**10.04.25**

**H/w: p. 60 ex. X.**

Although Jobs and Wozniak have become known as two of the most brilliant innovators in the technological revolution, not all of their (1) **products** were as successful as the Apple I and the Apple II. They (2) **introduced** the Apple II Plus in 1980 when they (3) **anticipated** that small businesses would have a need for a more professional and integrated system than the Apple I or II. The Apple II Plus was an advanced version of the Apple II that they aimed at the small business (4) **market**. Unfortunately, they did not (5) **foresee** the competition of the IBM Personal Computer. Although IBM was not the original (6) **pioneer** of the personal computer, they had been the leader in the business machine industry for several decades, and they soon (7) **emerged** as the primary competition in the personal computer (8) **industry**. IBM had many advantages over Apple: their engineering was done by a more experienced engineering staff, and their advertising was done by their more experienced (9) **marketing** staff. Since Apple had been so successful with the Apple I and the Apple II, the failure of their (10) **venture** with the Apple II Plus was both (11) **inevitable** and disappointing.

**p. 61-Text II - ask and answer 3 questions to the text.**

1. What was the original purpose of creating DEEP BLUE and its predecessor, DEEP THOUGHT?

- The original purpose of creating DEEP BLUE and DEEP THOUGHT was to explore how to use parallel processing to solve complex problems.

2. How did DEEP BLUE perform against Garry Kasparov in their first match, and what was the outcome of the rematch in 1997?

- In their first match, DEEP BLUE lost to Kasparov, who won 3 games and drew 2. However, in the 1997 rematch, DEEP BLUE, operated by six IBM employees, defeated the reigning world champion by winning a chess game.

3. What are the technical specifications of DEEP BLUE, and how does it differ from human thought?

- DEEP BLUE is a 32-node IBM Power Parallel SP2 high-performance computer, with each node containing 8 dedicated VLSI chess processors, totaling 256 processors working together. It is programmed in C and runs under the AIX operating system. Unlike human thought, DEEP BLUE does not anticipate or strategize; it only reacts to positions on the chessboard.

**17.04.25**

**H/w: p. 70, ex. l.**

1. Избежать наказания - get away without punishment
2. Потенциальные преступники - would-be criminals
3. Злоупотребление компьютером - computer abuse
4. Пресловутая верхушка айсберга - proverbial tip of the iceberg
5. Остаться необнаруженным - go undetected
6. Можно только догадываться - anybody’s guess
7. Хранить счета - keep accounts
8. Переводить по желанию - transfer funds at will
9. Воображаемые поставки - imaginary supplies
10. Получить доступ к - gain access to
11. Обналичивание (денег) - cash-dispensing
12. Фальшивые электронные карточки - counterfeit credit cards
13. Субсидировать организованную преступность - subsidizing organized crime
14. Кража информации - theft of information
15. Шантаж – blackmail
16. Нещепетильные конкуренты - unscrupulous competitors
17. Разработать множество трюков - devised a variety of tricks
18. Телефонные мошенники - phone freakers
19. Плата за междугородные звонки - long-distance telephone charges
20. Набрать телефонный номер - dial the right telephone number
21. Ограничить доступ - restrict access
22. Лица без права доступа - unauthorized persons
23. Разыскиваемые преступники - wanted criminals
24. Случайно - by accident
25. Проверки - systematic audits
26. Меры безопасности - security procedures
27. Тайный агент - undercover agent

**p. 71, ex. lll.**

* **To come to light: -** To be revealed, to become known
* **Confidential: s**ecret, private
* **Attempt:** try, effort
* **Crooked: c**orrupt, dishonest
* **To deliver:** to bring, to hand over
* **To perpetrate: t**o commit, to carry out
* **Crime:** offense
* **Freaks: o**ddities, eccentrics, anomalies
* **To avoid:** to evade, to bypass
* **To obtain: t**o acquire, to gain
* **To reveal: t**o disclose, to expose, to uncover
* **Merchandise:** goods, products, inventory
* **Transaction:** deal, exchange, trade
* **Severance pay:** termination pay, exit package, dismissal compensation
* **Publicity:** promotion, advertising, public awareness
* **Executive:** administrator, manager, director

1. To reveal: She refused to *reveal* the secret.

2. Obtain: He managed to *obtain* the necessary documents.

3. To come to light: New facts *came to light* during the investigation.

4. Confidential: This information is strictly *confidential.*

5. Attempt: They made an *attempt* to solve the problem quickly.

**24.04.25**

**H/w: p. 80, ex. l.**

1. **To encrypt** – to encode, to cipher, to scramble
2. **To secure** – to protect, to safeguard, to shield
3. **Confidential** – private, secret, classified
4. **Biometric** – biological identification, physiological authentication
5. **Recognition** – identification, verification
6. **Imposter** – fraudster, pretender
7. **To meet requirements** – to comply, to satisfy, to fulfill
8. **To detect** – to identify, to uncover, to discover
9. **To lose business** – to suffer losses, to decline commercially, to lose customers
10. **Appearance** – look, aspect, visual impression
11. **To incorporate** – to integrate, to include, to embed
12. **Unless** – except if, if not, without
13. **To circumvent** – to bypass, to evade, to avoid

**p. 80, ex. ll.**

1. **Convenient** – Inconvenient, troublesome, impractical
2. **Advocate** – Opponent, critic, detractor
3. **To reject** – To accept, to approve, to embrace
4. **To encrypt** – To decrypt, to decode, to decipher
5. **Legitimate** – Illegitimate, unauthorized, fraudulent
6. **Messy** – Neat, tidy, organized
7. **Authorized** – Unauthorized, prohibited, banned
8. **White-collar crime** – Ethical business, lawful conduct, legitimate work
9. **To safeguard info** – To expose info, to leak data, to compromise security
10. **Sensitive** – Insensitive, indifferent, unresponsive
11. **To retrieve data** – To lose data, to delete, to erase
12. **Practical** – Impractical, unrealistic, theoretical
13. **By chance** – Deliberately, intentionally, purposely
14. **Private** – Public, open, disclosed

Make up 10 sentences with the vocabulary.

1. Encrypt: Always *encrypt* your emails to keep them secure.
2. Confidential: This document is *confidential*; don’t share it.
3. Biometric: My phone uses *biometric* recognition, like fingerprints.
4. Imposter: The security system detected an *imposter* trying to log in.
5. Meet requirements: The software must *meet requirements* before launch.
6. Detect: The scanner can *detect* viruses in the file
7. Sensitive: The company stores all *sensitive* data in a secure, encrypted database to prevent unauthorized access.
8. Convenient: Online banking is fast and *convenient*.
9. White-collar crime: Forgery and identity theft are examples of *white-collar crime* that can cause significant financial damage.
10. Retrieve data: IT helped me *retrieve data* from the old hard drive.