Unit 2: IT systems

PART 1. PRE-STAGE

Write the translation for each lesson before class.

Lesson 2A: GUI operations

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
resize (v)	to change the size of sth	
scroll bar (n phr)	a part on the side of a computer screen that you move using a mouse in order to move up or down	
menu (n)	a list of things on a computer screen that you can ask the computer to do	
minimise button (n phr)	a small area on a computer screen that you click on in order to make a document or program window very small when you are not using it but still want to keep it open	
maximise button (n phr)	a small area on a computer screen that you click on in order to make a document or program window as large as possible	
title bar (n)	the coloured bar at the top of a computer window that shows the name of the program and whether it is being used at that time	
icon (n)	a small sign or picture on a computer screen that is used to start a particular operation	
folder (n)	a place where you store a group of related documents together on a computer, or the icon for this	
filename (n)	the name you give to a particular computer file	
pane (n)	one of the separate areas of a computer window where part of a program or set of files is displayed	
tab (n)	one of several areas in a computer window that allows multiple documents to be	

	shown at the same time	
tick box (n)	a box for a mark written next to an answer, sth on a list, etc., to show that it is correct, has been dealt with or is required	
double click (v)	to press (a button on a computer mouse) twice in order to send an instruction to the computer	
click (v)	to press (a button on a computer mouse) to choose sth from the screen that you want the computer to do	
right-click (v)	to press the right-hand button on a computer mouse to make the computer do something	
slide (v)	to move smoothly over a surface while continuing to touch it, or to make sth move in this way	
drag (v)	to move (words, pictures, etc.) on a computer screen by pulling them along with the mouse	
select (v)	to choose (sth or sb)	
plus (n)	the sign (+), showing that you should add two or more numbers together, or that a number is more than zero	

Lesson 2B: Multimedia hardware

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
graphics (n pl)	pictures or images that are designed to represent objects or facts, especially in a computer program	
image (n)	a picture on the screen of a television, cinema or computer	
video (n)	a copy of a film or television programme, or a series of events, recorded as an electronic file	
microphone (n)	a piece of equipment that you speak into to record your voice or make it louder when you are speaking or performing in	

	public	
projector (n)	a piece of equipment that makes a film or picture appear on a screen or flat surface	
speaker (n)	the part of a radio, sound system, computer, etc. where the sound comes out	
video camera (n)	a special camera that can be used to film events and convert them into electronic files virtual reality	
goggles (n pl)	a pair of special glasses that allow you to see an environment produced by a computer that looks and seems real	
webcam (n)	a video camera that broadcasts what it is filming on a website or on another person's computer	
cable (n)	a plastic or rubber tube containing wires that carry telephone messages, electronic signals, television pictures, etc.	
press (v)	to push (a button, switch, etc.) to make a machine start or do sth, a bell ring, etc.	
switch off (phr v)	to turn off (a machine, light, radio, etc.) using a switch	
unplug (v)	to disconnect (a piece of electrical equipment) by pulling its plug out of a socket	

Lesson 2C: Operating systems

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
restart (v)	to start sth (a machine, process, etc.) again after it has stopped	
partition (v)	to divide (the storage area of a hard disk) into two or more parts	
BIOS (n)	*(= Basic Input Output System)* a system on PCs that provides a small library of basic input/output functions used to operate and control the keyboard, text display, etc.	
boot drive (n)	the disk in a computer that is used to start	

	the program that makes the computer ready to be used	
product key (n)	a unique sequence of numbers and letters that is typed into a computer to prove that the user has a licence to load and use a program	
user account (n)	a system that records your username and password and gives you access to a computer, your email, etc.	
reboot (v)	if you reboot a computer, or if it reboots, you start it up again	
process (n)	a series of actions that are done in order to achieve a particular result	
back up (phr v)	to make a copy of (information stored on a computer)	
licence terms (n pl)	the conditions, set by the software developer, under which a user can use a computer program	
open source (adj)	open source software is provided free, and includes the language the program is written in, so that the people who use it can make changes to the software	
proprietary (adj)	a proprietary product is one that is sold under a trade name	

Lesson 2D: System specifications

WORD	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION
external (adj)	not contained within the case of a computer, but attached by a cable or wirelessly	
headphones (n pl)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen to the radio, music, etc. without other people hearing it	
solid state drive (n phr)	a computer disk that contains electronic parts, such as silicon chips, rather than moving mechanical parts	

printer (n)	a machine that is connected to a computer and can make a printed record of computer information	
motherboard (n)	a board where all the circuits of a computer are placed	
trainee (n)	sb who is being trained for a job	
audio (n)	the part of a recording that contains sounds and music but not pictures	
socket (n)	the place on a piece of electrical equipment that you put a plug into	
CPU (n)	*(= Central Processing Unit)* the part of a computer that controls what it does	
DIMM slot (n)	the place on a computer where you can insert a DIMM *(= Dual Inline Memory Module)* to increase its random-access memory Ethernet	
connector (n)	a type of cable used when a computer is connected to other computer networks	

PART 2. PRACTICE EXERCISES

2.1 Match 1–8 to a–h to make sentences.

1	An external drive	a	needs a product key.
2	A hard drive	b	is an audio device.
3	This window	c	turns off the computer.
4	A pair of headphones	d	boots from the optical drive.
5	A projector	e	has three tabs.
6	This computer	f	connects to the motherboard and stores data.
7	This switch	g	is for showing images and video.
8	To install this software, he	h	often connects to the computer using a USB port.

2.2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences. <u>Underline</u> one incorrect word and write the correct word on the line.

9 Insert the cable from the socket. _____

10 Turn into the computer when you've finished. _____

11 To see the bottom of the window, drag the scroll button down. _____

12 Slide the 'save' button to save the file. _____

13 The power supply icon provides power to the internal components. _____

14 Disconnect the headphones on the computer after you've finished with them, please. _____

15 Click the 'minimise' button by make the window smaller. _____

16 Make sure your software has a 'help' menu to some people will need it. _____

2.3 Complete these instructions with the words in the box.

connect	disconnect	internal	motherboard	partition	plug	push

It isn't difficult to add a new (17) _____ drive to a desktop computer. First, make sure the computer is off and (18) _____ it from the electricity socket. Then (19) _____ the drive into a spare space as far as it will go. Next, find the SATA cable that came with the drive and (20) _____ one end of it into the SATA socket on the (21) _____ and the other end into the drive. You'll also need to (22) _____ a power cable. Then, when you switch on the computer, you just need to format the drive. You can also (23) _____ it if you want to use different parts of it for different purposes.

2.4 Complete these sentences with *to*, *for*, *so* and *because*.

24 I back up my data _____ security.

25 I use open source software _____ it's free.

26 You can double click on the title bar _____ maximise the window.

27 I use a video camera _____ that I can show video to people.

28 You can use an external hard drive _____ back up your data.

29 Drag the folder icon _____ move it to a new drive.

30 I bought a webcam _____ that I can make video calls.

2.5 Read the text and do the tasks below

An operating system is a master control program which controls the functions of the computer system as a whole and the running of application programs. All computers do not use the same operating systems. It is therefore important to assess the operating system used on a particular model before initial commitment because some software is only designed to run under the control of specific operating systems. Some operating systems are adopted as 'industry standards' and these are the ones which should be evaluated because they normally have a good software base. The reason for this is that software houses are willing to expand resources on the development of application packages for machines functioning under the control of an operating system which is

widely used. The cost of software is likely to be lower in such circumstances as the development costs are spread over a greater number of users, both actual and potential.

Mainframe computers usually process several application programs concurrently, switching from one to the other, for the purpose of increasing processing productivity. This is known as multiprogramming (multi-tasking in the context of microcomputers), which requires a powerful operating system incorporating work scheduling facilities to control the switching between programs. This entails reading in data for one program while the processor is performing computations on another and printing out results on yet another.

In multi-user environment an operating system is required to control terminal operations on a shared access basis as only one user can access the system at any moment of time. The operating system allocates control to each terminal in turn. Such systems also require a system for record locking and unlocking, to prevent one user attempting to read a record while another user is updating it, for instance. The first user is allocated control to write to a record (or file in some instances) and other users are denied access until the record is updated and unlocked.

An operating system is stored on disk and has to be booted into the internal memory (RAM) where it must reside throughout processing so that commands are instantly available. The operating system commands may exceed the internal memory capacity of the computer in which case only that portion of the OS which is frequently used is retained internally, other modules being read in from disk as required. Many microcomputers function under the control of a disk operating system known as DOS.

Answer the following questions.

31 What is an operating system?

……

……

32 Is it important to assess the operating system on a computer before using it?

Why?

……..……

…….....

33 Why are several application programs usually processed concurrently?

…….……

…….....

34 Why do some OSs require a system for record locking and unlocking?

……..……

…….....

35 What happens when the OS commands exceed the internal memory capacity of the computer?

……..……

…….....

Choose the best answers by circling A, B, or C.

36 An operating system is a master control program ……..

A. controlling the functions of the computer system and running application programs.

B. which controls the functions of the computer system as a whole and running of application programs.

C. controlling the functions of the computer systemas a whole and runs application programs.

37 Why do mainframe computers usually process several application programs concurrently?

A. For switching from one program to the other program.

B. For the purpose of increasing processing productivity.

C. Both A and B are all correct.

38 What does multi-tasking in the context of microcomputers need?

A. Multiprogramming.

B. A powerful operating system to control the switching between application programs.

C. A strong operating system to control the switching between programs.

39 In multi-user environment an operating system is required to control terminal operations …….

A. on a shared access basis if only one user can access the system at any moment of time.

B. on a public access when only one user can access the system at any moment of time.

C. on a shared access basis because only one user can access the system at any moment of time.

40 Where does an operating system stay throughout processing?

A. On disk.

B. Into the internal memory.

C. On diskand into the internal memory.

2.6 Translate the following sentences in to Vietnamese.

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

……

…….....

42 In graphical interface, the user uses a mouse to click on icons which represent the function to be performed.

……

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…….....

2.7 Translate the following sentences in to English.

43 Đôi khi một lỗi hệ thống làm máy tính dừng hẳn hoạt động và bạn sẽ phải khởi động lại máy tính.

……

…….....

44 Nếu bạn vô tình xóa một tệp tin, bạn có thể tìm thấy nó trong Recycle Bin.

……

……

45 Đa số các phần mềm thương mại không chạy trên những hệ điều hành nguồn mở.

……

……

2.8 ▶ 07 **Listen to a technician describing the motherboard to a new trainee. Fill in the blanks with the missing words.**

OK, see the large thing with silver-coloured edges, near the middle – well, just above the middle? That's the [46] , where the CPU, the central processor unit, goes. Now, can you see the long orange and white slots to the right of the CPU? There's a white one, an orange one, then another white one and another orange one. They're for the [47] for the DIMM memory modules. Now look at the bottom of the board. See the green and orange slots of different lengths? These are where the [48] and things like that go. Now, looking at the lelf-hand side: this is where the connectors are. The lower ones, nearer the bottom, are the [49] , for the sound. And above them is the Ethernet connector, where you plug the network cable in. And higher up are some USB ports, for connecting your peripherals – you know, things like your keyboard and printer. And the hard drives and Blu-ray drive? They plug into the [50] – they're the orange things in the bottom right-hand corner. See the five of them?