

## ► Notes for Lecture 07

English

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## English

# 1. The types of sentences

## 1- Simple Sentence

A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

1. Some students (s) like (v) to study in the mornings.
2. Juan and Sami (s) play (v) football every afternoon.
3. Alicia (s) goes (v) to the library and studies (v) every day.

The three examples above are all simple sentences. Note that sentence 2 contains a **compound subject**, and sentence 3 contains a **compound verb**. Simple sentences, therefore, contain a subject and verb and express a complete thought, but they can also contain compound subjects or verbs.

## 2- Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains **two independent clauses** joined by a **coordinator**. The coordinators are as follows: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**. (Helpful hint: The first letter of each of the coordinators spells FANBOYS.) Except for very short sentences, coordinators are always preceded by a comma.

1. I tried to speak Spanish, and (coordinator) my friend tried to speak English.
2. Sami played football, so (coordinator) Maria went shopping.
3. Sami played football, for (coordinator) Maria went shopping.

The above three sentences are compound sentences. Each sentence contains two independent clauses, and they are joined by a coordinator with a comma preceding it. Note how the conscious use of coordinators can change the meaning of the sentences. Sentences 2 and 3, for example, are identical except for the coordinators. In sentence 2, which action occurred first? Obviously, "Sami played football" first, and as a consequence, "Maria went shopping." In sentence 3, "Maria went shopping" first. In sentence 3, "Sami played football" because, possibly, he didn't have anything else to do, *for* or *because* "Maria went shopping."

### 3- Complex Sentence.

A- A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by **one or more dependent clauses**. A complex sentence always has **a subordinator** such as *because, since, after, although, or when* (and many others) or **a relative pronoun** such as *that, who, or which*.

1. **When** (subordinator) **he** **handed** in his homework, **he** **forgot** to give the teacher the last page.
2. The **teacher** **returned** the homework **after** (subordinator) **she** **noticed** the error.
3. The **students** **are studying** **because** (subordinator) **they** **have** a test tomorrow.
4. **After** (subordinator) **they** **finished studying**, **Juan** and **Maria** **went** to the movies
5. **Juan** and **Maria** **went** to the movies **after** (subordinator) **they** **finished** studying.

When a complex sentence begins with a subordinator such as sentences 1 and 4, a comma is required at the end of the dependent clause. When the independent clause begins the sentence with subordinators in the middle as in sentences 2, 3, and 5, no comma is required. If a comma is placed before the subordinators in sentences 2, 3, and 5, it is wrong.

Note that sentences 4 and 5 are the same except sentence 4 begins with the dependent clause which is followed by a comma, and sentence 5 begins with the independent clause which contains no comma. The comma after the dependent clause in sentence 4 is required, and experienced listeners of English will often *hear* a slight pause there. In sentence 5, however, there will be no pause when the independent clause begins the sentence.

### B- Complex Sentences / Adjective Clauses

Finally, sentences containing adjective clauses (or dependent clauses) are also complex because they contain an independent clause and a dependent clause. In these sentences, the independent clauses are underlined.

1. The woman who called my mom **sells** cosmetics.
2. The book that Maria read **is** on the shelf.
3. The house which Abraham Lincoln was born in **is** still standing.
4. The town where I grew up **is** in the United States.

# The text :

## You Are the Product By John

Lanchester in London review of books Vol. 39 No. 16 · 17 August 2017

At the end of June, Mark Zuckerberg announced that Facebook had hit a new level: two billion monthly active users. That number, the company's preferred 'metric' when measuring its own size, means two billion different people used Facebook in the preceding month. It is hard to grasp just how extraordinary that is. Bear in mind that thefacebook – its original name – was launched exclusively for Harvard students in 2004. No human enterprise, no new technology or utility or service, has ever been adopted so widely so quickly. The speed of uptake far exceeds that of the internet itself, let alone ancient technologies such as television or cinema or radio.

Also amazing: as Facebook has grown, its users' reliance on it has also grown. The increase in numbers is not, as one might expect, accompanied by a lower level of engagement. More does not mean worse – or worse, at least, from Facebook's point of view. On the contrary. In the far distant days of October 2012, when Facebook hit one billion users, 55 per cent of them were using it every day. At two billion, 66 per cent are. Its user base is growing at 18 per cent a year – which you'd have thought impossible for a business already so **enormous**. Facebook's biggest rival for logged-in users is YouTube, owned by its deadly rival Alphabet (the company formerly known as Google), in second place with 1.5 billion monthly users. Three of the next four biggest apps, or services, or whatever one wants to call them, are WhatsApp, Messenger and Instagram, with 1.2 billion, 1.2 billion, and 700 million users respectively (the Chinese app WeChat is the other one, with 889 million). Those three entities have something **in common**: they are all owned by Facebook. No wonder the company is the fifth most valuable in the world, with a market capitalisation of \$445 billion.

That's **growth**, which will mainly happen in the developing world. Here in the rich world, the focus is more on monetisation, and it's in this area that I have to admit something which is probably already apparent. I am scared of Facebook. The company's ambition, its ruthlessness, and its lack of a moral compass scare me. It goes back to that moment of its creation, Zuckerberg at his keyboard after a few drinks creating a website to compare people's appearance, not for any real reason other than that he was able to do it. That's the **crucial** thing about Facebook, the main thing which isn't understood about its motivation: it does things because it can. Zuckerberg knows how to do something, and other people don't, so he does it. Motivation of that type doesn't work in the Hollywood version of life, so Aaron Sorkin had to give Zuck a motive to do with social aspiration and rejection. But that's wrong, completely wrong. He isn't motivated by that kind of garden-variety psychology. He does this because he can, and justifications about 'connection' and 'community' are ex post facto rationalisations. The drive is simpler and more basic. That's why the impulse to growth has been so fundamental to the company, which is in many respects more like a virus than it is like a business. Grow and multiply and monetise. Why? There is no why. Because.

Automation and artificial intelligence are going to have a big impact in all kinds of worlds. These technologies are new and real and they are coming soon. Facebook is deeply interested in these trends. We don't know where this is going, we don't know what the social **costs** and consequences will be, we don't know what will be the next area of life to be hollowed out, the next business model to be destroyed, the next company to go the way of Polaroid or the next business to go the way of journalism or the next set of tools and techniques to become available to the people who used Facebook to manipulate the elections of 2016. We just don't know what's next, but we know it's likely to be consequential, and that a big part will be played by the world's biggest social network. On the evidence of Facebook's actions so far, it's impossible to face this prospect without unease.

## Questions

### Text comprehension:

- Give another title to the text.
- Why Facebook company is so worthy?
- Is Hollywood version of Facebook story completely true? Justify your answer.

### Language mastering:

- Give the synonym of the follow: extremely-important, extension, huge.
- Give the antonym of these world: ease, yields(incomes), separately.

### Translation

- Rephrase to English then translate the following into French : 'The company's ambition, its ruthlessness, and its lack of a moral compass scare me'.
- Extract from the text some examples of the three types of sentences.