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UNIDADE 4 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

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Nível: Básico

Complete os exercícios das quatro Learning Activities, pgs. 35, 37, 39 e 41 da unidade.

Choose the correct concept of the following words:

1) Memory

(a) It is what you have to pay when you buy something.
(b) Enables a computer to store, at least temporarily, data and program.
(c) When you use the phone to call someone

2) Mass storage device

(a) Something that tell who a person is.
(b) An area in a business office.
(c) Allows a computer to permanently retain large amounts of data. Common mass storage devices include disk drives and tape drives.

3) Input device

(a) Usually keyboard and mouse, the input device is the conduit through which data and instructions enter a computer.
(b) The department that sells a business's products.
(c) A person from another country

4) Output device

(a) A display screen, printer, or other device that lets you see what the computer has accomplished.
(b) To look at many things and then take one or two, as the person wishes.
(c) To write your name.

5) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

(a) To say that you certainly will or will not do something.
(b) A person who is not smart.
(c) The heart of the computer, this is the component that actually executes instructions.

6) Fill in the blanks with the simple present:

a) Mirna reads (read) his magazine every day.
b) Mathew does (do) her exercise at school.
c) Leonardo learns (learn) English at home.
d) Bernardo washes (wash) his car.
e) Thais plays (play) guitar.
f) Maite goes (go) to Manaus next Friday.

7)Identify and circulate the verbs that appear in the simple present at third person:

A computer scientist wants to sort the cards. First he wants to sort them out by color. Then he wants to order them by number (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Jack, Queen, King and Ace).

Computer science uses special methods of doing things, and has its own special words. It is linked with electrical engineering, mathematics, and language science.

Computer science looks at the theoretical parts of computers. Computer engineering looks at the physical parts of computers (the parts that a person can touch), and software engineering looks at the use of computer programs and how to make them.

8) Transform the follow phrases into negative form:

a) A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.

R: A computer scientist doesn't want to sort the cards.

b) He wants to order them by number.

R: He doesn’t order them by number.

c) Computer science uses special methods.

R: Computer science doesn’t use special methods.

d) Computer science looks at the theoretical parts of computers.

R: Computer science doesn’t look at the theoretical parts of computers.

9) Write the follow sentences into affirmative and negative form, as the example:

a) He/drive/a car.

He is driving a car. He is not driving a car.

b) We/eat/oranges.

A: We're eating oranges.

N: We aren't eating oranges.

c) You/read/my magazine.

A: You're reading my magazine.

N: You're not reading my magazine.

d) We/play/the piano.

A: We're playing the piano.

N: We're not playing the piano.

10) 2. Escreva um pequeno texto em inglês sobre cada componente que compõe o computador.

Basically, the computer is made up of the following parts: Motherboard, processor, RAM, hard disk and power supply.
The most common peripherals are: Mouse, keyboard, monitor, speaker.

Motherboard where the other parts are connected is responsible for the integration.
Processor, considered the heart of the computer. Responsible for all calculations.
RAM memory, responsible for quick calculation response and on-screen rendering.
Hard Disk, responsible for storing all information, documents and programs.
Power supply, responsible for managing and spreading power across the motherboard.

Peripherals, in general, are the form of human machine communication. Data input and output devices.