ENGLISH FOR INFORMATICS 2
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Week #4

MATERIAL:
MODULE UNIT 2 DATABASE (PAGE 19-27)

TOPICS:
GRAMMAR STUDY: IF/CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
DATA PROCESSING
DATA STORAGE

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

BY THE END OF THE LESSON, THE STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO USE APPROPRIATE ENGLISH TO:

- USE APPROPRIATE IF CLAUSE
- IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN ABOUT DATA PROCESSING
- IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN ABOUT DATA STORAGE DEVICES (MAGNETIC AND OPTICAL STORAGE)

IF/CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- Conditional Sentences are used to speculate about what could happen, what might have happened, and what we wish would happen.

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IF/CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are five main ways of constructing conditional sentences in English.

Conditional sentence type	Usage	If clause verb tense	Main clause verb tense
Zero	General truths	Simple present	Simple present
Type 1	A possible condition and its probable result	Simple present	Simple future
Type 2	A hypothetical condition and its probable result	Simple past	Present conditional or Present continuous conditional
Type 3	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past	Past perfect	Perfect conditional
Mixed type	An unreal past condition and its probable result in the present	Past perfect	Present contditional

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The zero conditional

The zero conditional is used for when the time being referred to is **now or always** and the situation is **real and possible**. The zero conditional is often used to refer to general truths. The tense in both parts of the sentence is the simple present. In zero conditional sentences, the word "if" can usually be replaced by the word "when" without changing the meaning.

If clause	Main clause
If + simple present	simple present
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

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Type 1 conditional

The type 1 conditional is used to refer to the **present or future** where the **situation is real.** The type 1 conditional refers to a possible condition and its probable result. In these sentences the if clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future.

If clause	Main clause
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

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For more explanation and exercises:

[HTTPS://WWW.EF.COM/WWEN/ENGLISH-RESOURCES/ENGLISH-GRAMMAR/CONDITIONAL](https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/conditional)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1

As we learned before, we use **will** in conditional sentence type 1.

Moreover, will is also used when we are **certain** one action will follow another.

For example: If you switch on Caps Lock, you **will** get all capital letters.

However, when we are **less certain** one action will follow another, we can use these expressions:

- will probably/possibly

- probably/possibly won't

- may (not), might (not)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1: EXERCISE 9

Direction: Complete if sentences below using an appropriate expression of certainty

Example: If there is power failure, you may lose all your data.

1. If there is power failure, you _____ lose all your data.

2. If you have a virus, it _____ corrupt your files.

3. If you don't back up your files regularly, you _____ lose some of them.

4. If you can choose a simple password, someone _____ access your files.

5. If you don't give your files meaningful names, you _____ forget what they contain.

6. If you copy pirated software, your PC_____ have a problem with computer viruses.

7. If you never read computer magazines, you _____ miss important new products.

8. If I know more programming languages, I _____ get a better job

DATA PROCESSING

Exercise 10: Match the headings in the box to the data processing steps a-f

| data coding | data collection | data entry | data sorting | data tabulation | data validation |

a. _____ gather the raw data which you want to process.

b. _____ arrange and systemise the data.

c. _____ clean the data and double-check for faults and inconsistencies.

d. _____ enter the data into a system.

e. _____ arrange the data into table format so that it can be analysed.

f. _____ create categories to organize the data into relevant groups.

DATA PROCESSING

Check your work by listening to the audio file.

DATA STORAGE DEVICES

Assignment (Group Assignment):

Read the texts in Exercise 13 and 17 and make summary of the differences between Magnetic and Optical Storage Devices.
You may use any references BUT NOT from Wikipedia or Personal Blog.
Make PPT file and record the presentation using VC Application. Upload the video on YouTube and share the links to the google forms provided on the LMS. The other groups MUST watch the videos and ask questions on the comment menu. Discuss the answers in the next meeting.