**Федеральное государственное образовательное**

**бюджетное учреждение высшего образования**

**«ФИНАНСОВЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

**ИНСТИТУТ ЗАОЧНОГО И ОТКРЫТОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ**

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2**

**по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

**Английский язык**

Направление подготовки - 09.03.09 «Прикладная информатика»

Вариант № 3

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Москва 2020

**I. Read the text.**

**Bit**

1. A bit is a [basic unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_information) of [information](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information) in [information theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_theory), [computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing), including digital [communications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication). In [information theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_theory), one bit is typically defined as the [information entropy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_entropy) of a [binary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_number) random variable that is 0 or 1 with equal probability, or the information that is gained when the value of such a variable becomes known.As a [unit of information](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unit_of_information), the bit is also known as a *[shannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shannon_(unit)" \o "Shannon (unit))*, named after [Claude E. Shannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_E._Shannon). As a binary digit, the bit represents a [logical state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth_value), having only one of two [values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(computer_science)). It may be physically implemented with a two-state device. These values are most commonly represented as either *0* or *1*, but other representations such as *true*/*false*, *yes*/*no*, *+*/*−*, or *on*/*off* are common. The correspondence between these values and the physical states of the underlying [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage_device) or [device](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_device) is a matter of convention.

2. A group of eight binary digits is commonly called one [byte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte), but historically the size of the byte is not strictly defined. The encoding of data by discrete bits was used in the [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card) invented by [Basile Bouchon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basile_Bouchon) and Jean-Baptiste Falcon (1732), developed by [Joseph Marie Jacquard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Marie_Jacquard) (1804), and later adopted by [Semyon Korsakov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semyon_Korsakov" \o "Semyon Korsakov), [Charles Babbage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Babbage), [Hermann Hollerith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Hollerith), and early computer manufacturers like [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM). Another variant of that idea was the perforated [paper tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_tape). In all those systems, the medium (card or tape) conceptually carried an array of hole positions. Each position could be either punched through or not, thus carrying one bit of information. The encoding of text by bits was also used in [Morse code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morse_code) (1844) and early digital communications machines such as [teletypes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teleprinter) and [stock ticker machines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_ticker_machine) (1870).

3. [Ralph Hartley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Hartley) suggested the use of a logarithmic measure of information in 1928. Claude E. Shannon first used the word "bit" in his seminal 1948 paper "[A Mathematical Theory of Communication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Mathematical_Theory_of_Communication)". [Vannevar Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vannevar_Bush" \o "Vannevar Bush) had written in 1936 of "bits of information" that could be stored on the [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card) used in the mechanical computers of that time. The first programmable computer, built by [Konrad Zuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konrad_Zuse), used binary notation for numbers. A bit can be stored by a digital device or other physical system that exists in either of two possible distinct [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_(computer_science)). These may be the two stable states of a [flip-flop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flip-flop_(electronics)), two positions of an [electrical switch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switch), two distinct  voltage [current](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_current) levels allowed by a [circuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_circuit), two distinct levels of [light intensity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irradiance), two directions of [magnetization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetism) or [polarization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_polarity), etc.

4. Bits can be implemented in several forms. In most modern computing devices, a bit is usually represented by an [electrical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity) [voltage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltage) or [current](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_current) pulse, or by the electrical state of a [flip-flop circuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flip-flop_(electronics)). For devices using [positive logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positive_logic), a digit value of 1 (or a logical value of true) is represented by a more positive voltage relative to the representation of 0. The specific voltages are different for different logic families and variations are permitted to allow for component aging and noise immunity. For example, in [transistor–transistor logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor%E2%80%93transistor_logic) (TTL) and compatible circuits, digit values 0 and 1 at the output of a device are represented by no higher than 0.4 volts and no lower than 2.6 volts, respectively; while TTL inputs are specified to recognize 0.8 volts or below as 0 and 2.2 volts or above as 1.

Bits are transmitted one at a time in [serial transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_transmission), and by a multiple number of bits in [parallel transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_transmission). A [bitwise operation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwise_operation) optionally processes bits one at a time. Data transfer rates are usually measured in decimal SI multiples of the unit [bit per second](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bit_per_second) (bit/s), such as kbit/s.

### 5. In the earliest non-electronic information processing devices, such as Jacquard's loom or Babbage's [Analytical Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytical_Engine), a bit was often stored as the position of a mechanical lever or gear, or the presence or absence of a hole at a specific point of a [paper card](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card) or [tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_tape). In the 1950s and 1960s, many methods were largely supplanted by [magnetic storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_storage) devices such as [magnetic core memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_core_memory), [magnetic tapes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape), [drums](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_drum), and [disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_storage), where a bit was represented by the polarity of [magnetization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetism) of a certain area of a [ferromagnetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferromagnetic) film, or by a change in polarity from one direction to the other. The same principle was later used in the [magnetic bubble memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_bubble_memory) developed in the 1980s, and is still found in various [magnetic strip](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_strip) items such as [metro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_transit) tickets and some [credit cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Credit_card).

**II. Read the text again and answer the following questions:**

1. What is a bit?

**Выполнение**: *A bit is a*[*basic unit*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_information)*of*[*information*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information)*in*[*information theory*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_theory)*,*[*computing*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing)*, including digital*[*communications*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication)

2. How is a bit typically defined?

**Выполнение**:*Оne bit is typically defined as the*[*information entropy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_entropy)*of a*[*binary*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_number)*random variable that is 0 or 1 with equal probability.*

3. What is called a [byte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte)?

**Выполнение**: *A group of eight binary digits is commonly called one*[*byte*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte)*, but historically the size of the byte is not strictly defined.*

4. Where was the encoding of data by discrete bits used?

**Выполнение**:*The encoding of data by discrete bits was used in the*[*punched cards*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card)*.*

5. Who invented [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card)?

**Выполнение**:*The*[*punched cards*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card)*invented by*[*Basile Bouchon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basile_Bouchon)*and Jean-Baptiste Falcon (1732), developed by*[*Joseph Marie Jacquard*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Marie_Jacquard)*(1804), and later adopted by [Semyon Korsakov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semyon_Korsakov" \o "Semyon Korsakov),*[*Charles Babbage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Babbage)*,*[*Hermann Hollerith*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Hollerith)*, and early computer manufacturers like*[*IBM*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM)*.*

6. Who suggested the use of a logarithmic measure of information?

**Выполнение**:[*Ralph Hartley*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Hartley)*suggested the use of a logarithmic measure of information in 1928.*

7. Who built the first programmable computer that used binary notation for numbers?

**Выполнение**:*The first programmable computer, built by*[*Konrad Zuse*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konrad_Zuse)*, used binary notation for numbers.*

8. How many forms can bits be implemented?

**Выполнение**: *Bits can be implemented in several forms. In most modern computing devices, a bit is usually represented by an*[*electrical*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity)[*voltage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltage)*or*[*current*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_current)*pulse, or by the electrical state of a*[*flip-flop circuit*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flip-flop_(electronics))*.*

9. How are bits transmitted?

**Выполнение**:*Bits are transmitted one at a time in*[*serial transmission*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_transmission)*, and by a multiple number of bits in*[*parallel transmission*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_transmission)*. A*[*bitwise operation*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwise_operation)*optionally processes bits one at a time*.

10. When was the [magnetic bubble memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_bubble_memory) developed?

**Выполнение**:*The same principle was later used in the*[*magnetic bubble memory*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_bubble_memory)*developed in the 1980s, and is still found in various*[*magnetic strip*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_strip)*items such as*[*metro*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_transit)*tickets and some*[*credit cards*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Credit_card)*.*

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true, false, or information is not**

**available: a) T (true), b) F (false), c) NA (not available).**

1. In [information theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_theory), one bit is typically defined as the [information entropy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_entropy) of a [binary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_number) random variable that is 0 or 1 with equal probability

2. The bit is also known as a *[shannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shannon_(unit)" \o "Shannon (unit))*, named after [Claude E. Shannon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_E._Shannon).

3. As a binary digit, the bit doesn’t represent a [logical state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth_value).

4. A bit may be physically implemented with a two-state device.

5. The encoding of data by discrete bits was used in the [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card) invented by [Basile Bouchon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basile_Bouchon) and Jean-Baptiste Falcon.

6. Like the byte, the number of bits in a word also varies with the hardware design, and is typically between 8 and 80 bits, or even more in some specialized computers.

7. Certain [bitwise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwise_operation) computer [processor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_processing_unit) instructions (such as *bit set*) operate at the level of manipulating bits rather than manipulating data interpreted as an aggregate of bits.

8. The specific voltages are different for different logic families and variations are permitted to allow for component aging and noise immunity.

9. Bits are transmitted one at a time in [serial transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_transmission), and by a multiple number of bits in [parallel transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallel_transmission).

10. In the 1970s and 1980s, many methods were largely supplanted by [magnetic storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_storage) devices such as [magnetic core memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_core_memory), [magnetic tapes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape), [drums](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_drum), and [disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_storage), where a bit was represented by the polarity of [magnetization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetism) of a certain area of a [ferromagnetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferromagnetic) film, or by a change in polarity from one direction to the other.

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **T** | **T** | **F** | **T** | **T** | **N** | **N** | **T** | **T** | **F** |

**IV. Match the words (1-10) with the definitions (a-j):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. intelligent agent** | **a.** a domain characterized by the use of electronics and the electromagnetic spectrum to store, modify, and exchange data via networked systems and associated physical infrastructures. |
| **2. boot virus** | **b.**  a computer program that targets and infects a specific, physical section of a computer system that contains information crucial to the proper operation of the computer's operating system (OS). |
| **3.** **cyberspace** | **c.** the system, electronic or manual, which is substituted for the computer system in case of breakdown. |
| **4. garble** | **d.** a measure of the realism of a model or simulation. |
| **5.** **wireless portal** | **e.** a sequence of [packets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Packet_(information_technology)) from a source [computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) to a destination. |
| **6. buffer** | **f.** a computing hardware- or software-based system that operates without the direct intervention of humans or other agents. |
| **7. fidelity** | **g.** a Web site that supports a user with a smartphone or alphanumeric pager. |
| **8. wildcard** | **h.** a symbol that stands for one or more unspecified characters, used especially in searching text and in selecting multiple files or directories. |
| **9. traffic** | **i.** to alter a message intentionally or unintentionally so that it is difficult to understand. |
| **10. fallback** | **k.** a temporary [storage](http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/storage.html) area, usually in [RAM](http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/R/RAM.html). |

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| f | b | a | i | g | k | d | h | e | c |

ci

**V. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the words (a-j):**

|  |
| --- |
| a) systems b) computers c) equipment d) features e) creative f) needs  g) windows h) supervision i) information j) life |

1. Сomputing ..... is getting smaller and more sophisticated.

2. Computers in phones provide ..... such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

3. Smart machines make ..... a little easier and a little more pleasant.

4. With small computing devices people are able to spend more time doing what they do best – being ..... .

5. Multimedia ..... are known for their educational and entertainment value.

6. Experts systems software enables ..... to ‘think’ like experts.

7. Cars with built in computers can be programmed to better meet individual ..... .

8. A smart house has a built-in monitoring system that can turn lights on and off, open and close ..... , operate the oven, and more.

9. Computers are part of many machines and devices that once required continual human ..... and control.

10. Smart cards store vital ..... such as health records, drivers’ licenses, bank balances, and so on.

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| c | d | j | e | a | b | f | g | h | i |

**VI. Put the words (1-10) in the correct order to make up sentences:**

1. 2020, In, skills, should, be, digital, in, every, taught, school.

**Выполнение**: *In 2020 taught should be digital skills in every school*

2. literacy, is, Digital, important, very, nowadays.

**Выполнение**: *Digital literacy is very important nowadays*

3. Attaining, has, skills, never, been, digital, easy.

**Выполнение**: *Attaining digital skills has never been easy*

4. seeds, classical, The, of, AI, by, were, modern, planted, philosophers.

**Выполнение**: *The seeds of modern AI were planted by classical philosophers.*

5. is, A, chip, a, semi-conducting, usually, basically, material, silicon.

**Выполнение**: *A chip is basically a semi-conducting material, usually silicon.*

6. computer, Magnetic, chips, can, computers, power, by, using, much, energy, than, otherwise, less, required.

**Выполнение**: *Magnetic computer chips can power computers by using much less energy than otherwise required*

7. designs, manufacturing, Microprocessor, improve, the, of, cost, a, chip.

**Выполнение**: *Microprocessor designs improve, the cost of manufacturing a chip*

8. types, Newer, of, are, robots, fitted, with, cameras, and, video, other, sensing, devices.

**Выполнение**: *Newer types of robots are fitted with video cameras and other sensing devices.*

9. digital, The, age, is, into, all, areas, of, expanding, our, lives.

**Выполнение**: *The digital age is expanding into all areas of our lives*

10. come, Most, the, high-end, of, graphics, cards, with, an, independent, cooling, power, supply, and, system.

**Выполнение**: *Most of the high-end graphics cards come with an independent cooling supply and power system*

**VII. Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form: *-ing* or -*to:***

1. Now financial institutions can afford ….. money around the world in seconds.

a) transferring b) to transfer

2. At the microeconomic level businesses practise ….. money more effectively.

a) investing b) to invest

3. Modern businesses plan ….. more competitive using computer technologies.

a) becoming b) to become

4. Accountants hope ….. costs and profits much faster.

a) calculating b) to calculate

5. Individuals keep on ….. savings on many goods and services using price comparison websites.

a) making b) to make

6. If a business wishes ….. , it must grasp the importance of information security.

a) prospering b) to prosper

7. In today’s constantly changing world organizations are compelled ….. ways of functioning effectively.

a) to find b) finding

8. Automating some processes enables you ….. new hires.

a) avoiding b) to avoid

9. The businessmen avoided ….. documents.

a) endorsing b) to endorse

10. The CEO considered ….. a subsidiary company.

a) starting up b) to start up

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| b | a | b | b | a | b | a | b | a | a |

**VIII. Complete the sentences (1-10) with the correct form of the gerund (a-c):**

1. The students discussed … the last exam.

a) passing b) being passed c) having been passed

2. We discussed … a new business.

a) being opened b) having been opened c) opening

3. With cloud computing, multiple users can access a single server to retrieve and update their data without … licenses for different applications.

a) purchasing b) being purchased c) having been purchased

4. He finished … his computer at about ten o’clock.

a) being repaired b) having been repaired c) repairing

5. Local authorities play an important role in … the delivery of digital infrastructure.

a) being facilitated b) facilitating c) having been facilitated

6. We heard of the experiment … last month.

a) having been started b) having started c) starting

7. We have succeeded in … a new competitive market.

a) having been entered b) being entered c) entering

8. After … the contract, the representative of the firm left Moscow.

a) having been concluded b) concluding c) being concluded

9. Robots shine at … chips in printed circuit boards because of a capability that robots have that people don’t.

a) installing b) being installed c) having been installed

10. They may resume … very hard at their new project.

a) being worked b) working c) having been worked

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| a | b | a | c | b | a | c | b | a | b |

**IX. Choose the correct option (a – c) to complete the sentences (1-10):**

1. Digital networking and communication infrastructures ..… a global platform over which people and organizations devise strategies, interact, communicate, collaborate and search for information.

a) has been providing b) provide c) provides

2. Governments ….. in infrastructure.

a) are investing b) has been investing c) had been investing

3. Digital technology in the form of the Personal Computer and the Internet ….. work, education, government, leisure and entertainment.

a) have already transformed b) has already transformed c) had already transformed

4. The emergence of new digital infrastructures ….. the next radical shift in digital technology.

a) have been heralding b) heralds c) herald

5. The widespread adoption of handheld computers, mobile phones, digital cameras, satellite navigation and embedded sensors ….. the beginning of a shift towards a world of ubiquitous computing.

a) are marking b) mark c) marks

6. Ubiquitous computing ….. a key engine of innovation for our future digital economy.

a) have been representing b) represent c) represents

7. Information technology ….. a great impact on markets, organization of firms, and methods of innovation.

a) are having b) is having c) has

8. Business firms and other organizations …… on [information](http://www.britannica.com/topic/information-communications) systems to carry out and manage their operations, interact with their customers and suppliers, and compete in the marketplace.

a) has been relying b) relies c) rely

9. Today the government ….. back on grants for industrial training.

a) is cutting b) have been cutting c) was cutting

10. As we needed the finance urgently we ….. a day-to-day loan with the bank last week.

a) have been arranged b) arranged c) have arranged

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| b | a | b | b | c | c | c | c | a | b |

**X. Choose the correct form of the verb (a-b) in the passive voice to complete the**

**sentences (1-10):**

1. Digital economy ….. as the branch of economics studying zero marginal cost intangible goods over the Internet.

a) are defined b) has been defined

2. Various attempts at categorizing the size of the impact on traditional sectors …..

a) was made b) have been made

3. Digital goods, such as [electronic books](http://www.britannica.com/technology/e-book) and [software](http://www.britannica.com/technology/software), and online services, such as auctions and [social networking](http://www.britannica.com/topic/social-network), ….. with information systems.

a) are delivered b) has been delivered

4. As the business and security teams operate in separate silos, security ….. as an afterthought.

a) were applied b) is applied

5. It is imperative that security teams understand key business priorities and ensure that they ….. into the planning process early.

a) was brought b) are brought

6. Every computer system ….. of a large number of such chips or microprocessors.

a) is made b) were made

7. Robots ….. by the poisonous fumes.

a) was unaffected b) are unaffected

8. Some robots ….. in space projects, nuclear reactor stations, and underwater exploration research.

a) are used b) was used

9. Silicon ….. in building computer chips because it’s an inexpensive and easily available material.

a) are used b) is used

10. The boring and dangerous jobs ….. by robots now.

a) are assumed b) was assumed

**Выполнение**:

**Fill in the table with your answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| b | b | a | b | b | a | b | a | b | a |