



INGLÉS TÉCNICO II

Curso: 5to cuatrimestre

Turno: Mañana/Noche

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Bachillerato para Adultos con orientación en computación – RM 240/91

PROGRAMA DE LA MATERIA

EXPECTATIVAS DE LOGRO DE LA ASIGNATURA:

- Adquirir la capacidad de generar y comprender mensajes en inglés.
- Adquirir vocabulario y conocimiento técnico sobre computadoras.
- Adquirir competencia para la lectura comprensiva.
- Desarrollar habilidades auditivas.

| UNIDAD | CONTENIDO |
|--------|---|
| I | The Simple Present/The Present Continuous. The use of adverbs of frequency. Stative verbs. Activity verbs. Learning how to write every day activities. Routine verbs. Comparative and superlative adjectives. Irregular adjectives. Student´s book: Unit 1: Everyday uses of computers Unit 2: Types of computers Unit 3: Parts of a Computer Unit 4: Keyboard and mouse |



| | |
|----|---|
| II | <p>The Simple Past and The Past Continuous. The use of WHEN and WHILE. The Simple Past. Regular and Irregular verbs. Regular verb pronunciation. Past Time Expressions: ago, last, in 1999, etc. Student's book: Unit 5: Interviewing students Unit 6: Input devices Unit 7: Output devices Unit 8: Storage devices</p> |
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TRABAJO PRÁCTICO INTEGRADOR

Reglas para formar la forma comparativa en INGLES

In this following table we can learn the rules **TABLE #1**

| Adjective | Rule | Example |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Adjective with one syllable | | |
| 1. Ending in – e | ADD –r | a) The Honda is wider than the chevrolet |
| Wide | | b) A big car is safer than a small one. |
| Safe | | |
| 2. Consonant – Vowel – Consonant | Double the consonant and add –er | |
| Big | | c) My house is bigger than yours. |
| Thin | | d) Joe is thinner than Mary. |
| 3. All others | ADD –er | |
| Tall | | e) John is taller than Brian |
| Adjectives with two or more syllables | | |



| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. Ending in -y | | |
| Pretty | | f) Ana is prettier than Nina |
| Noisy | | g) A motorcycle is noisier than a car |
| 2.All others | | |
| Beautiful | | h) Marisu is more beautiful than Elena |
| Expensive | | i) The shirt is more expensive than the trousers |

(TABLE 2)

good - **better**

bad – **worse**

far -**further /farther**

Remembre to use THAN after the comparative form. Recuerden de usar “than” (y nunca what) despues de la forma comparativa.

EXAMPLES: My house is more expensive **THAN** my car John is funnier **THAN** Tim

LET’S PRACTICE (TABLE 3)

| ADJECTIV E | Comparativ e | ADJECTIV E | Comparativ e | ADJECTIV E | Comparativ e |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Happy | | Cheap | | Honest | |
| Difficult | | Strong | | Busy | |
| Clean | | Interesting | | Young | |
| Early | | Hot | | Near | |
| Beautiful | | Warm | | Funny | |
| Soft | | Expensive | | Easy | |
| Intelligent | | fresh | | Bad | |
| Dirty | | Kind | | Late | |
| Good | | Boring | | Dangeerous | |
| Careful | | Cold | | weak | |

Exercises

1) She’s much _____ her husband. (young)



- 2) It's a _____ day _____ yesterday. (warm)
- 3) The vegetables in the shop are _____ the one ones in the supermarket. (fresh)
- 4) The train is _____ the bus (expensive)
- 5) The new TV programme is _____ the old one. (funny)
- 6) Mrs. Jones is a _____ teacher _____ Mr. Andrews. (good)
- 7) My office is _____ Helen's. (near)
- 8) The traffic is _____ it was last year. (noisy)
- 9) You have a _____ life _____ I have. (busy)
- 10) Drivers in this country are _____ drivers in my country. (dangerous)
- 11) The exam today was _____ last year's exam. (difficult)
- 12) She's _____ her sister. (smart)
- 13) Micheal is _____ than Mathew. (Rich)
- 14) The students ask _____ questions _____ they did before. (intelligent)
- 15) Her second book is _____ her first one. (interesting)

Reglas para formar la forma Superlativa en INGLES

In this following table we can learn the rules **TABLE #1**



| Adjective | Rule | Example |
|---|--|---|
| With one syllable | | |
| 1. Ending in – e | the + (adjective + –st) | a) Jupiter is the largest planet |
| Large | | |
| 2. Consonant – Vowel – Consonant | the +(Double the consonant and add -est) | |
| Hot | | b) The hottest place on earth is Ethiopia. |
| 3. All others | | |
| long | the + (Adjective + –est) | c) The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world. |
| hard | | d) Math is the hardest subject in school. |
| Adjectives with two or more syllables | | |
| 1. Ending in –y | the +(Change the –y to –i and add –est) | e) The easiest subject for me is geography. |
| Easy | | |
| 2. All others | the+[Use most (or least) before the adjective] | f) The most important thing in life is love |
| important | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|
| Size | Touch | Shape | Time | Quantity | Sound |
|------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|

IRREGULAR FORMS (TABLE 2)

good - **(the) best**

bad – **(the) worst**

far -(the)**furthest /farthest**



Remember to use THE before the superlative form. Recuerden de usar “the” antes de la forma superlativa.

EXAMPLES:

Brian’s car is **THE** most expensive

LET’S PRACTICE

Exercises

- 1) _____ (large)cucumber weighed 66lbs.
- 2) _____ (popular) tourist attraction in the United States is Disneyworld.
- 3) _____ (successful) songwriters are Paul McCartney and the late John Lennon.
- 4) _____ (heavy) baby at birth was a boy of 22 lbs. 8 oz. He was born in Italy in 1955
- 5) _____ (fat) person was a man in New York. He weighed almost 1200 lbs.
- 6) One of _____ (famous) painters was Pablo Picasso.
- 7) _____ (long) attack of hiccups lasted 67 years.
- 8) _____ (big) omelet was made of 54,763 eggs.

INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES/ THE SIMPLE PAST

1. VOICE INPUT : *Put the sentences in order.*

- a. The microphone converts the words from audio signals into electrical signals.
- b. The screen displays the correct word.
- c. The speech recognition board converts the signals into binary numbers.
- d. The user says a word into a microphone.
- e. The computer compares the binary code with its stored vocabulary.



2. INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES: Read the sentences and write the correct device.

- a. This works exactly the same way as a mouse, except that the ball is on top.
- b. Using this, you can input printed drawings, photographs or text directly into a computer.
- c. This is able to move in eight directions and is mostly used in computer games.
- d. This can be used to draw pictures directly onto a computer screen or to read the pattern on a barcode.
- e. This should be adjustable and provide good back support.
- f. Use this if your feet don not rest flat on the floor.
- g. This should be more than a meter away from you and as quiet as possible.
- h. This is used to output sound.

3) THE SIMPLE PAST: Complete the verb forms

| | Infinitive | Past | Infinitive | Past |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Go | | Check | |
| | Take | | Clean | |
| | Find | | Print | |
| | Think | | Turn on | |
| | type | | read | |

chart. Complete the sentences with a past form. Use the verbs from the

- 1. Last month, weten new book about computers.
- 2. Iall the documents.
- 3. He.....his computer and put it in his bag.
- 4. I.....to the gym at 9 pm yesterday.
- 5. They.....their e-mail early in the morning.

4) MAKE QUESTIONS: Make questions. Use when/where/how much/how many/how/what/why/What time etc



- a. I traveled **to Australia** last year
- b. I like French **because I like how it sounds.**
- c. The TV programme started **at 9.**
- d. I´m a doctor.
- e. They arrived **yesterday evening.**
- f. I have **150 pesos** in my bag pocket

TYPES OF COMPUTER/ THE SIMPLE PRESENT

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box answer .

Eat- are- live- weigh- have got- have- live for- swim

Blue whales.....huge mammals. They.....babies and feed them on milk. Theyin oceans all around the world. And theyPlankton- tiny animals and plants that live in the sea. Blue whales can very fast. Theyup to 150.000 kilos! Theya very big tail and small fins. Blue whales.....about 80 years.

- a. Eat/what/do/whales?
.....
.....
- b. They/how long/live/do?
.....
.....
- c. Do/where/swim/they?
.....
.....
- d. Do/weigh/they/how /much?
.....
.....

2. Comparative and Superlative adjectives: look at the table and complete the sentences.



| | BUSES | TRAINS | TAXIS |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| EXPENSIVE | + | ++ | +++ |
| SAFE | ++ | +++ | + |
| FAST | + | +++ | ++ |
| COMFORTABLE | + | +++ | ++ |

- Trains in Britain arethan buses.
- Trains in Britain areof all.
- Buses in Britain arethan taxis.
- Trains in Britain areof all.
- Taxis in Britain areof all.
- Trains in Britain arethan buses.

3. Make these sentences negative.

- Computers have an effect on almost everything you do.
- Barcoding items require a computer to generate the barcode labels.
- Most television advertisements use graphics produced by a computer.
- Banks use computers to look after their customer's money.
- In shops, a computer scans the price of each item.
- Function Keys have a fixed function.
- The Hard Disk drive stores everything electronically.
- We use a PC for writing letters, for playing games and to calculate bills.
- There are many different type of printers.
- The Mouse contains a rolling ball.
- The speech recognition board converts the signal into binary numbers.
- Keep the optical side of your cd-roms clean.
- Keep disks away from the sun and excessive heat.

4. The Keyboard: Match

| <u>Section</u> | <u>Main Keys</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Main function</u> |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Main keyboard | Digits 0-9/mathematical symbols | Far right | Input numerical data |
| Function keys | Cursor keys-Insert- Delete- | Right | Control cursor |
| Editing Keys | F1-F12 | Top | Not fixed- can program them |
| Numeric keypad | Each letter/digits 0-9/punctuation/co mmon symbols | Centre | Input all kinds of data |



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