



1- Listen to two colleagues and complete the conversation. (English for IT I Track 13)

Bob: What do you think? Which (1) _____ is better for the sales team?
Daisy: I'm not sure. This computer has a (2) _____ memory and I think it has a (3) _____ processor.
Bob: And the other one?
Daisy: Well, it is (4) _____ .
Bob: And (5) _____ .
Daisy: Yes, you're right. Lighter and smaller.
Bob: But the bigger one is (6) _____ .
Daisy: So what is our decision?
Bob: I'm not sure. Let's go for a coffee and discuss this again.

2- Language:

Comparatives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people or things.

For short adjectives we add -er (than) . Be careful of spelling.	<i>big</i>	bigger	The new monitor was bigger than the old monitor.
	<i>fast</i>	faster	Your processor is faster than mine.
	<i>easy</i>	easier	It's easier to use than the other one.
For long adjectives we use more/less (than) .	<i>difficult</i>	more/less difficult	This version is more difficult to use than the old version.
	<i>expensive</i>	more/less expensive	His computer is less expensive than hers.
	<i>reliable</i>	more/less reliable	I think you should buy that CPU. It is more reliable than the one you have.
Some comparatives are irregular.	<i>bad</i>	worse	That screen resolution is much worse than before!
	<i>good</i>	better	I really like this mouse. It's so much better than the old one.

a- Make the comparative form of these adjectives.

<i>Example: long</i>	<i>longer</i>
1- light	
2- efficient	
3- wide	
4- heavy	
5- fast	
6- dark	
7- soft	
8- hard	
9- durable	

- 3- Forum: Follow the link to a web page that compares two laptops. Read the comparison and participate in the forum by writing 4 sentences comparing the two laptops.

https://nanoreview.net/en/laptop-compare/dell-latitude-7440-vs-dell-latitude-7430?m=b.2_c.1_d.1_r.2-and-b.2_c.7_d.1_r.2

- 4- Work in small groups.



- a- Make a list of all computer software you use in your work or study. Think about:
- Application software
 - Programming software
 - System software
- b- Make a list of computer software your non-IT colleagues use.

- Language:

Superlatives

We use superlative adjectives to compare a person or thing with a number of other people or things.

For short adjectives we add the + -est . Be careful of spelling.	big	biggest	The new monitor was the biggest in the room.
	fast	fastest	Your version of the software is the fastest .
	easy	easiest	It's the easiest to use.
For long adjectives we use the most/the least .	difficult	the most/least difficult	This version is the most difficult to use.
	expensive	the most/least expensive	His computer is the least expensive .
	reliable	the most/least reliable	I think you should buy that. It is the most reliable .
Some superlatives are irregular.	bad	the worst	That is the worst software I've ever used!
	good	the best	I really like this website. It's the best I've seen.

5- Work in small groups. Talk about the software you and your non-IT colleagues use. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the differences between the IT and non-IT software you have listed?
- 2 Which is the cheapest?
- 3 Which is the most expensive?
- 4 Which is the most/least reliable?
- 5 Which is the most difficult/easiest to use?
- 6 Which is the best/worst?
- 7 Which is the most/least user-friendly?

6- Listening: Listen to two colleagues discussing software and complete the conversation.



Tim: What do you think about these three photo imaging packages?

Simone: It's a difficult choice. All three are very good but they have different strengths.

Tim: I agree.

Simone: Serif Image Plus has (1) _____ image (2) _____.

Tim: OK.

Simone: But Magic Extreme has the (3) _____ processing of images.

Tim: You're right. Also, Serif has (4) _____ special (5) _____. But what about Snap Pro?

Simone: Well, it has the (6) _____ dubbing options.

Tim: And Snap Pro is the best for (7) _____ photos.

Simone: I'm not sure. Serif has (8) _____ efficient (9) _____.

Tim: Which is the most expensive?

Simone: Oh, Serif Image Plus.

Tim: And the cheapest?

Simone: Snap Pro.

Tim: Let's get Snap Pro then.

Simone: I'm still not sure!

 Language:

Present tense of *have (got)*

We use have (got) to talk about possession.	<i>I've/You've/We've/They've (got) ...</i>	<i>I/You/We/They have (got) ...</i>
	<i>He's/She's/It's (got) ...</i>	<i>He/She/It has (got) ...</i>
	<i>I/You/We/They haven't (got) ...</i>	<i>I/You/We/They have not (got) ...</i>
	<i>He/She/It hasn't (got) ...</i>	<i>He/She/It has not (got) ...</i>
	<i>I/You/We/They don't have ...</i>	<i>I/You/We/They do not have ...</i>
	<i>He/She/It doesn't have ...</i>	<i>He/She/It does not have ...</i>
	<i>Have I you/we/they got ...?</i>	
	<i>Has he/she/it got ...?</i>	
	<i>Do I/you/we/they have ...?</i>	
	<i>Does he/she/it have ...?</i>	