

Aula 6 – The history of the internet

Objetivos

Trabalhar alguns exemplos práticos em informática com as novas palavras em inglês sobre a história da internet.

Aplicar corretamente a utilização dos pronomes relativos.

Compreender formação do plural em inglês.

6.1 The history of the internet

Before there was the public internet there was the internet's forerunner ARPAnet or Advanced Research Projects Agency Networks. ARPAnet was funded by the United States military after the cold war with the aim of having a military command and control center that could withstand nuclear attack. The point was to distribute information between geographically dispersed computers. ARPAnet created the TCP/IP communications standard, which defines data transfer on the Internet today. The ARPAnet opened in 1969 and was quickly usurped by civilian computer nerds who had now found a way to share the few great computers that existed at that time.

Before the wide spread of internetworking that led to the **internet**, most communication networks were limited by their nature to only allow communications between the stations on the local network and the prevalent computer networking method was based on the central **mainframe computer** model.

Several research programs began to explore and articulate principles of networking between physically separate networks, leading to the development of the **packet switching** model of digital networking. These research efforts included those of the laboratories of **Donald Davies (NPL)**, **Paul Baran (RAND Corporation)**, and **Leonard Kleinrock** at **MIT** and at **UCLA**. The research led to the development of several packet-switched **networking** solutions in the late 1960s and 1970s, including **ARPANET** and the **X.25** protocols.

Additionally, public access and hobbyist networking systems grew. Following commercialization and introduction of privately run **Internet service providers** in the 1980s, and the Internet's expansion for popular use in the 1990s, the Internet has had a drastic impact on culture and commerce. This includes the rise of near instant communication by electronic mail (**e-mail**), text based discussion forums, and the **World Wide Web**. Investor speculation in new markets provided by these innovations would also lead to the inflation and subsequent collapse of the **Dot-com bubble**. But despite this, the Internet continues to grow, driven by commerce, greater amounts of on-line information and knowledge and social networking known as Web 2.0.



Learning activities

1. You will need to translate the whole text into Portuguese. So, it is very important that you read the text above and answer the question below:
 - What do you understand about the text? What's the text message?
2. Write about the following words and elaborate short sentences in agreement with information of the text above:
 - a) ARPAnet: World Wide Web
 - b) E-mail:

6.2 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns são usados para combinar duas orações.

WHO/THAT – que

This girl is my friend. This girl got a model plane.
This girl (who/that) got a model plane is my friend.

Who é usado para referir-se a pessoas e pode ser substituído por **that**.

The salesperson **that/who** sold me this component is nice.
The man **that/who** fixed your computer is smart.

WHERE – onde

A restaurant is a place. We eat in a restaurant.

A restaurant is a place **where** we eat.

Where é usado para referir-se a lugares.

A bookstore is a place **where** you buy book.

A school is a place **where** you study.

WHICH/THAT – que

A dog is an animal. A dog barks.

A dog is an animal **which/that** barks.

Which é usado somente para coisas ou animais e pode ser substituído por **that**.

The case fan **which/that** is inside the computer is important.

O plural das palavras em inglês se realiza de forma diferente da do português. Siga as orientações e assista aos vídeos recomendados.



6.3 Regular and irregular plural of nouns

To form the plural of the nouns is very easy, but you must practice and observe some rules.

6.3.1 Regular plural of nouns

1. Regra Geral: forma-se o plural dos substantivos geralmente acrescentando-se **s** ao singular.

Ex.: Motherboard – motherboards

Printer – printers

Keyboard – keyboards

2. Os substantivos terminados em **y** precedido de vogal seguem a regra geral: acrescentam **s** ao singular.



Para melhor compreender como se forma o plural em inglês, acesse os sites a seguir. Anote as diferenças poste no fórum do AVEA.

Regra Geral –
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wI0mvB0gGA0>
Regra “es” –
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ohbdT9HE_Mm/watch?v=X6gYCFtPqek

Ex.: Boy – boys
Toy – toys
Key – keys

3. Substantivos terminados em **s, x, z, o, ch e sh**, acrescenta-se **es**.

Ex.: boss – bosses
tax – taxes
bush – bushes

4. Substantivos terminados em **y**, precedidos de **consoante**, trocam o **y** pelo **i** e acrescenta-se **es**.

Consoante + y = ies

Ex.:
fy – fies
try – tries
curry – curries

6.3.2 Irregular plurals of nouns

There are many types of irregular plural, but these are the most common:

1. Substantivos terminados em **fe** trocam o **f** pelo **v** e acrescenta-se **es**.

Ex.:
knife – knives
life – lives
wife – wives

2. Substantivos terminados em **f** trocam o **f** pelo **v**; então, acrescenta-se **es**.

Ex.:
half – halves
wolf – wolves
loaf – loaves

3. Substantivos terminados em **o**, acrescenta-se **es**.

Ex.:
potato – potatoes
tomato – tomatoes
volcano – volcanoes

4. Substantivos que mudam a vogal e a palavra.

Ex.: foot – feet
child – children
person – people
tooth – teeth
mouse – mice

Learning activities

Change the underlined words to the plural:



- a) She wants to read **a magazine**.
- b) They prefer to eat **a sandwich**.
- c) We want to cook **a hot dog**.
- d) They don't like to work with **printer**.
- e) We fix **monitor**.
- f) She prefers **potato**.

6.4 There + Verb to be

Para a formação do verbo haver, em inglês, faz-se necessário a junção de *there* e o verbo *to be*. Veja alguns exemplos práticos, a seguir.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Present	There is	Present	There are
Past	There was	Past	There were
Tradução	Há	Tradução	Havia

Examples:

There is a bad operation in the computer.

There are two basic types of monitors.

Before there was the public internet.



Learning activities

1. Complete the following sentences with “There is” or “There are”:

- a) a new computer on the store.
- b) someone at the house.
- c) a lot of teachers absent today.
- d) three chairs in the room.
- e) two large windows in the house.
- f) one table.
- g) seven days in a week.
- h) no one at home.
- i) no problem with it.

2. Change the sentences from affirmative to negative:

- a) There is a monitor here.
.....
- b) There are two hard disks in the computer.
.....
- c) There are ten new motherboards in this market.
.....
- d) There is a message for you.
.....

Resumo

A aula apresentou como discussão principal a história da internet. Abordou também a utilização correta dos pronomes relativos, a formação do plural em inglês e o verbo to have no presente e no passado.

Atividades de aprendizagem

Durante todo o curso você vem realizando muitas atividades de aprendizagem. Nesta aula você viu um breve histórico da criação da internet. Escreva um pequeno texto em inglês, e outro com a tradução em português, sobre a importância da internet na sua vida. Fale da frequência com que você a utiliza e para quê. Poste seu texto no blog criado por você.

