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**ESSENTIAL ENGLISH FOR IT STUDENTS. PART 2**

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Учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано на занятиях по английскому языку и предназначено для организации аудиторной, внеаудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов 2 курса (4-ый семестр), обучающихся по направлениям 10.05.03 Информационная безопасность автоматизированных систем, 09.03.04 Программная инженерия, 09.03.01 Информатика и вычислительная техника и 38.03.05 Бизнес-информатика

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## UNIT 1. THE INTERNET

### ***Task 1. Lead-in questions.***

1. When do you think the Internet appeared?
2. How has the advent of the Internet changed our life?
3. How can we get access to the Internet? What types of Internet connections do you know?

### ***Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:***

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) ADSL  | i) dial-up access ['daɪəl ʌp 'ækses]               |
| b) backbone ['bækbəʊn]                                   | j) distortion of a signal [dɪ'stɔːʃn əv ə 'sɪgnəl] |
| c) bandwidth ['bændwɪdθ]                                 | k) DSL   |
| d) broadband access ['brɔːdbænd 'ækses]                  | l) fiber-optic cable [ˌfaɪbər 'ɒptɪk 'keɪbl]       |
| e) cellular connection ['seljələ kə'nekʃn]               | m) frequency ['friːkwənsi]                         |
| f) coaxial cable [kəʊ'æksɪəl 'keɪbl]                     | n) satellite connection ['sætələɪt kə'nekʃn]       |
| g) copper twisted-pair cable ['kɒpə 'twɪstɪd peə 'keɪbl] | o) SDSL  |
| h) dedicated line ['dedɪkeɪtɪd laɪn]                     | p) transceiver [træn'siːvə]                        |

### ***Task 3. Read and translate text A. Answer the questions.***

1. What does ADSL stand for? Why is this type of connection called asymmetric?
2. What is the difference between a dial-up connection and DSL?
3. What is the origin of the term *dial-up connection*?
4. What is the downside of cable Internet?
5. How is data transferred over fiber-optic cables?
6. What types of wireless Internet connections are mentioned in the text?
7. What equipment does one need to get access to the Internet through satellite systems?

## **TEXT A. How to get access to the Internet**

### **DSL**

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is a high-speed Internet connection, which utilizes the standard telephone lines, but allows digital signals to be carried rather than analogue. It allows the full bandwidth of the copper twisted-pair telephone cabling to be utilized. The DSL signal is pulled out from the phone line as it enters the premises and is wired separately to a DSL modem. DSL service can be delivered simultaneously with wired telephone service through the same telephone line since DSL uses higher frequency bands for data transmission.

The most commonly installed DSL technology for Internet access is ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line). It is asymmetric because the download speed is faster than upload speed. DSL-based services are a low-cost option when compared to other solutions offering similar bandwidth, so they can be made available to customers at extremely competitive prices.

Although DSL makes use of telephone cabling, it should not be confused with the dial-up connection of yesteryear. A dial-up connection to the Internet was set up by dialing a phone number, hence the name. Since the same frequency is used to carry voice and data signals over the copper telephone wire, only one service could be provided at a time and it was impossible to use the phone to make calls and browse the Internet at the same time.

### **Cable Internet**

Cable Internet is a form of broadband Internet access that uses the infrastructure of cable TV networks to provide Internet services. It is integrated into the cable television infrastructure analogously to DSL, which uses the existing telephone network. Since TV itself takes up only a small portion of the cable's bandwidth, it leaves room for Internet access to be provided through the same network.

First, your Internet Service Provider sends a data signal through the coaxial cable into your home — specifically, to a cable modem. The cable modem then connects to your computer and other devices via an Ethernet cable or through Wi-Fi network using a Wi-Fi router.

A cable connection is highly reliable and is not subject to outages due to storms, like satellite Internet. However, since residential cable Internet access is provided through shared bandwidth, which everyone in the neighborhood uses, the speed can be slower during peak usage hours when a lot of Internet users are online. This does not

happen with a DSL network, which keeps a consistent Internet signal because each subscriber has their own dedicated line.

### **Fiber-optic Internet**

Fiber-optic Internet uses fiber-optic cables instead of copper wires and it is incredibly fast. Those cables send data to and from a computer by harnessing the power of light and can carry data over long distances with low attenuation and distortion of the light signal. That light signal uses binary system to communicate with computers. The presence of light indicates a binary one and the absence of light indicates a binary zero. Fiber-optic cables transfer data faster than copper wiring, which means faster load times and higher-quality streaming.

### **Wireless connection**

The three wireless technologies widely used today are Wi-Fi, cellular and satellite Internet. Wi-Fi uses radio waves to wirelessly connect devices and is commonly applied for local area networking. To get access to the Internet, a device (a tablet or a smartphone) has to be connected over Wi-Fi to a wireless router.

Internet over Satellite usually allows a user to access the Net via a geostationary satellite that orbits the Earth. As signals must travel long distances from the Earth up to the satellite and back again, it may cause a delay between the request and the answer. However, modern technologies make it possible to minimize this latency. Thus, satellite Internet access can provide high-speed Internet where the conventional cable or DSL is either not available or not functioning well. To get access to the Internet, one needs a satellite dish for two-way (upload and download) data communications and a modem.

A cellular network is a communication network distributed over land areas called "cells". Each cell has at least one fixed-location transceiver, but more commonly, there are three cell sites. These base stations (cell towers) provide a cell with the network coverage, which can be used for transmission of voice and data. A cell typically uses a different set of frequencies from the neighboring cells to avoid interference and provide guaranteed service quality within each cell.

***Task 4. Find English equivalents for the following words and expressions in the text:***

a) одновременно

b) помещение

c) цифровой сигнал

f) надёжный

g) стабильный/ устойчивый сигнал

h) выделенная линия

- d) дешёвый вариант
- e) конкурентные цены

- i) искажение сигнала
- j) помехи

**Task 5. Watch a video on different types of Internet access at [\[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQYiwmamq38\]](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQYiwmamq38) and fill in the gaps in the sentences below.**

1. Cable Internet is a \_\_\_\_\_ access technology that uses a cable modem with an \_\_\_\_\_ coaxial cable.
2. Internet Service Providers offer different packages that \_\_\_\_\_ in speed.
3. A modem with a Wi-Fi router combo is often referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the cable Internet is that you have to share a pool of bandwidth with your neighbors.
5. One shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ DSL with the older and slower \_\_\_\_\_ which also uses phone lines.
6. Everyone using DSL has their own \_\_\_\_\_ connection, so you don't have to share bandwidth with your neighborhood.
7. The three types of DSL connections mentioned in the video are ADSL, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Fiber-optic cable is used as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet.
9. Signals in a copper cable can be affected by \_\_\_\_\_ which can weaken the signal.

**Task 6. Modify the word in brackets so that it fits the gap.**

### **Bandwidth**

Bandwidth is a term related to digital (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*communicate*). In fact, bandwidth is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*synonym*) to the maximum rate of data transfer. It refers to the exact amount of data that can be carried between two points at a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*specify*) time period. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*general*), network bandwidth is expressed metrically in the form of bits per second. However, the modern networks measure their speeds in millions of bits every second, which is also (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*refer*) to as megabits per second. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*similar*), billions of bits every second are referred to as gigabits per second.

While understanding bandwidth, we should note that it is not the only vital factor that affects the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*perform*) of a digital network. Other relevant factors like data loss or latency issues may also affect the network and make it seem like a low-

bandwidth issue. Bandwidth is highly significant for (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*determine*) how fast a web page loads on a browser.

**Task 7. Watch a video at [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x3clih2NJEg>] explaining how the Internet works and answer the questions.**

1. What problem can occur if the Internet signal is sent through a satellite?
2. What do domain names correspond to?
3. What is DNS compared to in the video?
4. What makes the backbone of the Internet?
5. What sort of things does ICANN deal with?
6. What makes data transfer over the Internet efficient?

**Task 8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the word below:**

*ensures / piece / rerouted / includes / congestion / amount /  
broken down / destination / reliable / determined*

In telecommunication, a packet is a small (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of data sent over a network, such as a LAN or the Internet. When a user sends a file across a network, it is not transferred as one (2) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, it gets (3) \_\_\_\_\_ into smaller data packets and this technology (4) \_\_\_\_\_ reliable and efficient data transmission. So, if a data transfer encounters network (5) \_\_\_\_\_ due to multiple simultaneous transfers, some packets can be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ through a less congested path. When the packets reach their (7) \_\_\_\_\_, they are reassembled into a single file by the computer that receives them.

The packet size is typically (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by the type of protocol used. Ethernet packets can be around 1.5 KB, whereas IP packet average size is 64 KB. Similar to a real-life package having a source and destination, each network packet (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the origin IP address, the destination IP address, the number of packets in the entire data file, and the sequence number to guarantee the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ data transmission.

**Task 9. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **TEXT B. Circuit switching vs. Packet switching**

Circuit switching is a connection-oriented approach of transferring data units across a network where two network nodes establish a dedicated connection channel before the communication session starts. This approach of data transmission is a three-



step procedure that includes connection making, data transferring, and connection removing. In circuit switching, data is not divided into units, so the complete data is to be transmitted through the same route. Circuit switching is mainly utilized in public switched telephone networks. Once you build the circuit, it is in place until you tear it down. So, no other devices can use this path while it's reserved even if it's idle, which leads to a waste of bandwidth.

Packet switching refers to a technique where data is divided into multiple units called packets. Each packet consists of two main parts: the header and the payload. The header includes the routing information while the payload contains the data that is to be transferred. A good example of a packet-switched network is the Internet.

There are two different approaches used for packet switching: datagram packet switching and virtual circuit switching. In datagram packet switching technique, there is no dedicated channel for data transmission and packets can be routed individually through different paths. The packets are later reassembled in the original order based on the sequence number of each packet. The major advantage of this technology is that it provides a more efficient use of Internet bandwidth.

Virtual circuit switching is a connection-oriented technique that combines the characteristics of circuit switching and datagram packet switching. In this type of packet switching technology, a virtual connection is first established between the source and destination and the packets are then routed along this path sequentially.

***Task 10. Watch a video at [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjqIHLGO2p0>] and fill in the gaps in the sentences below.***

1. We're not able to talk to anyone else or make any other phone calls until we \_\_\_\_\_ with that connection and then we establish a new \_\_\_\_\_ to someone else.
2. A waste of resources is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ with circuit switching.
3. ISDN is a bit of an \_\_\_\_\_ from the telephone, but it is still dialing a phone number and creating a circuit.
4. Usually the media of packet switched network is \_\_\_\_\_ by many people.
5. Internet Service Providers generally \_\_\_\_\_ us based on how much \_\_\_\_\_ we're going to use.
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to see the older circuit switched networks being phased out and everyone migrating to the faster and much more \_\_\_\_\_ packet switched networks.

**Task 11. Read and translate text C. Then answer the questions to the text.**

### **TEXT C. The TCP/IP model**

TCP/IP is a stack of protocols used to interconnect network devices on the Internet. The entire Internet Protocol Suite is commonly known as TCP/IP because the foundational protocols in the suite are the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the Internet Protocol (IP). TCP/IP specifies how data is exchanged over the Internet and how it should be broken into packets, addressed, routed and received at the destination. The TCP/IP model is widely used today and is compatible with all operating systems and all types of computer hardware.

The protocols of the TCP/IP stack are split into four layers. The **Application layer** is the topmost layer in the TCP/IP stack and it includes the protocols used by most applications for providing user services or exchanging data over the network. The most common protocols are HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) which governs the work of web browsers and websites, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) that handles transmission of files between computers and SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) used for emails.

The next layer down is called the **Transport layer**. It performs host-to-host communication, providing a channel for data transmission between devices. The transport layer protocols include TCP and UDP (User Datagram Protocol). Transmission Control Protocol guarantees the delivery of data through an acknowledgement and ensures the transmission of missing packets if needed. Unlike TCP, UDP does not verify the connection between the receiving and sending hosts. This protocol is used when we need real-time communication, for example when making phone calls.

The **Internet layer** includes the protocols which are responsible for the logical transmission of data over the entire network. The primary protocol of this layer is Internet Protocol (IP) which defines how to address and route each data packet to make sure it reaches the right destination. To this end, both the origin and destination IP addresses are attached to the packet. Each gateway computer on the network checks the IP address to determine where to forward the message.

The bottom layer of the TCP/IP model is **the Network Interface layer**. It includes the protocols required to deliver data across some physical medium. The best-known protocol of this layer is Ethernet, which is frequently used in LAN environments, such as offices, homes, and universities.

1. What are the most common protocols of the application layer?

2. At which layer does TCP work?
3. What does UDP stand for?
4. What is the difference between TCP and UDP?
5. What information does IP header contain?

**Task 12. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:**

*of / to / as / at / of / over*

1. Data is transmitted in small chunks called packets so that they can individually take the quickest route \_\_\_\_ the Internet to reach their final destinations.
2. Satellite Internet providers have the advantage \_\_\_\_ being available in areas where cable, fiber, and even phone lines don't reach.
3. The OSI model has seven layers compared \_\_\_\_ four layers of the TCP/IP model.
4. The switches usually operate \_\_\_\_ data link layer.
5. The TCP/IP model can be used \_\_\_\_\_ a reference to help understand how networks operate.
6. The key responsibility \_\_\_\_ physical layer is to carry the data across physical channels.

**Task 13. Fill in the gaps in the text and answer the questions.**

**The World Wide Web**

*accessed / referred / hyperlinks / a set of instructions / synonymous /  
click / scientist / web browser / up-to-date / everyday / outside*

The World Wide Web (WWW), commonly (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to as the Web, is an information system accessible through the Internet where documents and other web resources are identified by a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). The resources of the Web can be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ through a software application called a web browser. The Web is a hypertext-based system (hypertext is a text that contains (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to other documents). You can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other websites. This is possible because browsers understand Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), (5) \_\_\_\_\_ used to indicate how a web page is formatted and displayed.

The World Wide Web is not (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with the Internet, which pre-existed the Web and upon which the Web is built. English (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990 while employed at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland. The browser was released (9) \_\_\_\_\_ CERN to other research institutions in January 1991, and then to the general public in August 1991. The Web began to enter (10) \_\_\_\_\_ use in 1993/ 1994, when websites for general use started to become available. Nowadays the Web serves billions of users worldwide, as it is one of the best resources for (11) \_\_\_\_\_ information.

- 1) What does URL stand for?
- 2) Who invented the World Wide Web?
- 3) When did the Web enter everyday use?
- 4) What does HTML stand for? What is this language used for?

***Task 14. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Спутниковый Интернет является хорошим решением для сельских районов, где нет телефонных линий.
2. Технология Wi-Fi использует радиоволны, чтобы передавать сигнал.
3. Технологии доступа к Интернету постоянно меняются и совершенствуются.
4. Цифровая абонентская линия является более быстрым вариантом доступа к Интернету, чем коммутируемый доступ.
5. Сотовая сеть использует специальные базовые станции для передачи сигнала.
6. Всемирная паутина является одним из лучших источников последней информации.
7. Оптоволоконный кабель имеет значительные преимущества по сравнению с медным проводом.
8. Протокол передачи файлов (FTP) был разработан для передачи данных между клиентом и сервером.

***Task 15. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions:***

*with / between / through / of / into / with / by*

1. DSL service can be delivered simultaneously \_\_\_\_\_ wired telephone service over the same telephone line.

2. The Internet is a worldwide computer network that transmits a variety \_\_\_\_\_ data and media across interconnected devices.
3. An IP address is a series of four numbers separated \_\_\_\_\_ dots, for example: 192.168.2.10.
4. TCP/ IP specifies how data is exchanged over the Internet and how it should be broken down \_\_\_\_\_ packets, transmitted, and received at the destination.
5. Transmission Control Protocol guarantees the delivery of data \_\_\_\_\_ an acknowledgement.
6. Different types of fiber-optic cables are used for long distance telecommunication, or for providing a high-speed data connection \_\_\_\_\_ different parts of a building.
7. TCP/ IP Protocol Stack is compatible \_\_\_\_\_ all operating systems and all types of computer hardware.

***Task 16. Match the terms with their definitions:***

*satellite connection / DSL / fiber-optic technology / IP address / cellular network / packet switching / Wi-Fi / dial-up connection / WWW / bandwidth / cable Internet*

1. A broadband communication technology designed for the use on telephone lines; it allows a single phone connection to be used for both Internet service and voice calls at the same time.
2. A numerical label assigned to every device in a network that uses the Internet.
3. The fastest wired way to access the Internet transmitting information as pulses of light through strands of fiber made of glass or plastic over long distances.
4. A network of documents that works in a hypertext environment, i.e. using text that contains links to other documents.
5. A high-speed broadband access using a coaxial cable to transmit data.
6. The quantity of data that can be transmitted through a network, measured in bits per second.
7. The least expensive but also the slowest way to access the Internet which uses a standard phone line and analog modem. This technology pre-existed the DSL connection.
8. A radio network distributed over land areas called cells, each served by a fixed-location transceiver, known as a cell tower.
9. An Internet access technology that is considered an alternative to terrestrial communications.

10. A technology allowing huge files to get broken down into smaller data chunks, not transferred in one piece, which ensures reliable and efficient data transmission.
11. A high-speed Internet connection operating over LAN without the use of any cables and whose essential elements are radio signals and a wireless router.

## UNIT 2. SEARCH ENGINES

### **Task 1. Lead-in questions.**

1. What is a search engine? What is its function?
2. What are the most popular search engines these days?
3. Why do you think some people choose to use alternative search engines to *Google* and *Yandex*?

### **Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) crawler ['krɔ:lə]                      | g) request [rɪ'kwest]            |
| b) hyperlink ['haɪpəlɪŋk]                 | h) search bar ['sɜ:tʃ bɑ:]       |
| c) indexing ['ɪndeksɪŋ]                   | i) search engine ['sɜ:tʃ endʒɪn] |
| d) keywords ['ki:wɜ:dz]                   | j) tab [tæb]                     |
| e) ranking ['ræŋkɪŋ]                      | k) URL                           |
| f) relevant result ['reləvənt<br>rɪ'zʌlt] | l) web browser ['web braʊzə]     |

### **Task 3. Read text A and use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the gaps. Then translate the text into Russian.**

#### **TEXT A. Types of Search Engines**

A search engine allows users to extract (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*request*) information from the huge database of resources available on the Internet. Internet usage has increased (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*tremendous*) in the recent years with the easy to use search engines like *Google*, *Bing* and *Yahoo*!

Search engines can be classified into the following three categories:

- 1) crawler-based search engines
- 2) human-powered directories
- 3) meta-search engines.

#### **1. Crawler-Based Search Engines**

There are three basic steps that every crawler-based search engine follows before (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*display*) search results:

- crawling
- indexing
- ranking

## **Crawling**

Crawler-based search engines create their listings (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*automatic*) by using a special program known as ‘a crawler’ or ‘a spider’ to find new and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*update*) content. Content can vary – it could be a webpage, an image, a video – but (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*regard*) of the format, content is discovered by links. For example, *Googlebot* starts out by (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*fetch*) a few webpages and then follows the links on those webpages to find new URLs. Various data mining techniques are used to define which pages should be crawled and the crawling (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*frequent*). Every time a web crawler finds a new website through a link, it scans and passes its content for further processing (called indexing).

## **Indexing**

Search engines process and store information they find in an index - a massive database of discovered URLs – to be retrieved later when a user enters a query. Indexing is performed by (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*identify*) the words and expressions that best describe the page. The (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*identify*) words are referred to as keywords and the page is assigned to the identified keywords.

## **Ranking**

Search engines compare the search string with the indexed pages from the database to provide the content that will best answer the user’s query. The results are ordered from most relevant to least relevant. This ordering of search results by (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*relevant*) is known as ranking. There are various algorithms to calculate (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*relevant*), which is why different search engines give different search results for the same search string. These algorithms are (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*constant*) evolving to provide users with most relevant search results.

## **2. Human-Powered Directories**

Human-powered directories depend on human editors to compile their listings. This means that they only show results for content that is added (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (*manual*). There are three basic steps to take.

- A short description along with the URL of the website is submitted to the directory for (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (*approve*).



- Submitted site is then manually reviewed and added in the appropriate category or rejected for listing.
- Keywords entered in the search box will be matched with the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (*describe*) of the site. This means that changes made to the content of a webpage are not taken into consideration as it is only the description that matters.

*Yahoo! Directory*, *Open Directory* and *LookSmart* can serve as good examples of web directories. However, automated search engines like *Google*, have (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (*near*) wiped out those human-based directories out of the web.

### 3. Meta-Search Engines

A meta-search engine does not have a database of indexed pages of its own. Instead, it sends users' queries to several other search engines and compiles top results from each into one overall list. After redundancy (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (*remove*), these results are processed, ranked and presented to the user. *Dogpile*, *MetaCrawler*, and *SavvySearch* are a few examples of such meta-search engines.

**Task 4. Find the English equivalents to these word combinations in the text:**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) доступный в Интернете | f) добавить вручную          |
| b) перейти по ссылке     | g) соответствующая категория |
| c) дальнейшая обработка  | h) поисковая строка          |
| d) ключевые слова        | i) принимать во внимание     |
| e) запрос пользователя   | j) иметь значение            |

**Task 5. You are going to watch a video on search engines. Match the verbs (1-6) with the nouns or phrases (a-f) to make collocations, then watch the video at [\[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVV\\_93mBfSU\]](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVV_93mBfSU) and check your answers:**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) lead        | a) with results |
| 2) collect     | b) algorithms   |
| 3) come up     | c) a team       |
| 4) update      | d) web pages    |
| 5) rank        | e) one's search |
| 6) narrow down | f) information  |

**Task 6. Watch the video again and fill in the gaps with the missing words or phrases.**

1. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ and see how the search engine turns your \_\_\_\_\_ into a result. To make your search faster, search engines are constantly \_\_\_\_\_ the Web in advance to record information that might help with your search later.
2. Search engines are constantly running a program called *a spider* that \_\_\_\_\_ through web pages following hyperlinks. The information this program collects is added to a special database called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Each search engine uses its own algorithm to rank the pages \_\_\_\_\_ what it thinks you want. The search engine ranking algorithm might check if your search term shows up in the page \_\_\_\_\_ or it might check if all the words show up \_\_\_\_\_.
4. *Google* invented an algorithm that takes into \_\_\_\_\_ how many other web pages are linked to a \_\_\_\_\_ page.
5. Search programs are always \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the algorithm so that they return better and faster results than their \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 7. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the most suitable words or phrases from the list.**

### **TEXT B. What are the alternatives to Google?**

*Google* is a globally recognized search engine and an industry giant. But even if it's the biggest and most well-known, it doesn't mean it's your only choice. One of the main reasons that people choose to use an alternative search engine instead is for increased privacy, as *Google* is known to track user data both for its own and third-party use.

#### **Bing**

*internal features / pretty handy / versatile tool / catch up*

*Microsoft's Bing* has become an alternative search engine option for many people today. It's easy to use and provides beautiful background photos. Just like *Google*, *Bing* is full of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ like currency conversion, translation, and flight tracking, making it a really (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that holds its niche in the global market.

While you're likely familiar with *Bing*, you might not know that it offers a Rewards scheme. When you shop or search through *Bing*, you earn points that can be put towards purchasing apps and movies, which is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. *Bing* has recently been trying to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with *Google* in the advertising space, adding a number of features to *Bing Ads*. While *Bing* doesn't have the market share that *Google* does, it is still popular in many markets including the U.S. and the U.K.

## **Baidu**

*censored / was founded / similar to / per day / downside*

*Baidu* (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2000 and is the dominant search engine in China with a market share of over 70 percent. Although in Mandarin, it is strikingly (6) \_\_\_\_\_ *Google* in terms of design. However, *Baidu* is heavily (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Certain images and even pro-democracy websites are blocked on the search engine. Outside of China, *Baidu* holds little influence. But within the country, *Baidu* powers 3.3 billion searches (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

The (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to *Baidu* is that it only gives access to one market. The upside is that the market it gives access to is huge. That said, it's crucial for businesses to understand that accessing the Chinese market is not like accessing any other. The visuals, verbiage and customs are entirely different and *Google Translate* isn't going to help you win any customers over. To access the Chinese market via *Baidu*, you need someone on staff who speaks the language and understands the culture.

## **Yandex**

*went public / holds / user-friendly / was adopted*

*Yandex* is used extensively in its native Russia, where it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ around 60% of the search engine market share. It provides a very similar service to *Google*, and you can search websites, images, videos, and news in a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ layout. It also has additional features including mobile apps, maps, translation, cloud storage and more.

*Yandex* has its roots in a project started by two Russian developers to aid in the classification of patents in 1990. The term *Yandex* (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1993 standing for "Yet Another iNDEXer." The Yandex.ru domain was launched in 1997. In 2011, they (13) \_\_\_\_\_ on the New York Stock Exchange with an IPO (initial public

offering) of \$1.3 billion making it the second largest at the time (right after *Google*). *Yandex* currently powers more than half of all searches in Russia.

## **Ecosia**

*towards / renewable energy / on average*

Heavy search engine usage has a considerable impact on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. That is where *Ecosia* comes in: the CO<sub>2</sub> neutral alternative search engine. Their servers run on 100% (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and they use their profit to plant trees. About 80% of their ads revenue goes (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the tree-planting scheme. (16) \_\_\_\_\_, roughly 45 searches are needed to plant a single tree.

## **Search Encrypt**

*erases / be tracked / encryption*

*Search Encrypt* is a privacy-based search engine, which uses (17) \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that users' identifiable information cannot (18) \_\_\_\_\_. As a metasearch engine, *Search Encrypt* gets its results from a network of search partners, providing well-rounded results that aren't personalized to your history. A really interesting feature of this search engine is that it automatically (19) \_\_\_\_\_ your local browsing history after 15 minutes of inactivity. This means that you never have to worry about your privacy, even if someone else has access to your computer.

### ***Task 8. Translate the sentences into English.***

1. Разные поисковые системы используют разные алгоритмы для сбора и обработки информации, размещенной в сети.
2. Метапоисковая система – это поисковый инструмент, посылающий запрос пользователя одновременно в несколько поисковых систем и каталогов.
3. Собрав результаты, метапоисковая система удаляет ссылки, которые дублируются, и ранжирует результаты поиска в соответствии с применяемым алгоритмом.
4. Некоторые люди предпочитают использовать поисковые системы, которые обеспечивают наибольшую конфиденциальность.

5. Поисковые системы ежедневно проводят рутинную работу по поиску, хранению и сортировке информации.
6. Индексация – это процесс занесения информации в базу данных поисковых систем.
7. Введя один и тот же запрос в поисковые строки разных поисковиков, можно получить разные ответы.

**Task 9. Watch a video on the difference between a search engine and a web browser at [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axWqq-IkdVg>] and fill in the gaps below.**

1. Unlike a search engine that operates on remote servers, a web browser runs \_\_\_\_\_ on your hardware.
2. When you enter a \_\_\_\_\_ address, a web browser decodes that address and puts it into a series of \_\_\_\_\_, so the computer can route traffic to various servers.
3. Besides, a web browser reads the computer code of a website and then \_\_\_\_\_ it on the screen.
4. After a user enters a request, a search engine will look across all the websites it can \_\_\_\_\_ to.
5. With a web browser, a user just points at one \_\_\_\_\_ website while with a search engine, a user is given a list of potential places one can go to.

**Task 10. Put the paragraphs below in the correct order to make a text.**

### **TEXT C. How web browsers work**

**a.** That means they are the same in every website, which allows your web browser to view so many different types of content.

So, let us see what happens when you visit a website. At the top of every browser there is an address bar where you can type in the site you want to visit. When you hit the enter button, a chain of actions takes place.

**b.** By offering web browsers, they are able to gently sculpt your computing habits and make their other money-making products more attractive.

Now let us have a look at how a web browser works. You can get access to multiple websites because there are some standard protocols and procedures.

c. The client sends a request to the server asking if it is open for new connections. If the server is ready to accept a connection, it will acknowledge the request and then, finally, the client sends one more message acknowledging it received the server's acknowledgement.

d. Nowadays, anyone can surf the web, which is a subset of the Internet, using a web browser, like *Google Chrome*, *Firefox* or *Microsoft Edge*. Companies typically make free web browsers because they have financial interest in how you use their Internet-connected products.

e. First, a web browser has to find the location of a server where the website you want to visit is stored. In fact, a domain name, like *youtube.com*, represents an IP address. So, the browser then uses a database called the Domain Name System (DNS) to match the domain name you typed in to the corresponding IP address. Next the computer (called the client) and the server where the website is stored establish a connection with each other over the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

f. Now that the connection is established, the client can request web pages over HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). After receiving the request, the server will go through databases and storage devices to find the information you want and create a response. The response is usually built using HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), which makes the basic building blocks of every website. Finally, the web browser downloads the web page to your computer.

***Task 11. Match the terms with their definitions:***

*search engine / crawler / browser / hyperlink /  
URL / ranking / search bar / indexing / query*

1. A special program also known as *a spider* that finds new and updated content.
2. The process of associating content of a site with certain keywords.
3. A program that allows users to extract requested information from the huge database of resources available on the Internet.
4. The address of a file on the Internet.
5. A request that a user enters into a search box.
6. A computer program with a graphical user interface for displaying and navigating between web pages.

7. A field on the screen that accepts typed-in text in order to look up something or launch a search.
8. Ordering results from most relevant to least relevant.
9. A highlighted word or image in a hypertext document that takes a user to another location when he/she clicks on it.

**Task 12. Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps in the text below. Audio file 2.1**  
**[\[https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376\]](https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376)**

### **Using the Compunet Browser**

The first step to using the Compunet browser is (1) \_\_\_\_ the application. Locate the browser icon and click it. The browser will open to its (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The homepage will be the Compunet website. You can change this to any site you (3) \_\_\_\_\_. At the top of the browser, you will see the address bar. It displays (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the webpage that is open. To find a different webpage, locate the search bar. Enter (5) \_\_\_\_\_ about the idea or pages you are looking for.

The webpages you visit are saved in the browser (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Cookies will also be stored. These two features help load websites faster. You can save any page you visit frequently as (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Then you won't have to type in the URLs any more. Compunet's browser can open multiple (8) \_\_\_\_\_. But remember that opening too many tabs can (9) \_\_\_\_\_ with proper functioning. Add-ons are also available to increase the functionality of the browser.

## UNIT 3. PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

### *Task 1. Lead-in questions.*

1. How do you think we can classify programming languages?
2. What are the most common programming languages nowadays?
3. What programming languages are rarely used these days?

### *Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) assembler [ə'semblə]                          | h) inheritance [ɪn'herɪtəns]                   |
| b) binary code ['bainəri kəʊd]                   | i) interpreter [ɪn'tɜːprətə]                   |
| c) compatible [kəm'pætəbl]                       | j) low-level language [ləʊ 'levl<br>'læŋɡwɪdʒ] |
| d) compiler [kəm'paɪlə]                          | k) machine code [mə'ʃiːn kəʊd]                 |
| e) debugging [ˌdiː'bʌɡɪŋ]                        | l) OOP   |
| f) encapsulation [ɪn,kæpsju'leɪʃn]               | m) polymorphism [ˌpɒli'mɔːfɪz(ə)m]             |
| g) high-level language [ˌhaɪ 'levl<br>'læŋɡwɪdʒ] | n) source code ['sɔːs kəʊd]                    |

### *Task 3. Read the text below and put the following sentences in the appropriate place. Then listen to the recording and check your answers. Audio file 3.1*

[\[https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376\]](https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376)

1. A compiler is a software component that translates human-readable language into an assembly language.
2. They write software in human-readable programming languages.
3. The computer uses these instructions to perform the command.
4. Computers have their own language, called machine language.

### **TEXT A. How computers process information**

Computers are constantly processing large amounts of information. Operating a computer involves sending and receiving complex sets of instructions. Machine language is made up of binary digits that are represented by the numbers 0 and 1. Every possible computer operation is encoded with different combinations of these two numbers.



However, programmers usually do not send commands in machine language. This allows programmers to write software quickly and efficiently. These languages, like C and Java, are more compatible with the way humans think. However, computers still require instructions in machine language.

Systems software facilitates this communication within the computer. This language is simpler than a human-readable language, but it still uses letters and words. The computer needs an assembler to turn those instructions into the binary translation.

For example, the programmer might write the command "A + B." Then, a compiler converts it into an assembly language: "Add A, B." Finally, an assembler translates it into machine code: "1000110010100000".

***Task 4. Read text B. Translate it into Russian and answer the questions below.***

1. What is the difference between high-level and low-level programming languages?
2. What is the difference between the assembler, compiler, and interpreter?
3. Which language is widely used for systems programming?
4. What does FORTRAN stand for?
5. What are Java applets?

### **TEXT B. Programming languages**

Unfortunately for us, computers can't understand spoken English or any other natural language. The only language they can understand directly is machine code, which consists of 1s and 0s (binary code).

However, machine code is too difficult to write. For this reason, we use symbolic languages to communicate instructions to the computer. For example, assembly languages use abbreviations such as ADD, SUB, MUL to represent instructions. The program is then translated into machine code by a piece of software called an assembler. Machine code and assembly languages are called low-level languages because they are closer to the hardware. They are quite complex and restricted to particular machines. To make the programs easier to write, and to overcome the problem of intercommunication between different types of computer, software developers designed high-level languages, which are closer to the English language. Here are some examples.

**FORTRAN** (**FOR**mula **TRAN**slator) was one of the first high-level programming languages designed by IBM in mid-1950s for scientific and engineering

computations. It introduced the concept of high-level abstraction allowing programmers to write a code closer to human language.

**BASIC** (**B**eginner's **A**ll-purpose **S**ymbolic **I**nstruction **C**ode) was designed in the 1960s to be a simple language for beginners. It played a significant role in bringing programming to a wider audience.

**PASCAL** (named after French mathematician Blaise Pascal) became popular in the 1970s. Since that time, it has been widely used for teaching the beginners the fundamentals of programming.

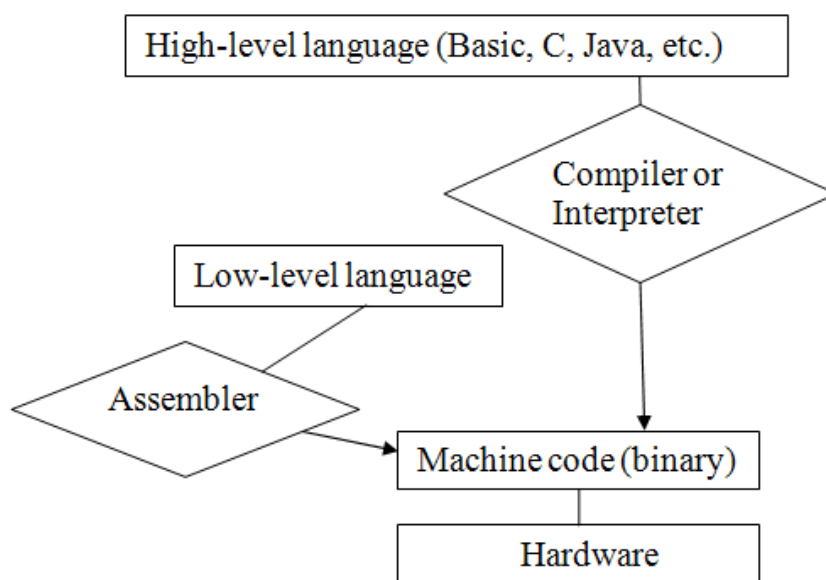
**C** was developed in the 1970s by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs. It combined low-level control with high-level abstraction, making it suitable for systems programming.

**C++** is an extension of the **C** which incorporates object-oriented programming. The programmer concentrates on particular things (a piece of text or graphics) and gives each object functions, which can be altered without changing the entire program. This makes programs easier to modify.

**Java** was designed at Sun Microsystems in 1995 to run on the Web. It was widely used to create Java applets – small programs that provide animation, and interactive features to web pages. Java was designed to be platform-independent, using the "Write Once, Run Anywhere" principle. It introduced the concept of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and popularized object-oriented programming.

**Python** was created in 1989 and emphasized code readability and simplicity. Python has become popular for various applications, including web development, data analysis, and artificial intelligence.

Programs written in high-level languages must be translated into machine code by a compiler or an interpreter. A compiler translates the source code into object code - that is, it converts the entire program into machine code in one go. On the other hand, an interpreter translates the source code line by line as the program is running.



**Task 5. Complete the text below with the missing prepositions.**

### TEXT C. High-level and low-level programming languages

Programming languages can be divided (1) \_\_\_\_ two classes: high-level languages or low-level languages. Each type of programming language has its own purpose and learning the difference (2) \_\_\_\_ the two is an important step to figuring (3) \_\_\_\_ which one to use. Whether a language is high-level or low-level has to do (4) \_\_\_\_ abstraction. The amount (5) \_\_\_\_ abstraction provided defines how ‘high-level’ a programming language is.

Machine code has no abstraction. It is a strictly numerical language and consists (6) \_\_\_\_ individual instructions passed to a computer. Machine code is what computers actually run. Any other code, written (7) \_\_\_\_ an assembly language or high-level language, must be translated (8) \_\_\_\_ machine code for it to be executed on a computer.

Assembly language is another low-level language that is a step (9) \_\_\_\_ machine code and it features very small amount of abstraction. (10) \_\_\_\_ machine code, assembly languages are specific (11) \_\_\_\_ hardware, so every assembly language is designed (12) \_\_\_\_ a particular computer architecture. Assembly code is converted (13) \_\_\_\_ executable machine code by a program referred (14) \_\_\_\_ as an assembler. Together machine code and assembly languages form the low-level category.

High-level languages are closer (15) \_\_\_\_ ordinary languages, but each of them has its own syntax, and you might find that some are easier to read than others. They have high level (16) \_\_\_\_ abstraction and are portable, meaning they can be executed

on many computers, i.e. you don't need to write hardware specific code, like you do with low-level languages. These languages are good for writing software programs, web apps, and mobile apps. For instance, C# is a good example (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a multi-purpose language, JavaScript is the backbone (18) \_\_\_\_\_ web coding, and SQL is great (19) \_\_\_\_\_ database programming.

**Task 6. You are going to watch a video on the five most popular programming languages at [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzk5DCFJr8c>]. Guess how the programming languages would be ranked. Check your ideas, answer the question.**

JavaScript / C and C++ / Swift / Python / Java

1. What programming language had been extensively used by *Apple* before *Swift* was developed?
2. What programming language is titled 'the mother of all programming languages'?
3. What programming language has changed the face of the Internet?
4. What is good about Java?
5. What is a common misconception about Python?
6. Which distinctive features of Python are emphasized in the video?

**Task 7. Read and translate text D. Answer the questions to the text.**

1. What are the advantages of using object-oriented programming?
2. What are the three key features of OOP?
3. What is encapsulation?
4. What is inheritance?
5. What is polymorphism?
6. What multimedia data types are referred to in the text?
7. List the different types of triangle mentioned in the text.
8. What specific type of rectangle is named in the text?
9. What common properties of a rectangle are mentioned in the text?
10. What can be made quicker by code reusability?

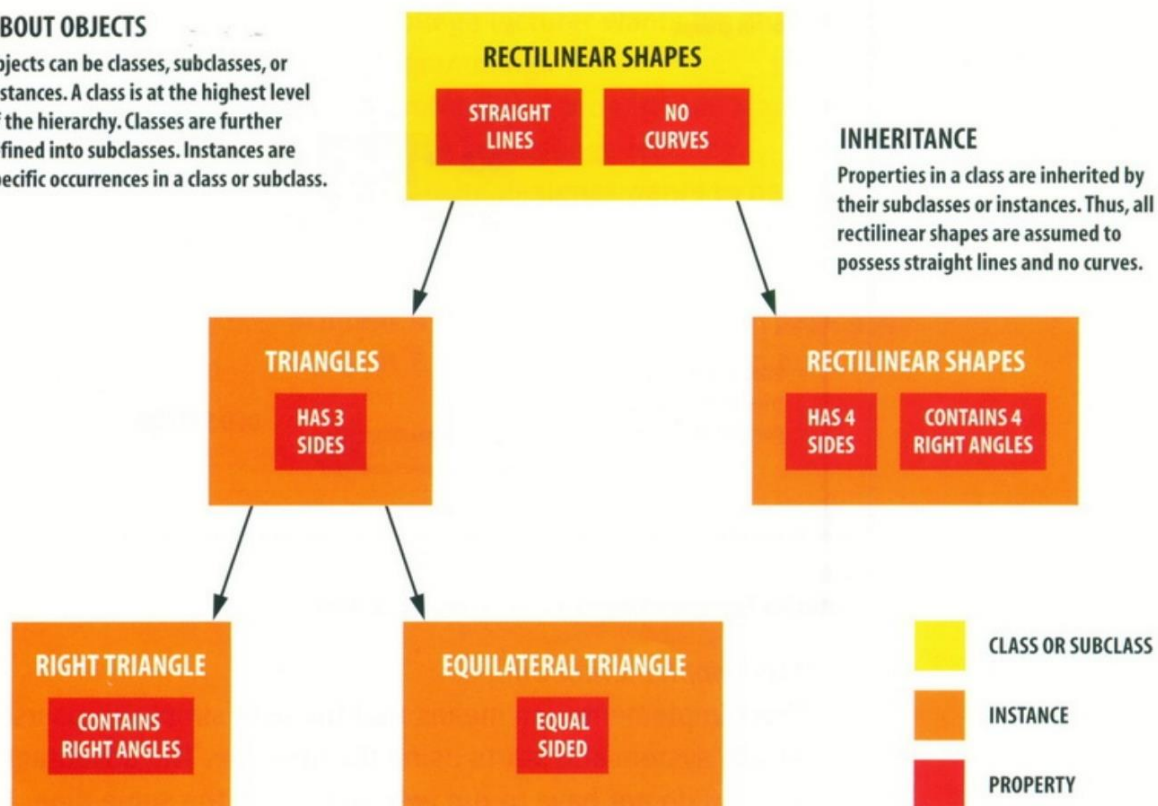
## TEXT D. Object-Oriented Programming

One of the principal motivations for using OOP is to handle multimedia applications in which such diverse data types as sound and video can be packaged together into executable modules. Another is writing program code that's more intuitive and reusable; in other words, code that shortens program-development time.

Perhaps the key feature of OOP is **encapsulation** - bundling data and program instructions into modules called 'objects'. Here's an example of how objects work. An icon on a display screen might be called 'Triangles'. When the user selects the Triangles icon - which is an object composed of the properties of triangles (see the picture below) and other data and instructions - a menu might appear on the screen offering several choices. The choices may be (1) create a new triangle and (2) fetch a triangle already in storage. The menu, too, is an object, as are the choices on it. Each time a user selects an object, instructions inside the object are executed with whatever properties or data the object holds, to get to the next step. For instance, when the user wants to create a triangle, the application might execute a set of instructions that displays several types of triangles - right, equilateral, isosceles, and so on.

### ABOUT OBJECTS

Objects can be classes, subclasses, or instances. A class is at the highest level of the hierarchy. Classes are further refined into subclasses. Instances are specific occurrences in a class or subclass.



Many industry observers feel that the encapsulation feature of OOP is the natural tool for complex applications in which speech and moving images are integrated with text and graphics. With moving images and voice built into the objects themselves,

program developers avoid the sticky problem of deciding how each separate type of data is to be integrated and synchronized into a working whole.

A second key feature of OOP is **inheritance**. This allows OOP developers to define one class of objects, say 'Rectangles', and a specific instance of this class, say 'Squares' (a rectangle with equal sides). Thus, all properties of rectangles - 'Has 4 sides' and 'Contains 4 right angles' - are automatically inherited by Squares.

A third principle behind OOP is **polymorphism**. This means that different objects can receive the same instructions but deal with them in different ways. For instance, consider again the triangles example. If the user right clicks the mouse on 'Right triangle', a voice clip might explain the properties of right triangles. However, if the mouse is right clicked on 'Equilateral triangle' the voice instead explains properties of equilateral triangles.

The combination of encapsulation, inheritance and polymorphism leads to code reusability. 'Reusable code' means that new programs can easily be copied and pasted together from old programs. All one has to do is access a library of objects and stitch them into a working whole. This eliminates the need to write code from scratch and then debug it. Code reusability makes both program development and program maintenance faster.

***Task 8. Match the terms with the definitions:***

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1) object        | a) an OOP property that allows data and program instructions to be bundled into an object             |
| 2) encapsulation | b) a list of choices  |
| 3) menu          | c) an OOP property that enables different objects to deal with the same instruction in different ways |
| 4) square        | d) a reusable collection of objects   |
| 5) polymorphism  | e) a module containing data and program instructions  |
| 6) library       | f) a rectangle with equal sides   |

***Task 9. Complete the following text using the words from text D.***

Encapsulation, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and polymorphism are key features of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ programming. Encapsulation allows data and program instructions to be bundled together into (3) \_\_\_\_\_ called objects. Inheritance means that specific (4) \_\_\_\_\_

of a class of objects (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the properties of the class of objects. Polymorphism means that instructions are treated differently by different (6) \_\_\_\_\_. The combination of these (7) \_\_\_\_\_ features of OOP means that program code is reusable. This speeds up (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of programs.

**Task 10. Listen to a recording on the development of Java and find out in what connection the following phrases and years are mentioned. Audio file 3.2**

**[\[https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376\]](https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376)**

1990 / Sun Microsystems / handheld device / Oak / Duke / 1993 /  
May 1995 / animation and interactive programs / multiple platforms

**Task 11. Complete the text by modifying the words given on the right or using the verbs in the correct form.**

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Java is an object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. It (1) _____ to serve as a new way to manage software complexity in a cross-platform environment. | INTEND            |
| Java is used in a (2) _____ of computing platforms. The language has become so popular that it is (3) _____ everywhere: in mobile phones, Web servers and enterprise             | VARY<br>NEAR      |
| (4) _____. Java applets are often used to provide improved   | APPLY             |
| (5) _____ while browsing the World Wide Web. Another great advantage of Java is that, (6) _____ the program  | FUNCTIONAL<br>ONE |
| (7) _____ in Java, we can run it anywhere. This means that applications developed through Java are platform (8) _____.   | WRITE<br>DEPEND   |

**Task 12. Match the terms with their definitions:**

*assembly language / debugging / object-oriented language /  
compatible / binary code / inheritance / assembler / source code /  
interpreter / compiler / encapsulation*

1. A special program that converts a program written in a low-level language into machine code.
2. A code made of just two numbers (0 and 1).

3. A low-level language that uses abbreviations, such as ADD, SUB, and MUL, to represent instructions.
4. A special program that converts a source program (written in a high-level language) into object code in one go.
5. The ability of one class to use properties and behavior of another class.
6. A high-level language allowing to alter a particular function of a program without changing the entire program.
7. A special program that translates the source code line by line, as the program is running.
8. The ability to bind data and methods into one unit.
9. Program instructions written in a particular computer language.
10. The techniques of detecting and correcting errors which may occur in programs.
11. Capable of running on most computer platforms.

***Task 13. Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions.***

1. Each code has its own interpreter or compiler - a program to translate that code \_\_\_\_\_ machine code that a computer can read.
2. Programs written in interpreted languages are slower \_\_\_\_\_ in compiled and require more memory resources.
3. Assembly languages are used to write code \_\_\_\_\_ BIOS and controllers. If a program written in a low-level language runs on one machine, it won't necessarily be compatible \_\_\_\_\_ another.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ other programming languages, Python uses a syntax that is easy to read and understand.
5. The interpreter reads and executes high-level code line by line \_\_\_\_\_ producing a compiled file.
6. Assembly languages are \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary for humans, since instead \_\_\_\_\_ binary digits, they use symbols and abbreviations, which represent the binary digits combinations.
7. According \_\_\_\_\_ the TIOBE index, Python tops the list of the most popular programming languages of the year 2024.



**Task 14. Render the following article into English.**



Язык Java был создан в компании Sun Microsystems в 1992 г. Первоначально язык предназначался для платформо-независимого программирования процессоров, встроенных в различные бытовые устройства.

Основным недостатком существовавших на тот момент языков программирования была их ориентированность на конкретный процессор. Даже языки высокого уровня, позволявшие, в принципе, создавать программы для любого процессора, требовали наличия соответствующего компилятора, выходной код которого ориентирован на процессор, на котором программы будут исполняться. 'Вековая мечта' всего программирующего человечества - чтобы программу можно было один раз написать, а дальше использовать на разных процессорах и под разными операционными системами - на тот момент не была реализована. Именно эту мечту и хотели воплотить в жизнь разработчики языка Java.

Интересно, что, сами того не подозревая, они создали нечто гораздо большее, чем задумывали. Дело в том, что совершенно независимо от создания языка Java шло развитие Интернета. И тут выяснилось, что идеи, заложенные в этот язык, позволяют решить многие проблемы, связанные с программированием для Интернета. В любом случае вместо узкоспециализированного языка программирования для встроенных процессоров получился универсальный язык, который позволял создавать программы, не зависящие от процессора и операционной системы, да ещё и с поддержкой современных технологий! Именно такой универсальный язык программирования Java и был представлен компанией Sun Microsystems для коммерческого использования.

**Task 15. Render the following article into English.**



Python - это высокоуровневый объектно-ориентированный язык, созданный голландским разработчиком Гвидо ван Россумом (Guido van Rossum) в 1991 году и ставший одним из самых популярных языков в наши дни. Python используется

многими крупными компаниями, такими как Google, Facebook, IBM и NASA.

Python - интерпретируемый язык, что значит, что код в Python не компилируется, а перевод в машинный код выполняется программой-интерпретатором. Благодаря этому код в Python запустится на любой платформе, на которой установлен интерпретатор. Из минусов - код обрабатывается не заранее, а в процессе, а это снижает скорость и требует большего ресурса памяти для запуска написанных на нём программ по сравнению с аналогичным кодом, написанным на компилируемых языках, таких как C или C++.

Python используется в анализе данных, веб-разработке, а также в других сферах, включая разработку игр. За счёт читаемости, простого синтаксиса и отсутствия необходимости в компиляции язык хорошо подходит для обучения программированию, позволяя концентрироваться на изучении алгоритмов, концептов и парадигм.

## UNIT 4. WEB DESIGN

### *Task 1. Lead-in questions.*

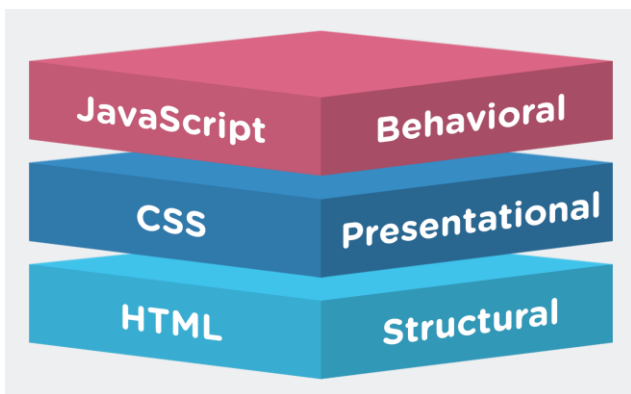
1. What languages and tools are used to create web documents?
2. What are the main stages in building a website?
3. What are the benefits and downsides of website builders?

### *Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:*

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) backend development ['bækend<br>di'veləpmənt]    | g) layout ['leɪaʊt]                  |
| b) CSS  | h) markup tags ['mɑ:kʌp tægz]        |
| c) frontend development ['frʌntend<br>di'veləpmənt] | i) to rank high [tu: ræŋk haɪ]       |
| d) HTML   | j) SEO                               |
| e) hyperlink ['haɪpəlɪŋk]                           | k) template ['templɛɪt]              |
| f) JavaScript ['dʒɑ:və skript]                      | l) URL                               |
|   | m) website builder ['websaɪt 'bɪldə] |
|   | n) WYSIWYG                           |

### *Task 3. Read and translate text A. Answer the questions.*

#### Text A. Webpage design



If you are learning web development, you will come across terms like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. These three tools dominate web development.

**Hypertext Markup Language**, or **HTML**, is a code used to describe the structure of information on a webpage. HTML consists of commands called tags

which are placed around different kinds of contents (e.g. tables, paragraphs, lists, hyperlinks, images, videos, etc.) telling the web browser how to display them.

**CSS** also known as **Cascading Style Sheets** is a design mechanism whose primary function is to improve the appearance of a webpage by defining its styling and layout. CSS provides a way to define and apply styles consistently across all pages of a website, making it easier for developers to maintain and update their designs.

**JavaScript**, which is often abbreviated to **JS**, is another core technology of the World Wide Web. JS is a cross-platform, object-oriented programming language used by developers to make web pages interactive, intuitive and user-friendly. It allows developers to create dynamically updating content, use animations, pop-up menus, clickable buttons, etc. Whereas HTML and CSS are used to control presentation, formatting, and layout, JavaScript is used to control the behavior of different web elements. Without JavaScript, 90% of Internet webpages would be static.

1. What three tools used in web development are mentioned in the text?
2. What does HTML stand for?
3. What is the role of tags in HTML?
4. What is short for Cascading Style Sheets?
5. What is CSS responsible for?
6. What features can be added to a webpage with the help of JavaScript?

**Task 4. Read an article about Web design software and decide which of the following phrases is suitable for each gap:**

- a) to customize the template
- b) to drag and drop images onto your web pages
- c) to have a website
- d) to include a wide variety of templates with a professional look
- e) to include excellent site builder software

### **Text B. You Can Build Your Own Website**

Almost anyone willing (1) \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays can build one on his or her own. Not only high-tech people possess the ability to build amazing websites. Building a website on your own is not only possible, it is fun, affordable and surprisingly easy.

In the past, to build a website people had to learn HTML (hyper-text markup language). Today all you need is site builder software. An increasing number of hosting companies have expanded their services (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Having a variety of predesigned templates makes building a website much easier. People who need a website simply find a template in a design that suits their tastes. The next step is to use the site builder (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by changing colors

and images. Changing what they do not like about a template is much quicker and easier to do than starting a website design from scratch.

Good site builder software incorporates WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editors, so users can edit text in any way they see fit. This software allows users to create website pages similar to editing a document, moreover, they have the ability (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

When looking for a site builder it is advisable to check if it includes options to easily add on additional functionality to the website. Some users want the site builder (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Others might want add-on features such as forums, image galleries, and shopping carts, as well.

Now you see that building a website is not as complicated as you may have previously thought. Anyone can give it a try, as all it takes is to use a site builder and you will have a website designed in no time.

**Task 5. Watch a video on free website builders at**

***[<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCm2bHu2-sIhdIMRGrHtuUPg>], name their downsides and listen out for the synonyms of the following words.***

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1) cheap        | 5) depository     |
| 2) restrictions | 6) boundless      |
| 3) to improve   | 7) characteristic |
| 4) commercial   | 8) to examine     |

**Task 6. Read some tips on creating an effective website and find the English equivalents for the Russian words. Report on the useful tips mentioned in each part to the rest of the group.**

### **Text C. Achieving an effective website design for your brand**

Whether your goal is to increase brand awareness or to sell a product or service, effective website design can be the difference between a new conversion and a lost prospect. The last thing you want is for a poorly designed website to dissuade site

visitors from becoming customers. Follow these tips for effective website design and you should start seeing more conversions in no time.

### **(1) Keep it simple**

When it comes to effective website design, the simpler the better! The paradox of choice dictates that the more options you give people, the easier it is for them to choose nothing at all. In the case of web design, this has never been more true. Having too many options on your website can overwhelm visitors and drastically increase the amount of time it takes for them to make a decision. Fancy layouts can be visually appealing, but you never want your graphics to distract users from finding what they came to your website for in the first place. Simple, sleek designs have proven long-lasting and sure to withstand the test of time. Moreover, they allow users to more easily navigate your site and quickly find the information that really matters to them.

Strategic use of white space can really bring out the wow factor of your website! White space, also known as negative space, is the areas on your website that are intentionally left empty. No, it does not necessarily have to be white. White space includes the blank area between images and text blocks, the space in the margins of each page, and even the gaps between letters and words. When the majority of the page is void of text and images, leaving a simple, clean design, it does not overwhelm website visitors. It also helps people focus on important features of the site, since there are no distracting elements and the eye is naturally drawn to the most important features of the page.

резко увеличиться  
отвлекать

выдержать проверку временем  
большая часть страницы

### **(2) Conventions are cool**

People are used to certain generic website layouts. Being unique is usually a good thing, but it might be a better idea to take advantage of what users are already comfortable and familiar with. There's no need to reinvent the wheel when it comes to effective website design. A few examples of effective website design conventions to stick to are: navigation menus at the top of each page, contact information at the bottom of each page, a clickable logo at the top of the page that will redirect back to the homepage, a search bar at the top of the page, usually on the right-hand side.

Any links should appear in a different color or should change colors when users hover over them. Also, for e-commerce sites, shopping cart icons are a recognizable feature to accompany "add to cart" or "view cart" buttons. People are trained to look

for certain buzzwords like “check out,” “add to cart,” “contact us,” and “submit”. It may be enticing to think outside the box and use different wording, but that can actually deter some people from converting since they were in search of a more typical word. Avoiding fancy jargon and sticking to what people are used to makes your website easier for visitors to navigate.

схема расположения (макет)  
воспользоваться преимуществом

повторно изобретать велосипед  
внизу каждой страницы

### **(3) Aesthetics is everything**

No matter how great the content on your site is, you could be losing conversions if your website isn’t visually appealing. Three of the most important aesthetic elements for effective website design are colors, typography, and balance. As many of us know, colors elicit emotional responses. For example, warm tones like pinks and yellows make people more excited and energized while cool tones like blues, greens, and purples are more tranquil and calming.

When choosing a color palette for your website, you’ll want the perfect balance of harmony and contrast. Heavily contrasting colors (like hot pink and lime green) can be jarring and distracting. It’s best to focus on hues in the same color family. Bold colors are best used for call-to-action buttons to make them stand out, so avoid using these colors in the background of your site. Just be wary of using too many different colors. Using too many different colors is one of the quickest ways to overwhelm users. It is recommended to use a maximum of five different colors for effective website design. Three or four is preferred though.

визуально привлекательный  
выделяться

избегать  
фон

### **(4) Keep load time in mind**

The days of dial-up are dead for a reason! Several years ago, experts used to say users would abandon a website if it took longer than eight seconds to load. That statistic has now been cut by more than half. If your website takes longer than three seconds to load, you could be losing valuable customers.

So how do you speed up a slow site? One way to improve load time is to optimize image sizes on your site. Large files take longer to load, so reducing the size and scale of some images can shorten a webpage’s load time. Another possible tactic is to upgrade your servers. Keep in mind that it shouldn’t take more than a few seconds for

your website to load, no matter what type of device it is being accessed from. Test your site to ensure it loads quickly, not just on a desktop, but on smartphones and tablets, too.

покинуть вебсайт

сократить время загрузки

ценный клиент

убедиться

## **(5) A picture is worth a thousand words**

It may seem cliché, but it's true! Pictures convey a lot more information much quicker than large blocks of text. In truly effective website design, images can also be strategically placed to subtly guide users to where you want them to go. They can act as arrows pointing towards conversion points like “Shop Now” and “Contact Us” buttons.

All images should be high resolution and should fit the overall style of your website. It's also a good idea to incorporate images of people as our eyes are naturally inclined to recognize faces. If you're using stock photos, be careful not to choose ones that look too staged. This can come off as cheesy. When possible, replace text on your website with infographics.

They are a great resource to effectively convey information while still grabbing users' attention. The average user skims a website rather than reading it in full detail. This is why infographics may be able to convey information more effectively than standard paragraphs.

передавать информацию

узнавать

высокое разрешение

обычный пользователь

## **(6) Optimization**

As with most things in today's digital age, the key to success in web design is constant optimization. You should consistently be testing your website to make sure it is as user-friendly as possible and effectively designed to maximize conversions. Sometimes, it can be difficult to catch mistakes on your own website. We recommend having other people look it over including friends and professionals who can offer suggestions on how to improve your website's user experience. Many third-party sites also offer heat maps you can install to see which parts of your website visitors interact with the most. This will give you a good idea if people are focusing too much on unimportant details of the site and getting distracted from main conversion points. When testing your website for optimization purposes, remember to view it from



multiple different devices, browsers, and operating systems. You want to make sure your site runs properly no matter how visitors are accessing it. Also, keep in mind that optimization is not a one-and-done activity. You must consistently be updating your website with new information to keep it up-to-date.

цифровой век  
устанавливать

взаимодействовать  
обновлять сайт

**Task 7. Read text D and modify the words in brackets to fill in the gaps.**

### **Text D. What is SEO?**

SEO stands for Search Engine Optimization. Optimizing websites for *Google* and other search engines is essential for any website (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*own*) if they want to reach a larger audience. Studies suggest that when using search engines, most people do not go beyond the listings mentioned on the first couple of pages of the search engine results list. SEO refers to a set of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*improve*) that help your website to rank higher in Search Engine Results Page. In short, it is all about (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) users to visit your site without directly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*pay*) for advertising. SEO is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*incredible*) important as websites on the first page of search results receive the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*major*) of clicks. The number of people clicking a website (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*decrease*) the further down the page they rank.

SEO is a fundamental part of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*digit*) marketing because people conduct millions of searches every day, often with intent to find information about products and services. Greater (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*visible*) and ranking higher in search results than your (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*compete*) can have a material impact on your revenues.

**Task 8. Watch a video at [<https://youtu.be/D7UxlkwdYc0>] and answer the following questions. Make your own predictions first.**

1. What is the main purpose of SEO for a site owner?
2. What benefit does SEO bring to Google?
3. What is the Google indexing system compared to in the video?
4. What does the term 'organic results' mean?
5. How many people usually click on the second page of results?
6. What do users usually do if they don't get the relevant results on the first page?

7. How many clicks will first three listing results get?
8. What are the two types of SEO?
9. In what way are these approaches different?

**Task 9. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions.**

1. The last thing you want is for a poorly designed website to discourage site visitors \_\_\_\_\_ becoming customers.
2. CSS is capable \_\_\_\_\_ applying different fonts and styles to a text on a web page.
3. When possible, replace text on your website \_\_\_\_\_ infographics.
4. You shouldn't use more \_\_\_\_\_ three different fonts across your entire website.
5. Design is not just what it looks \_\_\_\_\_. Design is how it works.
6. You can create a mobile version \_\_\_\_\_ your website, or you can simply utilize a responsive website layout that adjusts \_\_\_\_\_ different screen sizes automatically.
7. Chatbots on your site save you the expense of employing staff to work \_\_\_\_\_ customer service representatives.
8. Website builders are DIY online tools that allow you to create and design your own website \_\_\_\_\_ knowing a single line of code!

**Task 10. Listen to an expert giving a talk on blogs and complete the summary and the flow chart below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer. Audio file 4.1**

**[\[https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376\]](https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376)**

### **Blogs and the History of Blogging**

A blog can perhaps be best described as a website that consists of a kind of journal that is regularly (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Blogs cover a very wide variety of topics and many of them are personal diaries. Blogs are usually not monologues because they have interactive elements, which may lead to friendships or even (2) \_\_\_\_\_ relationships between people.

The first 'blog' was probably created in 1994 by a student called Justin Hall and he called it his (3) '\_\_\_\_\_'. Similar websites were then created and these included (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to other websites and forums.

## Blogging Workflow - Advice

Decide what the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of your posts will be.



Do some reading before starting a post.



As you compose the post, keep a record of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and links.



After creating the post, add some tags to it to improve (7) \_\_\_\_\_.



Use social networking sites to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a post you think is outstanding.



Look at the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ relating to the post.



Don't simply say 'thanks' to people who have responded to your post.



Go on to other blogs and leave comments and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on their posts.

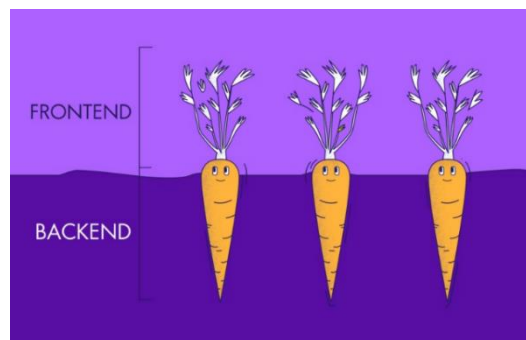
### ***Task 11. Render the text into English.***

#### **Frontend vs. backend: различия и особенности разработки**

Frontend- и backend-разработка тесно связаны между собой и не могут существовать по отдельности. Однако это совершенно разные направления программирования как по типу выполняемых задач, так и по общему предназначению.

Под понятием frontend подразумевается разработка видимого для пользователя интерфейса и всех функций, с которыми он может взаимодействовать. По сути, когда вы переходите на любой сайт, то видите там кнопки, текст, различную анимацию и другие составляющие – всё это реализовано при помощи фронтенда. Для создания этих элементов используются три разных инструмента – HTML, CSS и JavaScript.

Основной инструмент в этой сфере – язык гипертекстовой разметки HTML. Он нужен в основном для разметки документа, то есть страницы в браузере. С помощью него разработчик создает структуру, добавляет заголовки, списки и осуществляет другое форматирование контента.



Если разработчик учит HTML, он обязательно осваивает и CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). Этот язык отвечает за внешний вид страницы. С его помощью вы работаете с цветами, шрифтами и расположением различных блоков. Если простыми словами, то CSS используется для красивого оформления страницы и настройки её внешнего вида уже после того, как основная структура была написана при помощи HTML.

С помощью JavaScript реализуется выполнение различных действий на странице, то есть добавляется анимация и отклик на запросы пользователя. Например, страница реагирует на перемещение курсора и клики мышкой, изменяя поведение элементов в соответствии с действиями пользователя.

Backend-разработчик занимается разработкой серверной части веб-приложений и сайтов, где обрабатываются запросы пользователей. Попросту говоря, это все внутренние процессы, которые скрыты от глаз пользователя и происходят вне его браузера и компьютера.

Backend-разработчик работает с разными базами данных (SQLite, MySQL, MongoDB), разными серверами (Nginx, IIS и Apache), также зачастую нет ограничений в выборе языка программирования. Это может быть Java, PHP, Python, Ruby и другие.

### ***Task 12. Match the terms with their definitions.***

*layout / HTML / CSS / hyperlink / SEO / tags / customize / template / home page /  
backend development / frontend development / website builder*

1. A mechanism for adding style (e.g. fonts, colors, spacing) to web documents.
2. The first page on a website that usually contains links to other pages.
3. The language used to create hypertext documents (e.g. web pages).
4. A field of web development that focuses on the visible part of the site.
5. A text, image or button that takes you to other web pages when you click on it.
6. A set of improvements that help your website to rank higher in Search Engine Results Page.
7. The arrangement of content on a web page, including text, images, videos, and other elements.
8. A field of web development that is associated with the part of the site connected to the server.
9. A platform that can be used to create a website without having to code.

- 10.A pattern used as a guide to design a web page.
- 11.Instructions used in markup languages.
- 12.To modify a template of a web page to your needs.

## UNIT 5. MALWARE AND CYBERCRIME

### *Task 1. Lead-in questions.*

1. What types of malware do you know?
2. What types of cybercrime can you name?
3. What is the difference between a DoS attack and a DDoS attack?

### *Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) adware ['ædwɛə(r)]                               | k) phishing ['fɪʃɪŋ]                                 |
| b) copyright violation ['kɒpraɪt<br>,vaɪə'leɪʃn]    | l) piggybacking ['pɪɡɪbækɪŋ]                         |
| c) cybercrime ['saɪbəkraɪm]                         | m) ransomware ['rænsəmweə(r)]                        |
| d) DDoS attack [di: dɒs ə'tæk]                      | n) reproduction routine<br>[ ,ri:prə'dʌkʃn ru:'ti:n] |
| e) defacement [di'feɪsmənt]                         | o) salami shaving [sə'la:mi ʃeɪvɪŋ]                  |
| f) keylogger ['ki:lɒɡə]                             | p) software piracy ['sɒftweə 'paɪrəsi]               |
| g) malware ['mælweə(r)]                             | q) spyware ['spaɪweə(r)]                             |
| h) miner ['maɪnə(r)]                                | r) trigger ['trɪɡə]                                  |
| i) misdirection routine [ ,mɪsdə'rekʃn<br>ru:'ti:n] | s) Trojan ['trəʊdʒən]                                |
| j) payload ['peɪləʊd]                               | t) virus ['vaɪrəs]                                   |
|   | u) worm [wɜ:m]                                       |

### *Task 3. Read text A and answer the questions below.*

#### **Text A. Security and privacy on the Internet**

In today's world of technology, the battle against malicious software, or malware, continues to protect our devices, networks, and sensitive information. As cybercriminals continuously develop their tools, understanding the diverse landscape of malware and cybercrime has become essential in safeguarding our digital lives. Let us examine some of the most common types of malware and cybercrime, exploring their specific traits and infection strategies.

A **virus** is a malicious code that infects applications serving as host programs for its replication. Viruses can enter a PC via an infected USB flash drive or via the Internet. They propagate by modifying other computer programs, inserting their

malicious code and executing it on the victim's device which can result into data loss, DDoS attacks, or ransomware attacks.

**Worms** are standalone programs that can spread rapidly and damage systems by deleting files, creating botnets or consuming network bandwidth. A worm is a program that spreads through email attachments; it replicates itself and sends a copy to everyone in an address book by exploiting vulnerabilities or security flaws on the target computer.

**Trojans** are commonly distributed through some forms of legitimate-looking freeware, such as utilities, games and antivirus programs. Unlike viruses, Trojan horses do not replicate themselves, but they can be just as destructive since they can delete, modify or capture sensitive information. Moreover, Trojans open a backdoor entry to your computer, allowing a malicious actor to gain unauthorized access to your system.

**Ransomware** encrypts data and demands payment for its release, causing significant financial and operational damage to individuals and organizations. The victim organization's operations are affected to some degree, and they must pay a ransom to restore them. However, there is no guarantee that the payment will be effective and the access to data will be returned.

**Spyware** is a type of malware that can collect and report data about the user's Internet activity as well as gain access to the user's microphone, location, calendar, and contacts. Unlike malware, whose aim is to cause damage to a computer or a network, spyware is designed to gather personal information of the user.

Being a specific type of spyware, **keyloggers** are software or hardware components designed to record a user's keystrokes without his/her knowledge or consent. These tools operate in the background, capturing every keystroke made on a targeted device, including usernames, passwords, and other sensitive information and silently transmit this harvested data to hackers, allowing them to gain unauthorized access to personal accounts or even financial assets.

**Adware** is a type of software that generates revenue for its developers by automatically displaying unwanted adverts on a user's screen, which is not illegal but quite annoying. Adware is typically included with 'free' downloads.

**Phishing** (password fishing) refers to an attempt to steal sensitive information, typically in the form of usernames, passwords, credit card numbers or bank account information in order to utilize or sell them. By disguising as a legitimate source with an attractive request, the attacker gets the victim to reveal confidential data, similarly to how a fisherman uses bait to catch a fish. Cybercriminals typically send fake emails containing links to a phishing website, which is considered one of the most popular methods of online fraud.

Website **defacement** is a form of website vandalism which means changing the visual appearance of a web page. Some attackers deface websites for ideological, political, or personal reasons. Disturbing images and offensive phrases can put off visitors from sites that cannot promise security. As a result, victims of website defacement can suffer from financial loss, negative brand reputation, business disruption or psychological damages.

A **miner** is a type of a virus that acts in the background, hijacking the victim's central processing unit and graphics processing unit to 'mine' cryptocurrency by solving complex math problems that verify crypto transactions while the user is unaware. This theft of the victims' computing resources slows down other processes, increases their electricity bills, and shortens the life of their device.

**Salami shaving** refers to a malicious technique that involves a theft of small amounts of money from a large number of accounts. The goal of the fraudster is to steal money from each account by making small purchases or withdrawing small amounts of cash over a long period of time, in order to avoid detection.

**Piggybacking** in computing indicates obtaining wireless access to a business's network if it is unprotected or uses a weak password, allowing unauthorized users to access the network and potentially sensitive information.

As shown above, there are quite a few types of malware and cybercrime. However, there are some steps to take to prevent them. If you want to protect your PC, don't open email attachments from strangers and take care when downloading files from the Web. Remember to update your anti-virus software as often as possible, since new viruses are being created all the time.

1. What types of malware are mentioned in the text?
2. How can viruses enter a PC?
3. What is a worm?
4. What is understood by a Trojan horse?
5. What is the damaging effect of ransomware?
6. What is the difference between spyware and adware?
7. What sort of data is targeted while using a keylogger?
8. What program gets the victim to reveal confidential data by sending fake emails?
9. What is meant by defacement?
10. What is the damaging effect of a miner?
11. Why is it difficult to detect salami shaving?
12. What is a possible consequence of setting weak passwords for Wi-Fi networks?
13. What are the most common ways to protect your PC?



**Task 4. Read text B, guess where the following words are used, then listen and check your answers. Audio file 5.1 [<https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376>]**

### **Text B. Viruses**

*erase / host / attach / embedded / damage / threat /  
replicate / infect / dormant / spread*

The fear that a virus may (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your computer is a familiar one for many. Even casual computer users know that unfamiliar files may (2) \_\_\_\_\_ viruses.

While viruses are a well-known (3) \_\_\_\_\_, many computer users do not know their enemy. There are many specific types of viruses that one needs to guard against.

One dangerous type of virus is an overwriting virus. These viruses not only (4) \_\_\_\_\_ malicious code, they also replace the information contained in other programs. They (5) \_\_\_\_\_ important information, sometimes rendering a computer entirely unusable.

Another common virus is a resident virus. They stay (6) \_\_\_\_\_ until a particular event activates them. If your computer harbors resident viruses, you may not discover them until the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is done.

A Trojan horse is another destructive type of program. It's not technically a virus because it doesn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but it's still dangerous. A Trojan horse looks like an ordinary, useful file or program. However, it has destructive programming (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in it. This programming may also piggyback onto beneficial files. Lastly, unlike viruses and Trojan horses, a worm does not need to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ itself to another program.

What's the main purpose of the article?

- a) to stress the importance of having anti-virus software;
- b) to explain how to avoid viruses;
- c) to describe the types of viruses and other harmful programs;
- d) to alert readers to the existence of a new virus type.

**Task 5. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (a-f):**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) virus             | a) to plant a harmful program within an ordinary program |
| 2) host              |  |
| 3) to embed          | b) a virus that erases information by replacing it       |
| 4) resident virus    | c) a virus that is dormant until activated               |
| 5) to piggyback      | d) a computer or program that carries a virus            |
| 6) overwriting virus | e) to attach to another program for transferring         |
|                      | f) a harmful program that infects a computer             |

**Task 6. Watch a video on different types of malware at**

***[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n8mbzU0X2nQ>], answer the questions below and complete the blanks.***

- A. What are some common ways for malware to enter your computer?
  - B. What activates viruses existing on your system?
  - C. What is the harmful effect of ransomware?
  - D. How does spyware operate?
  - E. What type of malware misleads the user by pretending to be a useful one?
  - F. What is the difference between viruses and worms?
- 
1. Malware can make entry onto your computer via \_\_\_\_\_, visiting \_\_\_\_\_ websites ...
  2. Viruses often \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet and \_\_\_\_\_ when downloading a file infected with a virus.
  3. A Trojan is a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of software that looks \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Ransomware holds your PC \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ money. It locks up your computer \_\_\_\_\_ to destroy data ...
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ secretly \_\_\_\_\_ private information about the user activity ...
  6. Worms can \_\_\_\_\_ and infect multiple computers on the network \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 7. Read text C and find the equivalents to the words below.**

### **Text C. Virus vs Worm**

The main difference between a virus and a worm is that viruses must be triggered by the activation of their host, whereas worms are standalone malicious programs that can self-replicate and propagate independently as soon as they have breached the system. Worms do not require activation - or any human intervention - to execute or spread their code.

Viruses are often attached or concealed in downloaded files. When the host file is accepted by a system, the virus remains dormant until the infected host file is activated. Only after the host file is activated, the virus can run, executing malicious code and replicating itself to infect other files on the computer.

In contrast, worms don't require the activation of a host file. Once a worm has entered the system, usually via a network connection, it can run, self-replicate and propagate without a triggering event. A worm makes multiple copies of itself, which then spread across the network. These copies will infect any inadequately protected computers and servers that connect - via the network or internet - to the originally infected device.

- |                |           |               |                    |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1) distinction | 3) hidden | 5) demand     | 7) inappropriately |
| 2) while       | 4) stay   | 6) as soon as | 8) appliance       |

**Task 8. Listen to a conversation between two IT employees. Mark the following statements as true, false, or not given and complete the blanks. Audio file 5.2**

**<https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376>**

1. A virus has spread to several computers.
2. The woman suggests shutting down all the computers.
3. The man has already checked the resident extensions.

**Employee 1:** Gary reported that his desktop isn't working. It won't even  
(1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employee 2:** Have you looked at it?

**Employee 1:** Yeah. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier today. I'm afraid  
it's probably a virus.

**Employee 2:** I hope it's not an (3) \_\_\_\_\_, or we'll have trouble (4) \_\_\_\_\_ his files.

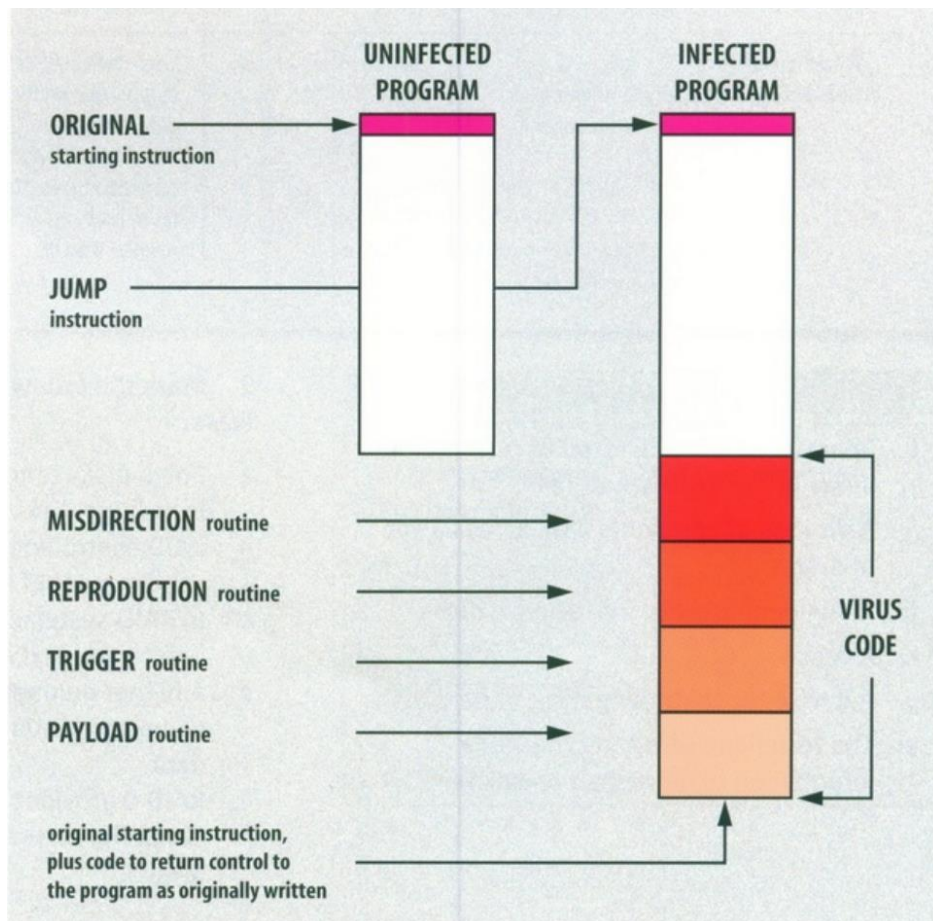
**Employee 1:** He said he recently (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a new word processing program. Maybe, it was a Trojan horse.

**Employee 2:** Well, at least it would be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ his computer.

**Employee 1:** Yes, but it could be a (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employee 2:** If it's a worm, we'll have to make sure it hasn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the other computers on the network.

**Task 9.** Study this diagram which explains how viruses operate. Try to answer the following questions:



1. What is the function of the jump instruction?
2. What are the main parts of the virus code?
3. What is the last act of the virus?

***Task 10. Read text D and answer the questions below.***

**Text D. The anatomy of a virus**

A biological virus is a very small, simple organism that infects living cells, known as the host, by attaching itself to them and using them to reproduce itself. This often causes harm to the host cells.

Similarly, a computer virus is a very small program routine that infects a computer system and uses its resources to reproduce itself. It often does this by patching the operating system to enable it to detect program files, such as COM or EXE files. It then copies itself into those files. This sometimes causes harm to the host computer system.

When the user runs an infected program, it is loaded into memory carrying the virus. The virus uses a common programming technique to stay resident in memory. It can then use a reproduction routine to infect other programs. This process continues until the computer is switched off.

The virus may also contain a payload that remains dormant until a trigger event activates it, such as the user pressing a particular key. The payload can have a variety of forms. It might do something relatively harmless such as displaying a message on the monitor screen or it might do something more destructive such as deleting files on the hard disk.

When it infects a file, the virus replaces the first instruction in the host program with a command that changes the normal execution sequence. This type of command is known as a JUMP command and causes the virus instructions to be executed before the host program. The virus then returns control to the host program which then continues with its normal sequence of instructions and is executed in the normal way.

To be a virus, a program only needs to have a reproduction routine that enables it to infect other programs. Viruses can, however, have four main parts. A misdirection routine that enables it to hide itself; a reproduction routine that allows it to copy itself to other programs; a trigger that causes the payload to be activated at a particular time or when a particular event takes place; and a payload that may be a fairly harmless joke or may be very destructive. A program that has a payload but does not have a reproduction routine is known as a Trojan.

1. In what way do computer viruses resemble biological viruses?
2. Why are viruses designed to be loaded into memory?
3. What examples of payload does the writer provide?
4. What kind of files do viruses often attach to?

5. How does a Trojan differ from a virus?
6. Match each virus routine to its function:

| <b>routine</b>  | <b>function</b>                                 |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) misdirection | a) does the damage                              |
| 2) reproduction | b) attaches a copy of itself to another program |
| 3) trigger      | c) hides the presence of the code               |
| 4) payload      | d) decides when and how to activate the payload |

**Task 11. Watch a video on a DDoS attack at**

***[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilhGh9CEIwM>] and answer the questions:***

1. What does DDoS stand for?
2. How does a DDoS attack disrupt the work of a network or server?
3. What's the difference between a DoS attack and a DDoS attack?
4. Why is it easier to handle a DoS attack than a DDoS attack?
5. How is a DDoS attack technically performed?
6. What is a botnet?
7. What are the reasons for a DDoS attack?

**Task 12. Complete the blanks with the correct prepositions.**

1. A virus can stay dormant \_\_\_\_\_ a particular event activates it.
2. A Trojan looks \_\_\_\_\_ an ordinary, useful file or program.
3. A worm does not need to attach itself \_\_\_\_\_ another program.
4. Spyware works \_\_\_\_\_ the background aiming to collect confidential information of the user.
5. A hacker is someone who tries to break \_\_\_\_\_ a computer system.
6. We aren't permitted to download files from the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ authorization.
7. Since phishing is a serious crime, we are working \_\_\_\_\_ federal police to stop it.
8. A lost database can result \_\_\_\_\_ receiving unwanted sales calls.
9. In case \_\_\_\_\_ data breach, all the affected customer are informed as soon as possible.
10. These viruses not only spread malicious code, they also replace the information contained \_\_\_\_\_ other programs.

**Task 13. Guess what type of malware or cybercrime is described in each paragraph:**

*backdoor / a worm / software piracy / salami shaving / adware / a keylogger /  
a miner / hijacking / a DDoS attack / defacement / ransomware /  
phishing / spyware / a Trojan horse / piggybacking*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is malicious software designed to enter a computer device, gather data about a person or organization and forward it to a third party without a user's consent.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of financially supported malware that usually presents itself as unwanted commercials.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of spyware used to monitor and record each keystroke on a specific keyboard. The information is gathered and sent to the attacker. This malware is most often used for stealing passwords.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a standalone malicious computer program that replicates itself to infect other computers. It is able to spread across the network directly without attaching itself to an existing program.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of cybercrime which involves redirecting anyone trying to visit a certain site elsewhere.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an attack where hackers overload networks and servers with traffic so that computer systems are unable to keep up with legitimate needs.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is any malware that misleads users of its true intent by pretending to be a useful program.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of cybercrime where the attacker sends a fake message designed to trick a person into revealing sensitive information to the attacker.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is using technology to open the Internet connection to unwanted users.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of malware that threatens to publish the victim's data, encrypts the victim's data or blocks access to the device unless a payment is made.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a virus which uses your computer power to earn cryptocurrency for others.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is unauthorized copying of a program for sale or distributing to other users.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique that involves leaving, within a completed program, an illicit program that allows unauthorized and unknown entry.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cybercrime which involves changing the information shown on another person's website.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer crime in which a program is altered so that it transfers a small amount of money from a large number of accounts to make a large profit.

***Task 14. Translate from Russian into English.***

1. Это программа, автоматически запускающая на экране рекламу.
2. Это бесплатная программа, содержащая в себе вирус.
3. Есть ряд мер, которые блокируют установку вирусов, червей, шпионских программ и другого вредоносного программного обеспечения.
4. Пользователи могут не подозревать о наличии вирусов в своих компьютерах.
5. Пиратство – это нарушение авторских прав.
6. Фишинг – это незаконная попытка получения паролей и данных кредитных карт.
7. Проникнув в систему, вирус замещает один из элементов, участвующих в загрузке компьютера.
8. Червь может распространяться по сети без человеческого вмешательства.



## UNIT 6. DATA SECURITY

### *Task 1. Lead-in questions.*

1. What are some ways to protect a computer from crimes and disasters?
2. What are some common ways to make a reliable password?
3. What is biometric authentication?

### *Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) backup ['bækʌp]  | g) to deny access [tu: dɪ'naɪ 'ækses]                                    |
| b) biometric authentication<br>[ˌbaɪəʊ'metɪk əːθentɪ'keɪʃn] | h) encryption [ɪn'krɪpʃn]  |
| c) brute force ['bru:t fɔ:s]                                | i) firewall ['faɪəwɔ:l]  |
| d) CAPTCHA  | j) MFA   |
| e) cryptanalysis [kɪptə'næləsis]                            | k) to update antivirus software [tu:<br>,ʌp'det 'æntɪvaɪrəs 'sɒftweə(r)] |
| f) cybersecurity ['saɪbəɪkjʊərəti]                          |  |

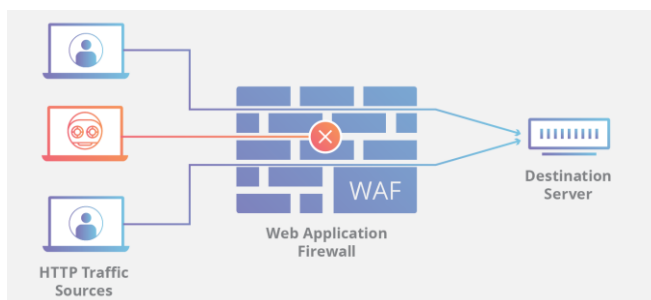
### *Task 3. Listen to the text of an email and choose the correct answers. Audio file 6.1* [\[https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376\]](https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376)

1. What is the main purpose of the email?
  - a) to report a nationwide rise in Internet crime;
  - b) to help clients keep their information secure;
  - c) to announce a new website.
2. How can users be sure they are on the official Safeguard site?
  - a) by entering a PIN;
  - b) by sending an email to the site;
  - c) by verifying the URL.
3. How did hackers infect customers' computers with malware?
  - a) by using a keylogger;
  - b) by attaching spyware to a download;
  - c) by using backdoor hacks into customers' computers.

**Task 4. Read text A and choose the correct answers to the questions below.**

### **Text A. The Firewall**

There are several ways that firewalls work. Most use a combination of methods. One common method is packet filtering. Incoming data is broken down into small chunks, or packets. The firewall then inspects each packet using a set of filters. Based on settings determined by the user, the firewall decides whether to deny or permit access.



Based on settings determined by the user, the firewall decides whether to deny or permit access.

Filters can be based on a number of different things. For example, filters can block all access to and from specific domain names. If a network administrator notices a particular IP address is generating a lot of traffic to or from the network, he or she could create a filter to block that IP address. Filters can also look for certain words or phrases.

For most users, the default settings of the program will provide enough protection. A user can always create an exception to allow an unauthorized program. This gives the program permission to communicate through the firewall, even if the program is normally blocked. The program accesses the Internet without lowering the settings for the whole firewall.

1. What is the main purpose of the article?

- a) to explain how to install firewalls;
- b) to identify common firewall weaknesses;
- c) to clarify information about firewalls;
- d) to compare and contrast different firewalls.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the steps of packet filtering?

- a) The firewall filters the incoming packets.
- b) The network administrator decides to reject or permit the communication.
- c) Data is broken into packets.
- d) The firewall determines whether to accept the information.

3. Why would a user create an exception?

- a) to allow communication from a particular program;
- b) to lower the security settings of the whole firewall;
- c) to block a certain IP address from communicating with the network;
- d) to restore the firewalls default settings.

**Task 5. Match the words with their definitions:**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. a firewall   | a) not allowed   |
| 2. to deny      | b) a division of data                                    |
| 3. a packet     | c) to allow someone to do something                      |
| 4. unauthorized | d) not to allow someone to do something                  |
| 5. default      | e) a program used to protect private networks            |
| 6. to permit    | f) a preselected option when no alternative is specified |

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between two employees. Mark the following statements as true or false. Audio file 6.2 [<https://online-edu.mirea.ru/course/view.php?id=7376>]**

- 1. The woman cannot use the Internet or her email.
- 2. The firewall isn't installed yet.
- 3. The man suggests using the default settings.

*Listen again and complete the conversation:*

**Employee 1:** I'm not sure. I can't access the Internet for some reason, or check my email. I just don't know what's (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employee 2:** That's strange. Well, let me take a look and see if I can (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employee 1:** Oh, that would be great. Thank you.

**Employee 2:** You are welcome. Well, it looks like your (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is working fine, so it's not that.

**Employee 1:** I didn't think so. I think it might have something to do with the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they installed last night.

**Employee 2:** Oh, right. I forgot about that. Let's check out the (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employee 1:** What did you find out?

**Employee 2:** You were right. They're way (6) \_\_\_\_\_ !

*Roleplay the conversation with another student.*

**Task 7. Watch a video on the firewall at [<https://youtu.be/kDEX1HXybrU>] and answer the questions below.**

1. What is the role of a firewall?
2. Why is a network firewall associated with a firewall of a building?
3. What specialist in a company is authorized to set filters to allow incoming traffic?
4. What can the firewall filters be based on?
5. What is the difference between a host-based firewall and a network-based firewall?
6. What is the benefit of using a combination of a host-based firewall and a network-based firewall?

**Task 8. Read text B and fill in the gaps with the missing words.**

### **Text B. Antivirus Software**

*suspicious / hands-off / infected / detection / unwanted /  
intent / prevent / target / robust / signature*

Antivirus software is designed to detect, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and take action to disarm or remove malicious software from your computer such as viruses, worms and Trojan horses. It may also prevent or remove (2) \_\_\_\_\_ spyware and adware in addition to other types of malicious programs. The first versions of antivirus software can be traced as far back as the 1980s.

While you may think that your computer is safe as long as you don't visit (3) \_\_\_\_\_ websites, hackers have much more nuanced ways of getting their viruses on your computers, which is why you need a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ antivirus to stay one step ahead of them. Some antivirus software will ask for your permission before "cleaning" a file to remove malicious code. If you prefer a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ approach, you can adjust the settings so the software automatically removes malicious files.

Every virus contains a (6) \_\_\_\_\_, which is like its fingerprint. It's the distinguishing feature that sets it apart from other programs running on your computer, and it also makes the virus recognizable, and therefore a potential (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for antivirus software. Documents, programs and applications are generally scanned for

viruses when they are being used. Once an executable file is downloaded, it is instantly scanned to check if it is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with malware.

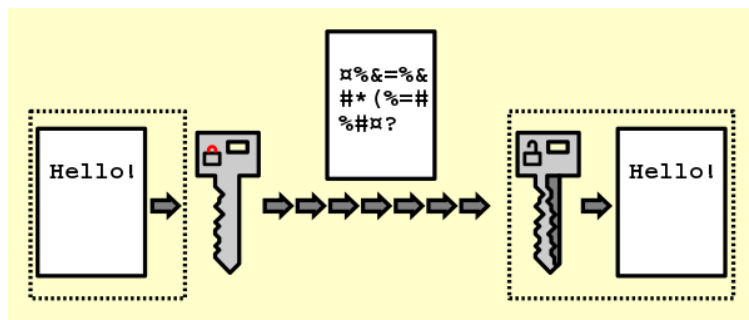
As opposed to signature-based scanning, which matches signatures found in files with that of a database of known malware, heuristic scanning uses rules and algorithms to look for commands which may indicate malicious (9) \_\_\_\_\_. This causes the antivirus programming to recognize new malware without having the exact match in the database. Most antivirus programs use both signature and heuristic-based methods in combination, in order to catch any malware that may try to evade (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 9. Find English equivalents for the following words and phrases in the text:**

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) принимать меры                    | 5) подход              |
| 2) нежелательные шпионские программы | 6) отпечаток пальцев   |
| 3) подозрительные сайты              | 7) отличительная черта |
| 4) на шаг впереди                    | 8) заражённый          |

**Task 10. Read text C on data encryption, entitle the paragraphs and answer the questions below:**

- a) Data encryption solutions
- b) Challenges to contemporary encryption
- c) A definition of data encryption
- d) The primary functions of data encryption



### Text C. What is encryption?

1. Being one of the most popular and effective data security methods used by organizations, encryption is a way of encoding data so that only authorized parties can understand the information. In technical terms, it is the process of converting human-readable plaintext into incomprehensible text, also known as ciphertext. The term ‘cipher’ comes from the Arabic word ‘digit’ – the Arabs were the first to protect the text by replacing the letters with numbers. So ‘cryptography’ literally translates as ‘secret writing’. The reverse process of converting ciphertext into plaintext is called decryption.

2. Encryption and decryption are performed according to a cryptographic algorithm which requires a replaceable element - a cryptographic key: a randomized string of bits used to encrypt and/or decrypt data. There are two main kinds of encryption: symmetric encryption and asymmetric, also known as public key encryption. With a symmetric key system, all parties have the same key. The keys can be used to encrypt and decrypt messages and must be kept secret or the security is compromised. In an asymmetric key system, two keys are used. One key is kept secret, and therefore is referred to as the "private key." The other key is made widely available to anyone that needs it and is referred to as the "public key." The private and public keys are mathematically related so that information encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted by the corresponding private key.

3. Encoding algorithms of encryption provide confidentiality due to authentication, integrity, and non-repudiation. Authentication allows for the verification of a message's origin, and integrity provides proof that a message's contents have not changed since it was sent. Additionally, non-repudiation ensures that a message sender cannot deny sending the message.

4. The most basic method of attack on encryption today is brute force, or trying random keys until the right one is found. Of course, the length of the key determines the possible number of keys and affects the plausibility of this type of attack. It is important to keep in mind that encryption strength is directly proportional to key size, but as the key size increases so do the number of resources required to perform the computation. The alternative method of breaking a cipher is cryptanalysis which means finding a weakness in the cipher and exploiting it. Cryptanalysis is more likely to occur when there is a flaw in the cipher itself.

1. What is data encryption?
2. What is ciphertext?
3. What does 'cryptography' mean?
4. What is a cryptographic key?
5. What are the two main types of encryption?
6. What is the difference between symmetric encryption and asymmetric encryption?
7. What does encryption guarantee?
8. What two methods of breaking a cypher are there? What is the difference between the two?

***Task 11. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.***

1. Даже самые лучшие и самые сильные компании могут столкнуться с проблемами кибербезопасности.
2. Надежное ПО является одним из самых эффективных способов защиты от киберугроз.
3. Сегодня, благодаря защищенным серверам, клиенты могут легко делать покупки онлайн.
4. Фишинговые электронные письма могут содержать ссылки на веб-сайты, которые заражены вредоносным ПО.
5. Убедитесь, что ваши действительно важные учетные записи защищены надёжными паролями, которые вы больше нигде не используете.
6. Пароли, состоящие только из цифр, хуже паролей, которые содержат разнообразные буквы, цифры и специальные знаки.
7. Защищённые веб-сайты сообщат вам, что передача данных зашифрована, и ваш браузер отобразит символ (навесной замок), подтверждающий это.

***Task 12. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions.***

1. This year, the number of data breaches is bigger \_\_\_\_\_ it was last year.
2. Strong passwords are usually case sensitive and contain a variety \_\_\_\_\_ numbers and special symbols.
3. Cloud backups are now a reliable solution to cope \_\_\_\_\_ data loss, accidental deletion, or cyberattacks.
4. Updates usually contain changes capable \_\_\_\_\_ making your device more secure.
5. The problems of security and privacy that are related \_\_\_\_\_ online trade represent a significant barrier to e-commerce.
6. Encryption is the method by which information is converted \_\_\_\_\_ a secret code that hides the information's true meaning.
7. A firewall protects the system \_\_\_\_\_ public access.
8. Firewall filters can be based \_\_\_\_\_ IP addresses, domain names, port numbers, etc.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ entering your confidential data, you should make sure that you are on the official website \_\_\_\_\_ checking the URL.
10. Your device might get infected \_\_\_\_\_ malware through illegal downloads of popular movies or games.
11. The main benefit \_\_\_\_\_ multi-factor authentication is the enhancement of your online security.

**Task 13. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

1. Cyber criminals can steal confidential information if \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you make purchases on an unsecured website, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Any person with a computer will become a software pirate if \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If I had known about this type of cyber fraud, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Your computer would not have been hacked if \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you don't have a good antivirus program, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 14. Find seventeen terms related to cybercrime. The words are located horizontally (across) or vertically (down).**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| e | d | u | w | e | r | w | o | r | m | w | a | t | n | s | p | y | w | a | r | e | c |
| n | y | h | p | a | o | f | u | p | i | q | u | d | q | l | o | p | l | t | g | s | p |
| c | w | a | o | v | i | c | t | i | m | y | t | t | r | n | f | s | u | c | w | r | c |
| r | a | c | w | q | u | m | s | d | k | e | h | l | a | u | e | w | n | g | u | e | y |
| y | n | k | g | a | d | w | a | r | e | l | e | o | n | i | t | i | a | d | m | o | b |
| p | n | e | g | e | q | e | f | i | n | g | n | c | s | s | r | t | u | k | a | l | e |
| t | p | r | o | c | m | i | n | e | r | g | t | m | o | g | o | d | t | u | l | o | r |
| w | s | l | u | m | l | k | a | p | u | d | i | a | m | o | j | n | h | g | i | e | t |
| s | f | p | h | i | s | h | i | n | g | t | c | g | w | c | a | r | o | r | c | g | h |
| e | u | r | i | a | g | e | k | i | m | i | a | t | a | d | n | i | r | d | i | k | r |
| c | o | i | n | f | e | c | t | e | d | m | t | g | r | u | a | k | i | u | o | s | e |
| u | t | a | g | s | p | u | l | d | f | g | i | u | e | l | l | f | z | t | u | o | a |
| r | l | c | k | i | a | n | g | w | r | l | o | e | w | n | d | t | e | i | s | w | t |
| e | q | f | i | r | e | w | a | l | l | u | n | o | d | i | f | m | d | p | n | m | g |

**Task 15. Read the email and answer the questions below.**

To: All Employees

From: IT Director

Subject: Online transactions security

We are developing new website security features. We will have a virtual private network with a firewall which will help stop cyberattacks on the network perimeter. The web application protection firewall (WAF) will protect our website from hacker attacks on customer contacts and login boxes. Secure Socket Layer (SSL) will create a



secure connection for the users. We will have two-factor authentication (2FA). Website administrators will go through two layers of security before they access the hosting environment. This will prevent password leaks. All data will have encrypted backup to protect sensitive information.

I am sure the company will benefit from the new security measures.

Thank you

Hamda Banna

1. How many security features will the company have?
2. Which security feature will stop attacks on the company network?
3. What solution will protect customer contacts and login boxes?
4. What will protect private user information sent over the network?
5. What will the two-factor authentication prevent?
6. What will protect information?

**Task 16. Match the terms with their definitions:**

*encryption / password / multi-factor authentication / cryptanalysis / signature /  
firewall / CAPTCHA / brute force / cybersecurity / heuristic scanning*

1. A combination of software and hardware used to protect private networks by filtering incoming data traffic.
2. A distinguishing feature that every computer virus contains.
3. A type of malware detection technique which allows identifying potentially malicious software without having an exact match in signature database.
4. The practice employed to protect and secure computers, servers, networks, mobile devices, electronic systems, and data from being attacked.
5. A user verification technology that requires more than one type of user validation.
6. A way of encoding data so that only authorized parties can understand the information.
7. Trying random keys aiming to decrypt encoded data.
8. Secret data, typically a string of characters, usually used to confirm a user's identity.
9. The method of spotting a weakness in the cipher aiming to decrypt encoded data.
10. Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart.

***Task 17. Read the text and find equivalents to the words provided below.***

### **Backing up Data**

There are a variety of security measures that can be used to protect programs and data. Backing up data is one of them. A backup program is a program that stores a copy of data on a storage device to keep it safe. There are different kinds of backup, including:

- a. Incremental backup which copies all the selected files that have been created or changed since the last full, differential or incremental backup. These files are identified by the fact that their archive bit would be on. The archive bit is a digital bit stored with a file indicating if the file has been backed up since it was last edited. The archive bit is switched off when the file is backed up using a full or incremental backup.
- b. Differential backup which copies all the files created or modified since the last full backup. The archive bit is not set to 'off' by a differential backup.
- c. Full backup which copies all the selected files on a system, whether or not they have been edited or backed up before.

A series of incremental backups and a full backup, or the most recent differential backup and a full backup, is known as backup set.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. secure     | 4. modified   |
| 2. duplicates | 5. turned off |
| 3. chosen     | 6. previously |

## UNIT 7. THE FUTURE OF IT

### **Task 1. Lead-in questions.**

1. What are the latest trends in the field of IT?
2. What are the most common areas for AI technology application?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using AI?

### **Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Artificial Intelligence [ˌɑːtɪfɪʃl<br>ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns]          | e) biometrics [ˌbaɪəʊˈmetrɪks]               |
| b) artificial neural network [ˌɑːtrɪˈfiʃl<br>ˈnjʊərəl ˈnetwɜːk] | f) Internet of Things [ˌɪntənət əv<br>ˈθɪŋz] |
| c) augmented reality [ɔːɡˌmentɪd<br>rɪˈæləti]                   | g) machine learning [məˌʃiːn ˈlɜːnɪŋ]        |
| d) backpropagation<br>[bækˌprɒpəˈgeɪʃn]                         | h) raw data [ˌrɔː ˈdeɪtə]                    |
|   | i) smart home [ˌsmɑːt ˈhəʊm]                 |
|   | j) virtual reality [ˌvɜːtʃuəl rɪˈæləti]      |

### **Task 3. Watch a video at [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wLqsRLvV-c>] on the Turing Test and answer the questions.**

1. When was the idea of the Turing Test first introduced?
2. What is the procedure that the Turing Test involves?
3. What were Turing's predictions for how computers would do on the test in the future?
4. What was the name of the first program claimed to have passed the Turing test?
5. What potential problems with the test did the success of ELIZA and PARRY reveal?
6. How did Eugene Goostman manage to deceive the judges?

### **Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the words below and translate the text into Russian.**

*coined /focus /suggested /ahead /retain /emerged /dependent /human /contestants*

Alan Turing, the man who was much (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of his time, started toiling on the thought whether machines can think. In 1950, a time when the computers had just come into being, and the term Artificial Intelligence was not even (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and we

had Alan already thinking if a machine could think like a human. Alan Turing published a paper in 1950 in which he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ an idea or a test called ‘The Imitation Game’, today known as the Turing Test. The idea behind this test was to check if machines have intelligence or not.

After modifications, Turing proposed the Imitation Game where there would be two (4) \_\_\_\_\_, one human (of either gender) and one computer. Besides, there would be a judge or an interrogator whose job would be to decide which of the two contestants is a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and which one of them is a machine. He would do this by asking a series of questions to the contestants. Hence, in this game if the accuracy of the judge was less than 50% then it meant that he is likely to pick either of them. This would suggest that a computer is a quite good simulation of a human and therefore intelligent.

Since the time the concept of Artificial Intelligence (6) \_\_\_\_\_, creating intelligence that matches human intelligence has been the goal of thousands of researchers, engineers, and entrepreneurs. The benefits of human-like artificial intelligence (HLAI) include soaring productivity, increased leisure, and perhaps most profoundly, a better understanding of our own minds.

However, not all types of AI are human-like — in fact, many of the most powerful systems are very different from humans — and an excessive (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on developing and deploying HLAIs can lead us into a trap. As machines become better substitutes for human labor, workers lose economic and political bargaining power and become increasingly (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on those who control the technology. In contrast, when AI is focused on augmenting humans rather than mimicking them, then humans (9) \_\_\_\_\_ control. What’s more, augmentation creates new capabilities and new products and services, ultimately generating far more value than merely human-like AI.

***Task 5. Read the text and answer the questions below.***

1. In what way is an artificial neural network similar to biological brain?
2. What tasks can be accomplished by neural networks?
3. What is the difference between classification and clustering?
4. How are units arranged in a fully-connected neural network?
5. What is backpropagation?
6. Why are neural networks compared to ‘black boxes’?
7. What problems do professionals come across when working with artificial neural networks?

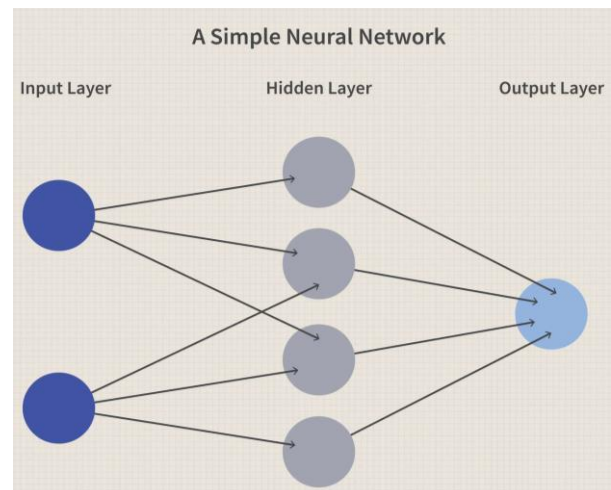
## TEXT A. An artificial neural network

The basic idea behind artificial neural networks, usually simply called neural networks, is to simulate (copy in a simplified but reasonably faithful way) the work of the biological brain by creating lots of densely interconnected nodes (artificial neurons) inside a computer so you can get it to learn things and make decisions in a humanlike way. These computer simulations are collections of algebraic variables and mathematical equations linking them together (in other words, numbers stored in boxes whose values are constantly changing).

Neural network can accomplish many tasks: from face recognition and making cars drive autonomously on the roads, to generating shockingly realistic CGI (Computer-Generated Image) faces, to machine translation, to fraud detection. Specific tasks could include classification (classifying data sets into predefined classes), clustering (classifying data into different undefined categories), and prediction (using past events to guess future ones, like the stock market or movie box office). Neural networks are excellent tools for finding patterns which are too complex or numerous for a human programmer to extract. Neural networks are not programmed in the usual meaning of the word, they are trained. Training or learning is one of the main advantages of neural networks over traditional algorithms.

A typical neural network has anything from a few dozens to hundreds, thousands, or even millions of artificial neurons called **units** arranged in a series of layers, each of which connects to the layers on either side. Some of them, known as **input units**, are designed to receive various forms of information from the outside world that the network will attempt to learn about, recognize, or otherwise process.

Other units sit on the opposite side of the network and signal how it responds to the information it's learned; those are known as **output units**. In between the input units and output units are one or more layers of **hidden units**, which, together, form the majority of the artificial brain. Most neural networks are **fully connected**, which means each unit in one layer is connected to every unit in another layer. The connections between one unit and another are represented by a number called a **weight**, which can be either positive (if one unit excites another) or negative (if one unit suppresses or inhibits another). The higher the weight, the more influence one unit has on another. This



corresponds to the way actual brain cells trigger one another across tiny gaps called synapses.

For a neural network to learn, there has to be an element of feedback involved — just as children learn by being told what they're doing right or wrong. Neural networks learn things in exactly the same way, typically by a feedback process called **backpropagation**. This involves comparing the output a network produces with the output it was meant to produce, and using the difference between them to modify the weights of the connections between the units in the network, working from the output units through the hidden units to the input units — going backward, in other words. In time, backpropagation causes the network to learn, reducing the difference between actual and intended output to the point where the two exactly coincide, so the network figures things out exactly as it should.

On a technical level, one of the main challenges is the amount of time it takes to train networks, which can require a considerable amount of computing power for more complex tasks. The biggest issue, however, is that neural networks are ‘black boxes’, in which the user feeds in data and receives answers. We can fine-tune the answers, but we don’t have access to the exact decision-making process. This is the problem a number of researchers are working on today, but it will only become more important as artificial neural networks play a bigger and bigger role in our lives.

***Task 6. Read the sentences below and fill in the gaps with the suitable words using the information given in the text:***

*artificial neurons / backpropagation / machine learning / patterns /  
amount of time / data*

1. Artificial neural networks are one of the main tools used in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Broadly speaking, neural networks are designed for spotting \_\_\_\_\_ in data.
3. Artificial neural network is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the same way that we learn from experience in our lives, neural networks require \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.
5. On a technical level, one of the biggest challenges is the \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to train networks.
6. Neural networks learn things in exactly the same way as people do, typically by a feedback process called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 7. Watch a video on a new technology called IoT at [\[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mBO2vqLv38\]](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mBO2vqLv38), answer the questions (1-5) and complete the gaps (a-h) below.**

**A.**

1. What is IoT?
2. What things can be interconnected in a smart home?
3. How can hardware be classified in the context of IoT devices?
4. Which centralized element acts as a bridge and connects IoT devices to the cloud?
5. What fields can IoT be applied in?
6. How many devices are predicted to be connected via IoT system by 2025 according to the video?

**B.**

- a) ... what if you could use your smartphone to know \_\_\_\_\_?
- b) Now with IoT, practically all appliances can be connected to the Internet and \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) IoT is a system of \_\_\_\_\_ connected to the Internet to \_\_\_\_\_ data from one to the other.
- d) ... but now \_\_\_\_\_, or things, have the ability to sense the surroundings to interact and \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.
- e) They are connected either by wired or wireless \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) They \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature, \_\_\_\_\_, light intensity and other parameters.
- g) Let's suppose you want to water your garden every time \_\_\_\_\_ in the soil drops.
- h) The gateway significantly aggregates data and \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of Wi-Fi LAN.

**Task 8. Read and translate text B. Answer the questions to the text.**

### **TEXT B. Internet of Things (IoT)**

The Internet of Things, or IoT, is a system of interrelated physical objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

A *thing* in the Internet of Things can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to alert the driver when tire pressure is low or any other natural or artificial object that can be assigned with an Internet Protocol (IP) address and is able to transfer data over a network. These smart devices use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors etc., to collect, transfer and operate on data they acquire from different sources. IoT can also use artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to make data collecting processes easier and more dynamic.

### **Why IoT is important**

The Internet of Things helps people to gain complete control over their lives. In addition to offering smart devices to automate homes, IoT is essential to business. IoT provides businesses with a real-time look into how their systems really work, delivering insights into everything from the performance of machines to supply chain and logistics operations.

IoT enables companies to automate processes and reduce labor costs. It also cuts down on waste and improves service delivery, making it less expensive to manufacture and deliver goods.

### **Pros and cons of IoT**

Some of the advantages of IoT include the following:

- ability to access information from anywhere at any time on any device;
- transferring data packets over a connected network saving time and money;
- automating tasks helping to improve the quality of a business's services and reducing the need for human intervention.

Some disadvantages of IoT include the following:

- As the number of connected devices increases and more information is shared between devices, the risk that a hacker could steal confidential information also increases.
- Enterprises may eventually have to deal with massive numbers — maybe even millions — of IoT devices and collecting and managing the data from all those devices will be challenging.
- If there is a bug in the system, it is likely that every connected device will become corrupted.
- Since there is no international standard of compatibility for IoT, it's difficult for devices from different manufacturers to communicate with each other.



1. What does UID stand for?
2. What can be *a thing* in the Internet of Things? What examples are given in the text?
3. What benefits does the IoT bring to businesses?
4. What is the major problem of using Internet of Things in your opinion? Why?

**Task 9. Find in the text above synonyms to the following words:**

- |                   |                    |              |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a) interconnected | e) to reduce       | i) downsides |
| b) to transmit    | f) to produce      | j) huge      |
| c) communication  | g) more affordable | k) private   |
| d) built-in       | h) benefits        | l) damaged   |

**Task 10. Read the sentences below and fill in the gaps with the suitable words:**

*biochip / machine / smart / transfer*

1. IoT is a system of devices that are provided with the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.
2. A *thing* in the Internet of Things can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a \_\_\_\_\_ transponder.
3. An IoT ecosystem consists of web-enabled \_\_\_\_\_ devices that use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors and communication hardware.
4. IoT can also use artificial intelligence (AI) and \_\_\_\_\_ learning to make data collecting processes easier and more dynamic.

**Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Искусственная нейронная сеть состоит из совокупности связанных узлов, называемых искусственными нейронами.
2. Нейронные сети не программируются в привычном понимании этого слова, они обучаются.
3. Чем больше данных обработает нейронная сеть, тем точнее будет её последующая работа.

4. Нейронная сеть — это «чёрный ящик», в который пользователь вводит данные и получает ответы. Вы можете повышать точность ответов, но вы не знаете, как именно эти ответы получены.
5. Нейронные сети — отличные инструменты для поиска закономерностей, которые слишком сложны или многочисленны, чтобы программист мог научить машину их распознавать.
6. Интернет вещей помогает людям лучше контролировать свою жизнь и повышает эффективность работы многих компаний.
7. Чем больше информации передается между устройствами, тем выше вероятность того, что хакер может украсть конфиденциальную информацию.
8. Автоматизация задач помогает повысить качество бизнес-услуг и снижает необходимость вмешательства человека.

***Task 12. Match the terms with their definitions:***

*augmented reality / IoT / neural networks / backpropagation /  
virtual reality / artificial intelligence*

1. The ability of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to do tasks that are usually done by humans.
2. A system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines provided with the ability to share data in order to automate processes.
3. A computer-generated space in which the user interacts with artificial objects through 3-D computer simulation.
4. Computing systems with interconnected nodes that resemble neurons in the human brain. Using algorithms, they can recognize hidden patterns and correlations in raw data, classify it, and continuously learn and improve.
5. An enhanced version of the real physical world, which integrates digital information with the existing environment in real time.
6. An algorithm that is designed to test for errors working back from output nodes to input nodes.

## UNIT 8. PROFESSIONS IN IT

### *Task 1. Lead-in questions.*

1. What highly demanded IT jobs in Russia can you name?
2. What IT jobs used to be popular but don't rank high anymore?
3. How do you see your future employment in the field of IT upon graduation?

### *Task 2. Translate the terms into Russian and give a definition in English:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) backend developer ['bækend<br>dɪ'veləpə]              | g) network engineer ['netwɜ:k<br>,endʒɪ'nɪə]        |
| b) cloud architect [klaʊd 'ɑ:kɪtekt]                     | h) pen tester [pen 'testə]                          |
| c) data scientist ['deɪtə 'saɪəntɪst]                    | i) software engineer ['sɒftweə(r)<br>,endʒɪ'nɪə]    |
| d) database administrator ['deɪtəbeɪs<br>əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə] | j) security specialist [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ<br>'speʃəlɪst]  |
| e) frontend developer ['frʌntend<br>dɪ'veləpə]           | k) system administrator ['sɪstəm<br>əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə] |
| f) full-stack developer [fʊlstæk<br>dɪ'veləpə]           |   |

### *Task 3. Read text A below and fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions:*

*at / at / of / of / with / with / to / on / for / in*

#### **Text A. Computer Engineer Position Available**

DynX Corp. is seeking talented computer engineers. Candidates must have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ least five years of experience. They should have mastery (2) \_\_\_\_\_ both hardware design and programming. We will only consider an applicant (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a bachelor's degree (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a relevant field. Additionally, he or she must pay close attention (5) \_\_\_\_\_ current technology and trends.

We are looking (6) \_\_\_\_\_ someone who is thorough and detail-oriented. Candidates should be able to focus (7) \_\_\_\_\_ multiple tasks simultaneously. Our systems are extremely complex. This means that even minor errors can be critical.

At DynX Corp., we value critical thinking. We appreciate employees who can find logical solutions. However, we also seek curious individuals (8) \_\_\_\_\_ innovative ideas. We encourage employees to think creatively. We want people with a balance (9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ both practical and creative skills. We have high standards (10) \_\_\_\_\_ DynX Corp. If you are dedicated and efficient, we encourage you to apply.

**Task 4. What words from text A are defined below?**

- a) able to pay attention to small, specific parts of something
- b) new, creative and advanced
- c) able to do something competently and quickly
- d) advanced knowledge or skills in a particular area
- e) wholly committed to a certain task or goal
- f) to give full attention to something

**Task 5. Watch a video on the IT jobs ranking at**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BjZR3VPYL1I>], answer the question below and listen out for the English equivalents of the following expressions.**

1. What does the job of a **big data engineer** involve?
2. What computer tools should a **full-stack developer** be familiar with?
3. What salary is offered to experienced **cloud architects** in the USA?
4. What skills and knowledge should **product managers** possess?
5. What companies employ **product managers** according to the video?
6. What should **data scientists** be proficient in?
7. Is the ranking accurate for the Russian IT community?

- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) самые высокооплачиваемые профессии | e) нанимать                    |
| b) практический опыт                  | f) обеспечивать, гарантировать |
| c) обладать навыком                   | g) солидный опыт               |
| d) зарабатывать                       | h) приходить к важным выводам  |

**Task 6. Fill in with the appropriate prepositions.**

1. Full-stack developers should be creative, graphically inclined, and have excellent attention \_\_\_\_\_ detail.
2. A system administrator is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ maintaining an organization's computer systems.

3. Data scientists should be good \_\_\_\_ manipulating data to categorize it by patterns and trends.
4. An IT security specialist should have an in-depth understanding of a variety of cyber security threats that may affect the company they work \_\_\_\_.
5. Database administrators employ specialized software to organize and keep track \_\_\_\_ data.
6. IT directors ensure that department tasks correspond \_\_\_\_ the company's goals and development.
7. An information security analyst protects an organization's network and systems \_\_\_\_ security breaches.

**Task 7. Read the passages describing different jobs in IT and fill in the gaps with the suitable words and expressions.**

### **Text B** **Hardware Engineer**

*installation / needs / prototypes / meets / components*

Hardware engineers draw on computer engineering to develop, design and test various physical (1) \_\_\_\_\_ related to computer systems. Their job also involves designing and creating (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as overseeing the manufacturing and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ process to ensure the hardware (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the existing standards and functions properly. Moreover, people working in this field are responsible for continuing to improve the technology to meet the changing (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of computer users.

### **System Administrator**

*ongoing / troubleshoot / responsible / respond / firewalls*

A system administrator is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for maintaining an organization's computer systems and providing a reliable work environment. They perform (7) \_\_\_\_\_ monitoring of all servers to make sure the systems function properly, install and upgrade computer components and software, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ technical issues. A system administrator also has to ensure security through access control, backups and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. They have to monitor the system daily and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately to any security and usability concerns.

## Database Administrator

*measures / be recovered / involves / archiving / take care*

The job of a database administrator (11) \_\_\_\_\_ creating and managing computerized databases within a wide range of public and private sector organizations. They design and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of computer database systems so that the right person can get the information they need at the right time. Responsibilities can vary according to a company's needs but typically include: (13) \_\_\_\_\_ data, implementing security (14) \_\_\_\_\_, troubleshooting, keeping the database up to date, ensuring that the database is adequately backed up and can (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in the event of data loss.

## Web Developer

*knowledge / user-friendly / maintain / templates / functionality*

Web Developers are information technology professionals who design, develop, and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ websites. Web Developers should have in-depth (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create websites using (18) \_\_\_\_\_ or from scratch. It is also important for Web Developers to be familiar with Search Engine Optimization processes. They are responsible for maintaining a (19) \_\_\_\_\_, stable website that offers the necessary (20) \_\_\_\_\_ for their clients' needs. Using their strong technical skills, Web Developers work with Web Designers to determine the look of a website.

### ***Task 8. Translate the following sentences into English.***

1. Программист — это специалист, который создаёт код для различных программ.
2. На сегодняшний день сфера информационных технологий является одной из самых быстро развивающихся областей.
3. Системный администратор следит за тем, чтобы вся компьютерная техника и программное обеспечение в офисе работали без перебоев.

4. Тестировщик ПО моделирует различные ситуации, которые могут возникать в процессе использования программы, чтобы разработчики смогли исправить обнаруженные ошибки.
5. В обязанности администратора баз данных входит управление учётными записями пользователей и защита системы от несанкционированного доступа.
6. Наша компания ищет специалиста, имеющего опыт работы с облачными инфраструктурами.

## GLOSSARY

### *Learn the terminology (3d term):*

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| access time (seek time)  | время доступа                       |
| application              | приложение                          |
| backup                   | резервное копирование               |
| battery pack             | аккумулятор                         |
| built-in webcam          | встроенная камера                   |
| bus                      | шина                                |
| bus topology             | шинная топология                    |
| cache hit                | попадание в кэш                     |
| calculations             | вычисления                          |
| clock speed              | тактовая частота                    |
| compatible               | совместимый                         |
| cooperative multitasking | кооперативная многозадачность       |
| defragmentation          | дефрагментация                      |
| desktop PC               | настольный компьютер                |
| detached keyboard        | съёмная клавиатура                  |
| digital                  | цифровой                            |
| directory                | каталог                             |
| energy consumption       | потребление энергии                 |
| expansion card           | карта расширения                    |
| external disk drive      | внешний жёсткий диск                |
| floating gate transistor | транзистор с плавающим затвором     |
| floppy disk              | дискета                             |
| front side bus           | системная шина                      |
| headphones               | наушники                            |
| input device             | устройство ввода информации         |
| integrated circuit       | микросхема, интегральная схема      |
| laser beam               | лазерный луч                        |
| memory capacity          | объём памяти                        |
| memory card              | карта памяти                        |
| mesh topology            | топология сетки, ячеистая топология |
| multi-core CPU           | многоядерный процессор              |
| multi-tasking            | многозадачный                       |
| network backbone         | сетевая магистраль                  |
| open-source software     | программы с открытым исходным       |
| output device            | устройство вывода информации        |
| partition                | раздел на жёстком диске             |
| peer-to-peer network     | одноранговая сеть                   |
| performance              | производительность                  |
| peripherals              | подключаемое оборудование           |
| platter                  | пластина жёсткого диска             |
| power-supply unit        | блок питания                        |
| preemptive multitasking  | вытесняющая многозадачность         |



|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| proprietary software           | проприетарное, запатентованное ПО |
| punched card                   | перфокарта                        |
| RAM                            | оперативная память                |
| read/write head                | головка чтения/записи             |
| ring topology                  | кольцевая топология               |
| seek time                      | время поиска                      |
| semiconductor                  | полупроводник                     |
| silicon                        | кремний                           |
| software                       | программное обеспечение           |
| speakers                       | колонки                           |
| spreadsheet                    | электронная таблица               |
| storage device                 | устройство хранения данных        |
| storage medium                 | носитель информации               |
| system clock                   | системный тактовый генератор      |
| system unit                    | системный блок                    |
| tablet PC                      | планшет                           |
| to archive                     | архивировать                      |
| to edit                        | редактировать                     |
| to erase                       | стирать (данные)                  |
| to execute instructions        | выполнять инструкции              |
| to transmit data               | передавать данные                 |
| touchpad                       | сенсорная панель                  |
| touchscreen                    | сенсорный экран                   |
| track                          | дорожка на CD/жёстком диске       |
| transfer rate                  | скорость передачи данных          |
| USB-flash drive / memory stick | флеш-накопитель                   |
| vacuum tube                    | электронная лампа                 |
| virtual keyboard               | виртуальная клавиатура            |
| volatile                       | энергозависимый                   |
| wireless access point          | беспроводная точка доступа        |
| wireless mouse                 | беспроводная мышь                 |
| write-back cache               | кэш с обратной записью            |
| write-through cache            | кэш со сквозной записью           |

|        |                               |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| ALU    | Arithmetic Logic Unit         |
| BIOS   | Basic Input/Output System     |
| CPU    | Central Processing Unit       |
| CD-R   | Compact Disc Recordable       |
| CD-ROM | Compact Disc Read-Only Memory |
| CD-RW  | Compact Disc Rewritable       |
| CLI    | Command Line Interface        |
| DVD    | Digital Versatile Disc        |
|        | Graphical User Interface      |

|      |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|
| GUI  | Hard Disk Drive             |
| HDD  | Local Area Network          |
| LAN  | Metropolitan Area Network   |
| MAN  | Random Access Memory        |
| RAM  | Read Only Memory            |
| ROM  | Universal Serial Bus        |
| USB  | Solid State Drive           |
| SSD  | Wide Area Network           |
| WAN  | Windows Icons Menus Pointer |
| WIMP |                             |

***Learn the terminology (4<sup>th</sup> term):***

|                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| adware                      | рекламное ПО                     |
| antivirus software          | противовирусное ПО               |
| Artificial Intelligence     | искусственный интеллект          |
| assembler                   | асемблер                         |
| assembly languages          | языки асемблера                  |
| Augmented Reality           | дополненная реальность           |
| authentication              | идентификация                    |
| backbone                    | магистральный кабель             |
| backup                      | резервное копирование            |
| bandwidth                   | пропускная способность           |
| binary code                 | двоичный код                     |
| case sensitive password     | регистрозависимый пароль         |
| cellular connection         | сотовая связь                    |
| compatible                  | совместимый                      |
| compiler                    | компилятор                       |
| copper cable                | медный провод                    |
| copyright violation         | нарушение авторских прав         |
| crawler-based search engine | автоматическая поисковая система |
| CSS                         | каскадная таблица стилей         |
| cybercrime                  | киберпреступность                |
| cybersecurity               | кибербезопасность                |
| data transmission           | передача данных                  |
| dedicated line              | выделенная линия                 |
| default settings            | настройки по умолчанию           |
| dial-up connection          | коммутируемое соединение         |

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| digital signal                   | цифровой сигнал                        |
| distortion of a signal           | искажение сигнала                      |
| download speed                   | скорость скачивания                    |
| DSL                              | цифровая абонентская линия             |
| encapsulation                    | инкапсуляция                           |
| encryption                       | шифрование                             |
| fiber-optic technology           | оптоволоконная технология              |
| firewall                         | сетевой экран, сетевой фильтр          |
| frequency                        | частота                                |
| high-level / low-level languages | высокоуровневые / низкоуровневые языки |
| high-speed Internet connection   | высокоскоростное интернет соединение   |
| HTML                             | язык гипертекстовой разметки           |
| human-powered directory          | веб-каталог                            |
| hybrid search engine             | гибридный поисковик                    |
| hyperlink                        | гиперссылка                            |
| inheritance                      | наследование                           |
| Internet access                  | доступ к интернету                     |
| interpreter                      | интерпретатор                          |
| layout                           | схема, расположение, макет             |
| malware                          | вредоносное программное обеспечение    |
| markup tags                      | теги разметки                          |
| metasearch engine                | метапоисковая система                  |
| misdirection routine             | процедура дезориентации                |
| network security                 | безопасность в сети                    |
| neural network                   | нейронная сеть                         |
| patterns                         | закономерности                         |
| payload                          | вредоносная часть вируса               |
| polymorphism                     | полиморфизм                            |
| ranking                          | ранжирование                           |
| ransomware                       | программы-вымогатели                   |
| raw data                         | необработанные данные                  |
| remote access                    | удалённый доступ                       |
| request / query / search string  | поисковый запрос                       |
| reproduction routine             | процедура самокопирования              |
| robotics                         | робототехника                          |
| salami shaving                   | тактика 'салями'                       |
| satellite connection             | спутниковая связь                      |
| search bar / search box          | строка поиска                          |

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| software piracy                   | компьютерное пиратство                   |
| source code                       | исходный код                             |
| spyware                           | шпионские программы                      |
| template                          | шаблон                                   |
| transceiver                       | приёмо-передатчик                        |
| to back up                        | создавать резервную копию                |
| to click a suspicious link        | переходить по подозрительной ссылке      |
| to deny access                    | отказать в доступе                       |
| to prevent an unauthorized access | предотвратить несанкционированный доступ |
| to run an infected program        | запускать заражённую программу           |
| to spread viruses                 | распространять вирусы                    |
| to update antivirus software      | обновлять антивирусное ПО                |
| upload speed                      | скорость отправки                        |
| URL                               | электронный адрес ресурса                |
| virtual reality                   | виртуальная реальность                   |
| voice recognition                 | распознавание голоса                     |
| World Wide Web                    | всемирная паутина                        |
| worm                              | червь                                    |

|      |                                    |
|------|------------------------------------|
| ADSL | Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line |
| AI   | Artificial Intelligence            |
| AR   | Augmented Reality                  |
| CSS  | Cascading Style Sheets             |
| DDoS | Distributed Denial of Service      |
| DNS  | Domain Name System                 |
| HTML | Hyper Text Markup Language         |
| HTTP | Hyper Text Transfer Protocol       |
| IoT  | the Internet of Things             |
| ISP  | Internet Service Provider          |
| MFA  | Multi-Factor Authentication        |
| OOP  | Object-Oriented Programming        |
| SEO  | Search Engine Optimization         |
| URL  | Uniform Resource Locator           |
| VR   | Virtual Reality                    |
| WWW  | World Wide Web                     |

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