ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1

2ND EDITION

RESIDÊNCIA EM TIC
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wiblate idiomas

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A Comprehensive Guide to ICT and IT

PALAVRA DA PROFESSORA

Prezad@ alun@!

Seja bem-vindo a esta interessante disciplina, na qual vamos juntos construir conhecimentos necessários do inglês na área de informática.

No mundo contemporâneo presenciamos que o avanço da tecnologia proporcionou uma melhora na qualidade de vida das pessoas, bem como uma otimização na comunicação entre pessoas em diversas partes do mundo.

Na medida em que se faz necessário o entendimento de outra língua, no caso a inglesa, para melhor utilização das ferramentas disponíveis, dada a grande utilização do inglês na sua carreira, na sua vida profissional e no mundo.

Espero que, por meio dos conteúdos e das atividades propostas, você possa estabelecer subsídios para compreender e interpretar textos de cultura geral e textos técnicos.

Bom trabalho!

Profª Maria Teresa Blacutt S.

APRESENTAÇÃO DA DISCIPLINA

Com o avanço da ciência o homem tem desenvolvido inúmeras tecnologias que possibilitaram atender às suas necessidades sociais, econômicas, educacionais etc., resultando na melhoria da qualidade de vida e da comunicação.

Diante do atual contexto, a globalização passa a exigir conexões, parcerias, trabalho conjunto numa perspectiva que supere a passividade de você, estudante, pois diante de tantos desafios e rápidas transformações, estar formado para a vida significa mais do que reproduzir dados, significa adquirir uma atitude permanente de aprendizado.

A importância da língua inglesa já é fato comum, e muitas palavras desse idioma já são bastante utilizadas e aceitas na língua portuguesa, como as palavras shopping, show, e-mail, check in, check out, dentre tantas outras. Nesse sentido, aprender um idioma tornou-se uma necessidade básica para inúmeros profissionais de diversas áreas. O domínio desse idioma significa crescimento, desenvolvimento e, acima de tudo, melhores condições para acompanhar as rápidas mudanças que vêm ocorrendo neste novo e tecnológico século.

No que compete à área de informática, ter conhecimentos dessa língua torna-se imprescindível, na medida em que o profissional lida diariamente com elementos técnicos cujos manuais são expressos em língua inglesa. O mercado de trabalho está cada vez mais competitivo, pois a crescente internacionalização dos mercados levou muitos países a adotarem essa língua como o idioma oficial do mundo tecnológico e econômico.

O domínio do idioma se tornou sinônimo de sobrevivência e integração global; assim, o aprendizado do inglês abre as portas para o desenvolvimento pessoal, profissional e cultural dos cidadãos.

Este booklet foi elaborado com muito esmero e cuidado, tendo como finalidade dar orientações e norteamento para você durante todo o processo de ensino-aprendizagem que será desenvolvido no decorrer desta disciplina, que dar-se-á pela modalidade de Ensino a Distância, objetivando ainda encorajá-lo a seguir um caminho de interação com as mais diversas mídias em formato digital ou escrito, enriquecendo e dinamizando assim o processo de aprendizagem.

O booklet está divido em oito unidades, nas quais será trabalhada a gramática contextualizada, atendendo à especificidade do curso. Trabalharemos ainda os conteúdos: verbos, adjetivos, pronomes, colocação pronominal, prefixos e sufixos, falsos cognatos. Você será capaz de captar o assunto, deduzir vocabulário, refletir e compor ideias sobre as questões levantadas por textos. Também estará apto a fazer leitura textual tendo compreensão em vários níveis: geral e dos pontos principais. Será, ainda, capaz de formar frases, responder a perguntas, elaborar redação de pequenos parágrafos e trabalhar pequenos diálogos, elaborando perguntas e respostas simples e coerentes.

Nessa direção, com o zelo com que este material didático foi elaborado, esperamos contribuir ricamente para a formação dos alunos da RESIDÊNCIA EM TIC DO SERRATEC, ampliando seu conhecimento teórico e prático tão necessário para aprendizagem de um idioma.

Bom estudo!

PROJETO INSTRUCIONAL

Disciplina: Inglês Instrumental (carga horária: 32h).

Ementa: Estudo de texto específico da área de computação visando a sua compreensão através do desenvolvimento e ampliação das estratégias de leitura. Conhecimento dos aspectos gramaticais e morfológicos da língua inglesa contextualizados na área de computação – verbos, adjetivos, pronomes, verbos modais e condicionais, colocação pronominal, prefixo e sufixo. Uso do dicionário e aplicação de práticas de resumo. Estudo de termos técnicos referentes à informática, como comandos e siglas, além da interpretação de textos. Neste curso, todas as atividades, exercícios, trabalhos e interpretação de textos serão apresentados por meio da plataforma Google Classroom.

UNIT	OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAGEM	MATERIAIS	CARGA HORÁRIA (horas)
1. Computers Idiomatic differences. IT Terms Pronoun. Verb to be. Adjectives.	Conhecer a estrutura gramatical inglesa. Compreender as diferenças idiomáticas entre português e inglês. Empregar corretamente os adjetivos nas frases em inglês. Vocabulário útil	Texto: What are computers? Exercícios escritos. Texto: What are computers? Demonstração prática.	4
2. How do computers work? Reading strategy. Clues for reading of texts. Determiners and quantifiers.	Utilizar as diferentes estratégias de leitura. Compreender as dicas de leitura. Conhecer o que podemos fazer com computadores, por meio da leitura de textos da área. Expressões coloquiais e determinadores	Atividades escritas. Texto: What can you do with computers? Uso de e-mail, jogos, sites.	4
3. Types of computers. Demonstrative pronoun Defined and indefinite article. Aux. Do.	Conhecer, através da leitura de textos, os tipos de computadores existentes na atualidade. Utilizar corretamente os pronomes demonstrativos e os artigos definidos e indefinidos. Compreender o uso do Aux. Do. Elaborar coerentemente pequenas frases no formato de perguntas e respostas em inglês.	Atividades escritas. Revisão de atividades.	5
4. Computer Parts. Simple present tense. Present continuous. Verb to have.	Conhecer as partes que compõem o computador, em inglês. Aplicar o modo simple presente, to have e presente continuous de forma correta. Trabalhar alguns exemplos práticos do uso cotidiano em informática.	Texto: System Unit. Demonstração prática. Exercício escrito.	4

5. A job Interview Simple past tense – Regular and irregular verbs. Simple future “Will” e “be going to”.	Se preparar para uma entrevista de emprego na área de TI em inglês. Empregar os verbos no passado com exemplos práticos do cotidiano do técnico em informática. Elaborar frases simples e coerentes, utilizando o conteúdo estudado, com exemplos práticos do cotidiano do técnico de informática.	Role-Play Demonstração prática. Exercícios escritos.	5
6. Internet. Relative pronouns. Regular and irregular plural of nouns There + verb to be. Chat GPT.	Identificar, através da leitura, pontos importantes da história da internet, em inglês. Aplicar corretamente a utilização dos pronomes relativos. Ver símbolos, acrônimos e abreviações. Compreender a formação do plural em inglês.	Textos: Internet, OpenAI, ChatGPT. Atividades escritas. Demonstração prática.	4
7. HTML. Prefix. Suffix. Deceptive cognates. Prepositions.	Conhecer a história do HTML e sua definição, em inglês. Empregar corretamente a colocação pronominal. As diferentes maneiras de se dizer também em inglês. Compreender o uso das preposições. Identificar os falsos cognatos em textos.	Texto: HTML. Exercícios escritos.	4
8. Reading and Comprehension. Technical vocabulary.	Ler e compreender textos variados. Ampliar vocabulário técnico em inglês.	Leitura de textos variados. Exercícios escritos.	2

Unit 1 – Computers

Objetivos
Conhecer a estrutura gramatical inglesa.
Compreender as diferenças idiomáticas entre português e inglês.
Empregar corretamente os adjetivos nas frases em inglês.
Vocabulário útil.

Understanding Cultural Nuances in ICT and IT

In the field of ICT and IT, language plays a crucial role in effective communication. Idiomatic expressions are phrases or expressions that have a figurative meaning and may not be understood literally. As technology and IT terminologies are often language-dependent, it is essential to be aware of idiomatic differences between English and Portuguese. This understanding ensures accurate and culturally appropriate communication in both languages.

1.1 Idiomatic differences between English and Portuguese

In English, the expression "to hit the nail on the head" means to say something that is exactly right. In Portuguese, the equivalent expression is "acertar na mosca."

In English, "to beat around the bush" means to avoid addressing a topic directly. The equivalent Portuguese expression is "enrolar o assunto."

Mastering these idiomatic expressions helps in written and verbal communication, whether in technical documents, reports, or conversations with colleagues and clients.

1.1.1 To be significando "ter" ***www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jLN8KeioX0***

O verbo ter do português é largamente usado, aparecendo muito em expressões do nosso cotidiano e assumindo frequentemente um papel idiomático. O verbo to have, seria seu correspondente em inglês, tem um uso mais restrito, não aparecendo muito em formas idiomáticas. O verbo to be, que originariamente significa ser e estar em português, por outro lado, cobre em inglês uma grande área de significado, aparecendo em muitas expressões do dia a dia, de forma semelhante ao verbo ter do português. Portanto, muitas vezes ter corresponde a to be, conforme os seguintes exemplos:

Quantos anos você tem? – How old are you?

Você tem certeza? – Are you sure?

Você tem razão. – You are right.

Não tenho medo de cachorro. – I'm not afraid of dogs.

O que é que tem de errado? – What's wrong?

Não tive culpa disso. – It wasn't my fault.

Tivemos sorte. – We were lucky.

Tenha cuidado. – Be careful.

Isto não tem graça. – That's not funny.

Você deve ser paciente. – You must be patient.

1.1.2 "Estar de ..." e "estar com ..."

A combinação do verbo estar com as preposições de e com é muito comum em português, sendo que os significados que essas combinações representam podem assumir diferentes formas em inglês, conforme os seguintes exemplos:

Estou com frio / ... fome / ... medo – I'm cold / ... hungry /... afraid.

Estou com pressa – I'm in a hurry.

Estou com dor de cabeça – I have a headache.

Está com defeito – It's out of order.

Ela está com 15 anos – She is 15 years old.

Estou de férias – I'm on vacation.

Estou de folga – It's my day off.

Estou de serviço – I'm on duty.

Estou de castigo – I'm grounded.

Estou de saída – I'm leaving.

Estou só de passagem – I was just passing by.

Estamos de acordo – We agree.

Certas expressões idiomáticas frequentemente citadas não são na verdade muito importantes, porque as ideias que elas representam podem ser facilmente colocadas de outra forma. Outras, entretanto, desempenham um papel de fundamental importância pelo fato de dificilmente poderem ser substituídas, bem como pela frequência com que ocorrem no inglês dos falantes nativos.

Apesar da origem comum, no que se refere à cultura grega, romana e à religião cristã, que diminuem as diferenças culturais e promovem certas semelhanças linguísticas entre o inglês e o português, as diferenças entre esses dois idiomas ocorrem quanto ao vocabulário, quando na forma escrita, na estruturação de frases e especialmente na pronúncia apresentam profundos contrastes.

1.2 Pronouns

Pronouns are essential elements in ICT and IT technical communication as they help in referring to specific entities and avoid repetitive use of nouns. Understanding the different types of pronouns and their appropriate usage is crucial for clear and concise communication.

A seguir vamos estudar os pronomes pessoais. O estudo dos pronomes é algo simples e comum. Em inglês existe apenas uma especificidade, que pode causar um pouco de

estranheza, que é o pronome “it”, o qual não utilizamos na língua portuguesa; mas, com a prática, você vai conseguir entender e aprender bem rápido.

I (eu)	I am a singer.
YOU (você, tu, vocês)	You are a student.
HE (ele)	He is a teacher.
SHE (ela)	She is a nurse.
IT (ele, ela)	It is a dog/ It is a table.
WE (nós)	We are friends.
THEY (eles/ elas)	They are good dancers.

O pronome pessoal (subject pronoun) é usado apenas no lugar do sujeito (subject), como mostra o exemplo abaixo:

Maite is intelligent = She is intelligent.

Subject Subject

How to use “it”

a) To refer an object, thing, animal, natural phenomenon.

e.g: The dress is ugly. It is ugly.

The pen is red. It is red.

The dog is strong. It is strong.

Attention:

a) If you talk about a pet, use HE or SHE

Dick is the name of my little dog. He’s very intelligent!

b) If you talk about a baby/child that you don’t know if it’s a girl or a boy.

The baby is in tears. It is in tears.

The child is happy. It is happy.

Lembre-se que é importante identificar em primeiro lugar os elementos essenciais da oração, ou seja, sujeito, verbo e complemento.

1.3 Verb to be – simple present

The verb "to be" (ser/estar) is fundamental in both English and Portuguese languages. In the simple present tense, it serves to express facts, states, or ongoing situations. Understanding how to conjugate "to be" correctly is essential for constructing meaningful sentences in ICT and IT contexts.

Assim como os pronomes, o verbo to be está presente na maioria das frases no momento da comunicação. Na sua flexão o verbo possui apenas três formas que são: “am” – usado somente

para o pronome I; are para “you”, “we” e “they” e is que se usa com os pronomes “he” , “she” e it.

Affirmative form	Contracted form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I am	I’m	I am not	Am I?
You are	You’re	You are not	Are you?
He is	He’s	He is not	Is he ?
She is	She’s	She is not	Is she?
It is	It’s	It is not	Is it?
We are	We’re	We are not	Are we?
They are	They’re	They are not	Are they?

Examples:

Microsoft Outlook is a personal information manager from Microsoft.

Computer science is the science of how to treat information.

Algorithms are ways to solve problems or do things.

William is working at computer science laboratory.

I am tired to seek the motherboard’s problem.

You are correct about it.

Para fazer uma pergunta deve ser observada a posição do verbo. Com o verbo TO BE basta inverter a posição. O verbo passa para o início da frase e o pronome vem logo a seguir. Para negar apenas se usa a negação “not” após o verbo, a mesma pode-se apresentar de forma contraída.

1.4 Exploring the Evolution and Function of Computers

Computers have revolutionized the world, becoming an integral part of everyday life and the ICT and IT industry. Understanding the evolution and functions of computers is essential for anyone venturing into the realm of technology.

Evolution of Computers:

Early Computing Devices: From the abacus to mechanical calculators, early computing devices paved the way for modern computers.

First-Generation Computers: Vacuum tube-based computers, like ENIAC, marked the first generation of electronic computers.

Second-Generation Computers: Transistors replaced vacuum tubes, leading to more compact and efficient computers.

Third-Generation Computers: Integrated circuits brought further miniaturization and higher processing speeds.

Fourth-Generation Computers: Microprocessors enabled personal computers to become widespread.

Functions of Computers:

Data Processing: Computers process vast amounts of data, performing complex calculations and data analysis.

Communication: Computers facilitate communication through the internet, email, and social media.

Automation: Computers automate repetitive tasks, increasing productivity and efficiency.

Multimedia: Computers handle multimedia tasks like image editing, video rendering, and audio processing.

Understanding the historical context and functions of computers helps in appreciating their significance and drives technological advancements in ICT and IT.

1.5 Adjectives

O adjetivo em inglês é invariável e precede o substantivo. Observe:

Nice girls / good students / lazy boys

You are nice girls.

They are good students.

You are lazy boys.

full	short	bad	optimistic
beautiful	new	cold	slow
thick	young	early	clean
strong	tall	small	bitter
long	good	happy	difficult
old	hot/warm	expensive	wrong
old (age)	late	fast	left
empty	big	dirty	pessimistic
ugly	unhappy	sweet	
thin	cheap	easy	
weak	short	right	

Some rules:

a) Adjectives don't have plural

sweet dream – sweet dreams.

b) Adjectives don't change according to the gender

strong man – strong woman.

c) Adjectives usually come before the noun

I have sweet dreams – He's a strong man.

É fundamental que você se familiarize com a estrutura da língua que está aprendendo, ou seja, é preciso saber qual é o sujeito, o verbo, o artigo, o advérbio, entre outros. Esse conhecimento certamente será útil em uma tradução ou elaboração de frases, assim como na compreensão de um texto.

1.6 Useful vocabulary

45 IT Terms

1.Backup: Fazer um back up significa fazer uma cópia de programas ou dados para evitar perda dos mesmos.

2.BIOS: Basic Input and Output System (o Sistema Básico de Entrada e Saída é o programa mais elementar existente no computador. Através da configuração do BIOS setup, podemos administrar todas as configurações de hardware da máquina).

3.Browser: (navegador, é um aplicativo cuja função é navegar pelas páginas da internet. Ex: Fire fox, Opera, Internet Explorer, etc...).

4.Bug: (inseto, na informática chamamos de um mal funcionamento do sistema, uma alha de desenvolvimento).

5.Copyright: (registrado, protegido por direitos autorais).

6.Crack: (resolver, decifrar, na informática é um programa criado para violar outros programas sem permissão do autor. Ex: programas piratas craqueados, usados sem direito, ilegalmente).

7.Data: (dados, informações).

8.Database: (banco de dados).

9.Full screen: (tela cheia ou completa).

10.Freeware: (programa gratuito, que baixamos da internet).

11.Features: (características).

12.Home page: (página principal).

13.Input: (entrada).

14.Join: (unir-se, juntar-se).

15.Keyboard: (teclado de computador).

16.Keyword: (palavra-chave)

17.Log in/on: (iniciar a sessão, conectar-se a algo.)

18.Lay out: (planta de um projeto).

19.Log off / log out: (encerrar a sessão, desconectar-se de algo).

20.Load: (carregar, quando abrimos algum arquivo para instalação de um programa, ele faz um preparo antes de iniciar a instalação, acontece também em jogos que exige muito esforço da máquina ele fica como se tivesse travado, carregando todos os dados para iniciar).

21.Link: (Ligação, mecanismo que quando clicamos passamos entre os diversos conteúdos de um site sem uma ordem definida podemos ir de uma à página à outra, pular parágrafos de uma mesma página, voltar à página inicial e até acessar outros sites utilizando estes mecanismos).

22.Membership: (associação).

23.Network: (rede de computadores, 2 ou mais computadores interligados trocando informações).

24.Nickname: (apelido).

25.Output: (saída).

26.On average: (em média).

27.Password: (senha).

28.Password Cracking: (Quebra de Senha)

29.Shareware: (programas de teste ou avaliação, ou seja, uma versão grátis com algumas limitações, se você gostar durante o período de teste você compra a versão completa).

30.Set-up / Setup: (preparação; configuração)

31.Settings: (configuração ou ajustes de máquinas).

32.Sign in/out: (registrar a entrada/saída).

33.To paste: (colar)

34.To cut: (recortar).

35.To reboot: (reiniciar).

36.To search: (buscar, pesquisar).

37.To develop: (desenvolver).

38.To print: (imprimir).

39.Trojan horse: (cavalo de tróia é um programa de código maléfico que se esconde dentro de um outro programa, ou se disfarça de programa legítimo. Justamente com a história da guerra entre gregos e troianos, onde os gregos esconderam soldados dentro de um cavalo de madeira presenteado aos troianos).

40.USB: (Universal Serial Bus - Porta Serial Universal - é um recurso disponível para os PC´s que permite a conexão de diversos periféricos, graças a essa tecnologia os disquetes tornaram-se obsoletos).

41.Upload: (carregar dados para internet, sentido contrário do download).

42.Update: (atualizar)

43.Upgrade: (melhorar, atualizar hardware, tornar a máquina mais potente).

44.Wireless: (sem fio).

45.Zip code: (código postal)

Learning activity

1 Translate the following English idiomatic expressions into Portuguese:

a) "A piece of cake"

b) "To let the cat out of the bag"

c) "To hit the books"

2 Use the correct form of the verb to be:

a) The computer ____ machine that perform tasks or calculations.

b) The motherboard _____ the “brain” of your computer.

c) These codes _____ making me crazy.

d) I _____ a Java developer.

e) This computer _____built to perform a limited number of tasks.

3 Conjugate the verb "to be" in the simple present tense for the following pronouns in English and Portuguese:

a) I

b) We

c) They

4 Answer the following questions:

a) Como os computadores trabalham?

b) Qual a peça mais importante?

c) Quais são os itens que compõem o computador?

d) O que são computadores?

e) Por que você usa um computador?

5 Provide three adjectives to describe each of the following:

a) Cloud computing

b) Artificial intelligence

c) Cybersecurity

Resumo:

Nesta unidade você pôde conhecer uma breve apresentação do que são computadores, bem como algumas diferenças idiomáticas entre português e inglês e uma breve introdução da estrutura gramatical inglesa com o conhecimento do funcionamento dos pronomes pessoais, verbo to be, adjetivos, vocabulário com palavras técnicas em informática e alguns exemplos peculiares à realidade do técnico de informática.

Atividades de aprendizagem

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Produza um pequeno texto digital sobre "What are computers?" baseado no texto da unidade com no mínimo de vinte palavras, em inglês (ou português, só nível básico).

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 2 – How do computers work?

Objetivos
Utilizar as diferentes estratégias de leitura.
Compreender as dicas de leitura.
Aplicar as diferentes estratégias de leitura, conhecendo o que podemos fazer com computadores, por meio da leitura de textos da área de informática.
O uso de expressões coloquiais e determinadores.

Enhancing Reading Skills for Technical Texts

In the ever-evolving world of ICT and IT, keeping up with the latest information is crucial. Technical texts, such as research papers, manuals, and documentation, provide valuable insights into emerging technologies and best practices. Enhancing your reading skills for technical texts helps you stay informed and well-versed in the field.

2.1 Clues for reading of texts

Ler, interpretar ou traduzir um texto em inglês não é difícil nem um trabalho árduo como muitos pensam. Aqui vão algumas dicas que poderão auxiliá-lo na leitura de textos em inglês:

a) lembre-se que a leitura não é um processo de decodificação de palavra por palavra; sendo assim, não se prenda a cada palavra do texto. Concentre-se no contexto;

b) veja que muitas das palavras encontradas em um texto são cognatas do português (palavras cuja forma escrita e significado são parecidos nas duas línguas), o que simplifica em muito a leitura de um texto. Durante o curso, você terá uma aula mais aprofundada sobre as palavras cognatas e os falsos cognatos;

c) cuidado com os falsos cognatos (palavras que têm significado diferente nas duas línguas). Exemplo: bond – significa ação, título, obrigação. Os falsos cognatos têm que ser estudados e memorizados para que você não interprete o texto erroneamente;

d) procure o significado geral do texto, isto é, sobre o que o texto trata. Isto ajuda na "filtragem" das informações mais relevantes. Como este curso está na área técnica de informática, os assuntos estão relacionados, portanto, para esta área específica;

e) quando encontrar uma palavra desconhecida, você não deve se preocupar primeiro com o seu significado. O primeiro passo é ver se a palavra é ou não importante para a compreensão do texto;

f) lembre-se que as palavras que aparecem diversas vezes, ou estão em negrito ou itálico, são palavras importantes para a compreensão do texto;

g) veja se a palavra está associada a um título, ilustração, etc.; isto também é uma indicação de sua relevância;

h) procure entender a palavra usando o contexto em que ela se encontra;

i) lembre-se que quando lemos, estamos constantemente predizendo o que virá a seguir, tentando ver sentido no que foi lido, verificando hipóteses;

j) quando estiver estudando, use o dicionário apenas para encontrar o significado de palavras-chaves que você não conseguiu entender através do contexto. Certifique-se de ter escolhido o melhor significado, verificando o contexto em que ela se encontra.

Para compreender um texto em inglês não é necessário fazer a tradução de palavra por palavra. Para isso existem algumas estratégias e técnicas. Aqui estão várias dicas de leitura. É muito importante que você as coloque em prática quando tiver contato com um texto em inglês.

Practicing the art of reading technical texts with a discerning eye will empower you to grasp complex ideas and stay up-to-date with advancements in ICT and IT.

2.2 Reading strategy

A leitura é um dos atos fundamentais para aquisição de informação, conhecimento e aprendizagem, pois é através dela que podemos enriquecer nosso vocabulário, obter conhecimento, dinamizar o raciocínio e a interpretação. Para que haja a leitura não basta apenas a decodificação dos símbolos, mas a compreensão e a análise do texto. Ler não é um ato mecânico, e sim um processo ativo. A mente filtra as informações recebidas, interpreta essas informações e seleciona aquelas que são consideradas relevantes. O que se fixa em nossa mente é o significado geral do texto. Portanto, usar o dicionário toda vez que não se conhece uma palavra se torna um processo improdutivo. Para isso existem estratégias.

Algumas estratégias são bastante difundidas para desenvolver a habilidade de leitura. Você não precisa ler o texto todo, palavra por palavra, para ter noção do que ele está dizendo. Por isso, a seguir, vamos utilizar muitos textos em inglês para que você desenvolva as técnicas de leitura. Algumas estratégias que você pode adotar são:

a) palavras cognatas – são palavras que são semelhantes às palavras em português. Muitas palavras de um texto são cognatas. Identifique todas as palavras cognatas do texto para facilitar o seu entendimento;

b) palavras repetidas – são palavras que facilitam a compreensão do texto.

Repetem-se bastante, pois estão fortemente ligadas ao assunto abordado;

c) marcas tipográficas – marcas que chamam a atenção do leitor. Essas marcas podem ser números, símbolos, títulos, gráficos, tabelas, letras maiúsculas, negrito, itálico e outros;

d) skimming – consiste em fazer uma leitura rápida do texto com o objetivo de obter ideias gerais sobre o assunto, ou seja, tem por finalidade verificar o sentido geral do texto, como ele está estruturado, e qual a intenção ou estilo do autor. Utilizam-se pistas como: tópico frasal, palavras-chaves e pistas contextuais para entender a mensagem do autor;

e) scanning – técnica usada para extrair apenas informações específicas do texto. Não requer uma leitura do texto como um todo. Consiste em buscar uma determinada informação nele contida. Para isso, você já deve pressupor como a informação (nome, data, local) se

apresentará no texto. Usando essa técnica, você não precisará ler o texto inteiro para conseguir as informações como quem, quando, onde, mas apenas retirá-las do texto. Essa técnica é muito útil para se obterem informações específicas num texto;

f) inferência – técnica que permite, a partir das informações do texto, chegar-se a conclusões lógicas.

2.3 I.T. Colloquial Expressions

Informal Expressions Commonly Used in the IT Field

The ICT and IT industry is rich with colloquial expressions and jargon that are commonly used among professionals. Understanding these informal terms helps you communicate more effectively within the IT community.

Common I.T. Colloquial Expressions:

"Geek out": To become excited or enthusiastic about a particular technology or topic.

"Code monkey": A programmer who primarily writes code without much input on the design.

"Blue screen of death": An error screen that appears when a Windows computer crashes.

"Beta version": An early version of software that is still in the testing phase.

"Tech-savvy": Someone who is knowledgeable and adept at using technology.

Familiarity with these colloquial expressions allows you to engage comfortably in discussions and connect with other IT professionals.

2.3.1 – Não é à toa que ...

1. - ***No wonder ou It's no wonder:***

No wonder I couldn't find my keys! They were in the car all along.

Não é à toa que não consegui encontrar minhas chaves! Elas estavam no carro o tempo todo.

2. - ***Not for nothing ou It's not for nothing:***

Not for nothing is she tired. She worked so hard all week long!

Não é à toa que ela está cansada. Ela trabalhou muito duro a semana inteira.

2.3.2 – Será que?

A estrutura do "Será que" é: I wonder if / I wonder whether.

Será que vai dar certo? I wonder if it is going to work.

Será que a equipe vai conseguir entregar no prazo?

I wonder whether the team is going to get to meet the deadline.

Outras estruturas interessantes :

Por que será que . . . ? I wonder why . . .

Como será que . . . ? I wonder how . . .

Quando será que . . . ? I wonder when . . .

O que será que . . . ? I wonder what . . .

Onde será que . . . ? I wonder where . .

2.3.3 – "Dar pau" | "Cair"

Dar pau: Perder dados; travar; congelar a tela; quebrar; pifar

Dar pau: perda de dados na memória.

- the system has crashed
- there has been total loss of memory/ files/data
- everything has been wiped out

Dar pau: travou a tela.

- the screen has freezed
- it's frozen
- there is a freeze up
- it's jammed (there is a jam up)

Dar pau: tela ficou sem imagem.

- the screen's gone blank

Dar pau: perdeu a conexão de rede/ "caiu" o servidor.

- the connection has gone
- it's crashed
- the server connection has been lost

Dar pau: sentido mais genérico:

- there is a glitch
- it's on the blink
- there's something up
- it's acting/playing up
- it's gone wrong
- it's broken down

2.4 Conversation

Engaging in Conversations about ICT and IT Topics

Conversation is a powerful tool for learning and exchanging knowledge in the ICT and IT field. Engaging in discussions with peers, mentors, and experts fosters a deeper understanding of complex concepts and provides valuable insights.

Tips for Effective ICT and IT Conversations:

Active Listening: Pay close attention to what others are saying, and ask clarifying questions to ensure clear communication.

Stay Open-Minded: Be receptive to different perspectives and ideas, fostering a collaborative learning environment.

Share Experiences: Share your experiences and challenges in the ICT and IT domain to learn from others' experiences as well.

Seek Feedback: Request feedback on your ideas and projects, encouraging constructive criticism and improvement.

Engaging in regular conversations with fellow ICT and IT enthusiasts will broaden your knowledge and enhance your problem-solving skills.

Practice I'm on my feet all day.

Amy: What do you do, Derek?

Derek: I work part-time as a server.

Amy: Oh, really? What restaurant do you work at?

Derek: I work at Stella's Café downtown.

Amy: That's cool. How do you like it?

Derek: It's OK. I'm on my feet all day, so I'm always tired. What do you do?

Amy: I'm a dancer.

Derek: A dancer! How exciting!

Amy: Yeah, it's great! I work with incredible people.

Derek: That sounds really nice. But is it difficult?

Amy: A little. I'm on my feet all day, too, but I love it.

2.5 What can you do with computers?

Exploring the Limitless Possibilities of Computers in Various Industries

The versatility of computers extends to numerous industries, revolutionizing the way tasks are accomplished and empowering businesses and individuals.

Applications of Computers in Various Industries:

Healthcare: Computers aid in patient management, medical imaging, and research for better diagnosis and treatment.

Finance: Banking, accounting, and financial analysis are streamlined with the use of computers.

Education: Computers enhance learning experiences with e-learning platforms, interactive software, and virtual classrooms.

Entertainment: Gaming, video streaming, and digital media creation are possible due to computer technology.

Transportation: Computers play a vital role in traffic management, GPS navigation, and vehicle automation.

Understanding the breadth of applications allows you to envision the impact of computers across diverse sectors.

+ The web

The World Wide Web (usually called the Web, or web) is a gigantic storehouse of information. The web is the most popular part of the internet, partly because it displays most information in a visually appealing format.

Headlines, text, and pictures can be combined on a single webpage – much like a page in a magazine – along with sounds and animation. A website is a collection of interconnected webpages. The web contains millions of websites and billions of webpages.

Surfing the web means exploring it. You can find information on the web about almost any topic imaginable. For example, you can read news stories and movie reviews, check airline schedules, see street maps, get the weather forecast for your city, or research a health condition. Most companies, government agencies, museums, and libraries have websites with information about their products, services, or collections. Reference sources, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, are also widely available.

The web is also a shopper's delight. You can browse and purchase products –books, music, toys, clothing, electronics, and much more – at the websites of major retailers. You can also buy and sell used items through websites that use auction-style bidding.

+ Email

Email (short for electronic mail) is a convenient way to communicate with others. When you send an email message, it arrives almost instantly in the recipient's email inbox. You can send email to many people simultaneously, and you can save, print, and forward email to others. You can send almost any type of file in an email message, including documents, pictures, and music files. And with email, you don't need a stamp!

+ Instant messaging

Instant messaging is like having a real-time conversation with another person or a group of people. When you type and send an instant message, the message is immediately visible to all participants. Unlike email, all participants have to be on-line (connected to the internet) and in front of their computers at the same time. Communicating by means of instant messaging is called chatting.

+ Pictures, music and movies

If you have a digital camera, a cellphone or any other electronical device with a camera, you can take pictures and move them from the device to your computer. Then you can print them, create slide shows, or share them with others by emailing or posting them on a social media. You can also listen to music or watch movies, TV show, sitcoms, etc. on your computer by using music and video streaming platforms.

+ Gaming

Do you like to play games? Thousands of computer games in every conceivable category are available to entertain you. Get behind the wheel of a race car, battle frightening creatures in a dungeon, or control civilizations and empires! Many games allow you to compete with other

players around the world through the Internet. Windows includes a variety of card games, puzzle games, and strategy games.

2.6 Determiners e Quantifiers.

Determiners and quantifiers are essential components of language that help specify information in ICT and IT contexts, ensuring accuracy and precision in communication.

Much

Pode significar muito/grande/porção de algo. Utiliza-se o ***much*** geralmente com substantivos incontáveis (uncountable nouns) em frases negativas e perguntas.

Many

Significa muitas/muitos. Utiliza-se o ***many*** para indicar substantivos contáveis (countable nouns).

Some

Pode significar algum ou um pouco de. Utiliza-se ***some*** com substantivos incontáveis. Também para frases afirmativas.

Any

Em sentenças positivas, ***any*** tem o significado de qualquer. Em frases negativas, assume o significado de nenhum/nenhuma. Nas interrogativas, assume o significado de algum/alguma. Também para frases negativas ou perguntas.

All

Refere-se a todo o grupo ou quantidade. E.g., "all devices," "all software."

Every

Refere-se a cada indivíduo em um grupo. E.g., "every user," "every system."

Learning activity

A. Translate the following sentences:

1. Não é à toa que descontinuaram a produção de hardware, tornou-se inviável ante o que a concorrência produzia em termos de qualidade.

2. Só que temos que analisar que se o servidor continuar dando pau, vai ser impossível entregar o projeto a tempo.

3. Não é à toa que descontinuaram a produção de hardware, tornou-se inviável ante o que a concorrência produzia em termos de qualidade.

4. Será que meu código vai compilar corretamente agora?

5. Não é à toa que ele não passou no exame! Ele não estudou absolutamente nada!Traduzir as seguintes frases:

6. Eu não trabalho mais para a Microsoft.

7. Eu não quero mais ser o único responsável pela correção deste problema.

8. Eu não sou mais a pessoa que irá falar com você neste projeto.

9. Eu não codifico mais em Java.

10. Eu não aceito mais esta situação.

B. Choose the appropriate determiner (much, many, some, any, all, every) to complete the questions:

a) Are there _____ snacks available for the meeting?

b) How _____ applicants pass the screening test?

c) How _____ time do you spend studying each day?

d) We have _____ exciting projects lined up for the next quarter.

e) _____ the team members worked hard to meet the deadline.

Resumo:

Nesta unidade você trabalhou bastante, e já está começando a entender o funcionamento da língua inglesa. Aqui você pôde conhecer estratégias e dicas para leitura de textos em inglês, expressões coloquiais, determiners e quantifiers, bem como a demonstração do que o computador é capaz de fazer.

Atividades de aprendizagem

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Retire do texto “What can you do with computers?” as palavras repetidas.
3. Sobre o que é o texto do item anterior? Responda escrevendo um pequeno texto com no mínimo de vinte palavras, em inglês (ou português, só nível básico).

Poste todas as atividades na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 3 – Types of computers

Objetivos
Utilizar as diferentes estratégias de leitura.
Compreender as dicas de leitura.
Aplicar as diferentes estratégias de leitura, conhecendo o que podemos fazer com computadores, por meio da leitura de textos da área de informática.

Understanding the Diverse World of Computers and Their Applications

We delve into the various types of computers and their unique utilities in today's digital landscape. Computers come in different shapes, sizes, and functionalities, each serving specific purposes in different industries and contexts. Exploring the differences and utilities of these computers allows us to comprehend their significance and optimize their applications.

3.1 Differences and utilities

3.1.1 Desktop computers

Desktop computers are designed for use at a desk or table. They are typically larger and more powerful than other types of personal computers. Desktop computers are made up of separate components. The main component, called the system unit, is usually a rectangular case that sits on or underneath a desk. Other components, such as the monitor, mouse, and keyboard, connect to the system unit.

3.1.2 Laptop computers

Laptop computers are lightweight mobile PCs with a thin screen. They are often called notebook computers because of their small size. Laptops can operate on batteries, so you can take them anywhere. Unlike desktops, laptops combine the CPU, screen, and keyboard in a single case. The screen folds down onto the keyboard when not in use.

3.2 Demonstrative pronouns ***www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5G8_XSRG1w***

Os pronomes demonstrativos são utilizados para demonstrar alguém ou alguma coisa que está perto ou longe da pessoa que fala ou de quem se fala, ou seja, indica posição em relação às pessoas do discurso.

Veja quais são em inglês:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
THIS	THESE	THAT	THOSE
Este/esta/isto	Estes/estas	Aquele/aquela/aquilo	Aqueles/aquelas

Usa-se o demonstrativo THIS/THESE para indicar seres que estão perto de quem fala.

Observe o emprego dos pronomes demonstrativos nas frases abaixo:

This method will work.

These methods will work.

This column is in response to such requests.

These columns are in response to such requests.

I hope this information will be useful to future computer engineers and scientists.

I hope that information will be useful…

O pronome demonstrativo THAT/THOSE é usado para indicar seres que estão distantes da pessoa que fala. Observe:

That computer technology is one of the most fundamental disciplines of engineering.

Those computer technologies are the most fundamental …

What is that? That is a motherboard.

What are those? Those are motherboards.

3.3 Definite and indefinite article

Nailing Down the Use of "The" and "A/An" in ICT and IT Contexts

In this unit we explore the usage of definite and indefinite articles - "the" and "a/an" - in the context of ICT and IT. These articles play a crucial role in specifying or generalizing nouns, providing clarity and precision in written and verbal communication.

- Indefinite Article

"A" and "an" are indefinite articles used before singular nouns to refer to any one of a group. "A" is used before words that begin with consonant sounds, while "an" is used before words that begin with vowel sounds.

A = UM UMA — Usado diante de palavras que começam por consoante ou letras com sonorização de consoantes (h).

Ex.: A hospital. A computer.

AN = UM UMA — Usado diante de palavras que começam por vogal ou “h” mudo.

- An hour.
- An orange.
- Although often used mainly as an e-mail application, it also includes a calendar, task manager, contact manager, note taking, a journal and web browsing.

Examples:

- "I bought a new printer for the office."
- "She is learning to code using an online platform."
- Using the correct article is essential for clear and accurate communication in ICT and IT contexts.

Definite Article

"The" is a definite article used before a noun to refer to a specific or particular item. It indicates that the speaker or writer assumes the listener or reader knows which item is being referred

THE = O, A, OS, AS — Articles in English are invariable. That is, they do not change according to the gender or number of the noun.

- The boy, the woman, the children.
- Computer science is the science of how to treat information.
- A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.

Answering the right question.

‘The’ is not used:

a) Before proper nouns:

….-….. Roberto Carlos was born in ….-….. Brazil.

Exceptions:

The Kennedys like politics (plural, when it indicates the family)

The United States (adjective) The Korean War (adjective)

b) Before possessives pronouns:

….-….. My favorite singer is Gilberto Gil. Definite Article "The":

The definite articles are used when there are certainty of the correlation and definition of the noun.

Examples:

The computer belongs to him.

O computador pertence a ele.

I want to buy the red house.

Eu quero comprar a casa vermelha.

The indefinites articles are used when there is not sure of the correlation with the noun.

A computer is with defect.

Um computador está com defeito.

(Any computer, and not just a computer in specific).

I want to buy a house.

Eu quero comprar uma casa.

(In other words, you can buy any house, it is not specifying which).

3.4 Do e does ***www.youtube.com/watch?v=xEZzb3SramQ***

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.

Affirmative: 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:

Afirmativa: Yes, I do.

Negativa: No, I don't.

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

Affirmative: He wants a printer.

Negative: He does not (doesn't) want a printer.

Interrogative: Does he want a printer?

Short answers: 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 like want	a computer? money? to study? your friend? to work?
Does	he she it	have like want	a printer? your friend? a computer? money? a printer?

Example:

Affirmative	**Negative**	**Interrogative**
I fix computer	I don't fix computer	Do I fix computer?
He fixes computer	He doesn't fix computer	Does he fix 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 resposta 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.

The Simple Present Tense is a versatile and widely used verb tense in English. It allows us to express everyday routines, general truths, and scheduled events. It is an essential aspect of effective communication in both spoken and written language. In the following sections, we'll explore more verb tenses and their usage in ICT and IT contexts.

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.

IT Terms Practice in class - Unit 1

In order to be creative and start practicing this class, just pick out 3 words from the list “45 IT Terms” attached to Unit 1.

For example:

Suppose I have chosen the following words from the list:

BIOS, Bug and Load.

Now you are going to create 3 sentences using those words and then 1 sentence using all of them together (when possible).

● I have found the bug in my code I was looking for.

● Maybe this is some issue in your BIOS configuration.

● The page is still loading and I don’t get any image.

● Perhaps your system is not loading properly because you might have a bug. Have you tried to shift to UEFI mode in your BIOS configuration?

Learning activity

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct demonstrative pronoun:

a) "That phone is faster than this one."

Rewrite: "_____ phone is faster than _____ one."

b) "I can't believe you bought these books."

Rewrite: "I can't believe you bought _____ books."

2. Choose the correct article (the, a, or an) to complete the sentences:

a) I need _____ new computer for my programming projects.

b) Please bring _____ projector to the meeting room.

c) Our team is working on _____ exciting project this quarter.

d) Can you pass me _____ keyboard, please?

e) We are conducting _____ experiment to test the software's performance.

3. Write the correct word:

1) They want to work in ____theater. (a/an)

2) Evanir needs _____ desktop computer. (an/a)

3) Mr. Da Silva works in _____ office. (a/an)

4) Silvana wants to be ____ actress. (a/an)

5) Her sister wants ____ bike. (a/an)

6) We work in ____ apartment. (a/an)

7) Arturo needs____ chair. (a/an)

8) We are working towards ____ objective. (a/an)

4. Transform the follow phrases into negative form using aux. DO:

a) Computer science uses special methods.

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

c) A computer scientist wants to sort the cards.

d) He wants to order them by metrics.

Resumo:

Você está recebendo informações necessárias para construção do seu conhecimento. A unidade apresentou os tipos de computadores existentes na atualidade e trabalhou bastante gramática com a utilização dos pronomes demonstrativos, artigo definido e indefinido e o verbo to have. Agora você já é capaz de elaborar pequenas perguntas e respondê-las coerentemente.

Atividades de aprendizagem

Para melhor fixar aquilo que você aprendeu nesta unidade, após a leitura dos textos elabore o seu próprio texto.

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Sobre o que os textos no início da unidade tratam?
3. Nesta unidade você viu alguns exemplos de tipos de computadores. Elabore um texto simples em inglês (com o mínimo de vinte palavras), e diga qual o tipo de computador que você tem ou que conhece.

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

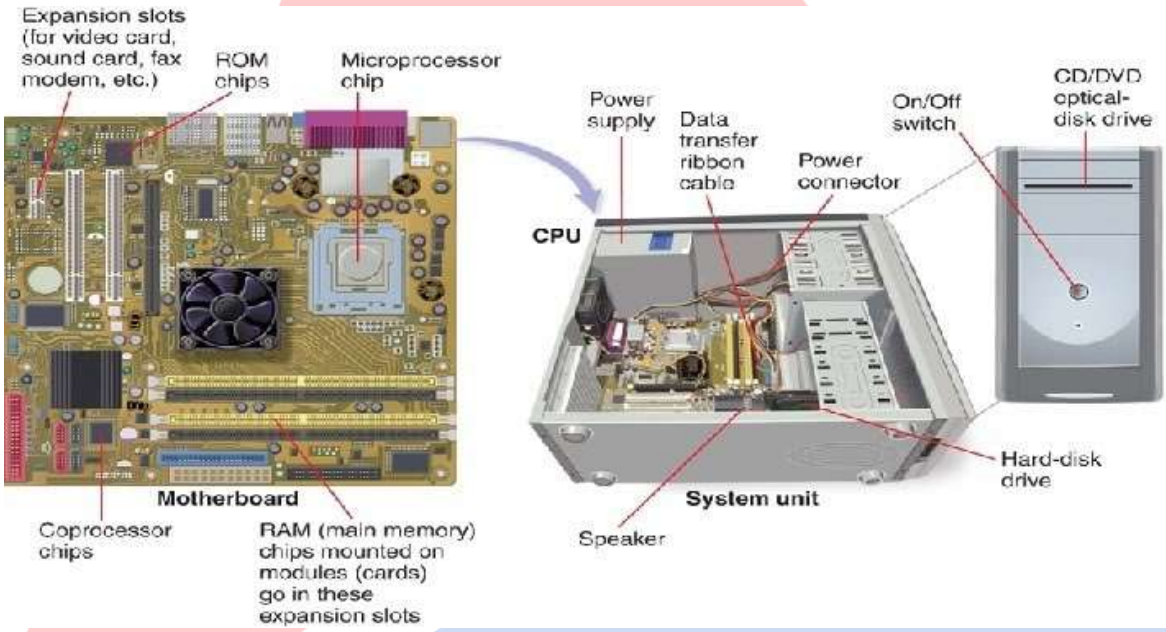
O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 4 – Computer Parts

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.

Nesta aula iremos abordar as peças que compõem a parte interna e externa dos computadores e sua função para o funcionamento pleno de toda a máquina e seu uso.

4.1. Inside the computer



+ System unit

The system unit is the central component of a computer and is responsible for housing and coordinating the essential hardware components that make up a computer system. In this section, we will explore the key elements found within the system unit and their roles in processing data and executing tasks.

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.

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.

+ 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.

+ 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.

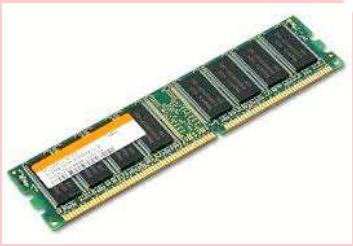
The term mainboard is archaically applied to devices with a single board and no additional expansions or capability. In modern terms this would include embedded systems and controlling boards in televisions, washing machines, etc. A motherboard specifically refers to a printed circuit with the capability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

+ 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.

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.

+ 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.

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.

+ 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.

+ Hard disk (HD) and the Solid-State Drive (SSD)

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.

The SSDs are optimized for running the operating system partition of a computer and everything such a task would demand. It is smarter and more adaptable; it has everything to do with workflow and versatility.

The hard disk drive and the SSD are normally located inside the system unit.

+ Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)

The GPU is responsible for rendering images, videos, and graphical elements on the screen.

Understanding the components of the system unit is vital for troubleshooting hardware issues, upgrading components, and optimizing computer performance.

4.2 Computer Parts

+ 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 many types of computers monitors available right now. CRT Monitor, LCD Monitor, LED Monitor, OLED Monitor and Plasma Monitor.

+ 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.

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.

+ A keyboard

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.

+ 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.

+ 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.

+ 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.

+ External Hard Drive

An external hard drive is a portable storage device that can be connected to the computer to store additional data.

+ Webcam

A webcam is a camera that allows users to capture images and participate in video calls or conferences, of course, the most important use of it, it's to see the teacher Maria Teresa teaching.

Understanding the various computer parts and their functionalities aids users in setting up and using their computers effectively.

4.3 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:

4.3.1 "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	He gets

b) verbs ending with "s", "z", "sh", "ch", "o"add "ES":

He passes	She does	She wishes
He watches	He goes	She teaches

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 ending with consonant + y change Y to I, then add "ES":

She tries	He cries	She flies

Usage of Simple Present Tense:

Describing Habits: "She always logs into the system at 8 AM."

Stating General Truths: "Computers process data using binary code."

Expressing Regular Actions: "They regularly attend IT workshops."

Presenting Scheduled Events: "The software conference starts tomorrow."

Using the simple present tense accurately ensures clear and concise communication in ICT and IT discussions.

As palavras "do" e "does" funcionam como verbo e também como auxiliar no momento de perguntar ou negar alguma coisa, como vimos na unidade passada. 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.

4.4 Verb to have – Simple present

O verbo to have possui na sua flexão dois formatos apenas, sendo assim muito simples e fácil sua utilização. Com os pronomes I, you, we, they, utiliza-se "have"; com os pronomes he, she e it, é utilizado "has". Temos que atentar para a forma contraída, na terceira pessoa (he, she, it) que fica na sua forma escrita, a mesma do verbo to be, (He's/ She's/ It's) sendo que, na sua tradução e significação algo totalmente diferente pois o verbo to have denota "ter" em português. Você vai descobrir quando é um verbo (be) ou outro (have) no contexto do texto.

Affirmative Form	**Contracted Form**	**Negative Form**	**Interrogative Form**
I have	I've	I do not have	Do I have?
You have	You've	You do not have	Do you have?
He has	He's	He does not have	Does he have?
She has	She's	She does not have	Does she have?
It has	It's	It does not have	Does it have?
We have	We've	We do not have	Do we have?
They have	They've	They do not have	Do they have?

- HTML does this by using what are called tags that have attributes.
- If you have a recordable disk drive.
- A mouse usually has two buttons.
- It has keys for letters and numbers.

4.5 Present continuous tense *www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqBR7_XzKGI*

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 no necessarily when it is spoken.

Ex.: I am taking a course in IT/TIC. (Eu estou fazendo um curso de TI/TIC).

- 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.

- 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	COMING	I AM COMING.
DRIVE	DRIVING	I AM DRIVING A BOAT.
DANCE	DANCING	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/interrogative form in the present continuous:

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

Attention with the 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.

Non-Progressive Verbs - Defnition

Em alguns verbos em inglês não é comum se utilizar sua conjugação no presente progressivo:

~~I am knowing what happened~~. I know what happened. ✔

~~I am loving my new job~~. I love my new job. ✔

~~I am understanding now~~. I understand now. ✔

Non-Progressive Verbs List:

Believe	Own	Belong
Remember	Know	Suppose
Matter	Want	Mean
Forget	Realize	Contain
Seem	Like	Have
Mind	Agree	Need
Hate	Recognize	Depend
Understand	Love	

Usage of Present Continuous Tense:

Describing Ongoing Actions: "She is installing the latest updates."

Talking About Temporary Situations: "We are currently experiencing network issues."

Discussing Future Plans: "They are launching a new website next week."

The present continuous tense allows us to discuss real-time events and ongoing developments in the ICT and IT field.

Learning activity

1. Match each computer part with its corresponding function:

1 Monitor

2 Keyboard

3 Mouse

4 Speakers

5 Printer

6 External Hard Drive

7 Webcam

a) Captures images and enables video calls.

b) Displays visual output from the computer.

c) Produces audio output for sound and multimedia.

d) Allows users to type and input data.

e) Provides hard copies of documents and images.

f) Enables cursor movement and interaction with the user interface.

g) Offers additional storage for data backup.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in simple present tense:

a) Our team _____ (work) on software development projects regularly.

b) The system administrator _____ (perform) regular backups of critical data.

c) Computers _____ (process) data using advanced algorithms.

d) He _____ (use) various programming languages for web development.

e) We _____ (attend) industry conferences to stay updated on technological advancements.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the present continuous tense:

a) The development team _____ (work) on a new software update at the moment.

b) We _____ (conduct) a usability test for the website this week.

c) The IT department _____ (investigate) the network outage currently.

d) They _____ (prepare) for the system upgrade next month.

e) She _____ (attend) a programming workshop this afternoon.

Resumo:

Nesta unidade 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

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Escreva um pequeno texto em inglês, com mínimo de vinte palavras, sobre cada componente que compõe o computador.

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 5 – A job interview

Objetivos
Se preparar para uma entrevista de emprego em inglês. 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.

Preparing for a Successful Job Interview in the IT Industry

We will explore the essential aspects of a job interview specifically tailored for the Information Technology (IT) area. Job interviews in the IT industry often focus on technical skills, problem-solving abilities, and adaptability to new technologies. Being well-prepared and confident can significantly improve your chances of landing the job of your dreams.

5.1 A Job Interview

Role-play the interview:

Interviewer: Hi, Mr. Ferreira! My name is Taylor Brooke. I am a senior leader full stack developer here at *KeepUpCoding Inc*. Currently, we have a position available for a front-end engineer and I think your professional profile would be a fit for us.

You: Thanks, Mrs. Brooke! First and foremost, I would like to thank for the opportunity to be interviewed for this position. And of course, I am willing to know more about that job.

Interviewer: That's great! The kind of professional we are looking for is one with strong knowledge in front-end development, especially on JavaScript frameworks such as Angular and React. Do you know any of them?

You: Oh yes! I am very experienced in JavaScript language both front-end development and back-end one. As far as JavaScript frameworks are concerned, I am very confident to work with React and Angular. Recently, I am studying Vue.js and Node.js as well.

Interviewer: Humm. . . I see! What kind of projects have you created with these frameworks yet?

You: I have created quite a few websites with React.js and a web app with Angular which is deployed on Heroku. Moreover, I have lots of codes which may be studied and used for larger projects within my GitHub. All their addresses are described at the footer of my resumé.

Interviewer: Oh, that's really interesting! I can see you are a very experienced on these frameworks. And what specific area do you consider you should develop yourself more at?

You: I regard back-end development with Node.js a must. I only know the basics to configure front-end structure for deployment. I really want to learn more about it and of course to learn more about DevOps as well. Such as Docker, Kubernetes, Jenkins, Puppet and some others.

Interviewer: And what about Agile methodologies? Have you worked with any kind of them?

You: Yes, Kaizen and mostly Scrum. I even had driven some sprints at my last job and the experience was awesome, I must say!

Interviewer: Alright! Now, concerning of salary. . .you most likely might know that the salary here at Silicon Valley is regarded on annual basis; namely, unlike Brazil we don't relate it on a monthly basis. That has been said, what would your salary expectation be right now?

You: Yes, I know about this difference regarding to salary between here and Brazil. As a matter of fact, my salary expectation is around US$9,000 thru US$10,000 monthly which adds up to approximately US$120,000 a year.

Interviewer: Ok. And about career development, we have lots of opportunities to allow our co-workers to skyrocket their profession. What cutting-edge technologies have you been studying already or which ones you intend to develop yourself into?

You: Nowadays, I am into PWAs (it stands for Progressive Web Apps) and also into Solidity. I have started two courses on these technologies, and I really wish to develop myself deeper to work with them one year from now.

Interviewer: That's really good, George! Your curriculum is really outstanding, and I assume you are a good asset for us.

So, well done! You have just been hired!

Now, I am going to convey all your professional info towards HR department and one week from now they are gonna reach you out to inform you about all necessary paperwork. Alright?

You: Wow, many thanks, Mrs. Brooke! I am astonished!

Interviewer: You better be! You will have a lot to contribute with us here at KeepUpCoding. Thanks for your time! See you then!

You: I appreciate for your time as well, Mrs. Brooke! See you later!

- Analysis

This short-simulated interview was based on a real interview which took place at a company based at San Jose, CA – USA.

Take advantage of this moment to study it and pay special attention to how the interviewee constructs his ideas and convey.

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 finished in the past, corresponding in Portuguese, preterito perfeito e imperfeito.

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

Regra geral	Acrescenta-se "ed"	Play – played
Verbos terminados em "e"	Acrescenta-se "d"	Like – liked
Verbos terminados em y precedido de consoante	Mudam o y para i e acrescentam "ed"	Study – studied

Example:

to work	**to adopt**
I worked	I adopted
You worked	You adopted
He worked	He adopted
She worked	She adopted
It worked	It adopted
We worked	We adopted
They worked	They adopted

5.2.1 Simple past – negative and interrogative form

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYtnm9j9C4Y

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 appear in the sentence, the main verb is in the infinitive.

Ex.: Did you travel to Manaus?

Did you study for the test?

Interrogative: Did they work yesterday?

Affirmative: They worked yesterday.

Negative: 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.

Interrogative: Did you go to Fortaleza yesterday?

Affirmative: They went to Fortaleza yesterday.

Negative: 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 finishes in "E" - add "D".

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

pray: prayed.

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

try: tried.

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

stop: stopped.

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

Usage of Simple Past Tense with Regular Verbs:

Describing Completed Actions: "He worked on the project last week."

Narrating Past Events: "The team completed the coding tasks on time."

Talking About Past Experiences: "She traveled to Japan last year."

Mastering the simple past tense with regular verbs is essential for communicating past experiences and achievements in IT job interviews.

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	To be
I	was
You	were
He/she/it	was
We	were
They	were
Verb to have	
Pronoun	To have
I/you/we/they	had
He/she/it	had
Verb to do	
Pronoun	To do
I/you/we/they	did
He/she/it	did

Example:

I was tired.

You were here this morning.

He had a bad headache.

She had a lot of work.

We did the homework.

They did to many things.

Other irregular verbs fall into three main categories:

Verbs which don't change	cut – cut hit – hit fit – fit

Verbs which change their vowel	get – got sit – sat drink – drank
Verbs which change completely	catch – caught bring – brought teach – taught

Example:

Buy – bought:

Affirmative: Frank bought a memory.

Interrogative: Did Frank buy a memory?

Negative: He did not (didn’t) buy a memory.

Sell – sold:

Affirmative: Myriam sold her scanner.

Interrogative: Did Myriam sell her scanner?

Negative: She did not (didn’t) sell her scanner.

Bring – brought:

Affirmative: Andrew brought his printer this morning.

Interrogative: Did Andrew bring his printer this morning?

Negative: He did not (didn’t) bring his printer this morning.

Usage of Simple Past Tense with Irregular Verbs:

Describing Completed Actions: "She went to the conference last week."

Narrating Past Events: "He had a successful career in IT."

Talking About Past Experiences: "They did an excellent job on the software upgrade."

Memorizing the past tense forms of irregular verbs is essential for accurate communication of past actions in an IT job interview.

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 irregulares***

Base Form	Past Tense	Past Participle	Portuguese Translation
arise	arose	arisen	*surgir, erguer-se*
awake	awoke	awoken	*despertar*
be	was, were	been	*ser, estar*
bear	bore	borne	*suportar, ser portador de*
beat	beat	beaten	*bater*
become	became	become	*tornar-se*
befall	befell	befallen	*acontecer*
begin	began	begun	*começar*
behold	beheld	beheld	*contemplar*
bend	bent	bent	*curvar*
bet	bet	bet	*apostar*
bid	bid	bid	*oferecer, fazer uma oferta*
bind	bound	bound	*unir, encadernar, obrigar-se*
bite	bit	bitten	*morder*
bleed	bled	bled	*sangrar, ter hemorragia*
blow	blew	blown	*assoprar, explodir*
break	broke	broken	*quebrar*
bring	brought	brought	*trazer*
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	*irradiar, transmitir*
build	built	built	*construir*
buy	bought	bought	*comprar*
cast	cast	cast	*atirar, deitar*
catch	caught	caught	*pegar, capturar*
choose	chose	chosen	*escolher*
cling	clung	clung	*aderir, segurar-se*
come	came	come	*vir*
cost	cost	cost	*custar*
cut	cut	cut	*cortar*
deal	dealt	dealt	*negociar, tratar*
dig	dug	dug	*cavocar*
do	did	done	*fazer **
draw	drew	drawn	*tracionar, desenhar **
drink	drank	drunk	*beber*
drive	drove	driven	*dirigir, ir de carro*
eat	ate	eaten	*comer*
fall	fell	fallen	*cair*
feed	fed	fed	*alimentar*
feel	felt	felt	*sentir, sentir-se*
fight	fought	fought	*lutar*
find	found	found	*achar, encontrar*
flee	fled	fled	*fugir, escapar*
fly	flew	flown	*voar, pilotar*
forbid	forbade	forbidden	*proibir*
forget	forgot	forgot, forgotten	*esquecer*

forgive	forgave	forgiven	*perdoar*
freeze	froze	frozen	*congelar, paralisar*
get	got	gotten, got	*obter* **
give	gave	given	*dar*
go	went	gone	*ir*
grind	ground	ground	*moer*
grow	grew	grown	*crescer, cultivar*
have	had	had	*ter, beber, comer*
hear	heard	heard	*ouvir*
hide	hid	hidden, hid	*esconder*
hit	hit	hit	*bater*
hold	held	held	*segurar*
hurt	hurt	hurt	*machucar*
keep	kept	kept	*guardar, manter*
know	knew	known	*saber, conhecer*
lay	laid	laid	*colocar em posição horizontal, assentar*
lead	led	led	*liderar*
leave	left	left	*deixar, partir*
lend	lent	lent	*dar emprestado*
let	let	let	*deixar, alugar*
lie	lay	lain	*deitar*
lose	lost	lost	*perder, extraviar*
make	made	made	*fazer, fabricar* **
mean	meant	meant	*significar, querer dizer*
meet	met	met	*encontrar, conhecer*
overcome	overcame	overcome	*superar*
overtake	overtook	overtaken	*alcançar, surpreender*
pay	paid	paid	*pagar*
put	put	put	*colocar*
quit	quit	quit	*abandonar*
read	read	read	*ler*
ride	rode	ridden	*andar (de bicicleta, moto, a cavalo)*
ring	rang	rung	*tocar (campainha, etc.)*
rise	rose	risen	*subir, erguer-se*
run	ran	run	*correr, concorrer, dirigir*
saw	sawed	sawn	*serrar*
say	said	said	*dizer*
see	saw	seen	*ver*
seek	sought	sought	*procurar obter, objetivar*
sell	sold	sold	*vender*
send	sent	sent	*mandar*
set	set	set	*pôr em determinada condição, marcar, **
shake	shook	shaken	*sacudir, tremer*
shine	shone	shone	*brilhar, reluzir*
shoot	shot	shot	*atirar, alvejar*
show	showed	shown	*mostrar, exibir*
shrink	shrank	shrunk	*encolher, contrair*
shut	shut	shut	*fechar, cerrar*
sing	sang	sung	*cantar*
sink	sank	sunk	*afundar, submergir*
sit	sat	sat	*sentar*
sleep	slept	slept	*dormir*
slide	slid	slid	*deslizar, escorregar*
speak	spoke	spoken	*falar*
spend	spent	spent	*gastar*
spin	spun	spun	*fiar, rodopiar*
spit	spit, spat	spit, spat	*cuspir*
spread	spread	spread	*espalhar*

spring	sprang	sprung	*fazer saltar*
stand	stood	stood	*parar de pé, aguentar*
steal	stole	stolen	*roubar*
stick	stuck	stuck	*cravar, fincar, enfiar*
sting	stung	stung	*picar (inseto)*
stink	stank	stunk	*cheirar mal*
strike	struck	struck	*golpear, desferir, atacar*
string	strung	strung	*encordoar, amarrar*
strive	strove	striven	*esforçar-se, lutar*
swear	swore	sworn	*jurar, prometer, assegurar*
sweep	swept	swept	*varrer*
swim	swam	swum	*nadar*
swing	swung	swung	*balançar, alternar*
take	took	taken	*tomar **
teach	taught	taught	*ensinar, dar aula*
tear	tore	torn	*rasgar, despedaçar*
tell	told	told	*dizer, contar*
think	thought	thought	*pensar*
throw	threw	thrown	*atirar, arremessar*
tread	trod	trodden	*pisar, trilhar*
understand	understood	understood	*entender*
wear	wore	worn	*vestir, usar, gastar*
win	won	won	*vencer, ganhar*
wind	wound	wound	*enrolar, rodar, dar corda*
write	wrote	written	*escrever, redigir*

5.4 Simple future tense – will

O simple future é uma das formas usadas para expressar ações futuras. Em geral vem acompanhado de palavras que indicam futuro, como: tomorrow, next. Geralmente, usamos a palavra "will". Posteriormente, você verá que também podemos utilizar "be going to" para formar o futuro e a diferença de utilização entre eles.

Example:

Interrogative: What will you study?

Affirmative: I will study English.

Negative: I won't study English.

Note: we use the auxiliary verb WILL + verbs in infinitive (without "to").

I will study	I'll study
You will travel	You'll travel
He will / She will	eat He'll / She'll eat
It will happen	It'll happen
We will work	We'll work
You will dance	You'll dance
They will do	They'll do

Interrogative: Will you learn English?

Affirmative: You will learn English.

Negative: You won’t learn English.

Interrogative: Will you play soccer next Sunday?

Affirmative: You will play soccer next Sunday.

Negative: You won’t play soccer next Sunday.

You will not play soccer next Sunday.

You will not/won’t drink beer!

Interrogative/Negative: Won’t you drink beer?

Usage of Simple Future Tense with "Will":

Expressing Future Plans: "I will apply for the IT position next week."

Making Predictions: "The technology industry will experience rapid growth in the coming years."

Offering Assistance: "I will help you with the software installation."

The simple future tense with "will" is a versatile and commonly used form for expressing future actions and intentions.

5.5 Future using “be going to”

To make a verb form with “be going to”, you first put “be” into the correct form to agree with the subject, and then add “going to” + the simple form of the verb. Therefore, you will find the use difference between “will” and “going to.”

Example:

I am going to leave.

I’m going to leave.

Am I going to leave?

I am not going to leave.

I’m not going to leave.

“Be going to” is usually used when something is already planned or definite.

Look at the difference between these sentences:

- I will make the supper.
- (Making a decision/volunteering to do something).
- I’m going to make the supper.
- (This is already planned and organized).

Most students know that “will” and “going to” are used to talk about future time in english. However, we also use the present progressive (“be” + ING) and the simple present tense. Here are the basic rules:

Will	Volunteering to do something deciding at the time of speaking to do something.
Example	- I need a pencil. - I’ll lend you mine.
“Going to”	Talking about something that is already decided.
Example	- Have you registered for the class yet? - Not yet. I’m going to register tomorrow.

5.6 Predicting the future

When you are predicting what you think will happen in the future, you should choose the form based on how certain you are. If you’re not too sure, it’s fine to use “will”, but if you’re nearly certain about something, it’s best to use “going to”:

I think it will rain.

(I’m not sure, but it looks like it might).

It’s going to rain.

(I’m sure it’s going to rain - I can see black clouds in the sky).

Usage of "Be Going To" for Future Plans and Intentions:

Stating Future Plans: "The IT department is going to implement a new security protocol."

Predicting Future Outcomes: "Based on market trends, the company is going to expand its IT services."

Expressing Intentions: "I am going to learn a new programming language this year."

Using "be going to" helps communicate future plans and intentions with certainty or evidence.

Learning activities

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the regular verb in the simple past tense:

a) The software developer _____ (create) a new application last month.

b) We _____ (attend) a cybersecurity workshop yesterday.

c) The team _____ (finish) the project ahead of schedule.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the irregular verb in the simple past tense:

a) The IT consultant _____ (go) on a business trip last month.

b) We _____ (have) a productive meeting with the stakeholders.

c) He _____ (do) an internship at a renowned IT company.

Complete the sentences using "will" + the base form of the verb to express future actions:

a) They _____ (participate) in the hackathon next Saturday.

b) He _____ (complete) his IT certification by the end of the year.

c) We _____ (upgrade) the software to the latest version.

Complete the sentences using "be" + "going to" + the base form of the verb to express future plans:

a) She _____ (start) her IT internship next month.

b) We _____ (attend) a data analytics workshop in the coming weeks.

c) The team _____ (implement) a new CRM system next quarter.

Choose one of these topics to write a prediction about the future developments in the ICT and IT industry:

a) Predict the impact of artificial intelligence on customer service in the next five years.

b) Forecast the growth of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the next decade.

c) Predict how blockchain technology will transform supply chain management in the future.

Resumo:

A unidade apresentou como seria uma entrevista de trabalho na área de TI em inglês e textos abordando o uso das formas verbais do passado e futuro, com exemplos direcionados a situações enfrentadas pelo técnico de informática.

Atividades de aprendizagem

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. O que os textos desta unidade abordam? Elabore três frases simples em inglês descrevendo o que esta unidade trata.

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 6 – 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. Entender símbolos, acrônimos e abreviações.

Understanding the Evolution and Impact of the Internet

We delve into the fascinating history of the internet, one of the most revolutionary inventions of the modern era. The internet has transformed the way we communicate, work, and access information. Understanding its history provides valuable insights into its development and impact on society.

6.1 The history of the internet

ARPANET: The internet's origins can be traced back to ARPANET, a research project funded by the United States Department of Defense in the 1960s. It was the first network to use the packet-switching technique, a fundamental concept in modern networking.

TCP/IP: The development of the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) in the 1970s standardized data transmission protocols, enabling different networks to communicate with each other, leading to the birth of the modern internet.

Domain Name System (DNS): The DNS, introduced in the 1980s, provided a hierarchical system for mapping domain names to IP addresses, making it easier for users to access websites.

World Wide Web (WWW): In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, which enabled the creation of interconnected web pages through hyperlinks, revolutionizing how information is shared and accessed.

Commercialization and Growth: The 1990s saw the commercialization of the internet, leading to its widespread adoption and expansion into various sectors, including e-commerce, social media, and online services.

Mobile Internet: The 21st century witnessed the rise of mobile internet, allowing users to access the web from their smartphones and other portable devices.

The history of the internet is a testament to human innovation and collaboration, shaping the modern digital landscape.

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 books.

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.

Usage of Relative Pronouns:

Describing People: "The programmer who developed the application received an award."

Describing Things: "The laptop, which is lightweight, is ideal for travel."

Identifying Essential Information: "The software that improves productivity is in high demand."

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.

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.: fly – flies

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

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 Past Tradução	There is There was Há/tem	Present Past Tradução	There are There were Havia/teve

Examples:

There is a bad operation in the computer.

There are two basic types of monitors.

Before there was the public internet.

Usage of "There + Verb to Be":

Indicating Existence: "There is a software bug that needs fixing."

Describing Location: "There are two servers in the data center."

Introducing Topics: "There is a new IT project we need to discuss."

Using "There + verb to be" adds clarity to sentences and directs attention to the existence or location of specific items.

6.5 Chat GPT

6.5.1 OpenAI

OpenAI is an artificial intelligence research laboratory consisting of a team of researchers and engineers who work on developing and advancing artificial intelligence in a safe and beneficial way. The company was founded with the goal of developing and promoting AI technologies that can benefit humanity as a whole.

OpenAI works on a range of projects, from developing cutting-edge natural language processing algorithms to creating advanced robotics and reinforcement learning systems. They also conduct research on the ethics and safety of AI, seeking to ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed in a way that is both safe and beneficial to society.

In addition to conducting research, OpenAI also develops and releases a range of tools and resources for developers, researchers, and organizations interested in working with AI. These

include open-source software libraries, APIs, and pre-trained models that can be used to build a wide variety of AI applications.

6.5.2 What's ChatGPT?

ChatGPT stands for "Chat base Generative Pre-trained Transformer" and is a powerful large language model chatbot. it's based on GPT-3, which has been trained on hundreds of billions of words from the Internet.

ChatGPT is a chatbot (conversational AI) that can understand, respond to, end (most importantly) generate text based on the user's input.

OpenAI, an AI research lab founded by Elon Musk and Sam Altman, is behind GPT- 3 and thus can be referred to as ChatGPT founder.

unlike traditional chatbot system, ChatGPT is trained on a vast amount of data to handle complex conversation with higher accuracy and intelligence. And so, it can be utilized for all kinds of conversations, for generating code to create content.

We can only imagine how much more impressive ChatGPT will become with time as more data is fed into it and deeper learning algorithms are developed. this could mean more efficient and a smarter conversation with a AI, like talking to another human.

6.5.3 What can we expect from Chat GPT?

As a language model, you can expect Chat GPT to understand natural language inputs and provide relevant and informative responses. Depending on the complexity of the question or input, Chat GPT can provide simple factual responses or generate more complex and detailed answers.

I can assist with a wide range of tasks, including answering questions, generating text, summarizing documents, providing recommendations, and much more. You can also expect Chat GPT to learn and improve over time as it receives more inputs and is exposed to more data.

However, it's important to note that Chat GPT is not a human and may not always provide perfect or accurate responses. It may also have biases or limitations based on the data it has been trained on. Therefore, it's always a good idea to use your own judgment and fact-check the information provided by any AI system.

6.5.4 How can Chat GPT help developers or programmers?

Chat GPT can help developers and programmers in several ways, including:

Natural Language Processing: Chat GPT can be used to process and understand natural language input, which can be useful in a wide range of applications, from chatbots and virtual assistants to customer service systems and social media analysis.

Text Generation: Chat GPT can be used to generate natural language text, which can be useful in a variety of applications, including writing assistants, language translation systems, and even creative writing.

Knowledge Retrieval: Chat GPT can be used to retrieve information from large datasets or document collections, which can be useful in applications such as information retrieval and question answering systems.

Recommendation Systems: Chat GPT can be used to build recommendation systems that provide personalized recommendations to users based on their preferences and behavior.

Chatbot Development: Chat GPT can be used to create chatbots that are more intelligent and natural-sounding than traditional rule-based chatbots, making them more engaging and effective.

Overall, Chat GPT's ability to understand and generate natural language can be a valuable tool for developers and programmers in a wide range of applications, making it an increasingly popular and versatile tool in the field of artificial intelligence.

6.5.5 29 Best ChatGPT alternatives for you to choose from

Whether you're looking for a natural language processing power, deep learning capabilities, or a more streamlined, simplified platform, there is a ChatGPT alternative to meet your needs.

Plus, some of these alternatives come at a fraction of the cost, meaning you can keep more of the budget in your pocket.

Depending on your requirements, here you can find the top 29 ChatGPT alternatives for you to choose.

1. ChatSonic
2. OpenAI playground
3. Jasper Chat
4. Bard AI
5. LaMDA (Language Model for Dialog Applications)
6. Socratic
7. Bing AI
8. DialoGPT
9. Megatron-Turing Natural Language Generation
10. NeevaAI
11. CoPilot
12. Tabnine
13. Amazon Codewhisperer
14. Elsa Speaks
15. Bloom
16. DeepL Write
17. YouChat
18. Perplexity
19. Elicit
20. Chinchilla
21. Replika
22. Character AI
23. ChatSonic Twitter Bot
24. Poe by Quora
25. ChatSonic Slack Bot
26. CoGram
27. Otter

28. LLaMA by Meta

29. DeepMind's ChatGPT alternative by Elon Musk

6.6 Symbols, Acronyms and Abbreviations

@ → at (giorgicb@gmail.com)

. → dot, period

→ number; pound; hashtag. Exception: C# (C sharp)

- → dash or hyphen

_ → underline (residência) | underscore (de_software)

“” → quotation marks

‘’ → single quotation marks

$ → dollar sign

* → star or asterisk

… → ellipsis

! → exclamation mark

? → question mark

/ → forward slash, slash

\ → backslash

| → vertical bar

; → semicolon

‘ → apostrophe

(), [], {} → parenthesis, brackets, curly brackets

: → colon

, → comma

~ → tilde or swung dash

% → percentage

© → copyright sign

ü → diaeresis (trema)

<= → less than or equal to

>= → greater than or equal to

+ → plus

- → minus

* → multiplied by (programming languages)

/ → divided by (programming languages)

= → equal to; (assigning).

Ex.: var x = 3 (3 is assigned to variable x)

== → equal to (programming languages)

Ex.: if(x == 3) {console.log("I have 3!");}

≠ → not equal to (Mathematics)

!= → not equal to (programming languages)

=== → identical to (programming languages)

!== → not identical to (programming languages)

& → ampersand

&& → and (programming languages)

€ → Euro sign

A.M → Ante Meridiem, before noon (antes do meio-dia)

P.M → Post Meridiem, after noon (após meio-dia)

ASAP → As soon as possible

24/7 → twenty-four seven (24 horas por dia, sete dias por semana; o tempo todo)

AGM → Annual General Meeting

CAD → Computer Aided Design

CAM → Computer Aided Manufacturing8

CTO → Chief Technology Officer

CV → curriculum vitae

BTW → By the way

CEO → Chief Executive Officer

B2B → Business to Business

B2C → Business to Consumer

CFO → Chief Financial Officer

COO → Chief Operating Officer

CMO → Chief Marketing Officer

Co → Company

CRM → customer relationship management

C/O → Care of

CPU → Central Processing Unit

RAM → Random Access Memory

ROM → Read-Only Memory

e.g → exempli gratia → for example

i.e → id est → that is → isto é

DBA → Doing business as (nome fantasia)

DBA → Database Administrator

HQ → Headquarters → sede, central, matriz da empresa

FYI → For your information

IOU → I owe you (documento informal que reconhece débitos – o famigerado "vale")

HR → Human Resources

IP → Internet Protocol

Inc → Incorporated (Sociedade Anônima – S/A)

IT → Information Technology

ISP → Internet Service Provider

K → thousand (5K = cinco mil, 20K = vinte mil)

LCD → Liquid Crystal Display

Memo → memorandum (memorando)

LASER → Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

Mr. → mister (Sr.)

Miss → unmarried woman

Mrs. → mistress (Sra.) → married woman (pronounce like "misses")

Ms. → miz → quando você não sabe se a mulher é ou não casada

N/A → Not Apllicable

P.S. → Postscript

SOHO → Smart Office / Home Office

Wi-Fi → Wireless Fidelity

Yuppie → Young Urban Professional

Learning activity

1. Match each milestone in the history of the internet with its corresponding description:

a) ARPANET

b) TCP/IP

c) Domain Name System (DNS)

d) World Wide Web (WWW)

e) Commercialization and Growth

f) Mobile Internet

1 Invented by Tim Berners-Lee, this allowed the creation of interconnected web pages.

2 The first network to use packet-switching, laying the foundation for the modern internet.

3 Standardized data transmission protocols, enabling different networks to communicate.

4 Provided a hierarchical system for mapping domain names to IP addresses.

5 Saw the internet's widespread adoption and expansion into various sectors.

6 Enabled users to access the web from their smartphones and portable devices.

2. Complete the sentences using the appropriate relative pronoun (who, which, or that):

a) The IT specialist _____ assisted me was very knowledgeable.

b) The laptop, _____ is on sale, has excellent performance.

c) The software _____ I installed is easy to use.

3. Write the plural form of each singular noun:

a) Mouse

b) Database

c) Technician

d) Software

e) Virus

f) Network

g) Keyboard

h) Algorithm

4. Complete the sentences using "There + verb to be" with the appropriate form of the verb:

a) _____ several job openings in the IT department.

b) _____ a technical issue with the website.

c) _____ many programming languages to learn.

d) _____ several IT conferences last month.

5. Answer the questions.

1 What is the purpose of creating Chat GPT and how is it different from other chatbots?

2 What kind of data is used to train Chat GPT?

3 How does OpenAI ensure that Chat GPT is ethical and unbiased?

4 What are some potential applications of Chat GPT in the future?

Resumo:

A unidade apresentou como discussão principal a história da internet. Abordou também a utilização correta dos pronomes relativos, a formação do plural em inglês, there is/there are no presente e no passado e símbolos, acrônimos e abreviações.

Atividades de aprendizagem

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Durante todo o curso você vem realizando muitas atividades de aprendizagem. Nesta unidade você viu um breve histórico da criação da internet. Escreva um pequeno texto com o mínimo de vinte palavras em inglês, sobre a importância da internet na sua vida. Fale da frequência com que você a utiliza e para quê.

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 7 – HTML

Objetivos
Conhecer a história do HTML e sua definição.
Empregar corretamente a colocação pronominal.
As diferentes maneiras de se dizer também em inglês
Compreender o uso das preposições.
Identificar os falsos cognatos em textos.

Understanding the Backbone of Web Development - HTML

We dive into the world of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), the fundamental language of web development. HTML is the building block that structures web pages, defining the content and layout that users interact with on the internet.

7.1 HTML

Elements: HTML consists of various elements, each represented by a tag. Tags define the structure and content of a web page.

Tags: HTML tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and come in pairs: opening tags and closing tags. The opening tag indicates the beginning of an element, while the closing tag denotes its end.

Attributes: HTML elements can have attributes that provide additional information or modify their behavior. Attributes are added to the opening tag.

g language used to create documents on the World Wide Web. HTML is used to define the structure and layout of a Web page, how a page looks and any special functions. HTML does this by using what are called tags that have attributes.

For example, <p> means a paragraph break. As the viewer of a web page, you don't see the HTML, it is hidden from your view, however, you do the results.

Tim Berners-Lee was the primary author of HTML, assisted by his colleagues at CERN, an international scientific organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Tim Berners-Lee is currently the Director of the World Wide Web Consortium, the group that sets technical standards for the Web.

View a screen shot of Tim Berners-Lee's Browser Editor as developed in 1991- 92. This was a true browser editor for the first version of HTML and ran on a NeXt workstation. Implemented in Objective-C, it made it easy to create, view and edit web documents. Hypertext Markup Language (First Version of HTML) was formally published on June 1993.

7.2 Prefix

A formação do prefixo em inglês segue a mesma estrutura da língua portuguesa. Coloca-se o prefixo antes do radical para a formação de novas palavras. Veja exemplos no quadro a seguir.

1	IN, IM, UM, IR, IL, A, NON	São prefixos que expressam negação: não, oposto
	Ex. impossible, illegal	
2	MIS	Expressa incorreção, erro
	Ex. Miscalculate	
3	DIS	Expressa negação

Prefixos que expressam tamanho ou grau		
4	SUPER	Acima, mais do que
	Ex. Superman	
5	SUB	Menos, mais baixo do que
	Ex. Subhuman	
6	OVER	Demais
	Ex. Overheat	
7	UNDER	De menos
	Ex. underpriviledged	
8	HYPER	Extremamente
	Ex. Hypercritical	
9	MINI	Pouco
	Ex. Miniskirt	

PREFIXOS LOCATIVOS		
10	INTER	Entre
	Ex. Internacional	
11	TRANS	Através de, de um lugar para outro
	Ex. Transplant	

PREFIXOS LOCATIVOS		
12	FORE	Antes
	Ex. Foretell	
13	PRE	Antes
	Ex. pre-marital	
14	POST	Depois
	Ex. post-classical	
15	EX	Anterior
	Ex. ex-husband	

16	RE	Novamente, de volta
	Ex. re-evaluete, reinstall	

OUTROS PREFIXOS		
17	AUTO	Próprio
	Ex. Autobiography	
18	NEO	Novo
	Ex. neo-gothic	
19	PAN	Todo, universal
	Ex. pan-american	
20	PROTO	Primeiro, original
	Ex. Prototype	
21	SEMI	Metade
	Ex. Semicircle	
22	VICE	Adjunto
	Ex. vice-president	

Common ICT and IT Prefixes:

"Cyber-": Related to computers and computer networks, often used in terms like cybersecurity and cybercrime.

"Tele-": Relating to communication over long distances, seen in words like telecommunications and teleconference.

"Micro-": Referring to small-scale or miniature technology, found in terms like microprocessors and microcontrollers.

"Multi-": Signifying multiple or many, used in words like multimedia and multitasking.

"Inter-": Denoting between or among, seen in terms like internet and interface.

Understanding prefixes in ICT and IT terminology enhances our understanding of technology-related concepts.

7.3 Suffix

A formação do sufixo em inglês também segue a mesmo princípio da formação na língua portuguesa. Coloca-se o sufixo depois do radical para a formação de novas palavras. Veja exemplos no quadro a seguir:

FORMAM SUBSTANTIVOS		
1	-ER, -OR	Aquele que faz a ação
	Ex. driver, instructor, installer	
2	- ANT, - ENT	Agent

	Ex. consultant, resident	
3	- ATION, - TION, -ION, - MENT	Estado, ação
	Ex. exploration, location, creation, advisement	
4	ING	Atividade, resultado de uma atividade.
.		Essa derminação pode indicar a forma do gerúndio em inglês ou pode formar verbos substantivados que funcionam como adjetivo.
	Ex. John is working now, It's a fishing place.	
5	- NESS, - ITY	Estado, qualidade
	Ex. happiness, popularity	
6	-SHIP	Status, condição
	Ex. friendship, disctatorship	
7	-HOOD	Status
	Ex. childhood	
8	IST	Ocupação
	Ex. violinist	
9	ISM	Atitude, movimento politico
	Ex. idealism, communism	
	FORMAM VERBOS	
10	-IFY, -IZE (-ISE), - EM	Formam verbos
	Ex. simplify, realize ou realise, darken	
11	- ED	Forma o passado regular
	Ex. Prepared	
	FORMAM ADVÉRBIOS	
12	- LY	Equivalente a –MENTE em português
	Ex. loudly, quickly	
13	WARD	Movimento, direção
	Ex. backward, upward	
	FORMAM ADJETIVOS	
14	-ABLE, -IBLE	Capaz de, com característica de
	Ex. comfortable, responsible	
15	-ISH	Pertencente a, parecido com
	Ex. spanish, youngish	

16	-FUL	Cheio de
	Ex. helpful, proposeful	
17	- LESS	Sem, com falta de
	Ex. Useless	
18	- OUR	Caracterizado por
	Ex. victorious, virtous, vivacious	
19	- IC, -AL	Relativo a
	Ex. heroic, criminal, musical	
20	- IVE	Exprimem gradação ou não gradação
	Ex. attractive, affirmative, sensitive	

Common ICT and IT Suffixes:

"-logy": Refers to the study or science of a particular subject, found in terms like technology and biology.

"-ware": Denotes software or computer programs, seen in words like hardware and software.

"-graphy": Refers to writing or recording, used in terms like telegraphy and cartography.

"-scope": Signifies an instrument for viewing or examining, as in microscope and telescope.

"-less": Indicates the absence of something, found in words like wireless and paperless.

Understanding suffixes enhances our comprehension of specialized terms in the ICT and IT field.

7.4 Deceptive cognates

Existem muitas palavras em inglês muito parecidas com as do português; no entanto, muitas dessas palavras não significam em inglês o que significam em português, ou seja, elas possuem outro significado, apesar da grafia ser similar. Por isso são chamadas de falsos cognatos ou cognatos enganadores.

Fique atento para alguns deles discorridos a seguir.

- Actually não é atualmente; atualmente é nowadays. Actually é realmente, na verdade.
- Available não é avaliado; avaliado é appraised. Available é disponível.
- Arrest não é arrastar; arrastar é drag. Arrest é prender.
- College não é colégio; colégio é high school. College é faculdade.
- Data não é data; data é date. Data é dados, informações (singular = datum).
- Estate não é estado; estado é state. Estate é patrimônio, bens.
- Exit não é êxito; êxito é success. Exit é saída.

Examples of Deceptive Cognates:

"Data" in English vs. "Dato" in Spanish: While "data" in English refers to information, "dato" in Spanish means "date" in the context of time.

"Exit" in English vs. "Éxito" in Spanish: "Exit" in English means leaving, whereas "éxito" in Spanish means "success."

"File" in English vs. "Fila" in Portuguese: In English, "file" refers to a collection of data, while "fila" in Portuguese means "line" or "queue."

Understanding deceptive cognates helps prevent miscommunication and ensures accurate language use in ICT and IT discussions.

7.5 Prepositions

As preposições são muito utilizadas na estrutura das frases. Em inglês não

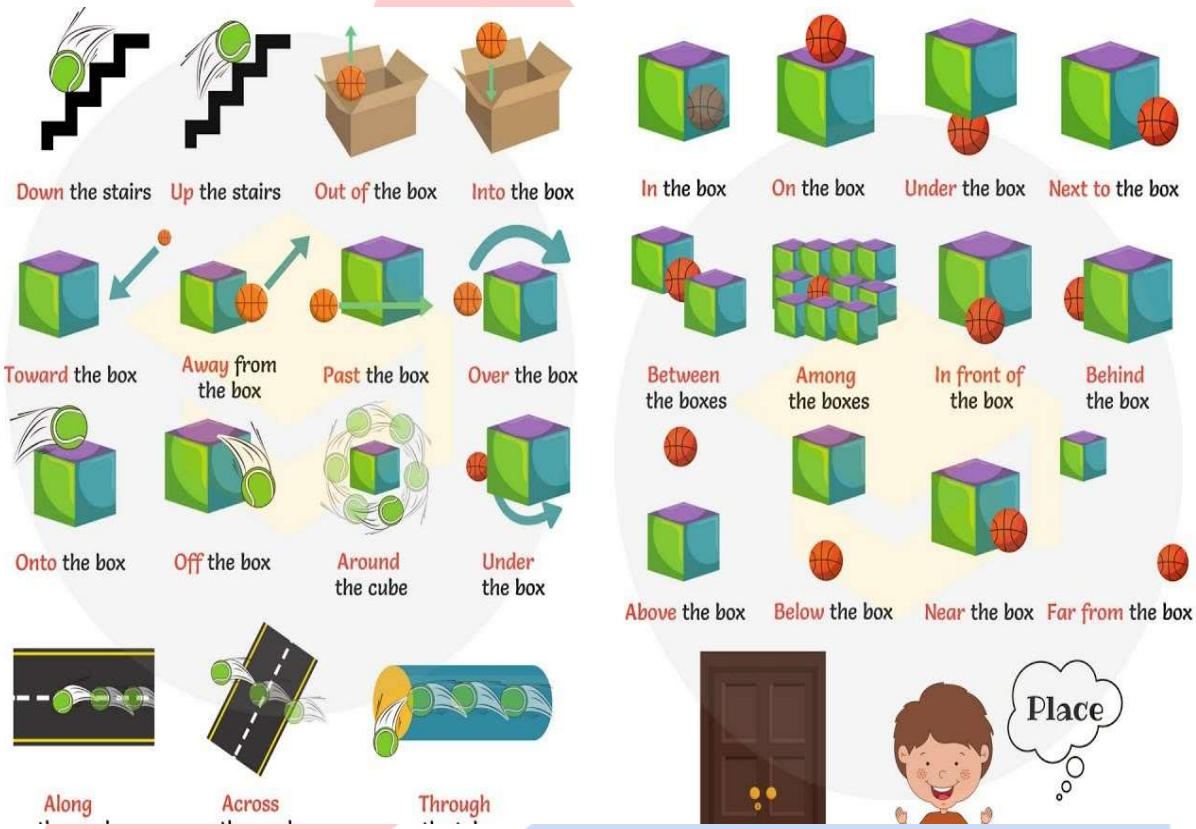
poderia ser diferente. As preposições expressam lugar ou posição, direção,

tempo, maneira (modo), e agente (ou instrumento).

- The keyboard is on the desk - (lugar ou posição).
- Raphael ran toward the hotel - (direção).
- The plane arrived at eleven o'clock - (tempo).
- David travels by train - (maneira ou modo).
- The computer was broken by him - (agente).

PREPOSIÇÕES		
AT	Horas	The airplane will arrive at five o'clock.
	Datas	We have a big party at Christmas.
	Lugares	He is at the drugstore.
	Cidades pequenas	She lives at Barcelos.
	Períodos do dia	(noon, night, midnight, dawn)
		Ex. She works at night.
	Endereços completos	Fabrizio lives at 107 Boulevard Street.
IN	Períodos do dia	(exceto noon, night, midnight e dawn)
		Ex. Marcus works in the morning.
	Meses	The case will arrive in March.
	Estações do ano	It's very hot in summer.
	Anos	David graduated in 2008.
	Séculos	Manaus was created in 18th century.
	Expressões do tempo	The computer will be working in few days.
	Expressões de lugar (dentro)	The memory is in the CPU.
	Estados, Cidades grandes, Países, Continentes	August lives in São Paulo. There are many developed countries in Europe.

ON	“sobre” Dias da semana Datas Transportes coletivos Nomes de ruas ou avenidas	Our bags are on the reception desk. He has class on Friday. He has class on Friday. There are a lot of people on that plane. The CETAM is on Djalma Street. “floor” Gabriel lives on the 8th floor.



Learning activities

1. Match the prefix with its corresponding definition:

a) Cyber-

b) Tele-

c) Micro-

d) Multi-

e) Inter-

1 Relating to communication over long distances.

2 Signifying multiple or many.

3 Denoting between or among.

4 Related to computers and computer networks.

5 Referring to small-scale or miniature technology.

2. Match the suffix with its corresponding definition:

a) -logy

b) -ware

c) -graphy

d) -scope

e) -less

1 Refers to the study or science of a particular subject.

2 Denotes software or computer programs.

3 Refers to writing or recording.

4 Signifies an instrument for viewing or examining.

5 Indicates the absence of something.

3. Complete with at, in, or on:

a) I am _____ Silicon Valley.

b) What are you going to do _____Thursday night?

c) There was a big parade _____ Independence Day.

d) They go to the club _____ bus but I go there _____ foot.

e) Adriane is _____ school, but her mother is _____ home.

f) The play is going to begin_____ 7 p.m. _____the evening.

g) The monitor is _____ the table, and the CPU is _____ the ground.

h) It was very cold _____ winter.

i) ICTech is _____ 866 Ipiranga Street.

Resumo:

A unidade apresentou a história do HTML, sua definição e o emprego correto da utilização do prefixo e sufixo em inglês, bem como a demonstração e utilização dos falsos cognatos e preposições.

Atividades de aprendizagem

1. Complete os exercícios do *Learning Activity* da unidade.
2. Estamos chegando quase na reta final do nosso curso. Certamente você já é capaz de escrever e traduzir frases. Escolha três prefixos e três sufixos e elabore frases simples em inglês.

Poste todas as atividades e exercícios preenchidos na Plataforma Google Classroom.

O professor informará a data da apresentação.

Unit 8 – Reading Comprehension

Objetivos
Trabalhar nas suas habilidades de leitura e escrita. Ler e compreender textos referentes à informática. Ampliar vocabulário técnico em inglês em frases e textos.

8.1 Reading Comprehension.

8.1.1 Read the article about data storage. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

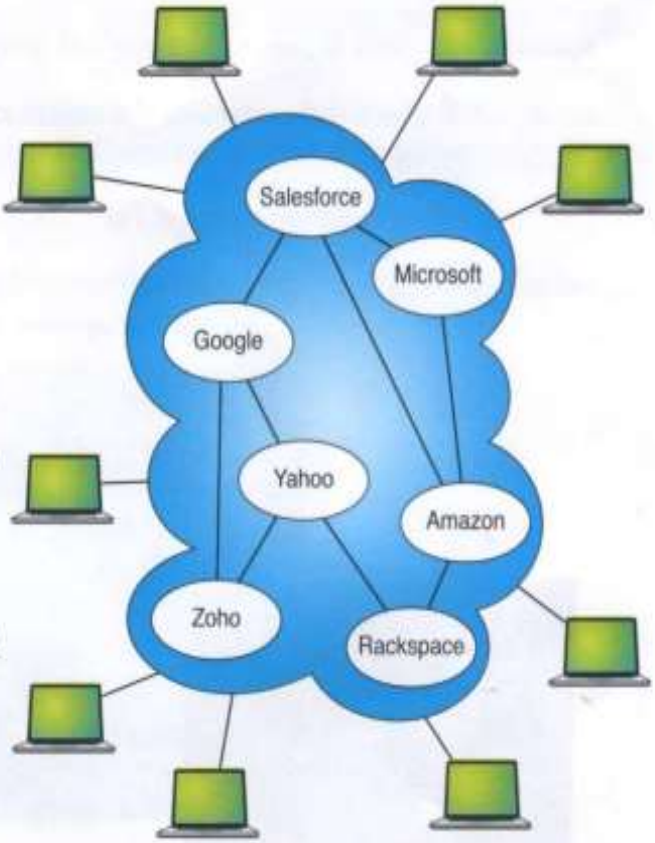
cloud	contents	~~emerging~~	encrypt	flash	loss	magnetic
offsite	protect	security	theft	volumes		

Data storage

Online storage is an (1) *emerging* method of data storage and back-up. A remote server with a network connection and special software backs up files, folders, or the entire (2) _____ of a hard drive. There are many companies that provide a web-based backup.

One (3) _____ technology in this area is (4) _____ computing. This allows colleagues in an organisation to share resources, software and information over the Internet.

Continuous backup and storage on a remote hard drive eliminates the risk of data (5) _____ as a result of fire, flood or (6) _____. Remote data storage and back-up providers (7) _____ the data and set up password protection to ensure maximum (8) _____.



Small businesses and individuals choose to save data in a more traditional way. External drives, disks and (9) _____ tapes are very popular data storage solutions. USB or (10) _____ memories, DVDs and hard disks are cheap and widely accessible solutions. These methods are very practical with small (11) _____ of data storage and backup. However, they are not very reliable and do not (12) _____ the user in case of a disaster.

8.1.2 What are your favorite websides? Why? Use the words in the box to describe them.

beautiful well-designed easy-to-use/navigate clear reliable
useful informative fun funny exciting interesting

Example: The most exciting website is … because … .

8.1.3 Read the e-mail. Answer the questions.

TO: All Employees

From: IT Director

Subject: Online transactions security

We are developing new website security features. We will have a virtual private network with a firewall which will help stop cyber attacks on the network perimeter. The web application protection firewall (WAF) will protect our website from hacker attacks on customer contacts and login boxes. Secure Socket Layer (SSL) will create a secure connection for the users. We will have two-factor authentication (2FA). Website administrators will go through two layers of security before they access the hosting environment. This will prevent password leaks. All data will have encrypted backup to protect sensitive information.

I am sure the company will benefit from the new security measures.

Thank you

Hamda Banna

1 How many security features will the company have?
2 Which security feature will stop attacks on the company network?
3 What solution will protect customer contacts and login boxes?
4 What will protect private user information sent over the network?
5 What will the two-factor authentication prevent?
6 What will protect information?

8.1.4 Read the texts. Answer the questions.

Range

Wireless networks have limited range. Network range depends on the type of 802.11 protocol, strength of the device transmitter and the architecture of the surrounding area. Some structures, such as walls and metal frames, reduce the range of a WLAN by 25%. However, users can extend the range of a WLAN. Repeaters forward the wireless signal to access points or routers and increase the range of a network.

Speed

Bandwidth and latency are the measures of computer network speed, or data transfer rate. Bandwidth is the maximum throughput of data in bits per second.

Some modems support 100 Gbit/s but speed depends on the hardware and software used. Latency is the delay that network creates during the transfer data. Users have no, or very little, control over bandwidth and latency.

1 How many things does network range depend on?
2 What can reduce network range?
3 What can improve network range?
4 What two things affect speed?

8.1.5 Read the text on security and match the headings in the box with the paragraphs 1-5.

Data transfer and backup Email and network usage
Password recommendations Reporting IT security incidents
Safety security requirements

Systems and network security

All employees must follow security and safety procedures approved by the management.

1 _____

Only install and use software that the management has approved. Install the latest antivirus and antispyware tools.

Keep current with security software updates and patches.

Follow office health and safety standards.

2 _____

Choose a password that is difficult to guess: use between 6 and 8 characters, have letters in upper and lower case and intermix letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. Keep your password private. Change your password every 9 weeks.

3 _____

Configure your email software to use secure protocols. Use company official e-mail software only. Always double check that you are sending your message to the right recipient. Do not send sensitive data over the network. Use mail encryption to send sensitive data. Do not download unknown files or files for private use, such as movies and music.

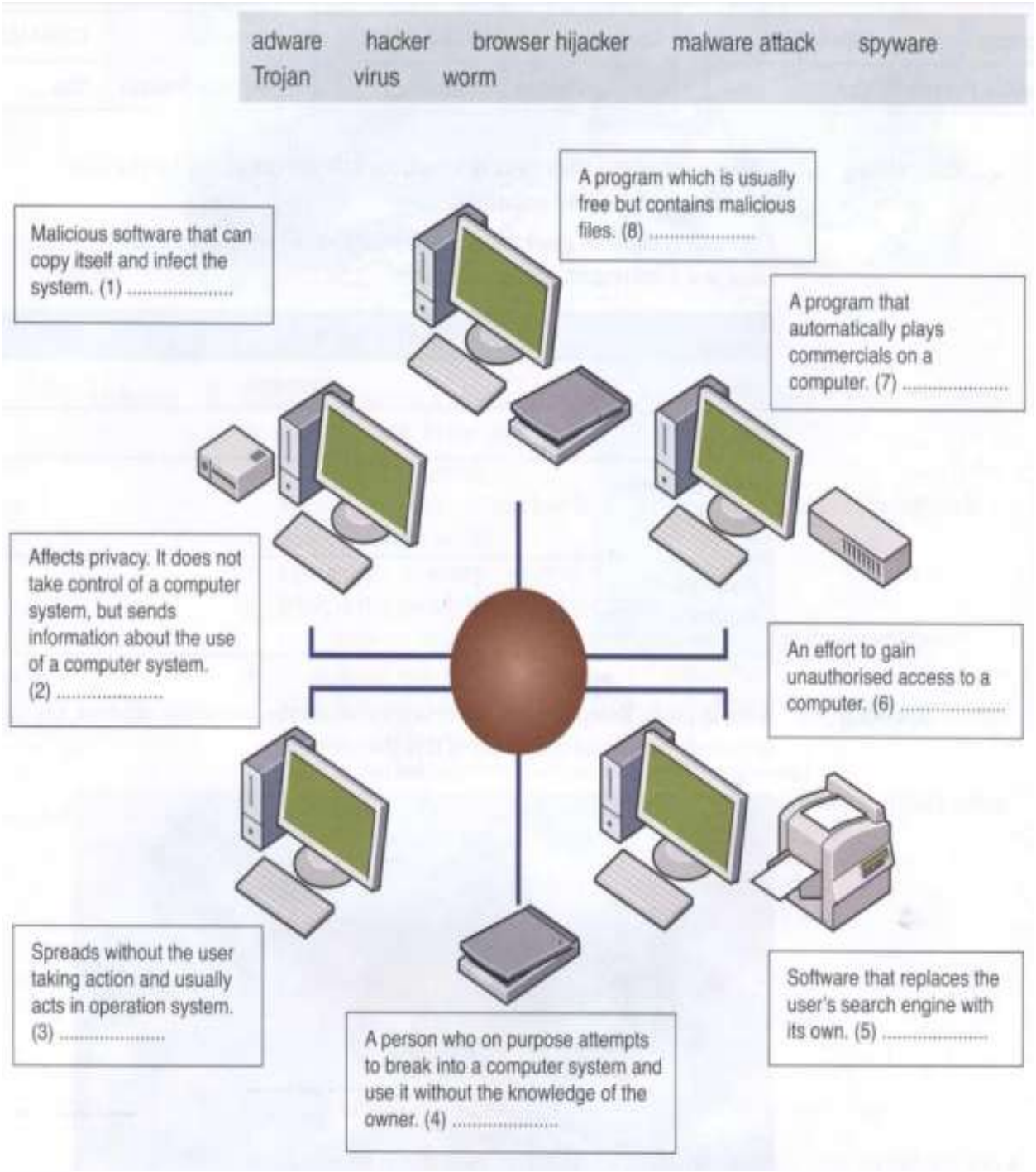
4 _____

Transfer files via a secure connection. Back up files regularly on the server in your homefolder. Do not use external drives.

5 _____

Employees must notify their supervisor or IT help desk about any damage, misuse, irregularities or security breaches.

8.1.6 Read the descriptions 1-8. Match the words in the box to the descriptions.



8.1.7 Read the article about computers and their different jobs on the internet. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Peer-to-peer	routers	electronic filing cabinets	servers	
Web servers	file servers	a billion	Internet Service Provider	
Peers	mail servers	worldwide network	client	

How computers do different jobs on the Internet

There are hundreds of millions of computers on the Net, but they don't all do exactly the same thing. Some of them are like _____that simply store information and pass it on when requested. These machines are called _____. Machines that hold ordinary documents are called _____; ones that hold people's mail are called _____; and the ones that hold Web pages are _____. There are tens of millions of servers on the Internet.

A computer that gets information from a server is called a _____ . When your computer connects over the Internet to a mail server at your ISP (_____) so you can read your messages, your computer is the client and the ISP computer is the server. There are far more clients on the Internet than servers—probably getting on for a _____ by now!

When two computers on the Internet swap information back and forth on a more-or-less equal basis, they are known as _____. If you use an instant messaging program to chat to a friend, and you start swapping party photos back and forth, you're taking part in what's called _____ (**P2P**) communication. In P2P, the machines involved sometimes act as clients and sometimes as servers. For example, if you send a photo to your friend, your computer is the server (supplying the photo) and the friend's computer is the client (accessing the photo). If your friend sends you a photo in return, the two computers swap over roles.

Apart from clients and servers, the Internet is also made up of intermediate computers called _____, whose job is really just to make connections between different systems. If you have several computers at home or school, you probably have a single router that connects them all to the Internet. The router is like the mailbox on the end of your street: it's your single point of entry to the _____ .

8.1.8 Write a short summary about what a web browser is, its history and function.

What is a web browser?

A **web browser** is a software application for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An *information resource* is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video, or other piece of content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. A web browser can also be defined as an application software or program designed to enable users to access, retrieve and view documents and other resources on the Internet.

Although browsers are primarily intended to access the World Wide Web, they can also be used to access information provided by web servers in private networks or files in file systems. The major web browsers are Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Opera, and Safari.

History

Main article: History of the web browser

The first web browser was invented in 1990 by Tim Berners-Lee. It was called WorldWideWeb (no spaces) and was later renamed Nexus.

In 1993, browser software was further innovated by Marc Andreesen with the release of Mosaic (later Netscape), "the world's first popular browser", which made the World Wide Web system easy to use and more accessible to the average person. Andreesen's browser sparked the internet boom of the 1990s.

The introduction of the NCSA Mosaic web browser in 1993 – one of the first graphical web browsers – led to an explosion in web use. Marc Andreessen, the leader of the Mosaic team at NCSA, soon started his own company, named Netscape, and released the Mosaic-influenced Netscape Navigator in 1994, which quickly became the world's most popular browser, accounting for 90% of all web use at its peak.

Microsoft responded with its Internet Explorer in 1995 (also heavily influenced by Mosaic), initiating the industry's first browser war. Bundled with Windows, Internet Explorer gained dominance in the web browser market; Internet Explorer usage share peaked at over 95% by 2002.

Opera debuted in 1996; although it has never achieved widespread use, having less than 2% browser usage share as of February 2012 according to Net Applications, having grown to 2.14 in April 2011 its Opera-mini version has an additive share, in April 2011 amounting to 1.11 % of overall browser use, but focused on the fast-growing mobile phone web browser market, being preinstalled on over 40 million phones. It is also available on several other embedded systems, including Nintendo's Wii video game console.

In 1998, Netscape launched what was to become the Mozilla Foundation in an attempt to produce a competitive browser using the open source software model. That browser would eventually evolve into Firefox, which developed a respectable following while still in the beta stage of development; shortly after the release of Firefox 1.0 in late 2004, Firefox (all versions) accounted for 7.4% of browser use. As of August 2011, Firefox has a 27.7% usage share.

Apple's Safari had its first beta release in January 2003; as of April 2011, it has a dominant share of Apple-based web browsing, accounting for just over 7.15% of the entire browser market.

The most recent major entrant to the browser market is Google's Chrome, first released in September 2008. Chrome's take-up has increased significantly year on year, by doubling its usage share from 7.7 percent to 15.5 percent by August 2011. This increase seems largely to be at the expense of Internet Explorer, whose share has tended to decrease from month to month. In December 2011 Google Chrome overtook Internet Explorer 8 as the most widely used web browser. However, when all versions of Internet Explorer are put together, IE is still most popular.

Function

The primary purpose of a web browser is to bring information resources to the user. This process begins when the user inputs a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), for example *http://en.wikipedia.org/*, into the browser.

The prefix of the URL, the Uniform Resource Identifier or URI, determines how the URL will be interpreted. The most commonly used kind of URI starts with *http:* and identifies a resource to be retrieved over the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

Many browsers also support a variety of other prefixes, such as *https:* for HTTPS, *ftp:* for the File Transfer Protocol, and *file:* for local files. Prefixes that the web browser cannot directly handle are often handed off to another application entirely. For example, *mailto:* URIs are usually passed to the user's default e-mail application, and *news:* URIs are passed to the user's default newsgroup reader.

In the case of *http*, *https*, *file*, and others, once the resource has been retrieved the web browser will display it. HTML is passed to the browser's layout engine to be transformed from markup to an interactive document.

Aside from HTML, web browsers can generally display any kind of content that can be part of a web page. Most browsers can display images, audio, video, and XML files, and often have plug-ins to support Flash applications and Java applets. Upon encountering a file of an unsupported type or a file that is set up to be downloaded rather than displayed, the browser prompts the user to save the file to disk.

Information resources may contain hyperlinks to other information resources. Each link contains the URI of a resource to go to. When a link is clicked, the browser navigates to the resource indicated by the link's target URI, and the process of bringing content to the user begins again.

8.2 Technical vocabulary

You will need to know many technical words of Info Tech. We selected the more used words for you, to study and to workout. Hands in the mass!!!

O conhecimento do vocabulário é fundamental para a compreensão e interação na língua estrangeira. Separamos algumas palavras mais utilizadas em informática. Assim como os verbos, é fundamental que você as conheça.

Treine e pratique!

Palavras comuns do inglês técnico para T.I.

LETRA	PALAVRA	TRADUÇÃO
A	Abort	abortar, terminar um processo
	accept	aceitar, concordar
	active	ativo, em funcionamento
	add	adicionar
	allocate	compartilhar entre usuários
	allow	permitir
	arrow Keys	teclas do cursor ou seta
	attach	fixar
	auto Activate	ativar automaticamente
	available time	tempo disponível
B	back	atrás
	backup	assistência, reserva
	band Type	tipo de banda, tipo de faixa
	begin	começar
	blank	em branco, vazio
	block transfer	transferência em blocos
	box	caixa
	break	quebrar, pausa, intervalo
	broadband	banda larga
	browse gallery	galeria de pesquisa, navegação
	browser	navegador ou paginador, utilitário de software que permite a um usuário acessar e pesquisar facilmente um texto ou banco de dados
	bug	erro, falha
	button	botão
	bypass	desvio, rota alternativa
C	call	chamar, transferir o controle do programa principal para um programa ou rotina separada
	cell	célula
	check	verificar
	choose	escolher, selecionar
	cipher	cifra, codificação
	clear	limpar
	clipboard	prancheta, área de armazenamento temporário para dados

	close	fechar, impedir o acesso a um arquivo ou unidade de disco
	code editor	editor de código
	combo	combinação
	command	comando
	compile	compilar, converter um programa de linguagem de alto nível e mum programa em código de máquina que pode ser executado diretamente
	create	criar, produzir
	cross	cruzar, que ocorre de um lado para outro
D	data	dados, informações
	date	data
	decode	decodificar, traduzir dados codificados para sua forma original
	default	valor básico, padrão
	delete	apagar
	denial	negação
	deny	access negar acesso
	dial	discar um número telefônico
	display	exibir, mostrar informação, monitor, vídeo
	down	inativo, sem funcionar, para baixo
	download	carregar, “baixar” um programa ou seção de dados
E	edit	editar, corrigir ou alterar texto ou programa
	empty	vazio
	enable	habilitar, ativar
	end	terminar
	enter	introduzir, inserir informação, entrar
	erase	apagar
	exit	sair, abandonar
F	fan	ventilador
	far	distante, longe
	fast	rápido
	fault	falha
	field	campo
	file	arquivar, arquivo
	fill	preencher
	filter	filtrar, filtro
	find	encontrar, achar
	finish	acabar, terminar
	flood (ing)	inundar, inundação de dados
	form	formulário
	format	formatar, formato
	forward	remeter para frente, avançar
G	Games	jogos
	general	geral
	guide	guiar, guia
H	hack	experimentar e explorar software e hardware de computador, forçar a entrada em um sistema de computação com objetivos criminosos high alto hit pressionar uma tecla, acerto

	home directory	diretório residente
	hot-spot	ponto de ativação, ponto quente
	hyperlinks	hiperligações, comandos que levam a outras páginas
I	Idle	ocioso
	Image	imagem
	import	importar
	include	incluir
	increase	aumentar, aumento
	increment	incrementar, incremento
	input Box	caixa de entrada
	install	instalar
	invalidate	invalidar
J	Jack	tomada
	jam	congestionar, interferir, congestionamento
	jump	saltar, pular
	junk	livar-se de um arquivo, lixo
K	key	chave, tecla
	keyboard	teclado
	kind	tipo, espécie
	knowledge	conhecimento
L	LAP- Link Access	
	Protocol	protocolo de acesso ao link
	Last	último
	layout	esboço
	level	nível
	library	biblioteca
	license	
	agreement	aceite de licença
	line	linha
	link	ligar, conectar
	load	carregar, carga
	lock	bloquear, travar
	low	baixo
M	machine	máquina
	mail	remeter ou enviar por correio
	main	principal, mais importante
	mainframe	computador de grande porte
	method	método
	minimize	minimizar
	modify	modificar
	model	modelar, modelo
N	navigation	navegação
	network	configurar rede, rede
	new	novo
	new user	novo usuário
	news	notícia
	null	nulo

O	object	objeto
	off-line	desconectado da rede ou computador central
	on	ligado, ativado
	On-line	conectado, em rede
	open	abrir, aberto
	optimize	otimizar
	owner	dono
P	package	pacote
	page	página
	page setup	configuração de página
	panel	painel
	password	senha
	password	
	security	segurança de senha
	play	tocar
	preview	pré-visualizar, visualização
	print	imprimir
	printer	impressora
	procedure	procedimento
	process	processar, processo
	progress	progredir, progresso
	push	empurrar, pressionar
	Q quick	rápido, ligeiro
	quit	sair, abandonar
R	randomize	tornar aleatório
	read	ler
	relay	retransmitir
	reload	recarregar
	remove	remover
	rename file	renomear arquivo
	replace	substituir
	request	pedir, solicitar
	reset	reiniciar
	restore	restaurar
	retrieve	recuperar
	return	retornar
	rewrite	reescrever
	router	roteador
	run	rxecutar
	runtime	tempo de execução
S	Save	salvar, armazenar dados
	Scan	varrer, esquadrinhar
	screen	tela
	search	buscar, pesquisar
	seek	buscar, procurar
	send	enviar
	server	servidor
	set	estabelecer
	show	mostrar

	start	começar
	stop	parar, interromper
	style	estilo
	subject	assunto, sujeito
	submit	submeter
T	tab	tabular
	tag	identificador
	tip	dica, conselho
	title	título
	toggle	chavear
	tool	ferramenta
	top	topo
	transfer	transferir
	turn on/off	ligar, desligar
	try	experimentar, tentar
U	underline	sublinhar
	undo	desfazer
	unit	unidade
	update	atualizar
	upgrade	modernizar
V	vaccine	vacina
	validate	validar
	value	valor
	variable	variável
	view	exibir, examinar, vista
W	wait	aguardar
	warranty	garantia
	wave	onda
	where	onde
	while	enquanto
	wide	largo, amplo
	wire	fio
	word	palavra
	work	trabalhar
	write	escrever
X	xerox	xerox, fazer cópia
	X-ray	Raio X
Y	yoke	cabeçote
Z	zip code	código postal
	Zoom	abrir, mudar o comprimento focal

Resumo:

A unidade apresenta uma variedade de textos de referência na linguagem técnica de T.I. e vocabulário técnico.

Atividades de apoio

1. Durante todo o curso você vem realizando muitas atividades de aprendizagem. Nesta unidade você tem uma breve história do Web browser e outros artigos interessantes relacionados com TIC e TI. No seu tempo livre, leia eles para praticar seu inglês técnico.

_____

Parabéns! **Você conseguiu terminar o curso de Inglês Técnico, preparado para a Residência em TIC/2023 do SERRATEC.**

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ChatGPT “Chat base Generative Pre-trained Transformer”