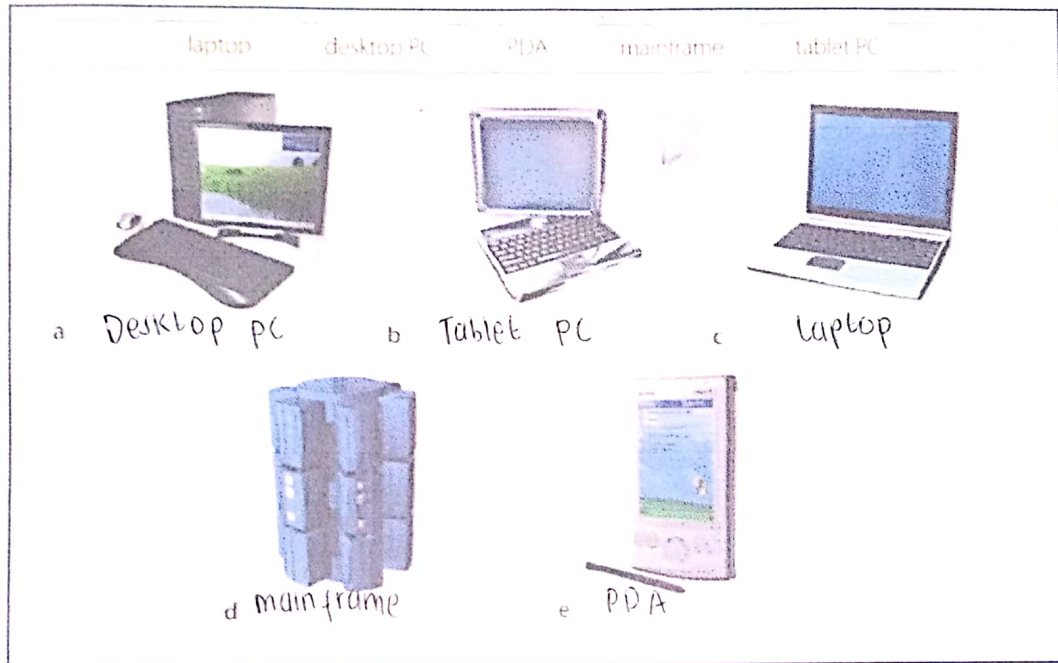


2.1. Reading a computer advertisement

Exercise 1: You are going to listen to an extract from an ICT class about **five** types of computer.

As you listen, identify the pictures (a-e) with words from the box.



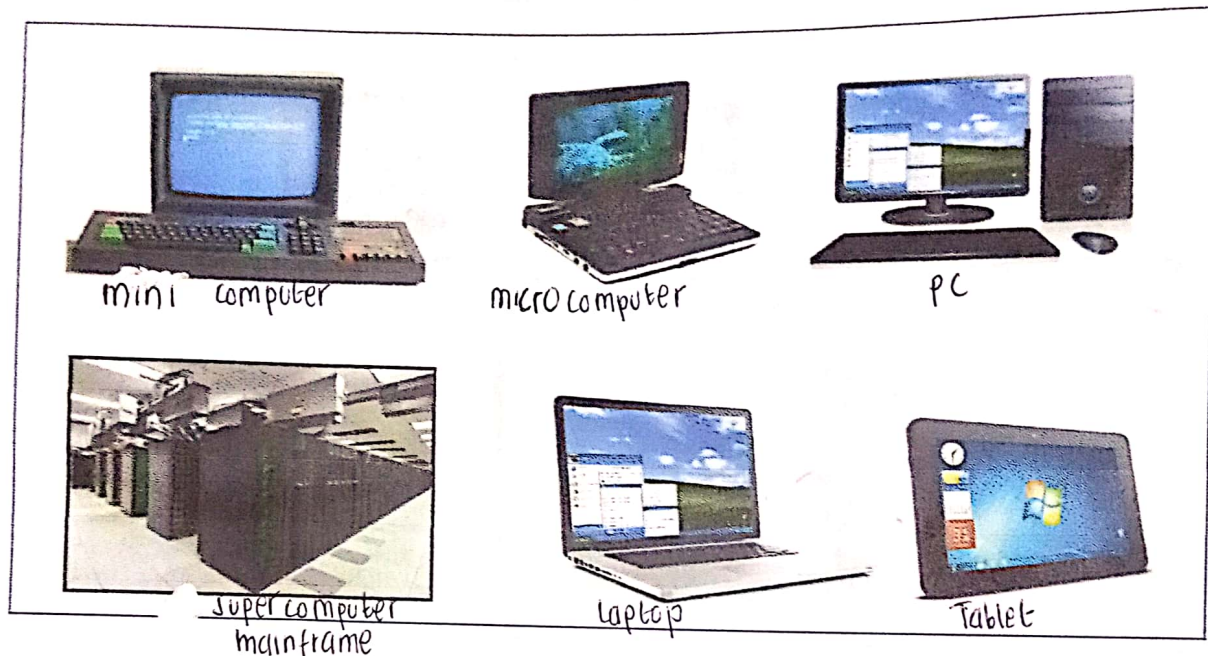
Picture 2.2

Exercise 2: Listen again and decide whether these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. A mainframe computer is less powerful than a PC. (T/F)
2. A mainframe is used by large organizations that need to process enormous amounts of data. (T/F)
3. The most suitable computers for home use are desktop PC. (T/F)
4. A laptop is not portable. (T/F)
5. Laptops are not as powerful as desktop PCs. (T/F)
6. Using a stylus, you can write directly onto the screen of a tablet PC. (T/F)

7. A Personal Digital Assistant is small enough to fit into the palm of your hand (T/F)
8. A PDA does not allow you to surf the Web. (T/F)

Exercise 3: Match these names to the different types of computer.



Picture 2.3

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. minicomputer | 3. tablet | 5. PC |
| 2. laptop | 4. microcomputer | 6. supercomputer/mainframe |

Exercise 4: Listen to Part 1 of the conversation between a shop assistant and a customer. Tick (✓) the correct answers to the questions below.

1. The customer wants a computer for.....

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> writing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> internet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> games |
| <input type="checkbox"/> graphics | <input type="checkbox"/> video | |

2. A multimedia computer provides.....

☒ sound

☐ telephone

☒ graphics

☒ video

☐ games

Exercise 5: Listen to Part 2 of the conversation. In column A, tick hardware items named. In column B, tick the items the assistant recommends.

A B Device

☐ ☐ multimedia computer

☒ ☒ multimedia notebook

☒ ☐ subnotebook

☐ ☐ laptop

A B Device

☒ ☐ handheld

☒ ☒ printer

☐ ☐ monitor

☒ ☒ Modem

Exercise 6: Study the text entitled "How to Read a Computer Ad" and then answer the following questions.

1. What is the memory size of PC?

16GB dual channel DDR4 SDRAM

2. What storage devices are supplied?

512 SSD & 2TB Serial ATA hard drive (7200 r.p.m)

3. What size is the display screen? A Four two inch, flat display screen

made from thin film transistors with a resolution of 3840 by 2160

4. How fast is the processor?

Intel Core i7-9700K 9th Generation (Coffee Lake) - Base clock

5. What is the capacity of the hard drive?

512 GB

6. Which operating system does it use?

Microsoft Windows 10

7. What multimedia features does the computer have?

- 8GB GDDR6 NVIDIA PCI-Express
Video graphic card

36 H2, bus Speed: 800 MHz

2.2. Describing functions of computer

We can describe the function of an item in a number of ways. Study these examples.

<p>Using the present simple</p> <p>1. ROM <u>holds</u> instructions which are needed to start up the computer.</p> <p>Used to-infinitive, Used for + -ing form</p> <p>2. ROM is <u>used to hold</u> instructions which are needed to start up the computer.</p>	<p>3. ROM <u>is used for holding</u> instructions which are needed to start up the computer.</p> <p>Emphasizing the function</p> <p>4. <i>The function of ROM is to hold</i> instructions which are needed to start up the computer.</p>
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Exercise 7: Match each item with its functions. Then describe the functions in three ways as the examples on the table above.

Items	Functions
1. RAM G 2. processor J 3. mouse A 4. clock I 5. flash memory key E 6. monitor C 7. keyboard B 8. cache H 9. DVD-ROM drive D 10. ROM F	A. 3 controls the cursor B. 7 inputs data through keys like a typewriter C. 6 displays the output from a computer on a screen D. 9 reads DVD-ROMs E. 5 reads and writes to electronic chips on a card F. 10 holds instructions which are needed to start up the computer G. 1 holds data read or written to it by the processor H. 8 provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data I. 4 controls the timing of signals in the computer J. 2 controls all the operations in a computer

Exercise 8: With your partner, describe the functions of these items using the forms you have

- learned before. → Ports = ports on a computer are physical connectors or interfaces that allow for the connection of external devices, monitors, keyboards, USB, and more
1. Scanner = A Scanner is a device used to convert physical documents, images, or objects into digital data
 2. printer = A printer is a device that produces a hardcopy of digital documents or images on paper or other media
 3. CPU = The CPU is the central component of a computer
 4. SSD = A hard disk drive is a data storage device that uses rotating magnetizing disks to store and retrieve data
 5. hard disk drive = SSD = An SSD is storage device that uses NAND flash memory to store data
 6. ports
 7. mainframe computer = is a large, powerful, and centralized computer designed for high-performance computing tasks
 8. barcodes = Barcodes are graphical representations of data that are used for quick and accurate identification of products or items
 9. swipe cards = swipe cards, often referred to as magnetic stripe cards, are plastic cards with a magnetic stripe on the back
 10. main memory = is a type of computer memory that provides temporary storage for data and instructions that the CPU needs to access quickly

2.3. Comparing and contrasting computer

Exercise 9: Study these details of different types of computer. Find answers to the questions.

Which computer is?

1. The most common? Microcomputers Or
2. Small enough for a pocket? Handheld or
3. The most common portable? Notebook
4. Used by many people at the same time? Mainframe
5. Used like mainframes? Minicomputers
6. Also called a handheld computer? palmtop
7. The most powerful? Mainframe
8. Not suitable for a lot typing? Palmtop

Exercise 11: Choose the correct adjectives. Then fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives.

ringan
light/heavy
berat

lebih besar
large/small
lebih kecil

common/good

kuat mahal
powerful/expensive

murah
fast/cheap

powerful/expensive

Laptops are ¹ lighter than desktop computers, but

² heavier than notebooks.

The mainframes is the ³ largest type of computer. A minicomputer is ⁴ smaller than a microcomputer.

Personal computer are ⁵ more common than mainframes but mainframes are ⁶ better than personal computers at processing very large amounts of data.

Minicomputers are ⁷ less powerful than mainframes but they are also ⁸ less expensive

New computers are ⁹ faster and sometimes ¹⁰ cheaper than older machines.

Laptops are often ¹¹ more expensive than PCs but they are not as ¹² powerful

Exercise 12: Put the words in brackets into the correct form.

There are different types of computer. The (large) ¹ largest and (powerful) ² more powerful are mainframe computers. Minicomputers are (small) ³ smaller than mainframes but are still very powerful. Microcomputers are small enough to sit on a desk. They are the (common) ⁴ most common type of computer. They are usually (powerful) ⁵ more powerful than microcomputers. Portable computers are (small) ⁶ smaller than desktops. The (large) ⁷ largest portable is a laptop. (Small) ⁸ smaller portables, about the size of a piece of writing paper, are called notebook computers. Subnotebooks are (small) ⁹ smaller than notebooks. You can hold the (small) ¹⁰ smallest computers in one hand. They are called handheld computers or palmtop computers.

Exercise 13: In pairs, discuss who or what you think is:

1. The most difficult game you've ever played. *paling sulit*
2. The most exciting film you've ever seen. *bedebarkan*
3. The funniest program on TV. *paling lucu*
4. The most dangerous computer virus. *paling berbahaya*
5. The best blogger or webmaster on the web. *terbaik*
6. The most popular web browser. *paling populer*

1. Mobile legend,
2. Train to busan
3. Lapor pak, To Night Show
4. Bootstrap
5. Google chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Opera

Useful Phrases for Presentation

Starting the presentation

Good Morning / afternoon /
ladies and gentlemen

Stating the main points

The main points I will be
talking about today firstly,
secondly, next, finally, were
going to look at
Showing visuals

I'd like to illustrate this
point further with the
help of a visual

I'd like to illustrate this by showing you..
Referring to an earlier point

As we discussed earlier

Conclusion

In conclusion let me leave
you with this thought /
invite you to

Explaining the purpose

The purpose of this presentation
is to
My objective is to

Introducing the first point

The first focal point
point I'd like to delve
into is

Moving on to the next point

The second point I'd like
to address is

Now let's move on to
Summarizing

I'd like to recap the main points
of my presentation, First I
covered then we talked about and
finally we looked at
Inviting Questions

Finally I'll be happy to answer
your questions

Now I'd like to invite
any questions you might have

Look at the example below.

Example of Writing a Comparison between Two Things

1. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+'s size is bigger than iPhone XS Max's.
2. The storage of Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ and iPhone XS Max has the same capacity.
3. The price of Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ is more expensive than iPhone XS Max. (iPhone XS Max)
4. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ RAM is bigger than the Apple
5. iPhone XS Max has a smaller display than Samsung Galaxy
6. The quality of Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ battery life is better than the Apple iPhone XS Max
7. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ camera quality is better than Apple iPhone camera
8. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ and Apple iPhone XS Max sim slots both have the same Dual SIM
9. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ has a smaller pixel density than the Apple iPhone pixel density
10. iPhone XS Max flash is brighter than Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ flash