Unit 5: Choice

PART 1. PRE-STAGE

Write the translation for each lesson before class.

Lesson 5A: IT costs

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
accessory (n)	sth such as a piece of equipment or a decoration that is not necessary, but that makes a machine, car, room, etc. more useful or more attractive	
service (n)	a particular type of help or work that is provided by a business to customers, but not one that involves producing goods	
reader (n)	a device that can take the information that is on a disk, memory card, etc. and put it into its memory	
charger (n)	a piece of equipment used to put electricity into a battery	
card (n)	a piece of electronic equipment for storing data, used in computers, digital cameras, mobile phones, etc.	
extended warranty (n phr)	a written agreement in which a company selling sth promises to repair it if it breaks within a particular period of time that is longer than the basic guarantee	
analyse (v)	to examine or think about (sth) carefully, in order to understand it	

Lesson 5B: Making recommendations

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
2-D (adj)	flat; having only length and depth, not height	
3-D (adj)	having, or seeming to have, length, depth and height	
capability (n)	the natural ability, skill or power that makes a machine, person or organisation	

	able to do sth, especially sth difficult	
compatibility (n)	the ability of one piece of computer equipment, document, etc. to be used with another one, especially when they are made by different companies	
user guide (n)	a book or piece of writing that provides information on a particular subject or explains how to do sth	
forum (n)	a group of computer users who are interested in a particular subject and discuss it using email or the Internet	
introduction (n)	a written or spoken explanation at the beginning of a book, speech, etc.	
body (n)	the main, central or most important part of sth	
conclusion (n)	the end or final part of sth	

Lesson 5C: Product research

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
traditional pricing (n phr)	a way of charging for sth that follows ideas and methods that have existed for a long time, rather than doing anything new or different	
major (adj)	very large or important, when compared to other things or people of a similar kind	
minor (adj)	small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things	
holder (n)	sb who owns or controls sth	
come out (phr v)	if a book, record, computer program, etc. comes out, it becomes publicly available	
try out (phr v)	to test (sth) such as a method or a piece of equipment to see whether it is effective or works properly	
trial period (n phr)	a short period during which you use or do sth or employ sb to find out whether they are satisfactory for a particular purpose or job	

tiered pricing (n phr)	a way of charging for sth that means that you pay more for a more complicated version of it, or less for a simpler version	
tier (n)	one of several levels in an organisation or system	
set (n)	a group of similar things that belong together or are related in some way	

Lesson 5D: Web hosting

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
shared hosting (n phr)	a system where many websites are held on one web server connected to the Internet	
dedicated hosting (n phr)	a system where each individual website is held on its own web server connected to the Internet	
data centre (n)	a building used to house computer systems and associated components, such as storage systems	
plan (n)	a document that shows exactly what price will be charged for each variety or level of sth	
guarantee (n)	a formal written promise to repair or replace a product if it breaks within a specific period of time	
uptime (n)	the period of time when a computer is working normally and is able to be used	
control panel (n)	a display that allows computer users to view and change basic system settings and controls	
unlimited (adj)	without any limit in number	
monthly bandwidth (n phr)	the amount of information that you are allowed to access through a telephone wire, computer connection, etc. in any one month	
IP address (n)	*(= Internet Protocol address)* a special number that is used to identify a computer, and which the computer needs in order to be able to connect to the Internet	
fee (n)	an amount of money that you pay to do sth or that you pay to a professional person for their work	

PART 2. PRACTICE EXERCISES

5.1 Complete these word partnerships with the words in the box.

fee	compatibility	guide	hosting	address	pricing	reader	warranty

1 shared _____
2 monthly _____
3 extended _____
4 traditional _____
5 user _____
6 IP _____
7 card _____
8 file _____

5.2 Complete these sentences. Use one word in each gap.

9 The freemium plan is _____ expensive than the premium plan.

10 I think it's best _____ buy more computers. Repairing old ones won't help.

11 You bought some batteries? How much _____ they in total?

12 Do you know _____ the cost is?

13 I recommend _____ we choose the premium plan.

14 It's _____ fast as the other company's plan.

15 Which hosting plan has _____ largest bandwidth?

16 How much did it come _____ in total?

17 Can you tell me _____ it's switched on?

5.3 Match 18–24 to a–g to make sentences and questions. Add a full stop or question mark at the end.

18	Open source software usually costs	a	choosing the premium plan
19	I spent $25	b	go home now
20	Do you know what the	c	largest monitor
21	This is the	d	less than software with traditional pricing
22	Can you tell me	e	on a set of cables
23	I recommend	f	specifications are
24	I think it's best to	g	whether this is correct or not

5.4 Underline the odd one out in each group.

25 big cheap expensive large
26 training trial period initial purchase cost warranty
27 cost pay spend train
28 dedicated subscription tiered traditional
29 charger spare life licence
30 body conclusion introduction capability

5.5 Read the text and do the tasks below

Computer networks link computers by communication lines and software protocols, allowing data to be exchanged rapidly and reliably. Traditionally, networks have been split between wide area networks (WANs) and local area networks (LANs). A WAN is a network connected over long-distance telephone lines, and a LAN is a localized network usually in one building or a group of buildings close together. The distinction, however, is becoming blurred. It is now possible to connect up LANs remotely over telephone links so that they look as though they are a single LAN.

Originally, networks were used to provide terminal access to another computer and to transfer files between computers. Today, networks carry e-mail, provide access to public databases and bulletin boards, and are beginning to be used for distributed systems. Networks also allow users in one locality to share expensive resources, such as printers and disk-systems.

Distributed computer systems are built using networked computers that cooperate to perform tasks. In this environment each part of the networked system does what it is best at. The high quality bitmapped graphics screen of a personal computer or workstation provides a good user interface. The mainframe, on the other hand, can handle large numbers of queries and return the result to the users. In a distributed environment, a user might use his PC to make a query against a central database. The PC passes the query, written in a special language (e.g. Structured Query Language – SQL), to the mainframe, which then parses the query, returning to the user only the data requested. The user might then use his PC to draw graphs based on the data. By passing back to the user's PC only

the specific information requested, network traffic is reduced. If the whole file were transmitted, the PC would then have to perform the query itself, reducing the efficiency of both network and PC.

In the 1980s, at least 100,000 LANs were set up in laboratories and offices around the world. During the early part of this decade, synchronous orbit satellites lowered the price of long-distance telephone calls, enabling computer data and television signals to be distributed more cheaply around the world. Since then, fibre-optic cable has been installed on a large scale, enabling vast amounts of data to be transmitted at a very high speed using light signals.

The impact of fiber optics will considerably reduce the price of network access. Global communication and computer networks will become more and more a part of professional and personal lives as the price of microcomputers and network access drops. At the same time, distributed computer networks should improve our work environments and technical abilities.

Match each summary below with the corresponding paragraph above. No.1 has been done for you.

31 _____ Network uses, past and present

32 _____ How distributed systems work

33 _____ Networks and the future

34 _ 1_ What networks are and how they operate

35 _____ The growth of networks, past and present

Choose the best answers by cycling A, B, C or D.

36 How do computer networks link computers?

A. by communication lines

B. by allowing data to be exchanged data rapidly and reliably

C. by networks split between WANs and LANs

D. by connecting up LANs remotely over telephone links

37 What is the use of network today?

A. to provide terminal access to another computer and to transfer files between computers.

B. to carry e-mail , provide access to public database

C. to be used for distributed systems and share expensive resources

D. Both B and C are correct

38 What data is returned to the user after the mainframe parses the query?

A. data written in a special language

B. data requested

C. data based on drawing graphs

D. data transmitted

39 What helps large amounts of data to be transmitted very fast?

A. setting up LANs around the world

B. lowering the price of long distance phone call

C. distributing television signals around the world

D. installingfiber-optic cable on a large scale.

40 When will global communication and computer networks become a part of professional and personal lives?

A. When the price of network access reduces.

B. When the price of computers and network access reduces.

C. When computer networks are distributed.

D. Both A and B are correct

5.6 Translate the following sentences in to Vietnamese.

41 Data is transferred from the internal memory to the arithmetic-logical unit along channels known as buses.

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…….....

42 The part of the processor which control data transfers between the various input and output devices is called the control unit.

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…….....

5.7 Translate the following sentences in to English.

43 Vào năm 1984, Micrrosoft là một trong những công ty phần mềm đã phát triển phần mềm ứng dụng cho Macintosh.

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…….....

44 Do những tiến bộ trong công nghệ máy tính, việc thiết kế máy tính phải đối mặt với một công việc thách thức hơn

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…….....

45 Tôi là nhà thiết kế đồ họa ở một công ty nhỏ. Tôi thiết kế tài liệu bán hàng và thị trường cho các công ty khác.

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5.8 ▶ 029 **Listen to an IT consultant giving a presentation. Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**

Good morning, everyone. As you know, I'm going to talk about my company's recommendations for our new website. In this talk, first, I'll give our web server recommendations. Then I'll give our recommendations for a 46 .

Let's look at web server requirements first. Your website isn't very big, so you don't need to spend lots of money on a powerful server. Also, I don't think you need a 47 ; it can be quite expensive. I recommend the shared hosting option for these reasons. It provides 200 gigabytes of disk space and 500 gigabytes of 48 . This should be fine for your needs. You'll need a database of people who register on your site but this should be OK on a shared server.

As for the web content management system, the CMS, my company looked at two options: an open source option and a proprietary, subscription-based system. I know that you need a low-cost solution. The open source option is cheaper than the subscription

plan but unfortunately, I don't think it will meet your needs. For one thing, it doesn't automatically support 49 , with their small screens. However, the subscription-based site will change pages to mobile phone size automatically. This will be useful for the future.

In conclusion, I recommend the 50 , I also recommend purchasing the subscription-based CMS to look after your website.