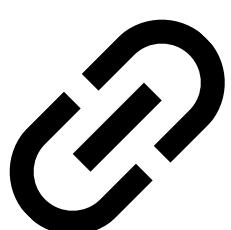


<English> Module(3)

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NAME :

Computer Hardware

In this section we are going to deal with vocabulary and structures needed to talk about and compare computer hardware.



1- Speaking

Make a list of all the computer hardware you use in your work or study.



2- Vocabulary

Label the diagram with the correct items 1-11.

1- monitor

6- expansion cards (video, graphic)

2- case

7- power supply unit

3- motherboard

8- optical disk drive

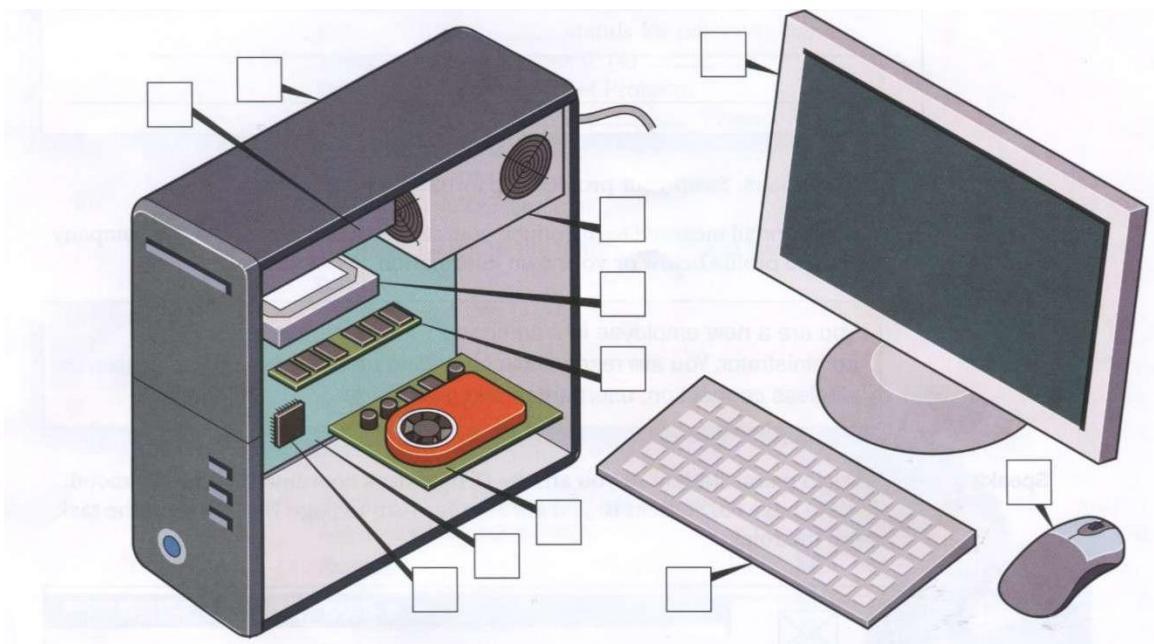
4- CPU (Central Processing Unit or Processor)

9- hard disk drive

5- main memory (RAM)

10- keyboard

11- mouse





3 - Listening



Listen to two colleagues and complete this dialogue.

Bob: What do you think? Which (1) is better for the sales team?

Daisy: I'm not sure. This computer has a (2)..... memory and I think it has a (3) processor.

Bob: And the other one?

Daisy: Well, it is (4)

Bob: And (5)

Daisy: Yes, you're right. Lighter and smaller.

Bob: But the bigger one is (6)

Daisy: So, what is our decision?

Bob: I'm not sure. Let's go for a coffee and discuss this again.



4 - Language Comparatives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or show change. The comparative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

Let's see some examples and rules.

For short adjectives we add -er (than). Be careful of spelling.	big	bigger	<i>The new monitor was bigger than the old monitor.</i>
	fast	faster	<i>Your processor is faster than mine.</i>
	easy	easier	<i>It's easier to use than the other one.</i>
For long adjectives we use more/less (than) .	difficult	more/less difficult	<i>This version is more difficult to use than the old version.</i>
	expensive	more/less expensive	<i>His computer is less expensive than hers.</i>
	reliable	more/less reliable	<i>I think you should buy that CPU. It is more reliable than the one you have.</i>
Some comparatives are irregular.	bad	worse	<i>That screen resolution is much worse than before!</i>
	good	better	<i>I really like this mouse. It's so much better than the old one.</i>

Structure: in general, comparatives are used in the sentences with **THAN**

Mary	is	young er	than	Jane.
Mary's ears	are	bigr er	than	Jane's.

↑
verb comparative (adjective + **er**) than

Study the charts below.

Adjectives with one syllable, add: '-er' or '-r' + 'than'	cold "In Canada, winter is <u>colder</u> than summer."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'more' + 'than'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>more</u> expensive than that book."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: '-er' + 'than'	hap-py "John is <u>happier</u> than David."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'than'	big "Russia is <u>bigger</u> than Canada."

Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good – better than

bad – worse than

far – farther than
further than



5- Reading and speaking.

Read these product descriptions and make sentences using comparatives.

Example: *The AMD Ryzen 9 9950X is newer than AMD Ryzen 9 7950X.

AMD Ryzen 9 9950X		AMD Ryzen 9 7950X
Price	\$623.28 - BUY 	\$480.49 - BUY 
Socket Type	AM5	AM5
CPU Class	Desktop	Desktop
Clockspeed	4.3 GHz	4.5 GHz
Turbo Speed	Up to 5.7 GHz	Up to 5.7 GHz
# of Physical Cores	16 (Threads: 32)	16 (Threads: 32)
Cache	L1: 1,280KB, L2: 16.0MB, L3: 64MB	L1: 1,024KB, L2: 16.0MB, L3: 64MB
TDP	170W	170W
Yearly Running Cost	\$31.03	\$31.03
Other	AMD Radeon Graphics	
First Seen on Chart	Q3 2024	Q3 2022
# of Samples	138	4744
CPU Value	106.9	130.6
Single Thread Rating	4737	4278
(% diff. to max in group)	(0.0%)	(-9.7%)
CPU Mark	66607	62737
(% diff. to max in group)	(0.0%)	(-5.8%)



6- PRACTICE

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in parenthesis.

1. The screen resolution is (big) my monitor.
2. Smartphones are (compact) computers.
3. A more powerful computer will be (expensive)
4. Netbooks are (cheap)..... almost any brand-new laptop you'll find at retail outlets.

5. Netbooks' internal components are (powerful) those in regular laptops
6. Some high-tech solutions are (reliable) the technology they replaced.
7. This keyboard is much (small) a standard computer keyboard.
8. JavaScript is interpreted and a lot (slow) compiled code.
9. CPython is (efficient) most implementations.
10. Python is usually significantly (slow) compiled languages like C, C++ and Java.

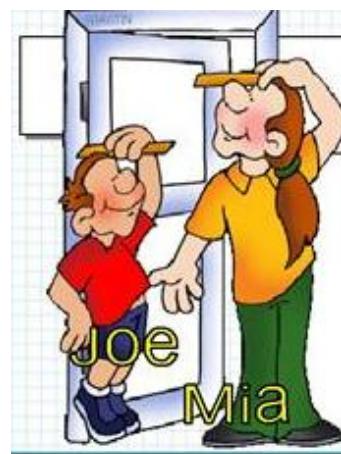
B. Use the clues to write sentences. Follow the example.

1. Summer / winter / hot :
Summer is hotter than winter.
2. Football / bowling / exciting :
3. Asia / Europe / big :
4. Weekends / weekdays / good :
5. Cats / lions / small :
6. John / Stewart / busy :
7. Horses / cows / fast :
8. My uncle / my aunt / funny :
9. The flu / a cold / bad :

10. The sun / the moon / far :
11. This movie / that movie / interesting :
12. January / August / cold :
13. Tigers / giraffes / dangerous :
14. I / my friend / tired :
15. My grandfather / my father / old :

C. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. Joe is a badder student then Mia.
2. Mia is fater than Joe.
3. Joe isn't older that Mia.
4. Joe is moderner that Mia.
5. Mia is friendlier than Joe.
6. Mia is more nice than Joe.
7. Joe is a gooder at football than Mia.



8. Joe's pants are shorter than Mia's.
9. English is difficulter than French.
10. Mia is a dancer better than Joe.

Computer Software

Here we will deal with vocabulary and structures needed to talk about and compare computer software.

What is a software?

Software is a set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and execute specific tasks. It is the opposite of hardware, which describes the physical aspects of a computer. Software is a generic term used to refer to applications, scripts and programs that run on a device. It can be thought of as the variable part of a computer, while hardware is the invariable part.



1- Speaking

Make a list of all the computer software you use in your work or study.

Think about:

- application software
- programming software
- system software



2- Reading

A. Read the text. Are the statements True or False. Correct the false ones.

1. Visual Studio is considered less feature-rich than Eclipse.
2. Eclipse is known for its high speed when working with large codebases.
3. PyCharm is the most efficient choice for Python projects.
4. Visual Studio provides better support for multiple programming languages than Eclipse.
5. Eclipse is often regarded as the best choice for Python development.
6. PyCharm is more versatile than Visual Studio for other programming languages.
7. Choosing the right programming software depends on the specific needs and programming languages used.

Programming Software

When it comes to programming software, there are many options available, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. Let's compare three popular programming software: Visual Studio, Eclipse, and PyCharm.

Visual Studio is one of the most powerful integrated development environments (IDEs) available. It is generally considered more feature-rich than Eclipse, offering advanced debugging tools and a wide range of extensions. Many developers find Visual Studio easier to use for large projects because it provides better support for multiple programming languages.

Eclipse, on the other hand, is known for its flexibility. It is more customizable than Visual Studio, allowing developers to add various plugins to suit their needs. However, some users find Eclipse to be slower than Visual Studio, especially when working with large codebases. Despite this, Eclipse is often regarded as the best choice for Java development, making it a favorite among Java programmers.

B. Underline any comparative / superlative forms you find in the text.



3 - Listening



Listen to two colleagues discussing software and complete this dialogue.

Tim: What do you think about these three photo imaging packages?

Simone: It's a difficult choice. All three are very good but they have different strengths.

Tim: I agree.

Simone: Serif Image Plus has (1) image (2)

Tim: OK.

Simone: But Magic Extreme has the (3) processing of images.

Tim: You're right. Also, Serif has (4) special (5) But what about Snap Pro?

Simone: Well, it has the (6) dubbing options.

Tim: And Snap Pro is the best for (7) photos.

Simone: I'm not sure. Serif has (8) efficient (9)

Tim: Which is the most expensive?

Simone: Oh, Serif Image Plus.

Tim: And the cheapest?

Simone: Snap Pro.

Tim: Let's get Snap Pro then.

Simone: I'm still not sure!





4- Language

A. Superlative adjectives.

We use superlative adjectives to compare thing or a person with a number of other things or people. The superlative form depends on the number of syllables in the adjective.

Let's see read some examples.

For short adjectives we add the + -est . Be careful of spelling.	big	biggest	<i>The new monitor was the biggest in the room.</i>
	fast	fastest	<i>Your version of the software is the fastest.</i>
	easy	easiest	<i>It's the easiest to use.</i>
For long adjectives we use the most/the least .	difficult	the most/least difficult	<i>This version is the most difficult to use.</i>
	expensive	the most/least expensive	<i>His computer is the least expensive.</i>
	reliable	the most/least reliable	<i>I think you should buy that. It is the most reliable.</i>
Some superlatives are irregular.	bad	the worst	<i>That is the worst software I've ever used!</i>
	good	the best	<i>I really like this website. It's the best I've seen.</i>

Structure: always use **THE** before superlatives. Read the examples below.

Cycling	is			popular	sport.
Carol's dog		the	most	beautiful	dog.
Apples				popular	fruit.
Hot dogs	are			delicious	food.

↑
the superlative (the most + adjective) noun

How do we form superlative adjective? Study the charts below.

Betty	is	the youngest.
Her eyes	are	the biggest.

↑
the superlative (adjective + est) noun

Adjectives with one syllable, add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	cold "January is often <u>the coldest</u> winter month."	Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'the' + 'most'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>the most expensive</u> book in the store."
Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	hap-py "John is <u>the happiest</u> person I know."	Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	big "Brazil is <u>the biggest</u> country in South America."

Irregular Superlative Adjectives

good – the best

bad – the worst

far – the farthest
the furthest

B. Present Tense of have (got)

We use have (got) to talk about possession.	I've/You've/We've/They've (got)...	I/You/We/They have (got) ...
	He's/She's/It's (got)...	He/She/It has (got) ...
	I/You/We/They haven't (got) ...	I/You/We/They have not (got) ...
	He/She/It hasn't (got)...	He/She/It has not (got)...
	I/You/We/They don't have...	I/You/We/They do not have ...
	He/She/It doesn't have...	He/She/It does not have ...
	Have I /you/we/they got...?	
	Has he/she/it got...?	
	Do I/you/we/they have...?	
	Does he/she/it have...?	



Note: The more common British English form is *Have you got ...?* and the form preferred in American English is *Do you have ...?*



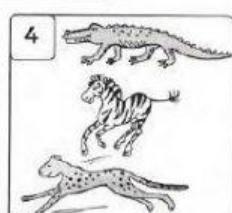
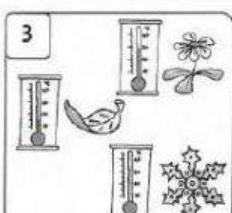
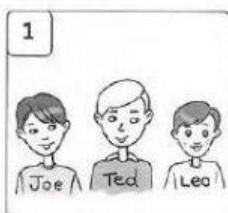
5- PRACTICE

A- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in parenthesis.

- a) Assembly Language Is the (low) Level of Code.
- b) Learning all of C++ is a big task- it is by far (complicated) of the programming languages.
- d) The (late) version of Visual Basic is VB.NET.
- f) Programming languages are (important) tools of any software developer or computer programmer.
- g) C has become one of (widely used) programming languages in the world.
- i) C++'s (popular) free compiler is probably the GCC .
- j) Fortran is (old) high-level programming language.
- k) MATLAB is (popular) numerically oriented programming language.
- l) Python is probably (flexible) programming language.

B- Look and write the correct form of the adjectives in the box.

Old - tall - big - cold - fast



1. Joe is taller than Leo, but Ted is the tallest.
2. The USA is Britain, but Russia is
3. Autumn is summer, but winter is
4. The zebra is the crocodile, but the cheetah is
5. The cinema is the café, but the museum is

C. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

- a) Yesterday was hottest day of the year.
- b) Yesterday was hottest than today.
- c) Elle is most considerate girl in the class.
- d) My mother is the more responsible person in our family.
- e) I think tat the brown dog is ugliest than the black dog.
- f) That is dumbest joke I've ever heard!
- g) I didn't get a perfect score because I didn't know the answer to the more complicated questions on the test.

D. Complete the questions with the correct form: have / has got. Then match each question with its answer.

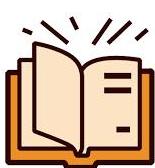


- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1- <input type="checkbox"/> they got dark hair? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2- <input type="checkbox"/> your grandma got a smartphone? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3- <input type="checkbox"/> your parents got a computer? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4- <input type="checkbox"/> your father got green eyes? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5- <input type="checkbox"/> Helen got a new laptop? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6- <input type="checkbox"/> John and I got red hair? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7- <input type="checkbox"/> the house got a garden? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8- <input type="checkbox"/> your uncle got a big nose? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- | |
|----------------------|
| a- No, it hasn't. |
| b- Yes, she has. |
| c- Yes, he has. |
| d- Yes, they have. |
| e- Yes, you have. |
| f- No, she hasn't. |
| g- No, he hasn't. |
| h- No, they haven't. |

Working with computers

In this section, we will deal with the present continuous to talk about things happening now, and with some computer terms related.



1- Reading

A. Read the text.

A Day in the Life of a Programmer

John is a programmer. He works for a software company. Every day, he writes code and fixes bugs. He usually starts work at 9 a.m. and finishes at 5 p.m. He creates new programs and updates old ones.

Right now, John is working on a new project. He is writing a program for a mobile app. He is not fixing bugs today. His team is

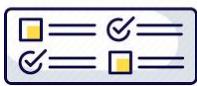
B. Let's answer the following questions.

- a) What does John do for a living?
- b) What are some tasks that John performs daily as a programmer?
- c) When does John usually start and finish work?
- d) What is John currently working on?
- e) Why is John not fixing bugs today?
- f) What is John doing in the afternoon instead of checking his emails?
- g) Who is John talking to in the afternoon, and what are they discussing?



2- Listening

Listen and complete this dialogue.



Paul: Hi, Brinittha.

Brinittha: Hi, Paul.

Paul: How's it (1)?

Brinittha: Fine, fine.

Paul: What (2) you (3) at the moment?

Brinittha: Oh, I (4) Nero.

Paul: How are you getting on?

Brinittha: Well, I (5) a network. I (6) Microsoft Server.

Paul: Right. Where is Jackie today? Do you know?

Brinittha: Yes. She is on a training course today. She (7) about the new database system.

Paul: What about Mary and Imran? Where are they?

Brinittha: They (8) in today. They have a day off.



3- Language

Present Continuous.

Let's read some examples.

<p>We use the present continuous to talk about things that take place at the time of speaking and are not permanent.</p>	<p><i>I'm installing the software.</i></p> <p><i>He's/She's setting up a network.</i></p> <p><i>We're/They're working at home today.</i></p> <p><i>I'm not setting up the network.</i></p> <p><i>He's/She's not installing the software.</i></p> <p><i>We/They aren't coming in today.</i></p> <p><i>Are you installing it now?</i></p> <p><i>What am I doing?</i></p> <p><i>What are you/they doing?</i></p> <p><i>What is he/she doing?</i></p>
---	---

Note that the use of the present continuous here is to describe ongoing activities around this time, not things that are happening precisely at this moment.

This tense has **two** words:

Subject	Verb (be)	Main Verb (+ing)	
I	am / 'm	draw <i>ing</i>	a picture.
He			
She	is / 's	sleep <i>ing</i>	in the room.
It			
You			
We	are / 're	watch <i>ing</i>	a film.
They			

Now we'll study the form and common usage of this tense.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + am/is/are + V-ing +....

He is playing.

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +....

He isn't playing.

Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...?

Is he playing?

Usage

Example

Describe something which is happening at the exact moment of speech.

Jim is watching television at the moment.

Describe an action that is taking place now but not at the exact moment of speech.

John is working in London.

Describe an event planned in the future.
(informal)

I'm taking my French class on Tuesday.

To describe a temporary situation.

I'm staying with a friend for a few days.

To emphasize the frequency of an action.

That child is always crying for no good reason.

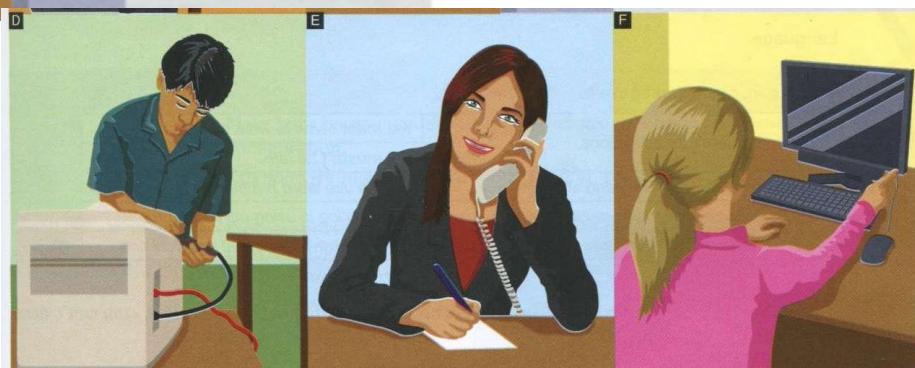
To describe changing situations.

Her health is improving by leaps and bounds.



4- Speaking

Look at the pictures A-F. Describe what is happening.





4- Vocabulary

Match the sentence halves 1-8 to a-h.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Hanka is creating | a) the software. |
| 2. Philip is inserting an | b) a check-up. |
| 3. Rob is troubleshooting | c) a file. |
| 4. We are running | d) a device. |
| 5. Betty is connecting | e) CDs. |
| 6. They are burning | f) image. |



5- PRACTICE

A- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb be.

- It going well.
- I learning a new program.
- She working in the office today. She has a day off.
- They installing the new software.
- We setting up the network.
- We using Word. We have a different word-processing program.
- Where they working today?
- What he installing on the computer?
- I coming in today. I'm sick.
- she working at home today?

B- Write the correct form of the verbs given to complete the sentences.

- They (look) at the screen.
- Lia (move) the mouse.
- Ken (not/sit) He (stand) next to her.

- d) She (download) the new software into the computer.
- e) Paul (disconnect) the printer.
- f) Hanna (speak) on the phone. She (not/ write) notes.
- g) I (turn) off the computer.

C- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given.

My name is Lucas. I am a student. I (**study**) at a secondary school near my house. Today, I am at home and I (**do**) my homework now.

My family (**live**) in Canada. My father is a farmer. His name is William. He (**work**) eight hours a day. He (**work**) in the field at the moment. My mother is in the field too. She (**help**) my father. They (**move**) the animals into the new field. My father and mother (**wear**) coats and gloves. Because the weather is very cold but it (**not snow**).

We usually (**get up**) early. But my brother (**sleep**) right now. He (**not like**) getting up early. My elder sister 'Amelia' is in the living room and she (**look after**) her son now. He is so cute. He often (**cry**) at night but he (**not cry**) at the moment.

COMPUTER USAGE

This section introduces can/can't, must/mustn't and don't have to as different ways to express rules and advice for using computers.



1- Vocabulary

A- Read the memo below and find words that match these definitions. Then compare answers with a partner.

FROM: Chief Information Officer

TO: All staff

DATE: 16 June

SUBJECT: IT security

XBM Digital

As you know, many new staff have joined us at XBM Digital recently, so now is a good time for a reminder about some of our rules. Security is important, and these rules will help us to keep our IT systems and data secure.

Firstly, passwords are important for keeping the network secure. Don't use common words or numbers as passwords, such as birthdays or names of your children. Passwords must be alphanumeric and be at least eight characters long. You need to change your password every month or more frequently. Also, you should not share it with anyone, including your colleagues.

- 1- person in charge of IT ____
- 2- keeping something safe _____
- 3- information such as numbers and details about people ____
- 4- a secret word that you type into a computer before you can use it ____
- 5- a group of connected computers ____
- 6- having only letters and numbers ____
- 7- letters, numbers, punctuation marks, etc. ____
- 8- people you work with ____

B- Read the memo again and underline the words used to express rules.

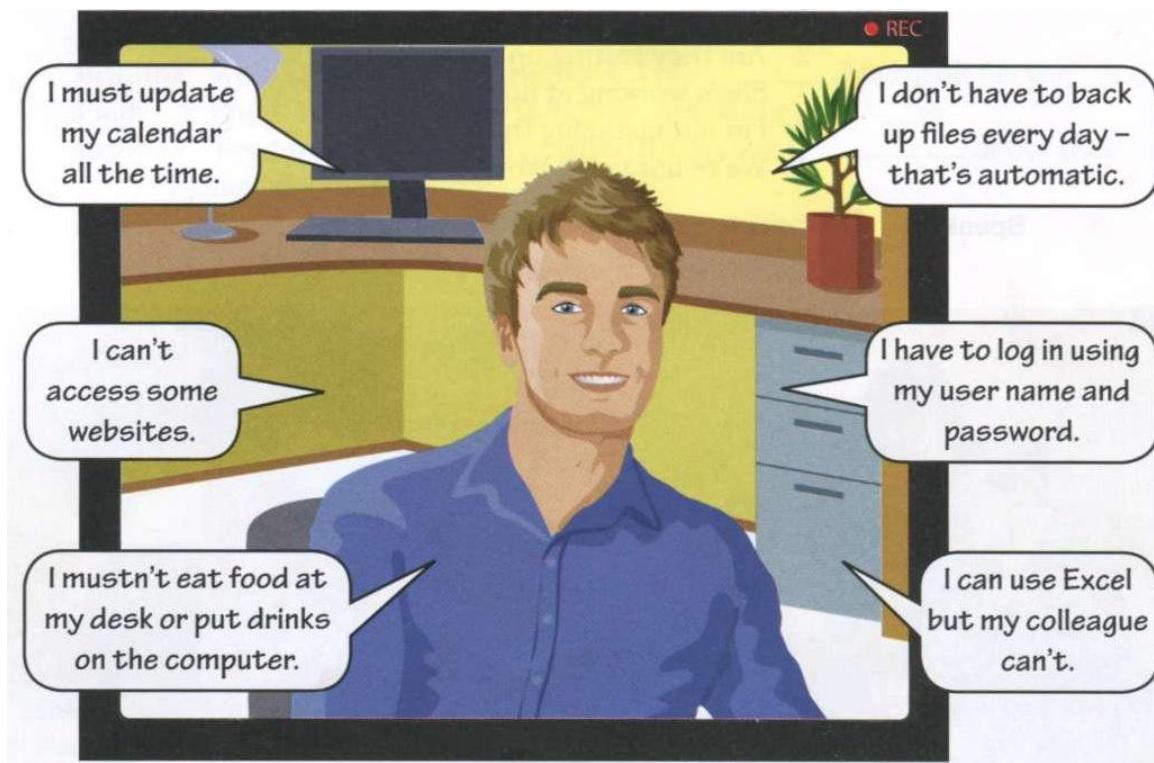


2- Reading

Read what Ben says about computer usage in his office. Answer the questions.

- 1- What must Ben do?
- 2- What can Ben do?
- 3- What can't Ben do?
- 4- Can he open any website?

5- Why is it important to follow computer dos and don'ts?



3- Speaking

Look at these signs. What are the rules?



4- Language

MODAL VERBS

What are modal verbs?

Modal verbs show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. Common examples of modal verbs include can, should, and must. Because they're a type of auxiliary verb (helper verb), they're used with the infinitive form of the main verb of a sentence to inflect its meaning.

Consider the difference between these two examples:

- I **swim** every Tuesday.
- I **can swim** every Tuesday.

The first example is a simple factual statement. The speaker participates in a swimming activity every week on Tuesdays.

The second example uses the modal verb can. Notice how the meaning changes slightly. The speaker does not necessarily swim every Tuesday; they're saying that they are capable of swimming every Tuesday or that the possibility exists for them to swim every Tuesday.

Let's study some examples to express rules.

We use **must, mustn't and have to** to show strong obligation and to express rules.
We can also use **should, shouldn't, can't and need to** to talk about rules.

Passwords **must** be at least eight characters long.
I **have to** go to the canteen to eat! I **can't** even have an apple at my desk!

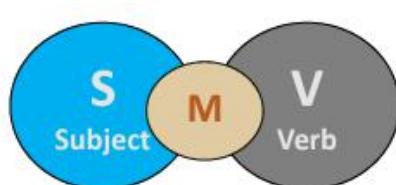
Must, mustn't, can, can't, don't have to

We use must and mustn't for obligations	You must come to work on time.
	You mustn't be late.
We use can and can't for possibility and ability.	He can use Word, but he can't use Excel.
We use have to for something that is necessary.	I have to log in using my password.
We use don't have to for something that is not necessary.	We don't have to work at the weekend.



Note: There can be a distinction in meaning between must and have to: have to often refers to an external obligation.

STRUCTURE



Example:

Tom can't use Excel.
He can use Word.

They do not accept conjugation.

They do not need other auxiliary verbs.



5 - Speaking

Work in pairs or small groups. Then compare answers of for each rule?

groups. Write workplace rules for some of these activities with another pair or group. What reasons can you think

- installing new software
- connecting personal devices to company computers
- playing computer games
- using social networking sites such as Facebook
- using mobile phones
- switching off your computer at night
- downloading files
- streaming music or video



6 - PRACTICE

A- Complete the following sentences with **mustn't** or **don't have to**.

1. The museum is free. You pay for entrance.
2. You have to wear a uniform at school. You wear blue jeans.
3. The speed limit is 90 Km per hour. You drive faster.
4. You live in a very small place. You clean it every day. Just clean it twice.
5. Your job is from Monday to Friday. You come on weekends.
6. That river is extremely dangerous. You swim in it.

B- Choose the correct option.

1. She **don't have to / doesn't have to / must** upload the information now. I'll do it later.
2. My brother **have to / has to / doesn't have to** wear a tie at his job. He is a lawyer.
3. You **mustn't / must** smoke in the office. It's prohibited.
4. We have a meeting with our boss tomorrow at 9 am. We **mustn't / don't have to** be late.
5. I **have to / must / don't have to** tidy the office today because I cleaned it yesterday.
6. We **mustn't / don't have to** bring our CVs, or we won't get the job.
7. We **mustn't / don't have to** forget to set the alarm before we leave the office.
8. You **mustn't / don't have to / have to** drink alcohol at the office.
9. Sarah stays at home because she **doesn't have to / has to / have to** come tomorrow.

C- Write sentences to explain these IT workplace rules. Use the correct modal verb.



- use company equipment for personal reasons X
- install software X
- change password frequently ✓
- use Facebook X
- start work by 8 a.m. ✓
- eat at desk X
- keep desk clean ✓
- connect own devices X

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