

Inglês – Unidade 1 – Beginners

Residência em TIC – Serratec

1. Choose the correct concept of the following words:

1) Memory

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

A: B

2) Mass storage device

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

A: C

3) Input device

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

A: A

4) Output device

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

A: B

5) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- (a) To say that you certainly will or will not do something.

(b) A person who is not smart.

(c) The heart of the computer, this is the component that actually executes instructions.

A: C

2. Fill in the blanks with the simple present:

a) Mirna **is reading** (read) his magazine every day.

b) Mathew **is doing** (do) her exercise at school.

c) Leonardo **is learning** (learn) English at home.

d) Bernardo **is washing** (wash) his car.

e) Thais **is playing** (play) guitar.

f) Maite **is going** (go) to Manaus next Friday.

3. 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.

4. Transform the follow phrases into negative form:

a) A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.

N: A computer scientist doesn't want to sort the cards.

b) He wants to order them by number.

N: He doesn't want to order them by number.

c) Computer science uses special methods.

N: Computer science doesn't uses special methods.

d) Computer science looks at the theoretical parts of computers.

N: Computer science doesn't look at the theoretical parts of computers.

5. Write the follow sentences into affirmative and negative form, as the example:

a) He / drive / a car.

A: He is driving a car. He is not driving a car.

N: He is not driving a car.

b) We / eat / oranges.

A: We are eating oranges.

N: We are not eating oranges.

c) You / read / my magazine.

A: You are reading my magazine.

N: You are not reading my magazine.

d) We / play / the piano.

A: We are playing the piano.

N: We are not playing the piano.

6. Escreva um pequeno texto em inglês ou português sobre cada componente que compõe o computador.

Memory: Its role is to store data temporarily or permanently and use such data for the operation and viability of the resources that each device provides, interfering in the performance of each one of them as well as in the amount of information they store.

Mass storage device: In cases, mass storage is managed or device storage, where external devices help to manage large amounts of information that increase the storage capacity of a native storage device.

Input device: Input devices are those that input information into a computer from an external source.

Output device: Output devices are the devices in a computer for communicating information.

Central Processing Unit (CPU): The CPU is responsible for processing all the main operations of a computer. Therefore, it is commonly called a processor

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