**Unit 6**

Task 10

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c

Task 11

1. Why do we use a switched scheme instead of a star scheme?
2. Is it possible to choose direction to opposite in a ring scheme?
3. Is it possible to use several control tokens in a ring scheme?
4. How do devices determinate the message is intended for them in a bus scheme?
5. What does a sending device do if it detects another transmission in a bus scheme?

Task 12

The flowchart refers to a bus scheme.

Task 13

1. Bus configuration
2. Ring configuration

Task 15

1. User interface
2. synchronous
3. Area Network
4. expansion
5. install
6. Wan
7. broadcast
8. Star
9. Local
10. Switched

Exercise 1

During, during, early, not too long after, later, until, since then, in the 70s , earlier, now, before the end.

Exercise 2

2. Over this period - during  
3. Ten years later - after  
4. Ten years age - before  
5. When - durring  
6. Last 20 years - before  
7. Eventually - after  
8. Until then - before

Exercise 3

1. During
2. Before  
   4. Before  
   5. After

Text

All network configurations have much in common and different at the same time. For instance, a star configuration has a main computer and many secondary computers and a ring scheme is close to the configuration, because it uses the token of control to determinate “the main computer”. On the other hand, the token rotates, on the contrary, there is no single static the leading computer, as in the star configuration. Unlike the ring configuration, the star configuration can send messages not only in another direction.

Bus configuration is the easiest configuration to connect new computers or peripherals than all the others, notwithstanding its complexity.