Aula 3 – Types of computers

Objetivos

Trabalhar a interpretação e tradução textual através dos diferentes textos que abordam os tipos de computadores existentes na atualidade.

Utilizar corretamente o uso dos pronomes demonstrativos e os artigos defnidos e indefnidos.

Compreender a estrutura verbal do verbo "*to have*".

Elaborar pequenas frases no formato de perguntas e respostas em inglês coerentemente.

3.1 Differences and utilities

Computers range in size and capability. At one end of the scale are supercomputers, very large computers with thousands of linked microprocessors that perform extremely complex calculations. At the other end are tiny computers embedded in cars, TVs, stereo systems, calculators, and appliances. These computers are built to perform a limited number of

The personal computer, or PC, is designed to be used by one person at a time. This section describes the various kinds of personal computers: desktops, laptops, handheld computers, and Tablet PCs.

3.1.1 Desktop computers

Desktop computers are designed for use at a desk or table. They are typically larger and more powerful than other types of personal computers. Desktop computers are made up of separate components. The main component, called the system unit, is usually a rectangular case that sits on or underneath a desk. Other components, such as the monitor, mouse, and keyboard, connect to the system unit.

Figura 3.1: *Desktop computer*
Fonte: http://tech2.in.com/media/images/2009/Feb/img_116652_hp-desktop.jpg

3.1.2 Laptop computers

Laptop computers are lightweight mobile PCs with a thin screen. They are often called notebook computers because of their small size. Laptops can operate on batteries, so you can take them anywhere. Unlike desktops, laptops combine the CPU, screen, and keyboard in a single case. The screen folds down onto the keyboard when not in use.

Figura 3.2: *Netbook and Notebook*
Fonte: Composição da Equipe DG Etec

3.1.3 Handheld computers

Handheld computers, also called personal digital assistants (PDAs), are battery-powered computers small enough to carry almost anywhere. Although not as powerful as desktops or laptops, handhelds are useful for scheduling appointments, storing addresses and phone numbers, and playing games. Some have more advanced capabilities, such as making telephone calls or accessing the internet. Instead of keyboards, handhelds have touch screens that you use with your fnger or a stylus (a pen-shaped pointing tool).

Figura 3.3: *Handheld computer*
Fonte: http://www.stinetworks.net/images/pda_w_stylus.jpg

3.2 Demonstrative pronouns

Os pronomes demonstrativos são utilizados para demonstrar alguém ou alguma coisa que está perto ou longe da pessoa que fala ou de quem se fala, ou seja, indica posição em relação às pessoas do discurso.

Veja quais são em inglês:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
THIS	THESE	THAT	THOSE
Este/esta/isto	Estes/estas	Aquele/aquela/aquilo	Aqueles/aquelas

Usa-se o demonstrativo *THIS/THESE* para indicar seres que estão perto de quem fala.

Observe o emprego dos pronomes demonstrativos nas frases abaixo:

This method will work.
These methods will work.
This column is in response to such requests.
These columns are in response to such requests.
I hope **this** information will be useful to future computer engineers and scientists.
I hope **these** informations will be useful…

O pronome demonstrativo *THAT/THOSE* é usado para indicar seres que estão distantes da pessoa que fala. Observe:

That computer technology is one of the most fundamental disciplines of engineering.
Those computers technology are the most fundamental …
What is **that**? That is a motherboard.
What are **those**? Those are motherboards.

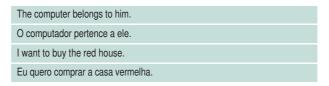## Learning activities
Follow the example:

a) Not a house – an apartment.
  This is not a house. This is an apartment. It's an apartment.

b) Not a bus – a car.

c) Not a keyboard – a mouse.

d) Not a motherboard – a power supply.
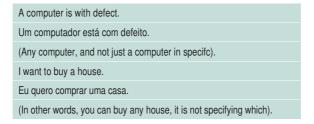
3.3 Defnite and indefnite article
In English, the indefnite articles are: "a" and "an" (um, uma, uns umas).

The defned article is "the" (o, os, a, as).

The defnite articles are used when there are certainty of the correlation and defnition of the noun.

The computer belongs to him.
O computador pertence a ele.
I want to buy the red house.
Eu quero comprar a casa vermelha.

The indefnites articles are used when there is not sure of the correlation with the noun.

A computer is with defect.
Um computador está com defeito.
(Any computer, and not just a computer in specifc).
I want to buy a house.
Eu quero comprar uma casa.
(In other words, you can buy any house, it is not specifying which).

Indefnite Article		
A	Usado diante de palavras que começam por consoante ou letras com sonorização de consoantes (h). Ex.: A hospital A computer	UM UMA
AN	Usado diante de palavras que começam por vogal ou "h" mudo. Ex.: An hour An orange	UM UMA

Example:

Although often used mainly as *an* <u>e-mail</u> application, it also includes *a* <u>calenda</u>r, <u>task manager</u>, <u>contact manage</u>r, <u>note taking</u>, a <u>journa</u>l and web browsing.

Defnite Article	
THE	O, A, OS, AS

Articles in English are invariable. That is, they do not change according to the gender or number of the noun.

Example:

The boy, the woman, the children.
Computer science is **the** science of how to treat information.
A computer scientist wants to sort **the** cards.
Answering **the** right question.

'**The**' is not used:

a) Before proper nouns:

….-….. Roberto Carlos was born in ….-….. Brazil.

Exceptions:

The *Kennedys* like politics (plural, when it indicates the family)
The *United States* (adjective) The Korean War (adjective)

b) Before possessives pronouns:

….-….. My favorite singer is Gilberto Gil.

Write the correct word:

a) Mr. Paul works in _____ offce. (a/an)

b) Joana wants to be _____ actress. (a/an)

c) They want to work in _____theater. (a/an)

d) Sara needs _____ car. (an/a)

e) His sister wants _____ bike. (a/an)

f) We work in _____ garage. (a/an)

3.4 Verb to have – simple present

O verbo to *have* possui na sua fexão dois formatos apenas, sendo assim muito simples e fácil sua utilização. Com os pronomes *I, you, we, they*, utiliza-se "*have*"; com os pronomes *he*, *she* e *it*, é utilizado "*has*". Temos que atentar para a forma contraída, na terceira pessoa (*he*, *she*,*it*) que fica na sua forma escrita, a mesma do verbo *to be*, (He's/ She's/ It's) sendo que, na sua tradução e significação algo totalmente diferente pois o verbo *to have* denota "ter" em português. Você vai descobrir quando é um verbo (be) ou outro (have) no contexto do texto.

Affrmative Form	Contracted Form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
I have	I've	I don't have	Do I have?
You have	You've	You don't have	Do you have?
He has	He's	He doesn't have	Does he have?
She has	She's	She doesn't have	Does she have?
It has	It's	It doesn'thave	Does it have?
We have	We've	We don't have	Do we have ?
They have	They've	They don't have	Do they?

Examples:

HTML does this by using what are called tags that **have** attributes.
If you **have** a recordable disk drive.
A mouse usually **has** two buttons.

It **has** keys for letters and numbers.

Put these sentences into the negative and interrogative form in the present:

a) Peter has a good notebook.

b) LCD monitors have the advantage of being much thinner and lighter.

c) Some have more advanced capabilities.

Resumo

Você está recebendo informações necessárias para construção do seu conhecimento. A aula apresentou os tipos de computadores existentes na atualidade e trabalhou bastante gramática com a utilização dos pronomes demonstrativos, artigo definido e indefinido e o verbo *to have*. Agora você já é capaz de elaborar pequenas perguntas e respondê-las coerentemente.

Atividades de aprendizagem

Para melhor fixar aquilo que você aprendeu nesta aula, após a leitura dos textos elabore o seu próprio texto.

1. Sobre o que os textos no início da aula tratam?

2. Nesta aula você viu alguns exemplos de tipos de computadores. Elabore um texto simples em inglês e diga qual o tipo de computador que você tem ou que conhece.

3. Elabore pequenas frases em inglês descrevendo cada tipo de computador existente.