English for Computer

By

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English for Computer
(Topic 12-13) & Programming/ Low level system

Reference: Basic English for Computing by Eric Glendinning, Oxford.

Computer Programming

Programming has many stages as listed below:

1- Analyzing and defining the problem to be solved.

2- Designing the program.

3- Coding.

4- Testing

5- Documentation.

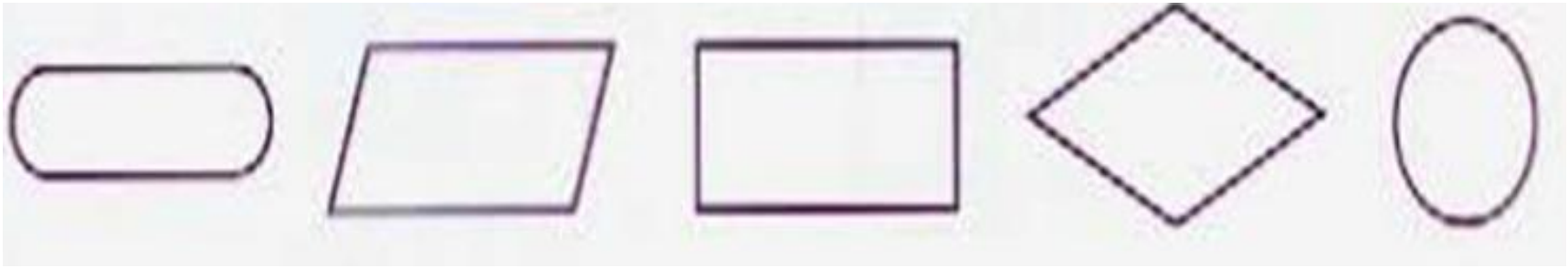
6-Training the users.

7- Obtaining feedback from users.

Flowcharts

Programmers sometimes used flowcharts when planning a program. Shapes of the flowchart are illustrated below.

Q1: Identify each of the following symbols:



Start or Stop

Input or Output

Operation or Process

Decision

Connector

Q2:Connect each problem in problem list with a possible solution in the opposite solution list:

Problem List

1. Connect a computer to a telephone line.
2. Identify items for pricing.
3. Add extra facilities to a computer.
4. Get more file storage space.
5. Find syntax errors.
6. Avoid marking the surface of a CD-ROM.
7. Improve the speed of your computer.
8. Avoid system errors.
9. Prepare a new disk for use.
10. Transfer information between computers.

Solution List

a. Write code to check a peripheral is present before any data sent.
b. Use the debug command.
c. Add more memory.
d. Format the disk.
e. Use a removal disk.
f. Install an expansion card.
g. Install a modem.
h. Fit a bigger hard disk.
i. Use barcode labels.
j. Hold it by the edges.

This gives the students the opportunity to practise the structures they have just learnt.

Key

1g 2i 3f 4h 5b 6j 7c 8a 9d 10e

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to describe : routines, standard procedures, and things which are always true. Such as likes , dislikes.

- We speech to the users.
- We offer solution.
- I enjoy my work.

We use the Present continuous for action going on at the moment.

- There are three main areas we are working on.
- I am at the moment, trying to learn how to use active server page.
- We are using a system named computer.

Q3: Complete these sentences by putting the verb in bracket into the Present Simple or Present Continuous:

1- At the moment, I _____ (work) on a program for schools.
2- We always _____ (ask) the users, not the managers, what they need from the system.
3- Kavar is a database expert so usually he _____ (do) anything on database and I_____ (get) the interfaces.
4- We _____ (use) Active server for this project because it is web-based.
5- Commonly we _____ (use) C++ and JavaScript.
6- Whenever we _____ (finish) part of a project, we put a copy of the software in a sub-folder as a record.
7- I _____ (subscribe) to two magazines.
8- Right now I _____ (try) to learn how to use Active Server Properly.
9- At the moment we _____ (develop) a Web-based project.
10- It's a magazine for people who what they _____ (do).

Key

1	I am/I'm working	2	ask
3	does, get	4	we are/we're using
5	use	6	finish
7	subscribe	8	I am/I'm trying
9	we are/we're developing	10	they are/they're doing

Q4: Sort these words about General Purpose Packages into these sets:

Bold, Cell, Column, Draw, Field, Fill , Font, Formula, Justify, Paint, Record, Rotate, Row, Scale, Search, Selection Rules, Sort, Spelling Checker, Tab, Tool Palette, Underline.

Word Processing----Database----Spreadsheet----Graphics

Font	Field	Cell	Tool
Bold	Selection	Column	Palette
Underline	Rules	Formula	Paint
Justify	Record	Row	Draw
Spelling checker	Search		Scale
Tab	Sort		Rotate
			Fill

Low Level System

Q5: Burn down, Give up, Come across, Keep up with, Come up, Pick up, Divide up, Put out, Find out, Take up.

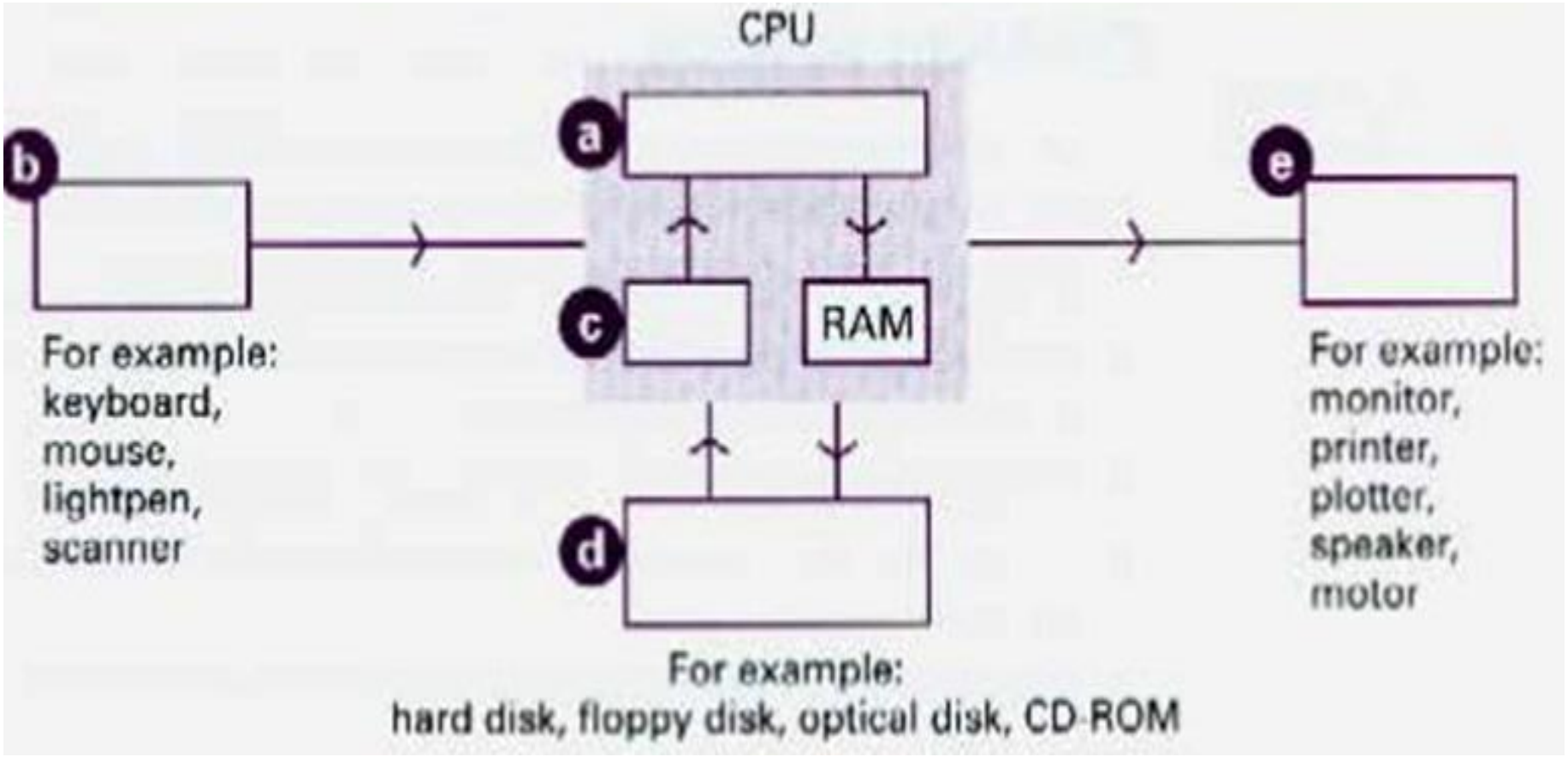
1- If the fire engine doesn't arrive on time, the house will _____.
2- I subscribe to magazine to _____ developments in programming.
3- In programming you often _____ the coding among a team of programmers.
4- If a site takes too long to download, people _____ and go to another site.
5- In the Hardware class we _____ about things inside computers.
6- People may _____ your website by chance when they are browsing the net.
7- If you get the answer right. The fire engine _____ the fire.
8- When you test a program. Different kinds of problem _____
9- Reading about new developments _____ a lot of Dawan's free time.
10- He tries to _____ a copy of Dr. Ali's Journal when he can.

Key

1	burn down	2	keep up with
3	divide up	4	give up
5	find out	6	come across
7	puts out/will put out	8	come up
9	takes up	10	pick up

Low Level System

Q6: Look at the following diagram, then fill in the following rectangles with the following suitable words: Storage, Input, Output, Processor, ROM.



Contrast

1- The data bus is bidirectional.
The address bus is unidirectional.

2- Registers hold data immediately required.
Main memory stores data required in the near future.

3- PC's can process in a millionth of a second.
Supercopmuters can process in a billionth of a second.

Showing Contrast:

The data bus is bidirectional, **whereas** the address bus is unidirectional.

2- Registers hold data immediately required. **In contrast**, main memory store data required in the near future.

3-PCs can process in a millionth of second, **but** supercomputers can process in a billionth of a second.

Contrast

Q7: Link each of these pairs of contrasting statement using **whereas**, **in contrast, or but**.

1- Dot matrix printers are noisy. Laser printers are quiet.

2- Floppy disks store small amount of data. Hard disks store large amount of data.

3- Handheld computers fit into your pocket. Supercomputers occupy a whole room.

4- High-level languages are easy to understand. Machine code is very difficult to understand.

5- Basic is a simple language. C++ is complex.

6-Modern computers are powerful and relatively cheap. Older computers were less powerful and quite expensive.

7- An analyst analyses problems and finds solutions. A programmer turns these solution into computer programs.

8- A graphics package produces images and designs. A word processor produces texts.

Q7:Solution:

Key (there are other possible answers)

1 Dot matrix printers are noisy, but laser printers are quiet.
2 Floppy disks store small amounts of data, whereas hard disks store large amounts of data.
3 Handheld computers fit into your pocket. In contrast, supercomputers occupy a whole room.
4 High-level languages are easy to understand, whereas machine code is very difficult to understand.
5 Basic is a simple language, but C++ is complex.
6 Modern computers are powerful and relatively cheap. In contrast, older computers were less powerful and quite expensive.
7 An analyst analyses problems and finds solutions, whereas a programmer turns these solutions into computer programs.
8 A graphics package produces images and designs, but a word processor produces texts.