

# Aula 4 – Parts of computers

## Objetivos

Conhecer as partes que compõem o computador em inglês.

Aplicar o modo simple present e present continuous de forma correta.

Trabalhar alguns exemplos práticos em informática com as novas palavras em inglês.

## 4.1 Inside the computers

Você já viu algum computador aberto? Nesta aula iremos abordar as peças que compõem a parte interna dos computadores e sua função para o funcionamento pleno de toda a máquina.



**Figura 4.1: Gabinete aberto**

Fonte: <http://groovix.com/images/inside1.jpg>

### 4.1.1 The case

The computer case is a very important part of the computer. It protects all of the electronic components inside and provides adequate ventilation to prevent overheating.

The case also should be capable of allowing you to expand your hardware if the need arises. The ATX case is the one most commonly used today.

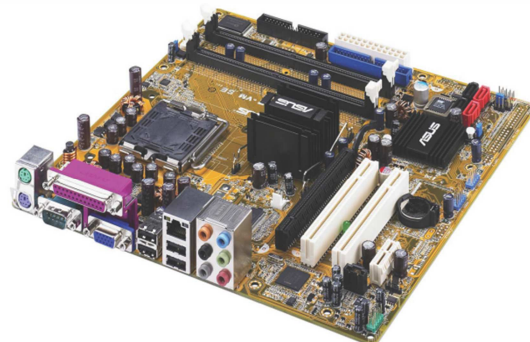


**Figura 4.2: Gabinete**

Fonte: <http://blogs.windownetworking.com/wnadmin/wp-content/blogs/33/files/2006/06/115140028653.jpg>

### 4.1.2 The motherboard

A motherboard is the central printed circuit board in many modern computers and holds many of the crucial components of the system, while providing connectors for other peripherals. The motherboard is sometimes alternatively known as the main board, system board, or, on Apple computers, the logic board.



**Figura 4.3: Placa mãe**

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

The term mainboard is archaically applied to devices with a single board and no additional expansions or capability. In modern terms this would include **embedded systems** and controlling boards in televisions, washing machines, etc. A motherboard specifically refers to a printed circuit with the capability to add/extend its performance.

### 4.1.3 The power supply

The power supply supplies the electrical power for a computer. It supplies power to the motherboard, drives, and certain expansion cards. It normally has at least one fan that helps cool the power supply and will assist in the task of cooling the computer.



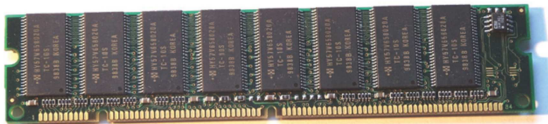
**Figura 4.4: Fonte de alimentação**

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

Some power supplies have an additional outlet on the back that can be used to provide power to the monitor. Power supplies come in a variety of wattages. They range anywhere from around 160 watts to about 700 watts. 350 to 400 watts power supplies are probably the most common.

### 4.1.4 RAM memory

RAM is an abbreviation for Random Access Memory. RAM is the computer's main memory. The computer uses RAM constantly to temporarily store information while it is working with it.



**Figura 4.5: Memória RAM**

Fonte: [http://www.megamamute.com.br/imagens/produtos/94/63594/63594\\_Ampliada.jpg](http://www.megamamute.com.br/imagens/produtos/94/63594/63594_Ampliada.jpg)

The speed of the memory, or its data transfer rate, is how fast the data can travel between the RAM and the processor. The speed is measured in MHz (megahertz). One megahertz is one million frequency cycles per second. Data travels at a pace of 100 million cycles per second with 100MHz memory.

#### 4.1.5 The case fan

Case fans are relatively inexpensive and are extremely important. Computer components generate quite a bit of heat and must be kept as cool as possible. The case fan is the primary source of cooling for most computers. Although the importance of the fan is often overlooked, it is the key to a long life for a computer. Most computer cases are designed to allow a person to add one or more additional case fans.



**Figura 4.6: Case fan**

Fonte: [http://images.bit-tech.net/content\\_images/2009/11/investigating-sata-6gbps-performance/sg2.jpg](http://images.bit-tech.net/content_images/2009/11/investigating-sata-6gbps-performance/sg2.jpg)

#### 4.1.6 Hard disk (HD)

Your computer's hard disk drive stores information on a hard disk, a rigid platter or stack of platters with a magnetic surface. Because hard disks can hold massive amounts of information, they usually serve as your computer's primary means of storage, holding almost all of your programs and files.



**Figura 4.7: Disco rígido**

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

The hard disk drive is normally located inside the system unit.



**Figura 4.8:** Comparação entre HD de *desktop* e de *notebook*

Fonte: Acervo da autora

## 4.2 Simple present tense

The grammatical structure of the verbs in English is easier than in Portuguese. There are only two basic forms for the simple present tense, one ends with “s” and the other doesn’t.

Only in the THIRD PERSON (SINGULAR) subjects (he, she and it) we add a verb with “S”. The rules are:

### 4.2.1 “S” or “ES”?

With most verbs, the third person singular form is created simply by adding “S”. However, with some verbs, you need to add “ES” or change the ending a little:

**a)** most of the verbs, we add only the “s”:

He sings

She hugs

**b)** verbs finished with “s”, “z”, “sh”, “ch”, “o” add “ES”:

He passes

She dozes

She wishes

He watches

He goes

A conjugação dos verbos em inglês no presente apresenta variação apenas nas terceiras pessoas (*HE, SHE, IT*) nas quais se coloca o “S” no final da palavra.

**c)** verbs finished with consonant + y change Y to I, then add “ES”:

It fies



Para conhecer exemplos diários utilizando verbos, assista ao vídeo disponível no endereço <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yWccPqg1DbI> É bem divertido. Depois de ter assistido ao vídeo, tente escrever as frases que tiver entendido e deposite no fórum do AVEA





### Learning activities

Fill in the blanks with the simple present:

- a) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (read) his magazine everyday.
- b) Sophie \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her exercise at school.
- c) Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English at home.
- d) Bernard \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) his car.
- e) Charles \_\_\_\_\_ (play) guitar.
- f) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Manaus next Friday.



As palavras “do” e “does” funcionam como verbo e também como auxiliar no momento de perguntar ou negar alguma coisa. Neste caso está sendo explanada sua utilização como uma partícula que auxilia o verbo principal da oração no momento de fazer uma pergunta ou fazer uma negação. Não é difícil, é só prestar atenção e praticar.

### 4.3 Do e does

Do/does pode ser utilizado como auxiliar ou como verbo. Neste espaço, vamos aprender sobre sua utilização como auxiliar do verbo, para formação de frases negativas, interrogativas e em alguns casos positivas, encurtando a sentença.

Observe:

I have a mouse.      You like my friend.      We want a case fan.

Affrmative:      I have a mouse.

Negative:      I **do not** (don't) have a mouse.

Interrogative:      **Do you** have a mouse?

Para responder utilizando a resposta curta faz-se da seguinte forma:

Afrmativa: Yes, I do.

Negativa: No, I don't.

He has a mouse.      She likes to study English.      He wants a printer.



Affrmative: He wants a printer.  
 Negative: He does not (doesn't) want a printer.  
 Interrogative: Does he want a printer?  
 Yes, he does.  
 No, he doesn't.

As formas interrogativas e negativas são feitas com o verbo auxiliar *do/does* e não possuem tradução fixa, mas são dotadas de sentido.

Do	I you we they	have	a computer?
			money?
		like	to study ?
			your friend?
		want	a case fan?
			a printer ?
Does	he she it	have	a computer?
			money?
		like	to study ?
			your friend?
		want	a case fan?
			a printer ?

Em resumo - the simple present tense is used to indicate:

- Permanent actions or states – *I live in Manaus.*
- Habitual or repeated actions in the present – *I always sleep on my bed.*
- Universal truths – *All living creatures need water to live.*
- Facts of the nature – *Hurricanes are very dangerous.*

Example:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I <b>fx</b> computer	I don't fx computer	Do I fx computer?
He <b>fxes</b> computer	He doesn't fx computer	Does he fx computer?

## Attention

DO / DOES are used in the simple present tense in the negative and interrogative form when we don't have verb to be in the sentence.

- For I, YOU, WE, THEY use DO / DON'T.
- For HE, SHE, IT (= 3rd person) use DOES / DOESN'T.
- In the affirmative S / ES or IES is added to the verb in the 3rd person, but in the negative and in the interrogative the verb loses it because there's the auxiliary verb (DOES / DOESN'T) indicating the 3rd person.

Affirmative – She loves Michael. (She = 3rd person)

Negative – She doesn't love Michael.

Interrogative – Does she love Michael?

- When you ask a question with the auxiliary verb DO / DOES, you answer the question with DO / DOES too. There are two types of answers:



Não se esqueça que o auxiliar “DO” é usado para fazer perguntas quando se usam os seguintes pronomes: I, YOU, WE, THEY. O auxiliar “DOES” é usado para fazer perguntas com HE, SHE, IT.

Complete answer:

**A:** Do you like sausages?

**B:** Yes, I like sausages.

Short Answer:

**A:** Do you like sausages?

**B:** Yes, I do.



Lembre-se que as respostas curtas são: Yes, I do. Dessa forma procedemos com os demais pronomes. Depende do pronome utilizado na pergunta. Para dar uma resposta curta negativa, usamos: No, I don't e segue o mesmo raciocínio com os demais pronomes.



### Learning activities

1. Identify and circulate the verbs that appear in the simple present at third person:

A computer scientist wants to sort the cards. First he wants to sort them out by color. Then he wants to order them by number (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Jack, Queen, King and Ace).

Computer science uses special methods of doing things, and has its own special words. It is *linked* with **electrical engineering**, **mathematics**, and **language science**.

Computer science looks at the **theoretical** parts of computers. **Computer engineering** looks at the physical **parts** of computers (the parts that a person can touch), and **software engineering** looks at the use of **computer programs** and how to make them.



2. Transform the follow phrases into negative form:

- a) A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.
- b) He wants to order them by number.
- c) Computer science uses special methods.
- d) Computer science looks at the **theoretical** parts of computers.

## 4.4 Present continuous tense

This tense is formed using two components: the verb TO BE (in the present tense), and the “ING” form of a verb.

We use present continuous tense:

- a) To express an action that is happening in the moment of the speech.

Ex.: I am writing a letter to you. (Eu estou escrevendo uma carta para você).

- b) To express an action that is happening at the present time, but not necessarily when it is spoken.

Ex.: I am taking a course in Computer Science. (Eu estou fazendo um curso de Ciência da Computação).

The present continuous, besides designating actions in the present, can also be used to indicate future actions, intention, purpose or when we are sure that something will happen.

Ex.: I am planning to travel to Fortaleza.

Here are the rules, using the example verb “eat”:

Subject	Verb to be	“ING” form
I	am	eating
You	are	eating
He	is	eating
She	is	eating
It	is	eating
We	are	eating
They	are	eating

The rules to form the present continuous are simple. With many verbs you can just add “ING” to the end of the verb. Let’s see how it works:

They are buying a new keyboard.  
We are reading a digital magazine.  
The soccer player is playing soccer.



É importante que você acesse o link abaixo para mais informações sobre o assunto. Vestibulando Digital – Inglês I: Present Continuous 02 (01 de 02) – <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYYZBJH2us8&feature=related>

However, with some verbs, you need to change the ending a little. Here are the rules:

Verb ending in...

E: perdem o “e” e recebem “ing”.	“ING” Form	Example
COME	COM- <b>ING</b>	I AM COMING.
DRIVE	DRIV- <b>ING</b>	I AM DRIVING A BOAT.
DANCE	DANC- <b>ING</b>	I AM DANCING ALONE.

Consoante/vogal/consoante: dobram a consoante final ao receber “ing”.	“ING” Form	Example
SWIM	SWIMMING	HE IS SWIMMING
CUT	CUTTING	WE ARE CUTTING
KNIT	KNITTING	I AM KNITTING

Look the following example of the negative and interrogative form in the present continuous:

He is dancing alone.  
Is he dancing alone?  
No, he isn’t dancing alone.



### Attention

VERB TO HAVE

**a)** The verb to have doesn’t take the “ING” when it has the meaning of “possess”.

I am having a headache. (*wrong*)  
I have a headache. (*right*)

**b)** In expressions like: TO HAVE LUNCH and TO HAVE FUN you can have the continuous.

What’s he doing? He’s having lunch.

## Learning activities

Write the follow sentences into affrmative and negative form, as the example:



- a) He / drive / a car.  
He is driving a car. He is not driving a car.
- b) We / eat / oranges.
- c) You / read / my magazine.
- d) We / play / the piano.

## Resumo

Nesta aula você viu as partes internas do computador. Foram apresentadas as partes do computador com exemplos específicos de situações cotidianas da sua utilização, por meio de textos com o uso correto das formas verbais “*simple present*” e “*present continuous*”.

## Atividades de aprendizagem

Com um computador aberto, escreva um pequeno texto em inglês sobre cada componente que compõe o computador

