**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УКРАЇНИ**

**“Київський політехнічний інститут”**

**КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ**

з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» («Англійська мова професійного спрямування»)

(назва)

для студентів спеціальності (напряму) 6.050102

(код)

**Комп’ютерна iнженерiя**

(назва)

# Варіант 1

**Контрольне завдання № 1**

***Readthetext “Solid-state drives”. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

A solid-state drive (SSD) (sometimes referred to as a "solid-state disk" or "electronic disk") is a data storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data persistently. SSD technology uses electronic interfaces compatible with traditional block input/output (I/O) hard disk drives. SSDs do not employ any moving mechanical components, which distinguishes them from traditional magnetic disks such as hard disk drives (HDDs) or floppy disks, which are electromechanical devices containing spinning disks and movable read/write heads. Compared with electromechanical disks, SSDs are typically less susceptible to physical shock, are usually silent, and have lower access time and latency. However, while the price of SSDs has continued to decline in 2012, SSDs are still about 20 times more expensive per unit of storage when compared to HDDs. SSDs share the I/O interface technology developed for hard disk drives, thus permitting simple replacement for most applications. Most SSDs use NAND-based flash memory, which retains data without power. For applications requiring fast access, but not necessarily data persistence after power loss, SSDs may be constructed from random-access memory (RAM). Such devices may employ separate power sources, such as batteries, to maintain data after power loss. Hybrid drives combine the features of SSDs and HDDs in the same unit, containing a large hard disk drive and an SSD cache to improve performance of frequently accessed data. These devices may offer near-SSD performance for many applications. two formats. Their capacity may be more than 2 GB (gigabyte) or 230 to 640 MB.

1. What does the abbreviation SSD stand for?
2. Separate-Storage Drive
3. Solid-State Drive
4. Sequential Structure Disk
5. Stable Security Device
6. The principal difference that distinguishes SSDs from HDDs is:
7. SSDs have larger capacity
8. Data in HDDs isn’t persistent after power shutdown
9. A different file system
10. SSDs don’t use mechanical parts for access
11. Which of the following statements regarding differences between SSDs and HDDs are true?
12. SSDs are less noisy
13. HDDs have lower access time
14. SSDs are more susceptible to physical shock
15. SSDs cost more per unit of storage
16. What kind of memory do SSDs use?
17. Magnetic disks
18. CD-ROM technology
19. Processor cache-like memory
20. NAND-based flash
21. What is the main disadvantage of SSDs constructed basing on RAM?
22. They have worse performance
23. Their capacity is limited
24. They lose data after power loss
25. They are more noisy
26. Which of the following is true about hybrid drives?
27. Have higher performance than SSDs
28. Store all data in the HDD and maintain cache-like storage in the SSD
29. Combine two different types of SSDs
30. Store all data in the SSD and cache in the HDD

**Контрольне завдання № 2**

***Read the text “Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)”.Define whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

DSL technology capitalises on the existing network of copper infrastructure, but allows digital signals to be carried rather than analogue. It allows the full bandwidth of the copper twisted-pair telephone cabling to be utilised.

With splitter-based services, the DSL signal is pulled out from the phone line as it enters your premises and is wired separately to a DSL modem. This involves additional hardware and installation by the service provider at the customer site. The shielded option involves no installation, but the telephone company's equipment and some of your equipment might need upgrading.

With Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), most of the duplex bandwidth is devoted to the downstream direction, with only a small proportion of bandwidth being available for upstream. Much Internet traffic through the client's connection, such as Web browsing, downloads and video streaming, needs high downstream bandwidth, but user requests and responses are less significant and therefore require less on the upstream. In addition, a small proportion of the downstream bandwidth can be devoted to voice rather than data, allowing you to hold phone conversations without requiring a separate line.

DSL-based services are a very low-cost option when compared to other solutions offering similar bandwidth, so they can be made available to the customer at extremely competitive prices.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***0.*** | DSL allows digital signals to be carried rather than analogue | ***0.*** | ***T*** |
| ***1.*** | DSL does not allow the full bandwidth of the copper twisted-pair telephone cabling to be utilised. | ***1.*** |  |
| ***2.*** | With splitter-based services, the DSL signal is pulled out from the phone line as it enters your premises and is wired separately to a DSL modem. | ***2.*** |  |
| ***3.*** | The shielded option does not involve no installation, but the telephone company's equipment and some of your equipment might need upgrading. | ***3.*** |  |
| ***4.*** | Much Internet traffic through the client's connection, such as Web browsing, downloads and video streaming, needs high downstream bandwidth, but user requests and responses are less significant and therefore require less on the upstream. | ***4.*** |  |
| ***5.*** | DSL-based services are a very low-cost option when compared to other solutions offering similar bandwidth. | ***5.*** |  |

**Контрольне завдання № 3**

***Read the following sentences carefully. Choose the word that best fits each space. Put the correct letter (a, b, c or d) for each sentence. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0. …………… is a general category of storage mechanisms.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. Disk storage | b. CPU | c. Main memory | d. RAID |
| 1. …………….. systems integrate internal and external management information across an entire organization. 2. Enterprise resource planning b. Storage c. Computer d. Enterprise 3. ……………..is a family of computer networking technologies for local area networks .   a. LAN b. Ethernet c. Internet d. Social Network   1. ………….is the scientific and practical approach to computation and its applications . 2. Computer science b. Computer c. Social Network d. Internet 3. ………… is a component that transparently stores data so that future requests for that data can be served faster. 4. Main memory b. Cache c. CD-ROM d. RAM 5. …………is an artificial language designed to communicate instructions to a machine, particularly a computer. 6. A programming language b. Instruction c. IDE d. documentation 7. ………… is an organized collection of data. 8. A string b. An array c. A database engine d. A database 9. A ………… is the basic capacity of information in computing and telecommunications. 10. bit b. byte c. megabyte d. gigabyte 11. ………… is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use TCP/IP 12. LAN b. Ethernet c. The Internet d. Network 13. A ………… is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web 14. modem b. browser c. computer d. google 15. ………… is a small amount of storage available as part of a CPU or other digital processor 16. a processor register b. cache c. CPU d. RAM | | | |

**Контрольне завдання № 4**

***Read the following sentences carefully. Choose the correct answer. Put the correct letter (a, b, c or d) for each sentence. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0. Consumer and some commercial printers ………… for low-volume, short-turnaround print jobs; requiring virtually no setup time to achieve a hard copy of a given document.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. design | b. are designed | c. designed | d. were designed |
| 1. A computer ……….of at least one processing element and some form of memory.    1. consists b. consist c. is consisted d. is consist 2. A random-access device ………… stored data to be accessed in very nearly the same amount of time for any storage location.    1. allows b. will allow c. allow d. is allowed 3. Magnetic-core memory ……….. in 1947    1. invented b. has invented c. has been invented d. was invented 4. Software keyboards or on-screen keyboards ……. take the form of computer programs that display an image of a keyboard on the screen. 5. never b. sometimes c. oftend. hardly ever 6. In computing, a mouse is a pointing device that functions by …………..two-dimensional motion relative to its supporting surface.   a. detecting b. detect c. being detecting d. being detected   1. A modem is a device that …………… an analog carrier signal to encode digital information.   a. is modulated b. will modulate c. modulate d. modulates   1. Modems …………….be used over any means of transmitting analog signals, from light emitting diodes to radio.    1. must b. could c. can d. should 2. A laptop ………. most of the same components as a desktop computer. 3. have b. has c. haves d. had 4. As the personal computer ……………..feasible in the 1970s, the idea of a portable personal computer followed. 5. became b. has become c. had become d. become 6. Netbook is ………..laptop.    1. smaller b. more small c. more smaller d. the smallest | | | |

**Контрольне завдання № 5**

***Read the following sentences in English. Mark the letter A, B or C to choose the appropriate translationin Ukrainian. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0). The virus uses a common programming technique to stay resident in memory.

a. Вірус використовує загальний метод програмування аби залишитися в пам’яті програми, де він вже знаходиться.

b. Вірус використовує незвичайний метод програмування аби залишитися в пам’яті програми, де він вже знаходиться.

с. Вірус використовує незвичайний метод програмування аби не залишатися в пам’яті програми, де він вже знаходиться.

1). Cable companies can also offer affordable broadband services over copper coaxial or fibre infrastructure networks.

1. Кабельні компанії також можуть запропонувати доступні ширококанальні послуги через мідний коаксільний або оптоволоконний кабель.
2. Кабельні компанії також можуть запропонувати ширококанальні послуги через мідний коаксільний або оптоволоконний кабель, що абсолютно не є доступними.
3. Кабельні компанії також можуть запропонувати доступні ширококанальні послуги тільки через мідний коаксільний кабель.

2). The client was advised to re-install the original sound drivers.

1. Клієнту порадили встановити оригінальні звукові драйвери.
2. Клієнту порадили перевстановити оригінальні звукові драйвери.
3. Клієнту порадили знову встановити оригінальні звукові драйвери.

3). Several manufacturers connect hard drives to ensure that data is adequately protected and can be quickly accessed.

1. Жоден з виробників не підключає жорсткі диски, щоб гарантувати, що дані надійно захищені і можуть бути швидко доступні.
2. Всі виробники підключають жорсткі диски, щоб гарантувати, що дані надійно захищені і можуть бути швидко доступні.
3. Деякі виробники підключають жорсткі диски, щоб гарантувати, що дані надійно захищені і можуть бути швидко доступні.

4). A computer virus is a very small program routine that infects a computer system and uses its resources to reproduce itself.

1. Комп'ютерний вірус являє собою величезну програму, програму, яка заражає комп'ютер і використовує свої ресурси, щоб відтворювати себе.
2. Комп'ютерний вірус являє собою дуже невелику програму, програму, яка заражає комп'ютер і використовує свої ресурси, щоб відтворювати себе.
3. Комп'ютерний вірус являє собою дуже невелику програму, програму, яка заражає комп'ютер і використовує свої ресурси, щоб зламати комп’ютер.

5). Some form of data encryption is necessary to prevent this.

1. Деякі форми шифрування даних не є необхідними для запобігання цьому.
2. Деякі форми кодування даних необхідні для запобігання цьому.
3. Деякі форми шифрування даних необхідні для запобігання цьому.

**Контрольне завдання № 6**

***Read the following sentences in Ukrainian. Mark the letter A, B or C to choose the appropriate translation in English. The first sentence has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0). Коли користувач запускає заражену програму, вона завантажується в пам'ять носіями вірусу.

* 1. When the user runs an infected program, it is loaded into memory carrying the virus.
  2. When the user runs an infected program, it loads into memory carrying the virus.
  3. When the user runs a program, which was infected, it is loaded into memory carrying the virus.

1) Аби бути вірусом програмі необхідно лише мати процедуру відтворення, що дозволяє заражати інші програми.

a. To be a virus, a program doesn’t need to have a reproduction routine that enables it to infect other programs.

b. To be a virus, a program only needs to have a reproduction routine that enables it to infect other programs.

c. To be a virus, a program only needs to have a reproduction routine that enables it infection of other programs.

2). Сьогоднішні методи шифрування даних покаладаються на техніку, що називається криптографія з відкритим ключем.

a. Today's data encryption methods rely on a technique called public-key encryption.

b. Today's data encryption methods rely on a technique called open-key cryptography.

c. Today's data encryption methods rely on a technique called public-key cryptography.

3) Динаміка Інтернету диктує те, що повинна існувати система аутентифікації користувача.

a. The dynamics of the Web dictate that a user-authentication system must exist.

b. The dynamics of the Web dictate that a system of user-authentication must exist.

c. The dynamics of the Web dictate that must exist a user-authentication system.

4). Поєднання інкапсуляції, успадкування та поліморфізму призводить до можливості повторного використання коду.

a. The combination of encapsulation, inheritance and polymorphism leads to reusability of code.

b. The combination of encapsulation, inheritance and polymorphism leaded to code reusability.

c. The combination of encapsulateon, inheritance and polymorphism leads to code reusability.

5). Основними вимогами до програміста є гарна пам'ять, увага до деталей, логічне мислення та здатність працювати через проблеми, методично розбиваючи завдання на менші, більш керовані частини.

a. The primary requirements for a programmer are a good memory, an attention to detail, a logical mind and the ability to work through a problem in a methodical manner breaking tasks down into smaller, more manageable pieces.

b. The primary requirements for a programmer are less than a good memory, an attention to detail, the ability to work through a problem in a methodical manner breaking tasks down into smaller, more manageable pieces.

c. The main requirements for a programmer is a good memory, an attention to detail, a logical mind and the ability to work through a problem in a methodical manner breaking tasks down into smaller pieces.

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# Варіант 2

**Контрольне завдання № 1**

***Read the text “Requirements documentation”. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.***

Requirements documentation is the description of what a particular [software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) does or shall do. The variation and complexity of requirements documentation makes it a proven challenge. Requirements may be implicit and hard to uncover. It is difficult to know exactly how much and what kind of documentation is needed and how much can be left to the architecture and design documentation, and it is difficult to know how to document requirements considering the variety of people who shall read and use the documentation. Thus, requirements documentation is often incomplete (or non-existent). Without proper requirements documentation, software changes become more difficult—and therefore more error prone (decreased software quality) and time-consuming (expensive).

The need for requirements documentation is typically related to the complexity of the product, the impact of the product, and the life expectancy of the software. If the software is very complex or developed by many people (e.g., mobile phone software), requirements can help to better communicate what to achieve. If the software is safety-critical and can have negative impact on human life (e.g., nuclear power systems, medical equipment), more formal requirements documentation is often required. If the software is expected to live for only a month or two (e.g., very small mobile phone applications developed specifically for a certain campaign) very little requirements documentation may be needed. If the software is a first release that is later built upon, requirements documentation is very helpful when managing the change of the software and verifying that nothing has been broken in the software when it is modified.

1. What is requirements documentation?
2. description
3. software
4. user Guide
5. instruction
6. When does requirements documentation very helpful?
7. design
8. managing the change of the software
9. storing images and information
10. playing computer games
11. When very little requirements documentation maybe needed?
12. If the software is expected to live for only two month
13. If the software is expected to live for only a day or two
14. If the software is expected to live for only a month or two
15. If the software is expected to live for only a year or two
16. What function does requirements documentation have in the complex software?
17. better communication between developers
18. developing computer games
19. better communication between developers and users
20. better communication between users
21. What function does requirements documentation have in the complex software?
22. better communication between developers
23. playing computer games
24. better communication between developers and users
25. better communication between users
26. When we need to use more formal requirements documentation?
27. better communication between developers
28. playing computer games
29. software is safety-critical
30. storing images and personal information

**Контрольне завдання № 2**

***Read the text “Bites”.Define whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

The byte is a unit of digital information in computing and telecommunications that most commonly consists of eight bits. Historically, a byte was the number of bits used to encode a single character of text in a computer and for this reason it is the basic addressable element in many computer architectures. The size of the byte has historically been hardware dependent and no definitive standards existed that mandated the size. The de facto standard of eight bits is a convenient power of two permitting the values 0 through 255 for one byte. With ISO/IEC 80000-13, this common meaning was codified in a formal standard. Many types of applications use variables representable in eight or fewer bits, and processor designers optimize for this common usage. The popularity of major commercial computing architectures have aided in the ubiquitous acceptance of the 8-bit size.

The term octet was defined to explicitly denote a sequence of 8 bits because of the ambiguity associated at the time with the term byte.

The byte is also defined as a data type in certain programming languages. The C and C++ programming languages, for example, define byte as an "addressable unit of data storage large enough to hold any member of the basic character set of the execution environment" (clause 3.6 of the C standard). The C standard requires that the char integral data type is capable of holding at least 256 different values, and is represented by at least 8 bits (clause 5.2.4.2.1). Various implementations of C and C++ reserve 8, 9, 16, 32, or 36 bits for the storage of a byte. The actual number of bits in a particular implementation is documented as CHAR\_BIT as implemented in the limits.h file. Java's primitive byte data type is always defined as consisting of 8 bits and being a signed data type, holding values from −128 to 127. The C# programming language, along with other .NET-languages, has both the unsigned byte (named byte) and the signed byte (named sbyte), holding values from 0 to 255 and -128 to 127, respectively.

In data transmission systems a byte is defined as a contiguous sequence of binary bits in a serial data stream, such as in modem or satellite communications, which is the smallest meaningful unit of data. These bytes might include start bits, stop bits, or parity bits, and thus could vary from 7 to 12 bits to contain a single 7-bit ASCII code.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***0.*** | The byte is a unit of digital information that consists of eight bits. | ***0.*** | ***T*** |
| ***1.*** | Bytes might include only start bits. | ***1.*** |  |
| ***2.*** | The Java and Assembler programming languages, for example, define byte as an "addressable unit of data storage large enough to hold any member of the basic character set of the execution environment" | ***2.*** |  |
| ***3.*** | The de facto standard of eight bits is a convenient power of two permitting the values 0 through 255 for one byte. | ***3.*** |  |
| ***4.*** | Many types of applications use variables representable in seven or fewer bits, and processor designers optimize for this common usage. | ***4.*** |  |
| ***5.*** | The popularity of major commercial computing architectures have aided in the ubiquitous acceptance of the 8-bit size. | ***5.*** |  |

**Контрольне завдання № 3**

***Read the following sentences carefully. Choose the word that best fits each space. Put the correct letter (a, b, c or d) for each sentence. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0. …………… is a parallel connectivity port.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. LPT | b. COM | c. USB | d. RJ45 |
| 1. Free software is also known as ………. 2. freeware b. shareware c. adware d. bloatware 3. A CPU’s performance is typically indicated by its ………… 4. socket type b. chip size c. pin count d. clock frequency 5. Windows exposes a type of user interface that is called …………. 6. hit-and-run b. click-and-move c. point-and-click d. type-and-submit 7. There are two kinds of software source code ownership models: open-source and ………..? 8. sealed-source b. proprietary c. privately owned d. greedy 9. A screen that a user can interact with using their fingers is called ……….. 10. a touchscreen b. a fingerscreen c. a tapscreen d. a sensescreen 11. High-portability laptops with tiny screens and energy-saving processors are called ……….. 12. notebooks b. tablet PCs c. micro-PCs d. netbooks 13. Size of a screen in pixels is called its ………… 14. scale b. resolution c. depth d. dimension 15. Mobile handsets that employ a full-scale operating system are also known as………… 16. iPhones b. telephones c. systemphones d. smartphones 17. In a network, packets are directed between computers by ………….. 18. routers b. gates c. directors d. adapters 19. The main board of a PC is also known as …………… 20. baseboard b. motherboard c. fatherboard d. foundation board | | | |

**Контрольне завдання № 4**

***Read the following sentences carefully. Choose the correct answer. Put the correct letter (a, b, c or d) for each sentence. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0. A gateway is an interface …………. dissimilar networks to communicate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. enabling | b. enable | c. enables | d. have enabled |
| 1. A bridge is a hardware and software combination …….. to connect the same type of networks.    1. using b. used c. having used d. use 2. A backbone is a network transmission path …………… major data traffic.    1. handling b. handle c. handles d. making handle 3. A router is a special computer directing messages when several networks …………. 4. have linked b. links c. linked d. are linked 5. A network is ……………..computers and peripherals linked together.    1. a number of b. a number with c. amount of d. some 6. A LAN is a network ………….. computers over a small distance such as within a company.    1. connects b. connecting c. include d. including 7. A server is a …………….computer storing many programs shared by all the clients in the network.   a. best b. powerfully c. powerful d. great   1. A client is a network computer used for ………….a service on a server.   a. link b. accessed c. accessing d. access   1. A hub is an …………………….device connecting all the data cabling in a network.    1. electronic b. electric c. electronical d. electrical 2. A thin client is a simple computer ………….. a processor and memory, display, keyboard, mouse and hard drives only.    1. comprisingly b. comprised c. comprise d. comprising 3. When you reach a………………., tell him or her if you may have caused the problem.    1. technicianist b. technical c. technics d. technician | | | |

**Контрольне завдання № 5**

***Read the following sentences in English. Mark the letter A, B or C to choose the appropriate translationin Ukrainian. The first statement has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0). Smart cards store vital information such as health records, drivers' licenses, bank balances, and so on.

a. Смарт-карти зберігають таку важливу ​​інформацію, як медичні записи, водійські права, банківські баланси, і так далі.

b. Смарт-карти зберігають таку неякысну​​інформацію, як медичні записи, водійські права, банківські баланси, і так далі.

с. Смарт-карти повинні були б зберігати таку важливу ​​інформацію, як медичні записи, водійські права, банківські баланси, і так далі, але, нажаль вони цього не роблять.

1). When a new computer comes off the factory assembly line, it can do nothing.

1. Коли новий комп’ютер сходить з конвеєру заводу він може абсолютно все.
2. Коли новий комп’ютер сходить з конвеєру заводу він нічого не може.
3. Коли новий комп’ютер сходить з конвеєру заводу він повинен робити все.

2). A smart house has a built-in monitoring system that can turn lights on and off, open and close windows, and more.

1. Розумний будинок має додаткову систему моніторингу, яка може вмикати і вимикати світло, відкривати і закривати вікна, і багато іншого.
2. Хотілось би аби розумний будинок мав вбудовану систему моніторингу, яка може вмикати і вимикати світло, відкривати і закривати вікна, і багато іншого.
3. Розумний будинок має вбудовану систему моніторингу, яка може вмикати і вимикати світло, відкривати і закривати вікна, і багато іншого.

3). All input and output operations, although invoked by an applications program, are actually carried out by the operating system.

1. Всі операції вводу та виводу, хоча і викликають програмними додатками, але виконуються операційною системою.
2. Всі операції вводу та виводу, і викликають програмними додатками, і виконуються ними ж.
3. Всі операції вводу та виводу, хоча і викликають програмними додатками, але ніколи не виконуються операційною системою.

4). Distance learning and videoconferencing are concepts made possible with the use of an electronic classroom accessible to people in remote locations.

1. Дистанційне навчання та відеоконференції є поняттями, що стали доступними завдяки використанню локальних класних кімнат, що не доступні для людей в віддалених районах.
2. Дистанційне навчання та відеоконференції є поняттями, що стали доступними завдяки використанню електронних класних кімнат, що доступні для людей в віддалених районах.
3. Дистанційне навчання та відеоконференції є поняттями, що стали доступними завдяки використанню електронних класних кімнат, що на жаль, не є доступні для людей в віддалених районах.

5). Cheaper and more powerful computers are making it possible to perform processor-intensive tasks on the desktop.

1. Дешевші та більш потужні комп’ютери роблять можливим продемонструвати більш процесоро-ресурсоємні завдання на робочому столі.
2. Дешевші та менш потужні комп’ютери роблять можливим продемонструвати більш процесоро-ресурсоємні завдання на робочому столі.
3. Дешевші та більш потужні комп’ютери роблять можливим продемонструвати менш процесоро-ресурсоємні завдання на робочому столі.

**Контрольне завдання № 6**

***Read the following sentences in Ukrainian. Mark the letter A, B or C to choose the appropriate translation in English.The first sentence has been done for you. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.***

0). Компанії розробляють продукти, в яких інформація організована графічно, б більш інтуїтивно зрозумілому вигляді.

1. Companies develop products that organize information graphically in more intuitive ways.
2. Companies are developing products that organize information graphical in intuitive ways.
3. Companies are developing products that organize information graphically in more intuitive ways.

1). Мова стане одним з основних компонентів користувацьких інтерфейсів та додатки будуть повністбпорероблені під госолове введення.

a. Speech will become a major component of user interfaces, and applications will be completely redesigned to incorporate speech input.

b. Speech will become a minor component of user interfaces, and applications will be completely redesigned to incorporate speech input.

c. Speech will become a major component of user interfaces, but applications will not be completely redesigned to incorporate speech input.

2). Наявність декількох облікових записів електронної пошти дуже корисно - можна розділити ділову і особисту електронну пошту, наприклад, або надати адресу для кожного члена вашої родини.

a. Having several e-mail accounts is not very useful - you can not separate business and personal email for example, or provide an address for each member of your family.

b. Having several e-mail accounts is very useful - you can separate business and personal email for example, or provide an address for each member of your family.

c. Having several e-mail accounts is very useful - you can separate business and personal email for example, but you can’t provide an address for each member of your family.

3) Групи новин – це величезні дискусійні форуми в Інтернеті, які є напрочуд багатим джерелом інформації і відмінним способом спілкування з іншими користувачами Інтернету.

a. Newsgroups are huge discussion forums on the Internet that are an amazingly rich resource of information and brilliant way to communicate with other Internet users.

b. Newsgroups are little discussion forums on the Internet that are an amazingly rich resource of information and brilliant way to communicate with other Internet users.

c. Newsgroups are huge discussion forums on the Internet that are an amazingly rich resource of information and bad way to communicate with other Internet users.

4). Надсиланнялистів електронної пошти ймовірно будуть одним з додатків, що використовуються найчастіше, так як люди зможуть отримати повідомлення в будь-який час і будь-де в світі.

a. Receiving emails is likely to be the application that is used most often, as people will be able to pick up messages at anytime from anywhere in the world.

b. Sending emails is likely to be the application that is used most rarely, as people will be able to pick up messages at anytime from anywhere in the world.

c. Sending emails is likely to be the application that is used most often, as people will be able to pick up messages at anytime from anywhere in the world.

5). Бездротові альтернати вибувають двох видів: супутникові і стільникові.

a. The wireless alternatives come in two forms: satellite and cellular.

b. The wireless alternatives come in three forms: satellite and cellular.

c. The wireless alternatives come in two forms: satellite and modular.