Aluno(a):	Módulo: 1	Data:

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EXAME DE VALIDAÇÃO DE INGLÊS INSTRUMENTAL

Computer program

**Written by: The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica**

Computer program, detailed plan or procedure for solving a problem with a computer; more specifically, an unambiguous, ordered sequence of computational instructions necessary to achieve such a solution. The distinction between computer programs and equipment is often made by referring to the former as software and the latter as hardware.

Programs stored in the memory of a computer enable the computer to perform a variety of tasks in sequence or even intermittently. The idea of an internally stored program was introduced in the late 1940s by the Hungarian-born mathematician John von Neumann. The first digital computer designed with internal programming capacity was the EDVAC (acronym for Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer), constructed in 1949.

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A program is prepared by first formulating a task and then expressing it in an appropriate computer language, presumably one suited to the application. The specification thus rendered is translated, commonly in several stages, into a coded program directly executable by the computer on which the task is to be run. The coded program is said to be in machine language, while languages suitable for original formulation are called problem-oriented languages. A wide array of problem-oriented languages has been developed, some of the principal ones being COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language), FORTRAN (Formula Translation), BASIC (Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code and Pascal.

Computers are supplied with various programs designed primarily to assist the user to run jobs or optimize system performance. This collection of programs, called the operating system, is as important to the operation of a computer system as its hardware. Current technology makes it possible to build in some operating characteristics as fixed programs (introduced by customer orders) into a computer's central processing unit at the time of manufacture. Relative to user programs, the operating system may be in control during execution, as when a time-sharing monitor suspends one program and activates another, or at the time a user program is initiated or terminated, as when a scheduling program determines which user program is to be executed next. Certain operating-system programs, however, may operate as independent units to facilitate the programming process. These include translators (either assemblers or compilers), which transform an entire program from one language to another; interpreters, which execute a program sequentially, translating at each step; and debuggers, which execute a program piecemeal and monitor various circumstances, enabling the programmer to check whether the operation of the program is correct or not.

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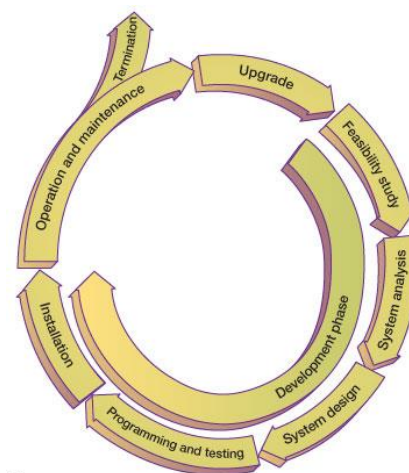
01. Que tipo de texto é este? Qual é a fonte? (0,5)

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02. Retire do texto dez palavras cognatas. (0,5)

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03. Retire do texto dez palavras relacionadas à informática/programação e traduza-as. (1,0)

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04. Descreva, em português, o assunto central do texto. (2,0)

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05. De acordo com o texto, explique, em português, o que é um programa? (1,0)

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06. Quais são as linguagens de programação que o texto cita? (1,0)

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07. Descreva a que se referem os itens a seguir no texto: (2,0 – 0,4 cada)

a) 1940s _____

b) Von Neumann _____

c) EDVAC _____

d) The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica_____

e) Debuggers _____

08) Traduza os grupos nominais a seguir. (2,0 – 0,4 cada)

a) computer language _____

b) an unambiguous, ordered sequence of computational
instructions_____

c) a variety of tasks _____

d) operating system _____

e) a computer's central processing unit_____