

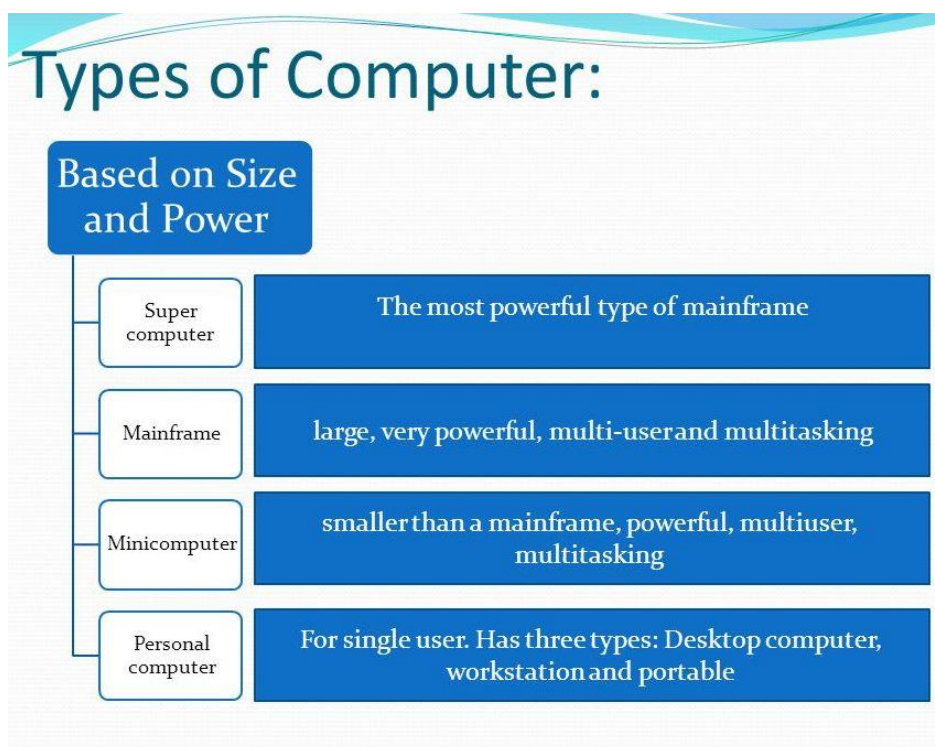
UNIT 1 Recognizing different types of computers

CRITERIAS TO BE EVALUATED

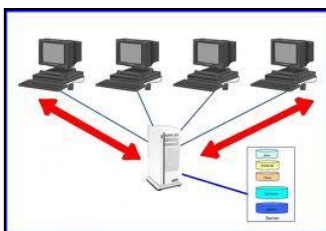
1. Identify different types of computer
2. Talk about possibility and ability

Computers were not always things you could carry around with you, or even have in your bedroom. Sixty years ago, computers (such as ENIAC) were as big as entire apartments. They were difficult to use and not very powerful by today's standards. They also cost a lot of money to build and operate. So computers were only used by large organizations such as governments, international corporations, and universities.

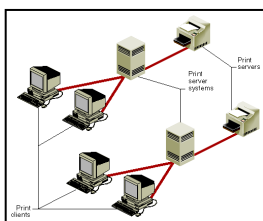
In the 1970s and 1980s a new type of computer started to gain in popularity. It was called the [PC](#) or personal computer. For the first time in history, computers were now for everyone. The PC started a revolution which affects nearly everything we do today. The ways we work, play, communicate, and access information have all been radically reshaped due to the invention and evolution of the PC.



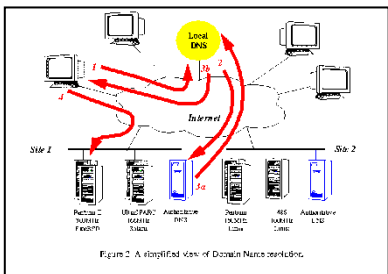
Besides PCs, there are other types of computers you probably see at work or school. These include:



FILE SERVERS



PRINT SERVERS



WEB SERVERS

But not all types of computers are as obvious as the ones above. There are still other kinds of computers that fit inside of other devices and control them. These computers are known as embedded.

An embedded system is a computer system with a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system, often with real-time computing constraints. Embedded systems can be found in traffic lights, TV sets, refrigerators, coffee machines and many more devices. They are typically controlled by inexpensive, specialized processors which can only handle very specific tasks.

Types of computers go in and out of fashion as times changes. Older kinds of computers which were very popular in the 20th century (1900's) are now referred to as legacy systems.

A legacy system is an old method, technology, computer system, or application program. The term "legacy" may have little to do with the size or age of the system — mainframes run 64-bit Linux and Java alongside 1960s [vintage code](#).

Types of Computers

There are 4 main types of PCs

- ☐ Desktop
- ☐ Portable (Notebook/Laptop/Netbook)

When portable (notebook/laptop) computers were first created they were HUGE. They weighed around 100 lbs., and were carried in a large luggage suitcase. The creators of the portable (notebook/laptop) computer dreamed that one day it would be the size a notebook or pocket dictionary. With today's technology, we have been able to accomplish this goal and more..
- ☐ Hand-Held (I-Phone, Droid)
- ☐ Tablet (I-Pad)



[netbooks](#)



tablet

PCs



,

and

even



wearable computers .

Exercise I Find the definitions of these words

- CLONE

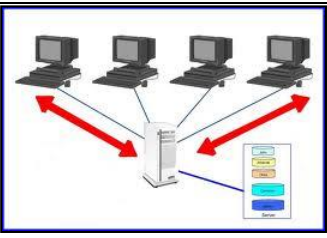
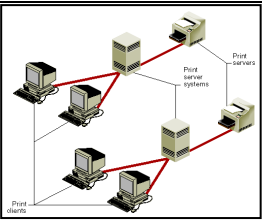
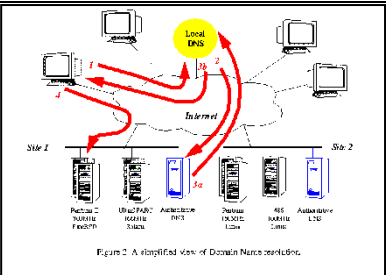
- DESKTOP COMPUTER

- LAPTOP


- MAINFRAMES

- WORKSTATION

Exercise II. Match the pictures with their names

a.)		(_____) WEB SERVERS
b.)		(_____) FILE SERVERS
c.)	 <p>Figure 2: A simplified view of Domain Name resolution.</p>	(_____) PRINT SERVERS

Grammar #1 Modal Verbs.

CAN	COULD
 ABILITY (present) I can speak four languages.	 ABILITY (past) He could play football when he was a kid.
 POSSIBILITY (present) Alcohol can cause cancer.	 POSSIBILITY (past) A lot of crime could be prevented.
 PERMISSION (Informal) Can I use your book, please?	 PERMISSION (polite) Could I take your book, please?
 REQUEST (Informal) Can you make me coffee?	 REQUEST (polite) Could you lend me this book?
 OFFER (help) Can I help you?	 SUGGESTION I could help you with English.
 CAN NOT (not allowed) You can not (can't) smoke here.	 CONDITIONAL OF CAN If you called me, I could find you some suggestion.

Exercise III. Complete these sentences with: Can, can't, could, couldn't.

- I am sorry but I _____ help you to move the sofa, I have a backache.
- My little cousin _____ run very fast, he has got lots of medals at home!
- Jerry _____ buy a new car at the moment, he hasn't got the money.
- The bag is so heavy that Mary _____ carry it.
- John _____ dance very well when he was a teenager.
- Excuse me! _____ you tell me where are the toilets, please?
- Helen was very busy yesterday, so he _____ go to the party.
- He _____ swim when he was a child, he learnt when he was twenty.
- I _____ go to the party last night because I was sick.
- A: _____ Noel cook Italian food? B: Yes, he _____.

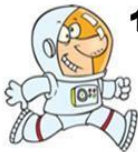
Exercise IV Find words in the puzzle


Jobs and Professions


Match these jobs and professions in the box to the pictures below. Then find them in the word search.


accountant
architect
baker
barber
butcher
electrician
farmer
fisherman
gardener
judge


magician
plumber
politician
referee
reporter
sailor
scientist
spaceman
surgeon
technician


**1**


**2**


**3**


**4**


**5**


**6**


**7**


**8**


**9**


**10**


**11**


**12**


**13**


**14**


**15**

**16**

**17**

**18**

**19**

**20**

T	M	O	P	L	E	R	S	P	A	C	E	M	A	N	P	X
U	A	A	C	C	O	U	N	T	A	N	T	R	R	N	O	S
Q	G	M	I	F	J	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C	I	A	N
U	I	C	P	O	L	I	T	I	C	I	A	N	H	E	E	R
O	C	A	L	S	M	T	E	C	H	N	I	C	I	A	N	L
D	I	H	U	B	Y	T	A	V	K	T	Z	E	T	R	U	J
D	A	S	M	Y	A	R	O	E	B	A	R	B	E	R	I	U
B	N	U	B	D	A	K	T	N	E	R	L	J	C	U	R	D
U	F	R	E	F	E	R	E	E	O	I	X	S	T	A	E	G
T	E	G	R	O	K	P	J	R	E	A	F	P	E	I	P	E
C	Y	E	U	R	R	E	R	O	T	T	S	A	I	L	O	R
H	O	O	A	A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	R	W	R	O
E	I	N	G	A	R	D	E	N	E	R	I	L	M	M	T	P
R	E	T	A	F	I	S	H	E	R	M	A	N	G	R	E	L
S	C	I	E	N	T	I	S	T	U	U	G	E	L	F	R	R