4.11

1. It comes from the czech word “robota” meaning slave labour. In this play robots destroyed the humans and created a new world inhabited only by robots.
2. Robots are divided into three generations: programmed, adaptive and intellectual
3. Characteristic of the first generation – the programmed robots – is that their control system acts according to a rigid oft-repeated program all the time
4. Adaptive robot`s differ is that they possess the most elementary senses in their manipulators – tactile (sense and touch), power (reaction to the magnitude of the work effort), locating (reaction to the distance to the object and the speed of approaching it), and light (reaction to the object located within a beam of light)
5. They have AI
6. Many of the robots in use today do jobs that are especially difficult for human workers. These are the types of jobs that require great strength or pose danger.
8. The use of industrial robots has produced a number of economic and social advantages. Among them are the improvement in productivity, greater humanization of working life, prevention of labour accidents, improvement of product quality and the development of new industries.

4.12

1. The first television set was demonstrated in 1939 in New York.
2. The black-and-white images were of poor quality and were transmitted over a short distance.
3. Television production ceased during the First World War.
4. Today, television communication is provided by a system of artificial earth satellites.
5. Cable TV is a system that uses wires to transmit a TV program.
6. In a digital system, the analog signal is replaced by a digital code containing information about brightness, color, etc.
7. HDTV is a high-resolution television.
8. The word robot comes from the Czech word "robota", meaning slave labor.
9. The works are divided into three generations: programmable, adaptive, and intelligent
10. Robots replace people in the monotonous and dangerous work.
11. The advantages of robots are high productivity improved product quality etc

8.5

1. Resources
2. Payload
3. Host
4. To be executed
5. Reproduction
6. Hide
7. Security measures
8. Program
9. Backups
10. Encrypted data

8.6

1. Biological virus infect living cells by attaching itself to them and using them to reproduce itself.

2. Computer virus is a very small program routine that infects a computer system and uses its resources to reproduce itself.

3. .Com, .EXE files.

4. Programming technique.

5. This process continues until the computer is switched off. 6. Until a trigger event activates it.

7. A trigger event is special action that the user must perform to activate the virus.

8. Displaying a message on the monitor screen or it might do something more destructive such as deleting files on the hard disk.

9. JUMP command.

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

11. Viruses have four main parts.

12. Trojan.

13. You should implement network controls by installing firewalls to protect external and internal attacks.

14. To protect from natural disasters.

15. Use only vendor-supplied software product that guarantee they are virus-free.