



NT213 - Engleski za informatičare

Course revision

Lekcija 15

PRIRUČNIK ZA STUDENTE

NT213 - Engleski za informatičare

Lekcija 15

COURSE REVISION

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▼ Uvod

OVERVIEW

This is the last lecture you will have.

We have come almost to the end of English for IT. In this lecture we are going to refresh our memory and revise what we have done, what we have learnt concerning English grammar and vocabulary.

We have covered three general knowledge areas: grammar, vocabulary and language functions, and the four language skills (speaking, listening, reading, and writing). This is, as you remember, pretty much the same as in English 1 and English 2, but in English for IT we did it at a more advanced level, especially using and practicing the skills (reading and writing).

▼ Poglavlje 1

Grammar Revision

THE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH FOR IT

The aim of this section is to remind student of grammar lessons from NT213.

The grammar of English for IT was mostly the revision of some grammar forms that are frequently used in specialist and professional discourse. They include:

- Tenses: advanced use + expressing future + future continuous, future perfect
- Passive construction in conditional sentences
- Passive with reporting verbs
- Participial phrases (progressive passive participles "being offered", perfect participial forms "having (been) offered")
- Reporting speech with reporting verbs
- Conditional sentences (mixed conditional, with modals)
- Modal verbs

When it comes to syntax, we practiced the following types of sentences:

1. Subordination: adverb clauses
 - time (after, as, as long as, as soon as, before, since, until, whenever)
 - manner (as, as if, as though)
 - condition (as long as, if, in case, provided that, unless, whether or not)
 - contrast (although, though, even though, while, in spite of the fact that)
2. Reduction of adverb clauses
3. Reduction of relative clauses
4. Noun clauses (beginning with that, IT in subject position)

REVISION OF VERB TENSES: USE

The most typical uses of verb tenses in English

We have revised and practiced a lot of verb forms, especially the most frequent ones and their most frequent uses, especially in specialist communication. In particular, we revised various future tenses. Here is a short list of some tenses, with the most typical uses.

Present simple : for general statements, facts that are always true, headlines, instructions and itineraries, summaries of events, plots of stories, films, "historic" present in the narrative

Present continuous: for temporary situations and the moment of speaking, repeated actions (these days), complaints about annoying habits (constantly, continually, forever), with verbs

describing change and development

Present perfect: for recent events, without a definite time given (just), for past actions completed in or affecting the present

Present perfect continuous : for an incomplete activity that started in the past but lasts up to the present, for an incomplete activity, for an activity to emphasize duration, for a recently finished activity

Past simple : for past actions in some definite past, for completed actions in the past, for habits in the past

Past continuous : for actions in progress in the past, for two actions happening simultaneously in the past, for an action that was in progress when it was interrupted by some other action in the past, for background description in the narrative (setting the scene), for repeated actions in the past to express criticism (compare with Past simple: habitual action but without criticism)

Past perfect: for actions before some other action in the past

Past perfect continuous : to emphasise duration of the action that happened before some other action in the past

Expressing future

Present continuous : Future plans and fixed arrangements especially social and travel arrangements

Present simple : Scheduled future events, calendar references, time clauses

Future simple : Predictive future, offering help, immediate decisions, after introductory verbs (doubt, expect, think, believe, hope, assume, be sure...)

Going to : Future intentions, plans; future predictions based on evidence

Future continuous : Action in progress at some future time, an event which will be happening at a future point, ongoing activity in the future

Future perfect: Action that will be completed by some date in the future

PRACTICE: WHO INVENTED GOOGLE?

Read the text and circle the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

A search engine is a program that 1. _____ the Internet and finds web pages for the user based on the keywords that you 2. _____. The very popular search engine called Google 3. _____ by Larry Page and Sergey Brin. Google 4. _____ after a googol – the name for the number 1 followed by 100 zeros – found in the book Mathematics and the Imagination by Edward Kasner and James Newman. To Google's founders the name represents the immense amount of information that a search engine 5. _____ process. In 1995, Larry Page and Sergey Brin 6. _____ at Stanford University as graduate students in computer science. By January of 1996, they 7. _____ collaborating on writing a program for a search engine dubbed BackRub, named after its ability to do back link analysis. Next, fuelled by the excellent reviews that BackRub received, Larry Page and Sergey Brin began 8. _____ on Google. Operating out of their dorm rooms, they built a server network using cheap, used, and borrowed PCs. They bought terabytes of disks 9. _____ discount prices. They tried 10. _____ their search engine technology; however, they couldn't find anyone who 11. _____ their product at an early stage of development. Page and Brin decided 12. _____ Google, seek more financing, improve the product, and take it to the public themselves. Google finally became a hot commodity. Co-founder of

Sun Microsystems, Andy Bechtolsheim said after a quick demo of Google, "Instead of us discussing all the details, why don't I just write you a check?" The 100,000 check was made out to Google Inc., however, Google Inc. as a legal entity 13. _____. Larry Page and Sergey Brin were more for their initial funding. 14. _____ September of 1998, Google Inc. opened in Menlo Park, California and Google.com, a beta search engine, was answering 10,000 search queries every day. On September 21, 1999, Google officially 15. _____ the beta (test status) from its title.

1. A is searching B searches C searched D has been searching
2. A submit B are submitting C have submitted D submitted
3. A was invented B invented C is invented D to be invented
4. A was named B is named C named D were named
5. A have to B must C is able to D has to
6. A were met B have met C met D meet
7. A begin B began C begun D had begun
8. A work B working C works D to working
9. A on B for C by D at
10. A to license B licensed C have licensed D licensing
11. A wants B wanted C had wanted D has wanted
12. A to keep B keeping C to kept D keep
13. A had not exist B has not exist C did not exist D not exist
14. A At B By C On D In
15. A removed B remove C removing D was removing

Key

1 B 2 A 3 A 4 A 5 D 6 C 7 B 8 B 9 D 10 A 11 B 12 A 13 C 14 C 15 A

REVISION OF VARIOUS USES OF -ING AND -ED VERB FORMS

-ing and -ed forms can be used as nouns, after some verbs and to shorten adverbial and relative clauses.

We studied -ing and -ed verb forms (when they are not used as part of a complex verb form) in English 1 and , in particular in English 2. In English 3 we revised the most common uses and added some new ones. As you know, -ing and -ed forms can be used in simple sentences, and, what is more important for English 3, in sentences combinations, to shorten adverbial and relative clauses. (refer to Lecture text 1 and, partly, to Lecture text 3)

- **As nouns:**

In sentences as subjects, objects, complements after 'be'
Studying foreign languages can be is useful.

- **After some verbs :**

They enjoyed studying English. Avoid sending spam mail.

- **After prepositions :**

Don't be afraid of saying what you think.

- **As adverbials (a), to shorten adverbial clauses (b):**
 - a/ *Compared to other solutions, ADSL is rather low-cost.*
 - b/ *When it is compared to other solutions, ADSL is rather low-cost.*
- **To shorten relative clauses (c) into participle forms (d):**
 - c/ *A Server is a powerful computer that stores many programs which are shared by all the clients in the network.*
 - d/ *A Server is a powerful computer storing many programs shared by all the clients in the network.*

INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM: PRACTICE

-ing for is used after prepositions (with, without, by, to when to is a preposition and not a part of an infinitive)

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Don't switch on without (check) the A drive for a floppy.
- 2 The Caps Lock key allows you (type) all in capitals.
- 3 You'll have to get used (change) your password each month.
- 4 Changing the motherboard lets your computer (work) faster.
- 5 They tried (hack into) the Pentagon's computers.
- 6 You can get advice by (phone) their help¬line.
- 7 The mouse wheel enables you (scroll) up and down the document.
- 8 He objected to (pay) for long-distance calls to use the Internet.
- 9 I want (learn) how to program in XML.
- 10 Before (switch off), make sure you have saved your work.

Key

- 1 checking
- 2 to type
- 3 to changing
- 4 work
- 5 to hack into
- 6 phoning
- 7 to scroll
- 8 paying
- 9 to learn
- 10 switching off

REVISION OF PASSIVE (FORM AND USE)

Form: Object of the active becomes the subject of the passive sentence. Add the verb 'be' (in the same tense as active verb). Finally, add the past participle of the active verb.

As you know, passive is very important and very frequent form in English, much more frequent than in Serbian. This is one of the ways how English compensates the lack of cases, which in Serbian enable a rather free word order. It is particularly frequent in technical writing. And that's why we revised it in almost every unit.

- We have revised and practiced the passive form in various tenses, (present simple, past simple, future simple and present perfect in particular, and with modal verbs)

The webpage can be designed in a week.

- We have also practiced turning active sentences into passive and passive into active to notice the change in form and meaning.
- We have practiced using passive, especially in specialist conversation and writing
- To stress the action, activity, not the doer

Some new programs have been installed.

- To shift the emphasis to the end of the sentence
- To stress the doer (*by* + doer)

Microsoft was created by Bill Gates and Paul Allen.

Active	I	write	e-mails	every day.
	S	verb	object	Adv. time
	I	wrote	an e-mail	yesterday.
	I	will send	an e-mail	tomorrow.
Passive	E-mails	are	written	every day.
	O→S	to be: am, are, is was, were will be	<u>verb+d/ed</u> _____ III	Adv. time
	An e-mail	was	written	yesterday.
	An e-mail	will be	sent	tomorrow.

Slika 1.1 How to form a passive sentence [Izvor: Autor]

PASSIVE: PRACTICE

First decide whether a sentence is active or passive. Then apply the rules of sentence formation: subject + appropriate verb form

Turn the following

a/ passive sentences into active

b/ active sentences into passive.

Example:

They don't sell cigarettes in sweets shops.

Normal webpages in HTML cannot be used with Wap phones.

Answer:

Cigarettes are not sold in sweets shops.

You cannot use **normal webpages in HTML** with Wap phones.

1. They make microprocessors of silicon.
2. Sorry about the mess – they are replacing the computers at the moment.
3. Stephen Colbert awarded a "Medal of Fear" to Zuckerberg at the Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear on October 30, 2010.
4. Our internal-security people have sent out a warning about the messages labelled "New Graphic Site".

Key

1. Microprocessors are made of silicon.
2. Sorry about the mess - the computers are being replaced at the moment.
3. A "Medal of Fear" was awarded to Zuckerberg at the Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear on October 30, 2010 by Stephen Colbert.
OR Zuckerberg was awarded a "Medal of Fear" at the Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear on October 30, 2010 by Stephen Colbert.
4. A warning about the messages labelled "New Graphic Site" has been sent out.

REPORTED (INDIRECT) SPEECH

*Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said.
To do this, we can use direct speech or indirect speech.*

We learned reported (indirect) speech in English 1. In English 3 we revised and practiced how to report statements, requests, commands and questions (both wh- and if/whether questions), focusing particularly on the word order and the backshift.

Moreover, we learned a lot of verbs (except the usual say, tell, ask...) that can be used to start the reported speech. We learned their meanings as well as various grammar patterns how to use them. For detailed information, refer to Lecture text 8.

Turn the following sentences into reported speech (use the appropriate reporting verb, apply tense change)

Example: Webmaster: "I'm going to update your site soon."

Answer: The webmaster promised that he would update his site soon.

1. Mark to Jelena: "Have you been to ICT Hub before?"
2. Tom to me: "I'm thinking about buying a new computer."

Key

1. Marko asked Jelena **if she had been** to ICT Hub before.
2. Tom told me **that he was thinking** about buying a new computer.

REVISION OF MODAL VERBS

A modal verb is a type of verb that is used to indicate modality – that is: likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice.

Modal verbs and modal expressions are very important in English. We studied them in great detail in English 1 and revised them in English 2. In English 3 we also revised, learned and practiced how to use various modal verbs and phrases to express:

Ability (**can, can't, could, couldn't, was/were able to**)

Advice (**should, shouldn't, could, ought to**)

Future probability (**will, won't, may, might, could**)

Necessity and obligation (**must, mustn't, have / has to, don't / doesn't have to, be supposed to / be not supposed to, need to**)

MODAL VERBS - PRACTICE

Revise and practice modal verbs

I Make each of these essential specifications for an IT Team Leader into a sentence using the words given in brackets.

- 1 Ability to provide leadership to junior team members, (must)
- 2 Excellent communication skills, (essential)
- 3 Ability to manage a team, (have to)
- 4 Positive and flexible attitude, (need to)
- 5 Good resource planning skills, (must)

II Fill in the blanks with the correct form of can or be able to, whichever is correct.

- 1 Laser light travel faster than an electric current.
- 2 In future, domestic appliances report any breakdowns for repair.
- 3 Marconi send a radio signal across the Atlantic.
- 4 Professor Warwick had a chip fitted into his arm which open doors and switch on computers as he approached.
- 5 Imagine to access the Internet from a kitchen appliance.

Key

Task 1

1 You must be able to provide leadership to junior team members. 2 Excellent communication skills are essential. 3 You have to be able to manage a team. 4 You need to have/possess a positive and flexible attitude. 5 You must have/possess good resource planning skills.

Task 2

1 Laser light can travel faster than an electric current. 2 In future, domestic appliances will be able to report any breakdowns for repair. 3 Marconi was able to send a radio signal across the Atlantic. 4 Professor Warwick had a chip fitted into his arm which could open doors and switch on computers as he approached. 5 Imagine being able to access the Internet from a kitchen appliance.

SENTENCE COMBINATION

Two sentences can be combined by coordination and by subordination.

Coordination

The process called coordination joins two short clauses of equal importance with a conjunction. Each clause becomes a main clause in the new sentence.

Ann went to the bank and withdrew £100.

Sally goes to work but Ann doesn't have a job.

Ann (either) stays at home or visits her family.

The clauses are linked by words called coordinating conjunctions, such as **and, but, (either) or, neither, nor, or yet**. Conjunctions come at the beginning of a clause.

Subordination

When two or more clauses are joined by a conjunction other than and, but, or, or yet, one of the clauses is the main clause; the other clauses are subordinate clauses. The different types of subordinate clause include noun clauses, adverbial clauses, relative clauses, conditional clauses. Each of the subordinate clauses is associated with an introductory word that signals what type of clause it is that follows. These words are called subordinating conjunctions. They include: the **WH- words**, words like **since, if, when, because**, the word **that**, either on its own or used with another word e.g. so that or supposing that, a phrase ending in as, e.g. **as soon as, as long as**.

We revised, studied and practiced many different ways how to combine ideas and express them in complex sentences, that is, how to make sentence combinations:

- To express addition
- To express result
- To express contrast
- To express purpose
- To express temporal relations (various types of time clauses, refer to Lecture text 3 and 4)
- To define and specify relations (relative clauses and relative clauses reduced to -ing and -ed participles) – Lecture text 4

- To express cause and effect, and condition (conditional sentences (*if*-clauses) (zero, 1st, 2nd and 3rd type) – Lecture text 7 and 9)

LINKING: PRACTICE

Two sentences can be joined together as relative clause (who, which, that), a time clause (when, while, after, before), conditional clause (if), to express addition (and), contrast (but, however)...

Link these pairs in the most appropriate way.

1 Enter the selection criteria.

Click on the Find button.

2 Each MP3 file has a tag.

This permits extra information to be stored.

3 You forget to save regularly.

You risk losing data.

4 Start the search.

Click on the Find button.

5 The user is aware of the effects of different application programs. Operating systems are invisible to most users.

6 Each side of a DVD has two layers.

This gives enormous storage capacity.

7 The supervisor program remains in memory.

It is referred to as resident.

8 DVD drives read DVD disks.

They use blue laser light.

9 Input and output operations are invoked by applications programs. They are carried out by the operating system.

10 You use a simple password.

A hacker may guess it easily.

Key

1 After entering the selection criteria, click on the Find button.

OR After you enter the selection criteria, click on the Find button.

OR Before clicking on the Find button, enter the selection criteria.

OR Before you click on the Find button, enter the selection criteria.

OR Enter the selection criteria; then click on the Find button.

2 Each MP3 file has a tag which permits extra information to be stored.

3 If you forget to save regularly, you risk losing data.

4 Start the search by clicking on the Find button.

5 The user is aware of the effects of different applications programs but;/however, operating systems are invisible to most users.

6 Each side of a DVD has two layers, giving enormous storage capacity.

OR Each side of a DVD has two layers which gives enormous storage capacity.

7 The supervisor program remains in memory, therefore it is referred to as resident.

8 DVD drives read DVD disks (by) using blue laser light.

9 Input and output operations are invoked by applications programs but/although;/however,

they are carried out by the operating system.

10 If you use a simple password, a hacker may guess it easily.

▼ Poglavlje 2

Vocabulary Revision and Functions

GENERAL VOCABULARY ON TECHNOLOGY

Words that can be used to describe technology, computers and people: technophile, tech-savvy, technophobe, cutting-edge, state-of-the art, the latest, obsolete, outdated, glitch, user-friendly.

One of the most important part of English 3 was extending the vocabulary, building up on what was learned in English 1 and English 2. Basically we learned and practiced words and expressions referring to people, objects, characteristics, actions and states, as well using them in correct collocations. Particular attention was paid to learning words as parts of word families and learning various processes of word formation (negative prefixes, prefixes of Greek and Latin origin, suffixes for forming nouns, adjectives, verbs...). The course included a lot of words and expressions, both from general and specialist IT vocabulary.

From general vocabulary, we covered primarily the areas of jobs, company life, careers, work place, working experience, doing business, solving specialist problems, future developments,

From specialist IT vocabulary, we talked about networks, the Internets, websites, communication systems, computer support, data security, software engineering, jobs in computing, future developments in IT.

Is the word "technology" countable or uncountable?

Is my computer outdated or **state-of-the-art**? Watch this vocabulary lesson and you will hear some words that can be used to describe technology and computers. This video will help you to improve your vocabulary and score higher marks on the TOEFL and IELTS.

Ova lekcija sadrži video materijal. Ukoliko želite da pogledate ovaj video morate da otvorite LAMS lekciju.

VOCABULARY: COMPUTER PARTS

Topic: Computer parts

Identify these items.

- 1 It's used for reading, writing, erasing and re-writing the data on it .
- 2 It's used to input data through keys like a typewriter.
- 3 Its function is to control the timing of signals in the computer.
- 4 It's used to control all the operations in a computer.

- 5 It's for holding instructions which are needed to start up the computer.
- 6 It displays the output from a computer on a screen.
- 7 It's a kind of memory which provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data.
- 8 Its function is to hold data read or written to it by the processor.

Key

- 1 CD-RW compact disc
- 2 keyboard
- 3 (master) clock
- 4 processor
- 5 ROM
- 6 monitor
- 7 cache
- 8 RAM

VOCABULARY PRACTICE: MP3

Topic: MP3

Complete each gap in this text with a suitable word from this list.

brains, format, minute, second, CDs, frequency, MP3, smaller, compressing, hear, per, sound, digital, inaudible, removed, sounds, file, megabytes, sampling, WAV

MP3 is a set of standards for 1 and storing 2 audio and video. Whereas CDs and 3 files require about 11MB for one minute of sound, 4 files give you the same 5 quality in a 6 which requires only about 1MB for each 7 so a single track takes only three to five..... 8. Computers store sound as digital information. They do this by..... 9 - taking a sample of the sound thousands of times 10 second 11 store information in a format called CD-DA. This samples 44,000 times per 12 and is broadly similar to WAV. MP3 files depend on the fact that our 13 do not detect all 14. An MP3 encoder removes from a WAV 15 all but the parts we don't 16. Sounds above 16kHz are 17 for most people so these can be 18. Quieter sounds masked by loud sounds of a similar 19 are also removed. The result is an MP3 file which is much 20 than the WAV original.

Key

MP3 is a set of standards for **compressing** and storing **digital** audio and video. Whereas CDs and **WAV** files require about 11 MB for one minute of sound, **MP3** files give you the same **sound** quality in a **format** which requires only about 1MB for each **minute** so a single track takes only three to five **megabytes**.

Computers store sound as digital information. They do this by **sampling** - taking a sample of the sound thousands of times **per** second. **CDs** store information in a format called CD-DA. This samples 44,000 times per **second** and is broadly similar to WAV.

MP3 files depend on the fact that our **brains** do not detect all **sounds**. An MP3 encoder removes from a WAV **file** all but the parts we don't **hear**. Sounds above 16kHz are **inaudible** for most people so these can be **removed**. Quieter sounds masked by loud sounds of a similar **frequency** are also removed. The result is an MP3 file which is much **smaller** than the WAV original.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE: SEARCH ENGINES

Topic: Search engines

Complete each gap in this text about search engines with a suitable word from this list.

best, engine, keywords, search, browse, entire, linked, single, cannot, exclude, miss, sites, combination, hits, news, Web, database, index, on, which

No search engine covers the 1 Web. The scale is too enormous. Meta search tools may cover forty per cent at 2. When you use a search 3, you are searching a database. Keyword search engines build their own 4 of search items. They depend 5 search robots which 6 the Web, stopping at each site to find 7 to add to their indexes. Most of them 8 every word they find in a document. These 9 engines can produce a huge number of 10 for any keyword you enter but many may have no relevance to your search. Because search engines can only find 11 pages that are 12 to other websites or Usenet 13 articles, they cannot find 14 which stand alone. In addition, they 15 evaluate in any way the material they find. The result can be that you have a large amount of irrelevant and inappropriate hits and may 16 the most helpful site. Searching for phrases or a 17 of key words is more effective than searching for 18 words. Most search engines offer advanced search facilities 19 can be used to combine and 20 words and phrases from your search.

Key

No search engine covers the **entire** Web. The scale is too enormous. Meta search tools may cover forty per cent at **best**. When you use a search **engine** you are searching a database. Keyword search engines build their own **database** of search items. They depend **on** search robots which **browse** the Web stopping at each site to find **keywords** to add to their indexes. Most of them index every word they find in a document. These **search** engines can produce a huge number of **hits** for any keyword you enter but many may have no relevance to your search.

Because search engines can only find **Web** pages that are **linked** to other websites or Usenet **news** articles, they cannot find **sites** which stand alone. In addition, they **cannot** evaluate in any way the material they find. The result can be that you have a large amount of irrelevant and inappropriate hits and may **miss** the most helpful site.

Searching for phrases or a **combination** of key words is more effective than searching for **single** words. Most search engines offer advanced search facilities **which** can be used to combine and **exclude** words and phrases from your search.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE: CHIPS (MOOR'S LAW)

Topic: Chips (Moor's Law)

Complete each gap in this text about chips with a suitable word from this list.

alternatives, chip, limit, prediction, before, computing, number, principle, circuits, current, person, soon, transistors, processors, piece, switch, cheaper, designers, possibility, double

A chip is basically millions of switches on a tiny _____1 of silicon. Each _____2 is a transistor. Gordon Moore, the co-founder of Intel, was the first _____3 to predict that the _____4 of transistors on a standard size of silicon would _____5 every eighteen months. This _____6 became known as Moore's Law. It's not a law of physics but developments have shown it to be broadly true. With the number of _____7 on a _____8 now approaching fifty million, even the most optimistic processor _____9 are beginning to realise that limits will _____10 be reached. The problem is that there is a natural _____11 on the number of transistors which can be squeezed onto a chip _____12 it melts or the operation of the transistors becomes unpredictable. By the 2010s, chip designers expect that _____13 will be built with 0.07 micron technology. That means the distance between _____14 will be a 700,000th of a millimetre. To reach even that stage will cost billions of dollars. So designers have to look at _____15 to silicon. Optical computing works on the _____16 that laser light is faster than an electric _____17. Quantum computers would permit a kind of mega-parallel _____18 Computers which use superconductivity are another _____19 Fine-grained multiprocessing, which consists of thousands of simple processors working together, may be a _____20 alternative. Even biological computing using DNA molecules is being considered.

Key

A chip is basically millions of switches on a tiny **piece** of silicon. Each **switch** is a transistor. Gordon Moore, the co-founder of Intel, was the first **person** to predict that the **number** of transistors on a standard size of silicon would **double** every eighteen months. This **prediction** became known as Moore's Law. It's not a law of physics but developments have shown it to be broadly true. With the number of **transistors** on a **chip** now approaching fifty million, even the most optimistic processor **designers** are beginning to realise that limits will soon be **reached**. The problem is that there is a natural **limit** on the number of transistors which can be squeezed onto a chip **before** it melts or the operation of the transistors becomes unpredictable. By the 2010s, chip designers expect that **processors** will be built with 0.07 micron technology. That means the distance between **circuits** will be a 700,000th of a millimetre. To reach even that stage will cost billions of dollars. So designers have to look at **alternatives** to silicon. Optical computing works on the **principle** that laser light is faster than an electric **current**. Quantum computers would permit a kind of mega-parallel **computing**. Computers which use superconductivity are another **possibility**. Fine-grained multiprocessing which consists of thousands of simple processors working together, may be a **cheaper** alternative. Even biological computing using DNA molecules is being considered.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE: SAFE DATA TRANSFER

Topic: Safe data transfer

Complete each gap in this text about data transfers with a suitable word from this list.

tamper-proof, gibberish, transaction, secrets, encryption, message-integrity, reverse, impostor, message-authentication code (MAC), authentication, public-key, private, decrypted

Secure transactions across the Internet have three goals. First, the two parties engaging in a (1) _____ (say, an email or a business purchase) don't want a third party to be able to read their transmission. Some form of data (2) _____ is necessary to prevent this. Second, the receiver of the message should be able to detect whether someone has tampered with it in transit. This calls for a (3) _____ scheme. Finally, both parties must know that they're communicating with each other, not an (4) _____. This is done with user (5) _____.

Today's data encryption methods rely on a technique called (6) _____ cryptography. Everyone using a public key system has a public key and a (7) _____. Messages are encrypted and (8) _____ with these keys. A message encrypted with your public key can only be decrypted by a system that knows your private key. For the system to work, two parties engaging in a secure transaction must know each other's public keys. Private keys, however, are closely guarded (9) _____ known only to their owners.

When I want to send you an encrypted message, I use your public key to turn my message into (10) _____. I know that only you can turn the gibberish back into the original message because only you know your private key. Public-key cryptography also works in (11) _____ - that is, only your public key can decipher your private key's encryption. To make a message (12) _____ (providing message integrity), the sender runs each message through a message-digest function. This function within an application produces a number called a (13) _____. The system works because it's almost impossible for an altered message to have the same MAC as another message. Also, you can't take a MAC and turn it back into the original message.

WORD FORMATION

Words are formed by adding suffixes or prefixes.

Example: A software _____ (EXTEND) is a computer program designed to be incorporated into another piece of software.

Answer: A software extension (EXTEND) is a computer program designed to be incorporated into another piece of software.

1. The Garmin Explore App is a mobile application that allows Garmin users to sync _____ (COMPATIBILITY) devices for trip planning, and activity review without requiring a data connection.
2. A Trojan horse is a _____ (HARM) program that misrepresents itself to masquerade as a regular, benign program or utility in order to persuade a victim to install it.)
3. In object-oriented and functional programming, a(n) _____ (IMMUTABILITY) object is an object whose state cannot be modified after it is created.
4. _____ (RESPONSE) web design is an approach to web design that makes web pages render well on a variety of devices and window or screen sizes.

5. Social networks, email and the internet in general will never be a complete _____ (REPLACE) for meeting face-to-face.
6. A router is a special computer _____ (DIRECTION) messages when several messages are linked.
7. I strongly recommend _____ (USE) your PC's on-board diagnostic and repair tools.
8. A trigger routine is activated, which makes the keys _____ (BEEP) when pressed.
9. How did John _____ (RESPOND) to their proposal?
10. You should update your antivirus program _____ (FREQUENT).
11. There are thousands of _____ (PARTICIPATE) in the computer game Second Life.
12. Choose your keywords _____ (WISE) and be as _____ (SPECIFY) as possible when using search engines such as Google.
13. Unfortunately, it will be _____ (POSSIBILITY) to finish this project by the end of the year.
14. We're going to have this picture _____ . (LARGE)
15. If you like the picture I can send you an _____ (LARGE) of it.

KEY TO EXERCISES

Check your answers

Vocabulary Practice: Safe Data Transfer:

Key 1. transaction 2. encryption 3. message-integrity 4. impostor 5. authentication 6. public-key 7. private key 8. decrypted 9. secrets 10. gibberish 11. reverse 12. tamper-proof 13. message-authentication code (MAC)

Word Formation: Key 1. compatible 2. harmful 3. immutable 4. Responsive 5. replacement 6. directing 7. using 8. beep 9. respond 10. frequently 11. participants 12. wisely, specified 13. impossible 14. enlarged 15. enlargement

▼ Poglavlje 3

Reading (Gapped text)

LEAD-IN

eBay™ was started in the US in 1995 by Pierre Omidyar and Jeff Skoll and became one of the fastest-growing companies ever.

Have you or anyone you know bought or sold something on eBay?

What was it?

Is there anything you'd like to buy or sell on eBay?

eBay - verb (eBays, eBaying, eBayed)

eBay something to buy or sell goods on the website called eBay

auction /'ɔ:kʃn/ noun

a public sale in which things are sold to the person who offers the most money for them
an auction of paintings

at auction *A classic Rolls-Royce fetched (= was sold for) £25 000 at auction.*

up for auction *The house is up for auction (= will be sold at an auction).*
an internet auction site

Ova lekcija sadrži video materijal. Ukoliko želite da pogledate ovaj video morate da otvorite LAMS lekciju.

THE APPEAL OF E-BAY

Read the text. Match the paragraphs A-G with gaps 1-6.

The history of the Internet is littered with tales of businesses that were set to take over the world and then failed to live up to the hype. With eBay it is the other way round. The online auction house is now the biggest e-commerce business in the world, a staggering success story that just keeps on growing. Yet it was the grapevine that ensured its success rather than advertising or media coverage.

1 _____ The stories that have got eBay talked about reinforce the message that when it comes to picking up a bargain, or making a few quid out of something you thought was worthy only of the dustbin, the rich and famous are no different from the rest of us. Tony Blair's wife, Cherie, bought a Winnie the Pooh alarm clock on eBay for her son Leo; Robbie

Williams' bed sold for £15,400 and millionairess Jemima Khari used the site to acquire a second-hand designer dress.

2 _____ Major corporations use eBay to shed unwanted stock but it's the private individual who really gives the site its character. Transactions put strangers in touch with each other. Emails are exchanged. There are online discussion boards and, crucially, eBay operates a feedback system whereby buyers and sellers rate each other's honesty and efficiency. It pays to do right by your fellow eBayers. If your rating falls much below 100 per cent — 98 per cent is barely good enough - then you will find that people simply won't deal with you.

3 _____ With such a range and speed of sales — and a commission on each -- it is hardly surprising that the business is now a global giant. It was launched in 1995 and was the brainchild of Pierre Omidyar. Born in Paris to Iranian parents who emigrated to the US when he was six, he got a degree in computer sciences and moved to California, where eBay was born. In those days it was called Auctionweb.

THE APPEAL OF E-BAY - READING

Gaps 4-6

4 _____ A revelatory moment soon followed. Omidyar owned a big laser pointer, and rather than take it back to the shop, he decided he would try to sell it on the site he had set up. To his amazement, a buyer came forward, who said that he liked playing around with things and fixing them. He paid \$14. If a broken laser pointer could sell, what couldn't? Seeking to answer that question turned Omidyar into one of today's most successful entrepreneurs.

5 _____ More typical, perhaps, are users such as Victoria Egan, a 30-year-old housewife who estimates that she makes £100 a month dealing on eBay, which is handy when you have a young family to support. 'I started e-Baying after we had our first child,' she says. 'To begin with, I sold a few things just free up space at home. I also bought but the selling is more addictive. For me and my husband, it's also an environment thing. It's about recycling things.'

6 _____ A friendly exchange of emails with the seller completed my entry into the eBay community. Now I plan to start selling, but to do so I'm going to need a digital camera in order to post photographs of my items on the website. When I explained this to Paul Witten, he said to me, 'Well, you know where the best place to buy a digital camera is, don't you ... ?'

THE APPEAL OF E-BAY - READING PRACTICE

Match the paragraphs with gaps

A He is not alone in seeing the money-making possibilities that eBay offers. There are those who claim to make a healthy living just by selling on the site. In particular, women at home with young children — in circumstances otherwise incompatible with career advancement - seem to have picked up on the opportunities on offer. For example, Julie King, a 32-year-

old former IT consultant, earns £70,000 a year buying shoes and bags wholesale and selling them on. Her 'Killer Heels' company has now taken off beyond her wildest dreams.

B This personal evaluation clearly works. Other online auction houses have tried to get in on the act, but eBay's statistics dwarf them. At any given time some 25 million items are up for sale, in more than 50,000 different categories – from cars and computers to antiques and books. It is listed in the top 250 companies on New York's Nasdaq exchange. On an average day on eBay UK, someone buys one mobile phone every minute; a football shirt every five minutes; a vehicle every four minutes; and a laptop every two minutes.

C As one inveterate observer of social trends put it: 'I hadn't seen it on the telly and wasn't aware of having seen it advertised. I only knew about it through friends when I first started using it.' Many of the millions of people who are registered users of eBay like to think of themselves as part of a community brought together by a shared love of buying and selling and of the items that really interest them, whether that's 1920s clothing or teddy bears.

THE APPEAL OF E-BAY - READING COMPREHENSION

Improving reading skills

D The inspiration behind the project came not from the company's founder but from his wife. She was an avid collector of sweet dispensers, commenting to her husband that it would be great if she were able to collect them via the Internet and interact with other collectors. As an early Internet enthusiast, he realised that people needed a central location to buy and sell unique items and to meet other users with similar interests.

E The beauty of the idea lay - of course - in its simplicity. 'It is in a complete class of its own,' says Witten. "We have a very low-cost base and unlike other online retailers we have no product of our own, so we have no storage. It's a virtuous circle. The more users come, the more follow.'

F The experiences related by these women were intriguing and so, in the interests of research, I registered on eBay. I was quickly hooked. After a while I began scrolling through a category of interest to me — cycling memorabilia. I soon spotted something I really wanted in the form of a vintage Soviet Union cycling jersey, bidding for which stood at £11. There was a day and a half to go until the conclusion of the sale and I started bidding. When I got the news that I had won the auction, I was elated. The jersey cost me £36.01, not an absolute bargain but a price I was very happy to pay for something I could never have found elsewhere.

G You probably wouldn't find any of those people standing next to you at a car-boot sale on a Sunday morning, but in the virtual auction house, social barriers disappear. 'To me, it's been like a great social experiment,' says Paul Witten, who joined eBay.co.uk a few years ago and became head of events and education. 'The challenge was, how do you bring people together in a venture like this and maintain a level playing field? I think we've succeeded, yet a lot of people find it hard to believe that we treat everybody equally.'

READING COMPREHENSION

Questions on the text

Key for the gapped text

1. C
2. G
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. F

Paragraph E is not needed.

Do you know the meaning for these phrases from the text?

- a media coverage
- b major corporations
- c unwanted stock
- d successful entrepreneurs
- e career advancement

Key

- a reports by newspapers/the press
- b large businesses
- c products that are no longer being sold
- d people who set up a commercial enterprise which does well
- e improving your work status

✓ Poglavlje 4

Examination Practice (Reading)

LEGAL FIGHT HITS MUSIC PIRATES

This activity helps with part 1 of the Reading Use of English paper. You should complete this activity in 15 minutes.

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal 1) _____ against people suspected of sharing music files on the internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) 2) _____ 2,100 alleged uploaders using peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations 3) _____ the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign began. In the US, civil lawsuits have been brought against more than 15,597 people 4) _____ September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant escalation of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing 5) _____ music on p2p networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people - mostly internet-savvy men in their 20s or 30s - have learnt to their 6) _____ legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations 7) _____ the recording industry, and in some cases by the labels, as civil complaints. The UK record industry has so far brought 97 cases, with a 8) _____ 65 covered by the latest action. More than 140,000 in compensation has been paid to the British Phonographic Industry by 71 individuals.

	A	B	C	D
1.	action	act	activity	acts
2.	aimed	targeted	directed	pointed
3.	such	with	including	throughout
4.	during	throughout	since	in
5.	copyrighted	registered	trademark	illegal
6.	benefit	charge	cost	fortune
7.	for	working	representing	inside
8.	newly	addition	further	another

Slika 4.1 Questions [Izvor: Autor]

Key

1. action
2. targeted
3. including
4. since
5. copyrighted
6. cost

7. representing
8. further

TELEVISION

Read the text below. Use the word given in (CAPITALS) to form a word that fits in the gap next to it.

Ever since television first came into people's lives, it has proved 1 (ADDICT) _____. Even in the 1950s, when there was only one channel and the entertainment value was very limited, people were still glued to their sets, 2 (PRESUME) _____ due to its novelty value. Back then, programmes started mid-morning. Before that, the screen showed test cards which gave viewers time to make 3 (ADJUST) _____ to their aerials to improve the 4 (RECEIVE) _____, which could be affected by anything from bad weather to car ignitions.

Broadcasters have always been aware of the habit-forming nature of television viewing. Until 1957, broadcasting ceased between 6 and 7pm, allowing parents to put their children to bed on the 5 (PRETEND) _____ that television had finished for the night. It stopped again at around eleven o'clock.

These days, of course, television is not so 6 (PRESCRIPTION) _____ as to tell viewers what time they should retire, but advertisers have long taken advantage of the hypnotic effect of the screen. However, now that some channels allow viewers to skip through advertisements, 7 (COMMERCE) _____ channels have had to come up with more cunning ways to prevent viewers from reaching for the remote control whenever the ads come on. Some channels, for instance, have cut out the ad break between programmes altogether, meaning viewers are taken 8 (EFFORT) _____ into the next programme.

Key

1. addictive
2. presumably
3. adjustments
4. reception
5. pretence
6. prescriptive
7. commercial
8. effortlessly

REMOTE OFFICE SECRETARIES

In this section, you read a text followed by 7 questions. Read the article. Then answer the questions below.

We know that in modern businesses, there are times when the office is busy and times when it is quiet. So how can you get all your work done during these busy periods? Hiring temporary staff is always difficult because you may not have office space, and you cannot always be

sure of the standards. So why not give us a call?

We can provide professional administrative and secretarial support for your business. Our secretaries provide office support from fully equipped offices in their own homes. They communicate with you using email, telephone, fax or post. You can even keep track of what your secretary is working on using our 'Eagle Eye' software. You will be surprised at just how many office jobs can be accomplished virtually!

And the great thing about our Remote Office Secretaries is that you only pay for the time it takes the secretary to complete the jobs that you assign. This gives you great cost savings! There are no costs incurred advertising for temporary staff. Plus, you don't have to pay the employee's annual leave, sickness cover and overtime payments.

Our hourly rates start at £20.00 an hour. Time is charged per minute, and you can hire out an office assistant for a minimum of 1 hour. We can offer preferential rates for long-term projects and repeat contracts. There may be additional charges for telephone charges if these exceed £5.00 per week.

If this isn't enticing enough, we can also offer you the following services:

Overnight delivery services – get those reports typed up so that they are available first thing in the morning!

Event Organisation – Leave all the planning to us, so that your staff can concentrate your current projects.

Call us on 04855 758837 for more information about our services.

Are sentences 1-7 'Right' or 'Wrong'? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' or 'Wrong', choose 'Doesn't Say'.

1. Businesses do not have to provide equipment for Remote Office Secretaries.
2. Businesses can use a computer programme to see the secretary at work.
3. The company 'Remote Office Secretaries' takes a percentage of each secretary's hourly rate.
4. Customers can hire a secretary for thirty minutes worth of work.
5. Customers who use this service regularly get a cheaper price.
6. All telephone charges are included in the £20.00 per hour rate.
7. The company uses secretaries living in different time zones to complete overnight work.

Key 1. Right 2. Right 3. Doesn't say 4. Wrong 5. Right 6. Wrong 7. Doesn't say

▼ Poglavlje 5

Sample Paper

INTRODUCTION

Cover page of your examination paper

Student _____

Student ID number _____

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write your name and ID number.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

You must complete the answer sheets within the time limit.

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

There are 60 questions in this paper.

Questions 1 – 20 carry 1 mark (Part 1, Part 2).

Questions 21 – 26 carry up to 2 marks (Part 3, Part 4).

Questions 27 – 45 carry 2 marks (Part 5).

Questions in Part 6 carry 10 mark (Part 6).

PART 1 MULTIPLE-CHOICE - SENTENCES

Vocabulary – idioms, collocations, shades of meaning, phrasal verbs, fixed phrases, complementation, phrasal verbs, semantic precision

I Circle the correct form / word / phrase that completes the sentence(s). (10 points)

Example: ICT stands for:

a/ Internet and Communication Technologies b/ Information and Communication Technologies
c/ Information and Computer Technologies d/ Internet and Computer Technologies

1. Computer have become a(n) _____ part of our lives.

a/ indispensable b/ skyrocketing c/ sought-after d/ eliminatory

2. It is hard to _____, but the Internet is a vital aspect of information technology.

a/ facet b/ fathom c/ streamline d/ pervade

3. The field of IT _____ a wide range of career paths, with some being more popular than others.

a/ streamlines b/ pervades c/ encompasses d/ prevents

4. At times of financial _____ and uncertainty, the public expects politicians to put party differences aside and to act in the national interest.

a/ turmoil b/ stance c/ facet d/ gist

5. It is crucial not to _____ investment in education until conflict and famine have been overcome.

a/ complete b/ notice c/ deliver d/ postpone

6. The opening of a branch in New York represented an important _____ for the company.

a/ milestone b/ turmoil c/ convergence d/ elusiveness

7. The responsibility for mitigating congestion delays falls to one part of the collection of Internet protocols that governs how computers communicate with one another. It is called:

a/ Computer Protocol b/ Transmission Control Protocol c/ Information Technology Protocol d/ Network Control Protocol

8. Thank you for opening an account with the Royal Metropolitan Bank. You will receive a _____ and a PIN number within the next three days.

a/ transaction b/ balance c/ debit card d/ record

9. Good solutions are based on the efficient and wise _____ of capital, resources and people.

a/ employment b/ capability c/ infringement d/ deployment 10. Illicit means: a/ illegal b/ dormant c/ resident d/ immediate

PART 2 OPEN CLOZE

Grammar and vocabulary: articles, auxiliaries, prepositions, pronouns, verb tenses and forms; or lexico-grammatical, such as phrasal verbs, linkers and words within fixed phrases...

Part 2 Open cloze

For questions 1 – 10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one or two words in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1 = 10 points) Example: (0) The

Electronic Clerks

0 ____ The _____ word computer is a misleading name 1 _____ the ubiquitous machine that sits on our desks. If we go 2 _____ to the Victorian period, or even the World

War II era, the word meant an occupation, defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as “one who computes; a calculator, reckoner; specifically a person employed to make calculations 3 _____ an observatory, in surveying, etc.” In 4 _____, although modern compute can work with numbers, 5 _____ main use is for storing and manipulating information, 6 _____ is, for doing the kinds of jobs performed by a clerk – defined in the Oxford English Dictionary 7 _____ “one employed in a subordinate position in a public or private office, shop, warehouse, etc., to make written entries, 8 _____ accounts, make fair copies 9 _____ documents, do the mechanical work of correspondence and similar ‘clerkly’ work. The electronic computer 10 _____ be said to combine the roles of the human computer and the human clerk.

Key: 1. for 2. back 3. in 4. fact 5. its 6. that 7. as 8. keep 9. of 10. can

PART 3 WORD FORMATION

Vocabulary, in particular the use of affixation, internal changes and compounding in word formation.

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (6 x 2 = 12 points)

Example: (0) NECESSARY

Expressing Online Identity

There are (0) _____ differences between the expression of identity in the offline world, and the expression of the same online. An exchange of identity expressions between two people passing each other on the street would consist of an information-rich mix of (1) _____, fragrance, facial expression, gait, accent, and soon, with each of those categories made up of a (2) _____ of apparent choices made against a cultural context: the style of clothing, the apparent designer label, and so on being an implicit signal of identity understood almost instinctively by those with the same cultural knowledge.

Online identity expression, however, (3) _____ with this in three ways. First, online signals are much less information-rich than in the physical realm; second, the cultural context within which they are received may not be mutually agreed upon by the two parties involved; third, the meanings of the signals themselves are, in many cases, not yet agreed upon by society at large. Whereas an accented speech might provide a good deal of information about the speaker’s identity, accented written words – by spelling or syntax – provide far less information, may be produced because of their context, and are likely to act only as an identity signal for those who recognize it as such.

The exchange of identity expressions can be viewed on a spectrum denoting the symbolic richness of the (4) _____. An intimate, lengthy, physical encounter is at one end. An (5) _____, brief, text-only interaction is at the other. Information processing theory would describe interactions on the internet, due to the limitation of the technologies, as being toward the information-poor end of this scale. The web’s “lean” medium (6) necessitates

attempts to proactively express the self by co-opting the available editable features of a site or service in order to maximize their expressive capabilities.

A username, for example, may be a site's most obviously available identity marker, and so will, within the context of that site's culture, develop a richness of meaning that it would otherwise not have in either the physical world or on another site. A profile on a social network will often include information about location, (7) _____, and online and offline networks, and this provides more identity information. An avatar adds more richness with nonverbal/text cues, and the corpus of online activity through (8) _____ in communities, whether text based or video, adds more.

0. NECESSITY 1. APPEAR 2. COLLECT 3. CONTRARY 4. INTERACTIVE 5. ANONYMIZE 6. NECESSARY 7. PREFER 8. PARTICIPATE

PART 1 AND 3 - KEY

Key to exercises

Key to part 1: 1. A, 2. B, 3. C, 4. A, 5. D, 6. A, 7. B, 8. C, 9. D, 10. A

Key to part 3: 1. appearance 2. collection 3. contrasts 4. interaction 5. anonymous 6. necessitates 7. preferences 8. participation

PART 4 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Grammar, vocabulary and collocation.

For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0). (6 x 2 = 12 points)

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James _____ to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: 0 INSISTED ON SPEAKING

1. I advised him to choose firewall protection from McAfeeTotal Protection. RECOMMENDED I _____ firewall protection from McAfee Total Protection.

2. A gateway enables dissimilar networks to communicate. MAKES A gateway _____ communicate.

3. As long as you explain the process clearly at the conference, your boss will be pleased. GIVE If _____ the process at the conference, your boss will be pleased.

4. GPS lets mapmakers locate a feature exactly. ALLOWS GPS _____ a feature exactly.

5. Without the help that Mike gave me, I don't think I'd have finished the project proposal.
BEEN If it _____ help, I don't think I'd have finished the project proposal.

6. Anna got the job even though she didn't have much experience in IT project management.
SPITE Anna got the job _____ of experience in IT project management.

Key

1. recommended that he choose
2. makes dissimilar networks
3. you give a clear explanation of/about
4. allows mapmakers to locate
5. hadn't been for Mike's
6. in spite of a/her lack

PART 5 TRUE OR FALSE

Vocabulary, Text Comprehension, Content Comprehension

V Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

Example:

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

1. An immutable backup or storage means that your data is fixed, unchangeable and can never be deleted.
2. Computer programs, known as software, are the visible instructions that control the hardware and make it perform tasks.
3. A program written in a high-level language is called a code program.
4. IT technical support officers monitor and maintain the computer systems and networks of an organisation.
5. Blended learning combines online and classroom learning.
6. Embezzlement is the act of stealing money that you are responsible for or that belongs to your employer.

Key:

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T

PART 6 WRITING

Students are required to write one of the following: letter/email, proposal, report, discursive essay, advantages/disadvantages essay. There is a word limit of between 220–260 words.

You have just completed six months in a new job. In preparation for a progress meeting, you have been asked to write a report to your manager. Your report should explain what you feel you have achieved in the job so far, describe any problems you have had, and suggest any future training that would be suitable.

Write your report in 220 – 260 words in an appropriate style here.

My job at the wolcraft company

This report is about my new job as a product designer at the wolcraft company and about my first six months of work experience.

The working conditions

When I first came here for an interview I got very impressed by the architecture of the main building. This still excites me every day when I go in to get to my room where I have been working from the first day on.

I really like the working atmosphere in here not just because my colleagues are very friendly and we do lots of projects in groups. When started working here six months ago my task was to design little products, for instance screwdrivers. But now I am allowed to work on bigger and more important projects which motivates me to put a lot of effort in my work. For me there is only one problem concerning my job at the wolcraft company. We have many workers coming here by car so it is really hard to get my car parked if I am not very early in the morning. For me there is no possibility to get here with public transport because in my home town there isn't even a small train station.

Future training

I have already had a training to improve my skills concerning the work with the new computer programme. I think the company should continue offering these training so we can keep up to date.

So all in all, I am very happy with my job here.

Slika 5.1 Model answer [Izvor: C1 Advanced, Handbook for teachers]

This is the end of your examination. Thank you.

✓ Conclusion

A FEW FINAL WORDS

Thank you for everything that you've accomplished so far, and good luck to everything you will in the future.

This is the end of your study of English at FIT. We have completed three English courses, studying from different learning resources. It took a lot of work and effort but hopefully you have learned something and improved your knowledge of English, and especially the language skills.

However, if you've been hoping to hear finally the famous **'That's all folks!'**, I can tell you 'that's *never* all folks". The education process, and especially the study of a foreign language, is a life-long process. I hope that you have found these three English courses useful, interesting and enjoyable and that you will keep building up on the knowledge that you have acquired here.

Good luck and all the best, both with your studies, in your professional and in your private life!

Thank you for your efforts in the study of English and thank you for choosing FIT!

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Part 2 - Simon Carraud, Mathieu Rosemain © Reuters 09/2019

Part 3 - Krotoski, A. (2015). Identity and Agency. In P. Hwa and R. Mansell (Eds) *The International Encyclopedia of Digital Communication and Society*. Malden, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.

Part 5 - C1 Advanced, Handbook for teachers

Part 6 - C1 Advanced, Handbook for teachers

