

# English 1 Course

## Unit 1: Computer Uses

### 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting

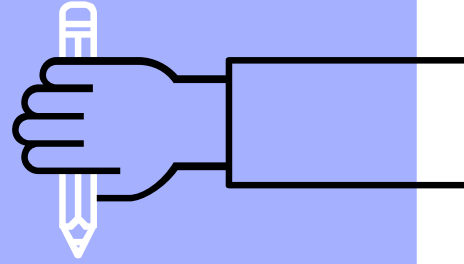
by

Atiqah Nurul Asri



### Material:

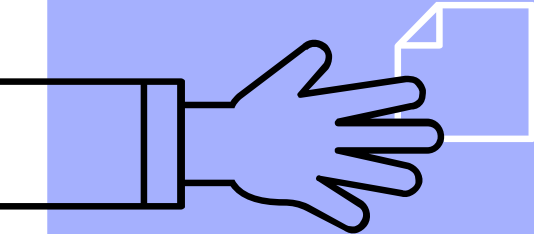
Module Unit 1 Computer Uses  
pp. 1-8



### Learning outcomes:

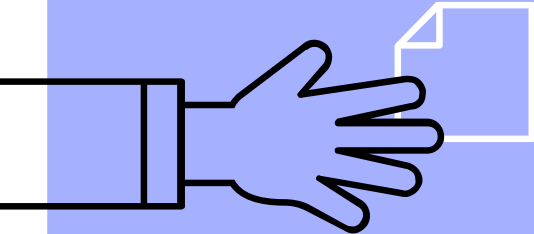
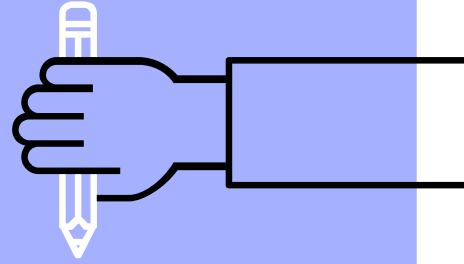
By the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

- identify kinds of computer applications and their potential users
- identify and use *Simple Present Tense* for explaining their activities

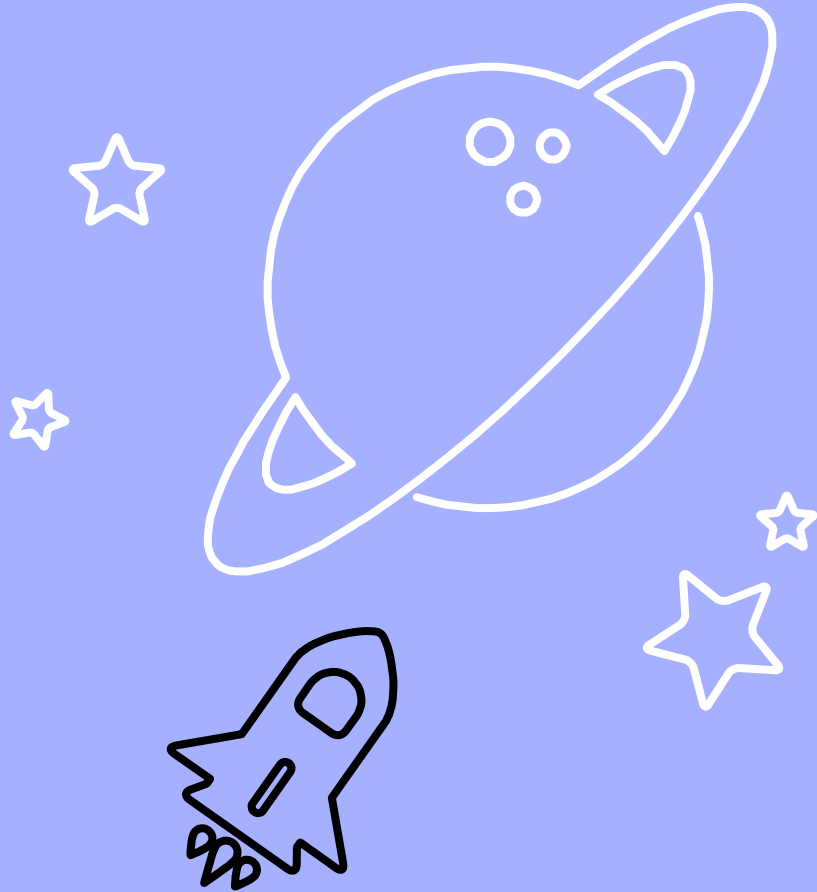


## Topics:

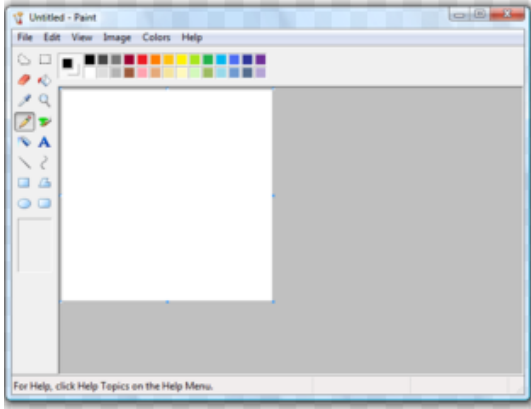
1. Computer Applications and Its Uses and Potential Users
2. Simple Present Tense



Topic 1:  
Computer  
Applications and Its  
Uses and Potential  
Users

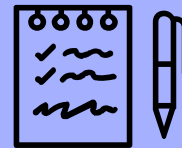
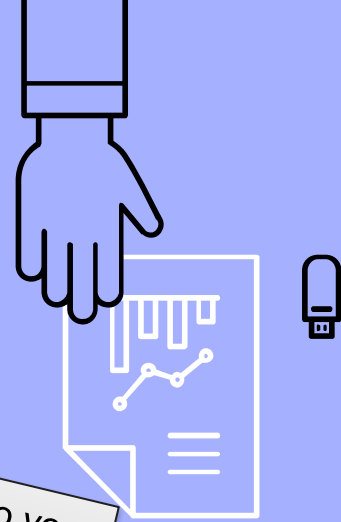


# Look at the pictures below



Are you familiar with these apps?

What do you do with the apps? How can they help you do your work?



## Mention Other Apps and Its Uses

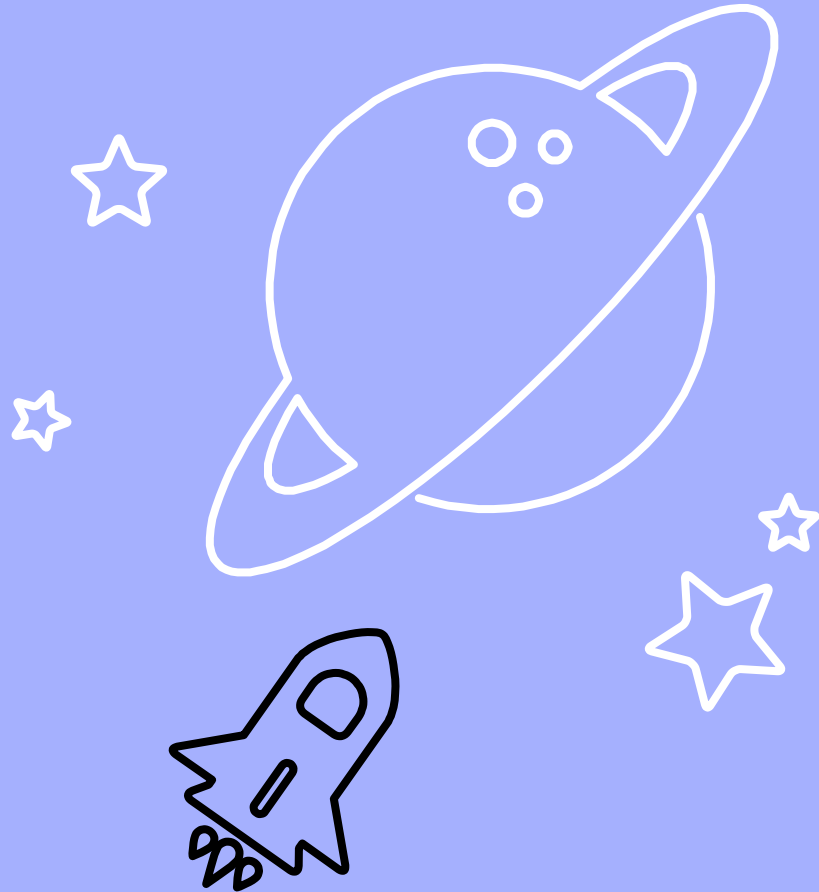
Applications	Uses

Who may use  
those apps?



Assignment:

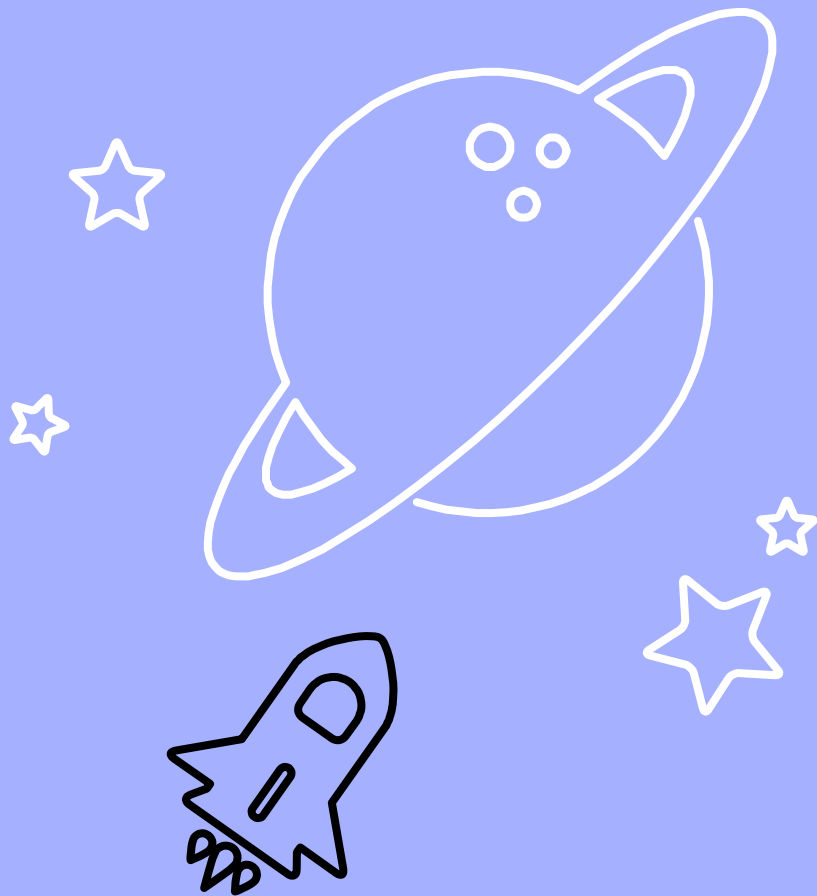
Do exercise 1 on  
Module (p.3)



## Assignment:

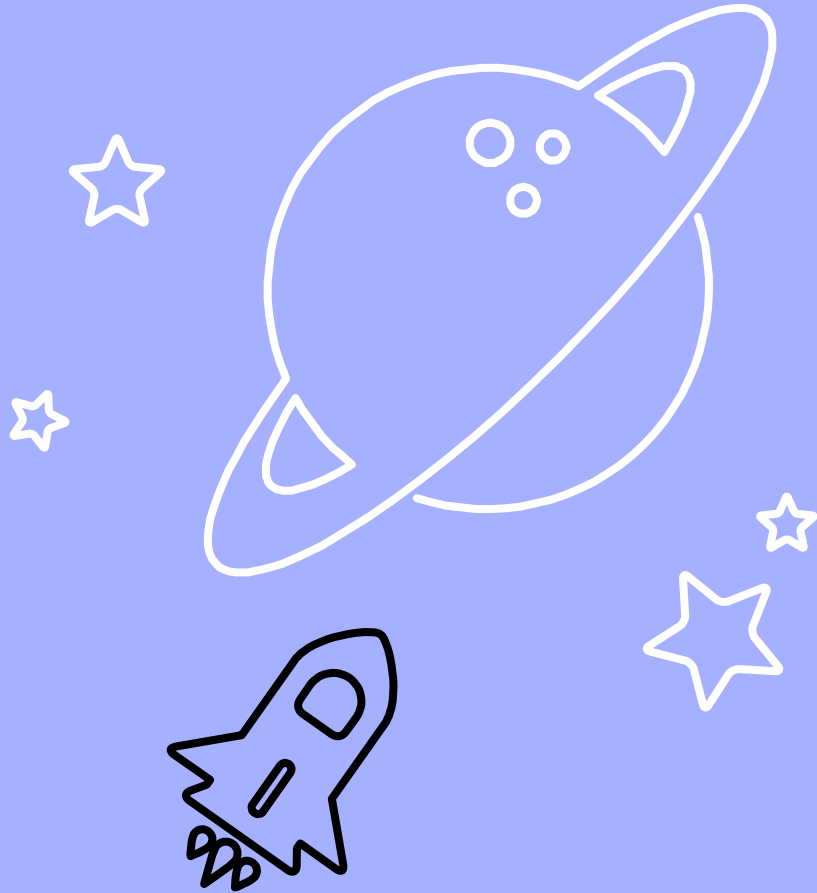
Do Listening practices  
on exercise 2 and 3 on  
Module (p.4).

*Listen to four people  
talking about how they  
use computers at work.*





## Topic 2: Simple Present Tense



# Read the text on Module p. 5

Focus on the  
underlined sentences.

## The Digital Age

We are now living in what some people call the digital age, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called the digital generation. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and improve their mathematics skills. They are used to access the internet to do basic research and communicate with other students around the world. Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history, or language courses. PCs are also used for administrative purposes - schools use word processors to write letters, and database to keep records of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete online. Students can also enroll for courses via the website and parents can download official reports. Mobiles let you make video calls, send texts, email people and download logos, ringtones or games. With a built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in face-to-face mode. New smartphones combine a telephone with web access, video, a game console, an MP3 player, a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a GPS navigation system, all in one.

In banks, computers store information about money held by each customer and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at high speed. They also control the cashpoints, or ATMs (Automatic Teller Machines) which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card. People use a chip and PIN card to pay for goods and services. Instead of using a signature to verify payments, customers are asked to enter a four-digit personal identification number (PIN), the same number used at cashpoints, this system makes transactions more secure. With online banking, clients can easily pay bills and transfer money from the comfort of their homes.

Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitors display data about fuel consumption and weather conditions. In airport control towers, computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic. On the ground, airlines are connected to travel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out about the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers, and many other details.

*Infotech English for Computer Users (2011: 2-3)*

# The underlined sentences:

- ▶ **Computers help** students to perform mathematical operations and improve their mathematics skills.
- ▶ **Teachers use** projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history, or language courses.
- ▶ **A school website allows** teachers to publish exercises for **students to complete online**.



# Simple Present Tense

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb

But the third person (she/he/it) adds an **-s**

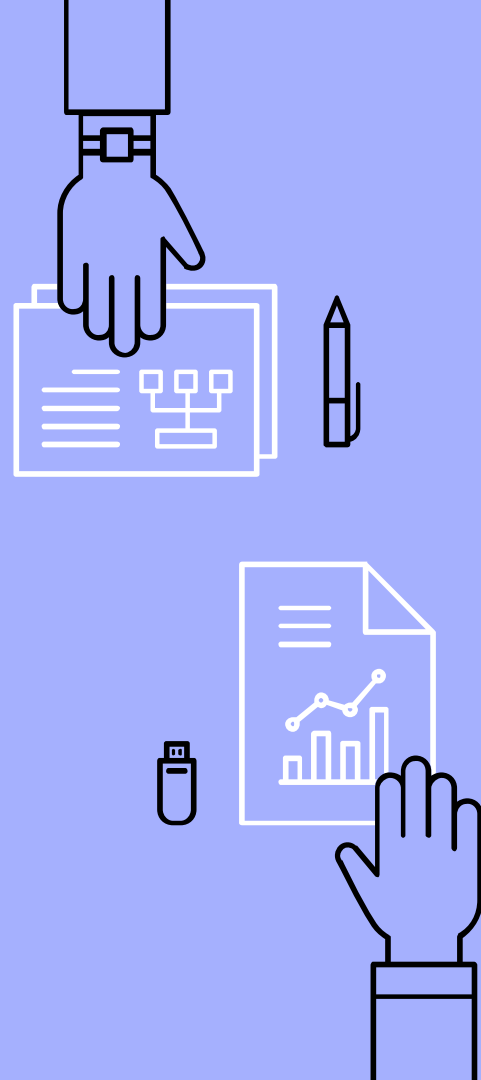
- I **work** in a multimedia company.

- She **works** in a multimedia company.



# Simple Present Tense

1. something that is true in the <b>present</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● He <b>studies</b> C++ language programming this semester.</li><li>● I'm an Information Technology student.</li></ul>
2. something that <b>happens again and again</b> in the present or <b>routine</b>  We use words like <b>sometimes, often, always, and never</b> (adverbs of frequency) with the present tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● I <b>play</b> online games every weekend.</li><li>● I <b>sometimes</b> play online games with my friends.</li><li>● She <b>never</b> plays online games.</li></ul>
3. something that is <b>always true</b> or <b>facts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Light <b>travels</b> at almost 300,000 kilometers per second.</li></ul>



# Simple Present Tense

4. something that is **fixed** in the future

- The school term **starts** next week.
- The train **leaves** at 09.45 this evening.
- We **have** a test next week.



# Simple Present Tense

4. something that is **fixed** in the future

- The school term **starts** next week.
- The train **leaves** at 09.45 this evening.
- We **have** a test next week.



Assignment:  
Do exercise 8 (p.8)



On my free time I use computer to \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

However, when I study I use computer to \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

422





“

“It makes a big  
difference in your life  
when you  
stay positive.”

Ellen DeGeneres  
Comedian

