English for computing
Part 1.Text 1
Read the text and explain what Industrial Age and Computer age mean.

The computer age

In the nineteenth century, machines changed the world. Suddenly, people could travel more easily and communicate more quickly. Work changed, too, and many people got jobs in factories. It was the start of the Industrial Age.

The second half of the twentieth century saw the start of the Computer Age. At first, computers were very difficult to use, and only a few people understood them. But soon, computers began to appear in offices and then homes. Today, they are everywhere. Some people still say that they have never used a computer, but they probably use computers every day - they just do not realize it. This is because there are computers in so many ordinary things: cars, televisions, CD-players, washing machines.

When the first computers were built in the 1940s and 1950s, they were enormous. In fact, they were as big as a room. In 1949, the magazine *Popular Mechanics* made a prediction: 'One day, they said, 'computers will be really small; in fact, they will weigh less than 1.5 tonnes.' Now, computer chips can be as small as this letter O. Over the past fifty or sixty years, computers have changed much more than people thought possible.

Ex.1 Put the verb "to be" in the right form.

1. There … no computers before the middle of the 20th century.
2. I … a good specialist in programming after I finish my study.
3. The first personal computer … made by IBM.
4. The computers we use now … convenient and fast.
5. Many people believe that new technologies … created soon.

Ex.2 Explain the meanings of the following words:

to change, to travel, to communicate, to use, to understand, easily, start, office, ordinary, enormous.

Ex.3 Choose *many, much, little, a little, few, a few* and insert them instead of the gaps.

1. We can find … information on the Internet.
2. I have … memory on my flesh card, I need another one.
3. I know … about the history of computers. I want to know more.
4. She bought … books on programming.
5. We have got … computers in our computer class, we need more.

Ex.4. Make the following numerals ordinal:

1. Pascal was …(1) to build an arithmetic machine.
2. My result was …(2) in our group.
3. I`m interested what life will be in …(23) century.
4. My friend`s birthday is …(15) of October.
5. I reached …(3) level in this game.

Text 2

Read the text.

In the beginning

For thousands of years, humans have needed to count. Families needed to know how many animals, how much food and how much land hey had. This information was important when people wanted to buy and sell things, and also when people died or got married. There were many different ways to count and write down the numbers. The Sumerians had three different ways: they used one for land, one for fruit and vegetables and one for animals. They could count, but they had no easy way to do calculations.

Around 1900 to 1800 BC, the Babylonians invented a new way to count which used place values. This meant that two things decided the size of a number: the digits and their position. Today, we still use place values to count. We can write any number using only ten digits (0-9): for example, 134 means 1 x 100, 3 x 10, and 4 x 1 . Computers also use place values when they do calculations. They only use two digits (0 and 1): for example, 11011 means 1 x 16, 1 x 8, 0 x 4, 1 x 2, and 1 x 1 (=27). Without place values, fast calculations are impossible.

Between 1000 and 500 BC, the Babylonians invented the abacus. It used small stones which they put in lines. Each line of stones showed a different place value. To do calculations they moved stones from one line to another. Later, different kinds of abacuses were made. Some of them were made of wood and used coloured balls. (It is also possible that the abacus was first invented in China, but nobody really knows.)

Although an abacus can be very fast, it is not really a machine because it does not do calculations automatically. In the seventeenth century, people began to build calculating machines. In 1640, the French mathematician Blaise Pascal made an Arithmetic Machine. He used it to count money. During the next ten years, Pascal made fifty more machines.

In the 1670s, a German called Leibnitz continued Pascal's work and made a better machine. Leibnitz's machine was called the Step Reckoner It could do more difficult calculations than Pascal's Arithmetic Machine. Interestingly, Leibnitz's machine only used two digits (0 and 1) for doing calculations - just like modern computers! In fact, calculating machines like Leibnitz's Step Reckoner were used for the next three hundred years, until cheap computers began to appear.

Ex.1 Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate form:

It historically (to happen) so, that people (to need) to count.
There (to be) several different ways to count.
Probably the Babylonians (to invent) the abacus.
People (not to use) modern numbers until the Romans (to begin) using them.
Famous French mathematician Pascal (to make) an Arithmetic Machine in 1640.
In 30 years other scientists (to continue) his work.
Step Reckoner (to able) to do calculations.

Ex.2. Say whether the following statements are true or false and correct the false ones.

1. Humans didn`t need to count in ancient times.
2. The Sumerians invented the modern way to count.
3. Computers do not use the place value, though they do very fast calculations.
4. There was only one kind of abacus which was used in different countries.
5. Chinese people were the first to invent the abacus.

6. Abacus could do calculations automatically so it was the first calculating machine.
7. Pascal was not successful in making Arithmetic Machine. Leibnitz made it.

Ex.3. Choose “make of” or “make from” and put them into appropriate form.

1. Most things ……plastic nowadays.
2. My mother often ….. wonderful jam ……strawberries.
3. This watch does not seem…… gold.
4. Cheese …..milk.
5. I can`t see through you. You ….not ……glass.

Ex.4. Explain the meaning of the following words:
to need, to use, to count, to invent, to appear, abacus, Arithmetic Machine, chip computer, Step Reckoner.

Ex.5. Translate into English:

1. Современный способ счета был придуман Вавилонянами.
2. Использование поместной ценности чисел было уникальным изобретением.
3. Абак появился между 1000 и 500 годами до н.э.
4. Многие ученые работали над созданием вычислительных машин.
5. Первый успешный образец был сделан Паскалем.
6. Лейбниц продолжил работу Паскаля и сделал более совершенную машину.
7. В начале 20 века начали появляться компьютеры.

Ex.6. Make up your own story using the following words:
to make, to put, to build, to call, machine, place, abacus, computer

Ex.7. Find antonyms to the following words:
to buy, to appear, to die, to get married, to move, easy, value, work, fast

Text 3

Read the text and answer who invented the first computer.

The first computers

The word 'computer' used to mean a person, not a machine. In the nineteenth century, builders and technicians needed to know the answers to very difficult calculations in order to do their work. They did not have the time to do these calculations themselves, so they bought books of answers. The people who did the calculations and wrote the books were called computers.

In the 1820s, a British mathematician called Charles Babbage invented a machine that did very difficult calculations automatically. He called his machine a Difference Engine. He began to build his machine, but he did not finish it because he had a better idea. (Babbage never finished anything - he always had a better idea and started working on something new.) In fact, more than a hundred and fifty years later, some technicians from the Science Museum in London built Babbage's Difference Engine. It is still in the museum today. The machine weighs about three tonnes, and it is nearly two metres tall and three metres wide. And it works: in the early 1990s, it did a calculation and gave the right answer - 31 digits long! Babbage did not finish making the Difference Engine because he started work on a machine called an Analytical Engine. The

Analytical Engine could do more: for example, it had a kind of memory. This meant that it was possible to write programs for it, building on each answer and doing more and more difficult calculations. For this reason, the Analytical Engine is often seen as the first real computer. However, Babbage never finished building this machine either!

A woman called Ada Lovelace worked with Babbage. She was the daughter of Lord Byron, a famous English writer. Ada was an excellent mathematician and understood Babbage's ideas (most people did not). She knew that she could do amazing calculations with the Analytical Machine, and she wrote a program for it. Although the machine was never built, Ada Lovelace was still the first computer programmer in the world. In 1979, a modern computer programming language was named ADA.

Babbage's ideas were ahead of their time. Slowly, over the next one hundred years, inventors began to build better calculating machines. One of the best inventors of the 1930s was a German called Konrad Zuse. In 1938, he built his first machine, the Zl, in his parents' living room in Berlin. His later machines, the Z3 and Z4, were like modern computers in many ways. They used only two digits (0 and 1) to do all the calculations. Also, Zuse wrote programs for his machines by making holes in old cinema film. When he put the film through the machines, they could 'read' the programs and do very long and difficult calculations.

Ex.1 Make up nouns meaning profession and divide them into 4 columns:

-or -er -ist -ian

to dive, to operate, , to write, to invent, to work, to teach, to build, to drive, to create; diary, politics, music, program, engine, psychology, novel, mathematics, technics

Ex. 2 Say whether the following statements are true or false, correct the false ones.

1. Ch. Babbage was a German scientist.
2. He built several calculating machines.
3. Ada Lovelace was Babbege`s daughter.
4. She wrote the first computer program for a Difference Engine.
5. C. Zuse was one of the best German inventors of the beginning if the 19th century.
6. His first machine Z1 became the first real computer.
7. Zuse invented the way to write programs; he made holes in old telegraph papers.

Ex.3 Explain the meaning of the following words:

to answer, to call, to weigh, to build; calculations, memory, amazing, language

Ex.4 Make up sentences using the table:

Computer	not to have	by some technicians from the Science Museum in London
Many people	to build	a kind of memory
Babbage	to weigh	to be the first real computer
A Difference Engine	to mean	a Difference Engine
It	to consider	enough time and wish to make calculations
The Analytical Engine	not to understand	Babbage`s ideas
This machine	to have	about 3 tonnes
Many people	to invent	a person who did calculations

Ex.5 Choose the right variant of the verb:

1. Technicians ….to know the answers but ….to do calculations themselves

a) did need; didn`t b) needed; not wanted c) needed; didn`t want d) did need, not wanted

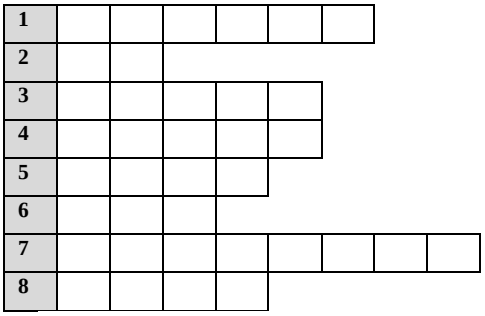
2. People doing calculations….computers.
a) called b) was called c) did called d) were called
3. Babbage …. to build a calculating machine, but ….it.
a) begined; didn`t finish b) began; didn`t finish c) did begin; not finished
d) began; didn`t finished
4. Difference Engine…. in the Science Museum in London today.
a) is b) to be c) are d) –
5. Ada Lovelace …..the daughter of Lord Byron, and an excellent mathematician.
a) did be b) was c) were d) did
6. Zuse`s programs ….from old cinema films.
a) were made b) were make c) did made d) did make

Ex. 6 Translate into English:

1. Исторически слово «компьютер» означало человека, который делал вычисления и писал книги с ответами.
2. Первая машина способная совершать вычисления автоматически была придумана Ваббеджем и построена работниками научного музея.
3. Машина огромная: она весит почти 3 тонны, но она прекрасно работает до сих пор.
4. Следующим изобретением Ваббеджа , тоже незаконченным, была Аналитическая машина.
5. Большинство людей не понимали идей Ваббеджа, в отличие от Ады Ловелейс, которая написала первую компьютерную программу для его машин.
6. Один из современных компьютерных языков был назван ADA в честь Ловелейс.
7. Идеи Ваббеджа опережали свое время, только через сто лет ученые начали строить вычислительные машины.
8. Конрад Зюс придумал машину, которая во многом напоминала современный компьютер, и писал программы для нее.

Ex.7 Guess the crossword

1. a hundred years
2. not new
3. a place where different treasures are kept and may be seen by visitors
4. human beings
5. a purpose for which something may be employed
6. long about things and….. about people
7. the meaning of the mark “A”
8. not wrong and not left



Text 4

Have you ever heard about Alan Turing? Read the text to find out about him and his

work.

Alan Turing

Alan Turing was born in 1912 in London. He studied mathematics at Cambridge University. In 1937, he wrote a report which talked about a Turing Machine. This was a machine that could read programs and follow any number of instructions. It was only an idea, and he did not have plans to build the machine, but his 1937 report was very important in the history of computing.

In 1939, Turing began to work for the British Government. During the Second World War (1939-1945), the Germans often sent messages from one group of soldiers to another. These messages gave important information and instructions, so of course they were secret. Although the British could get the messages, at first they could not understand them because they were written in a secret code. Turing began working on a computer to break this code.

Turing worked with other mathematicians at a secret place called Bletchley Park. They knew that the Germans were using machines called Enigma machines to send messages in code. To read and understand these messages you had to have another Enigma machine -and, of course, only the Germans had these.

Turing and the other people at Bletchley built a machine called the Bombe. (Some Polish mathematicians had already built a machine called Bombe to try to break the Enigma code. They worked with the British to build a new and better machine.) By 1942, the workers at Bletchley Park could read and understand all the German messages which used the Enigma code.

In 1943, the Germans started using a different code. The British called this code 'Fish'. It was much more difficult to understand than the Enigma code. The Bombe machine could not break this code, so the workers at Bletchley Park needed a new computer. In one year, they built Colossus. This was one of the world's first electronic computers which could read and understand programs.

Colossus got its name because of its size: it was as big as a room. It was able to understand difficult codes because it could do thousands of calculations every second. Without Colossus, it took three people six weeks to understand a message written in the 'Fish' code; using Colossus, the British needed only two hours to understand it. A modern PC from the year 2000 cannot do the work any faster.

Ex.1 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. In 1937 A. Turing had a plan to build Turing machine.
2. Alan Turing and other mathematicians worked for the German government during the Second World War.
3. The British could get the messages sent by the Germans.
4. Bletchley began working in a computer to break German code.
5. The Germans had a machine called “Fish”.
6. Colossus was a very small computer.
7. Colossus helped the British to break the German code in two hours.
8. Colossus could read programs but couldn`t understand them.

Ex.2 Put these sentences in the right order. Check your answers with the text.

1 Turing began working on a computer to break this code.
2 Although the British could get the messages, at first they could not understand

them because they were written in a secret code.

3 During the Second World War (1939-1945), the Germans often sent messages from one group of soldiers to another.

4 In 1939, Turing began to work for the British Government.

5 These messages gave important information and instructions, so of course they were secret.

Ex. 3 Find words for the definitions:

- The group of people who control the country
- Words that tell you what to do
- A person who does maths as a job
- A way of writing secret messages
- Fighting between the soldiers of two or more countries

Ex.4. Use these words and word combinations to retell the text.

Important for the history of computing, to read programs, to send messages, to work for, to follow instructions, secret code, more difficult to understand, first electronic computer, do calculations, to give important information

Text 5

Ex.1 Read the text and show the difference between the 610 Auto-Point and a modern personal computer

The 610 Auto-Point	A modern PC

The history of the PC

In 1957, IBM made a computer titled the 610 Auto-Point. They said it was the 'first personal computer'. But it was not a PC like the ones millions of people have in their homes today. It was large and expensive (55,000 dollars). It was called a personal computer because it only needed one person to work it. The first real PCs were not made until fifteen years later.

The first computers (like Colossus) did not have computer chips; they used glass tubes. That is why they were so big. But in the 1960s, technicians found a way to make chips with thousands of very small transistors on them. In 1971, Intel made a computer chip called the 4004. It had 2,250 transistors. Three years later, they made the 8080, a better and faster chip with 5,000 transistors. An American inventor called Ed Roberts used the Intel 8080 chip to make one of the first PCs. He called his PC the Altair 8800. (The name comes from the film *Forbidden Planet.)* When you bought an Altair 8800, you got a box of parts that you put together at home to make your PC. It cost less than 400 dollars, and Ed Roberts sold 2,000 in the first year. The personal computer was on its way.

In 1976, Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs started the Apple Computer Company. In 1977, their second computer, the Apple 2, appeared. It was popular, and the company made 700,000 dollars that year. The next year, the company made 7 million dollars! Even IBM knew that personal computers were here to stay. They made their first PC in 1981.

Since Intel made the 4004 chip in 1971 with 2,250 transistors, computer chips have become much faster. In fact, the computer technician Gordon Moore made this prediction in

1965: 'The number of transistors on computer chips will double every eighteen months.' This prediction is often called 'Moore's Law' and it seems to be true. The Intel Pentium 4 chip, made in the year 2000, has 42 million transistors!

Because today's computer chips are so fast, modern PCs can do amazing things. They can put music onto CDs, and videos onto DVDs, and they can even understand spoken language. A modern PC is much faster than the very large and expensive computers from the 1970s.

Ex.2 Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. IBM was the first to make the personal computer.
2. Colossus used chips with thousands of very small transistors on them.
3. Ed Roberts called his computer Apple.
4. Steve Wozniak started the new company alone.
5. The company was not successful and does not exist any more.
6. The “Moore`s Law” was not right and the development of computer has already stopped.
7. Modern computers can not do more than their predecessors.

Ex.3 Put the following historical events into the correct order and tell when they happened.

a. Colossus was the first computer which used glass tubes.
b. The Intel Pentium 4 chip consists of 42 million transistors.
c. The 610 Auto-Point was created by IBM.
d. Technicians found a way to make computer chip with thousands of very small transistors on them.
e. IBM made their first PC.
f. Ed Roberts made the Altair 8800.
g. Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs started the Apple Computer Company.
h. Intel made the computer chip called 4004.

Ex.4 Explain the meanings of the following words:
to title, to put together, to sell, to double, to seem, expensive, transistor, popular, prediction, amazing

Ex.5 Make up sentences using the table:

Millions of people	not to have	a way to make chips
The 610 Auto-Point	to be	computers in their homes today
Colossus	to become	42 million transistors
Technicians	to have	only one person to work it
Altair 8800	to consist of	in 1977
Apple 2	to need	a lot of amazing things
It	to do	computer chips
“Moore`s Law”	to appear	very popular
Intel Pentium 4 chip	to find	to be true
Modern PCs	to seem	one of the first PCs

Ex.6 Rewrite the following sentences using another voice:

1. The 610 Auto-Point was called the first “personal computer”.
2. The first real PCs were not made until 1971.
3. An American inventor Ed Roberts used the Intel 8080 chip to make one of the first computers.
4. He called his PC Altair 8800. This name was taken from the film “Forbidden Planet”
5. Ed Roberts sold 2000 computers in the first year.
6. In 1976 two Steves started a new computer company, they called it Apple.
7. The company made almost 8 million dollars within the 2 first years.
8. In 1965 the prediction (which is often called “Moore`s Law”) was made.
9. A lot of amazing things can be done by modern computers.
10. They put music and videos on to discs and even understand spoken language.

Ex.7

Take the last letter from the word “apple”
the fifth letter of the word “транзистор”
the fourth letter of the word “личный”
the second letter of the word ”быстрый”
the first letter of the word “год”

Write down what you remember about the history of the PC.

Text 6

1. a) Read the article and match the paragraphs to the headings Character/Likes/Plans Early Life, Introduction/Later Life .

Introduction	Character	Likes	Plans	Early Life,	Later Life

Bill Gates

Everyone has heard of Bill Gates, one of the richest and most **successful** people in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest **computer software company**, and Gates was the world's youngest **billionaire**, at the age of 31.

His full name is William Henry Gates III, and he was born on 28th October, 1955, in Seattle, USA. At school, he soon showed that he was very **intelligent**, and especially good at Maths and Science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the private school where he first began to use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his schoolfriend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their schoolwork! After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an **operating program** for the Aitair, one of the world's first **microcomputers**. The two friends **started** Microsoft in 1975, and Gates left Harvard. **Before long**, Microsoft was a major business success. Since then, the company has continued to grow, producing most of the world's leading PC software. One reason for his success is that Gates has always been very **ambitious** and

hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft **employee**, and in 1995 he wrote a **best-selling book**, The Road Ahead.

Bill has mixed feelings about spending so much time **running** Microsoft. "There are a lot of experiences I haven't had, but I do like my job," he says. When he does find time to relax, he likes puzzles, golf and reading about science. For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends little on himself and his family. **When it comes to** helping others, though, Gates is very **generous**. He has already given **huge amounts** of money to **charity**, and says that he plans to give away almost all of his **wealth** when he **retires**.

b) Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 Who is Bill Gates?
2 What have he and Paul Allen done together?
3 Why has Gates been so successful?
4 What does he do in his free time?
5 What does he plan to do with all his money?

Ex.2 Explain the words in bold. Make your own sentences with them.
Ex.3. Find missing information in the text and complete the table

Full name	William Henry Gates III
Born	28 October, … in Seattle, USA
Early life	Very intelligent, especially good at Maths and Science Parents sent him to Lakeside, a private school Finished school in…
Later life	Went to Harvard Started Microsoft in 1975 (with Paul Allen), left Harvard Married Melinda French in … Wrote the Road Ahead in …
Character	Ambitious, hardworking, generous
Likes	Puzzles, golf, reading about science
Plans	To give away almost all his wealth

Ex.4. Use the information to talk about Bill Gates

Vocabulary

1. **To retire** уйти на пенсию
2. **Wealth** богатство, состояние
3. **Charity** благотворительность
4. **huge amounts** огромное количество
5. **generous** щедрый
6. **When it comes to** когда дело касается
7. **To run** вести бизнес, управлять
8. **employee** работник
9. **ambitious** амбициозный
10. **Before long** вскоре
11. **Microcomputers** микрокомпьютеры (термин широко использовался в 1980-е годы)
12. **operating program** действующая, эксплуатируемая программа
13. **intelligent** умный
14. **billionaire** миллиардер
15. **computer software** программное обеспечение

16. successful успешный

Text 7

Read the text.

Bill Gates and Microsoft

PCs are very important part of life today but in the 1970s most people did not know very much about them. One of the first people to see the future of the PC was Bill Gates; because of this, he is now one of the richest people in the world.

Bill Gates was born in Seattle, ISA, in 1955. He began to study computer programming at school, when he was thirteen. Later, he went to Harvard University. While he was student there, he and a friend, Paul Allen, wrote a computer program for a new personal computer, the Altair 8800. They showed it to Ed Roberts, the man who had invented the Altair 8800.Ed Roberts liked the software and agreed to use it. Gates and Allen left University early and started their own company - Microsoft.

Microsoft's first big success came in 1981. Apple computers were already very popular, and so the computer company IBM decided to start building PCs. They asked Bill Gates to write an Operating System for their PCs, and he wrote MS-DOS. It was not very easy to use, but it was still a big success.

In 1984, Apple made a new computer called a Macintosh. Bill Gates and Microsoft helped to write the Operating System for this computer. It was much easier to use than MS-DOS because it had pictures on the screen instead of difficult instructions. Later, Microsoft made their own Operating System which used pictures - they called it Windows. Windows became the most successful piece of software in the history of computing. By 1986, Bill Gates was already a billionaire at the age of thirty-one.

In the 1990s, Microsoft became even larger. In 1995, the new Operating System (Windows 95) came with a piece of software that let people use the Internet. Soon, millions of people were paying Microsoft twenty dollars a month to use the Internet.

Many people are unhappy about Microsoft because they think the company is too big and powerful. Most personal computers use the Windows Operating System, so people usually buy Microsoft software too. It is difficult for small software companies to show their programs to the public.

Recently, the Internet has given people a chance to find out about other kinds of software. Some programmers do not want money for their software — they just want to share ideas with other computer programmers. They call this kind of software 'shareware'. However, a lot of people are happy to pay money for the software which they use at home and in the office, so the future of Microsoft and other software companies is probably safe.

Ex.1 Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Ed Roberts started his own company Microsoft after he had seen Bill`s program.
2. Microsoft was not successful in its first years because computers were not popular.
3. IBM asked Bill Gates to create an operating system for their PCs.
4. MS-DOS was very easy to use and had a big success.
5. Macintosh was also made by IBM, Ed Roberts wrote a program for this computer.
6. Windows became the most successful piece of software in the history of computing.

Ex.2 Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form:

1. Computers (to be) very important in our modern life and we (to use) them everywhere.
2. Bill Gates (to be) one of the richest people in the world, because he (to predict) the profit

from PCs.

3. He (to be) only thirteen when he (to start) to study computer.
4. Bill Gates (to write) a computer program for Altair 8800 and then (to start) his own company.
5. MS-Dos (to be) successful though it (not to be) very easy to operate.
6. A new program (to use) pictures instead of instructions and it (to be) (to call) Windows.
7. Microsoft (to develop) greatly and (to bring) huge profit to its owners.
8. Many people (to complain) about Microsoft because they (not to have) an opportunity to show their ideas to public.
9. Bill Gates (not to doubt) that the future of Microsoft (to be) safe.

Ex.3 Match the word and its explanation:

Life	the front part of a monitor;
World	luck;
Program	a person with a huge quantity of money;
Success	a process of living;
Screen	planet;
Picture	strength;
History	painting;
Billionaire	people;
Power	different events in chronological order;
Public	operating system.

Ex.4 Explain the following notions from the text:
Software, MS-DOS, Windows, Internet, “Shareware”

Ex.5Correct the possible grammar mistakes:

1. Computers widely used nowadays, but many people of elder generations not want to know anything about them.
2. The history of PCs did start with the name of Bill Gates, who be the first programmer for the Altair 8800 and the latest computers.
3. After Ed Roberts did agree to use the new software, Bill Gates had started the new company – Microsoft.
4. IBM had decided to start building PCs because Apple computers becomed very popular.
5. Bill Gates be asked to write an operating system for new PCs and he writed MS-DOS.
6. Windows become the most successful piece of software because it very easy to operate: it have pictures on the screen.
7. There be some other kinds of software but small companies not have many chances to show them to the public.

Ex.6 Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Многие люди не знали ничего о компьютерах до 1970-х годов.
2. Билл Гейтс начал изучать компьютерное программирование до того, как поступил в университет.
3. Его первая программа была показана Эдду Робертсу, человеку, который изобрел Альтаир 8800.
4. После того, как Робертс согласился использовать новую программу, друзья основали Майкрософт .
5. Майкрософт создал систему Windows после того, как Apple выпустил «Макинтош».

6. Люди получили возможность использовать Интернет после того, как появился Windows-95.
7. Многие программисты устроили обмен мнениями об использовании программного обеспечения, когда в Интернете организовали подобный чат.

Ex.7 Think about advantages and disadvantages of the existing of Microsoft.

+	-

Text 8

Can a computer be as intelligent as a human being? Read the text and do exercises that follow. Pay attention to the translation of the words in bold.

Man versus computer

For more than a hundred years, writers have been interested in the power of machines - and what happens when they go wrong. Before computers became part of modern life, they began to appear in science fiction stories. Often, these computers begin working for humans, but later they refuse to do it and start to do frightening and dangerous things.

A good example of this kind of science fiction is *I Have No Mouth and I Must Scream*, by Harlan Ellison. In this story, there are three very large and powerful countries in the world. The three countries are at war, and they use computers to fight the war. However, the computers come angry with the humans. They stop fighting, and work together to kill the humans. They kill everyone in the world except for 5 people. They keep these five people **like** animals. The idea of computers that are more powerful than humans is interesting to scientists too. That is why IBM spent a lot of time and money building a chess computer called Deep Blue. They wanted to show that a computer could win against Gary Kasparov, the best chess player in the world.

In 1996, Deep Blue played Kasparov six times. Kasparov won the match, but IBM knew that their computer could do better. They did a lot of work on the computer and its software, and in 1997, Deep Blue and Kasparov played again. This time, Deep Blue won the match (3.5 to 2.5).

A lot of newspapers wrote about Deep Blue and Kasparov. They said that it was the beginning, of a new age: computers had finally become more intelligent than humans. However, Deep Blue had help from humans. Its software was written by five different computer technicians and a very good chess player. Also, it is important to remember that chess is a mathematical game. Computers are good at chess because they can do millions of calculations every second. Deep Blue can look at 200,000,000 different chess positions every second; a human chess player **like** Kasparov can look at three! In some ways, it is amazing that computers do not win at chess every time.

Computers can follow instructions and play mathematical games very well, but are they really intelligent? Do they really think **in the same way** that human beings think? These are difficult questions, and scientists do not always agree on the answers. Some scientists believe that the human brain is just **like** a very powerful computer; so if we can make a computer that is powerful enough, it will think **like** a human brain. Other scientists believe that the human brain does not do calculations **in the same way as** a computer. They think that one day a really powerful computer may do some of the things that a human brain does, but it will never really **think like one**.

In the past, people thought that computers did not have any imagination - they could never invent jokes, or write beautiful music. However, software programmers have recently taught computers to do many different things which need imagination. For example, Paul Hodgson is a programmer and he also **likes** jazz. He wrote some music software for his computer; the computer can now invent

pieces of music in the same way as a jazz musician. The computer is not a very good jazz musician - but as the software gets better, so will the music.

In fact, music, like chess, is quite mathematical. Perhaps it is not a surprise that computers are good at both. One of the first computer technicians, Alan Turing, was interested in the question 'Can a computer really think **like** a human?', so he invented the Turing Test. To do the test, you sit at a computer and 'talk' (using messages) to someone in a different room. That 'someone' might be a person or it might be a computer. If you think it is a person but it is really a computer, that computer has passed the Turing Test.

Every year programmers try to write software which makes the computer pass the Turing test. There is a prize of 100,000 dollars for the first computer to pass the test. Alan Turing himself made this prediction: 'A computer will pass the Turing Test before the end of the twentieth century.' But he was wrong, and so far, nobody has won the prize.

Ex.1. Answer these questions:

1. What company built Deep Blue?
2. What did the company want to show?
3. Who won the chess match between Gary Kasparov and the computer Deep Blue in 1997?
4. Who wrote programs for Deep Blue?
5. What are the questions that scientists do not always agree about?
6. Why are computers good at chess and music?
7. How much is the prize for passing the Turing Test?
8. How can a computer pass the Turing Test?
9. Has any computer passed the Turing Test?

Ex.2 Look the text through and find the words for these definitions:

- What you get when you win something
- A person who works with machines
- Instructions for a computer to follow
- A story about people and machines, usually in the future
- Questions to find out if somebody knows or can do something
- To shout

Ex.3 Choose the right verb for each noun and then translate the word combinations:
to make, to do, to win, to follow, to be, to become, to go

a. _____instructions,
b. _____predictions
c. _____calculations
d. _____a prize
e. _____at war
f. _____wrong
g. _____angry with somebody

Make your own sentences with these word combinations

Ex.4 Word-building. a)Fill in the gaps.

Verb	**Noun**	**Adjective**
to surprise	_____	_____

to invent	_____	_____
_____	power	_____
_____	imagination	_____
_____	_____	interested
_____	_____	frightening

b) Find the words with the same root for the ones below:
music, science, mathematics

Ex. 5 Think of ten questions to ask a computer doing the Turing Test. What questions will a computer find most difficult?

Ex. 6 Put the words into right order to make sentences.

1. computer, really, can, a, think, a, human, like?
2. pass, programmers, try, software, which, to write, makes the computer, the Turing test
3. taught, programmers, recently, software, have, imagination, computers, to do, things, need, which

Ex. 7 Find key words in the text. Use them to retell the text.

Vocabulary

1. To refuse — отказываться
2. frightening — страшный, пугающий
3. Science fiction — научная фантастика
4. To be at war — воевать
5. Humans — люди
6. intelligent — разумный, умный
7. amazing — изумительный, удивительный
8. in the same way — таким же образом
9. to think like **human brain** — думать также, как **человеческий мозг**
10. versus — против

Text 9

Read the text and think of positive and negative things about the Internet.

The Internet

Today, almost every company in the world has got a website on the Internet. Each site has got a special name (a web address) and you use this to visit the site. In the early 1990s, before most companies had really thought about the Internet, people got web addresses with the names of famous companies – for example, Panasonic and Hertz. These people were not part of the companies; they were hoping to sell the web addresses to the companies for a lot of money one day in the future. This was called 'cyber-squatting'. Since 1999, new international laws have made cyber-squatting impossible.

Internet users can be anywhere in the world; they just need a computer and a telephone. For this reason, it is often difficult to control what happens on the Internet. In January 1999, an American University student called Shawn Fanning invented a piece of software that could copy music. In May of

the same year, he started a company called Napster. Internet users could visit Napster and copy their favourite music. Suddenly, they did not need to buy CDs. Of course, the music companies were not very happy about this. A lot of musicians were also unhappy, because people could get their music free. In the end, Napster agreed to pay money to the music companies and musicians.

The Internet is not only important for business. It is also a cheap way to make contact with people from all over the world. A lot of people visit 'chat rooms': in a chat room, you can 'talk' to other Internet users and read their answers on your computer immediately. There is even a special kind of language which people use to save time. For example, they write 'HAND' to mean 'Have A Nice Day'; or they write “LOL” (laughing out loud) when they find something funny. There are also special ways to show feelings: for example, :-) means 'I'm happy', and :-(means 'I'm sad'.

As computers become more powerful, the Internet becomes easier to use. Some people now do most of their shopping at websites. But there are still a lot of people who like to go into town and visit real shops. They want to look before they buy — and they prefer to talk to a person than to a computer.

squat самовольно селиться

Ex.1 Put the following facts into the correct chronological order:

1. An American University student invented a piece of software that could copy music.
2. New international laws made cyber-squatting impossible.
3. Some people use web addresses with the names of famous companies hoping to sell them and get much money.
4. At last Shawn Fanning agreed to pay money to the musical companies.
5. Today almost every company in the world has got the website on the Internet.
6. This was called “cyber-squatting”.
7. People did not need to buy CDs, they could copy any music from the Internet.
8. He started a company called Napster.
9. There is a special language which people use to save time.
10. Computers become more powerful and the Internet becomes easier to use.

Ex.2 Put the following adjectives into necessary degree of comparison:

famous		
	happier	
		the most important
cheap		
	more powerful	
		the nicest
many/much		
	easier	
		the best
bad		

Ex.3 Choose the Present Perfect or Past Simple form and make up the sentences:

1 She	have visited/visited	a new computer today
2. I	have made/made	a new car recently
3. We	has bought/bought	our relatives last weekend
4. Almost every company	has agreed/agreed	a special piece of software in 1999
5. Shawn Fanning	have not been/was not	its website on the Internet
6. Napster	has broken/broke	cyber-squatting impossible since 1999

7. We	has got/ got	to Paris yet
8. New international laws	has gone/went	his leg at the PT lesson yesterday
9. He	have chosen/chose	to pay money to the musicians in the end
10. My mum	has invented/invented	already to her work

Ex.4 Explain the meanings of the following words:

website, web address, cyber-squatting, law, Napster, chat room, to sell, to control, to copy, to agree, to laugh, to prefer

Ex.5 Agree or disagree and correct:

1. Only few companies have got their websites.
2. Panasonic and Hertz are names which most companies use for their web addresses.
3. People who made cyber-squatting got a lot of money from the famous companies.
4. There is no way to stop cyber-squatting.
5. The are a lot of things that are necessary for using the Internet.
6. Shawn Fanning invented a piece of software that could compose music.
7. He called his company Napster.
8. Many musical companies and musicians were very happy because of Napster.
9. The Internet is very expensive way to communicate.
10. Though there are a lot of shopping websites many people prefer real shopping and talking to a person than to a computer.

Ex.6 Find in the text the answers to the following questions. Make up 5 your own questions to the sentences in the text.

1. What was called “cyber-squatting”?
2. When did new international laws make cyber-squatting impossible?
3. What did Shawn Fanning invent?
4. What feelings did musical companies have because of Napster?
5. Why did not the people who had the Internet need to buy CDs?
6. Is the Internet a comfortable and cheap way for business and friendly communication?
7. What do you prefer, to go to a shop or to buy the things in the Internet?
8. What does “LOL” mean?

Ex.7 Translate from Russian into English:

1. Многие постоянные пользователи Интернета имеют свой электронный адрес.
2. Для того, чтобы использовать Интернет нужны только компьютер с модемом и телефон, возможно даже мобильный.
3. Очень сложно контролировать все, что происходит в Интернете, но для этого есть специальные организации.
4. В истории Интернета было много людей подобных Шону Феннингу.
5. Для общения с людьми со всего света в Интернете созданы специальные чаты.
6. Ленивые пользователи Интернета придумали особый язык, чтобы сэкономить свои силы и время.
7. Многие люди считают Интернет важнейшей частью своей жизни и делают практически все с его помощью.
8. Другим нравится реальное общение и реальные впечатления

Ex.8 Write down all the necessary words and read the key-word:

1. The 1st letter from the word изобретатель _____
2. The 2nd letter from the word несчастливый _____
3. The 2nd and the last letter from the word начало _____
4. The 4th letter from the word деньги _____
5. The 5th letter from the word мощный _____
6. The 3rd letter from the word язык _____
7. The 3rd letter from the word пользователь _____
8. The 6th letter from the word _____

Make up your own story using these words.

Text 10

Ex.1.a) Read the article and fill in the gaps with words and phrases from the list.

but, Finally, Firstly, For example, However, In conclusion, Also, What is more, On the other hand

The Pros and Cons of Using the Internet

Advertisements for the Internet promise you a world of information, entertainment, on-line shopping and e-mail services. (1)…, the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as the advertisements suggest. Using the Internet offers many advantages. (2)…, all of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. (3)…, on-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. By joining a newsgroup or chat group, you can share your hobbies and special interests, and perhaps make friends all over the world. (4)…, e-mail is popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation. (5)…, the Internet has several disadvantages. (6)…, with so much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive, (7)… they make downloading slow and boring. (8)…, there is too much advertising instead of real information. As for Internet friendships, sitting at home in front of a computer making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people.(9)… , the Internet obviously has both good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved. Whether we like it or not, the Internet is here to stay, so we have to make the best possible use of it.

c) Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Which paragraph is about the advantages of using the Internet?
2. Which paragraph is about the disadvantages of using the Internet?
3. In which paragraph does the writer sum up the pros and cons?
4. How does this paragraph start?
5. Which paragraph introduces the topic?
6. Is the article for or against using the Internet?

d) Read the article again and make notes about the Pros and Cons of using the Internet. Then, use your notes to talk about the topic.

Ex.2. In teams, use the words/phrases below to make sentences. Each correct sentence gets one point.

surf the net, e-mail address, exist, join a newsgroup, visit a web site, 'chat' friends, download a document, save time, in search of, current events, without doubt, can be solved

Ex.3. Children on the Net: yes or no?

a) *Should children use the Internet?* Read the points (1-6) and mark them as P (pros) or C (cons). Then, listen and check your answers.

1 The net is part of our world, so children need to use it
2 Many use it for playing games, not for learning
3 They learn about other countries and cultures.
4 They can meet people from all over the world.
5 Some web sites are not suitable for children.
6 They can make friends in faraway places.

b) Read the topic sentences. Which: *states the topic and main viewpoints* □; *introduces points for* □; *introduces points against* ; *sums up the topic and gives an opinion* □ *?*

1On the other hand, some people are against letting children surf the net on their own.
2 The Internet is a great learning tool for children, but what about the problems and dangers if children are allowed to surf the net on their own?
3 Many people are in favour of children using the Internet.
4 The Internet offers many advantages, but children should be supervised when they're using it, and parents must teach them how to use it properly.

c) Use the points for and against, and the topic sentences above, to talk about the pros and cons of the Internet for children.

d) Use the information above and the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (120-180 words) about whether children should use the Internet. Use the text as a model.

Plan

Introduction
Para 1: state the topic

Main Body

Para 2.- points *for* children using the Internet

Para 3: points against children using the Internet

Conclusion

Para 4: sum up the advantages & disadvantages

Text11

Do you often send messages? Read the text below to find out about the history of this kind of communication.

Getting the message

Although the first email message was sent in 1971, electronic messages began nearly

two hundred years earlier. Telegraph machines used electricity to send messages along wires from one place to another. The first telegraph machine was built in 1774. But for the next sixty years, the machines were very large and difficult to use, and each one needed twenty-six wires - one for each letter of the alphabet. In the 1840s, an American inventor called Samuel Morse built a better kind of telegraph which only needed one wire. He also invented a special code for messages - Morse Code. Immediately, telegraphs became an important way for people to communicate. During the next twelve years, American telegraph companies put up 36,000 miles of telegraph wires to send messages all over the USA.

In the 1920s, a new kind of electronic message was invented - the telex. A telex machine could send a message to any other telex machine in the world. They did not use telephone or telegraph wires -they used telex lines. These lines were quite expensive, and the machines were not easy to use. It was not a perfect system - but it worked. Companies continued to use telex until the 1980s and many companies still have telex machines today.

In the 1980s, people began to buy personal computers. Soon, it was possible to send email messages from one PC to another, but both people had to be part of the same email system. There were several different email systems, and it was not possible to send messages from one system to another. For this reason, emails did not immediately become popular. In the 1990s, people began to use the Internet and the Web. This made it easier to send email messages because there was only one system. Emails soon became a very popular (and very cheap) way to send messages to anywhere in the world. In the late 1990s, people started to send another kind of electronic message: they used their mobile phones to send text messages. Now they could send or receive messages in any place any time.

Text messages use their own kind of language. Long text messages are not easy to send or read, so people find ways to make them shorter. For example, when you write a message in English, you can write “RUOK?” (Are you OK?), or “B4” (before). This way you can send invitations in just a few letters and numbers: for example, “CU L8R 4 T” (See you later for tea).

Ex.1 Answer these questions:

a)

1. When did the first electronic messages appear?
2. What did Morse invent?
3. What new kind of e-messages was invented in 1920s?
4. What were the disadvantages of telex?
5. Were e-mails popular at first?
6. What was the problem about sending e-mails in 1980s?
7. Why do people use special language for e-messages?
8. What does “RUOK” stand for?

b) 1. Do you use e-mail? Or your mobile phone to send messages?
2. Do you use special language for e-messages? If yes, what is it like?

Ex.2 Look at the sms conversations below. What do you think these short messages mean? Match the two columns to find out.

1).A-RU OK?	B-LUV B
B-Y NY?	OK. See you today?
A-OK CU2DAY?	No. Tomorrow. Where?
B-NO 2MORO WER?	Love Bob
A-@ J`S. CUL8TR?	Yes and you?

At John`s. See you later?	Are you OK?
2)	
A-F2T?	No.
B-N.	Free to talk?
A-WER RU?	Yes.When?
B-@WK.NU?	At work. And you?
A-@HM.CUL8TR?	At home. See you later?
B-Y.WEN?	Ok. Bye for now.
A-@7.TA4N.CU	Where are you?
B-OK.B4N.	At 7 o`clock. That`s all for now. See you.

Here are some more short messages:
BTW - by the way; **IMO** in my opinion; **TT4N -** ta ta for now (bye for now)

Ex.3 Find the words for these definitions

- Power; what makes lights and computers work when you turn them on
- Using electricity
- A way of communicating, using words or other things
- Easy to carry
- A thin piece of metal for carrying electricity
- An old machine for sending messages

Vocabulary

1. Immediately	немедленно, сразу
2. Message	сообщение
3. To communicate	общаться
4. Wire	провод
5. Reason	причина
6. Receive	получать
7. Breakdown	упадок, ухудшение
8. Exist	существовать
9. Undoubtedly	несомненно
10. Increasing	увеличивающийся, растущий
11. Brief	краткий
12. Tremendous	громадный, потрясающий; ужасный, страшный
13. bring about	вызывать
14. to drop	опускать (слово)
15. fashionable	модный
16. purist	пурист, сторонник очищения литературного языка
17. threat	угроза
18. to have a perfect command of a language	прекрасно владеть языком

Ex.4 a) Expressing opinion.

Read the sentences below and choose appropriate words/phrases to give your opinion, as in the example.

I think/feel/believe (that)..., I strongly believe (that)..., In my opinion/view..., The way I see it.. I completely/fully agree with., It seems/appears to me that..., To my mind..., I (do not) agree with/that..., As far as I am concerned ..., I completely/fully agree with/that..., I am

totally against/I strongly disapprove of/ I completely disagree with (the idea/suggestion/ statement that)..., I fully support…

e.g. *Knowing how to use the Internet is a tremendous advantage nowadays.*
I fully agree that knowing how to use the Internet is a tremendous advantage nowadays.

1. Children should be allowed to take their mobile phones to school with them.
2. All schools should give basic training in writing emails.
3. You should not judge people by the clothes they wear.
4. Life would be far better if we did not have telephones.
5. True communication involves the ability to listen as well as speak.

b). Now say how you would support these statements.

I fully agree that knowing how to use the Internet is a tremendous advantage nowadays.
The Net is an incredible source of knowledge and information, both at work and in the home. In addition, it provides us with a quick and easy means of communication in the form of emails

Ex. 5 a) Read the extract and underline the key words.

Imagine that you have read the extract below as part of a newspaper article about modern communications. You decide to write a letter responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

"The invention of the telephone, rather than being a great benefit to society, is responsible for a breakdown in communication. Because of the telephone, we have fax machines, the Internet, mobile phones and the death of letter-writing - all of the things which have led to the poor communication which exists between people today"

b) In pairs, correct the following points.

1 you have to write a newspaper article
you have to write a letter based on a newspaper article
2 the telephone has greatly benefited society
3 the telephone has directly brought about a wide variety of problems
4 the writer of the extract thinks fax machines, the Internet and mobile phones are great inventions.
5 mobile phones caused the death of letter-writing
6 there is excellent communication between people today

c) Which of the points made in the extract do you agree with? Which do you disagree with? Make brief notes below.

d). For each of the points above, say how you would support your opinion.
I completely disagree with the statement that the telephone has led to poor communication. First of all...

Ex. 6 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate linking word or phrase. Then suggest your own alternatives.

- for instance • first of all • finally • to sum up
- secondly • particularly • by this I mean

Technology has undoubtedly brought about revolution in communication. Most people would agree that this has been a positive development. Recently, however, there has been concern over the

negative effect that modern methods of communication are having on the English language.

1) ..... , the increasing use of e-mails and text messages is changing the way we use grammar.

2) ..... that certain words are dropped in order to keep messages short. *In my view,* this cannot be avoided. In a text message, 3) ….., there is neither the time nor the space to write complete sentences. The same applies to e-mails, which are supposed to be a shorter, more direct form of communication. In both cases, the need to be brief often means that the grammar is changed in some way.

4) ..... , it is fashionable nowadays to shorten the spelling of words, 5) in text messages. One example of this is when people write 'CU later' instead of 'See you later'. To purists or to people who are not used to such abbreviations, this might be seen as a threat to the language. *To my mind,* it simply shows that the language is changing in much the same way as it has done for centuries.

6) ..... , *in my opinion,* writing English correctly is not so important as getting the message across. If, for example, you send someone an e-mail or a text message telling them to meet you in a specified place at a certain time, making yourself understood is much more important than your grammar and spelling. *As far as I am concerned,* we should allow a certain amount of flexibility. Not everyone has a perfect command of the language but that should not stop them from being able to communicate.

7) ..... , the effect that e-mails and text messages are having on written English is a significant one. This may, in the future, result in major changes to the language. However, we should not let rules get in the way of communication. After all, isn't that the reason language was developed in the first place - so that we could communicate?

Ex. 7 Read the extract below, paying careful attention to the underlined words and phrases. Then answer the questions that follow.

A magazine for students of English has invited readers to send in articles for a feature article entitled 'Are e-mails and text messages destroying the language?' Write your article for the feature, giving your opinion. Your article should make reference to the effect that e-mails and text messages have on such things as spelling and grammar

a. What do you have to write?
b. What kind of publication are you writing for? Who are the target readers? What style is appropriate?

c Tick the boxes below to show which of the points are relevant to the question. Try to suggest other points of your own.

- When sending text messages and e-mails, people do not always use correct grammar.
- Writing correctly is not so important as getting the message across.
- Text messages and e-mails are more fun than letters.

Ex. 8 Write an article with the title mentioned in ex. 6 (“Are e-mails and text messages destroying the language?”)

Text 12

What do you know about computer games? Read the text and do the exercises that follow.

Computer games

In the early 1960s, the computer company DEC made a computer called a PDP-1. PDP-ls were large and expensive (120,000 dollars), so only companies and universities bought them. Steve Russell, a

student at one of these universities wrote a piece of software for the PDP-1. It was a game for two players, and he called it Spacewar. The two players controlled spaceships which fought against each other. Users of the PDP-1 liked the game, and other programmers made the software better.

In the late 1960s, a programmer called Donald Woods invented a game called Adventure. This was a different kind of game from Spacewar because it did not have any pictures and it was for one player only. The computer told a story; the player took part in the story, and gave the computer instructions, like 'Go south', or 'Get the box'.

Together, Spacewar and Adventure started the two most important kinds of computer games: games with speed and action, and games with stories and imagination. But it was a few years before computer games became popular. In 1971, a student called Nolan Bushnell tried to make money from the game Spacewar. People did not have PCs then, so he built a machine for bars, shopping centres, and other places where people meet. To play the game, people had to put money in the machine. A company bought Nolan Bushnell`s idea for 500 dollars and made 1,500 machines. But nobody wanted to play the game.

Nolan Bushnell decided that space game was too difficult. He used his 50O dollars to start his own company, Atary, and invented a much easier game. It was a tennis game called Pong, and it was very easy to play. People loved it! In 1976, Bushnell sold Atari for 28 million dollars. Computer games were here to stay.

Since the 1980s, computer games have changed a lot. Computers are much more powerful, so the games are much faster and use amazing pictures. How much better can games become? If you have seen Star Trek: The Next Generation on television, perhaps you have seen virtual reality room on the spaceship. People can take part in amazing stories which look and feel the same as reality. This kind of game is still in the future, but perhaps not very far in the future.

Ex.1 Are these statements about the text true or false? Correct the false ones.

a. First computers were cheap, everyone could buy them.
b. The game Spacewar was for one player and had pictures.
c. In the game Adventure the player gave the PC instructions.
d. Pong was a more popular computer game than Spacewar.
e. The idea to make money from Spacewar was successful.
f. The computer games have changed a lot since 1980s.

Ex.2 Answer these questions:

1. Do you play computer games?
2. What are the two main kinds of computer games mentioned in the text? Do you know any other kinds?
3. Can computer games be addictive?

Ex.3 Find words for the definitions

- Doing exciting things
- Very difficult or surprising
- Computer programs
- Traveling quickly or doing something quickly
- Strong; able to do a lot of things
- Pictures and sounds made by a computer, nearly the same as the real world
- Making pictures in your head

Ex.4 Insert the right prepositions:
1) to buy the idea ____500 dollars, 2) piece _____software, 3)game ____two players, 4)to make money_____, 5)different ___Spacewar, 6)to fight _____each other

Make your own sentences with these phrases.

Ex.5 Use these words and word combinations to retell the story.

Large and expensive, piece of software (компьютерная программа), game for two players, to make the software better, a different kind of game, to take part in (принимать участие в), to give instructions, games with speed and action, stories and imagination, to make money from, too difficult, to start ones own company (открыть свою компанию), easier game, amazing pictures, look and feel the same as (выглядеть и восприниматься также, как)

Text 13

Read the teat and explain what virus means and why it is so dangerous.

'I love you' (and other viruses)

A virus is a kind of computer program. It moves from one computer to another and damages the memory or other parts of the computer. Some viruses are difficult to stop; they can damage millions of computers in a very short time.

The first virus appeared in 1986. It was called Brain. In 1987, a more dangerous virus called Jerusalem appeared. This virus stayed in a computer and did nothing until the date was Friday 13th; then it started to damage the computer's memory. People knew that viruses were going to be a problem, and programmers began to write anti-virus software. Each new virus was more difficult to find, and so anti-virus software needed to get better and better. By 1988, newspapers and magazines were beginning to have stories about viruses.

By the early 1990s, there were more than 150 computer viruses in the world. Some of these viruses were more 'intelligent' than others: they had special software which made it very difficult for people to fight the virus. One programmer wrote a few different viruses around this time. This person is known as the Dark Avenger, and he (or she) probably lives in Bulgaria, but the police have never found him. In 1993, the Satan Bug virus appeared in Washington DC. The anti-virus software companies worked with the police to find the programmer, who was just a child.

By the late 1990s, most computers were part of the email and Internet systems. This meant that virus programmers could do a lot of damage very quickly. For example, in 1999, the Melissa virus appeared. It could move from one computer to another by email. A year later, the most successful virus in history reached millions of computers in less than twenty-four hours. When it appeared on a computer, it automatically sent itself to every other email address in the computer. This virus was called 'I love you'.

The virus programmers are getting better all the time, but so is the anti-virus software. Some people think that viruses will do a lot more damage in the future. Computers are now an important part of everything; without them, the modern world will stop. Nobody will be able to travel, work, shop, watch television, get money, or send messages. Perhaps one day, a computer virus will bring the world to a stop for a few hours.

Ex.1 Are the following sentences true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The first virus was called Brain because it has been the most intelligent virus ever.
2. People started to write anti-virus programs only after viruses had caused a lot of problems.
3. By the early 1990s there were many viruses but nowadays there are twice more of them.
4. Virus programmers make their programs easy to be found.
5. Dark Avenger is a woman who lives in Greece and has written 50 different viruses.
6. Police has never found any authors of viruses.
7. "I love you" was very successful because it could send itself to every computer that was bought in the same shop.
8. Anti-virus software is getting better and better but can not outrun viruses.
9. The modern world will successfully exist even without computers.
10. Computer viruses are so strong nowadays that they are able to bring the world to a stop for a few hours.

Ex.2 Make up sentences using the table:

A virus	appeared	computer`s memory
It	was	protect computers from viruses
Brain	moves and damages	better all the time
A year	are	a kind of computer program
Computer programmers	can not	enough for another virus to appear
Modern viruses	is	in 1986
They	is getting	special software which protects them
But people	will find	the way to destroy all the viruses
Computer software	could not	very difficult to be found
Probably people	have	protect their computers so easily

Ex.3 Find in the text the answers to the following questions. Make up 5 your own questions to the sentences in the text.

1. Are viruses able to move from one computer to others and damage them?
2. When did the first virus appear?
3. When did the Jerusalem start to damage the computers` memory?
4. What did programmers begin to do to protect the computers from viruses?
5. Soon the newspapers began to have stories about viruses, didn`t they?
6. How many viruses were there by the early 1990s?
7. Why were they very difficult to be found and fought?
8. Who was the Dark Avenger?
9. Did the Stan Bug appear with the help of a child?
10. What viruses can move from one computer to another by the e-mail?

Ex.4 Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. There (to be) different kinds of viruses, some of them (to be) very dangerous.
2. The 1st virus`s name (to be) Brain, it (to appear) in 1986.
3. People (to understand) that viruses (to be going to) be a problem and (to start) writing anti-virus software.
4. Some viruses (to have) special software which (to protect) them from being found and

fought.

5. The names of many programmers who (to write) viruses (to be) still unknown.
6. The author of the Satan Bug virus, which (to appear) in 1993, (to be)just a child.
7. As soon as a computer (to become) a part of the Internet system, a virus (to be) able to damage it.
8. Melissa (to move) from one computer to another by e-mail.
9. In 2000 “I love you” (to reach) and (to damage) millions of computers.
10. Both virus programmers and the anti-virus software (to get) better all the time, but many people (to think) that in future viruses (to destroy) the usual world.

Ex.5 Think about antonyms to the following words:
to move, to damage, to fight, to reach, to send, to find, to appear, part, short, difficult, better, story, intelligent, child

Ex.6 Put the following viruses according to the time of their appearance and give some information about them:
Satan Bug, Melissa, Brain, I love you, Jerusalem

Ex.7 Translate from Russian into English:

1. Создатели вирусов подобно злым гениям используют свои знания и силу, чтобы навредить людям.
2. Некоторые из них, возможно, не понимают всех страшных последствий действия вирусов.
3. Например, создатель вируса «Адский жук», который был всего лишь ребенком.
4. Но большинство таких программистов знают все возможности вирусов и создают по нескольку таких программ.
5. Многие люди во всем мире стараются бороться с вирусами, полиция помогает найти и обезвредить тех, кто создает вирусы.
6. Некоторые вирусы способны путешествовать по компьютерам с электронной почтой.
7. Самым удачным вирусом во всей истории компьютеров является вирус «Я тебя люблю»; в 2000 году он достиг миллионов компьютеров меньше, чем за сутки.
8. Не смотря на то, что антивирусные программы постоянно совершенствуются, вирусы все еще очень опасны.
9. Многие пользователи боятся вирусов, считая, что однажды они уничтожат все компьютеры.
10. Это будет значить, что все в мире остановится. Надеюсь, этого не произойдет.

Ex.8 Take the first letters from the following words and write down the key-word:
скрипка, мороженое, река, зонт, солнце
Imagine that every computer in the world has stopped working because of a computer virus. Write about what happens.

Text 14

What do you think computers and technology will be like in future? Read the text and do exercises that follow.

The future

I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.' This prediction in 1943 by T. J. Watson, the head of IBM. Today there are hundreds of millions PCs in homes all around the world. It is not easy to make predictions about computers! You can only look at the recent past and try to see where we are going in the future. Since the first computers were built in the 1940s, they have become smaller and more powerful every few years. Will computers get smaller and smaller in the future? Probably not, for two reasons, firstly, by the year 2020 the transistors on computer chips will be as small as possible. Secondly, a very small personal computer is difficult to use (and easy to lose). At the moment, it is possible to build a computer which you can put in your pocket, or wear like a watch, perhaps this is as small as we need. A lot of computer scientists are thinking on Artificial Intelligence, this is software which makes computers think more like humans.

There are still many things which are very easy for humans but very difficult for computers: for example, understanding language. Some computers can understand words when a person speaks, but they cannot really have a conversation - they can only follow instructions. However, this kind of software is getting better every year. Soon, we will probably be able to talk to a computer in the same way that we talk to a friend. Computer scientists are also trying to build computers which can see. It is easy to make a computer with 'eyes', but very difficult for the computer to understand what it sees. Most people think that computers will do many different jobs in the world of the future - perhaps they will drive taxis or work in shops. But to do these jobs, they will need to see and understand the world around them.

Moore's Law says that the number of transistors on computer chips doubles every eighteen months. This has been true for the past thirty years but by about 2020 we will have the smallest transistors possible. Then a new kind of computer will be necessary. At the moment, scientists are building the first quantum computers. In the future, these will be much faster and more powerful than any computer that we have now. Or perhaps a different kind of a computer will appear before then. That is why it is difficult to make predictions about the future of computing: the future is often closer than you think it is.

Ex.1 Answer these questions:

1. Was Watson`s prediction about computers right?
2. What is Artificial Intelligence?
3. What things are difficult for computers?
4. Will computers get smaller and smaller in the future?
5. Why will Moore's Law stop being true after the year 2020?
6. Why is it difficult to make predictions about the future of computing?
7. What kind of new computers are scientists building nowadays?

Ex.2 Use these words to join the sentences together.

although so because

1 An abacus does calculations quickly. It does not do them automatically
2 The Bombe machine at Bletchley could not break the “Fish” code. They built a new machine called Colossus.
3 The Apple 2 computer was very popular. IBM started to make personal computers.
4 Computers are very good at chess. Chess is a mathematical game.
5 Personal computers will probably not get much smaller. They will be too difficult to use and too easy to lose.

Ex.3 Find the words for these definitions:

- saying what will happen in the future
- an electronic switch
- to get bigger by 100 per cent
- very effective and can do a lot
- software which makes computers think more like humans
- something that always happens in nature or society, or a statement that describes this
- someone who works or is trained in science

Ex.4 Put the words into right order to make sentences:

1. it, about, not, easy, is, predictions, computers, to make
2. the first, the moment, quantum, scientists, at, are, building, computers
3. is, to build, a, possible, computer, you, which, can, it, pocket, in, put, your

Ex.5 Translate into English:

1. Очень сложно предсказывать будущее.
2. Существует много вещей, которые компьютер выполнять не может.
3. Станут ли компьютеры все более мощными в будущем?
4. Довольно легко создать компьютер, который может «видеть».
5. Вполне возможно создать компьютер, который может сочинять музыку.
6. С каждым годом компьютеры становятся все более разумными и мощными.
7. Наверно, в ближайшем будущем компьютеры станут настолько удобными, на сколько это вообще возможно.
8. Большинство ученых считает, что квантовые компьютеры будут более быстрыми, чем те, что есть сейчас.

Ex.6 Retell the text using these phrases:

to make predictions, become smaller and more powerful, be as small as possible, difficult to use, easy to lose, as small as we need, Artificial Intelligence, very easy for humans, have a conversation, doubles every eighteen months, do many different jobs, the smallest transistors possible, quantum computers

Vocabulary

1.	Quantum	квантовый
2.	Computer chip	компьютерный чип
3.	Artificial Intelligence	искусственный интеллект

Text 15

Ex.1 Read the text and fill in the table:

Differences between generations	
Modern generation	Previous generation

How Did We Ever Survive?

By James Scott
SPECIAL TO THE MOSCOW NEWS

According to today's bureaucrats arid policy makers, those of us who were kids in the 60's and 70's probably shouldn't have survived. Why? Because we had no childproof lids on medicine bottles, or latches on doors or cupboards; because we never had smoke alarms in our houses. Or was it because our baby cots were coated with brightly coloured lead-based paint which was promptly chewed and licked? When we rode our bikes, we wore no helmets, only a pair of flip-flops (сандалии) and shorts. As children, we would ride in cars with no seat belts or airbags, and riding in the front passenger seat was a coveted treat. We drank water from the garden hose and not from a bottle and it tasted just the same. We ate chips, bread and butter pudding and drank fizzy juice with sugar in it (not Aspartame), but we were never overweight because we were always playing outside in the fresh air. In the park we shared one drink with four friends, from one bottle or can and no-one actually died from this.

We would leave home in the morning and could play happily all day, as long as we were back before it got dark. No one was able to find us, let alone phone us, and no one minded. We did not have Play Stations or X-Boxes, no video games at all. No 57 channels on Cable TV, no videotaped films, no mobile phones, no personal computers, no DVDs, no Internet chat rooms. Because....We had friends! Yes, real friends not virtual ones — we went outside and found them! We played rounders, football and enjoyed getting muddy! We fell from trees, got grazed and cut, and even broke bones, but there were no lawsuits. We had fistfights, but no prosecution followed from the parents.

We walked to friends' homes. We also, believe it or not, walked to school; we didn't rely on Mum or Dad to drive us (in air conditioned cars) to school, which was just; round the corner — or maybe three miles away. We made up games with sticks and tennis balls. We rode bikes (Choppers!) in packs of seven and wore our coats by only the hood. The idea of a parent bailing us out, if we broke a law was unheard of ...they actually sided with the law.

We had freedom, failure, success and responsibility, and we learnt how to deal with it all. But for kids nowadays, such as Alex, my own daughter, she's never known of a life without CDs and mobile phones. She thinks that Mission Impossible and The Pink Panther are new films. She thinks Michael Jackson has always been white and can't understand how we could possibly have left home without a mobile phone. Even today, her sometimes eccentric father likes to 'accidentally leave his mobile at home.

Ex.2 Would you prefer face-to-face or e-mail communication with

- your relatives
- your teachers
- your friends
- your lover

Give your reasons for each case.

Vocabulary

lid	крышка
latch	щеколда
lead-based paint	краска на свинцовой основе
coveted treat	заманчивое развлечение
rounders	английская лапта
lawsuit	судебный процесс
prosecution	предъявление иска
to bail sb out	выручать из беды, отпускать под залог
unheard of	неслыханно

to side with поддерживать, быть на чьей-либо стороне

Text 16

Ex.1. Read the two models and decide which is good and which is bad. Justify your decision.

MODEL 1. Computers are a major technological breakthrough of the twentieth century. Their benefits are numerous yet much can be said against them. Clive James, an Australian critic, once said that "It is only when they go wrong that machines remind you how powerful they are".

The main disadvantage of computers is that staring at a screen for long periods of time can be damaging to the eyes, and sitting on a chair for hours at a time is certainly not healthy. Secondly, computers distract from social interactions such as conversation. Also, people can be inclined to become anti-social and stay at home to use their computer. Finally, the most persuasive argument against the use of computers is that the more jobs which are done by computers, the less are done by people.

However, the advantages of computers are numerous, such as the undeniable educational benefits, especially to children. School subjects become more interesting when presented on a computer screen. Moreover, computers can be fun with a seemingly endless variety of games which can be played on them. In addition, computers are valuable to any business, making life easier and saving time by being capable of storing and retrieving vast amounts of information at the touch of a button. Furthermore, personal gains can be seen as the use of computers increases powers of concentration.

To sum up, there are strong arguments both for and against the use of computers. Yet, despite the health problems, risk to jobs and lack of personal interaction, it seems that as long as the use of computers is regulated, the benefits computers provide to education and business are invaluable.

MODEL 2

There is no doubt that computers have made my and my friends' lives easier. Business can also benefit from using computers but there are many problems too.

It's easy for students to learn on computers because things seem more exciting and interesting when you see them on a screen rather than in a book. There are also lots of games you can play too and you can become so interested in them that you don't want to do your homework. You can also become unfriendly because you don't want to go out. You only want to stay in your room and play with your computer. My mum says "It's not healthy to be sitting down all day."

Most workplaces have computers nowadays and it does make jobs faster and easier and they're supposed to help you with your concentration but many computers can do the same job a person can and quicker which might mean that he loses his job. This happens to many people.

Finally, I think computers are good because they help people a lot and statistics say that this is true.

Ex.2. List the advantages and disadvantages of computers in modern society.

The advantages of computers are…

The disadvantages of computers are…

Pay attention to the following linking words:

Secondly (во-вторых), however (хотя, тем не менее), moreover (кроме того), furthermore (к тому же, более того), to sum up (подводя итоги, суммируя сказанное), there is no doubt (без сомнения), also (также), in addition (к тому же), yet (хотя, тем не менее), finally (в заключение, в конце концов)

Ex.3. Make up your own monologue about computers using the two models and linking words.

Vocabulary

1. Major	главный, основной
2. Breakthrough	прорыв, достижение
3. Benefit	преимущество
4. Numerous	многочисленный
5. Screen	экран
6. To stare at	пристально смотреть, уставиться
7. To distract	отвлекать
8. Social interactions	социальное взаимодействие
9. inclined	предрасположенный, склонный
10. Persuasive	убедительный
11. Undeniable	неоспоримый, несомненный
12. Valuable	ценный
13. To store information	хранить информацию
14. To retrieve information	извлекать информацию
15. Button	кнопка
16. To increase	увеличивать, расти
17. To provide	предоставлять
18. as long as	до тех пор, пока

Text 17

Ex. 1. Work in groups of three. Read two of the texts about computing languages and make notes in the table bellow the text. Then exchange information about the other texts with other students in your group

Computing languages

C++ was developed from the C language. It was designed as a systems programming language with features that make it easy to control the computer hardware efficiently. It was used to produce the Microsoft Windows operating system. It is portable, i.e. programs written in C++ can be easily adapted for use on many different types of computer systems.

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a page description language used for creating webpages. HTML uses a system of tags to mark page links and formatting. For example, the tag <u> tells the program to start underlining a text. Although programs cannot be created using HTML, small programs can be embedded in HTML code using a scripting language like JavaScript.

Java is a programming language originally designed for programming small electronic devices such as mobile phones. It can run unchanged on any operating system that has a Java Interpreter program. Java is used for writing programs for the World Wide Web.

JavaScript is a simplified form of the Java language. It is powerful and easy to use. Scripts are small programs that can be used to perform simple tasks or tie other programs together. JavaScript is designed for use inside webpages. It can enable a webpage to respond to a mouse click or input on a form. It can also provide a way of moving through webpages and produce simple animation.

Visual Basic is a programming environment, not simply a language. It uses the language BASIC, a simple language developed to make it easy for people to learn how to program. Visual Basic has

predefined objects such as dialog boxes, buttons, and text boxes which can be chosen from a toolbox and dragged across the screen using the mouse and dropped into the required position. BASIC programming code is attached to form a complete program. Visual Basic is used to write general purpose applications for the Windows operating system.

Delphi is similar to Visual Basic. It is also a programming environment for developing programs for the Windows operating system. It has predefined objects that can be chosen from a toolbox. In Delphi, however, the code attached to the objects is written in a form of Pascal. You can think of Delphi as a kind of 'Visual Pascal'. Like Visual Basic, it is often used for general purpose programs.

language	Associated language	Type of language	use
C++ HTML Java JavaScript Visual Basic Delphi			

Ex 2. Now read the texts again and answer these questions about special features of the languages.

1 Which language uses a system of tags?
2 Which languages are designed to be used inside webpages?
3 Which language was used to write the Windows operating system?
4 What is a 'portable' language?
5 Which language can have small programs embedded in it using JavaScript?
6 What does HTML stand for?
7 Which languages can only be used in the Windows operating system?
8Which language cannot be used for writing programs?

Ex.3 Use the notes in the table to speak about different computing languages
Ex.4 Make sentences with the words in the vocabulary list

Vocabulary

1. Portable — портативный, переносимый (н.р. программа с одной машины, на другую)
2. Hardware — аппаратное обеспечение, «железо»
3. To design — разрабатывать
4. Hypertext Markup Language — язык гипертекстовой разметки
5. Tag — тег, управляющий код
6. To embed — вставлять, вводить, внедрять
7. scripting language — скриптовый язык, язык сценариев
8. device — устройство
9. to run — зд. работать
10. programming environment — среда программирования
11. predefined — предписанный, предопределенный
12. text box, dialogue box — текстовое окно, диалоговое окно

13. toolbox — панель инструментов
14. general purpose applications — универсальные приложения

Text 18

Ex.1 Work in groups of two or three. Read one of the texts below and complete this table. When you have finished, exchange information with the others.

Type of error	
definition	
Ways to avoid or deal with this kind of error	

Types of errors.

Text A — System errors affect the computer or its peripherals. For example, you might have written a program which needs access to a printer. If there is no printer present when you run the program the computer will produce a system error message. Sometimes a system error makes the computer stop working altogether and you will have to restart the computer. A sensible way of avoiding system errors is to write code to check that peripherals are present before any data is sent to it. Then the computer would warn you by a simple message on the screen, like 'printer is not ready or available'.

Text B — Syntax errors are mistakes in the programming language (like typing PRNIT instead of PRINT). Syntax errors cause the program to fail. Some translator programs won't accept any line that has syntax errors. Some only report a syntax error when they run the program. Some languages also contain special commands such as debug, which will report structural errors in a program. The programming manual for the particular language you're using will give details of what each error message means.

Text C — Logic errors are much more difficult to detect than syntax errors. This is because a program containing logic errors will run, but it won't work properly. For example, you might write a program to clear the screen and then print 'hello'. The code has a logic error in it, but the syntax is right so it will run. You can get rid of logic errors from simple programs by "hand testing" them or doing a 'dry run' which means working through each line of the program on paper to make sure it does what you want it to do. You should do this long before you type in the code.

Ex.2 Problem and solution.
Study these ways of linking a problem and a solution.

Problem: get rid of logic errors **Solution:** hand-test the program
You can get rid of logic errors by hand-testing the program. To get rid of logic errors, hand-test the program.

Match these problems and solutions. Link them following the examples above

Problems

1. connect a computer to a telephone line
2. identify items for pricing
3. add extra facilities to a computer
4. get more file storage space
5. find syntax errors
6. avoid marking the surface of a CD-ROM
7. improve the speed of your computer
8. avoid system errors
9. prepare a new disk for use
10. transfer information between

computers

Solutions

a write code to check a peripheral is present before any data is sent
b use the debug command
c add more memory
d format the disk
e use a removable disk
f install an expansion card
g install a modem h fit a bigger hard disk
i use barcode labels
j hold it by the edges

Ex.3 Translate these sentences into English:

1. Чтобы избавиться от логической ошибки, нужно протестировать программу вручную.
2. Чтобы избежать от системной ошибки, напишите код и проверьте, включены ли периферийные устройства.
3. Синтаксические ошибки приводят к сбою в программе.
4. Мне пришлось перезагрузить компьютер, потому что он перестал работать («завис»).
5. Удостоверьтесь, включен ли сканер.
6. В этом учебнике (справочнике) написано, как обнаружить и устранить ошибки в программах.

Ex. 4 Make your own sentences using the words from the vocabulary list.

	Vocabulary
1. cause the program to fail	приводить к сбою в программе
2. to debug	обнаружить и исправить дефекты
3. to detect (syntax) error	обнаружить (синтаксические) ошибки
4. hand testing	тестирование вручную
5. to get rid of	избавиться от
6. 'dry run'	пробный прогон управляющей программы
7. to work properly	работать должным образом
8. to restart the computer	перезагрузить компьютер
9. to avoid errors	избегать ошибок
10. To make sure that	убедиться, удостовериться, что
11. To report errors	сообщать об ошибках

Text 19

Read the interview.

Interview: Computing Support Assistant

Part 1: Introduction

***Interviewer*:** What do you like most about your job?
***Anne*:** I like, I like all aspects of the job. It's good to.... it's varied so there's lots of interest.
Interviewer: Are you ever bored?
***Anne*:** No, not really, because it's never the same things over and over again: it's different each lime.

Problems

Interviewer: What kind of problems are there? What kind of difficulties do people have?
Anne: People have problems with the hardware, often with printers...paper jamming. They also have problems finding options in the programs. Mostly with word processing.

Interviewer: Are there any other hardware problems?
Anne: Occasionally a computer freezes... it hangs or freezes. It's usually a memory problem.
Interviewer: Is it always the machine or is it sometimes the user?
Anne: Sometimes it's the user. The printer isn't switched on, or there's no paper.

Part 2: Keeping up to date

Interviewer: How do you keep in touch with what's new in computing? It's changing all the time**.**
Anne: Yeah, by the time you read something, it's out of date. Magazines are good for finding out what's new on the scene. The Internet also has information about new developments.
Interviewer: Do you ever go on courses?
Anne: Yes, they're a good way to keep up.
Interviewer: What kind of courses?
Anne: Well, operating systems change, so courses about the different functions on the operating system. And then there are the programs that people use, like the word processors and the spreadsheets and the databases. And the best way to understand them is by taking a course and trying them out yourself.

Ex.1. a) Which of these problems were mentioned by Anne?

- Paper jamming
- Finding options in programs
- Viruses
- Computer freezes
- Hard disk crashes
- Printer switches off
- No paper in the printer
- People forget their password
- No toner in the printer

b) Have you ever had any of the problems mentioned above? If yes, how did you cope with them?

Ex.2 a) Tick the ways Anne keeps up with new developments in computing.

- Reading books
- Reading computer magazines ✓
- Speaking to other technicians
- Sing the internet ✓
- Taking courses ✓
- Trying programs herself
- Reading newspapers

b) Tell how you keep up with new developments in computing and share the ideas with your group-mates.

Ex.3 Answer these questions about Anne`s job.

1. What kind of work does Anne do?
2. What does she like most about the job?
3. What kinds of problems do people have with hardware?
4. Why do computers freeze?
5. How does she keep up with new developments in computing?
6. What kind of courses does she do?

Ex.4 Make up and role-play a dialogue between a computing support assistant and an office clerk who has some problems with his/her PC (or any other office equipment).

Vocabulary

jam	застревать, заклинивать
hangs (freezes)	зависает
keep in touch with (to keep up with)	не отставать от
out of date	устаревший
developments	разработки
database	база данных
to try (a program) out	попробовать, проверить (программу)
password	пароль

Text 20

The Useless Employee

In this dialogue, Graham, the managing director, has just come back from a business trip abroad. He left his secretary, Archie, in charge of things, which was a big mistake. Read the dialogue and answer the two questions:

- What problems will they have if the computer does not come on?
- What 2 things did Archie forget to do?

1. Graham: Any news?
2. Archie: No, everything` fine. (electric sizzling noise)
3. Graham: What was that?
4. Archie: Oh, nothing. Just the computer.
5. Graham: What do you mean, just the computer? It`s making a strange noise.
6. Archie: Year, it`s been doing it for ages.
7. Graham: Have phoned the technician?
8. Archie: Erm, I`m sorry, I forgot the number.
9. Graham: It`s in a file on the computer.
10. Archie: On that computer? The one making all that noise?
11. Graham: Yes. on that computer…
12. Archie: Sorry, but I can`t get it to come on. It must have something to do with the noise.
13. Graham: Oh, God. I hope we haven`t lost any files. Have you been making back-up copies?
14. Archie: Back-up copies?
15. Graham: Yes, back-up copies.
16. Archie: I never did find out how to use that CD copier.
17. Graham: I`ve told you thousand times: back-up all your files. If I`ve lost things from there,

we`re really in trouble. Next point: did you or did you not send out that really important e-mail?

18. Archie: E-mail?
19. Graham: Yes, you know, the e-mail with the attachment that I left clearly marked on the computer desktop.

Archie: You mean the desktop of that computer over there? (electric sizzling)
Graham: Yes…that`s right!
Archie: The one making all that strange noise which won`t turn on?
Graham: Right. You know you are really starting to annoy me.
Archie: That`s what everyone says.
Graham: OK, last thing, did you, or did you not send that really urgent financial report up to the accounts department?
Archie: Report?
Graham: Stop repeating everything I say! Yes, the report.
Archie: You mean the really important report that you left on my desk before you went away.
Graham: Yes, that`s it.
Archie: The one with "urgent" written on it?
Graham: Yes, that`s the one. Don`t tell me you lost it.
Archie: How did you guess?
Graham: It wasn`t hard. How?
Archie: I think the cleaning lady took it.
Graham: The cleaning lady.
Archie: Erm… I think… Shall I pack up my things?
Graham: Yes. (loud explosion as the computer goes up in smoke)
Archie: Shall I put that fire out?
Graham: No, take that heap of junk with you… and GET OUT!

Ex.1 Write the missing words:

a. It`s been doing it ____ ages.
b. I can`t get it to come ____.
c. It must have something to do _____ the noise.
d. Back _____ all your files.
e. Did you not send _____ that really important e-mail?
f. I left it _____ the computer desktop.

Ex. 2 Match the word and phrases with their definitions:

for ages, a file, I can`t get it to come on, a back-up copy, an attachment, the computer desktop, to put out a fire

a. a computer document with information on it,
b. to make a copy of a file
c. the computer won`t start when I press the button
d. to stop a fire from burning
e. a copy of a file
f. for a long time
g. a file that you add to an e-mail
h. the icons and decoration that appears on your PC screen when you turn on the computer

Ex.3 Use the words from the vertical list (1 to 15) to form new words. You have to change the

form of the word. The first one has been done for you.

1.	Novelty	1.news (line 1 in the dialogue)
2.	anything	2._____(line 4)
3.	strangeness	3._____(line 5)
4.	to age	4._____(line 6)
5.	a technicality	5._____
6.	numbering	6._____
7.	filing	7._____
8.	noisy	8._____
9.	anything	9._____
10.	to copy	10._____
11.	copying	11._____
12.	a loss	12._____
13.	importance	13._____
14.	to attach	14._____
15.	a mark	15._____

Text 21

Do you know how to design a website? What do people or companies need websites for? Read the interview and do the exercises that follow.

Interview: Website Designer

Part 1

INTERVIEWER: What kind of people want websites and why do they want websites? SALADIN: People who feel they have to be on the Web because competitors are on the Web. They feel that not having a website is a sign of being behind the limes.

INTERVIEWER: SO other people have got a website and therefore they have to have one. too?

SALADIN: Yes. The better reason is people who have information they would normally provide free – like brochures, application forms. anything that would normally be sent out by mail.

INTERVIEWER: SO it saves fax, postage ...

SALADIN: Printing costs. I think it's particularly useful for colleges and universities.

INTERVIEWER: Why is that?

SALADIN: Because they tend to have a large amount of information to distribute.

INTERVIEWER: If a client comes to you and asks you for a webpage, how do you set about designing a page for a client?

SALADIN: The first thing I would ask for is all their printed promotional material. I would look at all that material and then discuss with the client how much of it to put on the Web. The most important thing is to decide who the audience for this website is, who it is aimed at.

INTERVIEWER: IS there a danger of putting too much on?

SALADIN: There's certainly a danger of putting too much on. Also, the client has to make a clear decision about how much time or money they're going to spend to keep the pages updated.

INTERVIEWER: Aha, so it's not enough simply to have a page, you need regular maintenance of that page.

SALADIN: Right, so these are the first two questions - who is it aimed at and how often will it be updated?

Part 2

SALADIN: Once we've decided what materials should be put on, there are a couple of basic principles to follow. One is that there should never be any dead ends, you should never reach a page which has no...

INTERVIEWER: Ah, which doesn't go anywhere?

SALADIN: ... Which has no links to take you back to somewhere else. So that's one principle. And the other principle is to try to limit the number of steps that have to be taken from the main home page to any other page. I would normally aim for a maximum of four steps.

INTERVIEWER: DO people give up if there are more than two or three links, they simply give up. Is that a problem?

SALADIN: Some people will give up. Others will just never find the information, there are too many diversions. Another principle is not to have too many links to scroll through on one page. If you have a page which has 150 links and you have to keep scrolling through them, people will give up... they'll never find the links at the bottom.

INTERVIEWER: What about graphics, sound and animations, and all these multimedia features? What's your feeling about these?

SALADIN: Always ask why is it there? That's the first thing. And if it's there simply because it makes the page look nicer, think quite carefully about whether to put it there or not. The more of that sort of thing you have, the more time it will take to download the pages. Another factor to bear in mind is that there are still a lot of users with less sophisticated browsers than Netscape or Microsoft Explorer, and if you make the use of the page dependent on graphics and so on. You exclude these users. INTERVIEWER: SO no dead-ends, no more than four steps from home, and pictures have to serve a serious purpose.

Part 3

SALADIN: Another aspect of designing pages is to break the information into relatively small sections.

INTERVIEWER: IS that just because of the size of the screen, what you can see at onetime?

SALADIN: It's partly that, but it's also to do with download time and printing. People can find they're printing forty pages of a document, most of which they don't want.

INTERVIEWER: IS it a big temptation to add links to similar organizations? Is there strength in that, or is there a danger in that?

SALADIN: In most cases it's a big strength. Browsers who come across your page, if they discover that your page is a very good gateway to all sorts of interesting sites, will bookmark your page because they know it's a good way to get to all the other sites. If they're coming back to it, they're exposed to your message every time. One final point: it is useful to have on the front page something brief which catches the reader, which says 'this is who we are'.

Ex.1. What makes a good website? Answer these questions.

1. Name 2 kinds of people who want websites.
2. Why is a website good for people with a lot of information to distribute?
3. What sort of clients is a website particularly useful for?
4. What does Saladin ask for first from client?
5. What important point must be decided?
6. What must the client make a clear decision about?

Ex.2. Read Part 2 of the interview and complete the five design principles mentioned.

1 There should never be…
2 A maximum of…
3 Don't have on one page…
4 Don't use multimedia simply to make…
5Remember there are still a lot of users with…

Ex.3 Read Part 3 of the interview. Decide which of these statements Saladin would agree with.

1 Information on websites should be divided into small sections.

2 Long sections can be a problem for users who want to print from a website.
3 It's a bad idea to have a lot of links to other sites.
4 You want users to bookmark your site as a way to get to other sites.
5. Your website should start with a brief piece of information to attract the reader.

Ex.4 a) Put these pieces of advice about website design into two sets: A (things to do) and B (things not to do).

1 Include graphics only to make it look nice.
2 Divide information into small sections.
3 Have pages with dead-ends.
4 Have a lot of links to other sites.
5 Have a lot of links on one page.
Start with a brief piece of information to attract the reader.
7Forget about readers with less sophisticated browsers.

b) Give advice about website design using has/have to, must, and mustn't.

A: things to do
1 Divide information into small sections.
2 Have a lot of links to other sites.
3 Start with a brief piece of information to attract the reader.
4. Update your page regularly.

B: things not to do
1 Have a lot of links on one page.
2 Include graphics only to make it look nice.
3 Forget about readers with less sophisticated browsers.
4. Have pages with dead-ends

Ex.5 a) Give an example of a good website. Describe it using the words from the interview.
b) Give an example of a website you did not like and explain why.

Vocabulary

1. To be on the web — быть в сети (размещать информацию в Интернет)
2. Printing costs — расходы на распечатку
3. To scroll through links — просматривать ссылки
4. Dead end — тупик
5. To give up — сдаваться
6. Good gateway to other sites — хороший выход на другие сайты
7. To bookmark a page — взять вебстраницу на заметку, поместить страницу в «избранное»
8. Printed promotional material — печатный рекламный материал
9. At the bottom — в нижней части вебстраницы
10. Sophisticated browser — усовершенствованный браузер

Part 2.Text 22

Ex.1 a) What do you know about security software? Is it necessary to protect your computer from unauthorized entrance?
Read the article and answer the questions below.

Microsoft`s OneCare security suite

Security suite expected to bring down antivirus prices
Tarn Sanders in California, vnunet.com 08 Feb 2006

Microsoft is going to launch its OneCare security suite in the US this June, providing antivirus, anti-spyware, back-up software and system maintenance tools. OneCare also offers a two-way firewall that will filter incoming and outgoing traffic. The Windows XP SP2 firewall only filters incoming traffic.
The suite is for consumers and small businesses and will cost $49.95 a year including updates. Users are allowed to run the software on up to three computers. Microsoft's introduction is expected to upset the current balance of power in the consumer security software segment. The largest providers are currently Symantec, McAfee and Trend Micro which charge $69.99, $69.99 and $49.95 a year respectively for products similar to Microsoft's. Brian Hall, group programme manager for Windows OneCare Live, explained that this idea is to compete by offering a comprehensive and easy-to-use suite.
"We found that current products on the market are underused," he told vnunet.com, claiming that 60 to 70 per cent of users do not have up-to-date antivirus software.
Analyst firm Gartner suggested late last year that Microsoft could significantly bring down the competitors` prices by charging as little as $15 per user per PC.
Antivirus prices are going to drop about 10 per cent per year over the next few years, according to Gartner`s predictions.

But the analyst firm also pointed out that existing providers have a 10-year lead over Microsoft, and that the software giant will have to overcome a creditability gap because Windows is considered the weakest link in today's security chain. Microsoft first started talking about OneCare in May last year. A first beta of the product was launched in July. Users can still sign up for the beta on the site. Microsoft has made a few adjustments since the beta was published, adding a feature that enables users to scan the contents of a folder or a single file by right clicking. Another change is the inclusion of Windows Defender Anti Spyware in the suite. The application is now in beta under the name Windows AntiSpyware, but a final version will be released before June. Microsoft will also make Windows AntiSpyware available as a free standalone product. Windows OneCare will be available initially in the US only. Hall declined to give a projected launch date for other countries.

b) Answer the questions.

1. What does OneCare security suite include?
2. Does Windows XP SP2 filter outgoing information?
3. What are the advantages of OneCare security suite?
4. What are the largest security software providers?
5. When was the first beta of the product launched?
6. How can a user scan the contents of a folder?

Ex.2 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Этот пакет программ стоит 50 долларов в год и включает обновления.
2. Мой компьютер имеет только односторонний фильтр.
3. Как мне просмотреть содержимое этого файла?
4. Мы можем предоставить вашей фирме новейшие антивирусные программы.
5. Должен ли я платить за то, чтобы загрузить приложения с вашего сайта?
6. Вы можете зарегистрироваться для получения бета версии до июля этого года.

Ex.3. Use these words and word combinations bellow to retell the article.

to launch, security suite, antivirus software, back-up software, two-way firewall, to filter, incoming

and outgoing traffic, updates, up-to-date software, beta, sign up for, scan the contents of a folder, right clicking, an easy to use application

Vocabulary

1.

to launch	запускать
security suite	пакет программ, обеспечивающих безопасность
antivirus software	антивирусное программное обеспечение
back-up software	дублирующие программы
two-way firewall	двусторонний фильтр
to filter	фильтровать
incoming	входящий
outgoing	исходящий
updates	обновления
up-to-date	современный, новейший
beta	бета версия
sign up (for)	зарегистрироваться
scan the contents of a folder	просмотреть содержимое папки
right clicking	щелчок правой кнопкой мыши
application	приложение

2.

bring down	снизить
maintenance	поддержание в рабочем состоянии, техобслуживание
current	текущий
underused	используемый не в полной мере
to overcome creditability gap	преодолеть отсутствие доверия
significantly	значительно
adjustment	корректировка
standalone	отдельный

Text 23

Ex.1. What do you know about web hosting? Do you know any Russian web hosting companies?

Read the advertisements of three UK web hosting companies.

UK Web Hosting

Freezone is an UK based **internet service provider**, offering its customers a wide variety of **specialist internet solutions**. Our website hosts a number of different packages, including a comprehensive range of hosting; online marketing and website development options. Our E-shop **package**, with an extremely user-friendly administration panel allows you to upload the unlimited number of products. This package is now only £14,99/Month! With hosting packages from £1.49* /Month including a free **domain name** up to dedicated servers with 99.9%. **uptime**. We are proud of our FREE UK based technical **support**, real people to support your online business.

l&l Internet limited

l&l is proud to be the world's largest web hosting company offering leading products at great prices

with a 60 day money-back guarantee on all web hosting products. We also understand that not everyone is a technical genius, so a11 of our programs are easy and enjoyable to use. And if you ever have any questions, we offer 24/7 express support provided by our friendly and knowledgeable staff who are always there to help.
Our whole approach to business is based on trust. We are for clear pricing, the price you see is the price you pay. What's more, most people who buy from **l&l** will receive a software package worth £400 and a comprehensive range of **free web services.**
Our massive investment in research and development ensures that l&l lead the field as innovators in web hosting technology. We've invested 15mln in the world's most advanced data centres which surpass all standards in safety, power, connectivity, hardware, and security. When combined with the industry's fastest **connectivity** at 18,000 MBit, it means we can provide you with a guaranteed 99.9% uptime.
In recent years, l&l UK has won a number of awards for quality and performance in web hosting. For everything you need to know about l&l and our full range of products and services, please visit to our website now!

Netcetera
Formed in 1996, Netcetera is one of Europe's leading Web Hosting service providers, with customers in over 60 countries worldwide. We have been a Microsoft Certified Partner since 1999. Netcetera provides complete solutions for **Web Hosting, Domain Name Registration, eCommerce, E-mail, Dedicated Server Hosting** and providing advanced hosting services for the Microsoft platform. Every aspect of Netcetera has been done to achieve the highest quality of service possible for customers with applications that are the most important to your business. "Our mission is to become one of the top 5 European providers of Internet Hosting and E-Commerce Solutions to the Small and Medium sized Enterprise (SME) market."

Ex. 2. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text:

1. Широкое разнообразие
2. Интернет решения для специалистов
3. Пакет услуг для Интернет-магазина
4. Пакет услуг веб-хостинга
5. Провайдер Интернет-сервиса
6. Бесплатные услуги
7. Хостинг для выделенного сервера
8. 99,9% рабочего времени
9. соединение, скорость соединения
10. доменное имя
11. поддержка клиентов
12. безопасность

Ex.3. Answer the following questions:

1. Which web hosting company is the biggest in the world?
2. Which web hosting company is leading in Europe?
3. Which web hosting company provides free domain name?
4. Which web hosting company provides customer support (E commerce, Eshop package, Dedicated Server Hosting)?
5. Which web hosting company is for clear pricing?
6. Which web hosting company has the best data centres?

Ex.4. Imagine you are a representative of a web hosting company. Write an advertisement of

the company, using the words in ex.2, and the text as a model.

Plan

1. General information about the firm.
You can use the phrases below
The largest in the world/Europe/Russia etc.
Europe`s (world`s, etc.) leading company
We are proud…
2. Services you provide and prices.
You can use the phrases below
We offer…
We provide…
We focus on…
3. Conclusion
You can use the phrases below
We are proud…
Visit our site now!

Ex.5. Role-play
Student A is a client who needs hosting services and is monitoring hosting companies in his/her city to find the best one for his firm. Student B is a client assistant of a web hosting company. Student A asks Student B about the services (and prices etc.) provided. Role-play a dialogue.

Text 24

Ex.1. Read the information leaflet about the Internet, and match the questions (a-f) to the numbered spaces (1-6), as it is in the example. Then, explain the words in bold.

The Internet: FAQs
(Frequently Asked Questions)

The Internet is **without doubt** one of the most important **inventions** in history. It was started in 1968 by the US government, but at first it was used **mainly** by scientists. Since 1990, when the World Wide Web was **created**, it has changed the world, and its uses **are growing** every day.

1 (a)... What exactly is the Internet?

The Internet is a network (several networks, in fact) of millions of computers around the world, **connected** by phone lines, satellite or cable, so that all the computers on the net can **exchange** information with each other.

2

Not quite. The Internet links computers, and the World Wide Web is a system which links the information stored inside these computers.

3

A company or organisation stores its information in electronic documents on one of the Internet computers, somewhere in the world. This computer **space** - the company's web site - has an address, in the same way that every telephone has a number. To visit a web site, you simply **enter the address**. Your computer is connected to the web site, a document is downloaded, and a page appears on your computer screen.

4

When you visit a web site looking for information, some words on the page may be **underlined**, showing that there is more information about the **subject** in another document. If you **click** on one of these words, the Web **automatically** connects your computer to a new document or web site, even if this is stored thousands of kilometres away. You're **surfing the net**!

5
The main use of the Internet is to find information — for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies, sports or **current events**. You can also use the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, play games, plan your holiday or buy things from your favourite shop. E-mail makes it possible to send electronic messages anywhere in the world in seconds, and you can use the Internet to **'chat'** with people and make new friends.
6
If you don't already use the Internet, all you need to get started is a computer, a modem and a phone line. Using the Internet is getting cheaper and easier all the time.
Are you ready to surf the net? There's a whole exciting Internet world out there waiting for you!

a *What exactly is the Internet?*
b What do I need in order to use the Internet?
c How do I "surf the net"?
d That's the same thing as the Web, isn't it?
e What can I use the Internet for?
f What is a web site, and how do I visit one?

Ex.2. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

web, surf, exchange, computer, change, get, electronic, enter, current, phone, important

1….inventions
2 to….the world
3.…lines
4. to…information
5….documents
6. a….site
7. to… the address
8. a …screen
9.to …the net
10. …events
11. to …started

Ex.3. Fill in the correct prepositions, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

1….doubt; 2 exchange information…each other; 3…the world; 4 appear…the screen; 5…the page; 6 information…sth; 7 to click…sth; 8 waiting ….sb; 9 stored…a computer; 10 find out…sth

Ex.4. Read the text again, then use the notes below to talk about the Internet.

Internet =	network of computers around the world
You need:	computer, modem and phone line
To surf the net, you:	enter a web site address, connected to the web site, download document, page appears on screen, click on underlined words, connected to new documents/web sites
You can	find information for schoolwork/job/ !

use it to:	hobbies/sports/current events, read newspapers/magazines, play games, plan holidays, buy things, send electronic messages (e-mail), 'chat' with people, make new friends

Text 25

Read the article

Making money on the Internet.

The Internet boom may be over but there is still a chance for ordinary punters to make solid, if not spectacular profit by using the net. People willing to build their own website can benefit from affiliate schemes run by other companies by which your site links to theirs and you get a cut of every resulting sale. There are a variety of schemes that will pay you for bringing them business and, unless your website is somehow inappropriate, the chances are they'll accept you.

Then of course you have to get people to your site and interested in buying, so it has to offer more than a string of pleas for cash. Maybe you have some pocket of expertise and can write, for example, the angling site, while offering paying links to sources of outdoor clothes and angling books. Perhaps you're a gadget fan who can offer people a link to an electronics shop. Give the people logging on a reason to return and the chances are they will. Never forget, though, your site needs to be kept up to date, and there can be fierce competition in some areas.

Vocabulary

1.	punter	профессиональный игрок
2.	spectacular	впечатляющий
3.	affiliate	филиал, отделение, присоединяться (как филиал, член)
4.	get a cut of (sale)	получать процент (с продаж)
5.	inappropriate	не подходящий
6.	plea	призыв
7.	expertise	экспертная оценка, экспертиза
8.	angling	*зд*. выгодный, подходящий определенному кругу людей
9.	gadget	(техническое) приспособление
10.	log	зарегистрироваться
11.	up to date	новейший, соответствующий современным требованиям

Ex.1 Find the right variant.

1. In the writer's view, the Internet
A offers many lucrative opportunities.
B encourages the creation of unsuitable websites.
C is no longer an appropriate means of selling goods.
D can provide individuals with a substantial income.

2. The writer stresses that for a site to be successful
A it needs constant revision at the start.
B there must be a secondary appeal.
C it needs to avoid direct sales.

D it must be well-written

Ex.2. Do you use the Internet? If not, would you like to? Which of these things do you (or would you like to) use the Internet for?
finding information on-line, shopping, sending e-mails, playing games, joining chat groups, making money

Ex.3. Read the list of points about the Internet and mark them A (advantage) or D (disadvantage). Then, act out short dialogues in pairs, as in the example.

..... 1 Web pages with photographs, music and video make downloading slow and boring.
..... 2 The latest information is available to you at any time, quickly and easily.
..... 3 On-line shopping can save you time and money.
..... 4 With so much information, finding what you want can take hours.
..... 5 You can share your hobbies and special interests with newsgroups and chat groups.
..... 6 There is too much advertising instead of real information.
..... 7 You can make new friends in chat groups.
..... 8 Making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people.
..... 9 You can send mail fast and cheaply.

SA: One of the disadvantages of using the Internet is that web pages with photographs, music and video make downloading slow and. boring.
SB; I agree, but on the other hand, the latest information is available to you at any time, quickly and easily.

Text 26

You are going to read a magazine article about the Internet. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-I one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not have to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Internet abuse.

If you think of all the information people have been given about the increasing use of the Internet system, you could be forgiven for thinking that youngsters all over the world are using it. But you would be wrong.0_____ D

A specialist company called Research Machines (RM) develops and supplies information systems, software and services to junior and secondary schools, colleges and universities 1)…….

Although schools can be expected to use the Internet responsibly, some individuals cannot. This can have disastrous results. Internet users communicate with one another by using telephone circuits, and, like RM, most Internet systems charge a standard fee with no time charges. This could lead to heavy Internet users taking advantage of this standard fee, and spending hours on the net. This jams local telephone circuits and may prevent ordinary bill-paying telephone users from making calls, even in emergencies 2)……..

Not only do Internet users jam telephone circuits and create inconvenience and possible danger to telephone users, but they also cost the telephone companies a great deal of money 3)……
The problem is that while it is causing the telephone companies money quite legal. Telephone companies say hat Internet users are abusing the networks and this is fast turning into war. But it is a war that will have to be fought on an international scale 4)……..

At an international conference in Salt Lake City, former British Prime Minster Margaret Thatcher warned that The Internet might be abused by evil individuals 5)…….

Margaret Thatcher also expressed concern at the harm that is being caused by children who have access to the information on the Internet. RM, in the meantime, has restricted access to information it feels may be unsuitable and monitors newsgroups to asses whether their programmes are likely cause offence 6)…….
Of course it is inevitable that there be drawbacks to something as powerful as an international communications system. But with RM, the benefits that young people stand to gain will certainly be to their advantage.

A This has already happened during snowstorms on the east coast of America. It has become a nightmare for telephone companies, who are campaigning to have the Internet system regulated by laws.

B She went on to say, "You must remember that the glories of science are morally neutral. They are just as easy for you to use for good as for a tyrannical dictator to use against his own people."

C Now, thanks to the Internet, anyone can offer such services; there is no advantage in owning the telephone lines. Worse, the Internet is already starting to embrace more traditional telephone services.

D It isn't as though they wouldn't want to, given the opportunity, but there isn't the time or the money in many junior schools to let them. Although computers are now used widely in schools, most lack the funds and teachers with enough technical expertise to be able to successfully install or operate an Internet system.

E The companies frequently have to replace and install expensive new circuits. This is a result of the fact that Internet users are continually overloading their systems.

F Another international battle is looming on the horizon. This time it is going to be over what is allowed to be transmitted on the Internet.

G It specialises in the British education system and offers some very comprehensive packages. RM sets a fixed annual fee and this means that users have the advantage of spending a longer time on the Internet without continually having to worry about the cost.|

H Of 15,000 news groups, RM has banned around 8,000. This attitude is a cry from the irresponsible one being demonstrated by a number of people on the open Internet.

I Additional knowledge of computers can enhance their chances of employment and the sharing of knowledge and ideas can only be a good thing. However, encouraging responsible use is the

way forward.

Ex.1 What problems are mentioned in the article? Were any solutions to them mentioned? Have you ever faced such problems? Discuss them with your group-mates.

Ex.2. Look at the following words in bold in the text and try to explain them:
specialist, develops, individuals, charge, net, jams, prevent, emergencies, create, conference, assess, gain
Ex.3 Ask ten questions to the text.

Ex.4. Fill in the appropriate word(s) from the list below:

operate, software, install, circuits, overload, transmit, comprehensive packages, users, screen, Internet

Learning to 1) _____a computer is not as difficult as many people think. Computers can be expensive to buy, but you can often get 2) _____containing all the equipment you need at a discount from big companies. Some companies will even 3) _____the system for you. Your system will also include various kinds of 4) _____such as word-processing and game programmes, all stored on disks. When you put the disk into the computer, the programme or information can be displayed on the 5) _____. Many computer 6) _____.go on the 7) _____This is a system that links computers, making it possible to 8) _____information from one system to another in a different place via the telephone. This can cause problems, because addicts who use their computers all the time can 9) _____ the phone 10) _____, meaning that other people cannot make ordinary phone calls.

Ex. 5 Translate into English:

1. Мой сын часами сидит в Интернете! Я не могу никуда позвонить!
2. Не все могут ответственно пользоваться услугами Интернета.
3. Многие Интернет провайдеры предоставляют фиксированную плату за свои услуги.
4. Наша компания предоставляет полный пакет программного обеспечения.
5. Есть ли такая информация, которую запрещено передавать по сети?
6. На этих курсах вы можете научиться устанавливать и работать с разными программами.
7. Наша компания разрабатывает программное обеспечение и информационные системы.
8. К сожалению, телефонная сеть перегружена. Попробуйте позвонить позже.
9. Среди современных проблем указывают компьютерную и Интернет зависимость.
10. Я хотела бы поучаствовать в тематической конференции. Расскажи мне, пожалуйста, как это сделать.

Vocabulary

1. telephone circuit	телефонная линия
2. heavy Internet users	люди, очень часто пользующиеся Интернетом
3. to jam telephone circuit	перегружать тел. линию
4. abuse	злоупотреблять
5. drawback	отрицательная сторона
6. restricted access	ограниченный доступ
7. inevitable	неизбежный
8. offence	нарушение, преступление, обида
9. embrace	охватывать, включать в себя

10. install	устанавливать
11. to operate	работать, управлять
12. overload	перегружать
13. loom	виднеться вдали
14. comprehensive packages	всеобъемлющий, полный пакет программ
15. responsible	ответственный
16. to ban	запрещать
17. encourage	поощрять
18. word-processing	программные средства для обработки текста
19. equipment	оборудование
20. via	через, посредством
21. enhance	увеличивать, усиливать, улучшать
22. news group	тематическая конференция в сети Интернет

Text 27

You are going to read an article about crime. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Hi-Tech Thievery

Hi-tech bandits and mischief-makers are on the loose, stealing phone messages, selling access codes, taking computer parts and using advanced equipment to commit fraud and other crimes. According to a survey released by a New York accounting firm, most American companies have some sort of loss.0) E

Recently, the large computer company IBM said that it was helping the FBI investigate the theft of computer parts, which may have cost the company tens of millions of dollars. As the majority of the population becomes more computer literate, hi-tech crime is increasing. In California and Southeast Asia, organised crime is costing companies a fortune.1) _____

Most of the parts are microprocessors and memory chips. There is great demand for the chips on the black market, and there have been at least ten armed robberies in California, all for memory chips.2) ____

The biggest problem, though, is telecommunications fraud, especially involving cellular phones. There are 11 million cell phones in America alone, and each has its own serial number and identification number.3) ____

The reason is that the numbers validate phone calls and charge the customer. In New York City police recently arrested a gang of six men for selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers. When a call is made from one of the illegal cell phones, the charge is made to the real owner.4) ____

New techniques for protecting information will help to stop the tide of high-tech crime – but thieves will always find new ways of beating the system.

Using electronic devices, the gang picked these numbers up from the airwaves. Then, police say, they used personal computers to programme the stolen numbers into cell phones. These phones were often sold to immigrants for about 250 dollars. They would often make international phone calls and run up huge bills on other people's accounts. Phone pirates are also active in Hong Kong. In a police raid on an electronics shop, 130 phones were found and seven people were arrested.

A recent report suggests that companies are often at risk from security breaches by their own

employees.5) ___ And so-called wide area networks are opening formerly internal information to the outside world. To beat high-tech crime, companies will have to rely on even more technology. New digital cellular phones will have more complex numbers that won't be transmitted and so can't be copied. But because many American firms have tightened security on their telephones, thieves are now attacking firms in other countries.6) ____

A. Gangs in these places have been stealing essential parts for computers by the truckload.
B. These numbers are highly prized by thieves.
C. New computer networks are giving an unusually large number of employees access to information.
D. Robbers are hacking into computers to steal secret information.
E. Most of this is due to security breakdowns in their computer systems.
F. This type of fraud is responsible for up to one million dollars per year in illegal phone calls.
G. Canada has recently witnessed a whole series of these incidents.
H. These chips have recently become as valuable as gold in California.

Ex.1 How do you understand the word combination "hi-tech crime"? What hi-tech crimes do the hi-tech bandits commit?

Ex.2 a) Make other parts of speech from these words and translate them:
Thievery, robbery, attacking, account, investigate, employees, security, active
b)Find all words connected with crime.

Ex.3 Match the words and their definitions:
access, to hack, computer chip, network, equipment, telecommunications, device

1) the tools, machines, clothes etc that you need to do a particular job or activity
2) the right to enter a place, use something, see someone etc
3) a small piece of silicon that has a set of complicated electrical connections on it and is used to store and process information in computers
4) a machine or tool that does a special job
5) a set of computers that are connected to each other so that they can share information
6) secretly find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it
7) the sending and receiving of messages by telephone, radio, television etc

Ex.4 Insert the right preposition:

1)_____ the black market, 2) to be ____risk, 3) to give access ____information, 4) to hack ____ computers, 5) to rely _____ technology, 6) to arrest a gang _____ selling phones, 7)open information ___ the outside world, 8) to programme the stolen numbers _____ cell phones, 9) great demand ____ the chips, 10) according _____ a survey

Ex.5 Ask ten questions to the text.

Vocabulary

1.	Valuable	ценный
2.	Incidents	случай, происшествие
3.	To witness	видеть, быть свидетелем

4. Fraud — обман, мошенничество
5. To be responsible for — быть ответственным за
6. Thievery — воровство
7. mischief-maker — интриган
8. are on the loose — зд. разгуливают на свободе, распоясались
9. computer literate — грамотный в области компьютерных технологий
10. advanced equipment — передовое, современное оборудование
11. fortune — состояние (богатство)
12. cellular phones = mobile phones
13. validate — подтверждать, придавать законную силу
14. electronic devices — электронные устройства
15. run up — делать (долги)
16. To involve — вовлекать, затрагивать, касаться
17. To raid — совершать облаву
18. so-called — так называемый
19. to transmit — передавать
20. armed — вооруженный
21. breach — нарушение
22. to commit a crime — совершить преступление
23. to rely on — полагаться на
24. digital — цифровой
25. network — сеть
26. to tighten — ужесточать
27. truckload — груженый грузовик
28. access — доступ
29. formerly — ранее

Text 28

Ex.1. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. **What is hypertext?**
2. **What is modern hypertext like?**
3. **Who is the “father” of modern hypertext?**
4. **What are “Hyperwords”?**

Hypertext

FOR a thoroughly modern word, hypertext has surprisingly ancient antecedents. Contrary to what you might think, it's not exclusively a device of the World Wide Web, but has been around in one form or another for centuries, perhaps even millennia.

What is hypertext? Put simply, it is a way of displaying and cross-referencing documents containing words, pictures, sound or any combination of these in such a way that the viewer can navigate between them with ease. A thesaurus is a good example. Peter Roget, the 19th-century lexicographer who completed the world's first thesaurus in 1805, is sometimes credited with being a pioneer of hypertext. An even older system of cross-referencing is found in the Talmud, the sacred writings of orthodox Judaism, which dates from the 3rd century AD.

What about the modern incarnation of hypertext? This dates from 1945 when Vannevar Bush, an American engineer and government science administrator during the Second World War, wrote an article in The Atlantic Monthly mapping out his vision of science in post-war America. Bush's idea was that physicists should focus on making human knowledge more accessible, perhaps by developing encyclopedias with cross-references that would allow readers to pursue any route through them. If that sounds familiar it's because online encyclopedias such as

Wikipedia bear a remarkable resemblance to Bush's vision.
The idea profoundly affected the thinking of Doug Engelbart and Ted Nelson, the men widely credited with inventing modern hypertext. Nelson coined the word hypertext in 1963 while working on ways to make computers more accessible at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, later in the 1960s Engelbart, who also invented the computer mouse, experimented with hypertext using so-called hyperlinks to navigate between articles. Today hypertext and hyperlinks are the glue that holds the internet together. Engelbart and Nelson are both involved with a new project called Hyperwords, which aims to make every word on a web page interactive, allowing users to click on a piece of text and immediately Google it, browse it on Wikipedia, email it, translate it and so on (see www. hyperwords.net).
The key to this kind of capability is a technology called XML (extensible Markup Language), which describes information in a way that computers can read. It means that with the right software, you can choose which information to make use of and how to process it. The implications are enormous. XML will allow intelligent software to hunt through web pages for exactly the information you are after, not just for pages containing the words you are interested in, as today's search engines do. Want a hotel room in San Francisco for less than $90 next month or a pod cast of beetle collecting in Indonesia; XML will help you do it.

New Scientist

Ex.2. Explain the words and phrases below:

to hunt through web pages, to Google, search engines, browse, to coin the word, software, antecedents

Ex.3 Match the words with their definitions:
thesaurus, ***to experiment***, ***project***, ***resemblance***, ***enormous***, ***navigate***, ***technology***, ***profound***, ***knowledge, hyperlink, hypertext***

1. to find your way around on a particular website, or to move from one website to another
2. a carefully planned piece of work to get information about something, to build something, to improve something etc
3. having a strong influence or effect
4. to do a scientific test to find out if a particular idea is true or to obtain more information
5. new machines, equipment, and ways of doing things that are based on modern knowledge about science and computers
6. a way of writing computer documents that makes it possible to move from one document to another by clicking on words or pictures, especially on the Internet
7. a book in which words are put into groups with other words that have similar meanings
8. when two people or things are similar, especially in the way they look
9. very big in size or in amount [= huge]
10. a word or picture in a website or computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it
11. the information, skills, and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience

Ex 4 Make other parts of speech from these words:
containing, resemblance, developing, knowledge, information, accessible

Ex.5. Ask ten questions to the text.

Ex.6. a) Divide the article into meaningful parts.
b) Find key words for each part. Use them to retell the text.

Vocabulary

1. Thoroughly	полностью
2. Antecedent	предшественник, предшествующий
3. Device	устройство
4. To display	показывать
5. Millennia *pl* (*singular - millenum*)	тысячелетия
6. Hypertext	гипертекст
7. Hyperlink	гиперссылка
8. cross-referencing	переадресация, перекрестная ссылка
9. navigate	передвигаться
10. thesaurus	тезаурус
11. he is credited with	его считают…
12. sacred	священный
13. orthodox	ортодоксальный
14. incarnation	воплощение
15. accessible	доступный
16. pursue	следовать
17. bear a remarkable resemblance to	сильно напоминает
18. to coin	ввести (термин)
19. profoundly	сильно, глубоко
20. capability	способность
21. implication	результат, подтекст, зд. сфера применения
22. the information you are after	информация, которую вы ищите
23. Extensible Markup Language	расширенный язык разметки страницы веб-страницы
24. search engine	поисковая система
25. a pod cast	запись в особом формате для плееров
26. to browse	просматривать, искать
27. map out	составлять план

Text 29

Ex.1 Read the article and answer the questions:

1. **What is high tech anxiety?**
2. **What are the causes of this phenomenon?**
3. **Does the author suggest any solutions to the problem?**
4. **Have you ever experienced high tech anxiety?**
5. **What is spam? What kinds of spam are mentioned in the article?**

The Age of High (Tech) Anxiety

BY PAUL MCFEDRIES

We live in times that some are calling The Age of Anxiety. This isn't surprising because the increase in the average person's anxiety levels over the past few decades is well documented. (One recent study found that anxiety levels today are higher than those of psychiatric patients from the 1950s.) It might be blasphemous to say it here on the back page of IEEE Spectrum, but a big chunk of our stress portfolios is taken up by modern technologies. As proof, consider the many new words that people and professionals are using to describe this modern state of mind. One common term is techno-stress (or IT stress), feelings of frustration and stress caused by having to deal with the changes brought on by computers and other technologies. For example,

people used to leave the office and that was that. Now, with cellphones, pagers, and e-mail all part of many employees' toolkits, these workers are stressing because they're always connected and have no down time.

Another phrase I'm seeing is techno-angst, feelings of dread and anxiety caused by technology. A recent Business Week article discussed the "national wave of techno-angst" that has been brought on by fears that our privacy is rapidly eroding.

Computer problems can lead to what psychologists are calling technology-related anxiety (TRA). In a recent study reported in the Washington Post, 14 percent of respondents said computer problems interrupted their work more than once a day, and 21 percent said they had missed work deadlines in the previous three months because of hardware or software problems.

Devices have long been a source of frustration and anger. One of my favorite words is resistentialism, the belief that inanimate objects have a natural antipathy toward human beings. Over the past five years or so, many people have rediscovered resistentialism and realized that its central idea—les choses sont contre nous: "things are against us"—perfectly describes our bug-ridden and glitch-filled interactions with modern machines. If you've ever begged a computer to please, please give back the file containing the draft of your first novel, or pleaded with a toaster to, you know, actually toast the bread this time, then you are ripe for the resistential worldview.

Computers are perhaps the ultimate resistentialist devices, so they generate more than their fair share of anger. Why? Because against all the evidence, people expect technology to work perfectly all the time, and when it doesn't, they get anxious, stressed out, and very, very mad. This anger has many names (proof of its pervasiveness): computer rage, PC rage, tech rage, IT rage, and e-rage. But it's not just recalcitrant hardware and software that cause our stress levels to soar. Our stress portfolios are also bulging at the seams with way too much data. Our "information overload" is caused by the books, magazines, newspapers, documentaries, contracts, licenses, by-laws, and manuals that we must take in each day to get through our lives. Eventually, we just get tired of dealing with the onslaught and we develop what the psychological community has called information fatigue syndrome (IFS). Symptoms include exhaustion, anxiety, memory failures, and a shortened attention span. Many psychologists believe that our brains are simply not wired to handle the deluge of information that washes over us each day.

The information tsunami hasn't been helped one bit by the Internet. Now there are **Web sites to surf,** newsgroups to read, instant messages to handle, and the worst offender of them all, e-mail messages to read and respond to. A recent Gartner Inc. survey found that the average employee spends nearly an hour a day handling e-mail chores. For managers, e-mail tasks usurp closer to two hours each day. It's no wonder people are complaining about e-mail fatigue. One big factor making e-mail so tiresome is spam, those unsolicited messages hawking everything from pre-approved credit cards to toner cartridges to pictures of people doing things nature never intended. But anyone who has spent even a short time using a corporate e-mail system will be quite familiar with a different kind of unsolicited message called occupational spam: unwanted or unnecessary messages sent over the system.

In the Gartner survey, respondents reported that an eyebrow-raising 34 percent of the internal business e-mail they receive is unnecessary. This scourge also goes by the names workplace spam and office spam, although "spam" doesn't seem like the right term for this land of e-mail nuisance. That is because spam traditionally refers to commercial messages, but occupational spam is usually noncommercial. So some people have opted for a different term: meatloaf (because it is, in a sense, "homemade"). Is there a way to ease technological anxiety? I'm not sure, but I like the advice offered by Clifford Stoll in his book Silicon Snake Oil: from time to time, put yourself on a strict data fast where you turn everything off for a while. It might be a nice change.

Ex.2. a) Explain the words and phrases below:

information tsunami, eyebrow-raising, e-mail system, a strict data fast, "information overload", homemade

b) Find synonyms for these words:

cellphone, anxiety, to beg, unwanted, angry

c) What do these abbreviations stand for?

IT, PC, IFS, TRA

Ex.3 Insert the right prepositions and make up your own sentences with the phrases:

1) _____a while, 2) ____ the past few years, 3) ___time ____ time, 4) turn something ___, 5) to opt _____ sth, 6) refers _____ commercial messages, 7) respond ____ e-mail messages, 8) to be caused _____ sth, 9)to deal ____ changes, 10) to bring __,(приносить, вызывать) 11) because ___ sth, 12) to lead ____ sth, 13) to get tired ____doing sth, 14) complain ____e-mail fatigue

Ex.4 Find English equivalents for these word combinations:

современные технологии, чувство разочарования, техно-стресс, уровень тревожности среднестатистического человека, источник фрустрации и гнева, становиться раздражительным, облегчить тревогу, не удивительно, идеально описывает, приводить к тревожности, нарушениям памяти, информационная перегрузка, справляться с огромным количеством информации, сокращение объема внимания, синдром информационной усталости, слишком много информации (данных), из-за проблем с «железом»; изменения, которые привнесли компьютеры; тревожность, вызванная техникой; прерывать работу; техно-страх; пропустить крайние сроки выполнения работы; чувство угрозы и тревоги; ожидать от техники безупречной работы; инструментарий работника

Use the word combinations to make up your own sentences.

Ex.5. Ask ten questions to the text.

Ex.6. a) Divide the article into meaningful parts.

b) Find key words for each part. Use them to retell the text.

Vocabulary

1. blasphemous — богохульный, нечестивый
2. big chunk — разг. большое количество
3. to take up — продолжать, поднимать
4. toolkit — инструментарий
5. down time — время простоя, время вынужденного бездействия
6. angst — страх, беспокойство; тоска; тревога
7. erode — ослаблять, постепенно уменьшать, стирать
8. anxiety — беспокойство, тревога
9. deadline — предельный срок, дедлайн (окончания какой-либо работы, завершения проекта и т.п.)
10. bug-ridden — вычищенный от ошибок, вылизанный
11. glitch — 1) аппаратный сбой, сбой, 2) программная ошибка 3) разг. глюк, глючит, непонятная или случайная ошибка в ПО или в "железе"
12. worldview — мировоззрение
13. pervasiveness — распространенность
14. recalcitrant — непокорный; упорный; неповинующийся; упорствующий в неподчинении (чему-л.)
15. onslaught — бешеная атака, нападение
16. onslaught of technological changes — натиск технологических перемен

17. fatigue — усталость, утомление
18. attention span — объём внимания
19. deluge — огромный объем чего-л.
20. Are not wired — зд. не приспособлены
21. surf — переходить с одного сайта на другой
22. newsgroup — группа новостей (совокупность представляемых информационных сообщений в интернете, относящихся к одной и той же предметной области)
23. handle — обходиться, обращаться; управляться, справляться с кем-л., чем-л.
24. usurp — узурпировать, незаконно захватывать
25. to hawk — распространять
26. unsolicited — предоставленный добровольно, непрошенный
27. scourge — бич, бедствие, беда; кара
28. nuisance — досада; неприятность
29. opt — выбирать, предпочитать
30. fast — пост (религиозный)

Text 30

Have you ever played computer games? Do you know what avatar is?
Read the text and explain the underlined words.

For a new personality, click here

ARE you a confident, square-jawed warrior or a height-conscious little goblin? If you ever take on a virtual computer persona, the look you opt for may have a profound effect on your behaviour.

Online, in virtual worlds and chat rooms where people create cartoons of themselves known as avatars, changing your image is as simple as making a few clicks of a mouse. As people alter the appearance of their avatars, does their behaviour unwittingly change too?

To answer this question, Nick Yee and Jeremy Bailenson of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, assigned two groups of students an avatar each, using a virtual reality headset. They were given less than a minute to examine their new selves in a "mirror" before being asked to step into a virtual room with another avatar controlled by an independent helper.

Irrespective of their real-life height, some in the first group were assigned avatars that were taller than the other character in the room, and others were given avatars that were shorter. In the second group, half the avatars were given a more attractive face than their counterpart, and half a less attractive one.

Those in the first group were told to negotiate with the other avatar in the room to split a pile of money between them. The researchers found that people given a taller virtual persona were more aggressive negotiators, while those assigned shorter characters were more likely to acquiesce to a deal that was not in their interest. They also found that people with less attractive avatars stood, on average, l metre further away while talking to the other character than those assigned attractive ones.

Yee thinks people's tendency to adapt their behaviour to suit the appearance of their avatar helps explain why tens of millions of online gamers become so immersed in virtual worlds such as World of Warcraft. "These games literally make ordinary people into heroes," he says. The effect could also play a role in any digital interaction where true appearance is masked, such as instant messaging when people choose an avatar to represent them as they chat.

Jeff Hancock, a psychologist at Cornell University in New York, says it is surprising how quickly those involved in the experiment modified their behaviour. "We do take these cues about how we look

and use them to guide how we behave. This shows how easily we are able to adapt and apply the rules to a new look."

Yee and Bailenson are now examining the effect of an avatar's age on a person's virtual behaviour.

Celeste Biever.

Ex.1 Answer these questions:

1. Do the virtual personas that people opt effect their personality or behaviour?
2. How can you change your image in virtual reality?
3. What did Nick Yee and Jeremy Bailenson do?
4. What were the students in the experiment told to do?
5. What conclusions did Yee and other scientists come to after the experiment?
6. What are the scientists going to do next?
7. What do you think about the information in the article?
8. Why are virtual worlds becoming more and more popular? Give your opinion.

Ask your own questions to the article.

Ex.2 a) Find the word describing appearance in the article. Use the words to describe somebody. b) Use the underlined words in your own sentences.

Ex.3 Insert the right prepositions:

1) have a profound effect _____smb, 2) make ordinary people ____heroes, 3) ___ average, 4**)** was not ____ their interest, 5**)** apply the rules ___ a new look**,** 6) known ___ avatars, 7) step ___ a virtual room

Ex.4 Retell the article.

Vocabulary

unwittingly	невольно
cue	намек
persona	образ, действующее лицо
acquiesce	уступать, молча соглашаться
instant messaging	мгновенный обмен сообщениями для общения в реальном времени(типа ICQ)
avatar	воплощение, олицетворение; *миф*. аватара – воплощение бога Вишну в индуизме
headset	гарнитура, наушники
Irrespective of	независимо от
to negotiate	вести переговоры
behaviour	поведение
to assign	назначать, давать, определять

31.

Ex.1. Read the descriptions of the portables below. Chose the one you would like to buy and explain why.

Welcome to Portable One Inc.

Your reliable low-cost source for full service mobile computing solutions
& the home of the world’s best portable computer systems.

Sony TX Series
Providing unheard of functionality at only 2.76 lbs with built-in optical drive, LAN, WLAN & WAN.
This is the most dynamic ultra portable in the world.

MX Series
The ultimate in mobility.
A true desktop replacement in a thin & light mobile solution. Vivid high resolution displays state-of-the-art hardware.

UX Series
Sleek & Durable magnesium-alloy construction with integrated optical drive, rotating web camera and cinematic UVA display.
An ultraportable without limitations.

SX Series
Housed in durable carbon fiber alloys. This Sleek lightweight solution is big on features and performance, and easy on the budget.

Sony SZ Series
These well crafted notebooks clearly set the bar for high-end mobile computing in a sleek ultra portable platform.

Toughbook 74
Full magnesium alloy case with handle. Daylight-readable touch-screen display.
Spill-resistant keyboard and touchpad. WAN ready

Ex.2. Explain the meanings of these words:
spill resistant keyboard, touch screen, touchpad, lightweight, ultra portable, hardware, daylight-readable

Ex.3. Role-play a dialogue between a customer and a computer shop assistant. Use the information from the advertisements.

Ex.4. Write an advertisement for a portable using the words in the vocabulary list.

Vocabulary

Optical drive	Накопитель на оптических дисках, оптический дисковод

A portable	ноутбук
LAN (Local Area Network)	локальная сеть
WLAN (wireless LAN)	беспроводная локальная сеть, беспроводная ЛВС, БЛС

локальная сеть, использующая в качестве среды передачи инфракрасное излучение или радиоволны

WAN (Wide Area Network)	глобальная [вычислительная] сеть, региональная сеть, ГВС

территориально-распределённая интрасеть или сеть; сеть передачи данных, покрывающая значительное географическое пространство (регион, страну, ряд стран) и обеспечивающая передачу информации с использованием коммутируемых и выделенных линий или специальных каналов связи

lbs сокр. от pounds,	фунты
magnesium	магний
touchpad	сенсорная панель
touch screen	сенсорный экран
high-end	мощный, профессиональный, высококачественный;

высокого класса; с широкими функциональными возможностями

carbon fiber	углеродное волокно
resolution	разрешение, разрешающая способность

ultimate I крайний; последний, окончательный II предельный; максимальный

desktop	настольный