Chapitre 1

A TYPICAL PC/UN PC TYPE

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1. Computers parts/les parties de l'ordinateur

1 **Computer essentials/les fondamentaux de l'ordinateur**

Hardware	Hardware
Microprocessor	Microprocesseur
Main memory	Mémoire centrale
Battery	Batterie
Ports	Ports
USB ports (Universal Serial Bus)	Ports USB
Peripherals	Périphériques
Wireless	Sans fil
Cables	Câbles
Software	Logiciels
Programs	Programmes

2 **Types/types**

Mainframe	Ordinateur central
Desktop PC (Personal Computer)	Ordinateur de bureau
Laptop	Ordinateur portable
Tablet PC	Tablette PC
Personal digital assistant	Assistant numérique personnel

2. Input devices/appareils et périphériques d'entrée

Microphone — Microphone
Graphics tablet — Tablette graphique
Touch screen — Écran tactile
Stylus — Stylet
Light pen — Lecteur de code-barres
Trackpad/touchpad — Pavé tactile
Modem — Modem
Joystick — Manette

1 Keyboard/clavier

Alphanumeric keys — Touches alphanumériques
Numeric keypad — Touches numériques
Function keys — Touches de fonctions
Caps lock — Touche majuscule
Backspace — Barre espace

To type — Taper
To switch — Changer
To move — Se déplacer
To press — Appuyer
To delete — Effacer

2 Mouse/souris

Pointer — Pointeur
Scroll wheel — Molette de défilement
Optical mouse — Souris optique
Wireless mouse — Souris sans fil

To click — Cliquer
To double click — Double-cliquer
To drag — Glisser
To right-click — Cliquer droit
To cut — Couper
To copy — Copier
To paste — Coller

3 Visual devices/périphériques audiovisuels

Scanner — Scanner
Hand-held scanner — Scanner portable
Pen scanner — Stylo scanner
Barcode reader — Lecteur de code-barres
Digital camera — Caméra numérique
Webcam — Webcam

To record — Enregistrer
To transfer — Transférer
To process — Traiter
To store — Stocker
To export — Exporter
To scan — Scanner
To capture — Capturer/prendre

3. Output devices/appareils et périphériques de sortie

1 Printer/imprimante

Driver — Pilote
Printer spooler — Spouleur
DPI resolution (dots per inch) — Résolution PPP (points par pouce)
Print server — Serveur d'impression
Inkjet printer — Imprimante à jet d'encre
Laser printer — Imprimante laser
Cartridge — Cartouche
Toner — Toner
Black-and-white — Noir et blanc
Fast draft — Brouillon

To print — Imprimer
To publish — Publier

5. Storage devices/espaces de stockage

1 Magnetic storage/stockage magnétique

A floppy disk	Disquette
Hard disk	Disque dur
Track	Piste
Sectors	Secteurs

2 Optical storage/stockage optique

DVD drive	Lecteur de DVD
DVD burner	Graveur de DVD

3 Removable flash memory/carte mémoire flash

USB key	Clef USB
(Flash) memory card	Carte mémoire (flash)
Flash drive	Clef USB
Thumb drive	Clef USB
Jump drive	Clef USB
Disk key	Clef USB
Pen drives	Clef USB
Memory stick	Clef USB/carte mémoire/disque amovible

4 Data center/centre de données

Cloud computing	Informatique en nuage
Cooling system	Système de refroidissement
To enter data	Entrer/saisir des données
To format	Formater
To make a backup	Faire une sauvegarde
To burn	Graver
To save	Sauvegarder

2 Display screens/écrans d'affichage

Monitor	Moniteur
VDU (visual display unit)	Écran de visualisation
CRT (cathode ray tube)	CRQT ou écran cathodique
LCD (liquid crystal display)	LCD ou à cristaux liquides
Plasma display	Écran plasma
Rear projection	Rétroprojection
Screen size	Taille d'écran
Brightness	Luminosité
Colour depth	Profondeur de couleur
Refresh rate	Fréquence de rafraîchissement
To project	Projeter
To display	Afficher
To switch on/off	Allumer/éteindre
To set up	Installer
To contain	Contenir

4. Processing/traitement

CPU central processing unit	Unité centrale de traitement
Processor	Processeur
Chip	Puce
Control unit	Unité de contrôle
Gigahertz	Gigahertz
Motherboard	Carte mère
Bus	Bus
Expansion slots	Des ports d'extension
BIOS (basic input/output system)	BIOS
RAM random access memory	Mémoire vive
ROM read only memory	Mémoire morte
Bit	Bit
Byte	Octet
To control	Contrôler
To coordinate	Coordonner
To calculate	Calculer
To insert	Insérer

5. Mobile phones/téléphones mobiles

Cellular phone	Téléphones cellulaires
Sim card	Carte SIM
4G	4G
Bluetooth	Bluetooth/sans-fil
SMS (short message service)	Texto, SMS
Built-in digital camera	Caméra numérique intégrée
Display	Affichage
Hands-free kit	Kit mains-libres
Ring tones	Sonneries
Charger	Chargeur
Memory card	Carte mémoire
Headphones/headset	Casque
Earphones	Oreillettes, écouteurs
Case	Coque, étui
Screen protector	Film protection
Armband	Brassard
Battery	Batterie

6. Entraînement

Le sujet

Lisez attentivement l'article ci-dessous. Pour chacun des mots proposés ci-après, cherchez le synonyme qui convient dans le texte :

- Defect.
- Secret entry codes.
- Crackers.
- A repair.
- A correction.
- Malware.
- Software to surf the Web.
- Transfer from Internet.

Your computer may run 30 per cent slower due to Intel chip bug

A massive security flaw may have been discovered with Intel processors, according to reports today. The flaw makes passwords and other personal details an easier target for hackers, and is thought to affect all Intel processors from the last decade.

The good news is that there is a fix. But unfortunately the security patch will slow down processing power by as much as 30 per cent, hitting personal computers and cloud services around the world.

The problem centres around a fundamental part of an operating system called a kernel, *The Register* reported. The kernel is a program that controls most other programs, giving them access to memory whilst protecting sensitive information from your system. The flaw seems to mean that programs can essentially bypass the kernel and do these high-level manipulations themselves.

The result is that any old bit of software could get almost uncensored access to your computer. This could be anything from a JavaScript program running in a Web browser to a virus that's been accidentally downloaded.

In response to the media coverage, Intel released a statement in which they said the flaw is not unique to Intel products and that they believe it does not have the potential to corrupt, modify, or delete data.

Intel said they have begun providing software and firmware updates and had planned to disclose the flaw next week when those updates will be available. The company is dismissing reports that processing power will slow dramatically in affected machines. "Contrary to some reports, any performance impacts

are workload-dependent, and, for the average computer user, should not be significant and will be mitigated over time," the statement said.

Chapitre 2

SOFTWARES AND NETWORKS/ LOGICIELS ET RÉSEAUX

Folder	Dossier
Desktop	Bureau
Drop-down menu	Menu déroulant
Directory	Répertoire
File	Fichier
Shortcut	Raccourci
To run	Exécuter
To handle	S'occuper de
To access	Accéder

1. System software/logiciel système

Operating system	Système d'exploitation
Utility programs	Logiciels utilitaires
GUI Graphical User Interface	Interface graphique utilisateur

1 The computer

Before you start

1 Match the computer parts with the words below.

floppy disk ☐ scanner ☐ mouse ☐ keyboard ☐
tower ☐ monitor ☐ CD-rewriter ☐ printer ☐

Reading

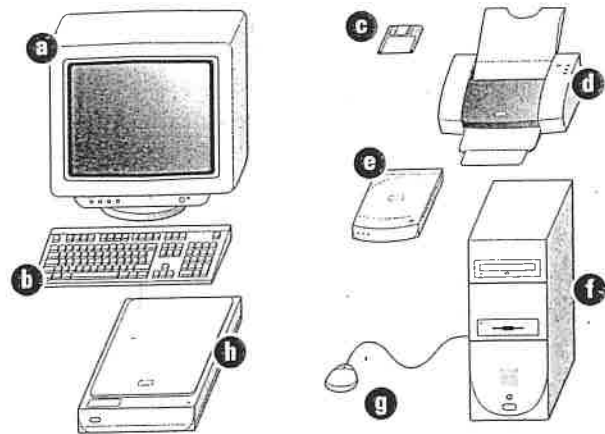**2** Read the text quickly. Match the headings (a–d) with the paragraphs (1–4).

a Memory ☐   c PCs and Notebooks ☐
b Speed ☐   d Hardware/Software ☐

1 The parts of a computer you can touch, such as the monitor or the Central Processing Unit (CPU) are hardware. All hardware except the CPU and the working memory are called peripherals. Computer programs are software. The operating **system** (OS) is software that controls the hardware. Most computers **run** the Microsoft Windows OS. MacOS and Linux are other operating systems.

2 The CPU controls how fast the computer **processes** data, or information. We measure its speed in megahertz (MHz) or gigahertz (GHz). The higher the speed of the CPU, the faster the computer will run. You can type letters and play computer games with a 500 MHz CPU. Watching movies on the Internet needs a faster CPU and a modem.

3 We measure the Random Access Memory (RAM) of the computer in megabytes (MB). RAM controls the **performance** of the computer when it is working and moves data to and from the CPU. Programs with a lot of **graphics** need a large RAM to run well. The hard disk **stores** data and software programs. We measure the size of the hard disk in gigabytes (GB).

4 Computer technology changes fast, but a desktop PC (Personal Computer) usually has a tower, a separate monitor, a keyboard and a mouse. The CPU, modem, CD-ROM and floppy disk drives are usually inside the tower. A notebook is a portable computer with all these **components** inside one small unit. Notebooks have a screen, not a monitor, and are usually more expensive than desktops with similar **specifications**.

3 Look at these words from the text. Write H (hardware), P (peripheral), S (software) or M (measurement) next to each one.

1 CPU   H   7 mouse ☐
2 MacOS   S   8 modem ☐
3 megabyte (MB)   M   9 Linux ☐
4 printer   P   10 scanner ☐
5 RAM ☐   11 gigabytes (GB) ☐
6 megahertz (MHz) ☐   12 floppy disk ☐

Vocabulary

4 Match the **highlighted** words and phrases in the text with the definitions (1–8).

1 parts _____
2 pictures and images _____
3 a way of doing something _____
4 reads and uses data _____
5 measurements _____
6 use a computer program _____
7 keeps data in the memory _____
8 how well a computer does something _____

Speaking

5 Work in pairs. Look at the chart and compare the two computers. Use *fast, slow, cheap, expensive, big, small.*

	Hi-Tech 2010	Series X Wi-Fi
Type	PC	Notebook
CPU	933 MHz	1.5 GHz
RAM	256 MB	512 MB
Monitor/Screen	17 inch	15 inch
Hard disk	20 GB	40 GB
Price	€2,000	€2,999

▷ Get real

Look at new computers on the Internet or in magazines. Find one you like. Make a note of its specifications. Bring your notes to class and say why you like it. Build a class file of computers with information about them.
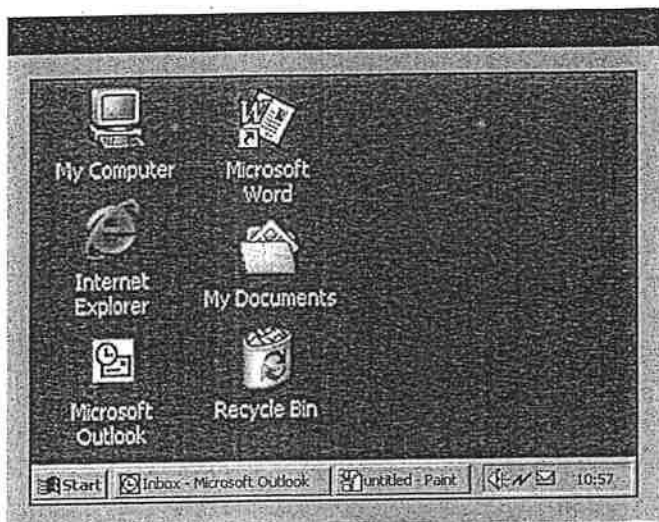
2 The desktop

Before you start

1 What do you see first when you turn on a computer? How do you open a program?

Reading

2 Read the text quickly and match the headings (a–d) with the paragraphs (1–4).

a The control panel ☐   c The desktop ☐
b The drives ☐   d Using icons ☐

1 The desktop is the screen that appears after you boot up, or turn on, your computer. It shows a number of icons on a background picture or colour. When you buy a new computer and boot up for the first time, the desktop will only show a small number of icons. In the Windows operating system, these usually include My Computer and the Recycle Bin.

2 Double-clicking on an icon with the mouse opens a computer program, a folder or a file. Folders usually contain other files. You can move icons around the desktop, add new ones or remove them by deleting them. Deleted files go to the Recycle Bin. People usually put the programs they use most often on the desktop to find them quickly.

3 When you double-click on My Computer another screen appears. This screen shows the A: drive icon, for floppy disks; the C: drive icon, which usually contains all of the main programs and folders on your computer; the D: drive icon, which is usually the CD-ROM drive, and the Control Panel folder.

4 When you double-click on Control Panel, another screen appears that shows many other icons, such as the Display icon and the Date/Time icon. Double-clicking on Display opens a box that lets you personalize your desktop by changing the screen saver (the moving image that appears when no one is using the computer) or the background picture.

3 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1 The desktop appears before you boot up. T/F
2 Files are usually inside folders. T/F
3 People usually put their favourite programs on the desktop. T/F
4 Use the C: drive to open floppy disks. T/F
5 You cannot change the background picture of the desktop. T/F
6 The Control Panel folder contains the Date/Time icon. T/F

Vocabulary

4 Find the words in the text that mean:

1 comes into view so you can see it (paragraph 1)

_____

2 the picture or colour on your screen (1)

_____

3 clicking the mouse two times quickly (2)

_____

4 something that holds documents or files (2)

_____

5 most important (3) _____
6 make something the way you want it (4)

_____

5 Complete the sentences (1–7) with the words in the box.

> Display ■ screen saver ■ folders ■ Recycle Bin
> ■ files ■ deleted ■ desktop

1 The _____ icon lets you change the way your desktop looks.
2 If you remove a file by mistake, you can find it in the _____.
3 The _____ appears when you don't use the mouse or keyboard.
4 I didn't use that program very much so I _____ it from my desktop.
5 I have a great program on my _____ that I use for playing music.
6 Windows Explorer lets you move _____ from one folder to another.
7 _____ contain documents or files.

Speaking

6 Choose five icons on your desktop. Say what you use these programs for.

> **▶ Get real**
> Go into Control Panel on your computer and choose two other icons that interest you. Double-click on them and make notes on what they do. Report back to the class.