

# Aula 5 – Parts of computers II

## Objetivos

Conhecer o nome das partes que compõem o computador em

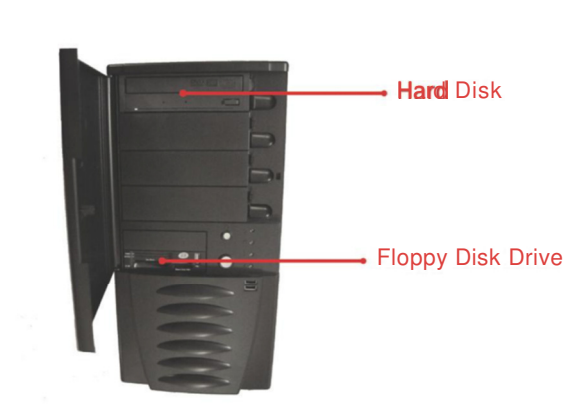
Empregar os verbos no passado de modo a exercitar exemplos práticos do cotidiano do técnico em informática.

Elaborar frases simples e coerentes em inglês, utilizando o conteúdo estudado, com exemplos práticos do cotidiano do técnico de informática.

## 5.1 System unit

The system unit is the core of a computer system. Usually it's a rectangular box placed on or underneath your desk. Inside this box are many electronic components that process information. The most important of these components is the central processing unit (CPU), or microprocessor, which acts as the “brain” of your computer. Another component is random access memory (RAM), which temporarily stores information that the CPU uses while the computer is on. The information stored in RAM is erased when the computer is turned off.

Almost every other part of your computer connects to the system unit using cables. The cables plug into specific ports (openings), typically on the back of the system unit. Hardware that is not part of the system unit is sometimes called a peripheral device or device.



**Figura 5.1: System unit**

Fonte: [http://groovix.com/images/front\\_open1.jpg](http://groovix.com/images/front_open1.jpg)

Your computer has one or more disk drives – devices that store information on a metal or plastic disk. The disk preserves the information even when your computer is turned off.

### 5.1.1 CD and DVD drives

Nearly all computers today come equipped with a CD or DVD drive, usually located on the front of the system unit. CD drives use lasers to read (retrieve) data from a CD, and many CD drives can also write (record) data onto CDs. If you have a recordable disk drive, you can store copies of your files on blank CDs. You can also use a CD drive to play music CDs on your computer.

DVD drives can do everything that CD drives can, plus read DVDs. If you have a DVD drive, you can watch movies on your computer. Many DVD drives can record data onto blank DVDs.

### 5.1.2 Mouse

A mouse is a small device used to point to and select items on your computer screen. Although mice come in many shapes, the typical mouse does look a bit like an actual mouse. It's small, oblong, and connected to the system unit by a long wire that resembles a tail. Some newer mice are wireless.



**Figura 5.2: Mouse**

Fonte: <http://www.sxc.hu>

A mouse usually has two buttons: a primary button (usually the left button) and a secondary button. Many mice also have a wheel between the two buttons, which allows you to scroll smoothly through screens of information.

When you move the mouse with your hand, a pointer on your screen moves in the same direction (the pointer's appearance might change depending on where it's positioned on your screen). When you want to select an item, you point to the item and then click (press and release) the primary button. Pointing and clicking with your mouse is the main way to interact with your computer.

### 5.1.3 Keyboard



**Figura 5.3: Teclado**

Fonte: <http://www.advantage.co.nz/images/56291.jpg>

A keyboard is used mainly for typing text into your computer. Like the keyboard on a typewriter, it has keys for letters and numbers, but it also has special keys:

- a)** the function keys, found on the top row, perform different functions depending on where they are used;
- b)** the numeric keypad, located on the right side of most keyboards, allows you to enter numbers quickly;
- c)** the navigation keys, such as the arrow keys, allow you to move your position within a document or webpage.

You can also use your keyboard to perform many of the same tasks you can perform with a mouse.



**Figura 5.4: Teclado fexível**

Fonte: <http://heritageproducts.com/home/images/prestige-016.jpg>

### 5.1.4 Monitor

A monitor displays information in visual form, using text and graphics. The portion of the monitor that displays the information is called the screen. Like a television screen, a computer screen can show still or moving pictures.

There are two basic types of monitors: CRT (cathode ray tube) monitors and LCD (liquid crystal display) monitors. Both types produce sharp images, but LCD monitors have the advantage of being much thinner and lighter. CRT monitors, however, are generally more affordable.



**Figura 5.5: Monitor CRT**

Fonte: [http://www.positivo.pl/upload/wysiwyg/produkty/monitory\\_crt/lg/LG\\_F700P\\_FLATRON\\_02.jpg](http://www.positivo.pl/upload/wysiwyg/produkty/monitory_crt/lg/LG_F700P_FLATRON_02.jpg)



**Figura 5.6: Monitor LCD**

Fonte: <http://www.sxc.hu>

### 5.1.5 Printer

A printer transfers data from a computer onto paper. You don't need a printer to use your computer, but having one allows you to print email, cards, invitations, announcements, and other materials. Many people also like being able to print their own photos at home.

The two main types of printers are inkjet printers and laser printers. Inkjet printers are the most popular printers for the home. They can print in black and white or in full color and can produce high-quality photographs when used with special paper. Laser printers are faster and generally better able to handle heavy use.



**Figura 5.7: Impressora**

Fonte: <http://pcwizkid.co.uk/images/speakers.jpg>

### 5.1.6 Speakers

Speakers are used to play sound. They may be built into the system unit or connected with cables. Speakers allow you to listen to music and hear sound effects from your computer.



**Figura 5.8: Caixinhas de som**

Fonte: <http://ufle.irj.com.cn/oblog/articleimage/2008/03/28/SBV5121.jpg>

### 5.1.7 Modem

To connect your computer to the internet, you need a modem. A modem is a device that sends and receives computer information over a telephone line or high-speed cable. Modems are sometimes built into the system unit, but higher-speed modems are usually separate components.



**Figura 5.9: Cable modem**

Fonte: Acervo da autora

## Learning activities



Mark the correct concept of the following words:

### a) Memory

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

### b) Mass storage device

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

### c) Input device

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

### d) Output device

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

### e) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- ☐ To say that you certainly will or will not do something.
- ☐ A person who is not smart.
- ☐ The heart of the computer, this is the component that actually executes instructions.

## 5.2 Simple past tense – regular verbs

With most verbs, the simple past is created simply by adding “ED”.

That form belongs for all to the people, not varying in the 3rd person.

Simple past is used to indicate an accomplished action and totally finished in the past, corresponding in Portuguese, the perfect preterite as imperfect preterite.

Ex.: Santos Dumont lived in France. He created the 14 Bis.

<b>Regra geral</b>	Acrescenta-se “ed”	Play – played
Verbos terminados em “e”	Acrescenta-se “d”	Like – liked
Verbos terminados em y precedido de consoante	Muda m o y para i e acrescentam “ed”	Study – studied

Example:

### To work

I worked

You worked

He worked

She worked

It worked

We worked

They worked

### 5.2.1 Simple past – negative and interrogative form

The interrogative form of the verbs (regular or irregular) in the past it is done with the “did” placement (past of the auxiliary verb “do”) in the beginning of the question, for all of the people, being the main verb in the basic form. However, the auxiliary did is the past of the auxiliary do/does that we saw previously. When the auxiliary did appears in the sentence, the main verb is in the infinitive.

Ex.: **Did** you **travel** to Manaus?

**Did** you study **to** the test?



Affrmative: **Did** they **work** yesterday?  
Negative: They **worked** yesterday.  
Interrogative: They **did not (didn't)** work yesterday.

The negative form of the verbs (regular or irregular) in the past it is done with the auxiliary **did + not** (didn't) before the verb, for all the people.

Ex.: Yesterday, I **didn't work** at office.

Affrmative: **Did** you go to Fortaleza yesterday?  
Negative: They went to Fortaleza yesterday.  
Interrogative: They **did not (didn't)** go to Fortaleza yesterday.

The past tense and past participle of regular verbs end in "ed":

to work, worked, worked.

But some verbs can be both regular and irregular, for example:

learn, **learned**, learned;  
learn, **learnt**, learnt.

If the verb fnishes in "E" - add "D".

If it fnishes in "Y" (with a vowel before) - add "ED":

pray: **prayed**.

If it fnishes in "Y" (with a consonant before) - replace "Y" for I and add "ED":

try: **tried**.

If it has just one syllable and fnishes in "consonant-vowel-consonant"- add "ED":

stop: **stopped**.

Observe que os verbos regulares no passado terminam todos com "ED"; porém, fque atento para a pronúncia, pois ela se diferencia levemente uma da outra.



Para conhecer a pronúncia dos verbos regulares acesse: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHocF49myl8>. Ouça, repita as palavras com atenção observando como são articuladas. Tente pronunciar as palavras de acordo com o que é apresentado no vídeo





## Learning activities

Turn into the interrogative and negative form the follow phrases:

- a) She cooked dinner last night.
- b) I studied english yesterday.
- c) They open the computer.
- d) Cristina worked all night.
- e) ARPAnet created the TCP/IP communications standard.

## 5.3 Simple past tense – irregular verbs

When the verbs are irregular is necessary to memorize their past forms, because they vary of one for other. As in the case of the regular verbs, the irregular ones have an only form for all of the people. It follows a list below with the past forms and passed participle of the verbs.

I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ you/ they saw (see – ver) a bird.

The three most important irregular verbs are TO BE, TO HAVE and TO DO.

Verb to be	
Pronoun	Verb to be
I	was
Yo u	were
He/she/it	was
We	were
They	were
Verb to have	
Pronoun	Verb to have
I/you/we/they	Had
He/she/it	Had
Verb to do	
Pronoun	Verb to do
I/you/we/they	Did
He/she/it	Did

Example:

I was tired.

He had a bad headache.

We did the homework.

Other irregular verbs fall into three main categories:

Verbs which don't change	cut – cut hit – hit ft – ft
Verbs which change their vowel	get – got sit – sat drink – drank
Verbs which change completely	catch – caught bring – brought teach – taught



O vídeo disponível nesse endereço traz uma lista de verbos irregulares e sua pronúncia. Assista e repita. É muito bom exercício para aprender a pronúncia das palavras.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WRsLLGnYhJ0>.

Example:

Buy – bought:

Affrmative: Frank bought a memory.  
Negative: Did Frank buy a memory?  
Interrogative: He did not (didn't) buy a memory.

Sell – sold:

Affrmative: Myriam sold her scanner.  
Negative: Did Myriam sell her scanner?  
Interrogative: She did not (didn't) sell her scanner.

Bring – brought:

Affrmative: Andrew brought his printer this morning.  
Negative: Did Andrew bring his printer this morning?  
Interrogative: He did not (didn't) bring his printer this morning.

## Learning activities

Transform the phrases into negative form:



- a) The keyboard was working.
- b) ARPAnet was funded by the United States military after the cold war.
- c) Networks were limited by their nature to only allow communications between the stations on the local network.
- d) Programmers and researchers were using on the network computers.

Para que se tome conhecimento dos verbos, que são muitos, separamos para você alguns que estão listados a seguir (Quadro 5.1). Aqui estão os mais comuns na forma de infinitivo, passado e particípio.

Você poderá elaborar frases e criar situações utilizando os verbos para internalizar o conhecimento.

Assim como em português, em inglês existem muitos verbos. Aqui foram selecionados alguns mais comuns, ou seja, os que são mais usados na linguagem informal. Por isso se faz necessário estudo e prática para consolidar esse conhecimento. Use sua imaginação, treine em casa, no trabalho. O importante é treinar bastante para fixar o aprendizado.

Quadro 5.1: Lista de verbos			
Infinitive (Infinitivo)	Past (Passado)	Past participle (Passado Particípio)	Translation (Tradução)
<i>arise</i>	<i>arose</i>	<i>arisen</i>	surgir, erguer-se
<i>awake</i>	<i>awoke</i>	<i>awoken</i>	acordar
<i>be</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were been</i>	ser, estar
<i>bear</i>	<i>bore</i>	<i>born, borne</i>	suportar, dar à luz
<i>beat</i>	<i>beat</i>	<i>beaten</i>	bater, espancar
<i>become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>	tornar-se

acontecer

*broadcast*

*broadcast*

*broadcast*

transmitir

arremessar

Infinitive (Infinitivo)	Past (Passado)	Past participle (Passado Particípio)	Translation (Tradução)
<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	custar
<i>creep</i>	<i>crept</i>	<i>crept</i>	rastejar, gatinhar
<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	cortar, reduzir
<i>deal</i>	<i>dealt</i>	<i>dealt</i>	negociar, tratar
<i>dig</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>	cavar
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>	fazer
<i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>	desenhar
<i>drink</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>	beber
<i>drive</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>	dirigir
<i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>	comer
<i>fall</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>fallen</i>	cair
<i>feed</i>	<i>fed</i>	<i>fed</i>	alimentar
<i>feel</i>	<i>felt</i>	<i>felt</i>	sentir
<i>fight</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>fought</i>	lutar
<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>	achar, encontrar
<i>fee</i>	<i>fed</i>	<i>fed</i>	fugir
<i>fling</i>	<i>fung</i>	<i>fung</i>	arremessar
<i>fly</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>	voar, pilotar
<i>forbid</i>	<i>forbade</i>	<i>forbidden</i>	proibir
<i>forget</i>	<i>forgot</i>	<i>forgot, forgotten</i>	esquecer
<i>forgive</i>	<i>forgave</i>	<i>forgiven</i>	perdoar
<i>freeze</i>	<i>froze</i>	<i>frozen</i>	congelar
<i>get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>gotten, got</i>	obter, conseguir
<i>give</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>	dar, conceder
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>	ir
<i>grind</i>	<i>ground</i>	<i>ground</i>	moer
<i>grow</i>	<i>grew</i>	<i>grown</i>	crescer
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	ter
<i>hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>	ouvir
<i>hide</i>	<i>hid</i>	<i>hidden, hid</i>	esconder
<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	bater, ferir
<i>hold</i>	<i>held</i>	<i>held</i>	segurar
<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>	machucar, ferir
<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>	guardar, manter
<i>know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>	saber, conhecer
<i>lay</i>	<i>laid</i>	<i>laid</i>	pôr (ovos)
<i>lead</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>led</i>	liderar, guiar
<i>leave</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>left</i>	deixar, partir
<i>lend</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>lent</i>	emprestar
<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	deixar, alugar
<i>lie</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>	deitar-se
<i>lose</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>	perder
<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>	fazer, fabricar

Infinitive (Infinitivo)	Past (Passado)	Past participle (Passado Particípio)	Translation (Tradução)
<i>mean</i>	<i>meant</i>	<i>meant</i>	significar
<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>	encontrar
<i>overcome</i>	<i>overcame</i>	<i>overcome</i>	superar
<i>overtake</i>	<i>overtook</i>	<i>overtaken</i>	alcançar
<i>pay</i>	<i>paid</i>	<i>paid</i>	pagar
<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	colocar, pôr
<i>quit</i>	<i>quit</i>	<i>quit</i>	abandonar
<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>	ler
<i>ride</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>	andar, cavalgar
<i>ring</i>	<i>rang</i>	<i>rung</i>	tocar(campainha)
<i>rise</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>risen</i>	subir, erguer-se
<i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>	correr, concorrer
<i>saw</i>	<i>sawed</i>	<i>sawn</i>	serrar
<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>	dizer
<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>	ver, entender
<i>seek</i>	<i>sought</i>	<i>sought</i>	procurar
<i>sell</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>	vender
<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>	mandar, enviar
<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>	colocar, ajustar
<i>shake</i>	<i>shook</i>	<i>shaken</i>	sacudir
<i>shed</i>	<i>shed</i>	<i>shed</i>	derramar
<i>shine</i>	<i>shone</i>	<i>shone</i>	brilhar
<i>shoot</i>	<i>shot</i>	<i>shot</i>	atirar
<i>Show</i>	<i>showed</i>	<i>shown</i>	mostrar
<i>shrink</i>	<i>shrank</i>	<i>shrunk</i>	encolher, contrair
<i>shut</i>	<i>shut</i>	<i>shut</i>	fechar
<i>sing</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>	cantar
<i>sink</i>	<i>sank</i>	<i>sunk</i>	afundar
<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>	sentar
<i>slay</i>	<i>slew</i>	<i>slain</i>	assassinar
<i>sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>	<i>slept</i>	dormir
<i>slide</i>	<i>slid</i>	<i>slid</i>	deslizar
<i>sling</i>	<i>slung</i>	<i>slung</i>	arremessar
<i>speak</i>	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i>	falar
<i>spend</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>spent</i>	gastar
<i>spin</i>	<i>spun</i>	<i>spun</i>	girar
<i>spit</i>	<i>spit, spat</i>	<i>spit, spat</i>	cuspir
<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>	espalhar
<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>	aguentar
<i>steal</i>	<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>	roubar
<i>stick</i>	<i>stuck</i>	<i>stuck</i>	enfar
<i>stink</i>	<i>stank</i>	<i>stunk</i>	feder
<i>swear</i>	<i>swore</i>	<i>sworn</i>	jurar

Infinitive (Infinitivo)	Past (Passado)	Past participle (Passado Particípio)	Translation (Tradução)
<i>swim</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>	nadar
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>	tomar, pegar
<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>	ensinar
<i>tell</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>told</i>	contar, dizer
<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>	pensar
<i>understand</i>	<i>understood</i>	<i>understood</i>	entender
<i>wear</i>	<i>wore</i>	<i>worn</i>	vestir
<i>win</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>	vencer
<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>	escrever