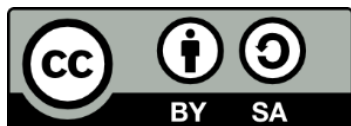


ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ Ι

Ενότητα 2α: The Computer

Ζωή Κανταρίδου
Τμήμα Εφαρμοσμένης Πληροφορικής



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



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Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ
ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗ
επένδυση στην κοινωνία της γνώσης
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
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Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



ΕΣΠΑ
2007-2013
πρόγραμμα για την ανάπτυξη
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ

How much do you know of the history of computers?

- How big were the first computers?
- What were they made of?
- Who is the father of computer science?
- Who is the father of the programmable computer?
- When did the first PCs appear?
- When was the first network developed? What for?

True or False ?

1. At the beginning, computers were larger and more powerful.
2. Early computers were more versatile and accurate than modern ones.
3. Alan Turing is considered the father of the programmable computer.
4. Digital electronics and flexible programming lead to the modern electronic computer.
5. Vacuum tubes preceded transistors in computer structure.
6. Microprocessors made computers faster and more reliable.
7. Dedicated computers contributed to the widespread use of home PCs.
8. Computer networks were first used for academic and military purposes.
9. Networks facilitated sharing of peripherals and stored information.
10. Wireless networks are not widely used yet as telecommunication technologies are still at their infancy.

Computer history check: what happened in

- 1936
- 1937
- 1941
- 1950's
- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- Now

Computer history check: what happened in: Answers

- 1936: Turing machine
- 1937: relay-based calculator (Stibitz)
- 1941: first working machine (Zuse)
- 1950's: vacuum tubes
- 1960's transistors
- 1970's: integrated circuits/ microprocessors
- 1980's: home/PC
- Now: smartphones

Text

The PC, as we know it today, **first appeared in the 1980s**. However, significant breakthroughs occurred in the previous decades. **In the 1930s** Alan Turing formalized the algorithms for computation and, **at about the same time**, Stibitz developed the relay-based calculator. **A few years later**, Konrad Zuse invented the first working computer. **In the next decades**, we saw the use of vacuum tubes and transistors in computers. in the 1970s, the development of integrated circuits and microprocessors triggered the development of the home PC. **Subsequently**, computers became smaller in size and able to perform more functions faster and more efficiently. **Due to** the development of the World Wide Web and the internet human communication was significantly facilitated .

Find words or phrases related to:

- Basic computer components
- Types of computers
- Computer qualities
- The Internet

Computer components: Answers

Computer components

- Relay-based (calculator)
- Binary circuits
- Vacuum tubes
- Transistor-based
- Integrated circuits
- Microprocessors

Types of computers: Answers

- Analog
- Mechanical/ electrical model
- Modern digital
- Turing machine
- Dedicated
- Home computer
- Personal computer
- Smartphone
- Mobile devices

Computer qualities: Answers

Computer qualities

- Versatility
- Accuracy
- Sophistication
- Programmability
- Complex arithmetic
- Speed
- Reliability

The Internet

- To link/ connect
- Telecommunication technologies
- Network
- Wireless networking
- Email
- ADSL

Match the terms with their definitions

Bugs, computer, input/output (I/O), programming language, spreadsheet, web browser, word processor.[1]

1. A _____ is a programmable machine that receives input, stores and manipulates data, and provides output in a useful format.
2. A _____ is an artificial language designed to express computations that can be performed by a computer. They can be used to create programs that control the behavior of a machine, to express algorithms precisely, or as a mode of human communication.
3. Errors in computer programs are called "_____". They may be benign and not affect the usefulness of the program, or have only subtle effects. But in some cases they may cause the program to "hang"—become unresponsive to input such as mouse clicks or keystrokes, or to completely fail or "crash".
4. _____ is the means by which a computer exchanges information with the outside world. These devices are called peripherals. On a typical personal computer, peripherals include input devices like the keyboard and mouse, and output devices such as the display and printer. Hard disk drives, floppy disk drives and optical disc drives serve as both input and output devices.

Match the terms with their definitions

Bugs, computer, input/output (I/O), programming language, spreadsheet, web browser, word processor. [2]

5. A _____ is a software application for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An *information resource* is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video, or other piece of content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users to easily navigate their browsers to related resources.
6. A _____ (more formally known as document preparation system) is a computer application used for the production (including composition, editing, formatting, and possibly printing) of any sort of printable material.
7. A _____ is a computer application that simulates a paper, accounting worksheet. It displays multiple cells that together make up a grid consisting of rows and columns, each cell containing alphanumeric text, numeric values or formulas. A formula defines how the content of that cell is to be calculated from the contents of any other cell (or combination of cells) each time any cell is updated. Spreadsheets are frequently used for financial information because of their ability to re-calculate the entire sheet automatically after a change to a single cell is made.

Software or Hardware ?

1. ROM
2. Peripheral devices
3. Operating system
4. Screen
5. Motherboard
6. Unix
7. CPU
8. Bugs
9. SPSS
10. Printer
11. Visual Basic
12. Hard disk
13. Mouse
14. Browser
15. Flash card
16. RAM
17. Virus
18. Keyboard
19. MS Office
20. Modem
21. Firewall
22. Video Graphics Array (VGA)
23. Trojan horse

Software or Hardware ? Answers

Software

- SPSS,
- firewall
- UNIX, operating system
- browser,
- visual basic
- MS Office,
- virus,Trojan horse, bugs
- RAM

Hardware

- Motherboard
- Mouse
- Peripheral devices
- Printer
- Keyboard
- CPU
- flash card
- VGA
- Screen
- modem
- Hard disk

Do you know which application program each of the following file extensions represents?

- doc _____
- xls _____
- pdf _____
- psd _____
- jpeg _____
- bmp _____
- exe _____
- dwg _____
- txt _____
- cdr _____

Do you know which application program each of the following file extensions represents? Answers

- .doc Word
- .xls excel
- .pdf acrobat reader
- .psd photoshop drawing
- .jpeg image compressed
- .bmp image non compressed
- .exe executive files
- .dwg autocad
- .txt text
- .cdr coreldraw

Internet Acronyms

- **FTP**
- **WAN/LAN**
- **ADSL**
- **HTML**
- **ISDN**
- **FAQ**
- **HTTP**
- **URL**
- **PPP**
- **MODEM**

Internet Acronyms: Answers

- **FTP** File Transfer Protocol
- **WAN/LAN** Wide Area /Local Area Network
- **ADSL** Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
- **HTML** Hypertext Markup Language
- **ISDN** Integrated Services Digital Network
- **FAQ** Frequently Asked Questions
- **HTTP** Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- **URL** Uniform Resource Locator/
Universal Resource Locator
- **PPP** Peer to Peer Protocol
- **MODEM** MOdulator and DEModulator

Computer acronyms

- ASCII
- CD-ROM
- CPU
- RAM/ROM
- CRT
- LCD
- DOS
- IBM
- WYSIWYG
- Y2K

Computer acronyms: Answers

- **ASCII** American Standard Code of Info Exchange
- **CD-ROM** Compact Disk Read Only Memory
- **CPU** Central Processing Unit
- **RAM/ROM** Random access memory/ Read only memory
- **CRT** Cathode Ray Tube
- **LCD** Liquid Crystal Display
- **DOS** Disk Operating System
- **IBM** International Business Machines
- **WYSIWYG** What you see is what you get
- **Y2K** Year 2000

Careful !!!!!

	General English	Academic English
discipline		
field		
province		
properties		

Careful !!!!!: Answers

	General English	Academic English
discipline	πειθαρχία	Επιστημονικός κλάδος
field	χωράφι	Επιστημονική περιοχή
province	επαρχία	Αρμοδιότητα, τομέας δράσης, σφαίρα ενδιαφερόντων
properties	Ιδιοκτησία	Ιδιότητες

Put the verbs in the appropriate tense

The history of computer science _____ (**predate**) the invention of the modern digital computer. Prior to the 1920s, the term *computer* referred to a human clerk who _____ (**perform**) calculations. Early researchers in what came to _____ (**call**) computer science, were interested in the question of computability: what things can _____ (**compute**) by a human clerk who simply _____ (**follow**) a list of instructions with paper and pencil, for as long as necessary, and without ingenuity or insight? During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines _____ (**develop**), the term *computer* came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it _____ (**become**) clear that computers could _____ (**use**) for more than just mathematical calculations the field of computer science _____ (**broaden**) to study computation in general. Computer science began to _____ (**establish**) as a distinct academic discipline in the 1960s, with the creation of the first computer science departments and degree programs.

Τέλος Ενότητας



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