МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФГБОУ ВО «Воронежский государственный
технический университет»

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COMPUTER CREATION HISTORY

Утверждено учебно-методическим советом
университета в качестве учебного пособия

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Пособие содержит учебные тексты и задания к ним. В заданиях даны упражнения на активное усвоение терминологии по специальности, развитие навыков чтения, совершенствования грамматических навыков.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям 09.03.01 «Информатика и вычислительная техника» (направленность: Системы автоматизированного проектирования) и 09.03.02 «Информационные системы и технологии» (направленность: Информационные системы и технологии) очной формы обучения. Пособие рассчитано на 2 семестра работы со студентами. Кроме того, оно может быть полезным для широкого круга учащихся, интересующихся сферой информационных технологий.

Данное пособие состоит из 2 частей, первая из которых включает в себя 8 тематических разделов (юнитов), а вторая – это грамматический справочник, также состоящий из 8 юнитов.

Каждый раздел содержит специализированные тексты для чтения, лексические и лексико-грамматические упражнения, а также упражнения, способствующие закреплению навыков устной речи в сфере профессионального общения.

Пособие имеет практическую направленность и призвано развить у студентов навыки чтения и перевода английских текстов по специальности, а также изложения своих мыслей на английском языке. Аутентичные тексты разных жанров позволяют расширить лексический запас студентов. Еще одним положительным моментом такой структуры является возможность выйти на интересные темы для обсуждения, что способствует развитию речевых навыков.

Следует сказать, что работа с разделом, посвященным грамматике, не предполагает непосредственной привязки к определенному тематическому разделу. Грамматический блок может использоваться как самостоятельно, так и по мере возникновения потребности проработать то или иное грамматическое явление.

Авторы надеются, что настоящее пособие поможет студентам развить навыки, необходимые для дальнейшей успешной профессиональной деятельности.

От авторов.

Part 1

Unit 1

Personal Computer

Task 1. Study the words:

1) relatively	1) относительно
2) inexpensive	2) недорогой
3) to enable	3) позволять
4) to appear	4)появляться
5) an application	5) приложение
6) a spreadsheet program	6) программы электронных таблиц
7) a peripheral device	7) периферийное устройство
8) software	8) программное обеспечение
9) hardware	9) аппаратные средства
10) internal	10) встроенный

Task 2. Read and translate text A

What is a Personal Computer?

Personal computers (PC) are small, relatively inexpensive computers for an individual user. Their price can befrom afew hundred dollars to thousands of dollars.

All are based on the microprocessor technology that enables manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip.

Personal computers are used in business for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing. At home, the most popular use for personal computers is for playing games.

Personal computers first appeared in the late 1970s. One of the first and most popular personal computers was the Apple II, made in

1977 byApple Computer. Then, in 1981, IBM (International Business Machines) made its first personal computer, known as the IBMPC. The IBMPCquickly became the most popular personal computer.

Computer programs are called software. Software is instructions for hardware (the machines) to do work. Software is often divided into two categories: Systems software: the operating system aпd all the utilities that enable the computer to function.
Applications software: programs that do real work for users. For example, word processors, spreadsheet programs, aпd games are applications software.
Hardware are computer components that you caпtouch, like disks, disk drives, monitors, keyboards, printers, boards, aпd chips. But you cannot touch software. Software exists as ideas, concepts, and symbols.Acomputer without software is dead - you need software to make the computer work.
Peripheral devices are computer devices, such as a CD-ROM drive or printer. Peripheral devices can be external, such as a mouse, keyboard, printer, monitor, and scanner. Peripheral devices can be internal, such as a CD-ROM drive or internal modem.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What can personal computers be used for?
2.Are they expensive?
3.When did PC first appear?

4.How do we call computer components?
5.What is the difference between software and hardware?
6.What are peripheral devices?
7.How do you use PC?

Task 4. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following words:

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
- individual	- expensive
- little	- general
- famous	- the least
- fast	- last
- to work	- early
- parts	- unreal
- mechanism	- external

Task 5. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) price	a) to put something to a practical purpose;
2) entire	b) the whole or complete;
3) to use	c) a set of devices that operate together;
4) personal	d) the amount of money for which something is sold
5) system	e) a group of things having the same features;
6) category	f) belonging to a particular person;
7) to exist	g) to be;

Task 6. Complete the sentences using the following words or phrases from the text in the correct form: to use, to base, home, to call, to divide, to exist, to die.

1) Personal computers (PC) are small, relatively inexpensive computers for an individual … .
2) All … on the microprocessor technology.
3) …, the most popular use for personal computers is for playing games.
4) Computer programs … software.
5) Software is often … into two categories.
6) Software … as ideas, concepts, and symbols.
7) Acomputer without software … .

Task 7. Are the sentences true or false?

1.Personal computers (PC) are small, relatively expensive.
2.Their price can be rather different.
3.Personal computers first appeared nearly fifty years ago.
4.At home people often use computers for entertainment.
5.Software receives instructions from hardware.
6. A computer can work without software.
7.Peripheral devices сап only beexternal.

Task 8. Reproduce the text in English.

Task 9.Study the words from text B:

1) development	1) разработка
2) support	2) поддержка
3) to store	3) хранить
4) field	4) сфера
5) to balloon	5) увеличиться
6) to encompass	6) охватывать
7) application	7) приложение
8) to convert	8) конвертировать
9) communication	9) коммуникация
10) securely	10) безопасно

Task 10. Read and translate text B.

Information technology

Information technology (IT) is “the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware”. IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store or protect, process, transmit and retrieve information, securely.

Recently it has become popular to broaden the term to explicitly include the field of electronic communication so that people tend to use the abbreviation ICT (Information and Communications Technology). It is common for this to be referred to as IT & T in the Australia region, standing for Information Technology and Telecommunications.

Today, the term Information Technology has ballooned to encompass many aspects of computers and technology, and the term is more recognizable than ever before. The information technology umbrella can be quite large, covering many fields.

Computer professionals are often called IT specialists or Business Process Consultants, and the division of a company or university that deals with software technology is often called the IT department. Other names for the latter are information services (IS) or management information services (MIS), managed service providers (MSP).

IT professionals perform a variety of duties that range from installing applications to designing complex computer networks and information databases. A few of the duties that IT professionals perform may include data management, networking, engineering computer hardware, database end software design, as well as the management and administration of entire system.

Task 11. Answer the following questions:

1) What is information technology?
2) What does IT deal with?
3) How has the term broadened?
4) Why is the term IT widely recognizable?
5) What are the other names for IT?
6) How do the duties of IT specialists range?
7) Do you know the other duties of IT specialists?

Task 12.Match the words collocations, then complete the sentences using these collocations:

1) information	a) the term
2) computer	b) based
3) software	c) technology
4) to broaden	d) applications
5) encompass	e) management
6) cover	f) aspects
7) data	g) fields

1) … is "the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of … information systems, particularly … and computer hardware".
2) Recently it has become popular … IT.
3) The term Information Technology has ballooned … of computers and technology.
4) The information technology umbrella can be quite large, ….

Task13. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1. information	a) the instructions which control what a computer does;
2. software	b) facts about a situation, person, event;
3. to convert	c) the same;
4. common	d) to change in form or character;
5. complex	e) to do a piece of work;
6. database	f) a large amount of information stored in a computer system;
7. to perform	g) involving a lot of different but related parts.

Task 14.Find the equivalents in the text:

Компьютерные информационные системы, программные приложения, склонны использовать, охватывать многие сферы, подразделение компании, технология программного обеспечения, установка приложений, сложные компьютерные сети, информационные базы данных, управление данными, инженерное компьютерное оборудование.

Task 15.Summarize the text using the words from vocabulary exercises.

UNIT 2

The First Computer Creation

Task 1.Study the words:

1) a philanthropist	1) филантроп
2) an entrepreneur	2) предприниматель
3) a co-founder	3) соучредитель
4) to graduate	4) окончить
5) a phone phreak community	5) зд. сообщество телефонных взломщиков
6) an arcade	6) зд. пассаж (игровой)
7) RAM	7) ОЗУ
8)to expel from	8) исключить из
9) a self-taught project	9) самостоятельный проект
10)a mainframe computer	10) промышленный компьютер

Task 2. Read and translate text A

Stephen Gary Wozniak

Wozniak in 1983

Stephen Gary Wozniak (born on August 11, 1950), also nicknamed "The Woz", is an American inventor, electronics engineer, programmer, philanthropist, and technology entrepreneur who co-founded Apple Inc. He is known as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with Apple co-founder Steve Jobs

Wozniak was born in San Jose, California, in the family of Francis Jacob "Jerry" Wozniak (from Michigan) and Margaret Louise Wozniak (née Kern) (from Washington State). He graduated from Homestead High School in 1968.

In the early 1970s, Wozniak was known as "Berkeley Blue" in the phone phreak community. In 1969, Wozniak returned to the Bay Area after being expelled from University of Colorado Boulder in his first year for hacking into the institution's computer system. During this time, as a self-taught project Wozniak designed and built a "Cream Soda" computer with his friend Bill Fernandez. He later re-enrolled at De Anza College and transferred to University of California, Berkeley in 1971.

Before focusing his attention on Apple, he was employed at Hewlett-Packard (HP) where he designed calculators. It was during this time that he befriended Steve Jobs.

Wozniak was introduced to Jobs by Fernandez, who attended Homestead High School with Jobs in 1971. Jobs and Wozniak became friends when they worked at HP, designing a mainframe computer.

In 1973, Jobs was working for arcade game company Atari, Inc. in Los Gatos, California. Atari offered $100 (equivalent to $551 in 2017) for each chip that was eliminated in the machine. Wozniak reduced the number of chips by 50, by using RAM for the representation.

In 1976, Wozniak developed the computer that eventually made him famous. He alone designed the hardware, circuit board designs, and operating system for the Apple I. Wozniak originally offered the design to HP while working there, but was denied by the company on five different occasions. Jobs instead had the idea to sell the Apple I with Wozniak as a fully printed circuit board. Wozniak, at first skeptical, was later convinced by Jobs that even if they were not successful they could at least say to their grandkids they had had their own company.

Stephen maintained a friendly acquaintance with Steve until Jobs' death in October 2011.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Stephen Gary Wozniak?
2. Where was Wozniak born?
3.Is he known as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s?
4.Did Wozniak design and built a "Cream Soda" computer with his friend Bill Fernandez?
5. Was he employed at Hewlett-Packard?
6. Did Wozniak develop the first Apple computer in 1976 or 2015?
7. Who designed the hardware, circuit board, and operating system for the Apple I?

Task 4. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following words.

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1. to be famous for	1. late
2. to come back	2. enemy
3. to be excluded	3. same
4. to concentrate	4. unemployed
5. to create	5. unknown
6. to propose	6. empty
7. to decrease	7. unfriendly

Task 5. Match the following word combinations from the text with their definitions:

1) electronics engineer	a) (PCB) is a devise which mechanically supports and electrically connects electronic components or electrical components using conductive tracks.
2) philanthropist	b) an automated coin-operated entertainment machine typically installed in public businesses such as restaurants, bars and amusement arcades.
3) mainframe computer	c) people who study and experiment with telecommunication systems, such as equipment and systems connected to public telephone networks. (The term may also refer to the use of various audio frequencies (аудиочастоты) to manipulate a phone system).
4) personal computer revolution	d) ordigital revolution is a phrase used to describe the rapid advances ofmicroprocessor-based computers from esoteric hobby projects to a common place fixture of homes in industrial societies during the 1970s and 1980s.
5) phone phreak community	e) (referred to as "big iron") a computer used primarily by large organizations for critical applications; bulk data processing.
6) An arcade game or coin-op is	f) “private initiator”, for the public good, focusing on quality of life," who is a benefactor in the identifying and exercising their values, and the beneficiary in their receipt and benefit from the service or goods provided.
7) printed circuit board	g) a person, who utilizes activeelectrical components (such assemiconductor devices, especiallytransistors,diodesandintegrated circuits) to designelectronic circuits,devices,microprocessors,microcontrollersand theirsystems, also designspassiveelectrical components, usually based onprinted circuit boards.

Task 6.Match the words that go together to make collocations, then make up your own sentences with them:

1) circuit	a) engineer
2) computer	b) acquaintance
3) a self- taught	c) revolution
4) personal	d) computer
5) digital	e) project
6) friendly	f) system
7) electronics	g) board

Task 7.Study the words:

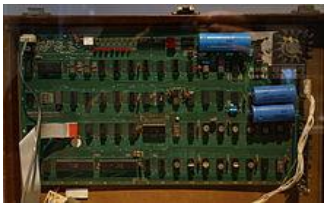
1) toinspire	1) вдохновлять
2) PCB	2) плата
3) a single etched circuit board	3) единственная выгравированная печатная плата
4) a silkscreenedcircuitboard	4) печатная плата с шелкографией (трафарет)
5) boarddesign	5) дизайн платы
6) to lay out	6) выкладывать, разрабатывать, оформлять (документы)
7) to recoup the costs	7) возместить расходы
8) a toggle switch	8) передний тумблер
9) to be discontinued	9) быть прекращённым
10) a venture	10) венчурное предприятие (стартап)

Task 9. Read and translate text B.

The First Computer

Original 1976 Apple 1 Computer in a briefcase. From the Sydney Powerhouse Museum collection

On March 5, 1975, Steve Wozniak attended the first meeting of the Homebrew Computer Club in Gordon French's garage. He was so **inspired** that he immediately set to work on - what would become the Apple I computer.



Here you can see the original 1976 Apple 1 Computer PCB from the Sydney Powerhouse Museum collection.

After constructing it for himself and showing it at the Club, he and Steve Jobs gave out schematics (technical designs) for the computer to interested club members and even helped some of them build and test out copies. Then, Steve Jobs **suggested** that they design and sell a single etched and silkscreened circuit board—just the bare board, no electronic parts—that people could use to build the computers. Wozniak calculated that having the board design laid out would cost $1,000 and manufacturing would cost another $20 per board; he hoped to recoup his costs if 50 people bought the boards for $40 each. To fund this small venture, their first company, Jobs sold his van and Wozniak sold his HP-65 calculator. Very soon after, Steve

Jobs **arranged** to sell "something like 50" completely built computers to the Byte Shop (a computer store in Mountain View, California) at $500 each. To fulfill the $25,000 order, they obtained $20,000 in parts at 30 days net and delivered the finished product in 10 days.

The circuit board of a fully assembled Apple I

The Apple 1 went on sale in July 1976 at a price of US$ 666.66, because Wozniak "liked repeating digits" and because of a one-third markup on the $500 wholesale price.

The first unit produced was used in a high school math class, and donated to Liza Loop's public access computer center. About 200 units were **produced** and all but 25 were sold during nine or ten months.

The Apple 1 built-in computer terminal circuitry was distinctive. All one needed was a keyboard and a television set. Competing machines such as the Altair 8800 generally were with front-mounted toggle switches and used indicator lights (red LEDs, most commonly) for output, and had to be extended with separate hardware to allow connection to a computer terminal or a teletypewriter machine. This made the Apple 1 an innovative machine for its day.

In April 1977, the price was dropped to $475. The Apple 1continued to be sold through August 1977, despite the introduction of the Apple II in April 1977. In October 1977, the production of Apple I was officially discontinued and removed from Apple's price list.

As Wozniak was the only person who could answer most customer support questions about the computer, the company offered Apple 1 owners discounts and trade-ins for Apple II (to persuade them to return their computers). These **recovered** boards were then **destroyed** by Apple, contributing to their rarity today.
On June 15, 2012, a working Apple I was sold at auction by Sotheby's for a then-record $374.500, more than double the expected price.
This unit is on display at the Nexon Computer Museum in Jeju City, South Korea.

Living Computers: Museum + Labs Apple I, working and available for visitors to use.

As of 2013, at least 63 Apple I computers have been **confirmed** to exist. Only six have been verified to be in working condition.

Task 10. Answer the following questions:

1.When did Wozniak attend the first meeting of the Homebrew Computer Club in Gordon French's garage?
2.Who was so inspired that immediately set to work on the Apple 1 computer?
3. Did Wozniak and Jobs give out schematics (technical designs) for the computer to interested club members?
4. Who suggested designing and selling a single etched and silkscreened circuit board?
5. Why did the inventors sell their van and HP-65 calculator?

6. Who arranged to sell "something like 50" completely built computers to the Byte Shop?
7. Where was the first unit used?

Task 11. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following words.The words are given in the same order as in the text:

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
motivated	unused
proposed	continued
organized	unsuggested
manufactured	unarranged
mended	unexpected
cracked	unsold
verified	unconfirmed

Task 12. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) The Homebrew Computer Club group	a) is a British**multinational brokers corporation** headquartered in New York City.
2) The HP-65 calculator	b) is an electromechanicaltele printer designed for light-duty office. It is less rugged and less expensive than earlier **Teletype machines**.
3) A computer terminal	c) **a television receiver**, it is a device that combines a tuner, display, and loudspeakers for the purpose of viewing television.
4) computer keyboard	d) a**typewriter-style devic**e which uses an arrangement of buttons or keys to act as a mechanical lever or electronic switch.
5) television set	e) is an electronic or

	electromechanical hardware device that is used **for entering data into**, and displaying or printing data from, a computer or a computing system.
6) teletype Model	f) the first magnetic card-programmable handheld **calculator**, introduced by Hewlett-Packard in 1974.
7)Sotheby's /ˈsʌðəbiz/ brokers corporation	g) an early **computer hobby group** in Silicon Valley. Several very high-profile hackers and computer entrepreneurs emerged from its ranks, including the founders of Apple Inc.

Task 13. Complete the sentences using the following words or phrases from the text in the correct form:to sell, to drop, to be used, to obtain, to cost, to design, to test.

1 After building the Apple 1 computer for himself and showing it at the Club, Wozniak and Jobs helped some of them build and… out copies.
2. Steve Jobs suggested that they …and sell a single etched and silkscreened circuit board—just the bare board.
3. Wozniak calculated that having the board design laid out would cost $1,000 and manufacturing would …another $20 per board; he hoped to recoup his costs if 50 people bought the boards for $40 each.
4. To fulfill the $25,000 order, they …$20,000 in parts at 30 days net and delivered the finished product in 10 days.
5. The first unit produced was …in a high school math class, and donated to Liza Loop's public access computer center.
6. In April 1977, the price was …to $475.
7.The Apple 1 Computer continued to be… through August 1977, despite the introduction of the Apple II in April 1977.

Task 14: Choose the main facts from task 9, find more information on the Internet and prepare a short report.

UNIT 3

Computers

Task 1. Study the words:

1) acquiring	1) приобретение
2) a vice president in charge	2) заместитель председателя
3) to resign	3) уйти в отставку
4) a hinder	4) препятствие
5) proprietary	5) патентованная
6) universal remote control	6) универсальный пульт дистанционного управления
7)wireless GPS technology	7) беспроводная технология GPS
8) a board of directors	8) совет директоров
9) a shareholder	9) акционер
10) a wage	10) зарплата

Task 2. Read and translate text A

Wozniak after Apple Computer Company Formation

After the formation of Apple Computer company in 1976, Wozniak became a successful vice president of research and development at Apple.Then he had a plane crash, but after recovering from it, Wozniak did not immediately return to Apple.

In the mid-1980s he designed the Apple Desktop Bus, introduced on Macintosh and NeXT computer models. However, Wozniak felt that the Apple company was hindering him from being who he wanted to be.

In 1985 Wozniak founded CL 9, which developed and brought the first programmable universal remote control to market in 1987. In 2001, Wozniak founded Wheels of Zeus (WOZ), to create wireless GPS technology to "help everyday people find everyday things much more easily." In 2002, he joined the board of directors of Ripcord Networks, Inc. Later the same year he joined the board of directors of Danger, Inc., the maker of the Hip Top.

In 2006, Wheels of Zeus was closed, and Wozniak founded Acquicor Technology, a holding company for acquiring technology companies. From 2009 through 2014 he was chief scientist at Fusion-io, than he became chief scientist at Primary Data.

Despite leaving Apple as a day-to-day employee (in 1985), Wozniak continues to represent the company at events or in interviews. He is also an Apple shareholder. Today he receives a wage from Apple for this role, estimated to be $120,000 per year.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. When did Jobs and Wozniak form the Apple Computer company?
2. What did Wozniak design in the mid-1980s?
3. Who found CL 9 in 1985?

4. Did Wozniak found Wheels of Zeus (WOZ), to create wireless GPS technology?
5. When did he join the board of directors of Ripcord Networks, Inc.?
6. Did Wozniak found the Acquicor Technology in 2006?
7. When did Wozniak become the chief scientist at Primary Data?

Task 4.Find the equivalents in the text:

Вице-президент по исследованиям и разработкам; модель компьютера, потерпеть авиакатастрофу, быть тем, кем хотелось быть; программируемый универсальный пульт дистанционного управления; создать беспроводную технологию GPS, вступить в совет директоров; быть акционером; представлять компанию; получать зарплату.

Task 5. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words.

SYNONYMS	**ANTONYMS**
to crack	unformed
to sense	uncalled
to assist	unestablished
to obtain	undeveloped
to produce	uncreated
to last	unhindered
to value	unpresented

Task 6.Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) The Macintosh	a) Fusion-io, Inc. was a computer hardware and software systems company based in Cottonwood Heights, Utah, that designed and manufactured products using flash

	memory technology.
2) Apple Desktop Bus (ADB)	b) Danger, Inc. was a company specializing in hardware design, software, and services for mobile computing devices.
3) CL 9	c) The Danger Hiptop, also re-branded as the T-Mobile Sidekick, Mobiflip and Sharp Jump is a GPRS/EDGE/UMTS smartphone produced by Danger Incorporated (since 2008, a subsidiary of Microsoft) from 2002 to 2010.
4) Ripcord Networks	d) Ripcord Networks was a voice and video cryptographic security company. Their headquarters was in San Mateo, California in the United States.
5) Danger Hiptop,	e) CL 9 was a universal remote company started by Steve Wozniak, The company was in business for three years, from 1985 to 1988, coming out with the first universal programmable remote control.
6) Danger, Inc.	f) is a proprietarybit-serialperipheral bus connecting low-speed devices to computers. It was introduced on the Apple IIGS in 1986 as a way to support low-cost devices like keyboards and mice, allowing them to be connected together in a daisy chain without the need for hubs or other devices.
7) Fusion-io	g) (/ˈmækɪnˌtɒʃ/MAK-in-tosh; branded as Mac since 1998) is a family of personal computersdesigned, manufactured, and sold by Apple Inc. since January 1984. The original Macintosh was the company's first mass-market personal computer that featured

	a graphical user interface, built-in screen and mouse.

Task 7. Match the words that go together to make collocations, then make up your own sentences with them:

1) administrative 2) president 3) research and 4) computer 5) universal remote 6) wireless GPS 7) a holding	1) company 2) technology 3) control 4) models 5) development 6) in charge 7) supervisor

Task 9.Study the words:

1) numerical	1) числовые
2) considerably	2) значительно
3) required	3) требующиеся
4) multiplication	4) умножение
5) to accept	5) принимать
6) a set	6) набор
7) due to	7) из-за
8) simultaneously	8) одновременно
9) comprehension	9) понимание
10) government	10) правительство

Task 10. Read and translate text B.

Computers

Generally, any device that can perform numerical calculations, even an adding machine, may be called a computer but nowadays this term is used especially for digital computers. Computers that once weighed 30 tons now may weigh as little as 1.8 kilograms. Microchips and have considerably reduced the cost of the electronic components required in a computer. Computers come in many sizes and shapes such as special-purpose, laptop, desktop, minicomputers, supercomputers.

Special-purpose computers can perform specific tasks and their operations are limited to the programs built into their microchips. Such computers are the basis for electronic calculators. They can be found in thousands of electronic products, including digital watches and automobiles. Basically, these computers do the ordinary arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Special-purpose computers can perform specific tasks and their operations are limited to the programs built into their microchips. Such computers are the basis for electronic calculators. They can be found in thousands of electronic products, including digital watches and automobiles. Basically, these computers do the ordinary arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

General-purpose computers are much more powerful because they can accept new sets of instructions. The smallest fully functional computers are called laptop computers. Most of the general-purpose computers known as personal or desktop computers can perform almost 5 million operations per second.

Today's personal computers are used for different purposes: for testing new theories or models that cannot be examined with experiments, as valuable educational tools due to various encyclopedias, dictionaries, educational programs, in book-keeping, accounting and management.
Proper application of computing equipment in different industries is likely to result in proper management, effective distribution of materials and resources, more efficient production and trade.
Minicomputers are high-speed computers that have greater data manipulating capabilities than personal computers do and that can be used simultaneously by many users. These machines are primarily used by larger businesses or by large research and university centers. The speed and power of supercomputers, the highest class of computers, are almost beyond comprehension, and their capabilities are continually being improved.
The most complex of these machines can perform nearly 32 billion calculations per second and store 1 billion characters in memory at one time, and can do in one hour what a desktop computer would take 40 years to do. They are used commonly by government agencies and large research centers. Linking together networks of several small computer centers and programming them to use a common language - has enabled engineers to create the supercomputer. The aim of this technology is to elaborate a machine that could perform a trillion calculations per second.

Task 11. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main types of computers?
2. Have microchips and microprocessors reduced the cost of the electronic components?
3. How many operations per second can desktop computers perform?
4. How many operations per second can a supercomputer perform?
5. How many characters in memory per second can supercomputers store?

6. What are the different purposes of modern personal computers?
7. What are the main trends in the development of the computer technology?

Task 12. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) a device	a) a particularly powerful mainframe computer.
2) a purpose	b) a tiny detail of semiconducting material used to make an integrated circuit.
3) to weigh	c) work to be done or undertaken
4) a microprocessor	d) a computer of medium power, more than a microcomputer but less than a mainframe.
5) a computer	e) a computer that is portable and suitable for use while traveling.
6) a laptop computer	f) an electronic device for storing and processing data
7) a minicomputer	g) an integrated circuit that contains all the functions of a central processing unit of a computer.
8) task	h) to find out how heavy (someone or something) is
9) a microchip	i) the reason for which something is done or created.
10)a supercomputer	j) a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment.

Task 13. Translate the following word combinations into English:

Электронные калькуляторы; цифровые часы; применение компьютерного оборудования; распределение ресурсов; эффективное производство; высокоскоростные компьютеры;

правительственные учреждения, исследовательские центры; разработать суперкомпьютер; выполнять триллион операций в секунду.

*Task 14. Fill in the gaps using the following words from the text in the correct form:*to enable, to use, to call, to do, to find, to perform, to reduce.

1. Microchips and microprocessors have considerably …the cost of the electronic components
2. Special-purpose computers can … specific tasks.
3. They can be … in thousands of electronic products.
4. Basically, these computers can… the ordinary arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
5. The smallest fully functional computers are … laptop computers.
6. These machines are … by larger businesses or by large research and university centers.
7. Linking together networks of several small computer centers and programming them to use a common language - has … engineers to create the supercomputer.

Task 15. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Generally, any device that can perform numerical calculations, even an adding machine, may be called a computer.
2. Computers that once weighed 30 tons now may weigh as little as 3 tons.
3. Computers come in many sizes and shapes: such as special-purpose, laptop, desktop, minicomputers, supercomputers.
4. General-purpose computers are less powerful.
5. Most of the general-purpose computers known as personal or desktop computers can perform almost 2 million operations per second.
6. The most complex of modern computers can perform nearly 32 billion calculations per second.

7. The aim of this technology is to elaborate a machine that could perform a trillion calculations per second.

Task 15: Summarize the text using the words from the vocabulary exercises.

UNIT 4

The Apple Company

Task 1.Study the words:

1) to grow up	1) расти
2) to attend	2) посещать
3) to drop out	3) покинуть, выбыть
4) a manufacturer	4) производитель
5) to pre-sell	5) предварительно продать
6) as-yet	6) пока еще
7) to acclaim	7) приветствовать, одобрять
8) to release	8) выпускать
9) a medical leave	9) отпуск по больничному
10) surgery	10) хирургия

Task 2. Read and translate text A

Steve Jobs

Steven Paul Jobs was born on 24 February 1955 in San Francisco, California.Two students Abdul Fattah Jandali and Joanne Carole Schieble who were unmarried at the time gave him up for adoption. He was taken in by a working class couple, Paul and Clara Jobs. Steven grew up with them in Mountain View, California.

He attended Homestead High School in Cupertino California and went to Reed College in Portland Oregon in 1972 but dropped out after only one semester, staying on to «drop in» on courses that interested him.

He took a job with video game manufacturer Atari to raise enough money for a trip to India and returned from there a Buddhist. Back in Cupertino he returned to Atari where his old friend Steve Wozniak was still working. Wozniak was building his own computer.In 1976 Jobs pre-sold 50 of the as-yet unmade computers to a local store and managed to buy the components on credit solely on the strength of the order, enabling them to build the Apple the First without any funding at all.

The Apple II followed in 1977 and the company Apple Computer was formed shortly afterwards. In 1985 Jobs was fired from Apple and immediately founded another computer company, NeXT. Its machines were not a commercial success but some of the technology was later used by Apple when Jobs eventually returned there. In the meantime, in 1986, Jobs bought The Computer Graphics Group from Lucasfilm. The group was responsible for making high-end computer graphics hardware but under its new name, Pixar, it began to produce innovative computer animations. Their first title under the Pixar name, Luxo Jr. (1986) won critical

and popular acclaim and in 1991 Pixar signed an agreement with Disney, with whom it already had a relationship, to produce a series of feature films, beginning with «Toy Story» (1995).
In 1996 Apple bought NeXT and Jobs returned to Apple, becoming its CEO. With the help of British-born industrial designer Jonathan Stive, Jobs brought his own aesthetic philosophy back to the poor company. He released the iMac in 1998. The company's MP3 player, the iPod, followed in 2001, with the iPhone launching in 2007 and the iPad in 2010. The company's software music player, iTunes, evolved into an online music (and eventually also movie and software application) store, helping to popularize the idea of «legally» downloading entertainment content.
In 2003, Jobs was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and underwent surgery in 2004. Despite the success of this operation he became increasingly ill and received a liver transplant in 2009.
He returned to work after a six month break but eventually resigned his position in August 2011 after another period of medical leave which began in January 2011. He died on 5 October 2011.

Task 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Where and when was Steven Paul Jobs born?
2. Where did Steve Jobs study?
3. Did he take a job with video game manufacturer?
4. Did Jobs pre-sell 50 of the as-yet unmade computers to a local store in 1976?
5. When was Steve fired?
6. Did Jobs return to Apple, becoming its CEO?
7. When did the company's MP3 player and the iPod, follow?

Task 3. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following verbs.

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
to quit	to hire
to purchase,	to loose
to go back	to be irresponsible
to leave a job	to break
to keep	to become healthy
to start	to be unused
to promote	to live

Task 4. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) to adopt	a) to copy (data) from one computer system to another;
2) to attend	b) to start an activity or enterprise;
3) to drop out	c) to allow or enable the product to be available for general viewing or purchase;
4) to raise	d) to write one's name on (a letter, card, or similar item) to identify oneself as the writer or sender;
5) to follow	e). to dismiss (an employee) from a job;
6) to fire	f) to go or come after;
7) to sign	g) to increase the amount, level, or strength;
8) to release	h) to quit;
9) to launch	i) to be present at (an event, meeting, or function;
10) to download	j) to take legally another's child and bring it up as one's own.

Task 5. Complete the sentences using the following words or phrases from the text in the correct form:player, animations, hardware,technology, success, components, game.

1. He took a job with video … manufacturer Atari to raise enough money for a trip to India and returned from there a Buddhist.
2. Jobs pre-sold 50 of the as-yet unmade computers to a local store and managed to buy the … on credit solely on the strength of the order, enabling them to build the Apple.
3. Its machines were not a commercial….
4. Some of the … was later used by Apple when Jobs eventually returned there.
5. The Computer Graphics Group was responsible for making high-end computer graphics….
6. Under its new name, Pixar, it began to produce innovative computer….
7. The company's software music … iTunes, evolved into an online music.

Task 6. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Steven Paul Jobs was born on 24 February 1955 in Moscow, Russia.
2. Steven grew up in Mountain View, California.
3. He attended Homestead High School in London.
4. In 1986 Jobs bought The Computer Graphics Group from Lucasfilm.
5. After the dismissal, Steve Jobs returned and became CEO of the company.
6. With the help of British-born industrial designer Jonathan Stive, Jobs brought his own aesthetic philosophy back to the poor company.
7. The company's software music player, iTunes, didn't evolve into an online music.

Task 7. Study the words:

1) commercially available 2) internal 3) to simulate colors 4) a dot 5) an expansion slot 6) a heated argument 7) hardware failures 8) marketing department 9) engineering-driven projects 10) self-imposed annual salary	1) коммерчески доступный 2) внутренний 3) имитировать цвета 4) точка 5) слот расширения, 6) зд. горячий спор 7) аппаратные сбои 8) отдел маркетинга 9) конструкторские проекты 10) самостоятельно установленная годовая зарплата

Task 8. Read and translate text B.

Apple ComputerCompany

An Apple II computer with an external modem

Apple Computer company (now called Apple Inc.) was stated On April 1, 1976 by Steve Jobs and Wozniak along with administrative supervisor Ronald Wayne. (His participation in the new venture was short lived). Wozniak became the vice president in charge of research and development at Apple. He and Jobs decided on the

name "Apple" shortly after Jobs returned from an apple orchard in Oregon. Wozniak's Apple I was similar to the Altair 8800, the first commercially available microcomputer, except the Apple I had no provision for internal expansion cards. With expansion cards the Altair could be attached to a computer terminal and be programmed in BASIC. In contrast, the Apple I was a hobbyist machine. Wozniak's design included a $25 microprocessor (MOS 6502) on a single circuit board with 256 bytes of ROM, 4K or 8K bytes of RAM, and a 40-character by 24-row display controller. Apple's first computer lacked a case, power supply, keyboard, and display, all components the user had to provide.

After the success of the Apple I, Wozniak designed the Apple II, the first personal computer that had the ability to display color graphics, and BASIC programming language built-in. Inspired by "the technique Atari used to simulate colors on its first “arcade games", Wozniak found a way of putting colors into the NTSC system by using a $1 chip, while colors in the PAL system were achieved by "accident" when a dot occurred on a line. Toward this day he has no idea how it works.

During the design stage, Steve Jobs argued that the Apple II should have two expansion slots, while Wozniak wanted six. After a heated argument, during which Wozniak had threatened for Jobs to 'go get himself another computer, they decided to go with eight slots. The Apple II became one of the first highly successful mass-produced personal computers in the world.

Apple II 1977

In 1980, Apple went public to instant and significant financial profitability, making Jobs and Wozniak both millionaires. The Apple II eventual successor, the Apple III, released the same year, was not nearly as successful as the Apple II. According to Wozniak, the Apple III "had 100 percent hardware failures", and that the primary reason for these failures was that the system was designed by Apple's marketing department, unlike Apple's previous engineering-driven projects.

Just as Jobs started Apple's success in the 1970s, he was credited with revitalizing the company in the 1990s. In 1997, Jobs returned to his post as Apple's CEO.

With a new management team, different stock options and a self-imposed annual salary of $1 a year, Jobs put Apple back on track.

Task 9. Answer the following questions:

1.Who decided on the name "Apple" shortly after Jobs returned from an apple orchard in Oregon?

2. Was Wozniak's Apple I similar to the Altair 8800, the first commercially available microcomputer?

3. Could “Altair”be attached to a computer terminal and be programmed in BASIC with expansion cards?

4. Had Apple 1 provision for internal expansion cards?

5. What did Wozniak's design include?

6. Had Apple II computer the ability to display color graphics, and BASIC programming language built-in?

7. Was Apple III, as successful as the Apple II?

Task 10. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following words.The words are given in the same order as in the text.

SYNONYMS	**ANTONYMS**

to accomplish	unsuccessful
to happen	unheated
to wish	disability
to dispute	destroyed
to begin	unavailable
to show	insignificant
to come back	unprogrammed

Task 12. Find the equivalents in the text: подключаться к компьютерному терминалу; печатная плата на 256 байт ПЗУ; 8К байт ОЗУ и 40-символьный 24-разрядный контроллер отображения; отсутствие кейса, блока питания, клавиатуры и дисплея; внешний модем; отображать цветную графику; встроенный язык программирования BASIC; этап проектирования; последующий преемник Apple II, первый успешный компьютер массового производства; значительная финансовая рентабельность; опционы на акции.

Task 13. Complete the sentences using the following words or phrases from the text in the correct form: team, profitability, computers, graphics, supply, terminal, microcomputer.

1. Wozniak's Apple I was similar to the Altair 8800, the first commercially available… .
2 With expansion cards the Altair could attach to a computer …and be programmed in BASIC..
3. Apple's first computer lacked a case, power…, keyboard, and display, all components the user had to provide.
4. Apple II was the first personal computer that had the ability to display color…, and BASIC programming language built-in.
5. The Apple II became one of the first highly successful mass-produced personal… in the world.
6. In 1980, Apple went public to instant and significant financial…, making Jobs and Wozniak both millionaires.

7 With a new management…, different stock options and a self-imposed annual salary of $1 a year, Jobs put Apple back on track.

Task 14. Choose main facts from task 10 and find more information on the Internet and prepare a short report.

UNIT 5

Microsoft

Task 1. Study the words:

1) founder 2) influential 3) GPD 4) intelligent 5) to enroll 6) opportunity 7) wealth 8) charitable 9) to reduce 10) utility	1) основатель 2) влиятельный 3)ВВП (валовый внутренний продукт) 4) умный 5) зачислять 6) возможность 7) благосостояние 8) благотворительный 9)сократить 10) польза

Task 2. Read and translate text A:

Bill Gates

There isn't a person in the world who doesn't know about Bill Gates. He is the founder and co-leader of Microsoft Corporation. His software has literally changed the world. Nowadays nearly everybody uses Microsoft on daily basis.

He is also an American business magnate, who is considered to be one of the richest and most influential people on the planet. William Henry Gates was born on 28 October 1955, Seattle, Washington. Recent estimates of his wealth put it at 84.2 billion US $ (Jan. 2017), this is the equivalent of the combined GDP of several African economies.

Bill Gates comes originally from a rather intelligent family. The family was wealthy, but his parents encouraged their children to work hard and take nothing for granted.

He studied in private and the most privileged school of Seattle. There he taught himself to programming in Basic, making a simple 'Tic-Tac-Toe' game.

In 1973 Gates enrolled at Harvard, where he studied mathematics and computer science. However, he was more interested in pursuing his own coding, and when he saw an opportunity to found his own company, he dropped out of Harvard without finishing the course.

In recent years he has retired from working full time at Microsoft and instead has concentrated on working with his charitable foundation "The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation." Gates said that he had no use for money, he would leave only small percentage of wealth to his children. He states "I'm certainly well taken care of in terms of food and clothes," he says, redundantly. "Money has no utility to me beyond a certain point. Its utility is entirely in building

an organization and getting the resources out to the poorest in the world." His main areas of interest in philanthropy have been improving health, and in particularly helping to reduce diseases, such as polio which affect young children. He has also given more focus to environmental issues. In 2015, he gave $1 billion to a clean energy project, as he sees supporting new 'greener' technologies as a way to help deal with global warming. Asked about the motivation of his giving, Gates replies: "It doesn't relate to any particular religion; it's about human dignity and equality," he says. "The golden rule that all lives have equal value and we should treat people as we would like to be treated."

Task 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is Bill Gates?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Where did Bill Gates study?
4. What did he study?
5. Where does he work full time?
6. What is his attitude to money?
7. What did he do in 2015?

Task 4. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) to treat 2) to reply 3) philanthropy	a)an occasion when an organization, state, etc. is established; b) relating to the protection of the environment c) a subject or activity, or a part of it; d) the giving away of money, esp. in large amounts, to

4) area 5) green 6) to change 7) foundation	organizations that help people; e) to answer f) to exchange one thing for another thing, especially of a similartype; g) to behave towards someone or deal with something in a particular way.

Task 5. Find the equivalents in the text:

Практически каждый, оценки благосостояния, совокупный внутренний валовый продукт, программное обеспечение, ничего не принимать на веру, основать собственную компанию, бросить Гарвард, с точки зрения, относиться к людям.

*Task 6. Insert the missing words and word combinations into the following sentences:*interested, founder, equal, nowadays, retired, utility, relate.

*1.*He is the … and co-leader of Microsoft Corporation.
2. … nearly everybody uses Microsoft on daily basis.
*3.*He was more … in pursuing his own coding,
*4.*In recent years he has … from working full time at Microsoft.
*5.*Its … is entirely in building an organization and getting the resources out to the poorest in the world.

6. It doesn't … to any particular religion.
7. The golden rule that all lives have … value.

Task 7.Are the sentences true or false?

1. People use Microsoft from time to time.
2. Bill Gates comes originally from a rich family.
3. He studied in an expensive school.
4. Bill Gates was interested in studying in Harvard.
5. He has only food and clothes.
6. He doesn't take care of the poorest in the world.
7. He helps to deal with ecology projects.

Task 9.Read the quotation and discuss it with a partner:

"I'm certainly well taken care of in terms of food and clothes," he says, redundantly. "Money has no utility to me beyond a certain point. Its utility is entirely in building an organization and getting the resources out to the poorest in the world."

What does it say about his attitude to money?
Do you agree or disagreewith the quotation?
How does it characterize Bill Gates as a person?

Task 8. Study the words:

1) founder	a) основатель
2) influential	b) влиятельный
3) GDP	c) валовый внутренний продукт
4) wealthy	d) состоятельный
5) to retire	e) уйти в отставку
6) foundation	f) фонд

7) to treat	g) относиться к кому-то
8) device	h) устройство
9) to produce	i) производить
10) acquisition	j) приобретение

Task 10: Read and translate text B.

Facts about Microsoft

Microsoft Corporation (abbreviated as MS) is an American multinational technology company with headquarters in Redmond, Washington. It develops, manufactures, licenses, supports and sells computer software, consumer electronics, personal computers and services.

Its best known software products are the Microsoft Windows line of operating systems, the Microsoft Officesuite, the Internet Explorer and Edge web browsers. Its flagship hardware products are the Xbox video game consoles and the Microsoft Surface tablet lineup. As of 2016, it is the world's largest software maker by revenue, and one of the world's most valuable companies. The word "Microsoft" is a combination of "microcomputer" and "software".

Microsoft was founded by Paul Allen and Bill Gates on April 4, 1975, to develop and sell BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800. It rose to dominate the personal computer operating system market with MS-DOS in the mid-1980s, followed by Microsoft Windows.

The company's 1986 initial public offering (IPO), and subsequent rise in its share price, created three billionaires and an estimated 12,000 millionaires among Microsoft employees. Since the 1990s, it has increasingly diversified from the operating system market and has made a number of corporate acquisitions—their largest being the acquisition of «LinkedIn»for $26.2 billion in December 2016, followed by Skype Technologies for $8.5 billion in May 2011.

Now it has lost the majority of the overall operating system market to Android. The company also produces a wide range of other consumer and enterprise software for desktops and servers, including Internet search (with Bing), the digital services market (through MSN), mixed reality (HoloLens), cloud computing (Azure) and software development (Visual Studio).

Steve Ballmer replaced Gates as CEO in 2000, and later envisioned a "devices and services" strategy. This began with the acquisition of Danger Inc. in 2008, entering the personal computer production market for the first time in June 2012 with the launch of the Microsoft Surface line of tablet computers; and later forming Microsoft Mobile through the acquisition of Nokia's devices and services division. Since SatyaNadella took over as CEO in 2014, the company has scaled back on hardware and has instead focused on cloud computing, a move that helped the company's shares reach its highest value since December 1999.

Task 10. Answer the following questions:

1) What does Microsoft produce?
2) Who founded the company?
3) In what sphere did it dominate?
4) How was the word "Microsoft" created?
5) Who replaced Gates in the company?
6) What was the strategy of Steve Ballmer?
7) How did the focus of the company change in 2014?

Task 11. Find in the text synonyms and antonyms for the following verbs:

SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
individual	to decline
creator	to buy
valuable	worst
blend	employer
to initiate	disconnected
team	loss
to lead	forth

Task 12. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) Abbreviation	a) coming before the others;
2) to develop	b) the biggest in size or amount;
3) the largest	c) a short form of a word or phrase;the mixture;
4) combination	d) to change into more advanced, larger or stronger form;
5) to dominate	e) to make something or to bring something into existence;
6) to produce	f) to have control over a place or
7) first	

	person.

*Task 13. Complete the sentences using the following words or phrases from the text in the correct form:*technology, to know, to combine, to rise, to produce, to take over, to has scale.

1) Microsoft Corporation is an American multinational … company.
2) Its best … software products are the Microsoft Windows line of operating systems, the Microsoft Officesuite, the Internet Explorer and Edge web browsers.
3) The word "Microsoft" is … of "microcomputer" and "software".
4) It … to dominate the personal computer operating system market.
5) The company also … a wide range of other consumer and enterprise software.
6) Since SatyaNadella … as CEO in 2014.
7) The company … back on hardware and has instead focused on cloud computing.

Task 14. Are the sentences true or false?

1) Microsoft Corporation is an American multinational technology company.
2) It has several headquarters.
3) It is one of the world's most profitable companies.
4) The word "Microsoft" is made of two words.
5) Microsoft doesn’t buy other companies.
6) Bill Gates is still working as CEO in the company.
7) The company advanced on hardware with SatyaNadella.

UNIT 6

Hewlett-Packard

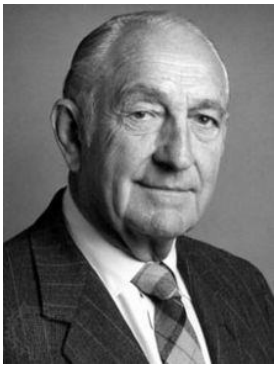
Task 1. Match the following English words and phrases from text A with their Russian equivalents:

1) co-founder	a) председатель совета
2) Chairman of the Board	b) степень бакалавра
3) Deputy Secretary	c) основать
4) CEO (Chief Executive Officer)	d) исполнительный директор
	e) силовые структуры
5) Uniformed Services	f) совет регентов
6)Board of Regents	g) соучредитель
7) bachelor’s degree.	h) степень магистра
8) master's degree	i) заместитель секретаря

9) to establish 10) initial capital	j) начальный капитал

Task 2. Read and translate text A.

David Packard



David Packard(/ˈpækərd/PACK-erd; 1912 –1996) was an electrical engineer and co-founder, with William Hewlett, ofHewlett-Packard(1939), serving as president, CEO, and Chairman of the Board. He served asU.S. Deputy Secretary of Defensefrom 1969 to 1971 during theNixon administration.

Packard served as President of theUniformed Services University of the Health Sciences(USU). He was also chairman of the Board of Regents. Packard was the recipient of thePresidential Medal of Freedomin 1988 and is noted for many technological innovations and philanthropic endeavors.

David Packard was born inPueblo, Colorado, and attendedCentennial High School, where early on he showed an interest in science, engineering, sports, and leadership.His father was an attorney. He earned hisbachelor's degreefromStanford University in 1934, Stanford is where he met Bill Hewlett.Packard

then briefly attended the University of Colorado before he left to work for theGeneral Electric CompanyinSchenectady, New York. In 1938, he returned to Stanford from New York, where he earned amaster's degreeinElectrical Engineering.

In 1940, Packard and Hewlett establishedHewlett-Packard(HP) inPackard's garagewith an initial capital investment of $538 (equivalent to US$9,465 in 2017).https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Packard - cite_note-MBARIobit-1

Packard mentions in his book The HP Way that the name Hewlett-Packard was determined by the flip of a coin: HP, rather than PH.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Packard - cite_note-ArchiveObit-3Their first product was an audio frequencyoscillatorsold toWalt Disney Studiosfor use on the soundtrack ofFantasia.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Packard - cite_note-ArchiveObit-3 The HP Way describes HP's management philosophy, which encourages creativity and shuns traditional business hierarchy and formality.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Packard - cite_note-PMoF-5DuringWorld War IIHP producedradio,sonar,radar,nautical, andaviationdevices.

The company, where Packard proved to be an expert administrator and Hewlett provided many technical innovations,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Packard - cite_note-ArchiveObit-3grew into the world's largest producer ofelectronic testing and measurement devices. It also became a major producer ofcalculators,computers, laserandink jet printers.At the time of his death in 1996, Packard's stake in the company was worth more than $1 billion.

From the early 1980s until his death in 1996, Packard dedicated much of his time and money to philanthropicprojects.

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1) What was Packard’sspecialty?

2) What did he get the medal for?
3) Where did he study?
4) How was the name Hewlett-Packard determined?
5) What was their first product?
6) When did the company produce radio, sonar, radar, nautical, and aviation devices?
7) How big was Packard's stake in the company?

Task 4. Find the words in the text that have the following meaning:

1) at the same time;
2) in addition to;
3) in the beginning;
4) financing;
5) created goods;
6) team;
7) manufacturer

Task 5. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) chairman a) helping poor people, esp. by giving them
2) innovation money;
3) philanthropicb) to go to an event, place;
4) to attend c) a person in charge of meeting or organization
5) degree d) a new idea or method;
6) to earn e) something that is made to be sold;
7) productf) level of something;
g) to deserve

Task 6. Match the following English words and phrases from text B with their Russian equivalents:

1) co-founder	а) установить

2) attorney 3) to establish 4) producer 5) encourage 6) to provide 7) ink jet printers.	b) производитель c) адвокат d) поощрять e) обеспечивать f) соучредитель g) струйный принтер

Task 7. Make up sentences using the given words.

1) David Packard / to be /anelectrical engineer/ co-founder / William Hewlett / Hewlett-Packard /president, / CEO / Chairman of the Board.
2) Packard / to be /the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom / noted / many technological innovations / philanthropic endeavors.
3) He / earn his bachelor's degree / Stanford University.
4) In 1940, Packard and Hewlett / establish / Hewlett-Packard (HP) / Packard's garage.
5) Their first product /audio frequency oscillator / to sell / Walt Disney Studios.
6) The company / to grow / the world's largest producer of electronic testing /measurement devices.
7) It also / to become a major producer / calculators, computers, laser and ink jet printers.

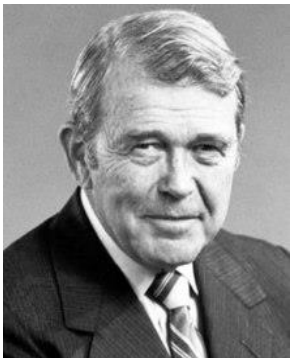
Task 8. Match the following English words and phrases from text B with their Russian equivalents:

1) outdoorsman 2) amateur 3) botanist 4) sample	a) воспитание b) любитель c) сливаться d) ботаник

5) nurturing	e) основной
6)to merge	f) турист
7) essential	g) образец

Task 9. Read and translate text B.

Bill Hewlett



Bill Hewlett was born inAnn Arbor, Michigan, where his father taught at theUniversity of Michigan Medical School. In 1916 the family moved to San Francisco. He attendedLowell High Schooland was accepted at Stanford University.Hewlett received hisBachelor's degreefromStanford Universityin 1934, a Master of Science degree in electrical engineering fromMITin 1936, and the degree ofElectrical EngineerfromStanfordin 1939.

Hewlett was a committed conservationist and enthusiastic outdoorsman. As an amateur photographer and botanist he took many photographs and samples of wildflowers. (Some of these were Bill donated to the California Academy of Sciences).

Hewlett served in the Army duringWorld War IIas a Signal Corps Officer. He then led the electronics section of the Development Division.

The HP company incorporated in 1947 and tendered an initial public offeringin

1957.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Redington_Hewlett_-cite_note-hpway-1Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard were very proud of their company culture which came to be known as the HP Way. The HP Way is a corporate culture that claimed to be not only centered on making money but also respecting and nurturing its employees.

The biggest news to the industry occurred on September 3, 2001, when HP and Compaq Computer Corporation announced an agreement to merge, creating a new $87 billion global technology leader –the new HP. (Hewlett-Packard Company), serve more than one billion customers in more than 160 countries on five continents. Former Compaq president and merger coauthor, Michael Capellas, became president of the new HP.

The new HP is a market leader in all the essential components of business infrastructure--servers, storage, management software, imaging and printing, personal computers, and personal access devices. The new HP is the leading consumer technology company in the world, offering a range of technology tools - from digital cameras to PCs to handheld devices. HP provides customers with UNIX, Linux and Windows servers, storage solutions, management software, imaging and printing and PCs.

Hewlett became president of theInstitute of Radio Engineers, later a Director for Hexcel Products Incorporated (became Hexcel), and worked in their executive committee. Hewlett was also elected to the Board of Directors for Chrysler Corporation. Hewlet died of heart failure inPalo Alto, California, on January 12, 2001.

Task 10.Answer the questions:

1) Where was Hewlett born?
2) Where did he study?
3) What were his interests in life?
4) What was his position in the army?
5) What products does HP offer?
6) Why do you think the companies could merge?

7) What was Hewlett's career?

Task 11: Look at the box with the verbs and find corresponding nouns in the text. Then translate the sentences with some of the words from the box:

VERBS	**NOUNS**
photograph	photographer
employ	
industrialize	
agree	
lead	
solve	
fail	

Task 12. Write the correct preposition for the following words (use the text to help you!), then complete the sentences changing the form if necessary:

to be born…
to serve…
to be proud…
to provide…
to become president …
to work…
to die…

1) Hewlett was born … Ann Arbor, Michigan.
2) Hewlett served … the Army during World War II.
3) Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard were very proud … their company culture.

4) Hewlett became president … the Institute of Radio Engineers, later a Director for Hexcel Products Incorporated (became Hexcel), and worked … their executive committee.
5) HP provides customers … UNIX, Linux and Windows servers, storage solutions, management software, imaging and printing and PCs.
6) Hewlet died … heart failure

Task 13: Find the words relating to computing matters. Make up sentences of your own using the words.

UNIT 7

Facebook

Task 1. Match the following English words and phrases from text A with their Russian equivalents:

1) entrepreneur 2) chairman 3) wealth 4) pursue 5) application 6) to donate 7)prodigy	a) заниматься чем то b) заявление, приложение c) предприниматель d) богатство e) председатель f) чудо, одаренный человек g) пожертвовать

Task 3. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words in the text:

SYNONYMS **ANTONYMS**

- at present
- price
- powerful
- financier
- high-class
-attain
- genius
- poorness
- inferiority
- fail
- public
- disallow
- visit
- finish

*Task 4: Give Russian equivalents of the following words and expressions:*chief executive officer, Startup CEO, net worth, to donate money on, over the course of time, allowed to make, side-by-side.

Task 5: Make up sentences with the following expressions:

1) \ co-founder \Zuckerberg\ to be\ and \ Facebook, to operate \ chairman and chief executive officer.
2) Time magazine \ among \ to name Zuckerberg \ influential people \ in the world.
3) The\ majority \he\ of \ money \ to spend \to\ charity.
4) Zuckerberg \ to use \ computers \ software \ in the \ middle school.
5) Zuckerberg \ Harvard \to achieve\ a "reputation as a programming prodigy".
6) He \ to abandon \ the programs \ to pursue \ new projects.
7) he \ to launch \ Facebook.

Task 6: Summarize the text.

Task 7. Match the following English words and phrases from text B with their Russian equivalents:

1) to launch 2) overwhelmed 3) to prevent	a) предотвращать b) жаловаться c) арендовать

4) to complain	d)студент второго курса
5) permission	e) разрешение
6)to lease	f) начинать
7) sophomore	g) перегружен

Task 8. Read and translate text B.

The history of Facebook

Zuckerberg launched Facebook from his Harvard University dormitory room on February 4, 2004 with college roommates and fellow Harvard students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz, and Chris Hughes. The group then introduced Facebook to other college campuses.

According to ArieHasit, Zuckerberg's roommate at the time, "he built the site for fun". Hasit explains: We had books called Face Books, which included the names and pictures of everyone who lived in the student dorms. At first, he built a site and placed two pictures, or pictures of two males and two females. Visitors to the site had to choose who was "hotter" and according to the votes there would be a ranking.

The site went up over a weekend, but by Monday morning, the college shut it down, because its popularity had overwhelmed one of Harvard's network switches and prevented students from accessing the Internet. In addition, many students complained that their photos were being used without permission. Zuckerberg apologized publicly, and the student paper ran articles stating that his site was "completely improper."

The following semester, in January 2004, Zuckerberg began writing code for a new Web site. On February 4, 2004, Zuckerberg

launched "The Facebook", originally located at thefacebook.com. Zuckerberg dropped out of Harvard in his sophomore year in order to complete his project.Zuckerberg, Moskovitz and some friends moved toPalo Alto, CaliforniainSilicon Valley where they leased a small house that served as an office.

Over the summer, Zuckerberg metPeter Thiel, who invested in the company. They got their first office in mid-2004. According to Zuckerberg, the group planned to return to Harvard, but eventually decided to remain in California. They had already turned down offers by major corporations to buy the company.

Later he recalled: I remember really brightly, you know, having pizza with my friends a day or two after - opened up the first version of Facebook. I thought, "You know, someone needs to build a service like this for the world." But I just never thought that we'd be the ones to help do it. On May 24, 2007, Zuckerberg announced Facebook Platform, a development platform for programmers to create social applications within Facebook. Within weeks, many applications had been built and some already had millions of users. It grew to more than 800,000 developers around the world building applications for Facebook Platform.

Zuckerberg launched the Internet.org project in 2013. He explained that the primary aim of the initiative is to provide Internet access to the 5 billion people. Using a three-tier strategy, Internet.org will also create new jobs and open up new markets.

Zuckerberg and his wife Priscilla Chan announced that over the course of their lives they would give the majority of their wealth to "advancing human potential and promoting equality" in the spirit of The Giving Pledge. On December 1, 2015, they announced they would eventually give 99 percent of their Facebook shares (worth about US$45 billion at the time) to the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative.

Task 9. Answer the following questions:

1) When and where was Facebook launched?
2) Why did he build the site?

3) Why was the site shut down in college?
4) What did he recall later?
5) How did Facebook develop?
6) What did Zuckerberg and his wife announce?
7) How much would they give to the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative?

Task 10. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) to introduce	a) level in a competition; ranking;
2) to complain	*b)* to help somebody experience something for the first time;
3) eventually	c) to say that something is wrong or unsatisfactory;
4) to recall	*d)* in the end;
	e) to give a description of what you remember;
5) to announce	*f)* to make something new, to invent something;
6) to create	*g)* to tell people about something officially
7) ranking	

Task 11.Findtheequivalentsinthetext:

со слов (кого-то), включать (что-либо), закрыть (что-либо), препятствовать (чему-либо), располагаться (где-либо), для того что бы инвестировать (во что-либо), цель (чего - либо),

Task 12: Give brief characteristic of the company.

UNIT 8

The CERN data centre in 2010 housing some WWW servers

WORLD WIDE WEB

Task 1.Study the words:

1) conceptual	a) концептуальный
2) scholarship	b) стипендия
3) during	c) во время
4) to deprive	d)лишать, отнимать
5) transaction	e) сделка

6) semblance 7) random 8) to lay (laid) 9) internal 10) feedback	f) подобие g) случайный h)зд. положить в основу i) внутренний j) обратная связь, поддержка

Task 2. Read and translate text A.

BERNERS-LEE AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB

Tim Berners-Lee was born in London (England). His parents, Conway Berners-Lee and Mary Lee Woods, were both mathematicians and worked on the creation of «Manchester Mark I», one of the first computers. Tim went to school in the city of Wandsworth Emanuel, then at King's College in Oxford. There he assembled his first computer with a processor M6800 with a TV as a monitor. Once Tim and his friend were caught during the hacker attack, during which they were deprived of the right to use university computers.

After graduating from Oxford University in 1976, Berners-Lee joined the company «Plessey Telecommunications Ltd» in Dorset, where he worked for two years, working primarily distributed transaction systems.In 1978, Berners-Lee moved to the company «DG Nash. Ltd.», where he focused on software for printers, and created a semblance of multi-tasking operating

system.Then he worked for half a year at the European Laboratory for Nuclear Research CERN (Geneva, Switzerland) software consultant. It was there that he wrote for their own needs program "Enkvayr" (Eng. «Enquire», can be translated as "Investigator"), which used random associations and laid the conceptual basis for the World Wide Web.From 1981 to 1984, Tim Berners-Lee worked for the company «Image Computer Systems Ltd» System Architect.

In 1984 he received a scholarship at CERN and started there the development of distributed systems for the collection of scientific data. During this time, he worked on the system «FASTBUS» and has developed its own system RPC (Eng. Remote Procedure Call).

In 1989, while working at CERN on the internal system of exchange of documents ENQUIRE, Berners-Lee proposed a global hypertext project, now known as the World Wide Web. The project was approved and implemented. From 1991 to 1993, Tim Berners-Lee continued working on the World Wide Web. He collected feedback from users and coordinated the Web.

Task 3: Answer the questions:

1) Where was Tim Berners-Lee born?
2) What were his parents?
3) Did Tim Berners-Lee assemble his first computer?
4) When did he graduate from Oxford University?
5) When did he join the company “DG Hash Ltd.”?
6) Where did he work after 1981?
7) Did Berners-Lee propose a global hypertext project, known as the World Wide Web?

Task 4. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) a semblance a) to put into action

2) to graduate	b)officially agree to or accept as satisfactory.
3) to deprive	c) to grow, or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced
4) hypertext	d) a software system that links topics on the screen to related information and graphics, which are typically accessed by a point-and-click method.”
5) to develop	e) to deny (a person or place) the possession or use of something
6) to approve	f) successfully complete an academic degree
7) to implement	g)apparent form of something.

Task 5.Find the equivalents in the text:

Первый компьютер с процессором;создать подобие многозадачной операционной системы; перейти в другую компанию; консультант по программному обеспечению; писать программы для собственных нужд; концептуальная основа, получать стипендию; система сбора научных данных; система обмена документации; глобальный гипертекстовый проект.

*Task 6. Insert the missing words and word combinations into the following sentences:*web; data; systems; program; company, processor, creation. (Sometimes you should change the form of the words).

1. His parents, Conway Berners-Lee and Mary Lee Woods, worked on the … of «Manchester Mark I», one of the first computers.
2. He assembled his first computer with a … M6800 with a TV as a monitor.
3. After graduating from Oxford University in 1976, Berners-Lee joined the … «Plessey Telecommunications Ltd».

4. He wrote for their own needs … "Enkvayr" (eng. «Enquire»,), which used random associations and laid the conceptual basis for the World Wide Web.
5.Berners-Lee worked for two years, working primarily distributed transaction ….
6. In 1984 he started the development of distributed systems for the collection of scientific….
7. In 1989, while working at CERN on the internal system of exchange of documents ENQUIRE, Berners-Lee proposed a global hypertext project, now known as the World Wide….

Task 7.Are the sentences true or false?

1) Tim Berners-Lee was born in London.
2) His parents, Conway Berners-Lee and Mary Lee Woods, were both doctors.
3) Tim went to school in the city of Darlington.
4) He assembled his first computer with a processor M6800 with a TV as a monitor at King's College in Oxford.
5) After graduating from Oxford University in 1976, Berners-Lee joined the company «Plessey Telecommunications Ltd».
6) Tim Berners-Lee collected feedback from users and coordinated the Web.
7) The project "World Wide Web" was not approved and implemented.

Task 8.Study the words:

1) circuit 2) mere 3) authority 4) hacking 5) not bogus criteria 6) available 7) challenging	1) схема 2) простой 3) полномочия, власть 4) взлом 5) не фиктивные критерии 6) доступный 7)зд. стимулирующий, побуждающий

8) all-encompassing	8) всеохватывающий
9) to endeavor	9) пытаться
10) exhilaration	10)драйв, весёлое возбуждение

Task 9. Read and translate text B.

THE FIRST HACKERS

The first "hackers" were students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) who belonged to the TMRC (Tech Model Railroad Club). Some of the members really built model trains. But many were more interested in the wires and circuits underneath the track platform.

Spending hours at TMRC creating better circuitry was called "a mere hack." Those members who were interested in creating innovative, stylistic, and technically clever circuits called themselves (with pride) hackers.

During the spring of 1959, a new course was offered at MIT, a freshman programming class. Soon the hackers of the railroad club were spending days, hours, and nights hacking away at their computer, an IBM 704. Instead of creating a better circuit, their hack became creating faster, more efficient program - with the least number of code lines. Eventually they formed a group and created the first set of hacker's rules, called the Hacker's Ethic.

Steven Levy, in his book Hackers, presented the rules:

Rule 1: Access to computers - and anything, which might teach you, something about the way the world works - should be unlimited and total.

Rule 2: All information should be free.

Rule 3: Mistrust authority - promote decentralization.

Rule 4: Hackers should be judged by their hacking, not bogus criteria such as degrees, race, or position.

Rule 5: You can create art and beauty on a computer.

Rule 6: Computers can change your life for the better.

These rules made programming at MIT's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory - a challenging, all-encompassing endeavor. Just for the

exhilaration of programming, students in the Al Lab would write a new program to perform even the smallest tasks. The program would be made available to others who would try to perform the same task with fewer instructions.
(5) Hackers were given free regime on the computer by two AI Lab professors, "Uncle" John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky, who realized that hacking created new insights. Over the years, the AI Lab created many innovations: LIFE, a game about survival; LISP, a new kind of programming language; the first computer chess game; The CAVE, the first computer adventure; and SPACEWAR, the first video game.

Task 10. Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the first hackers?
2. Where was the new course of programming offered in spring 1953?
3.Who presented the rules for the hacker?
4. Did these rules make programming at MIT's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory - a challenging, all-encompassing endeavor?
5. Were Hackers given free regime on the computer by two AI Lab professors, "Uncle" John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky?
6. What innovations did AI Lab create?
7. Can computers change your life for the better?

Task 11.Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words in the text. The words are given in the same order as in the text:

SYNONYMS	**ANTONYMS**
- to construct	- inefficient
- to name	- slower
- to propose	- limited

- to explain	- the biggest
- to show	- unavailable
-to transform	- different
- to accomplish	- old

Task 12. Match the following words from the text with their definitions:

1) to endeavor	a)achieve or complete successfully
2) to hack	b) continue to live or exist, especially in spite of danger or hardship
3)to realize	c) bring (something) into existence
4) to promote	d) further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture, or aim); support or actively encourage
5)to perform	e) cause (something desired) to happen
6) to survive	f) use a computer to gain unauthorized access to data in a system
7) to accomplish	g) try hard to do something

Task 13.Find the equivalents in the text:

Первые "хакеры"; эффективные программы; правила хакера, этика Хакера; доступ к компьютерам; лаборатория «Искусственного интеллекта», написать новую программу, новый вид языка программирования; компьютерная игра в шахматы; первая видео игра.

Task 14.Are the sentences true or false?

1. Spending hours at TMRC (Tech Model Railroad Club) creating better circuitry was called "a mere hack."
2. Those members who were interested in creating innovative, stylistic, and technically clever circuits called themselves (with pride) hackers.
3. All MIT students were not interested in creating programs.
4. The first hackers were Tambov State University students.
5. The freshman programming class was offered at MIT in the spring of 1959.
6. They formed a group and created the first set of hacker's rules, called the Hacker's Ethic.
7. Hackers must belong to a particular race and position.

PART 2

GRAMMARREVISION

UNIT 1

Артикли

В английском языке два артикля – **неопределенный (a/an)**и **определенный (the).** Артикль является признаком существительного и становится или непосредственно перед существительным, или перед определяющим его прилагательным.

Случаи употребления неопределенного артикля a/an

№	Случай употребления	Пример
1	При упоминании чего-либо впервые	We've bought **a** new computer.*Мы купили новый компьютер.*
2	При обобщении	**A** computer is very useful in our life.*Компьютер очень важен в нашей жизни*.
3	При обозначении неопределенного количества конкретного предмета	Pass me **a** piece of bread. *Передайте мне (немного) хлеба.*
4	Перед названиями профессий или должностей	He is **a** computer programmer. *Он программист*.
5	В значении один перед исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими время	Will you be back in **an** hour? *Вы вернетесь через час?*
6	Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, определяемыми словами **such**, **quite**, **rather**, **most**(в значении *очень*)	He is quite a good computer programmer.

Артикль **an**употребляется тогда, когда следующее за ним слово начинается с гласного звука: aninterestingprogram*интересная программа*, aninternalmemory внутренняя память.

Случаи употребления определенного артикля the

№	Случай употребления	Пример
1	Если говорится о единственном в мире предмете	**The** sun is in the sky. *Солнце на небе.*
2	Когда говорится о предмете (или лице), единственном в данной обстановке	**The** computer is in the classroom. *Компьютер в классе.*
3	Когда о данном предмете уже упоминалось в разговоре или повествовании	Show me **the** computer you've bought. *Покажи мне компьютер, который ты купил.*
4	С существительным, перед которым стоит порядковое числительное	We are having **the** fourth computer. *У нас четвертый компьютер.*
5	С существительным, перед которым стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени	He has **the** best computer. *У него лучший компьютер.*
6	Перед названиями морей, горных массивов, островов, рек, пустынь, кораблей, гостиниц, кинотеатров, театров; перед словами **country** *за городом*, **sea** *море*, **seaside** *у моря*, **mountains** *горы* (и при обобщении)	I'm taking a trip to **the** mountains next week. *На следующей неделе я еду в горы.* Did you go to **the** Black Sea or to **the** Volga? *Вы ездили на Черное море или на Волгу?*
7	После слов **oneof** *один (из)*, **someof** *некоторые (из),* **manyof** *многие (из),* **eachof** *каждый*	Most of **the** computers are modern. *Большинство компьютеров современны.*

	(из), **mostof** *большинство (из)* (часто после слов **all** *все*, **bothof** *оба*)	Givemeoneof **the** laptops. *Дайте мне один из (этих) ноутбуков.*
8	Перед названиями четырех сторон света	**the** Northern part of our country — *севернашейстраны*
9	Перед фамилией во множественном числе (при обозначении всех членов семьи)	**The** Petrovs have got a new computer. *У Петровых новый*

Отсутствие артикля

№	Случай употребления	Пример
1	Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в тех случаях, когда в единственном числе следует употребить неопределенный артикль	We've got computers at home. *У нас есть компьютеры дома.*
2	При обобщении (обычно используется множественное число или неисчисляемое существительное без артикля)	Computers are my favouritegargets. *Компьютеры - мои любимые устройства.*
3	В выражениях с собственным существительным в притяжательном падеже	ItisJohn'scomputer. *Это Джона компьютер*
4	Перед названиями континентов, стран, штатов, городов, улиц, озер	I've been neither to South Africa nor to North America. *Я не был ни в Южной Африке, ни в Северной Америке.*
5	Перед неисчисляемыми (абстрактными) существительными	I needadvice. *Мненуженсовет*

6	В некоторых сочетаниях существительного с предлогом, когда все сочетание имеет характер наречия. **to / at / fromschool**, **university**,**college**; **i ntime**; **at / fromhome**; **bycar**,	You can get the computer in time if you pay at once. *Вы получите компьютер вовремя, если оплатите сразу.*

Task 1.Choose the correct article:

Smiths have a dog and a cat.
a) … b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on … computer.
a) a b) an c) …
3. She was the first woman to swim across … English Channel.
a) a b) … c) the
4. Go down … Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.
a) the b) a c) …
5. I don't like milk in … tea.
a) … b) the c) a
6. At the end of… busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.
a) the b) a c) …
7. We'll go for a walk if … weather is fine.
a) ab) … c) the

UNIT 2

Личные местоимения

Именительный падеж		**Объектный падеж**	
I	Я	me	мне, меня
You	ТЫ	you	тебе, тебя
he, she, it	ОН, ОНА, ОНО	him, her, it	ему, его, ей,

			ее
We	мы	us	нас, нам
You	вы	you	вас, вам
They	они	them	их, им

Притяжательные местоимения

Присоединяемая форма		**Абсолютная форма**	
My	мой, моя, моё,мои	mine	мой, моё, моя,мои
Your	твой, твоя, твое, твои	yours	твой, твоя, твое твои
his, her, its	его, её	his, hers, its	его, ее
our	наш, наша, наше, наши	ours	наш
your	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши	yours	наш
their		theirs	их

Указательные местоимения

Единственное число		**Множественное число**	
this	Этот	these	эти
that	Тот	those	те
thesame	тот же самый		
such	Такой		

Task 1.Fill in the gap with the correct object pronoun.

My husband and I are very lucky. We have many close friends in this city, and they are all interesting people.
Our friend Andrew is a scientist. We see (1) _____ when he isn't busy in his laboratory. When we get together with (2) _____, he

always tells (3) _____ about his new experiments. Andrew is a very close friend. We like (4) _____ very much.
Our friend Maggie is an actress. We see (5) _____, when she isn't making a movie in Hollywood. When we get together with (6) _____, she always tells (7) _____ about her life in Hollywood. Maggie is a very close friend. We like (8) _____ very much.
Our friends Bobby and Marlin are journalists. We see (9) _____,when they are not traveling around the world. When we get together with (10) _____, they always tell (11) _____ about their meetings with famous people. Bobby and Marlin are very close friends. We like (12) ____ very much.

Parts of speech

Nouns

1. The plural of a noun is usually –**s** or–**es** (after o , ss, x, sh, ch).: singular (=one) - plural (=two or more)
a flower – **some** flower**s**
a nice place – **many** nice place**s**
2. Some plurals do not end in **-s**:
this man – these men, one foot - two feet, that sheep - those sheep, a woman - some women, a tooth - all my teeth, a child - many children, a mouse - some mice, a person - some people
People is plural (=they), so we say **people are/people have** *etc.*
Police is plural: ***The police are*** *here.*
3. A noun can be **countable or uncountable**.
Countable nouns: a **car** a **man** a **key** an **idea** an **accident**
Countable nouns can be singular or plural: a car – cars, two cars, some cars, many cars.
You cannot use the singular (car/house/key) alone. You need ***a /an:***
We can't get in without **a** *key.*

Uncountable nouns: **water money music electricity**

Uncountable nouns have only one form:

I've got some money. Money isn't everything.

You cannot use **a /an** + uncountable nouns. But you can say **a piece of…/a glass of…** *etc.* + uncountable noun:

A glass of water, a can of oil, a bar of chocolate, a piece of cheese, a bottle of milk, a piece of music a game of tennis

4. You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:
*We played **some** games. Did you play **any** games?*

We use **many** and a **few** with plural countable nouns:
I have a few jobs to do. We didn't take many photos.

You can use **some, any, much, little** with uncountable nouns:
We listened to some music. We didn't do much shopping.

5. Many nouns can be used as countable or uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning. Compare:

I bought **a paper** to read.(= a newspaper) - I need **some paper** to write on.(= material)
Enjoy your holiday. Have **a** good **time**! - I can't wait. I haven't got **time.**

6. There are some nouns that are usually uncountable in English but often countable in other languages: **information advice weather news bread hair furniture work scenery accommodation luck luggage traffic permission progress damage behavior chaos knowledge education**
News is uncountable, not plural: *The **news was** very bad*.

Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I	*me*	*my*	*myself*
you(singular)	*you*	*your*	*yourself*
he	*him*	*his*	*himself*
she	*her*	*her*	*herself*
it	*it*	*its*	*itself*
we	*us*	*our*	*ourselves*
you (plural)	*you*	*your*	*yourselves*
they	*them*	*their*	*themselves*

Adjectives

1. Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in both the singular and the plural and normally go ***before*** nouns. They also go without nouns after some verbs: appear, be, sound, become, feel, seem, smell, taste, look, get, etc.. Ex: It looks nice.

2. Most adjectives have three forms: **positive, comparative** and **superlative**

3. The **comparative** form is –**er** or **more**… .

- We use **- er** for short words (one syllable): cheap – cheaper fast – faster large – larger
- We also use **-er** for two-syllable words that end in –**y (-y→-ier):** lucky → luckier early →earlier easy →easier pretty →prettier
- We use **more** … for longer words (two syllables or more):

more modern more serious more expensive

- You can use –er or more… with some two-syllable adjectives, especially: **quiet clever narrow simple**

It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter/more quiet?

- In comparative sentences we often use **than**

This question is easier **than** the last one

My computer is better **than** yours.

При сравнении равных качеств двух предметов используется парный союз as…astакой же, как … My computer is **as** good **as** yours.

При отрицании равенства качеств двух предметов используется парный союз **not so… as** *не такой…, как…*My computer is **not as** good as yours.

4**.** The **superlative** form is **- est** or **most** … .

- In general we use –est for short words and most … for longer words. (the rules are the same as those for comparative)

long → long**est** **easy** → eas**iest** **hard** → hard**est**
most famous **most** boring **most** difficult

- We normally use **the** before a superlative (**the** long**est** / **the most** famous etc.):
- After superlatives we use **in** with places (towns, buildings etc) and groups of people (a class / team / company etc.):

What is the longest river **in** the world? Who is the best student in the group?

We normally use **of** for a period of time:

What was the happiest day **of** your life?

- We often use the Present Perfect (I have done) after a superlative:

What's **the best** film **you've ever seen**?

1. These adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms:

good – better – the best
bad – worse – the worst
far – further (or farther) – the furthest
many – more – the most
little – less – the least

Task 1. *Fill in the gap with the correct form:*

1. Jill's a far …. (intelligent) person than my brother.

2. Kate was the … (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt … (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the … (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the … (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the … (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any … (far) information, please contact our head office.

Adverbs

1. We use adverbs to describe **how** someone or something does an action. Most adverbs are formed by adding –**ly** to the adjective
She answered all the questions **correctly**
2.If an adjective ends with –**y**, the adverb ends with **-ily**
They solved the problem **easily**
3.Some adverbs are irregular (they don't end with -ly)
good - well
1. Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form: **hard, late, early, fast, far, much, little, high, low, near**
It's a hard day. (adjective) He works hard. (adverb)

Task 1.Use the correct pronoun instead of the words in italics:

1. *Jim and Ted* exchanged mobiles.
2. *Linda's* parents bought her a new laptop.
3. Computers allow *the disabled* to live more independently.
4. *Computer scientists* believe that *virtual reality* is a very promising area of research.
5. When we studied at University our teachers gave *me and my fellow students* a lot of assignments.

*Task 2. Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets and **than** (if necessary) or the superlative form:*

1. This software is…… (expensive) that one.
2. A storage device has…….(great) capacity the main memory.
3. This company produces …….. (reliable) computers in the world.
4. Interacting with a computer is …….(good) way to understand it.
5. The latest computers use ……..(little) energy compared with the earliest models.
6. Mechanical devices ……(slow) electromagnetic devices.
7. We think that …..(bad) virus in the world hasn't been created.
8. This hackers' attack is justly considered …..(bad) attack of the year.
9. Who was…….(successful) creator of personal computer peripherals?
10. Do you agree that voiceprints' analysis …….(easy) fingerprints'?

Task 3. Use the following adjectives and adverbs in the right place:
good the best easy carefully reliable efficiently logically

1. Using computers is really so …..that even small children can do it!
2. Integrated circuits can make computers more …… .
3. With this technology tasks can be performed more……. .
4. Using cards with magnetic stripes is ……..method of identification.
5. The ability to think …….is a very important skill for everyone.
6. Are you ……at compiling programs?
7. Before making any important decisions you should think …… .

Task 4. Read the text and choose the correct variant:

Robert Noyce was *(a/an/the)* risk-taker who was successful both as *(a/an/the)* engineer and as *(a/an/the)* entrepreneur. *(A/an/the*) son of an Iowa minister, he was informal, genuine, and methodical. Even

when he was running one of *(more/ the most)* successful businesses in the Silicon Valley, he dressed (*informal/informally)* and his office was an open cubicle that looked like everyone else's. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), he started working for one of the first computer-related businesses in 1955.

As *(a/an/the)* engineer, he co-invented the integrated circuit, which was the basis for *(late/later)* computer design. As *(a/an/the)* businessman, Noyce co-founded Intel, *(more/the most)* successful company in the Silicon Valley and the first company to introduce the microprocessor. *(A/an/the)* directors of Intel could not have anticipated the effects that the microprocessor would have on the world. It made *(possibly/possible)* the invention of the personal computer and eventually led to the birth of thousands of new *(business/businesses).* In fact, many *(persons/people)* consider his role to be one of *(more/the most)* significant in the Silicon Valley story.

UNIT 3

Фразовые глаголы

Фразовый глагол (phrasalverb) в английском языке — это сочетание двух или трех слов: глагола и наречия, глагола и предлога либо глагола, наречия и предлога.

Иногда о значении фразового глагола можно легко догадаться (например, *sitdown* — садиться, *lookfor* — искать). Но в большинстве случаев его значение сильно отличается от значения глагола, с помощью которого он образован.

Кроме того, дополнительная сложность состоит в том, что эти глаголы могут быть многозначны. Так, *beup*означает 1) проснуться; 2) быть бодрствующим; 3) подниматься. Getupэто

1) вставать; 2) будить кого-либо; 3) усиливаться; 4) наряжать, одевать. *Blowout* в различных контекстах переводится как 1) разбиться вдребезги; 2) взорваться; 3) гаснуть; 4) погасить.
Фразовые глаголы менее формальны и встречаются в неофициальных текстах и разговорном английском языке.
Приведем краткий список наиболее употребительных из них:

Backaway – отступить.
Beback – вернуться.
Beover – подойти к концу.
Beup – проснуться.
Breakout – вспыхнуть/вырваться.
Calmdown – успокоиться.
Carryon – продолжить какое-то дело.
Checkin – зарегистрироваться.
Comein – войти, прибыть.
Cutoff – отрезать, прерваться.
Eatout – есть вне дома.
Falldown – рухнуть.
Findout – выяснять, узнавать.
Getaway – сбежать.
Giveup – отступить.
Hold on – держитесь!
Look for – разыскивать.
Lookforwardto – ждать.
Moveon – продолжить движение, идти далее.
Pull on – надевать.
Run away – сбегать.
Setup – устанавливать.
Standup – подниматься в положение стоя.
Switchoff/on – выключать/включать.
Takeoff – снимать (одежду), отбывать.
Wakeup – проснуться.
Watchout – вести себя осторожно, начеку.
Workup – разработать.

Writedown – записать на бумаге.

Task 1. Choose the right variant:

1. There is a tradition in Russia – to pick (up, on, off) garbage and collect old leaves in spring to make lawns and streets clean.
2. “Please, turn (on, off, around) very slowly, so that I could take a good look at you.”
3. I was looking (after, for, of) my keys for half an hour in the morning.
4. He had to sit (up, down, on) to have a better view of a picture.
5. Their car has broken (down, off, up) so that they had to take a taxi.
6. “These are the shoes that I’ve been looking for! I need to try them (of, in, on) immediately!”
7. He felt nervous to come (on, in, out) and see what was behind the door.

UNIT 4

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Изменяться по степени сравнения могут только качественные прилагательные, которые обозначают какие-либо качества предмета и чье значение может быть выражено в большей или меньшей степени. Существует три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительная, сравнительная, превосходная. Односложные прилагательные, а также двусложные, оканчивающиеся на **-y**, **-e**, **-er**, **-ow**, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к положительной степени суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень — с помощью суффикса –**est:**. Big **–**bgg**er - the**bigg**est**

Если прилагательное оканчивается на нечитаемую букву **-e**, то при прибавлении –**er**и **-est** эта буква опускается:Larg**e -** larg**er -** larg**est**

Если прилагательное оканчивается на **–y** с предшествующей согласной буквой, то –y меняется на **–i:** Busy – busi**er** – **the**busi**est**

Если же **-y** предшествует гласная, то **-y** остается без изменения: Gre**y** – gre**yer** – thegre**yest**

Многосложные прилагательные, а также большинство двусложных (кроме оканчивающихся на **-y**, **-e**, **-er**, **-ow**) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more** *более*, а превосходную степень — при помощи слова **most***самый*: Beautiful – **more**beautiful – **the most**beautiful

Исключения

Good (well) – better – the best
Bad – worse – the worst
Little – less – the least
Many (much) – more – the most
Far – farther (further) – the farthest (the furthest)

При сравнении двух предметов неравного качества употребляется союз **than***чем*. Mycomputerisbetter**than**yours.

При сравнении равных качеств двух предметов используется парный союз as…astакой же, как … Mycomputeris**as**good**as** yours.

Приотрицанииравенстваквалитетдвухпредметовиспользуетсяпарныйсоюз **notso… as** *нетакой…, как…*Mycomputeris**notas**goodasyours.

Task 1.*Fill in the gap with the correct form:*

8. Jill’s a far …. (intelligent) person than my brother.
9. Kate was the … (practical) of the family.
10. Greg felt … (bad) yesterday than the day before.
11. This wine is the … (good) I’ve ever tasted.

12. Jack was the … (tall) of the two.
13. Jack is the … (clever) of the three brothers.
14. If you need any … (far) information, please contact our head office.

UNIT 5

Типы вопросительных предложений и порядок слов в них

В английском языке выделяют 5 основных типов вопросов: **общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, вопрос к подлежащему, альтернативный вопрос, разделительный вопрос.**

Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях зависит от типа вопроса и от сказуемого. (Основная разница между английскими и русскими вопросительными предложениями заключается в том, что для составления вопроса в русском языке достаточно изменить интонацию, а в английском языке, помимо изменения интонации, также меняется порядок слов в предложении)

1. Общийвопрос (yes / no question).

Общий вопрос мы ставим ко всему предложению целиком, и ответить на него можно всего одним словом – да (yes) или нет (no). Именно поэтому его и называют общим. Порядок слов в общем вопросе называют обратным, т.е. подлежащее находится на втором месте в предложении.Для правильной постановки общего вопроса необходимо использовать на первом месте вспомогательный глагол соответствующего времени:

do/does - для настоящего простого времени (Present Simple)

is/am/are - для настоящего длительного времени (PresentProgressive)

have/has - для настоящего совершенного времени (PresentPerfect)

did - для прошедшего простого времени (Past Simple)
was/were - для прошедшего длительного времени (Past Progressive)
had - для прошедшего совершенного времени (Past Perfect)
will - для будущего простого времени (FutureSimple)
На первое место выносится вспомогательный глагол, а дальше порядок слов повествовательного предложения остается без изменений.Do you have a textbook? – Yes, I do/No, I don't.
Таким образом, ответ на общий вопрос состоит из подлежащего (в виде соответствующего местоимения) и вспомогательного /модального глагола или глагола связки в утвердительной или отрицательной форме.

2.Альтернативный вопрос.
Альтернативный вопрос – это вопрос, который предлагает отвечающему сделать выбор между двумя однородными членами предложения. Альтернативныйвопросоченьлегкоузнатьпосоюзуor (или). Did Hewlett receive his Bachelor's degree from Stanford University? – yes, he did. / Hewlett received his Bachelor's degree from Stanford University.

3. Разделительный вопрос.
Разделительные вопросы в английском языке задаются, чтобы проверить предположение или выразить сомнение.
Особенность разделительного вопроса в том, что он состоит из двух частей и разделен запятой. Поэтому он и называется разделительным. Первая часть состоит из повествовательного предложения с прямым порядком слов. Вторая часть — это краткий вопрос, который состоит из вспомогательного или модального глагола и местоимения, заменяющего подлежащее. Между ними пишется запятая. Во второй части употребляется обратный порядок слов. Переводится она на русский язык так: не правда ли? не так ли? верно ли?
+ -Hewlett received his Bachelor's degree from Stanford University, did not he?

Если говорящий задает вопрос, и при этом повествовательная часть отрицательная, то вопросительная часть будет утвердительной.
- +He can't translate this text, can he?
Он не может перевести этот текст, не так ли?
- +Если в предложении в качестве сказуемого выступает глагол tobe (am, is, are, was, were – его формы), или модальные глаголы can (could), may (might), must, should, would, то они выносятся в вопросительную часть
+ -Mary is very clever student, is not she?
Мария очень умная студентка, не так ли?
Примеры ответов на разделительные вопросы:
Yes, she does.No, she doesn't.

4. **Специальный вопрос.**
Специальные вопросы в английском языке задаются для получения дополнительной информации. На первом месте всегда стоит специальное вопросительное слово:
what? — что? какой?
why? — почему?
when? — когда?
where? — где? куда?
how? — как?
howlong? — как долго?
which? — который?
who? — кто?
Порядок слов после вопросительного слова такой же, как и в общем вопросе.
When did Wozniak develop the Apple I? – Wozniak developed the Apple I in 1976.

5. Вопрос к подлежащему.
Вопрос к подлежащему – представляет собой разновидность специального вопроса. Они начинаются с вопросительных местоимений:

Who? - Кто? / What? - Что?
В вопросе они заменяют подлежащее, за которыми следует сказуемое (вспомогательный, модальный или смысловой глагол). В отличие от других типов вопросов, в вопросах к подлежащему **сохраняется порядок слов повествовательного предложения.**
Глагол в вопросе всегда употребляется в 3-м лице единственного числа.
Who developed the Apple I in 1976 – Wozniak did. WozniakdevelopedtheApple Iin 1976
Таким образом, ответ на вопрос к подлежащему как правило является кратким.

Task 1. Make up questions:

1) Bill Hewlett was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan.(Where)
2) Hewlett received his Bachelor's degree from Stanford University in 1934. (When?)
3) Computer professionals are often called IT specialists (Are)
4) HP provides customers with UNIX, Linux and Windows servers, storage solutions, management software, imaging and printing and PCs. (What?)
5) The new HP company is a market leader in all the essential components of business infrastructure--servers, storage, and management software. (Isn`t …?)
6) Hewlett-Packard Company serves more than one billion customers in more than 160 countries on five continents. (How many?)
7) Hewlett became president of the Institute of Radio Engineers. (or)

UNIT 6

ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Залог – это грамматическая категория, которой обладают только глаголы. Залог бывает активным (ActiveVoice) и пассивным (PassiveVoice). Активный залог показывает, что подлежащее само выполняет действие. Например,
PeterreadsarticlesinEnglisheveryweek. –Пётр читает статьи на английскую каждую неделю.
Пассивный залог показывает, что действие выполняется над объектом: Computersaresoldinthespecializedshops.

ОБЩАЯ СХЕМА ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ПАССИВНОГО ЗАЛОГА: TOBE + V3/VED

ThePassiveVoice образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола tobe в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола Participle II:

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
Present	Am is + V ❸ are	am being is being + V ❸ arebeing	have been + V ❸ has been
Past	Was + V ❸ Were	was being + V ❸ were being	hadbeen + V ❸
Future	willbe + V ❸		willhavebeen + V ❸

Образование вопроса и отрицания:

В отрицании мы просто добавляем **not**, а в вопросе – выносим глагол **tobe** (в нужной форме) в начало предложения. **Was "Cream Soda" computer designed by Dickens?**

Краткиеответы:
+Yes, it was. / —No, it wasn’t.
Отрицание: **"Cream Soda" computer wasn’t designed by Dickens. It was designed by Wozniak. “**
Пассивный (или страдательный) залог в английском языке часто употребляется в тех случаях, когда факт совершения действия гораздо важнее, чем его исполнитель.
Если исполнитель действия – человек или группа людей, то после глагола в пассивном залоге пишется предлог by. Например: The best report was written by Helen

Task 1. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verb in passive voice and translate the sentences:

1) All computers are (to base) on the microprocessor technology that enables manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip.
2) Minicomputers are primarily (to use) by large research and university centers.
3) Many applications had been (to build) in their company.
4) The report was not (to write) by George
5) Radio was (to invent) by Popov from Russia.
6) A new president is (to elect) every four years in the USA.
7) The textbooks are already (pack). – Книгиужеупакованы.

TheGerund – Герундий

Герундий (theGerund) — это неличная форма глагола, герундий похож как на существительное, так и на глагол, так как по сути является промежуточной формой между ними.
По форме герундий аналогичен причастию I, то есть образуется прибавлением к основе инфинитива суффикса –ing (writing, reading). В русском языке такой формы нет.
Workingovertimeisnormalfortheircompany. – Сверхурочная работа является нормой для их компании.

Формы герундия

Форма	**Действительный залог**	**Страдательный залог**
Простой герундий (Indefinite)	Doing	beingdone
Совершенный герундий (Perfect)	havingdone	havingbeendone

Герундиальные глаголы
enjoy, mind, suggest, finish, delay, postpone, fancy, imagine, consider, avoid, admit, deny, miss, risk, involve, practice, stand, give up, put off, carry on, keep (on), succeed in, insist on, think of, dream of, approve of, decide against, feel like, talk about, apologize for, congratulate on, accuse of, suspect of, prevent from, stop from, thank for, forgive for, warn against

Некоторые глаголы требуют герундия/инфинитива равно заменяемо. В отличие от инфинитива, герундий обычно обозначает законченные/происходящие действия.

Герундиальные обороты
глагол + послелог + косвенное/притяжательное местоимение / существительное + герундий
What about our coming to see your manager tomorrow? – Можнонамприйтиувидетьсясвашимменеджеромзавтра?

Послеложные косвенные местоимения стилистически формальны.
The representatives of their company agreed on us sharing the expenses –

Представителикомпаниисогласилисьнаразделениеснамирасходов

То– иногда послелог (не частица) некоторых глаголов (особенно *lookforward, prefer*).

We'relookingforwardtoseeingyourrepresentativenextweek – Ждём с нетерпением встречи с вашим представителем на следующей неделе.

Употребление: герундий применяется в функциях, свойственных существительному.

— ***подлежащее****: Discussing the problems with them - is not bad for you –обсуждениепроблемтебеневредит*

— ***дополнение:*** *Do you like writing the reports? – Тебенравитсяписатьдоклады?*

— ***предикатив:*** *His favorite activity is missing the lectures– Еголюбимоезанятие —пропускатьлекции.*

Task 1. Fill in the gaps using the correct gerund: sending, waiting, signing, buying, reading, going, meeting, arriving.Translate the sentences:

1. I will call you after …(прибытие) at the university.
2. I am looking forward to… (встреча) you.
3. Students always dream about …(пойти) on holiday.
4. My favorite occupation is… (чтение) scientific news.
5. We are interested in …(покупка) these textbooks.
6. This contract requires (подписание).
7. We thank you for (пересылка) us new information about your company.

UNIT 7

БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

В основе конструкции, используемой для перевода безличных предложений, находится английский **глагол tobe – в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.**

Такой тип предложения используется для передачи условий (трудно, легко, невозможно), или погодных явлений (жарко, холодно весна, зима, лето). При этом **tobe** выполняет функцию отсутствующего сказуемого, а что касается подлежащего — его место займет местоимение it.

Предложения, в которых присутствует наречие – трудно, возможно, невозможно, легко, поздно, рано, далеко, близко и т.д. - переводятся при помощи конструкции **itis, itwas, itwillbe:**Itisimpossibletofinishthisinvestigationin a day. – Невозможно закончить это исследование за один день

Для образования вопросительной формы безличного предложения вспомогательный глагол **tobe (am, is, are)** выносится в начало предложения, а отрицательная конструкция образуется при помощи частицы not.

– Is it possible to finish this investigation in a day?

– It is not possible to finish this investigation in a day

Употребление безличных предложений

Безличное предложение часто используется для описания действий, для которых нужен инфинитив, в которых фигурируют такие слова как never, toappear, toseem, toturnout, tohappen и др.

It seemed to be late to change anything – Казалось, ужепоздночто-либоменять

Безличное предложение используется для выражения модальности с глаголами **can, may, must**.

В этом случае формальным подлежащим является слово **one**, которое при переводе на русский язык опускается.

One cannot do all the work at once. – Невозможносделатьвсюработусразу.

Мы используем безличное предложение, чтобы сказать который час:

It is 11 o’clock now – Сейчас 11 часов

When I return to the university it will be 10 o'clock already –
Когда я вернусь в университет, будет уже 10 часов.
Безличные предложения всегда используются для описания погоды с глаголами **torain, tosnow, tohail, todrizzle**
Моросит, нужновзятьзонт – It is drizzling, I must take an umbrella
Осеньючастоидетдождь – It often rains in autumn
Чтобы отметить, сколько времени нам требуется на совершение действия существуют предложения, начинающиеся со слов «**мне нужно … времени чтобы что-то сделать, у меня уходит… времени на что-то** и т.д.». Для их перевода также используется конструкция безличного предложения: **Ittakes … to**…:
• It takes her an hour to get to her university.
– Ей нужен час на дорогу до университета.

Task 1. Read and translate the sentences:

1. It was impossible to reach this professor by phone.
2. It is much cheaper to get to the university by bus.
3. It's quite expensive to buy a new program.
4. It's quite far from our university.
5. It won't be easy to find an experienced teacher.
6. It won't take much time to mend this shelf.
7. It will take him 5 years to become an IT specialist.

UNIT 8

Перевод многокомпонентных терминологических сочетаний

При чтении технических текстов, как правило, возникают трудности при переводе многокомпонентных терминологических сочетаний слов (МТС) типа:

accesscontrolsystem - система контроля доступа. Последнее слово в этом и подобных примерах является ядром МТС, а все слова в пропозиции от ядра существительного выступают в качестве определения.

Для декодирования терминологического словосочетания и переводаего на русский язык необходимо определить левую и правую границы МТС в предложении. Если в пределах одного типа предложения (подлежащего, дополнения) после артикля или указательного местоимения стоит ряд существительных, то служебное слово (артикль или местоимение) относится к последнему существительному, а все слова между артиклем и последним опорным словом являются определениями к этому последнему (цепочка определений).

Кроме существительныхв цепочке определений могут быть герундий, причастия I и II, числительные, инфинитив: appliedC++ practicaltechniques – практические методы применения языкаC++, *digitalrevolutionadvances* – преимущества цифровой революции, *serviceandcomponentbaseddevelopment*– разработка компонентов и сервиса, *Informationsecurityrisksmanaging*– управление рисками информационной безопасности

Как правило, связь в таких цепочках определении беспредложная: *achievingsecuritycompliance* – достижение компромисса в вопросах безопасности. Подобные цепочки определений могут включать до 10-11 компонентов: *NetworkMIB (managementinformationbase) andMPLSprinciplesdesignandimplementation* – разработка и внедрение принциповуправления сетью базовыми и усовершенствованными протоколами.

ОриентиромсправанахожденияядраМТСслужитпредлог: *Software architecture // in practice; Proven portals best practice// for planning, designing*;причастие: *Enterprise integration patterns//designing and deploying messaging solutions*. Ядро может находиться перед артиклем, глаголом, сказуемым. Левой границей также могут быть предлог, артикль, глагол-сказуемое.

Определив границы МТС, следует проанализировать внутренниесвязи между его членами. МТС может состоять из нескольких смысловых подгрупп; N+N (allocationunit), N +Ger. (acrobatformsextending), P+N (computer-aideddesign).
Границы таких смысловых подгрупп в МТС соотносятся с существительным во множественном числе или существительным в притяжательном падеже.Признаком подгруппы может быть также соединение компонентов подгруппы дефисом: *computer-aidedmanufacturing*; оформление компонентов заглавными буквами: *AdaptiveDifferentialPulseCodeModification* (ADPCM).
После того как закончен анализ МТС, определены его границы и структура, можно начинать перевод. Его рекомендуется начинать с ядра всего МТС, справа налево. Правильные смысловые отношения между компонентами внутри подгруппы МТС могут быть установлены с помощью вопросов: "какой?", 'чего?" "длячего?";

Task 1.Translate the multicomponent terminological combinations: wirelesssensornetworkarchitecture, IBM Web sphere portal primer,PCI express system architecture,designing storage area networks, aided design engineering and manufacturing systems, geographic information system implementation, Web Sphere certification study guide,file compression utility, word wrap outgoing text.

ABBREVIATIONSLIST

CEO – исполнительный директор
CPU – центральный процессор
GDP – ВВП (внутренний валовый продукт)
GPS - global positioning system
HP - Hewlett-Packard
ICT - Information and Communications Technology
IS - information services
IT - Information technology
IBM- International Business Machines
JS – JavaScript
MIS - management information services
MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MS - Microsoft Corporation
MSP - managed service providers
PC - Personal computers

Wi-Fi – Wireless Fidelity
WWW – World Wide Web

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