

Unit 2
Computer
systems

Complete the dialogue

Bob: What do you think? Which (1)**laptop**..... is better for the sales team?

Daisy: I'm not sure. This computer has a (2)**bigger**..... memory and I think it has a (3)**better**..... processor.

Bob: And the other one?

Daisy: Well, it is (4)**smaller**.....

Bob: And (5)**lighter**.....

Complete the dialogue

Daisy: Yes, you're right. Lighter and smaller.

Bob: But the bigger one is (6) ...**cheaper**...

Daisy: So what is our decision?

Bob: I'm not sure. Let's go for a coffee and discuss this again.

Comparative adjectives

- Short adjectives add -er (than)

big bigger

fast faster

easy easier

- Long adjectives use more/less (than)

difficult more / less difficult

expensive more / less expensive

reliable more / less reliable

Comparative adjectives

- Some comparatives are irregular. (change form)

bad worse

good better

little less

much more

- The new monitor was bigger than the old monitor.
- Your processor is faster than mine.
- This version is more difficult to use than the old version.
- That screen resolution is much worse than before!

Make the comparative form

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. light | 1. lighter |
| 2. efficient | 2. more efficient |
| 3. long | 3. longer |
| 4. wide | 4. wider |
| 5. heavy | 5. heavier |
| 6. fast | 6. faster |
| 7. dark | 7. darker |
| 8. soft | 8. softer |
| 9. hard | 9. harder |
| 10. durable | 10. more durable |

Make sentence using comparatives.

Corsair Flash Survivor GT 8GB



8GB
Read at 34MB/s
Write at 28MB/s
3.25" x 0.75"
Aluminium
256-bit AES
SW encryption
Ten year warranty
Price £25

Imation Clip Flash Drive 4GB



4GB
Read at 15MB/s
Write at 9MB/s
2.95" x 1.14"
Plastic
No data encryption
Five year warranty
Price £10

The corsair is longer than the Imation but slimmer.

- The corsair is more efficient than the Imation but more expensive.
 - The corsair is more durable than the Imation but heavier.
 - The Imation is less durable than the corsair but lighter.

Superlative adjectives

- Short adjectives add the + -est

big biggest

fast fastest

easy easiest

- Long adjectives use the most / the least

difficult most / least difficult

expensive most / least expensive

reliable most / least reliable

Superlative adjectives

- Some superlatives are irregular. (change form)

bad worst

good best

little least

much most

- The new monitor was the biggest in the room.
- Your version of the software is the fastest.
- This version is the most difficult to use.
- That is the worst software I've ever used!

Complete the dialogue

Tim: What do you think about these three photo imaging packages?

Simone: It's a difficult choice. All three are very good but they have different strengths.

Tim: I agree.

Simone: Serif Image Plus has (1) **the best** image (2) **correction**

Tim: OK.

Simone: But Magic Extreme has the (3) **fastest** processing of images.

Complete the dialogue

Tim: You're right. Also, Serif has (4) **the best** special (5) **effects**. But what about Snap Pro?

Simone: Well, it has the (6) **best** dubbing options.

Tim: And Snap Pro is the best for (7) **burning** photos.

Simone: I'm not sure. Serif has (8) **the most** efficient (9) **compression**.

Tim: Which is the most expensive?

Complete the dialogue

Tim: Which is the most expensive?

Simone: Oh, Serif Image Plus.

Tim: And the cheapest?

Simone: Snap Pro.

Tim: Let's get Snap Pro then.

Simone: I'm still not sure!

Present tense of "have (got)"

- Use have (got) to talk about possession.
- The **have got** forms are more common in an informal style.
- **Have got has** the same meaning as **have** and both are used as present tenses.

+ (positive) → I / you / we / they + have (got) or 've ...

he / she / it + has (got) or 's ... (not the same as 'is')

- (negative) → I / you / we / they + have not got or haven't got ...

he / she / it + has not got or hasn't got ...

I / you / we / they + do not have or don't have ...

he / she / it + does not have or doesn't have ...

Present tense of "have (got)"

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? (question) → Have I / you / we / they + got ...?

Has he / she / it + got ...?

Do I / you / we / they have ...?

Does he / she / it have ...?

Examples of "have (got)"

+ (positive)

We've got the best software.

She has the cheapest computer.

They have the latest software.

It has the biggest screen.

- (negative)

They haven't got the latest version.

? (question) Does it have the most reliable anti-virus software?

Do you have the fastest processor?

Has it got Windows?

Present continuous

- Use to talk about things that take place at the time of speaking and are not permanent.
- Sentence structures:

+ (positive) → I + am + V.ing...

He / she / it + is + V.ing...

You / we / they + are + V.ing...

- (negative) → I + am + not + V.ing...

He / she / it + is + not + V.ing...

You / we / they + are + not + V.ing...

Present continuous

- Use to talk about things that take place at the time of speaking and are not permanent.
- Sentence structures:

? (question) → V.to be (Is / Am / Are) + S. + V.ing...?

Wh-question + V.to be (is / am / are) + S. + V.ing...?

Examples of Present continuous

+ (positive)

She's working at home today.

He is creating a file.

They are burning CDs.

- (negative)

I'm not installing the software.

We're not using Word.

She isn't connecting a device.

? (question) What are you doing now?

Are they setting up the network?

Complete the sentences

1. It **is** going well.
2. I **am** learning a new program.
3. She **isn't** working in the office today. She has a day off.
4. They **are** installing the new software.
5. We **are** setting up the network.
6. We **aren't** using Word. We have a different word-processing program.
7. Where **are** they working today?
8. What **is** he installing on the computer?
9. I **'m not** coming in today. I'm sick.
10. **Is** she working at home today?

Must, mustn't / Can, can't / have to, don't have to

- Must and mustn't use for obligations.

Examples: You must come to work on time.

You mustn't be late.

- Can and can't use for possibility and ability.

Example: He can use word but he can't use Excel.

- Have to and (don't have to) use for something that is (not) necessary.

Examples: I have to log in using my password.

We don't have to work at the weekend.

Must VS. have to

- Must expresses an impersonal idea, whereas have to expresses, above all, the speaker's feelings:

Examples:

You must come. You are obliged to come.

(There's a rule requiring you to come.)

You have to come. You are obliged to come.

(I require that you come.)

Mustn't VS. don't have to

Mustn't means something is prohibited or it is not allowed.

Don't have to means there is NO obligation to do something.

Examples:

- You must not drink that.
 - = This means it is forbidden to drink that.
 - = Don't drink that because it is not allowed.
 - = It is important that you do NOT drink it.
- You don't have to drink that.
 - = You don't need to drink that but you can if you want.
 - = There is no obligation to drink that, you decide if you want to.

Assignment 2 (Due 30 December 2021; 23.59)

According to Reading 7 in your book, please find 3 descriptions of IT products and make 10 sentences using comparative and superlative adjectives.

End of Unit 2

