Mata Kuliah   : Bahasa Inggris Teknik 1
Kode Mata Kuliah   : KKIG0012
Jumlah SKS   : 2 SKS
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Minggu ke   : 8
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Jadwal   : Selasa (01.00 – 14.20)

Talking About Hardware Devices

Objective:
After completing this lesson you will be able to :
- identify hardware devices in a computer
- identify parts of devices
- classify things into groups or classes

1. *Computer hardware*
   A.   In pairs, discuss these questions.

   1. Have you got a computer at home, school or work? What kind is it?

   2. How often do you use it? What do you use it for?

   3. What are the main components and features of your computer system?

   B.   In pairs, label the elements of this computer system.

9 ....

10 ....

8 ....

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

5 ....

7 ....

6 ....

4 ....
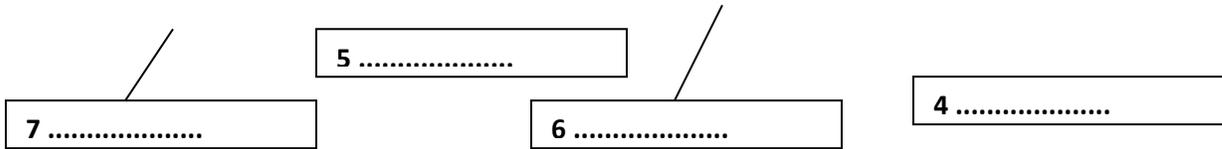
C. **Read these advertising slogans and say which computer element each pair refers to.**

1._____

a. Point and click here for power

b. Obeys every impulse as if it here an extension of your hand

2._____

a. Display your ideas with perfect brilliance

b. See the difference-sharp images and a fantastic range of colours.

3._____

a. It's quiet and fast

b. ….it's easy to back up your data before it's too late

4._____

a. Power and speed on the inside

b. Let your computer's brain do the work

5._____

a. …. A big impact on the production of the text and graphics

b. Just what you need : a laser powerhouse

D. **Finds words in the slogans with the following meanings**
1. to press the mouse button…………………….
2. clear; easy to see…………………………..
3. to make an extra copy of something……………..
4. selection……………………….

5.   Shows………………………

2.   *What is a computer?*
   A.   Read the text and then explain Fig . 1 in your own words. What is a computer?

A computer is an electronic machine which can accept data in a certain form, process the data, and give the results of the processing in a specified format as information.

First, data is fed into the computer's memory. Then, when the program is run, the computer performs as a set of instruction and processes the data. Finally, we can see the result (the output) on the screen or in printed form (see Fig.1 below)

A computer system consists of two parts: hardware and software. **Hardware** is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. **Software** is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do. There are three basic hardware sections: **the central processing unit (CPU)**, **main memory** and **peripherals**.

Perhaps the most influential component is the central processing unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. In a way, it is the 'brain' of the computer. The main memory (a collection of RAM chips) hold the instruction and data which are being processed by the CPU. Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices.

Storage devices (hard drives, DVD drives or flash drives) provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. **Disk drives** are used to read and write data on disks. **Input devices** enable data to go into the computer's memory. The most common input devices are the **mouse** and the **keyboard**. **Output devices** enable us to extract the finished product from the system. For example, the computer shows the output on the **monitor** or prints the result onto paper by means of a **printer**.

On the rear panel of the computer there are several **ports** into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals – a modem, a digital camera, a scanner, etc. They allow communication between the computer and the devices. Modem desktop PCs have USB ports and memory card on the front panel.

A USB port	A USB connector

Input	Processing	Output
Data is collected and entered	Data is manipulated	The result are shown on the monitor or in print form

Storage
Files and programs are held on disk

Expenses (e.g. payroll, services, publicity)		
Income (e.g. sales, stocks, interest)		
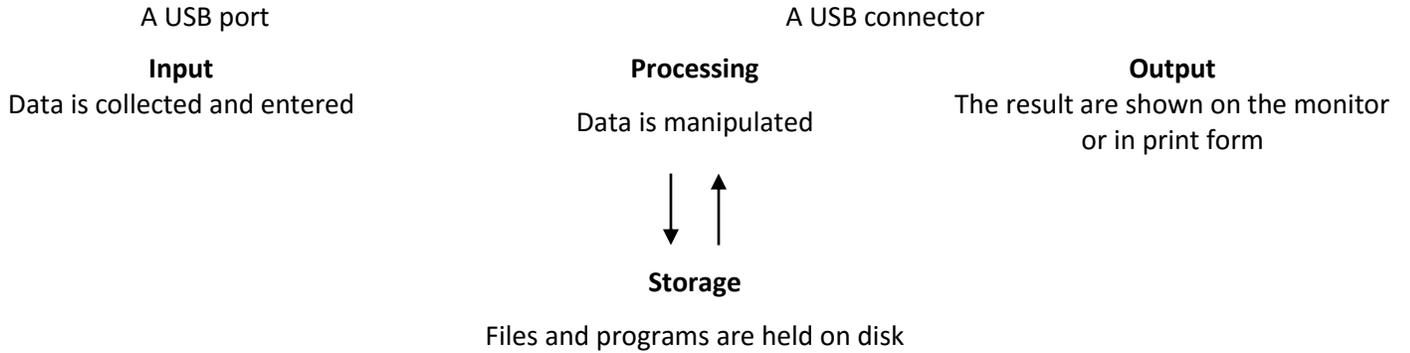
B.   Match these words from the text (1-9) with the correct meaning (a-i).

1. software	a. the brain of the computer
2. peripherals	b. physical parts that make up a computer system
3. main memory	
4. hard drive (also known as hard disk)	c. programs which can be used on a particular computer system
5. hardware	d. the information which is

6. input	presented to the computer
7. ports	e. results produced by a computer
8. output	f. input devices attached to the CPU
9. central processing unit (CPU)	g. section that holds programs and data while they are executed or processed
	h. magnetic device used to store information
	i. sockets into which an external device may be connected

3. *Different types of computer*

A. Label the pictures (a-e) with words from the box.

Laptop   desktop PC   PDA   mainframe   tablet PC

a ……………………………..

b ……………………………..

c ……………………………..

d ....   **e** ....

**B.   Decide whether these sentences are true of false. Correct the false ones.**

1.   A mainframe computer is less powerful than a PC.
2.   A mainframe is used by large organizations that need to process enormous amounts of data.
3.   The most suitable computers for home use are desktop PCs.
4.   A laptop is not portable
5.   Laptops are not as powerful as desktop PCs.
6.   Using a stylus, you can write directly onto the screen of a tablet PC.
7.   A Personal Digital Assistant is small enough to fit into the palm of your hand.
8.   A PDA does not allow you to surf the Web.

4.   Language work :
     Classifying

A. Look at the HELP box and then use suitable classifying expression to complete these sentences.	HELP box **Classifying** Classifying means putting things into groups or classes. We can classify types of computers, parts of a PC, etc. some typical expressions for classifying are :
1. A computer ………………………… hardware and software 2. Peripherals…………………………… three types: input, output and storage devices. 3. A word processing program ………….. ……………….software which lets the user create and edit text. 4. …………………………………. of network architecture: peer-to-peer, where	• **…. are classified into X types/ categories** • **…. are classified by …** • **…. can be divided into X types/ categories** *Digital computers can be **divided into** five main types: mainframe, desktop PCs, laptops, tablet PCs and handheld PDAs* • **… include (s) …**

all computers have the same capabilities, and client-server (e.g. the Internet), where servers store and distribute data, and clients access this data.	• **… consist (s) of …** *The basic configuration of a mainframe consists of a central system which processes immense amounts of data very quickly.* • **There are X types/ classes of …** • **X is a type of …** *A tablet PC is a type of notebook computer*

B. **In pairs, describe this diagram, using classifying expressions from the HELP box. Make reference to your own devices.**
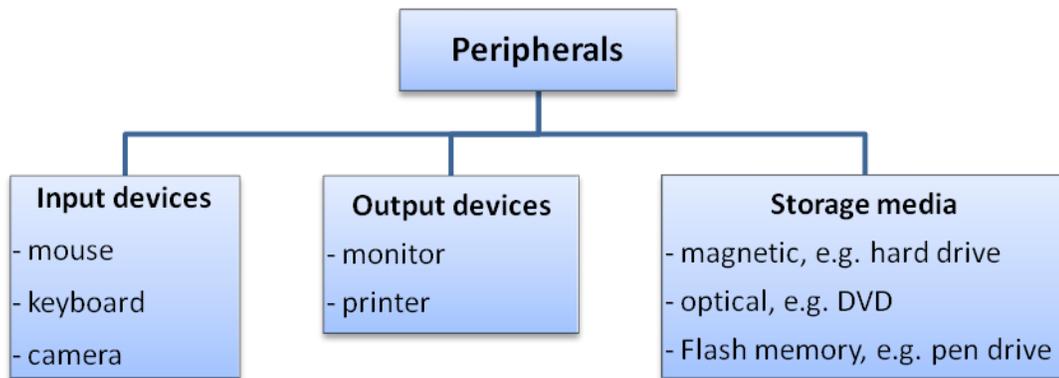
5. Benefits of laptops and tablet PCs

Your school is considering buying tablet PCs to use in the classroom. Write an email to your teacher explaining the benefits for the students and the school.
Or

Your company is considering replacing all of the office PCs with laptops. Write an email to your boss explaining the benefits for the employees and the company.