



GIÁO TRÌNH MÔN HỌC TIẾNG ANH CHUYÊN NGÀNH

TRÌNH ĐỘ TRUNG CẤP

NGHỀ: TIN HỌC ỨNG DỤNG

Ban hành theo Quyết định số 498/QĐ-CDGTVT-TWI-ĐT ngày
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MỞ ĐẦU

Giáo trình **Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành nghề tin học ứng dụng** được biên soạn để giảng dạy cho sinh viên nghề tin học ứng dụng trình độ Trung cấp nghề và Cao đẳng nghề tại trường Cao đẳng GTVT TW1. Với mục tiêu sinh viên có thể đọc hiểu tài liệu chuyên ngành và giao tiếp được trong các tình huống của cuộc sống hàng ngày cũng như trong công việc, giáo trình được biên soạn dựa trên phương pháp giảng dạy tiên tiến đang được sử dụng phổ biến rộng rãi hiện nay đó là **phương pháp giảng dạy tiếng Anh theo đường hướng giao tiếp**. Chính vì vậy, giáo trình này chú trọng đến việc phát triển toàn diện 4 kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết cho sinh viên thông qua các tình huống giao tiếp gần gũi với cuộc sống.

Giáo trình bao gồm 10 bài, mỗi bài sẽ cung cấp cho sinh viên một vấn đề ngữ pháp, từ vựng theo chủ đề và các phần luyện kỹ năng đọc hiểu và nói.

Giáo trình được sử dụng làm phương tiện giảng dạy cho giáo viên và học tập cho học sinh.

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UNIT 1: EVERYDAY USES OF COMPUTERS

Turning in

Task 1: We use computers in many different places.

Which places can you link these computer documents with?



Task 2: Make a list of places where you can find computer documents.

Reading: Computers in everyday life

Task 3: Tick (✓) the computer uses mentioned in the following article.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| - Home | - Art |
| - Hospitals | - Banking |
| - Engineering | - Libraries |
| - Shopping | - Film making |
| - Television advertisement | - Schools |

Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything we do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with

laser and barcode technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Barcoding items (clothes, food, and books) requires a computer to generate the barcode labels and maintain the inventory. Most television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In hospital's main computer allow doctors to type in orders for blood tests and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money. In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

Language work:

Articles

Study these nouns

a supermarket technology a computer money

Supermarket and computer are countable nouns

We say a supermarket and supermarkets

Technology and money are uncountable nouns. They have no plural and you cannot use them with a or an.

Study this paragraph.

Computers have many uses. In shops a computer scans the price of each item. Then the computer calculates the total cost of all the items.

We use a plural nouns with no article, or an uncountable nouns, when we talk about things in general.

Computers have many used.

Information technology is popular.

We use *a/an* when we mention countable nouns for the first time.

In shops a computer scans the price of each item

When we mention the same noun again, we use *the*

The computer calculates the total cost of all the items

We use the with countable and uncountable nouns to refer to specific things.

The price of the item.

The total cost of all the items.

Task 4: Here are some common nouns in computing. Divide them into countable and uncountable nouns.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Capacity | 2. Disk | 3. Monitor | 4. Speed |
| 5. Data | 6. Drive | 7. Mouse | |
| 8. Device | 9. Memory | 10. Software | |

Task 5: Fill in the gaps in this paragraph with a/an or the where necessary.

The Walsh family has (1) **a** computer at home. Their son use (2) **the** computer to help with (3) homework and to play (4) computer games. Their student daughter uses (5) **the** computer for (6) **the** projects and for (7) **an** email. All (8) **the** family use it to get (9) information from (10) **the** Internet.

Aids to communication

Here are some phrases to use when you do not understand what someone says to you.

What does X mean? *Could you say that again, please?*
I'm sorry, I didn't understand that. *A little more slowly, please.*

Here are some phrases to use when you need help from your teacher.

What's the English for ...? *How do you say ...?*

Writing

Task 4: Match the places in column A with the computer uses in column B

A	B
Banks	control machines
Factories	provide entertainment and information
Homes	calculate the bill
Hospitals	look after patient records and medicines
Shops	control our money

Now fill in the gaps in this paragraph about computer uses.

Computer are now part of our everyday life. In shops, they calculate the bill. In factories they control machines. In hospitals they look after patient records and medicines. When we have a bank account, a computer control our money. In our homes, computers provide entertainment and information

UNIT 2: TYPES OF COMPUTER

Turning in

Task 1: Match these names to the different types of computer

1. mainframe	3. notebook	5. PC
2. laptop	4. handheld	6. minicomputer



Task 2: Who uses these types of computer? Where do they use them/ make a list

Reading: Types of computer

Task 3: Study the details of different types of computer. Find the answer to these questions. Which type of computer is:

1. The most common
2. Small enough for a pocket
3. The most common portable
4. Used by many people at the same time
5. Used like mainframe

6. Also called handheld computer
7. The most powerful
8. Not suitable for a lot of typing

Types of computer	Notes
Mainframes	Large, powerful, expensive Multi-user system-used by many people at the same time Used for processing very large amount of data The most powerful mainframes are called supercomputers
Minicomputer	Used like mainframes Not as big, powerful, or expensive as mainframes Less common now because microcomputer have improved
Microcomputers or personal computers (PCs)	The most common type of computer Smaller, cheaper, and less powerful than mainframes and microcomputers
Laptop	About the size of a small typewriter Less common now because smaller and lighter portable are available
Notebook	About the size of a piece of writing paper. The most common type of portable
Subnotebook	Not quite as big as notebooks. Can fit into a jacket pocket
Handheld or palmtop	Small enough to fit into the palm of one hand. Not easy to type with because of their size. Often used as personal organizers

Language work: Comparison

Study this comparison of three types of computer

	Mainframes	Minicomputers	Microcomputers
Size	+++	++	+
Power	+++	++	+

Cost	+++	++	+
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We compare things using adjective in two ways

1. We can compare one type of computer with another

Minicomputers are ***bigger than*** microcomputers

Mainframes are ***more expensive than*** microcomputers

For negative comparison, we can say:

Microcomputers are ***not as big as*** minicomputer

Microcomputers are ***not as powerful as*** mainframes

2. We can compare mainframes to all other types of computer

Mainframes are ***the biggest*** computers

Mainframes are ***the most powerful*** computers

Mainframes are ***the most expensive*** computers

With short adjectives (big, small, fast), we add -er and -est

With long adjectives (powerful, expensive) we use more or less and the most/the least before them

Exceptions: good-better-the best

bad-worse-the worst

Task 4: Choose the correct adjective. Then fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the adjective.

1. light/heavy. Laptops are 1_____ than desktop computer but 2_____ than notebooks
2. large/small. Mainframes is the 3_____ type of computer. A minicomputer is 4_____ than a micro computer
3. common/good. Personal computers are 5_____ than mainframes but mainframes are 6_____ than personal computer at processing a very large amount of data.
4. powerful/expensive. Minicomputers are 7_____ than mainframes but they are also 8_____
5. fast/cheap. New computers are 9_____ and sometimes 10_____ machines.
6. powerful/expensive. Laptops are often 11_____ than PCs but they are not as 12_____

Aids to communication

Here are some phrases to use when agreeing or disagreeing with someone

- A. (I think) The best computer for a _____ is _____
- B. I agree./I think so too
- C. I disagree/ I don't think so.

Task 5: Problem-solving

In pairs, decide what sort of computer is best for each of these users.

1. John is a salesperson and he spends a lot of time visiting customers. He wants a computer to carry with him so he can access data about his customers and record he sales.
2. Pal Nye is a personnel officer, she needs a computer to keep staff records and to keep diary of appointments. She also needs a computer for writing letters.
3. The university of the north needs a computer to look after it accounts. Its network, the records of all students and staff, and to help with scientific research.
4. The James family want a computer for entertainment, writing letters, the internet, and for calculating tax.

Writing

Task 6: Put the words in brackets into the correct form to make an accurate description of size of computers.

There are different types of computer. The (large) 1 _____ and (powerful) 2 _____ are mainframe computers. Minicomputers are (small) 3 _____ than mainframes but are still very powerful. Microcomputers are small enough to sit on a desk. They are the (common) 4 _____ type of computer. They are usually (powerful) 5 _____ than minicomputers. Portable computers are (small) 6 _____ than desktops. The (large) 7 _____ portable is laptop. (small) 8 _____ portables, about the size of a piece of writing paper, are called notebook computers. Subnotebooks are (small) 10 _____ computers in one hand. They are called handheld computers or palmtop computers.