressed by:**

will (definitely, certainly)
certain, sure
without a doubt, without question

2 **Probability can be expressed by:**

probable, probably, likely
most/highly probable, most probably
most/highly likely

3 **Possibility can be expressed by:**

may (not), might (not), can, could
possible, possibly, perhaps

4 **Improbability can be expressed by:**

improbable, unlikely
doubtful, questionable
probably not
most/highly improbable/unlikely
most/highly doubtful/questionable
most probably not

5 **Impossibility can be expressed by:**

<i>present or future</i>	<i>past</i>
cannot, could not	could not
not possible, impossible	not possible, impossible

These expressions are used in sentences in different ways:

Examples:

- 1 Notebook computers **will definitely** be cheaper next year.
- 2 **It is (highly) probable/likely that** notebook computers will be cheaper next year.
- 3 Notebook computers **may/might** be cheaper next year.
- 4 **Perhaps** notebook computers **will** be cheaper next year.
- 5 **It is unlikely/doubtful that** notebook computers will be cheaper next year.
- 6 Notebook computers **will most probably not** be cheaper next year.
- 7 Notebook computers **will definitely not** be cheaper next year.
- 8 **It is impossible that** notebook computers will be cheaper next year.

Sometimes, predictions are made subject to certain conditions. In such cases, sentences typically have two parts: the *if-clause* and the *main clause*.

Examples:

- 1 **If** the price of notebooks fall next year, I will buy one.
- 2 **If** the system crashes, we will lose all our latest data.

When the *if-clause* comes second, there is no comma between the two clauses.

Examples:

- 1 I will buy a notebook **if** the price of notebooks fall next year.
- 2 We will lose all our latest data **if** the system crashes.

As with the simple predictions listed above, it is possible to express different levels of certainty about the likelihood of the condition (in the *if-clause*) by changing the tense of the verbs from the future and present forms to the more 'remote' past and conditional forms.

Examples:

- 1 *If the price of notebooks falls next year, I will buy one.* (The speaker thinks it is possible that the price of notebooks will fall next year and, if it does, he will buy one.)
- 2 *If the price of notebooks fell next year, I would buy one.* (The speaker thinks it is unlikely that the price of notebooks will fall next year but, if it does, he will buy one.)
- 3 *If the system crashes, we will lose all our latest data.* (The speaker thinks it is possible that the system will crash and, if it does, we will lose all our data.)
- 4 *If the system crashed, we would lose all our latest data.* (The speaker thinks it is unlikely that the system will crash but, if it did, we would lose all our data.)

The first form, as in sentences 1 and 3 – [(*If* + present) + *will*] – is known as the first conditional. The second form, as in sentences 2 and 4 – [(*If* + past) + *would*] – is known as the second conditional.

Exercise 1

Match the if-clauses (1 to 6) to the main clauses (a to f) to make complete sentences.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | If you never read computer magazines... | a | ...you would be able to access our bulletin board. |
| 2 | If you never back up your hard disk... | b | ...it is unlikely that you will have a problem with computer viruses. |
| 3 | If you had a modem... | c | ...we would have a bigger range of typefaces and fonts to choose from. |
| 4 | If you don't copy pirated software... | d | ...you will miss important new products. |
| 5 | If I knew more programming languages... | e | ...I would get a better job. |
| 6 | If we bought a better printer... | f | ...you will probably lose some important files. |

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the words below. Are the sentences first (F) or second (S) conditionals?

- If you _____ your VDU in direct sunlight, it damaged.
- If you _____ your screen for too long, you _____ a headache.
- If you _____ to link your PCs with a mainframe, you _____ to install a network.
- If the market for portable computers _____, prices _____ even more next year.
- If we _____ a fax machine and e-mail facility, we _____ so many letters each day.

would not post	leave
grows	will get
will be	would need
wanted	will be reduced
look at	installed

Now make up three first conditional and three second conditional sentences of your own.