ENGLISH V

Printers

A laser printer is generally **quieter** than a low-cost inkjet printer. It is usually **smaller** and **faster** than other kinds of printers, as well.

Multi-function printers are now only slightly **more expensive** than conventional printers, and offer much **greater** versatility. They are the **most convenient** ones.

Look at the words in bold in the previous text.

What do they express? …….

What do they have in common? ……..

Can you separate them in two groups? …….

GRADO COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO

Cuando queremos comparar dos o más cosas, podemos usar las formas **comparativa** y **superlativa** de adjetivos y adverbios.

Usamos el grado **comparativo** para comparar dos cosas o personas que son diferentes una de la otra:

Hydrogen is light**er** than oxygen.

Usamos el grado **superlativo** para comparar un miembro de un grupo dado con el resto del grupo:

Hydrogen is **the** light**est** gas we know.

1.1) Adjetivos de 1 (una) sílaba:

La mayoría de los adjetivos de una sílaba forman el grado comparativo agregando el sufijo **"-er"** y luego la palabra **"than"**:

black – black**er than** young – young**er than**

Estos adjetivos forman el grado superlativo anteponiendo el artículo "the" y agregando el sufijo **"-est":**

black – **the** black**est** young **– the** young**est**

1.2) Adjetivos terminados en –e

Estos adjetivos agregan las terminaciones –r o -st, según corresponda

late – late**r than / the** late**st**

brave – brave**r than / the** brave**st**

1.3) Adjetivos de una sílaba terminados en 1 vocal + 1 consonante

Estos adjetivos, antes de agregar las terminaciones mencionadas, i.e. –er /-est , duplican su última consonante

sl**im** – slim**mer** than / **the** slim**mest**

hot - hot**ter** **/ the** hot**test**

1.4) Adjetivos terminados en 'y'

Si el adjetivo termina en **"-y"**, se reemplaza por **"–ier"** para la forma comparativa e **"-iest"** para la forma superlativa:

happy – happ**ier than** (comparativo) – **the** happ**iest** (superlativo)

easy – eas**ier than** (comparativo) **– the** eas**iest** (superlativo)

1.5) Los adjetivos de dos sílabas a veces siguen las reglas de los de una sílaba y a veces siguen la regla de los de tres

1.6) Adjetivos de tres o más sílabas

Forman el grado **comparativo** anteponiendo **"more"(**más) ó **"less"** (menos) al adjetivo y usando

"than" después del mismo:

interesting – **more** interesting **than / less** interesting **than**

difficult – **more** difficult **than / less** difficult **than**

El grado **superlativo** de estos adjetivos se forma anteponiendo las palabras **"the most"** (el mas) antes del adjetivo.

"the least" (el menos)

interesting – **the most** interesting / **the least** interesting

difficult – **the most** difficult / **the least** difficult

1.7) Adverbios:

Siguen las mismas reglas de formación de grado comparativo y superlativo que los adjetivos

fast (rápido) - fast**er** (más rápido)

late - late**r**

early - earl**ier**

1.8) Adjetivos irregulares:

Existe un cierto número de adjetivos y adverbios que forman el comparativo y el superlativo de forma irregular:

Adjetivos:

good – **better than** (comparativo)– **the best** (superlativo)

bad – **worse than** (comparativo) –**the worst** (superlativo)

little - **less than** (comparativo) - **the least** (superlativo)

Adverbios:

far– **farther / further than** (comparativo) – **the farthest / furthest** (superlativo)

badly – **worse than** (comparativo) **– the worst** (superlativo)

1.9.) Para expresar igualdad usamos **as + adjetivo + as**, y usamos **not as + adjetivo + as** para mostrar diferencia

as beautiful as (equality)

not as beautiful as (difference)

<u>Exercises</u>

A) Read the following sentences.

B) Identify and underline the comparative and/or superlative forms. Write *comparative* or *superlative* next to each sentence.

1. Fortran is one of the oldest computer programming languages still used today. ……
2. A high-level computer programming language is closer to human language and more removed from the machine code. ……..
3. C++ is one of the most widely used languages in the world. ……
4. Python is easier to read and requires fewer lines of code than many other computer programming languages. ……
5. Today, while older languages still serve as a strong foundation for new ones, newer computer programming languages make programmers' work simpler. ……
6. The computer uses cache memory as a form of buffer because the CPU works faster than RAM. ……

7. The data is pushed into cache memory before the CPU needs it to stop the slower memory inhibiting the function of the CPU. …….

8. Cache memory also stores frequently used instructions so the processor can access them faster than from RAM. …….

9. A register is a small amount of storage not accessed by main memory and is the fastest way to get data to the CPU. ……

10. Data used most frequently can be stored in registers to ensure the fastest access time. …….

11. The faster the clock, the more instructions a CPU can execute per second. ……..

12. The whitelist is more secure than the blacklist because it simple bars only those identified on the list. …….

C) Make questions using the previous sentences as a guide.

1. <u>The faster the clock</u>, the more instructions a CPU can execute per second.

When can a CPU execute more instructions per second? The faster the clock.

D) Rewrite these sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Always buy (fast) scanner with (high) resolution you can afford.
2. A laser printer is generally (quiet) a low- cost inkjet printer.
3. Multi-function printers are now only slightly (expensive) conventional printers.
4. They have created the (revolutionary) camera to date.
5. The print quality of this network printer is noticeably (good) than any inkjet and as (good) as similar laser printers.
6. FotoFinish is the (easy) photo editing software for your camera.
7. This scanner gives you (good) scans.
8. Our University has bought (modern) computer equipment.
9. Your printer is only (good) as the paper you use.
10. The final result is always (accurate) the original image.

E) Read the following extracts and sentences about language programming. Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences and extracts correctly.

- **COBOL -common business oriented language**

Developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, COBOL is the second old high level programming language (FORTRAN is the old). It is particularly popular for business applications.

- " Which was the popular programming language in 2019?"
- " Which is the good programming language for future ?"

- "It is impossible to be a software developer these days without using JavaScript in some way. According to Stack Overflow's 2019 Developer Survey, JavaScript is the modern language among developers……."
- Because JavaScript has a flexible syntax and works across all major browsers, it is one of the friendly programming language for beginners…."
- "...In addition, Apple isn't going anywhere as a tech industry leader, and iOS apps continue to be profitable in the mobile app marketplace…."
- If you are familiar with Java, it is worth checking out its modern cousin, Scala. Scala, combines the good features of Java (such as its Object Oriented Structure) with a modern twist.

ELM

- One of the young language on our list, what began as a Harvard student´s thesis, has now grown to become a point of passion for front -end developers around the world.

RUBY

- "Ruby is another scripting language that is commonly used for web development. In particular, it is used as the basis for the popular Ruby on Rails web application framework. Beginners often gravitate towards Ruby because it has a reputation for having one of the friendly and helpful user communities. ….."