

The background features a complex, abstract design. It consists of numerous concentric circles and rings, each filled with a different pattern of small squares and rectangles, creating a sense of depth and movement. A prominent diagonal band, composed of overlapping translucent shapes in shades of orange, yellow, and white, cuts across the left side of the image. The overall color palette is dominated by dark blues, greys, and blacks, with the diagonal band providing a strong contrast.

# English for Information Technology

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# ADJECTIVES

1. We wanted a grey metal (grey / a / metal) table.
2. They bought \_\_\_\_\_ (red / a / new) car.
3. She went home and sat on \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable / her / old) bed.
4. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ ( a / Italian / fabulous) suit.
5. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (Dutch / black) bicycles.
6. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ / French / delicious /a) melted cheese.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (young / a / pretty) girl walked into the room.
8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ (a lot of / interesting) books.
9. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ ( red / a / new) plastic lunchbox.
10. He is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ (leather / a /black) bag.

1. She dropped \_\_\_\_\_ (old / beautiful / the) plate and it smashed.
12. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (silk / green / an / amazing) dress.
13. She drank \_\_\_\_\_ ( black / hot) coffee.
14. He saw \_\_\_\_\_ (French / old / an) desk.
15. They stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ (little / a / cute) cottage.
16. I visited \_\_\_\_\_ (ancient / a / spooky ) castle.
17. He has \_\_\_\_\_ (silver / old / a) ring.
18. We ate \_\_\_\_\_ (green / English / some) apples.
19. I need \_\_\_\_\_ (computer / comfortable / a) desk.
20. They went on holiday to \_\_\_\_\_ (small / a / beautiful) cabin.



# Unidade 2 – What can you do with computers?

In the workplace, many people use computers to keep records, analyze data, do research, and manage projects. At home, you can use computers to find information, store pictures and music, track finances, play games, and communicate with others – and those are just a few of the possibilities.

You can also use your computer to connect to the internet, a network that links computers around the world. Internet access is available for a monthly fee in most urban areas, and increasingly, in less populated areas. With internet access, you can communicate with people all over the world and find a vast amount of information. Here are some of the most popular things to do with computers.

# Expressões Coloquiais

1 – Não é à toa que ...

A sintaxe no inglês para essa expressão idiomática são três as mais comuns:

1. - No wonder ou It's no wonder:

No wonder I couldn't find my keys! They were in the car all along.

Não é à toa que não consegui encontrar minhas chaves! Elas estavam no carro o tempo todo.

It's no wonder you didn't pass the exam. You didn't study enough!

Não é à toa que você não passou no exame. Você não estudou o bastante!

2. - Small wonder ou It's small wonder:

Small wonder we didn't make a deal. Our price is pretty high!

Não é à toa que não fechamos negócio! Nosso preço está bem alto!

It's small wonder the client was unsatisfied. He was poorly waited on!

Não é à toa que o cliente ficou insatisfeito. Ele foi mal atendido!

Wait on = serve = look after servir, atender (cliente).

3. - Not for nothing ou It's not for nothing:

Not for nothing is she tired. She worked so hard all week long!

Não é à toa que ela está cansada. Ela trabalhou muito duro a semana inteira.

It's not for nothing that she is tired. She worked so hard all week long!

Não é à toa que ela está cansada. Ela trabalhou muito duro a semana inteira.

It's not for nothing he failed the test! He didn't study at all!

Não é à toa que ele não passou no exame! Ele não estudou absolutamente nada!

4.- Será que?

A estrutura do “Será que” é: I wonder if / I wonder whether.

Será que vai dar certo? I wonder if it is going to work.

Será que a equipe vai conseguir entregar no prazo?

I wonder whether the team is going to get to meet the deadline.

Será que meu código vai compilar corretamente agora ?

I wonder if my code is going to compile correctly right now.

## 5 – “Dar pau” | “Cair”

Dar pau: Perder dados; travar; congelar a tela; quebrar; pifar

Dar pau: perda de dados na memória.

- the system has crashed
- there has been total loss of memory/files/data
- everything has been wiped out

Dar pau: travou a tela.

- the screen has freezed
- it's frozen
- there is a freeze up
- it's jammed (there is a jam up)

Dar pau: tela ficou sem imagem.

- the screen's gone blank

Dar pau: perdeu a conexão de rede | “caiu” o servidor.

- the connection has gone
- it's crashed
- the server connection has

Dar pau: sentido mais genérico:

- there is a glitch
- it's on the blink
- there's something up
- it's acting/playing up
- it's gone wrong
- it's broken down





**The science of today is the  
technology of tomorrow.**

Edward Teller