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## **English for IT-students**

Учебное пособие  
по английскому языку  
для студентов направления подготовки 09.03.01  
Информатика и вычислительная техника

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Пособие предназначено для студентов направления подготовки 09.03.01 Информатика и вычислительная техника. Цель пособия – формирование у студентов практических умений и навыков чтения литературы по специальности, научить студентов ориентироваться в структуре английского предложения научно-технического характера, а так же обучить студентов всем видам чтения текста: просмотровому, чтению с извлечением специальной информации, чтению с полным пониманием прочитанного и навыкам профессионального общения. Пособие состоит из 9 разделов, краткого грамматического справочника и словаря. Грамматика отобрана с учетом явлений типичных для стиля научно-технического текста.

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## **Введение**

Учебное пособие включает в себя 9 разделов и краткий грамматический справочник в соответствии с требованиями программы для неязыковых вузов.

Каждый раздел основан на тематических текстах, являющихся так же и полно изложенными темами, которые выносятся на экзамен.

Предтекстовые упражнения направлены на улучшение понимания текста. В основном, это лексические упражнения на однокоренные слова, на словосочетания, на перевод предложений с новыми словами, грамматические упражнения. Послетекстовые грамматические упражнения выполняются студентами после изучения или повторения грамматики на уроке или самостоятельно, используя грамматический справочник.

Основной текст предлагается студентам для изучающего чтения с последующей проверкой преподавателем на занятии. Послетекстовые задания служат развитию навыка краткого изложения содержания текстов у студентов. Задания могут быть такими: выразить главную мысль текста; передать содержание текста, используя план текста; ответить на вопросы к тексту. Коммуникативные креативные задания способствуют развитию творчества студентов (Согласитесь или не согласитесь с высказыванием, прокомментируйте следующее утверждение и т.д.).

Дополнительные тексты служат для расширения информации по теме и при этом могут служить развитию других видов чтения у студента, извлечения и обработки информации из текста. Работа над текстами может выполняться как на занятиях, так и индивидуально. Упражнения направлены на проверку грамматических навыков.

# UNIT 1

## INFORMATION DEPENDENT SOCIETY

### Grammar:

1. Структура английского предложения
2. Существительное
3. Артикли

### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**computer literacy** компьютерная грамотность

**problem-solving device** устройство, обеспечивающее решение задачи

**be aware of** понимать, сознавать

**opportunity** возможность

**basics** основы

**application** применение; использование

**to restate** пересмотреть, переосмыслить

**significant** значительный

**achievements** достижения

**computing** вычисление; счет; работа на компьютере

**to embrace** охватывать

**dimension** измерение

**instruction** команда, инструкция, указание

**to direct the operation** направлять работу

**to process** обрабатывать

**subscription magazine** журнал по подписке

**data processing system** система обработки данных

**store manager** директор магазина

**to have much in common** иметь много общего

### 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

### ***Text 1. COMPUTER LITERACY***

Informed citizens of our information-dependent society should be computer-literate, which means that they should be able to use computers as everyday problem-solving devices. They should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life.

There was a time when only privileged people had an opportunity to learn the basics, called the three R's: reading, writing, and arithmetics. Now, as we are quickly becoming an information-becoming society, it is time to restate this right as the right to learn reading, writing and computing. There is little doubt that computers and their many applications are among the most significant technical achievements of the century. They bring with them both economic and social changes. "Computing" is a concept that embraces not only the old third R, arithmetics, but also a new idea - computer literacy.

In an information society a person who is computer-literate need not be an expert on the design of computers. He needn't even know much about how to prepare *programs* which are the instructions that direct the operations of computers. All of us are already on the way to becoming computer-literate. Just think of your everyday life. If you receive a subscription magazine in the post-office, it is probably addressed to you by a computer, If you buy something with a bank credit card or pay a bill by check, computers help you process the information. When you check out at the counter of your store, a computer assists the checkout clerk and the store manager. When you visit your doctor» your schedules and bills and special services, such as laboratory-tests, are prepared by computer. Many actions that you have taken or observed have much in common. Each relates to some aspect of a data processing system.

**3. Просмотрите текст 1 еще раз. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.**

1. What does "a computer-literate person" mean? 2. Are you aware of

the potential of computers to influence your life? 3. What do the people mean by "the basics"? 4. What is the role of computers in our society? 5. What is computing? 6. What is a program? 7. Prove that we all are on the way to becoming computer-literate. 8. Give examples of using computers in everyday life.

#### **4. Прочтите, переведите и запомните следующие выражения:**

An information-dependent society; a computer-literate citizen; an everyday problem-solving device; to be aware; to influence the quality of life; to have an opportunity; to learn the basics; to learn computing; the most significant technical achievements; to embrace computer literacy; to prepare programs; to direct the operations of a computer; to be on the way of becoming computer-literate; to process information; to have much in common; a data processing system.

#### **5. Необходимая лексика для текста:**

**intricate** сложный, запутанный

**electronic circuit** электронная цепь, схема

**to operate switches** приводить в действие переключатели

**to store numbers** запоминать числа

**to manipulate** управлять; обращаться; преобразовывать

**to input / to feed in** вводить информацию

**to turn on = to switch on** включать

**to turn off = to switch off** выключать

**to process data** обрабатывать данные

**to supply** подавать, вводить, снабжать, обеспечивать

**addition** сложение

**subtraction** вычитание

**division** деление

**multiplication** умножение

**exponentiation** возведение в степень

**user** пользователь

**inputdevice** устройство ввода

**disk drive** дисковое запоминающее устройство, дисковод

**tape drive** запоминающее устройство на магнитной ленте

**cathode-ray tube** электроннолучевая трубка

**to make decisions** принимать решения

**instantaneously** мгновенно, немедленно

## **6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 2. WHAT IS A COMPUTER?***

A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches, like the cores, are capable of being in one or two possible states, that is, on or off; magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and characters (symbols).

The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the machine do what we want by inputting signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.

The basic job of computers is processing of information. For this reason computers can be defined as devices which accept information in the form of instructions, called a program, and characters, called data, perform mathematical and / or logical operations on the information, and then supply results of these operations. The program, or part of it, which tells the computers what to do and the data, which provide the information needed to solve the problem, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.

It is considered that computers have many remarkable powers. However most computers, whether large or small, have three basic



capabilities.

First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation.

Second, computers have a means of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information in and get results back, these machines wouldn't be of much use. Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use terminals, diskettes, disks and magnetic tapes. The computer's input device (a disk drive or tape drive) reads the information into the computer. For outputting information two common devices used are: a printer, printing the new information on paper, and a cathode-ray-tube display, which shows the results on a TV-like screen.

Third, computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kinds of decisions which computer circuits can make are not of the type: "Who would win the war between two countries?" or "Who is the richest person in the world?" Unfortunately, the computer can only decide three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? and, Is one number greater than another?

A computer can solve a series of problems and make thousands of logical decisions without becoming tired. It can find the solution to a problem in a fraction of the time it takes a human being to do the job.

A computer can replace people in dull, routine tasks, but it works according to the instructions given to it. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical 'brain', but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information; but because electric pulses can move at the speed of light, a computer can carry out great numbers of arithmetic-logical operations almost instantaneously. A person can do the same, but in many cases that person would be dead long before the job was finished.

**Выберите вариант, который лучше всего выражает главную идею текста 2.**

a) Computers are devices that accept information in the form of instructions.

b) The switches are usually in one of two states: magnetized or demagnetized.

c) Computers are remarkable devices serving for processing and storage the information and for solving problems.

**7. Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.**

1. What is a computer? 2. What are the two possible states of the switches? 3. What are the main functions of a computer? 4. In what way can we make the computer do what we want? 5. What is the basic task of a computer? 6. In what form does a computer accept information? 7. What is a program? 8. What are data? 9. What is memory? 10. What three basic capabilities do computers have? 11. What are the ways of inputting information into the computer? 12. What is the function of an input device? 13. What devices are used for outputting information? 14. What decisions can the computer make? 15. What are the computer's achievements limited by?

**8. Найдите в тексте 2 английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

Сложная сеть электронных цепей; управлять (приводить в действие) переключателями; возможные состояния; хранить (запоминать) числа; обрабатывать символы; посредством ввода сигналов; включать; выключать; размагничивать сердечники; обработка

информации; информация в виде команд; символы, называемые данными; выполнять математические операции; выдавать результаты; обеспечивать необходимую информацию; иметь замечательные возможности; основные свойства; сложение, вычитание, деление, умножение; возведение в степень; средства для общения с пользователем; устройство ввода; дисковод; считывать информацию; вывод информации; катодно-лучевая трубка; принимать решения; выполнять тысячи логических операций; без усталости; находить решение задачи; значительно меньший промежуток времени; человек; нудная рутинная работа; в соответствии с введенной программой; вырабатывать свои суждения; возможности ограничены программой, заложенной в него человеком; дать требуемую информацию; электрические импульсы; со скоростью света; мгновенно производить огромное количество математических операций; человеку может не хватить всей жизни, чтобы закончить работу.

## **9. Выполните письменный перевод текста по вариантам.**

### ***Text 3. APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS***

1. At present a great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and just working with information. Computers have become commonplace in homes, offices, stores, schools, research institutes, plants.

The use of computers in business, industry and communication services is widespread today. Computer-controlled robots are able to improve the quality of manufactured products and to increase the productivity of industry. Computers can control the work of power stations, plants and docks. They help in making different decisions and in management of economy.

The work of banks depends upon computer terminals for millions of daily operations. Without these terminals, records of deposits and withdrawals would be difficult to maintain, and it would be impossible to make inquiries about the current status of customer accounts.

Computers form a part of many military systems including communication and fire control. They are applied for automatic piloting and automatic navigation. Space exploration depends on computers for guidance, on-board environment and research.

2. Computers find application in astronomy and upper atmosphere research. Weather forecasting, library information services can benefit from computers too.

It is interesting to note that computers are widely used in medicine. They became valuable medical diagnostic tools. Computers are used for optical scanning and image processing, ranging from pattern recognition to image processing. Technicians can operate computer tomography scanners which combine x-rays with computer technology to give sectional views of the body of patients. The views then can be combined into a single image shown on the screen.

It should be noticed that learning on a computer can be fun. Students spend more time with computer-aided instruction performing the assigned task, as compared with conventional classroom.

At last air traffic control is impossible without computer application. It fully depends upon computer-generated information.

Many other uses of computers that we cannot imagine at present will become commonplace in the transition from an industrial to post industrial, or information society.

## **Grammar**

**1. Дайте правильный порядок слов в следующих предложениях.**

1. is, life, wonderful; 2. well, I, him, know; 3. reads, a book, he; 4. last

night, TV, watched, she; 5. books, I, reading, like; 6. a pupil, am, I.

## **2. Разберите предложения.**

1. I love English. 2. It is a very beautiful language. 3. Come in and we shall have a nice chat. 4. Robert had a cup of milk and went to bed. 5. The room was warm and comfortable. 6. She is the person who cares for me. 7. There was no moon and the sky was black.

## **3. Определите, чем выражено подлежащее в следующих предложениях.**

1. Alison lives next door to us. 2. He and I are business partners. 3. Something is wrong with the computer again! It must be a virus. 4. It is bitter cold today. 5. To help you is my pleasure. 6. Walking is a good way to avoid stress. 7. Seven is considered to be a lucky number. 8. There is an orange in the vase. 9. There is no news today. 10. There are a lot of new words in this text.

## **4. Заполните пропуски словами there или it.**

1. ... is a new film on TV today. ... is a French comedy. 2. ... is a flower in the vase. ... is a tulip. 3. ... is good information      is no doubt about it. 4. ... is a long break at twelve a clock. ... is our lunchtime. 5.      was a full moon in the sky, ... was midnight. 6. ... was late, ... were no people in the street. 8. ... is one child in the family, ... is a boy. 9. ... are so many English textbooks in the shops, ... makes teachers and students happy. 10.      is winter is snow everywhere.

## **5. Определите тип сказуемого в следующих предложениях.**

1. They gave a wonderful show last night. 2. The concert was fantastic! 3. Amanda is very diligent. 4. She takes her studies seriously. 5. Frederick is

an honest person. 6. It was a lucky chance. 7. All ended luckily. 8. You must think hard about what I am offering you. 9. News travels pretty fast. 10. I started learning English quite late in life.

**6. Найдите дополнения в следующих предложениях и определите, являются ли они прямыми или косвенными.**

1. Buy me an ice-cream, please. 2. Are you going to explain it to me? 3. Dictate this rule to the students, please. 4. Show me the new computer. 5. Look at the map. 6. Peter will not tell her about his adventure. 7. The secretary gave the mail to the boss.

**7. Найдите определения в следующих предложениях и объясните, чем они выражены.**

1. It was a small cosy room. 2. It happened on a December night. 3. The rising sun made everything look beautiful. 4. It is miserable weather today, isn't it? 5. The streets of Moscow have become very beautiful lately. 6. I saw a girl dancing in the hall and I fell in love with her.

**8. Найдите обстоятельства в следующих предложениях, определите их значение и укажите, чем они выражены.**

1. Don't go out alone in the middle of the night. 2. Our teacher speaks English perfectly. 3. My relatives live in the country all the year round. 4. I like your new shoes very much. 5. 6. He works at the laboratory hard from morning till night.

**9. Укажите род имен существительных.**

a lion, a tiger, an uncle, an aunt, a woman, a man, a master, a son, a daughter, a waiter, a waitress.

#### **10. Образуйте множественное число.**

A cat, a girl, a dog, a book, a table, a computer, a foot, a window, a car, a woman, a cake, a watch, a wall, a tooth, a lamp, a mouse, a sofa, a chair, a flower, a tree, a box, a cow, a bus, a dress, a king, a game.

#### **11. Образуйте единственное число.**

lectures, days, libraries, knives, women, children, theatres, faculties, lives, ferries, teeth, cities, feet, floors, universities, men, lorries, balconies

#### **12. Поставьте в притяжательный падеж.**

1. The toy of their children. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The life of animals. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new tool of the workers. 8. The letter of Peter. 9. The car of my parents. 10 The room of my friend. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at home. 14. The room of the boys is large.

#### **13. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя притяжательный и родительный падежи.**

1. Комната друга. 2. Вопросы сына. 3. Жена брата. 4. Стол учителя. 5. Ручка девочки. 6. Письмо Петра. 7. Компьютер моего брата. 8. Машина дяди. 9. Книга друга. 10. Тетя моего брата 11. Собака моей сестры. 12. Стены комнаты. 13. Угол дома. 14. Сумки этих женщин – черные. 15. Дети моего брата дома. 16. Комнаты мальчиков большие. 17. Работа этих студентов интересная. 18. Друг моего сына студент. 19. Кот моей подруги черный. 20. Машина мамы новая. 21. Книги Саши интересные.

#### **14. Переведите на английский.**

1. Это семья моего друга. Отец моего друга – инженер. Мать

моего друга – учитель. 2. Она взяла книгу своего брата. 3. Дайте мне тетради ваших учеников. 4. Вы видели книгу нашего учителя? 5. Вчера дети моего брата ходили в кино. 6. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры. 7. Чья это сумка? – Это сумка Петра. 8. Чьи словари? – Это словари студентов. 9. Принесите игрушки детей.

**15. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на существительное в функции определения.**

university program, management program, research program, research program results, computer technology, production technology, production process, production management, school education, research work, laboratory equipment, laboratory research, working time, study time, study process, programming language, programming language theory, the child's toys, the pupil's exercise.

1. The bus stop is not very far from the university. 2. The students spend a lot of study time at the university. 3. We often do laboratory work with the help of computers. 4. Our computer programmers study new computer programs. 5. Our new computer programmes are very interesting but not very easy. 6. The study process is very important. 7. Our university has new modern computer technologies. 8. Our new university program is very difficult. 9. Students carry out laboratory tests. 10. Some graduates carry on research work in different research institutes. 11. They used the temperature control system. 12. The research team developed a new kind of information receiving system. 13. The teacher's desk is in the middle of the classroom. 14. It was not John's brother, but Mary's. 15. After an hour's break we continued our work.

**16. Вставьте определенный, неопределенный или нулевой артикли.**

1. This is my... table. On... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, and



...cup of ...coffee. 2. This is... bag. ... bag is black. 3. I have ... two sisters. ... my sisters are ... students. 4. I get up at ... seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at... eleven in ... evening. 5. We are at... home. 6. ... my brother is not at... home, he is at... school. 7. Where is your ... sister? – She is at... home. 8. we have ... large ... family. 9. This is ... my room.... room is ... large. 10. There is ... picture on wall.

1. I went to ... blackboard. 2. What do you do after...breakfast? – After ... breakfast I go to .. school. 3. My mother likes to watch TV after... lunch. 4. I am ... waiter. 5. My ... son is ... pupil. 6. ...my grandmother often tells .... me ... long ... interesting... stories. 7. ... my... father is ... engineer. .. he works at... restaurant.... restaurant is large. 8. ... my... mother is ... doctor. She works at... large... hospital. She is at... work now. 9. .. his ... aunt is... teacher. She works at... school. 10. I am at... home, too I am ... drinking ... tea and eating ... cake. ...cake is tasty.

1. My sister is at... school. She is ... pupil. 2. In ... morning I eat... sandwich and drink... tea. 3.... sun is yellow. 4. ... my mother goes to work in ... morning and comes ... home in ... evening. 5. What does she want to buy at...shop? 6. There is .. much sugar in .. this tea. 7. This is... tree.... tree is green. 8. I can see three ... girls.... girls like to play. 9. I have. video recorder.... video recorder is black... my friend has not... video recorder. 10. ... our... room is .. large. 11. We like to go to ... Minsk by.... car.

### **17. Вставьте артикли с именами собственными.**

1. ... John Smith speaks ... Chinese very well. 2. He likes to play ... baseball. 3. Kate is ... most beautiful girl in this school. 4. ... Urals divide ... Asia and ... Europe. 5. My first house was on ... Lemon Street. 6. She is ... real lady. 7. Is ... Amsterdam in ... United States or in ... Netherlands? 8. ... shop down the street is closed. 9. ... Jenna likes to play ... tennis. 10. We lived on ... Heather Street when we first came to this city. 11. My son is

learning to play ... piano in his school. 12. My wife's family speaks ... Spanish language. 13.... Moscow is the capital of ... Russian Federation. 14. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe. 15. ... Ira has... a dog. ... dog is black and white. 16. His sister studies ... English every day. 17. ... Ivanovs live in a big house. 18. I can't play ... hockey.19. Are ... Urals higher or lower than ... Alps? 20. ... Jane is ... tallest girl in our class. 21 Canada is situated in North America.

## UNIT 2

### LOOKING AT HARDWARE

#### Grammar:

##### 1. Местоимение

##### 2. Предлоги

##### 3. Числительное

##### 4. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

#### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**to make (made, made)up** состоять из

**hardware** аппаратура

**to run (ran, run)** заполнять, запускать

**software** программное обеспечение

**to translate** переводить, передавать

**to interpret** переводить, толковать

**to send (sent, sent)** посылать, передавать, переводить

**to understand (understood, understood )** понимать

**operating system** операционная система

**to set (set, set)** устанавливать

**to install** устанавливать

**to use** использовать

**user** пользователь

**usage** использование, обращение

**basic computer system** основная компьютерная система

**to include** включать в себя

**monitor** монитор

**keyboard** клавиатура

**mouse (mice – мн.ч.)** мышь

**system unit** системный блок

**to hold (held, held) – 1.** хранить, сохранять

**to keep (kept, kept) – 2.** содержать

**to store** хранить, сохранять

**to save** хранить, сохранять, записывать

**storage** хранение, накопление

**computer's processor** процессор

**memory** память

**disk drive** – дисковод

**video card** видеокарта

**the central processing unit (ЦПУ)** центральное процессорное устройство

**to locate** располагать

**chip** микросхема, чип

**to process** обрабатывать

**to refer to** ссылаться на; обозначать

**random access memory (RAM)** память произвольного доступа;  
оперативная память

**to get (got, got)** добывать; получать

**work session** работа

**permanent storage device** постоянное сохраняющее устройство  
(накопления)

**permanent storage place** место постоянного накопления

**to be on** быть в работе

**to turn on** включать

**to turn off** выключать

**to delete** удалять; уничтожать

**to avoid** избегать

**to lose [lu:z] (lost, lost)** терять; освобождать

**to measure** измерять

**measurement** измерение

**amount** количество

**to equal** равняться

**to require** требовать

**requirement** требование

**to appear** появляться показывать; выводить на экран

**appearance** появление

**to assign** назначать; присваивать

**assignment** назначение; присвоение

**internal** внутренний

**external** внешний; наружный

**bus** шина

**register** регистр

**digit** цифра

**symbol** – - СИМВОЛ

**character** –



## **2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 1. LOOKING AT HARDWARE***

The computer is an electronic instrument, intended for automation, creation, storage, processing and transportation of the data.

Computer is the universal information computer. One of main assignments of a computer is processing and storage of the information. With appearance of the computer it began possible to operate inconceivable earlier with information contents. The libraries containing scientific and artistic literatures were translated into the electronic form.

The personal computer is the universal technical system. Its configuration (structure of the equipment) can be changed as required. Your computer is made up of many parts called *hardware*. Your *hardware* runs *software* – programs that translate the instructions you send to your computer into a language it can understand.

The base configuration of a hardware that makes up the most basic computer system includes four devices: a monitor, a keyboard, a mouse and a system unit. In a system unit the most important components which are called internal are placed. The system unit holds your computer's processor, memory, disk drives, ports, and video card. External and peripheral units are also connected to a system unit.

### 3. Найдите русские эквиваленты:

hardware	переводить
to translate	появляться, показывать
to run	программное обеспечение
floppy disk	аппаратура, железо
software	операционная система
to understand	запускать
to set	гибкий диск; дискета
operating system	понимать
random access memory	хранение, накопление
permanent storage device -	шина

internal	оперативная память
requirement -	постоянное запоминающее устройство
storage	требование
bus	внутренний
to appear	устанавливать

#### 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

##### ***Text 2. PROCESOR AND MEMORY***

The *central processing unit* (CPU) and memory are located on chips inside the system unit. The processor is a main chip of the PC in which all calculations are made. The processor consists of cells in which the data can vary. Internal cells of the processor are named as registers.

Key parameters of the processor: an operating voltage, a digit capacity, working clock rate, coefficient of an internal clock multiplying, a size of the cache memory.

The processor is connected to other devices of a computer groups of the explorers called as buses. Main 3 buses are the address bus, the data bus, the bus of commands.

The address bus is connected to it the processor for copying data from a cell in one of registers. On the data bus there is a copying data from the RAM in registers of the processor and back. The bus of commands is commands act from the RAM, from areas where programs are stored.

The CPU is the brain of your computer. This is the place where your computer interprets and processes information. You may have heard computer memory referred to as RAM. The term RAM stands for *random access memory*. The instructions that your computer gets and the information your computer processes are kept in RAM during your work session.

Your computer's RAM is not a permanent storage place for information; it is active only when your computer is on. When you turn off your computer,

information is deleted from memory. To avoid losing your work, remember to save it on a disk, a permanent storage device, before turning off your computer.

Computer memory is measured in kilobytes or megabytes of information. (A byte is the amount of storage needed to hold one character). One kilobyte equals 1024 bytes, and one megabyte equals 1,048,576 bytes. Software requires a minimum amount of random access memory to work properly. You can usually find memory requirements on software packaging, or you can ask your software dealer.

### **5. Переведите на русский язык:**

central processing unit	disk drive
random access memory	basic computer system
permanent storage place	software packaging
computer processor	operating system
permanent storage device	software dealer
memory requirements	to work properly

### **Grammar**

#### **1. Подбери к этим словам личное местоимение.**

1. Ann\_\_\_\_, Bill\_\_\_\_, cat
2. My friend and I\_\_\_\_, Nick and Tom\_\_\_\_, mother\_\_\_\_
3. Children\_\_\_\_, table\_\_\_\_, pencil\_\_\_\_\_

#### **2. Выбери нужное личное местоимение.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_am a student. He/I/We

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice girl. They/You/She

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are dogs. They/We/It

**3. Выбери нужное личное или притяжательное местоимение.**

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_ brother. She/ my

2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ dog. He/our

3. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ friend. His/I

4. Sam and \_\_\_\_\_ are schoolchildren. I/my

**4. Образуй притяжательное местоимение, используя образец.**

1. (He) bag is big. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is big.

2. (I) sister is little. \_\_\_\_\_ sister is little.

3. (We) house is not high. \_\_\_\_\_ house is not high.

4. (You) dog is grey. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is grey.

5. (They) garden is nice. \_\_\_\_\_ garden is nice.

**Упражнения:** Личные местоимения (я, он, их, вас...) (He, she, it) is a flower. My granny lives in a country. I go to (her, she, them) on holidays. My parents are doctors. (He, they, them) work in a hospital. (She, I, he) love my mom. I have a brother. Sometimes I ask (her, he, him) to help me. (Them, they, it) are going to school at the moment. (He, she, you) study very well.

Притяжательные местоимения (наше, ваш, твой, мой...) My dad has a car. (Her, he, his) car is red. (Their, them, they) house is quite big. I have a boat. The boat is (my, mine, their). I like (your, him, it) answer more than (me, its, theirs). (My, mine, your) dog wails (his, her, its) tail when I come from school. We live in a small town. (Our, his, ours) town is very nice. She



wears (their, her, his) dress to school every day.

Указательные местоимения (этот, те, эти) (That, this) is our house and (that, this) is theirs. (This, these) are books. (This, these) is a red ball and (this, that) is a yellow ball. (That, these) is a cat and (those, this) are mice. I like (this, these) flowers! (That, those) pictures are very beautiful. They live in (these, this) country.

Возвратные местоимения (сам, сами, себя...) I do my homework all by (himself, herself, myself). They plan their vacation (ourselves, myself, themselves). We are going to the sea (themselves, himself, ourselves). My dad built this house (himself, herself, ourselves). This dog found (herself, himself, itself) a place under the bench. Yesterday she had a birthday. She bought (herself, itself, ourselves) earrings as a present. You should plan your life (yourself, himself, yourselves).

Микс (все в перемешку) (He, I, me) have got a friend. (Her, his, him) name is Pete. (We, he, I) love travelling to different countries (himself, ourselves, itself). (They, he, it) go to school. (Him, her, their) school is near (me, mine, myself). (These, this) is a box. (It, she, he) is (ourselves, mine, her) present. Where did (you, his, it) buy (that, this, those) shoes? (It, this, these) ball is (he, his, myself) and (they, these, this) are (theirs, her, its). (This, he, these) is (him, ours, our) house. (He, we, they) built (him, her, it) (them, ourselves, their)

**5. Переведите на русский язык, используя личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения.**

1. Эти книги мои, возьмите их, если хотите. 2. Помогите нам, пожалуйста. 3. Я знаю его, а моя сестра знает его брата. 4. Мы часто встречаем их здесь. 5. Он всегда готовит завтрак сам. 6. У нас сегодня много работы? 7. Она сама ходит в (to) магазин. 8. Дайте кофе Анне. 9. Подождите немного, я хочу попросить его купить молока и хлеба. 10.

Саша звонит нам каждый день. 11. Он не знает о ее путешествии. 12. Где мой карандаш? – Я не знаю, где он. Возьмите мой. 13. Это его дети. А где ее (дети)? 14. Эта кассета не моя. А где моя? 15. Дайте этот ананас Тому. 16. Они всегда звонят своей маме вечером. 17. Мы сами готовим ужин. 18. Его дочь сама убирает квартиру. 19. Мама часто печет нам вкусные пироги. 20. Они сами не знают, что делать. 21. Мой брат всегда приглашает их и их друзей на (for) день рождения. 22. Мой сын хочет выучить итальянский (Italian) язык сам. 23. Принесите ей чашку чая. 24. Принесите чашку кофе ей. 25. Он любит гулять со своей собакой.

**6. Переведите на русский язык, используя количественные местоимения.**

1. Моя сестра много работает. 2. Они читают много книг. 3. Ваш сын много работает? – Нет, он работает очень мало сейчас. 4. Он получает много писем каждый день. 5. Мы очень много читаем и очень мало пишем. 6. Ваш сын много читает? – Да, много. Обычно он читает по (in) вечерам. 7. Многие студенты знают два иностранных языка. 8. Не читайте слишком (too) много вечером. 9. Я посылаю письма многим моим друзьям.

**7. Переведите на русский язык, используя неопределенные, отрицательные местоимения и их производные.**

1. Дай мне немного сока. 2. Хочешь немного молока? – Нет, я не хочу (никакого) молока. 3. На улице вообще есть снег? 4. На столе есть какие-нибудь газеты? – Нет, на столе нет никаких газет. 5. На столе какая-то зеленая ручка. 6. У нас вообще нет сыра. 7. Она попросила немного денег. 8. У тебя есть какие-нибудь друзья в США? – Нет, у меня нет никаких друзей там. 9. По телевизору есть какой-нибудь

интересный фильм? 10. Я не видел никаких книг на столе. 11. Он принесет тебе какой-нибудь бутерброд, если ты будешь голоден. 12. Я хотел бы почитать. Дай мне любую газету, пожалуйста.

1. Я хочу познакомиться с кем-нибудь. 2. Здесь что-то белое в коробке. 3. На столе что-то лежит. 4. Ты что-нибудь хочешь? – Да, я хочу что-нибудь выпить. 5. Она никуда не хочет идти. 6. Кто-то звонил тебе в 6 часов. 7. Кто-то оставил здесь журнал. 8. Цветы пахли повсюду. 9. Все хотят знать об этом. 10. Кто-нибудь в группе знает японский? 11. Он хочет что-то сказать. 12. Я ничего не знаю об этом. 13. Там кто-то есть? – Нет, там никого нет. 14. Он что-то принес. 15. Он даст мне немного денег. 16. Он написал кому-то письмо. 17. Некоторые студенты обедают здесь. 18. У меня дома нет никаких журналов. 19. У нас нет никаких друзей в Барселоне. 20. У вас есть какие-нибудь вопросы? – Нет, у нас нет никаких вопросов. 21. Если кто-нибудь позвонит утром, скажи им, что я приду после.

### **8. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.**

1. Where is the book? – It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? – It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their

exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

#### **9. Вставьте предлоги in или to.**

1. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country. 2. It is very late: Go ... bed at once. 3. Where is your little sister? – She is ... bed. Mother always puts her ... bed at eight o'clock. 4. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning, when I am still ... bed. 5. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I learn ... school and have to get up early.

#### **10. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.**

В четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, на закате, в четверть пятого, в полночь, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, полдень, на восходе солнца, в двадцать пять третьего.

#### **11. Вставьте предлоги to или of.**

1. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it... his sister. 2. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 3. The roof ... the house is very old. 4. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts. 5. One wheel ... my car must be changed. 6. He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car. 7. He gave her a big bunch ... flowers. 8. I sent a letter ... my friend. 9. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. 10. Many pages ... this book are torn. 11. The

young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 12. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 13. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 14. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 15. He was devoted ... his friend. 16. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.

## **12. Вставьте предлоги with или by.**

1. The boy cut his finger ... a knife. 2. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea. 3. The teacher was pleased ... our work. 4. America was discovered ... Columbus. 5. "Hamlet" was written Shakespeare. 6. We eat soup ... a spoon. 7. He was killed ... a knife. 8. He was killed ... the robbers. 9. He was knocked down ... a big stick. 10. He was knocked down ... a car. 11. He was taken to hospital... an ambulance. 12. He was treated... very effective drugs. 13. He was cured ... a very skilful doctor. 14. He wrote his letter ... a pencil. 15. He was scolded ... his mother.

## **13. Прочитайте следующие словосочетания**

150 magazines; 1800 students; 2000 dollars; 12000 specialists; 5640000 books;  
on page 546; by bus 287; in room 819; 7 o'clock train;  
hundreds of students; dozens of shops; millions of peoples; thousands of dollars.

## **14. Переведите на английский язык**

25 км; 163 тысячи долларов; 90 картин; 200 миллионов людей; 3500 автомобилей; 4 тысячи машин;  
сотни автомобилей; десятки журналов; тысячи студентов; миллионы

людей.

### **15.Прочитайте даты**

in 1965; in 1907; in 1945; in 1998; in 2000; in 2008;

at the beginning of 2000; at the end of 1729; by the beginning of 2005; by the end of 2004.

1/2 kilometer; 1/8 ton; 0.5; 4.26; 1.234.

### **16.Прочитайте даты**

May 9, 1945

August 24, 1991

September 1, 2004

December 31, 2005

on the 1st of January;

on the 23rd of February;

on the 8th of March;

on the 5th of May.

### **17.Переведите на английский язык**

30 марта;

1 ноября;

15 сентября;

2 июля;

к 3 августа;

к 14 апреля;

к 29 ноября;

к 24 февраля.

### **18.Откройте скобки, используя правильную степень сравнения**

## **прилагательных**

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 2. Moscow is (large) than St.Petersburg. 3. Which is (long) day of the year? 4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Who knows him (well) than you? 9. We have (little) interest in this work than you. 10. Health is (good) than wealth. 11. Your son worked (well) of all. 12. Today you worked (slowly) than usually.

### **19.Переведите на русский**

1. This book is not so interesting as that one. 2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea. 3. The more you read, the more you know. 4. My brother is not as tall as you are. 5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do. 6. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday. 7. Your room is as light as mine is. 8. John knows Russian as well as English. 9. Mary is not so lazy as her brother. 10. The longer the night is, the shorter the day. 11. The less people think, the more they talk.

### **20.Постройте предложения**

- a) Is, best, she, friend, my.
- b) Learn, different, students, our, subjects.
- c) The, is, Russia, the, in, country, largest, world.
- d) In, the, we, city, live, a, flat, in, of, center, the.
- e) Reading, is, my, of, best, son's, fond, friend.

### **21.Переведите на русский**

1. I am as tall as you. 2. In winter the days are not so long as in summer. 3. This is the best way to do it. 4. The more you read, the more you know. 5. He is the worst student in the group. 6. It is more interesting to study at the University than at school. 7. The less people think, the more they talk. 8. The nearer the Earth is, the denser the atmosphere is. 9. The highest

mountain in the world is Everest, 29,002 feet high. 10. The smallest particles that we see through a microscope are much larger than molecules. 11. Silver is one of the best conductors of electricity. 12. The bigger the cities are, the greater the pollution is. 13. The smallest particles that we see through a microscope are much larger than molecules.

## **22. Выберите правильный вариант**

1. Moscow is (larger, the largest) than St. Petersburg. 2. Beta particles have a (smaller, the smallest) mass than alpha particles. 3. Winter is (colder, the coldest) season of the year. 4. Which is (lighter / the lightest) of these substances? 5. Which is (easier, the easiest) subject for you? 6. This is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) building in the city. 7. Which is (longer, the longest) day of the year? 8. This pipe has a (greater / the greatest) diameter than that one.

## **UNIT 3**

### **MONITOR AND A KEYBOARD**

#### **Grammar:**

- 1. Глагол to be/there+to be**
- 2. Глагол to have**
- 3. Глагол to do**
- 4. Модальные глаголы**

#### **1. Необходимая лексика для текста:**

**display -**

**screen -** экран; вывод информации на экран

**to send back** возвращать



**program(me)** программа

**to display** показывать; отображать

**appropriate** соответствующий

**to fit** встраивать

**inside** внутри

**outside** снаружи

**to determine** определять

**screen resolution** разрешение экрана

**colour = color** цвет

**to colour** раскрашивать

**to enable** давать возможность

**design** проект; чертеж

**to design** проектировать

**to add** добавлять; прибавлять; складывать

**addition** добавление; сложение

**to type -** печатать; набирать

**to print -**

**key -**

**button** клавиша; кнопка

**letter** буквенные

**function** функциональные

**punctuation** пунктуационные

**numeric** числовые

**arrow** управления курсором; курсорные

}

}

**spacebar** пробел

**to enter** входить

**enter** ввод

**return** возврат

**to return** возвращать

**keypad** дополнительная панель

**to press** нажимать

**to show** показывать

**to move** двигаться по экрану, двигать

**to move away** убирать

**to scroll** прокручивать

**to list** листать; перечислять

**to output** выводить (информацию на экран)

**output** вывод (информации на экран)

**extended**

**expanded** расширенный

**to upgrade** обновлять

**alphanumeric** буквенно-числовой

**sign** знак; символ

**to handle** управлять

**handle** управление

**against** в отличие

## 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

### ***Text 1. MONITOR***

Monitor is the device of a visual data representation. This is main output device. Key parameters of the screen monitor are size, frequency of upgrade (regeneration) maps, and a class of protection.

The monitor has a screen that displays information, such as instructions you send to your computer and the information and results your computer sends back after interpreting your instructions. The screen may display information in one color or in several colors.

A color monitor won't display color unless you have the appropriate video card. A video card fits inside your computer and determines the screen resolution and number of colors your monitor can display. Some video cards enable your monitor to display graphical information, such as geometric designs, in addition to text and numbers.

### **3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 2. KEYBOARD***

The keyboard is the key control unit of the PC. It is used for input of the alphanumeric (sign) data, and also commands of handle.

You use the keyboard to type instructions for your computer, and to type information you want your computer to process. All keyboards have letter keys, punctuation keys, and a spacebar. Most keyboards also have function, numeric, and arrow keys, in addition to ALT, CTRL, DEL, and ENTER or RETURN keys.

Their placement on the keyboard is determined by the computer manufacturer; how they are used is determined by the software you are using.

### **Numeric Keypad**

Because the number keys are grouped together on the numeric keypad, the keypad is a quick and easy way to type numbers. With many software

products, you must press the NUM LOCK key before using the numeric keypad to type numbers. The NUM LOCK key works somewhat like the CAPS LOCK key on your typewriter. When you press the NUM LOCK key on the numeric keypad, the numbers you press on the keypad appear on your screen.

### **Arrow Keys**

In most cases, the arrow keys help you move around the screen. Like other keys, however, their exact function is determined by the software you are using. On standard keyboards, the arrow keys are on the numeric keypad, along with the numbers. To use these keys properly, the NUM LOCK key must not be active. If NUM LOCK is active, you will type a number instead of changing your position on the screen when you use an arrow key.

### **Function Keys**

Function keys send instructions to the software you are using. For example, suppose you are writing a memo and you have trouble moving a paragraph. By pressing a function key, you may be able to get Help information on your screen.

Like other keys, what a function key does depends on the software you are using. For example, some software uses F1 to display Help information, whereas other software uses the F1 key for a different function (or may not assign a function to that key at all).

## **ADDITIONAL KEYS**

In addition to the standard numeric, arrow, and function keys, extended keyboard include BACKSPACE, INS, DEL, PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME and END keys. Typically, you can use the PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME and END keys to move around or scroll through information on your screen, and you can use the BACKSPACE, INS, and DEL keys to edit text.

As with other keys on your keyboard, what these keys do depends on the software you are using.

### **Port**

Located on the back or front of the system unit are sockets called ports. You use ports to plug in your keyboard, monitor, and any additional hardware, such as a printer or mouse that you want to add to your system.

#### **4. Переведите**

Letter keys, punctuation keys, function keys, numeric keys, arrow keys, ALT, CTRL, DELETE, ENTER, RETURN, NUM LOCK, CAPS LOCK, BACKSPACE, INS, PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME, END

#### **5. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем:**

Solving problems is at the heart of computer science, and it follows that the people working in it must be strong analytical thinkers. The most successful scientists must also usually have a lot of patience because finding an answer and results can take time. An ability to adapt to new and rapidly changing technologies is typically very important, too.

The job of Computer programmers usually involves: Requirements analysis, Software architecture, Coding, Compilation, Software testing, Documentation, Integration, Maintenance, Debugging, Specification.

Programmers are also responsible for creating user interfaces on computers, tablets, and smart phones, and they design infrastructures so that different devices can talk to each other. Most of this sort of work is discussed in terms of “bits and bytes.” Bits aid in the transfer of files between machines, while bytes are where they end up and are the most fundamental units of electronic information measurement and storage.

Computer engineers design and develop computer systems and other technological devices. Computer engineers design and develop computer

systems and other technological devices. An important function of computer engineers is to integrate these components into computer and network systems. This all requires a good working knowledge of electrical engineering. Availability of the Internet allows to communicate with colleagues all over the world and to obtain the newest information in the field of computer technologies.

The learning objectives are that students will be able to:

Demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental characteristics of information systems and their role within organisations,

Know how to evaluate and select appropriate methods and technologies for representing, managing and disseminating information,

Contribute to information system implementation, using sound principles of analysis and design,

Demonstrate practical competence in a range of current software systems.

Adapt themselves and learn new evolving technologies and implement them in their line of work.

A computer engineer is an engineering professional who does not only possess the training of an electrical engineer, but also has credentials related to the field of computer science. The combination of the basic engineering skills that are the province of all engineers with an extensive knowledge of software design and implementation provides the engineer with a skill set that is very attractive in the business world today.

This sort of education doesn't limit people to working primarily with computers, though. Researchers in many different disciplines rely on people with coding expertise to create programs to mine data, sort information, and identify patterns.

Engineers in the field of electric and electronic engineering are concerned with all aspects of electrical communications, the design of telephone systems.

Computer programmers are those who write computer software. The duties performed by computer engineers depend on the needs of their employers. While job duties and titles often vary, the National Society of Professional Engineers, NSPE, defines a computer engineer as someone who works on computer hardware and software in the design, construction and operation of computer systems. Many computer engineers specialize in hardware or software, which are known as computer hardware engineers and programmers. Because hardware and software are integral to each other, engineers who specialize in one area must still have a strong understanding of the other.

## **Grammar**

### **1. Объясните употребление глагола to be в следующих предложениях, предложения переведите на русский язык:**

1. They were at home last night. 2. He is a well known scientist. 3. They are to leave Moscow to-night 4. The children were walking down the street. 5. She is an experienced teacher. 6. The letter will be posted at once. 7. He is in Kiev now. 8. We were to part that day. 9. The letter was written by the secretary. 10. They were to have arrived at seven o'clock. 11. The purpose of his visit was to negotiate for the purchase of timber.

### **2. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Ее нет здесь сейчас, она дома. 2. Его не было дома вчера вечером. 3. Он один из лучших врачей нашей больницы. 4. Его задача заключается в том, чтобы собрать материал по этому вопросу к 1 июня. 5. Он находится сейчас в Крыму. 6. Она будет там в пять часов. 7. Пароход должен придти в 6 часов вечера. 8. Его брат инженер. 9. Я должен был встретиться с ним в 8 часов вечера. 10. Он будет рад вас

видеть.

**3. Объясните употребление глагола to have в следующих предложениях и переведите на русский язык:**

1. She has come home. 2. He has a large family. 3. We have to leave home early, in the morning. 4. He had the letter typed. 5. He has dinner at home. 6. They had to complete their work on Monday. 7. We shall have plenty of fruit in the autumn. 8. He will have read the story by ten o'clock.

**4. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. У меня нет ее адреса. 2. У меня был вчера очень интересный разговор с профессором Д. 3. У него есть очень интересные книги по радио. 4. Я должен буду пойти туда еще раз. 5. У нас завтра будет собрание. 6. Я должен вставать теперь очень рано. 7. Вы вчера обедали в ресторане? 8. Есть ли у вас красный карандаш? 9. У меня не было времени навестить его вчера. 10. Нужно ли вам идти в библиотеку сегодня?

**5. Объясните употребление глагола to do в следующих предложениях и переведите на русский язык:**

1. Did you speak to him? No, I didn't. 2. Do stay with us a little longer. 3. Where does he live? 4. He will do it by himself. 5. Don't open the window. 6. What did he do there? 7. I am sorry you don't know my brother. - - But I do know him.

**6. Определите функции глагола to do:**

1. I do my homework on English every evening. 2. Do play the piano please. 3. She likes anything creative pictures and so do I. 4. We don't want to do that. 5. Do go with him and talk to him about his life. 6. I didn't know



what to do. 7. He loves listening her but I don't. 8. She didn't cook in the evening yesterday. It did Jorsh. 9. I do not speak English. 10. A swim will do me good. 11. I did lock the door. 12. I do my duty. 13. Do you do exercises every day? 14. - I did phone you! But you didn't answer. - OK, I didn't phone you, but I did send you a text.

**7. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на оборот there+to be:**

1. There are many universities and institutes in our country. 2. There is a student's scientific and technical society at our Institute. 3. There are various computers at our computing center. 4. There were only four departments in our University twenty years ago. 5. There will be some engineers at the seminar on programming tomorrow. 6. There were many ways of solving this problem. 7. There are many complex parts and units in every computer. 8. There will be some new laboratories in our Institute next year.

**8. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be:**

The books .... on the table. ( is , are, am)

..... you a teacher? ( Am, Are, Is)

The chair .... near the door. ( am, is, are)

They ....going to play football. ( am, is, are)

Victor ...not...English, he....Russian. ( am, is, are)

There .....12 months in a year. ( am, is, are)

She ... in my class.( is , are, am)

They ... in the office.( is , are, am)

It ... very difficult.( is , are, am)

I ... not from England.( is , are, am)

He ... a good student.( is , are, am)

**9. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме и переведите предложения:**

There ..... two men at the door.

There ..... a good clothes shop not far from here.

There ... a lot of people at the concert today.

There ..... a policewoman here.

There ... a dog and a cat in the garden.

There ... four people in my family.

**10. Вставь нужную форму глагола to be (am, is, are):**

1. Our flat .... big.

2. We ..... from London.

3. He .... nice.

4. I .... nine.

5. Bananas .... yellow.

6. Ann ... my sister.

7. You .... our friends.

**11. Напишите данные предложения в вопросительной форме**

1. This is my room.

2. Mary is five.

3. We are from Russia.

4. It is a car.

5. I am a pupil.

6. Tom and Ben are our friends.

**12. Напишите данные предложения в отрицательной форме**

1. Our flat is big.

2. He is my friend.

3. They are from Moscow.

4. I am nine.
5. The cats are black.
6. Vera is in London.

**13. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы**

1. Are you nine? – Yes,\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is Ben from London? – Yes,\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Is your room big? – No,\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Are cucumbers red? – No,\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Is Dasha nice? – Yes,\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Are we friends? – Yes,\_\_\_\_\_.

**14. Переведите предложения на английский язык**

1. Мне двадцать.
2. Он из России.
3. Том и Бен в Лондоне.
4. Вера хорошая.
5. Мы друзья.
6. Моя комната маленькая.

**UNIT 4**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**Grammar:**

**1. Indefinite Tense Active**

**2. Continuous Tense Active**

**Переведите:** organism ['ɔ:gənizɪm], Internet ['ɪntənɪt], video ['vɪdiəʊ], graphical ['græfɪkl], graphics ['græfɪks], microchip ['maɪkrəʊtʃɪp], electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk], interface ['ɪntəfeɪs], discipline ['dɪsəplɪn], mechanization

[mekənaɪ'zeɪʃn]

## 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**actuality** действительность

**analyze** анализировать

**app = application** применение

**approach** подход

**artifact** артефакт, памятник, дефект

**associate** соединять, связывать

**basically** в основном

**be associated with** быть связанным с

**be concerned with** иметь дело с

**be made up from (of)** состоять из

**behaviour** поведение

**board** (коммутационная) доска / панель; наборная панель, пульт; стол; щит, плата

**both** оба **both ... and ...** и... и

**card** карта; перфокарта

**career** карьера, профессия

**circuit** ['sə:kit] цикл, кругооборот, цепь, контур, схема

**circuit board** печатная [схемная] плата

**complex** сложный, комплекс

**computation** вычисление, расчёт

**computational** вычислительный

**computer engineering** конструирование компьютеров, проектирование ЭВМ, вычислительная техника

**computer graphics** компьютерная графика

**computer programming** программирование ЭВМ

**computer system** вычислительная система, вычислительный комплекс

**computer technology** машинная / автоматизированная технология

**consider** [kən'sidə] считать, полагать, рассматривать, принимать во внимание, учитывать

**consideration** рассмотрение, обсуждение, внимание

**core** центр, оперативная память, ядро микропроцессора

**create** создавать, творить

**CS = Computer science** вычислительная техника, теория вычислительных машин и систем; Информатика

**data** ['deɪtə] данные

**deal - dealt – dealt with** иметь дело с, рассматривать

**describe** описывать, характеризовать

**description** описание

**development** [di'veləpmənt] развитие, разработка

**digit(al)** ['dɪdʒɪt(əl)] цифра / цифровой

**electric(al) engineering** электротехника

**electronic engineering** электронная техника

**emphasize** подчеркнуть

**exist** существовать, быть, находиться

**focus** фокус (активное состояние конкретного элемента)

**focus on** сосредоточиться на

**generate** производить

**greatly** весьма, значительно, очень

**hardware** аппаратура; (аппаратное) оборудование / средства; проф. "железо"

**hardware system** аппаратная система

**ICT = information and communications technology** технология информации и связи

**involve** вовлекать, включать в себя

**integrate** объединять

**interaction** взаимодействие

**itself** себя, -сь

**like** подобно, как как

**manipulate** управлять

**most** + прилагательное или наречие весьма, очень

**navigate** вести, управлять, проводить

**operating system** операционная система

**perhaps** может быть, возможно

**present** [pri'zent] представлять

**processing** обработка, переработка, технологический процесс

**programming language theory** теория языка программирования

**real** реальный

**retrieve** получить, возвращать, восстанавливать, исправлять

**route** маршрут, курс, путь; направлять

**router** маршрутизатор, распределитель

**seem** казаться, по-видимому

**span** диапазон; интервал, полоса захвата, охватывать

**specialty** особенность, отличительная черта

**specific** определенный; - **ally**

**store** запоминающее устройство, память; хранить, сохранять

**structure** сооружение, здание, строение, структура, устройство,  
конструкция

**studying** изучение

**subset** подмножество

**take into consideration** учитывать, принимать во внимание

**technical engineering** инженерная / машиностроительная техника

**transformation** трансформация, превращение

**transmit** передавать

**typical** типичный ; - **ly** обычно

**underlie** – **underlay** - **underlain** лежать в основе, лежать под чем-л.

**understandable** понятно

**usable** полезный

**usage** использование, обращение

**utilize** использовать

**vary** различаться; менять(ся), изменять(ся)

**video card** видеокарта

**within** [wi'din] в, внутри; в пределах, в течение, через

**Переведите на русский язык:** computer science, computing science, scientific computing, deal with information processing, computer hardware and software, hardware systems, be concerned with software, the applications of computers, computer technology, develop digital computers, approach to computation, describe an approach, information management, the same thing, in actuality, vary greatly, each specialty, circuit boards, routers, utilize existing operating systems, create a system, solve a specific problem, to store and retrieve data, other enterprises, the behavior of any system, generate and process information, take into consideration the interaction, the user interface

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** engineer - engineering, process – processing, implement – implementation, combine – combination, computer – computing – computation – computational, apply – application, present – presentation, consider – consideration, interact – interaction, generate – generation, communicate – communication, transform – transformation, create – creation, develop – development, equip – equipment, behave – behavior, approach – to approach, design – to design, study – to study, focus – to focus, use – to use – user, concern – to concern, store – storage, vary – various – variety, actual – actuality, great – greatly, basis – basic – basically, science – scientific

## **2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

## ***Text 1. COMPUTER SCIENCE***

Computer science – or computing science (CS) deals with the theory and methods of information processing in digital computers, the design of computer hardware and software, and the applications of computers. It is the scientific and practical approach to computation and its applications. The science is perhaps best described as an approach to complex information management.

Computer science is the study of computer technology, both hardware and software. Computer science is focused on the theory of computational applications. It is concerned with software, operating systems and implementation. Computer science is studying how computers work, what they're made of, and how they are developed. The field of computer science spans several core areas: computer theory, hardware systems, software systems, and scientific computing.

Computer science and information technology may seem like the same thing. In actuality, three fields are typically associated with the study of computers at the college level: Computer engineering, information technology and computer science.

Computer engineering is the branch of engineering that integrates electronic engineering with computer sciences. Computer engineering deals with the research, design and development of computer equipment like circuit boards, microchips, routers, video cards, etc. It is the process of analyzing and designing all hardware, software, and operating systems for a computer system. It is the combination of two fields: computer science and electrical engineering.

Information technology (IT) utilizes existing operating systems, software and applications to create a larger system that solves a specific



business problem. Information technology is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information, often in the context of a business or other enterprise. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT).

Informatics is the study of the behavior and structure of any system that generates, stores, processes and then presents information; it is basically the science of information. The field takes into consideration the interaction between the information systems and the user, as well as the construction of the interfaces between the two, such as the user interface. The central focus of Informatics is the transformation of information – whether by computation or communication, whether by organisms or artefacts.

Its fields can be divided into practical and theoretical disciplines. computer graphics emphasizes real-world applications. Programming language theory considers approaches to the description of computational processes, while computer programming itself involves the use of programming languages and complex systems. Human-computer interaction considers the challenges in making computers useful, usable, and accessible.

However, each specialty focuses on specific aspects of the field, and careers within the three areas vary greatly.

1. What is Computer science?
2. What is Computer engineering?
3. What does Information technology (IT) utilize?

### **3. Переведите текст со словарем:**

#### ***Text 2. INFORMATICS***

Informatics is a branch of information engineering. It involves the

practice of information processing and the engineering of information systems, and as an academic field it is an applied form of information science. The field considers the interaction between humans and information alongside the construction of interfaces, technologies and systems. As such, the field of informatics encompasses many subspecialties, including disciplines of computer science, information systems, information technology and statistics.

Information engineering (IE) or information engineering methodology (IEM) is a software engineering approach to designing and developing information systems. It can also be considered as the generation, distribution, analysis and use of information in systems, involves the usage of machine learning, data mining and other computational methods to enhance the presentation and understanding of the high-throughput data that is generated by different systems. An example is bioformatics, applying information engineering to biological data.

Information engineering involves an architectural approach for planning, analyzing, designing, and implementing applications. It has been defined by Steven M Davis as: "An integrated and evolutionary set of tasks and techniques that enhance business communication throughout an enterprise enabling it to develop people, procedures and systems to achieve its vision". Information engineering has many purposes, including organization planning, business re-engineering, application development, information systems planning and systems re-engineering.

#### **4. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

##### ***Text 3. COMPUTER ENGINEERING***

Computer engineering is the branch of engineering that integrates electronic engineering with computer sciences. Computer engineers design and develop computer systems and other technological devices.

Computer industry is developing so fast, that it comprises almost all spheres of professional life. Since those early days of computing, however, most significant advancements in computer hardware have been made by teams working at medium to large corporations.

Computer engineering is now the most rapidly growing field. The electronics of computers is the design and manufacture of memory systems, of central processing units, and of peripheral devices. Major developments in the field of communications and control have been the replacement of analogue systems with digital systems; fibre optics which is used now instead of copper cables is likewise immune to interference. Digital systems offer far greater immunity to electrical noise. They also have great carrying capacity, and are extremely light and inexpensive to manufacture.

Computer engineering involves many aspects of computer design, the creation of individual components for computer equipment, networking design, and integrating software options with the hardware that will drive the applications. A competent engineer can secure work in any environment where computers play a role in the operation of the business. Computer engineers can find work in such fields as telecommunications, transportation, manufacturing, and product development.

Electronic engineering deals with the research, design, integration, and application of circuits and devices used in the transmission and processing of information. Engineers in the field of electric and electronic engineering are concerned with all aspects of electrical communications.

One current trend in computer engineering is microminiaturization. Engineers continue to work to fit greater and greater numbers of circuit elements into smaller and smaller chips.

Another trend is towards increasing the speed of computer operations with parallel processors and superconducting materials.

## **Grammar**

### **1. Объясните употребление Present Simple в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. Rivers flow towards the sea. 2. A student buys a lot of books at the beginning of each term. 3. Music makes me forget my problems. 4. Mr. Hill lectures Philosophy at the University. 5. Don't shout. We hear you well. 6. I see that you understand us. 7. The teacher asks us a lot of questions in class every day. 8. There are four seasons in the year. Each season lasts three months and brings changes in the weather. 9. This house belongs to Mr. Rich. 10. If Paul calls us, we shall invite him to dinner. 11. When spring comes they will go to Venice. 12. We are told you are looking for work. 13. I forget where she lives. 14. Every weekend she gets into her car, drives to her country house, and works in her garden. 15. The next bus leaves at exactly two o'clock. 16. The ship sails every Tuesday.

### **2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму Present Simple**

1. Kate (to drink) tea every morning. 2. We (to play) football every day. 3. He (to be) a pupil. 4. My sister (to get up) at 7 o'clock. 5. They (to leave) home at 8.30 every morning. 6. My mother (to be) busy on Sunday. 7. We (to arrive) home late. 8. The children always (to do) homework. 9. They (to read) the newspapers every evening. 10 We often (to drink) tea together. 11. She (to have) a new dress.

### **3. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Информация правит миром. 2. Каждый вечер он выходит на прогулку в парк. 3. Я люблю читать английские журналы, а мой брат любит решать кроссворды. 4. Растения хорошо растут в теплом климате. 5. Никто не знает, где он живет. 6. Этот профессор говорит на

пяти языках. 7. У кого есть что-нибудь поесть? 8. В Лондоне часто идет дождь. 9. Мистер Колби владеет этой фирмой. 10. Когда у вас обычно каникулы? 11. Во время лекции у нас нет перерыва.

**4. Объясните употребление Past Simple в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. I was born in April. 2. Mr. Buckster worked in the USA in 1998. 3. - When did you marry? – John and I got married two years ago. 4. Max left the house for college, walked to the bus-stop, got on the bus and after some stops got off, had a sandwich in a cafe ... and decided to go back home. 5. I saw the sea long ago, in my childhood. 6. Roger went to University and lived in a hostel. 7. It often rained in the autumn of 1998. 8. The Scotts had dinner at six o'clock and went to a pub. 9. - When and where did you buy this ring? - Oh! It was long ago! 10. It happened on a sunny spring day. 11. I didn't read much during my vacations. 12. The guests said good-bye and left the house. 13. - The brothers went to the same school, entered the same University, worked at the same company, and even fell in love with the same girl; - No wonder, they were 284 twins, weren't they? 14. - Who painted this work of art? - It was Levitan. 15. - How long did she wait? - She waited for half an hour and left.

**5. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Past Simple.**

1. You (be born) in Moscow? 2. I always (be afraid) of flying by planes. 3. What (happen) last Monday? 4. The train (start) at ten o'clock sharp. 5. Somebody (copy) the top secret file. I wonder who (come) here last night? 6. It (rain) all day long the day before yesterday and I (not, go shopping). 7. As I (leave) the money at home yesterday, I (not, have lunch). 8. They (come) to the bank on Friday evening, but they (have) no money. 9.

When my parents (be young), they (not, have) their own flat and they (have to) rent a room. 10. He (wait) in the rain till it (get) dark, but she (not, come). 11. It (rain) for many days and nights during the rainy season.

#### **6. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. - Вчера шел дождь? - Нет. Было сухо и солнечно. Мы даже ходили гулять. 2. Наш сын сказал свое первое слово, когда ему было два года. 3. Где и когда родился В. Набоков? 4. - Вы были здесь, когда позвонил мистер Маккензи? - Нет, меня не было, но с ним разговаривала моя секретарша. 5. Это произошло в Лондоне в 1995 году. Была ранняя весна. 6. - Какая была погода в воскресенье? - Не знаю, я весь день спал. 7. На прошлой неделе Алиса два раза ходила в парикмахерскую. Она постриглась и покрасила полосы. 8. - Когда был твой день рождения? - Двенадцатого декабря. Все мои друзья пришли поздравить меня.

#### **7. Объясните употребление Future Simple в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. Without your smile the sun won't shine, and if the sun doesn't shine, the birds won't sing. And if the birds don't sing, no one will bother to get out of bed, and if no one gets out of bed, the world will be a dull, lifeless place! 2. Wait a moment. I shall call my chief. 3. That's against the law! I shall complain to the sheriff. 298 4. Well, what shall we do next? 5. Let's go there, shall we? 6. Keep your mouth shut, will you? 7. – Drive carefully, it's foggy today. - Don't worry, I will. 8. Will you marry me? 9. I won't give you your money back. 10. They will be here soon. 11. When will the concert start?

#### **8. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Future**

### **Simple.**

1. The teacher says he (begin) the lesson as soon as Andy (stop) talking. 2. Tom always (take) a cold shower from her summer holiday, she (invite) me for a cup of tea. 4. My neighbour (drop) in again tomorrow. When she (come), I (make) a cake for her. 5. George (meet) me at the airport when my plane (land) tomorrow. 6. Marion (see) Mike when he (come) to New York. 7. When he (arrive) in New York, he always (stay) in Manhattan. 8. I (feel) normal again if the weather (change) for the better. 9. As soon as the show (come) to an end, the audience (leave) the hall. 10. If Helen (finish) her work on time, we (meet) at the cafe as usual.

### **9. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. - А не пообедаешь ли ты со мной? - Пообедаю. 2. - Что будем заказывать? - Я возьму рыбу, а Марина, я думаю, возьмет мясо. 3. Если все будет хорошо, то мы скоро встретимся снова. 4. Не знаю, куда я поеду отдыхать следующим летом. 5. Будь уверена, дорогая, ты получишь это кольцо. 6. Что бы ни случилось, я всегда буду с тобой.

### **10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He

(not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? – No, I. 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? – I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

**11. Объясните употребление Present Progressive в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. The baby is crying again. I think it 's hungry. 2. Emma can't come to the phone right now, she is having a shower, 3, Martha is still working in the garden. 4. Why are you shouting a t me? What's wrong? 5. Look! It's snowing heavily. 6. Denis is working at a new project this semester. 7. Now Olga is studying at the courses in the British Council. 8. Longman Is publishing new7 books this year . 9. They are redecorating their house in the summer. 10. The bus is leaving in fine minutes. 11. Are you going to see the new play? 12. When is the plane taking off? 13. Is Sam coming with us? 14. I 'm cleaning the house on Monday. 15. Mum and I are leaving for the country one of these days. 16. Max, you are sitting at your computer all days long! 17. Why are you constantly leaving your wallet at home, John?

**12. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Present Progressive**

1. Look out of t he window. (It, rain)? Should I take my umbrella? 2. Shhh. The baby (sleep). 3. Right now I am in class. I (stand) at my desk and (speak) English to my students . 4. Mary is at home. She (eat) dinner and (listen) to music. 5. It (rain not) a t the moment. The sun (shine), and the sky (be) blue/-Light clouds (fly) across t h e sky. 6. Denny is in t h e library. He (sit) at a table. He (write) a composition. 7. - The students (take) a test in class right now? - No, the lecturer (explain) something to them. 8. Johnny,



(listen) to me? What you ( th nk ) about, I wonder? 9. - What you brother (do) in the kitchen? - He (do) the crossword in the newspaper. 10. I like winter. Every morning I come to the window to see if it (snow). 11. Jack, why you (sit) at the back of the class today?

**13. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. - Где дети? - Они убирают свою комнату и заправляют постели. Они обычно делают это после завтрака. 2. Боюсь, что проиграю эту партию в шахматы. Я плохо играю сегодня, хотя обычно я играю гораздо лучше. 3. - Что делает твой брат? – Решает кроссворд, он делает это каждый день. 4. Обычно она носит строгие костюмы, но сегодня на ней очаровательное маленькое платье. 5. Я так скучаю по дому! (to feel homesick) Я всегда скучаю (miss) по своим близким, когда уезжаю из дома. 6. Этой весной мой старший брат оставляет свою работу. Летом он начинает свое дело. 7. - Вы часто видите с Катей? - Почти каждый день. Она придет на чашечку чая в пять часов. 8. Ну почему ты вечно все теряешь? Ты действуешь мне на нервы!

**14. Объясните употребление Past Progressive в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. It was snowing when we went out. 2. It was night. The stars were sparkling. 3. - What were you reading on holidays? - I wasn't reading anything, I was enjoying my time. 4. They were constantly leaving their teacups unwashed! 5. After an hour's sleep I was feeling much better. 6. The aliens were being kind 288 to us. 7. While Grandma was making tea in the kitchen, her grandson ate the last piece of cake. 8. Jess was always hanging on t h e phone! 9. It was December. Christmas was coming. 10. Chuck was having a shower at ten o'clock in the evening. 11. The phone ill ways rang when I was cooking supper.

**15. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Past Progressive**

1. Alec was not at home at seven o'clock. He (work). 2. The exam (be) difficult, and he (feel) sick. 3. While lie (have) a swim, somebody (come) and (take) away his clothes. 4. What you (do) at eight o'clock? 5. You (be) in Rome in 1996? What you (do) there ? 6. It (pour) when I (decide) to take my dog out. 7. When the telephone (ring), she (sleep). 8. She (look) terrific and she even (wear) her family diamonds. 9. When the professor (see) Eliza for the first time, she (sell) flowers. 10. - What you (do) in this house? - I (look) for my old friend there. 11. Andy (drop) his keys when he (get) on the bus. 12. From nine to ten o'clock the clerks (work) in the bank.

**16. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Я хорошо знаю Ригу. Мы жили там десять лет. 2. Вчера я два часа готовился к контрольной работе. 3. Он подождал ее полчаса и пошел звонить ей. 4. Мой брат учился в школе десять лет, а потом поступил в университет. 5. В воскресенье мы два часа гуляли в парке. Когда мы гуляли, мы увидели белку. 6. Бабушка лежала час и пошла пить чай. 7. На прошлой неделе моя семья долго смотрела бразильский сериал. Когда мы смотрели его, кто-то забрался в дом. 8. Мама все воскресенье работала в саду. Когда она работала в саду, ей помогал папа. 9. Я три года занималась танцами, когда училась в школе. 10. Когда мы пришли на вечер, все танцевали. 11. Фильм шел два часа. Когда мы выходили из кинотеатра, мы увидели наших друзей. 12. - Вчера я звонил тебе полчаса. Где ты была? - Я гуляла в парке.

**17. Объясните употребление Future Progressive в следующих предложениях.**

**Предложения переведите.**

1. I'll be still working when you arrive. 2. This time tomorrow he'll be lying on the beach. 3. They will be watching television from eight o'clock till midnight. 4. I will be buttering the bread while my mother is slicing the tomatoes. 5. We'll be arriving at Heathrow at 6 o'clock. 6. What will your family be doing at this time tomorrow? 7. I am not coming to the party as I shall be taking my driving test. 8. - Why must I take a book? - You'll be sitting on the train for hours.

**18. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Future Progressive.**

1. I (to go) to the party when my brother arrives. 2. You (to pass) me the books from him tomorrow? 3. I'm sure Tom (to give up) the job. Jack isn't free on Monday. 4. He (to write) at home. Jim is going to study from 7 till 10 this evening. 5. So at 8.30 this evening 9 (to learn) new words. 6. While I (to read) this poem she (to play) the piano. 7. When you call him he (to sleep).

**19. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. - Где ты будешь, когда я приеду? - Я буду работать в библиотеке. 2. Чем он будет заниматься завтра? 3. В три часа мы будем сидеть в поезде и ехать в 306 Париже. 4. Вы замечательный человек. Теперь мы будем часто встречаться. 5. А что вы будете делать на Рождество? 6. Присоединяйся к нам. от восьми до десяти мы будем играть в теннис. 7. В субботу утром мама будет заниматься покупками. 8. Они будут заняты завтра вечером. Они будут встречать своего партнера из Греции. 9. Интересно, что на ней будет на вечере? 10. Пора идти. Родители будут волноваться.

**20. Simple vs Progressive.**

1. It's seven o'clock and they\_\_\_\_\_to school now. (go)
  2. Mrs Cooper\_\_\_\_\_in the restaurant every Sunday. (eat)
  3. Our cat never\_\_\_\_\_on the kitchen table. (jump)
  4. Look! The men\_\_\_\_\_blue uniforms. (wear)
  5. Curt always\_\_\_\_\_his guitar in the afternoon. (play)
  6. The taxi\_\_\_\_\_for them at the moment. (wait)
  7. He always\_\_\_\_\_his grandmother in the coat. (help)
  8. They never\_\_\_\_\_very much. (eat)
  9. Listen! Bill\_\_\_\_\_his electric guitar. (play)
  10. He\_\_\_\_\_his car every Sunday. (wash)
  11. The bell\_\_\_\_\_at seven o'clock every morning. (ring)
  12. They always\_\_\_\_\_their aunt a tree for Christmas. (bring)
  13. She\_\_\_\_\_a red pullover and black jeans today. (wear)
  14. The boys\_\_\_\_\_snowballs at the girls now. (throw)
  15. Mr Black\_\_\_\_\_into the classroom at the moment. (walk)
- a) Richard (get up) always before 7.00.
  - b) Hurry up! The bus (wait) for us!
  - c) Where (we, go)? This is the wrong road!
  - d) My friends (not believe) my story.
  - e) Please be quiet! I (read) a very interesting book.
  - f) (like, Susan) horror films?
  - a) Jo goes to school by bus. (usually) ?
  - b) I'm working hard. (not)
  - c) Sara likes sport. (not)?
  - d) I get up at 6.30. (always)?
  - e) We speak German. (not)?
  - f) Pierre goes to the beach. (often)?
  - g) George drinks beer. (never) ?
  - h) We're having a good time. (not)?

## UNIT 5

### TYPES OF COMPUTERS

#### Grammar:

##### 1. Perfect Tense Active

##### 2. Perfect Continuous Tense Active

##### 3. Passive Voice

**Переведите:** microprocessor [ˌmaɪkrəʊˈprəʊsesə], mini ['mini], analog ['ænəlɒɡ], analogy [əˈnælədʒi], analogous [əˈnæləɡəs], corporation [ˌkɔːpər'eɪʃən], evolution [ˌiːvəˈluːʃən], logarithm ['lɒɡərɪðəm], supercomputer [suːpəkəmˈpjʊ:tə], phone [fəʊn], temperature ['temprətʃə], climate ['klaɪmɪt], corporation [ˌkɔːpər'eɪʃən], server ['sɜːvə], robot ['rəʊbɒt], style [stɑɪl], sculpture ['skʌlptʃə], document ['dɒkjumənt]

#### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] счеты

**according to** согласно, в соответствии с

**air** воздух

**another** [ə'nʌðə] другой, еще один

**appliance** [ə'plaɪəns] прибор, применение, оборудование

**automation** автоматизация

**base** основа, основание, фундамент; ~**on** основывать(ся)

**block** блок, узел, блокировать

**calculate** рассчитывать

**calculation** вычисление, расчет

**capable** способный

**capacity** объем, емкость

**classify** классифицировать

**continue** продолжать

**continuous(ly)** непрерывн -ый / -о

**CPU = Central Processing Unit** центральный процессор, ЦПУ **Cray**

название серии суперкомпьютеров

**data handling** обработка данных

**dealer** дилер, продавец, автосалон

**decimal** десятичное число

**derive** производить, извлекать, получать

**desktop** рабочий стол

**desktop computer** настольный компьютер

**differ** ['difə] различаться

**during** в течение

**earth** земля

**entire** весь, целый, полный; **- ly** полностью

**environment** окружение, окружающая среда, условия, режим

**expensive** дорогой

**external** внешний; наружный / **- ly** внешне

**fast** быстрый; крепкий

**from ... to** от ... до, с ... на

**functionality** функциональность

**general purpose** универсальный, общего назначения

**handling** обработка, оперирование, манипулирование

**hence** следовательно

**hybrid computer** ['haɪbrɪd] аналого-цифровой / гибридный компьютер

**IBM = International Business Machines Corporation** корпорация IBM

**increase** [ɪnkrɪːs] возрасть, расти, увеличиваться; ['ɪnkriːs] рост, увеличение, возрастание

**indoor** находящийся внутри помещения

**install** устанавливать

**instead (of)** вместо

**introduce** представлять, знакомить; вводить, внедрять; применять

**mainframe** главный компьютер центра, центральный блок  
**maker** производитель  
**man-made** искусственный  
**measure** измерять, оценивать, мера, предел  
**measurement** измерение  
**memory** память  
**multitasking** многозадачность  
**on-going** продолжающийся  
**operate** работать, управлять, действовать, приводить в движение  
**operating** рабочий, действующий  
**operating system** операционная система  
**operative** (человек-)оператор  
**PC** персональный компьютер, ПЭВМ, компьютер  
**per** по, за, на  
**permit** разрешать, позволять, допускать  
**physical** ['fɪzɪkəl(i)] физический / **-ly** физически  
**plane** плоскость, плоский, самолет  
**purpose** цель, намерение; назначение  
**quality** качество, сорт, свойство, особенность, характерная черта  
**reason** причина  
**rely upon** полагаться на  
**represent** представлять, изображать  
**require** требовать, нуждаться  
**response** ответ, отклик, отвечать  
**run a business** / **corporation** управлять бизнесом / корпорацией, фирмой  
**run on** работать

**Переведите на русский язык:** data processing abilities, data handling,  
according to purpose, basic types, simulate the behavior, another system, in

all states, operate on the basis of, to study the process, require continuous measurement, simple slide-rule, differ from the analog computer, deal with numbers, operative discrete signals, human hand, decimal system, man-made computer, simulate on-going processes, provide inputs, to hold operating instruction, one of the reasons, combine digital capacities, analog sensors, rely on the combination, continue to increase, the growth in applications, to install control systems, household appliances, microwave ovens, sewing machines, complete indoor climate control systems, do housecleaning, represent numbers, describe desktop computers, run an entire corporation, the most expensive computer

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** classify – classification, differ – difference, base – basic – basis, process – processing, handle – handling, operate – operating, function – functionality, necessary necessity, behave – behavior, apply – applied – application, measure – measurement, require – requirement, grow – growth, simple – simply, probable – probably, continue – continuous – continuously, store – to store, control – to control, complete – to complete, increase – to increase, power – to power – powerful, vary – various – variable, combine – combination, install – installation, represent representation, describe – description

## **2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 1. TYPES OF COMPUTERS***

Computers may be classified by Size and Power. Computers differ based on their data processing abilities. They are classified according to purpose, data handling and functionality. The two basic types of computers are analog and digital.

**An analog computer** is a device that simulates the behaviour of



another system, usually a physical system, in all its states. It operates on the basis of analogy to the process that is being studied. Hence, analog computers are used in applications that require continuous measurement and control. A very simple and widely used analogue computer is the slide-rule.

**The digital computer** differs from the analogue computer in that it deals with numbers and not physical quantities and electronic signals are used as the operative discrete signals. The simplest digital computer is the human hand, from which the decimal system is derived. The first man-made digital computer was probably the abacus, which is still used in many countries.

Digital computers use numbers instead of analogues physical quantities to simulate on-going processes. It is necessary, however, to provide a store to hold both the numbers that are fed into the computer and the operating instruction. This is one of the reasons why digital computers are so widely used in business data processing.

Machines that combine both analog and digital capacities are called **hybrid** computers. Many business, scientific, and industrial computer applications rely on the combination of analog and digital devices. Their use will continue to increase with the growth in applications of microprocessors and microcomputers. An example of this growth is the trend toward installing control systems in household appliances such as microwave ovens and sewing machines. In the future we will have complete indoor climate control systems and robots to do our housecleaning. Analog sensors will provide inputs to the control centres of these systems, which will be small digital computers.

According to functionality, computers are classified as:

Analog Computer is a computer that represents numbers by some continuously variable physical quantity.

Personal computer: The term "personal computer" is used to describe

desktop computers (desktops).

Workstation is a terminal or desktop computer in a network, but is more powerful than a desktop computer. The workstation has a more powerful microprocessor, is able to service more than one user, has an easy to use interface and a higher-quality monitor; it is capable of multitasking. Workstations are designed for three major tasks: science and engineering, office automation and education.

Minicomputers aren't very mini. At least, not in the way most of us think of mini. The Minicomputer is a versatile special or general-purpose computer capable of supporting from 10 to hundreds of users simultaneously. Minis operate in ordinary indoor environments; some require air conditioning while others do not. Minis also can operate in less hospitable places such as on ships and planes.

Mainframe refers to the kind of large computer that runs an entire corporation by thousands of people simultaneously. Mainframe is the largest general-purpose computer. A mainframe uses the same basic building blocks of a computer system: the CPU, various input / output (I/O) devices and external memory. The mainframe computer introduced in 1964 became the most popular mainframe in the computer history.

Supercomputer is the biggest, fastest, and most expensive computer on earth. A Supercomputer is a special-purpose computer designed to perform highly sophisticated or complex scientific calculations; it can perform hundreds of millions of instructions per second. Computers permit to solve many problems. Cray is a leading supercomputer maker, with IBM and Fujitsy as major competitors. Microcomputer: Your personal computer is a microcomputer.

1. How may computerd be classified?
2. What are hybrid computers?

3. How may computers be classified according to functionality?

**3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

***Text 2. Computing machines***

The electronic computer is the most remarkable achievement of the twentieth century, which marked the emergence of man into the era of the automation of mental work.

Firstly, an increase in the volume of the machine-memory. The memory system of the future machines will store the entire wealth of knowledge accumulated by man in all the sciences and in culture and in every aspect of human life. The potential in this field is endless.

Secondly, micro-miniaturization. This is associated with the progress of radioelectronics. In the designing of electronic computers we have passed from radio-valves to transistors, which are smaller in size, and recently to solid circuits. Micro-miniaturization makes it possible to construct extremely complex computers of small size and weight, but involving a tremendous number of elements.

The man-machine relationship is most important, too. In the comparatively near future, a global system of machines, a single automated system of communication, and a single system of scientific, technical and other data supply will be developed. All these systems will be correlated, will have intricate structures and specific properties. The development of such system and their theory is an essential trend of modern thought.

Finally, the electronic machines will effect radically the work of scientists. The machine will by itself accumulate, process and supply new data.

Computing machines will radically change the work of man. They will independently accumulate information, process it and draw conclusions. Also important will be such trends as making machines self-improving, self-

programming, and self-managing. Thanks to these properties, the machine will possess the ability to modify its structure, its organization and the interaction of its elements to a certain extent.

Global system with global tasks may be developed in the comparatively near future. This will call for combining within a single system electronic computers, information and other machines, system of communications, etc.

#### **4. Переведите текст со словарем:**

### ***Text 3. Other types of computers***

Many of today's electronics are basically specialized computers, though we don't always think of them that way. Here are a few common examples.

- **Smartphones:** Many cell phones can do a lot of things computers can do, including browsing the Internet and playing games. They are often called smartphones.
- **Wearables:** Wearable technology is a general term for a group of devices – including fitness trackers and smartwatches—that are designed to be worn throughout the day. These devices are often called wearables for short.
- **Game consoles:** A game console is a specialized type of computer that is used for playing video games on your TV.
- **TVs:** Many TVs now include applications – or apps – that let you access various types of online content. For example, you can stream video from the Internet directly onto your TV.

### **Grammar**

#### **1. Объясните употребление Present Perfect в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. He has passed the interview and he's happy.
2. Have you ever tasted

African food? 3. We have known each other since 1990. 4. I've been here for an hour already. 5. The manager hasn't come yet. 6. They have known it all the time. 7. Thank you for everything that you've done for me. 8. I've studied the last few telexes from Paris and I've come to a decision. 9. Have I told you lately that I love you? 10. Have you forgotten? I've just told you about it. 11. He has no wife as he has never met the right person, but he hasn't given up hope... 12. Since I've known you, you've always been a workaholic. 13. I hope we haven't made a mistake. 14. The weather has been terrible lately. 15. We've been in class since 10 o'clock this morning.

## **2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму Present Perfect.**

1 Bob and Jane are old friends. They (know) each other for a long time. 2. I don't like this weather. It (be) cold and cloudy for the last three days. 3. Paul (learn) a lot of English since he came here. 4. Victoria can go to bed now, she (finish) her homework. 5. My brother is at home in bed. He (be) sick for a week. 6. I (write, not) to my sister in a long time. 7. We never (meet) Betty's parents. 8. Ee never (visit) Hong Kong, but he'd like to go there someday. 9. She already (call) them and (invite) them to dinner. 10. Where you (be) all this time? I am waiting for you. 11 .I am afraid the boss is out. He (go) to the bank. 12. You ever (eat) any seafood?

## **3. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Ты изменился, Дмитрий! Ты стал другим человеком! 2. Вы зашли слишком далеко (to go far). Пора остановиться, не правда ли? 3. - Дело провалилось! - Я не удивлен. Партнеры никогда не доверяли друг другу. 4. - Почему все так счастливы? - Управляющий только что дал нам всем выходной день. 5. Мы прожили еще один день, и это здорово! 6. Мы не можем быть друзьями после всего, что ты натворил. 7. Од с этой девушкой уже два года, 8. Мы пришли попрощаться. Мы уезжаем

через два дня. 9. Планета Голливуд только что открыла ресторан в Каинах. 10. Он был в Восточной Африке несколько раз, так что он прилично говорит на суахили (Swahili). 11. Я сказал что-нибудь глупое? Извините.

#### **4. Употребите the Present Perfect или the Past Simple в следующих предложениях.**

1. I (finish) my course paper. I (finish) it two days ago. 2. - You ever (eat) at Maxim's? - Yes, I (eat) t h e re many times. In fact, my friend and I (eat) there last night. 3. - What European countries you (visit)? – I (visit) Germany, France and Italy. I (be) in Germany and France in 1998, and in Italy in 1999. 4. - He already (talk) to t h e Dean about t h e grades? - Yes, he (talk) to him several times and t h e last time (be) yesterday. 5. Jim already (have) lunch. He (have) it an hour ago. 6. Erica and I just (see) t h i s movie. We (see) it two days ago. 7. Jane already (call) her parents. She (call) them on Saturday evening. 8. I (read, not) t h i s bestseller yet, though I (buy) it a couple of months ago. 9. - Where is Dick? - He just (go) for a walk. Actually he (leave) a minute ago. 10. - I (see, not) you for ages! Where you (be) all this time? - I (come) back from Canada two days ago. 11. - When you last (hear) from him? - We (hear, not ) from him since he (go) to the Far East. 12. Everybody says you (win) a lot of money. When it (happen)? 13. He is staying in bed now. He (break) his leg. Yesterday he (slip) and (fall). 14. - It (rain) here lately? - It (rain) hard last night. 15. The concert (begin). It (begin) ten minutes ago.

#### **5. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Я давно купила этот словарь. Я давно не покупала новых книг. 2. В последний раз он ел мороженое прошлым летом. В последнее время он не ел ничего сладкого. 3. Мы видели этого человека очень давно. Мы

даже не помним его лица. 4. - Вы давно его знаете? - Да, мы встретились очень давно, почти двадцать лет назад. 5. Франк давно не видел своих детей и очень по ним соскучился.

**6. Объясните употребление Past Perfect в следующих предложениях.**

**Предложения переведите.**

1. The builders had finished the work by the end of the day. 2. The train had left by the time we reached the station. 3. She had typed the text and was looking through the files. 4. When the postman came, I hadn't finished breakfast yet. 5. Mother had cooked supper and was watching television. 6. The policeman asked me if I had seen the accident. 7. The rain had stopped and the sun was shining. 8. He explained that he couldn't pay as he had spent all his money. 9. Hardly had the man got out of his car, when he was arrested. 10. The teacher asked if we had understood everything. 11. My father had had dinner and was looking through the papers. 12. We learned that Nick had been ill since he returned from a business trip. 13. They were good friends. They had known each other for a long time.

**7. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в Past Perfect.**

1. The plane not (land) yet, but a lot of people (wait) in the terminal. 2. When I (wake up) in the morning, the rain (stop) already, and the birds (sing). 3. My neighbor (be) back some two months before I (see) him. 4. We (walk) in silence. We already (exchange) the news and now (think) about it. 5. Hardly he (open) the file, when he (find) the information which he needed. 6. Rick (be in love) with Lora for a long time before he (propose) to her. 7. The old man used to tell his grandchildren about the war in which he (take part). 8. The book turned out to be much more interesting than I (expect). 9. They (arrange) everything by evening, and (wait) for the guests. 10. Tanya

(train) hard before she (become) a professional dancer. 11. We wondered if they (get) our message. 12. The young man thanked his parents for all they (do) for him. 13. When I first (see) her, I (think) she (be) the most intelligent woman I ever (meet). 14. Even though the house (be) empty for two years, it (be) in good condition.

#### **8. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Они обсуждали новости, которые только что получили. 2. Она приготовила все к пяти часам и ждала гостей. 3. Едва я дошел до угла, как услышал чьи-то шаги сзади. 4. Секретарь сообщил, что отправил факс в Нью-Йорк. 5. Я еще не заснула, когда услышала стук в дверь. 6. Он сожалел, что отказался от приглашения. 7. Когда мы пришли в театр, спектакль уже начался. 8. Я думала о том, что он мне рассказал.

#### **9. Объясните употребление Future Perfect в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. We shall have left by the time you arrive. 2. They will have repaired your car by then. 3. The decorator will have painted the room by Tuesday. 4. I'll already have done the work by the time you come back. 5. I still won't have finished reading the book by four o'clock. 6. He will have left by now. 7. Will you have written the essay by tomorrow? 8. We shall have arranged everything by that time.

#### **10. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Завтра к двум часам мы уже сдадим все экзамены. 2. К тому времени, как вы вернетесь, я уже уеду. 3. Если вы позвоните в восемь часов, то они еще не приедут. 4. Они надеются, что отремонтируют квартиру к осени. 5. Мы напишем статью к утру, но мы не закончим иллюстрации. 6. Я закончу школу к лету. 7. Надеюсь, что я найду



работу к концу года. 8. Мы уверены, что узнаем новости к вечеру. 9. Если вы придете до девяти часов утра, то они еще не уйдут. 10. Она уже накроет на стол до того, как придут гости.

**11. Объясните употребление Present Perfect Progressive в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. I've been living next door to Alison for five years but I've never spoken to her. 2. Marie has been going out with Steve for a year now, and they are planning to get married. 3. This fund has been helping people for generations. 4. The inspector has been keeping a watch on the house for the last few days. 5. "I have been keeping this bracelet specially for you," said my grandmother. 6. In my eyes you can see all the love that I've been feeling. 7. I've been waiting for this holiday for so long!

**12. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. - Как давно вы уже смотрите этот сериал? – Я смотрю его уже месяц и все еще не могу понять, что там происходит. 2. Переговоры длятся (be on) уже два часа, но президенты пока еще не подписали бумаги. 3. А почему это вы молчите? Вы опять про меня говорили? 4. Сынок, почему у тебя грязные брюки? Ты опять играл в футбол? 5. Целый день идет дождь, а я оставила зонт дома.

**13. Объясните употребление Past Perfect Progressive в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. We were tired as we had been walking for more than an hour. It was time to rest a little. 2. The boy had been reading the task in physics for a long time but still he didn't understand it. 3. Mrs. Jackson was one of the best teachers at the school. She had been teaching for twenty years. 4. Dora was writing a letter to her boyfriend. She had been writing it since she got home

from class. 5. My eyes were getting tired. I had been reading for two hours. I decided to make a break. 6. Mr. Robbins liked his job. He had been working at the company for fifteen years. 7. She put aside the sweater which she had been knitting. 8. The secretary closed the file which she had just been looking through. 9. They had been driving all night when finally they saw the lights of a big city.

#### **14. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Он сумел понять фильм, потому что много лет занимался французским. 2. Когда я был в Лондоне, то она пришла повидать меня, потому что мы переписывались уже несколько лет. 3. Он мыл машину около часа, когда понял, что это не его машина. 4. Люди прождали час, прежде чем пришел автобус. 5. В доме замечательно пахло. Мама пекла пироги с утра.

#### **15. Объясните употребление Future Perfect Progressive в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите.**

1. - Do you think you'll be tired in the evening? - Yes, I'll have already been working for eight hours. 2. By this time tomorrow, I'll have been travelling for twelve hours. 3. By the time you get here the people will have been waiting for an hour already. 4. By May, he'll have been riding that bike for five years. 5. By Christmas,, I'll have been working for this company for twenty years.

#### **16. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. К тому времени как встанет солнце завтра утром, мы уже два часа будем лететь над Атлантическим Океаном. 2. К первому сентября этого года я уже десять лет буду изучать английский язык. 3. Ей понадобится отдых. Она весь день будет работать. 4. К концу года мы

будем жить в Москве уже двадцать лет. 5. Когда приедет полиция, Эрик уже три часа будет ехать в Техас. 6. К тому времени как дети вернутся из школы, их мама уже несколько часов будет работать в саду. 7. В июле будет год, как я живу в этом городе.

### **Perfect vs perfect Progressive.**

#### **17. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в подходящее время**

1. He (to repair) the ceiling for the whole morning. Maybe he needs some help? 2. They (to play) football for two hours already. 3. Where it (to be)? I (to search) for it all day! 4. Jenna (to talk) to the marketing director for two hours right now. 5. I (to read) this new novel for the last several days. 6. Uncle Tim (to decorate) the New Year Tree for the whole day. 7. You (to clean) the yard for the last 2 hours? 8. The soup (to boil) since 12 a.m. Should I turn it off? 9. He (to talk) about their new development strategy for the last three hours. 10. My father (to send) application letters for half a year already and still he hasn't got a job.

#### **18. Переведите с русского языка на английский**

1. Я учу французский язык с октября. 2. Она работает в Париже с 2015 года. 3. Как долго идет дождь? 4. Дэн ищет работу уже шесть месяцев. 5. Мэри путешествует уже последние 4 месяца. 6. Она плавает уже целых 2 часа.

#### **19. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы, обращая внимание на пассивный залог. Предложения переведите.**

1. Marmalade is made from oranges. 2. This town was built a century ago. 3. They were invited to a birthday party. 4. The fax has just been sent. 5.

America was discovered long ago. 6. The book is still being published. 7. My neighbour's car was stolen last night. 8. His winter boots were made in Germany. 9. The building was ruined by the earthquake. 10. Italian is spoken in Italy and on Malta. 11. I am sure some way out will be found. 12. When he came home, dinner was being cooked.

## **20. Измените предложения по образцу:**

**Образец :** *A telephone call woke me up. - I was woken up by a telephone call.*

1. My father built this cottage. 2. Beginners use that computer. 3. Somebody is opening the window now. 4. We sold the last French text-book. 5. People all over Russia watch the news. 6. The moonlight lit everything in the room. 7. Don't worry, we shall settle your problems. 8. We have just sent for the doctor. 9. The Semenovs don't use this room very often. 10. Thomas Coryate brought forks from Italy to England. 11. He has just repaired his car. 12. Somebody addressed the letter to the wrong person. 13. The secretary is still typing the letter. 14. Mum cut the meat and chopped it. 15. Snow covered everything. 16. The police have been looking for him for a month! 17. He described his new flat for me. 18. Our chief offered me a day-off. 19. He pointed out the mistake to me. 20. They don't allow their children to go far from home.

## **21. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.**

1. You (advise) to wear sensible shoes in winter. 2. The time before bed (spend) very pleasantly. 3. Sniffer dogs (use) by police to detect drugs and explosives. 4. Huge pine trees (uproot) by the storm. 5. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen. 6. Toyotas (manufacture) in Japan. 7. This road never (clean). 8. Gold (discover) in Eastern Canada. 9. When I saw him, he (chase) by a large dog. 10. Several towns (destroy) by the

eruption of Vesuvius. 11. This coffee just (make), help yourself! 12. You ever (cheat)? You ever (make a fool of)? 13. The mirror (break) while it (move) into the hall. 14. How the word "magazine" (pronounce)? 15. The table (lay) now. You (serve) in a few minutes. 16. For months, the baby kangaroo (protect), (feed) and (teach) to survive by its mother. 17. I feel that I (watch) now by somebody. 18. These shirts (iron, not) yet. 19. Love stories always (sell) well. 20. Oranges and tangerines are very useful, besides, they (peel) perfectly. 21. I just (tell) that my house (knock down) next month. 22. My sweater (wash) badly so I put it into the washing-machine.

## **22. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Вся домашняя работа сделана: ошибки исправлены, новые слова выучены, предложения переведены, сочинение написано. 2. Тихо! Не шумите! Она сейчас проходит интервью. 3. Радио «Европа-плюс» слушают во всей России. 4. Это вкусное блюдо было приготовлено итальянским поваром. 5. Многие современные лекарства делают из растений. 6. Музыка к опере «Женитьба Фигаро» была написана Моцартом. 7. Результаты экзаменов будут объявлены завтра утром. 8. Не прикасайся к забору. Его только что покрасили. 9. Все деревья и цветы в этом саду посажены мною. 10. Книжные полки в его комнате покрыты пылью. 11. Ошибка была сделана очень давно, а исправлена только сейчас. 12. Этого ребенка никогда не учили, каш себя вести со взрослыми. 13. Торт все еще печете, тебе придется подождать. 14. Преступник не был найден. Все еще велось расследование. 15. Я не знаю, кем была основана эта компания. 16. Новый роман Шелдона отлично читается. Мне рекомендовал его мой дядя, 17. Соне предложили купить красивую и удобную пижаму. Она хорошо стирается и не мнется. 18. Если ему скажут, что она его бросила, его сердце будет разбито. 19. Вся мебель в доме моих родителей сделана и«

натурального дерева. 20. В английском языке одно а то же слово часто пишется и произносится по-разному.

## UNIT 6

### PERSONAL COMPUTERS

#### Grammar:

##### 1. Infinitive

##### 2. Infinitive Construction

#### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**AC = alternating current** переменный ток

**adapt** адаптироваться

**adapter** адаптер, соединительное / переходное устройство

**addition** [ə'diʃən] дополнение, увеличение; добавление; сложение

**all-in-one** единый

**almost** почти

**although** [ɔ:l'dəu] хотя

**anywhere** где-нибудь, куда-нибудь; везде

**at work** на работе

**available** имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный, доступный, пригодный

**backup** дублирование

**backup power** резервная мощность

**battery** батарея (электрическая)

**battery-powered** работающий от аккумулятора

**benefit** выгода, польза, преимущество; приносить пользу

**briefcase** кейс, портфель

**built-in** встроенный

**cable** кабель **case** случай

**characteristic** [ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk] характеристика

**come – came – come** приходить, прибывать, происходить, случаться

**common** общий, обычный / **-ly** обычно

**computer case** корпус компьютера

**confine** ограничить обязанным (в вопросит.); нуждаться;

**connect** [kəˈnekt] связывать, соединять

**counterpart** аналог, двойник, дубликат

**daily** ежедневно

**difference** [ˈdɪfrəns] различие

**display** экран; вывод информации на экран; показывать; отображать

**displaying** отображение, показ на экране

**drawing** чертеж, рисунок

**even** даже

**expect** ожидать

**few** мало

**find – found – found** находить, обнаруживать

**finger** палец

**fit (into)** встраивать, подходить

**fully** полностью

**function(al)** назначение, функция; функционировать / функциональный

**in the way** помешать

**go out** выходить

**in addition (to)** кроме, кроме того, в дополнение к

**in common** в общем, совместно

**include** включать (в себя)

**keyboard** клавиатура

**laptop** ноутбук, переносной ПК с плоским ЖК

**notebook** блокнотный компьютер, тетрадь, разг. ноутбук

**option** вариант, необязательный параметр, выбор

**pad** контактная площадка; клавиатура; клавишная панель; планшет

**palm** ладонь

**peripheral** [prə'ɪfərəl] периферический, периферийное устройство

**plug in** подключить

**pointer** указатель

**port** порт, точка подключения внешнего устройства

**portability** портативность, мобильность

**portable** портативный, мобильный; портативное устройство / прибор

**pound** = фунт (453,6 г)

**power** питать, снабжать; **-ful** мощный

**power cable** силовой кабель, питающий кабель, шнур питания

**productive** [prə'dʌktɪv] продуктивный

**quick** быстрый; ~ **ly** быстро

**recharge** перезарядка, перезаряжать

**replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] заменять

**separate (into)** [sepə'reɪt] разделять

**set up** настройка, установка, настроить, устанавливать

**shape** форма, придавать форму

**share** делить, совместно использовать

**single** единственный

**space** пространство, космос, место; располагать

**touchpad** сенсорная панель

**touch-sensitive** сенсорный

**trackpad** манипулятор для ноутбука

**turn into** превращаться

**Переведите на русский язык:** in addition to the powerful microprocessor, for entering / saving / displaying data, battery-powered computers, a storage device, perform functions, in different ways, be designed for a single user,



run a small business, in large corporation, be more productive, allow to use, almost anywhere, main differences, replace the mouse, an all-in-one design, a built-in keyboard, fully functional, a separate printer, connect / disconnect peripherals, major tasks, wherever you go, a touch-sensitive pad, make a drawing motion, plug in laptop, recharge battery, another benefit, provide backup power, to save space, in order to use, available portables, weigh 15 pounds, fit in the palm, to service one user, an easy to use interface, a higher-quality monitor, capable of multitasking

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** use – user, point – pointer, adapt – adapter, add – addition – in addition to, educate – education, connect – disconnect – connection, display – to display, design – to design, shape – to shape, power – to power – powerful, place – to place, separate – to separate, touch – to touch, charge – to charge – to recharge, service – to service, store – storage, save – saving, draw – drawing, differ – different – difference, important – importance, perform – performance, produce – productive, portable – portability, weigh – weight, mean – means – to mean

## **2.Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 1. PERSONAL COMPUTERS***

Personal computer is a small, single-user computer based on a microprocessor. In addition to the microprocessor, a personal computer has a keyboard for entering data, a monitor for displaying information, and a storage device for saving data. Personal computers include desktops, laptops and workstation. Computers come in many shapes and sizes, and they perform many different functions in our daily lives. Each type of a personal computer shares many characteristics in common with its counterparts, but people use them in different ways.

**The Desktop Personal computer** is a computer that fits on a desktop

and is designed for a single user. Many people use desktop computers at work, home and school. Desktop computers are designed to be placed on a desk, and they're typically made up of a few different parts, including the computer case, monitor, keyboard, and mouse. Desktop personal computers are used for education, running a small business, or in large corporations, to help office workers to be more productive.

**The Laptop Personal Computers** are battery-powered computers that are more portable than desktops, allowing you to use them almost anywhere. It is a computer that people can take with them. Laptop is used by a single individual but can be used in many different places, it is not confined by its size or weight to a desktop. Because laptops are designed for portability, there are some important differences between them and desktop computers. A laptop has an all-in-one design, with a built-in monitor, keyboard, touchpad (which replaces the mouse), and speakers. This means it is fully functional, even when no peripherals are connected. A laptop is also quicker to set up, and there are fewer cables to get in the way. The printer is usually separate. You'll also have the option to connect a regular mouse, larger monitor, and other peripherals. This basically turns your laptop into a desktop computer, with one main difference: You can easily disconnect the peripherals and take the laptop with you wherever you go. Here are the main differences you can expect with a laptop.

**Touchpad:** A touchpad - also called a **trackpad** - is a touch-sensitive pad that lets you control the pointer by making a drawing motion with your finger.

**Battery:** Every laptop has a battery, which allows you to use the laptop when it's not plugged in. Whenever you plug in the laptop, the battery recharges. Another benefit of having a battery is that it can provide backup power to the laptop if the power goes out.

**AC adapter:** A laptop usually has a specialized power cable called an

AC adapter, which is designed to be used with that specific type of laptop.

**Ports:** Most laptops have the same types of ports found on desktop computers (such as USB), although they usually have fewer ports to save space. However, some ports may be different, and you may need an adapter in order to use them. There are many portables available today, some weigh as much as 15 pounds, while others weigh as little as 3 pounds. There are laptops so small that they fit in the palm of your hand. There are laptops that fit in a briefcase, called notebook computers.

1. What is a personal computer?
2. What are the main features of a desktop?
3. What are the main differences you can expect with a laptop?

**Докажите следующее:**

1. Digital computers count rather than measure.
2. The use of hybrid computers will continue to increase with the growth in applications of microprocessors and microcomputers.
3. Computers are classified according to purpose, data handling and functionality.

### **3. Переведите текст со словарем:**

#### ***Text 2.***

Computers are generally classified as general-purpose or special purpose machine.

A general purpose computer has four main components: the arithmetic logic unit (ALU), the control unit, the memory, and the input and output devices (collectively termed I/O). These parts are interconnected by buses, often made of groups of wires. Inside each of these parts are thousands to trillions of small electrical circuits which can be turned off or on by means of an electronic switch. The circuits are arranged in logic gates so that one or more of the circuits may control the state of one or more of the other circuits.

A general-purpose computer is used for a variety of tasks without the need to modify or change it as the tasks change. A common example is a

computer used in business that runs many different application.

General-purpose computers are much more powerful because they can accept new sets of instructions. The smallest fully functional computers are called laptop computers. Most of the general-purpose computers known as personal or desktop computers can perform almost 5 million operations per second.

Special-purpose computers can perform specific tasks and their operations are limited to the programmes built into their microchips. These computers are the basis for electronic calculators and can be found in thousands of electronic products, including digital watches and automobiles. Basically, these computers do the ordinary arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

A special-purpose computer is designed and used solely for one application. The machine may need to be redesigned and certainly reprogrammed, if, it is to perform another task. Special-purpose computers can be used in a factory to monitor a manufacturing process; in research to monitor seismological, meteorological and other natural occurrences; and in the office.

### ***Text 3.***

Personal computers come in two main styles: PC and Mac. Both are fully functional, but they have a different look and feel, and many people prefer one or the other.

PCs: This type of computer began with the original IBM PC that was introduced in 1981. Other companies began creating similar computers, which were called IBM PC Compatible (often shortened to PC). Today, this is the most common type of personal computer, and it typically includes the Microsoft Windows operating system.

The Macintosh computer was introduced in 1984, and it was the first

widely sold personal computer with a graphical user interface, or GUI (pronounced gooey). All Macs are made by one company (Apple), and they almost always use the Mac OS X operating system.

The basic parts of a desktop computer are the computer case, monitor, keyboard, mouse, and power cord. Each part plays an important role whenever you use a computer.

## **Grammar**

### **1. Заполните пропуски подходящей по смыслу формой инфинитива.**

1. The article must (translate / be translated) into Russian. 2. Ann did very well at the exam. She must (be studying / have studied) very hard. 3. George has (to call / to be called) his insurance agent today. 4. It is too cold (to bathe / to have bathed) today. 5. I hope (to send / to be sent) to the conference. 6. The budget committee decided (to postpone / to be postponed) the meeting. 7. The weather seems (to be improving / to have improved) now. 8. I am glad (to have seen / to have been seen) you. 9. The letter may (have been sent / have sent) to the wrong address. 10. I am looking for Helen. Do you know where she is? She may (watch / be watching) TV in her room.

### **2. Переведите следующие предложения с инфинитивом в функции:**

а) подлежащего

1. To see is to believe. 2. It's unpleasant to deal with people like Mr. Brown. 3. Whether to leave or not has not been decided yet. 4. How to convince him is a problem. 5. Where to hang a picture must be decided right now. 6. Which advice to follow is your own business. 7. It was difficult to answer this question. 8. To give a true picture of the surrounding matter is the task of natural science. 9. To explain this simple fact is not very easy.

б) части сказуемого

1. To read a lot is to know a lot. 2. He doesn't work as Managing Director now. 3. She would like to see a movie tonight. 4. Mr. Jones would rather stay home at the weekend. 5. Kate began to learn English when she was six. 6. He continued to work at his project. 7. His intention is to get into parliament. 8. He is to prepare the income statement by Monday. 9. New sources of cheap energy are to be found.

в) дополнения

1. She had learned to dance at school. 2. He found it impossible to raise the question at the meeting. 3. I don't know whether to apply for a job or not. 4. The experimental results are not easy to interpret. 5. The latest paper by Wittler is rather difficult to understand. 6. He is happy to have passed all the exams successfully. 7. Jane is ready to give an interview. 8. Do you want to go to the lecture? 9. She likes to sing English songs.

г) определения

1. We shall study minerals to be obtained in this mountain. 2. The first scientist to discover this phenomenon was Lavoisier. 3. There are many examples to illustrate the rule. 4. The procedure to be followed depends upon the substance. 5. Here are some more figures to be referred to later. 6. There was only one signal to be detected. 7. There is nothing to be surprised at. 8. Here are the papers to be signed. 9. There was nobody to speak to.

д) обстоятельства

1. To enter an institute you have to take entrance exams. 2. You are too young to understand it. 3. To understand the importance of the event you should know all the facts. 4. He was clever enough to answer any question. 5. To master English you must work hard. 6. Laws were not made to be broken,

laws were made to stay within. 7. She put on her coat so as not to be cold. 8. I was too busy to see anyone. 9. He was so weak as to be unable to work.

**3. В следующих предложениях определите функцию инфинитива и переведите их.**

1. I'm happy not to have failed you. 2. We were sorry to find out that most of the museums were closed that day. 3. This is a man to be relied upon. 4. I'd like to make an appointment. 5. This is an interesting fact to be mentioned in the report. 6. The boy didn't want to be praised in the presence of other pupils. 7. I felt that to send a letter to him would only pain him uselessly. 8. One of our friends was suddenly taken ill and had to be operated on immediately. 9. The President is to visit Vienna next year. 10. The press conference is to start in a minute. 11. You should consult the doctor. 12. The freezer must be kept at  $-20^{\circ}$ . 13. You would rather go to class tomorrow than today. 14. To give advice is easier than to follow it. 15. To prove it will be very difficult. 16. To render such a long text in English will take a long time. 17. There is nothing to be afraid of. 18. His name is difficult to pronounce. 19. Walter was the first to offer her help. 20. The terms to be insisted on are as follows. 21. The lecture to be attended by the delegation will take place in the main hall. 22. To understand the phenomenon the laws of motion should be considered. 23. This method is not accurate enough to give reliable results. 24. He was clever enough not to get offended. 25. To take an example, let us go back to the chapter which has been described earlier.

**4. Переведите на русский, обращая внимание на функции инфинитива.**

1. In order to calculate the volume of any object you must measure its height, width and depth. 2. Our country was the first to send man into space. 3. Scientific discoveries to be practically applied in industry and agriculture

are paid special attention to. 4. They used boats to carry supplies of food to the island. 5. The solution to be filtered was poured into a glass. 6. Many ores to be found in this district are of great value to the industry. 7. In order to see that the work is done well he did all his best. 8. Measures need to be taken to inform people what to do in case of a fire. 9. To determine the properties of this new material is to carry out numerous experiments.

**5. Употребите, где необходимо частицу to перед инфинитивом в составе сложного дополнения. Переведите предложения.**

1. I saw him (to cross) the street. 2. They allowed us (to go) to the party. 3. I hate him (to interrupt) me. 4. She would like (to be invited) to concert. 5. She felt him (to touch) her hand. 6. She cannot bear him (to speak) like that. 7. We shall watch the ship (to sail off). 8. Do your parents make you (to study) English? 9. I like people (to tell) the truth. 10. I haven't heard anyone (to call) me.

**6. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. During the experiment we saw the temperature fall rapidly. 2. They believe the substance to have dissolved. 3. We have thought this law to hold only for gases which are under normal conditions. 4. One may safely expect this prediction to be quite reliable. 5. Let us take the force to equal 17 dynes. 6. On assuming the body with the mass  $m$  to be acted upon by force  $f$ , let us calculate the acceleration. 7. Examination with X-rays has shown the halogen even in the solid state to possess diatomic molecules. 8. They found radon to be 3 times as heavy as hydrogen.

**7. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.**

1. He is known to be a great book-lover. 2. The members of the



committee are expected to come to an agreement. 3. Many buildings were reported to have been damaged by the fire. 4. The experiment is believed to be a failure. 5. She seems to know the subject well. 6. He happened to be at home at that time. 7. There seem to be no changes in the trade relations between these two countries. 8. There proved to be many difficulties in solving the matter. 9. There happened to be many people there at that time. 10. The ship can be expected to arrive at the end of the week. 11. The weather can't be expected to change tomorrow. 12. There seem to be no objections to their proposal. 13. There happened to be a surgeon among them. 14. He doesn't seem to know this subject. 15. She seems not to know him. 16. He is not likely to come today. 17. They are unlikely to complete the work in time. 18. He is sure not to be asked about it. 19. The prices are certain to fall soon. 20. She is ceratin not to do it.

**8. Переведите на русский, обращая внимание на предложный инфинитивный оборот.**

1. The offer was too good for me to waste it. 2. Two hours were sufficient for the reaction to occur. 3. The road was too narrow for cars to pass. 4. It was easy for us to reach understanding. 5. There is a tendency for the method to be used in all the experiments. 6. Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow? 7. Preliminary experiments showed that the time required for the specimen to reach thermal equilibrium was quite long. 8. Sufficient time is allowed for the transformation to take place. 9. For a computer to be programmed each problem must be reduced to a series of very simple steps. 10. It was impossible for him to make decision without his manager's approval. 11. For me to spend the winter in the mountains was an exciting experience. 12. This is not for me to decide. 13. It was natural for them to ask stupid questions.

**9. В следующих предложениях определите тип инфинитивной конструкции и переведите предложения.**

1. The engineers of that plant are said to have constructed a new device. 2. We want you to see the new university building. 3. The company is believed to have lost a lot of money last year. 4. We suppose the construction of that building to be completed in a week. 5. The construction of that building is supposed to be completed in a week. 6. He is sure to call on us today. 7. She waited for him to speak. 8. They are certain to cope with the problem facing them. 9. We think them to build the pipeline next month. 10. This pipeline is thought to be built next autumn. 11. That was for him to find out. 12. The engineer believes the mechanic to finish repairing the engine ahead of time. 13. The mechanic is believed to finish repairing the engine ahead of time. 14. He appears to have been reading the book since 10 o'clock in the morning. 15. I hope you won't think it very odd for a perfect stranger to talk to you like this. 16. I heard somebody mention his name at the last meeting. 17. He seems to have travelled much. 18. This experiment is said to have been completed successfully. 19. He wanted me to follow him. 20. This issue is unlikely to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow. 21. Nobody watched her dance. 22. It was necessary for you to hear him report on the results of his experiments. 23. She didn't expect me to do it so quickly. 24. We noticed a taxi stop at the door. 25. It is impossible for them to complete the work so quickly without using this device.

**10. Переведите на русский.**

1. My watch is likely to be five minutes fast. 2. This river is believed to be suitable for navigation. 3. Our programmers are known to be studying the theory of programming. 4. These chemical changes prove to have been caused by heat. 5. In ancient times the sun was thought to be revolving round the Earth. 6. This invention was considered to be of great practical importance. 7. She is considered to be one of the best specialists in her field.

8. All students are required to pass through a medical examination. 9. The new power plant is known to have been put into operation.

### **11. Переведите на русский.**

1. She is known to live in France. 2. The film festival was reported to take place in July this year. 3. He was thought to study here. 4. The church appeared to be made of wood. 5. The letter is unlikely to reach him in time. 6. The Earth is likely to get hotter. 7. The river Thames is known to divide the city into two parts. 8. She is said to be a good interpreter. 9. He is sure to have been influenced by them. 10. Samples of semiconductors with improved properties are reported to be obtained on a new installation.

## **UNIT 7**

### **INPUT AND OUTPUT HARDWARE**

#### **Grammar:**

##### **1. Participle I**

##### **2. Participle II**

##### **3. Participle Constructions**

**Переведите:** calculator ['kælkjuleɪtə], cursor ['kə:sə], indicator ['ɪndɪkeɪtə], mechanism ['mekənɪzəm], microphone ['maɪkrəfəʊn], scanner ['skænə] diode ['daɪəʊd], plasma ['plæzmə], projector [prə'dʒektə], transistor [træn'zɪstə], pixel ['pɪksəl], vacuum ['vækjuəm]

#### **1. Необходимая лексика для текста:**

**accomplish** выполнять

**action** действие

**add** добавлять; прибавлять; складывать

**alphanumeric** [ˌælfənjuːˈmerɪk] буквенно-числовой

**angle** [ˈæŋɡl] угол, сторона

**appropriate** соответствующий

**arrow** [ˈærou] стрелка, курсор, управление курсором

**button** клавиша; кнопка

**camera** точка наблюдения, фотоаппарат

**capability** возможность

**clock** генератор синхроимпульсов, тактовый генератор, часы

**connection** связь, соединение, подключение; контакт (электрический)

**cover** охватывать, покрытие, покрывать

**corner** угол

**CTRL = Control** изменение значения последующих клавиш

**currently** в настоящее время, теперь

**depend on / upon** зависеть от

**differently** иначе

**direction** направление, руководство

**down** вниз; внизу

**effect** цель, результат, следствие; влияние, воздействие; производить, выполнять

**fulfill** выполнять

**graphics tablet** графический планшет

**in conjunction with** в сочетании с

**in use** используемый

**indicate** показывать, указывать, означать

**inform** [ɪnˈfɔːm] информировать

**inputting** процесс ввода, ввод норма, образец

**insert** [ɪnˈsɜːt] вставлять

**keypad** дополнительная панель трассировки

**label** этикетка, метка в языках программирования; маркировать;  
размечать

**left** левый

**light** легкий, свет, фонарь, фара

**line** линия; конвейер

**look (at)** смотреть

**mainly** главным образом

**manipulator** блок манипулирования, манипулятор

**mark** обозначать, отмечать

**mode** режим, состояние, метод, способ

**numeric** числовой

**numerical** численный

**overlay** перекрытие, оверлей

**overlay keyboard** накладная клавиатура

**PgDn = page down** «прокрутка» изображаемого текста вниз

**PgUp = page up** «прокрутка» изображаемого текста вверх

**pivot** ['pɪvət] вертеть, вращать, точка вращения

**pointing device** указывающее устройство

**push** толкать, двигать

**push-button** кнопка

**real** реальный

**real-time clock** часы реального времени

**representation** представление

**return** возвращать(ся), возвращение, возврат, ответ

**similar** ['sɪmɪlə] подобный, похожий

**standard** ['stændəd] уровень, стандарт,

**stick** палка, жезл; придерживаться

**tablet** планшет

**top** верх, верхушка

**track ball** шаровой манипулятор, шар

**tuner** ['tjuː.nə] настройка, тюнер

**up** вверх

**upper** верхний

**Переведите на русский язык:** provide output, include common / hand-operated input devices, similar typewriters, hard disk drives, serve as output devices, perform computational tasks, data entry, issue commands, the purpose of the input hardware, to insert outside information, collect and convert data, unprocessed data, suitable for processing, a track ball, manipulators, Image scanners, Overlay keyboard, Real-time clock, the same basic tasks, enable inputting, allow to accomplish, light indicators, the upper right corner / side, consist of the alphanumeric keys. software program, use buttons differently, create printed pages. press / add a key, the appropriate action, depend on the software, to fulfill a particular functions, RETURN key, delete / display the character, pointing devices, to move the cursor, in conjunction with the keyboard, advanced graphics, design capabilities

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** serve – service, perform – performance, depend – dependence, important – importance, appear – appearance, enter – entry, issue – to issue, sound – to sound, return – to return, type – to type, mark – to mark, point – to point, outside – inside, process – processing – unprocessed, advance – to advance – advanced, input – inputting, collect – collection, convert – conversion, create – creation, add – addition, manipulate – manipulator, indicate – indicator, act – action, suit – suitable, use – to use – useful, main – mainly, common – commonly, differ – different – differently, current – currently, particular – particularly, number – numeric – numerical, similar – similarity, capable – capability, fulfill – fulfillment, move – movement, develop – development

## **2.Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 1. INPUT HARDWARE***

Devices that provide input (I) or output (O) to the computer are called peripherals. On a typical personal computer, peripherals include input devices like the keyboard and mouse, and output devices such as the display and printer. Hard disk drives and optical disc drives serve as both input and output devices.

We use Input to perform the two basic computational tasks: data entry and issuing commands. The purpose of the input hardware is to insert outside information into the machine (collect data) and convert it into a form suitable for computer processing.

When unprocessed data is sent to the computer with the help of input devices, the data is processed and sent to output devices. The input devices may be hand-operated or automated. The act of processing is mainly regulated by the CPU. Some examples of input devices are: A Computer keyboard, Digital cameras, Digital video, Graphics tablets, Image scanners, Joystick, Microphone, manipulators (a mouse, a track ball), Overlay keyboard, Real-time clock, Touchscreen, TV tuners, sound cards etc.

The most common input device is a keyboard. It looks very much like a typewriter. It enables inputting numerical and text data. There are many different types of keyboards, but most are very similar and allow you to accomplish the same basic tasks. A standard keyboard has 104 keys and three more ones informing about the operating mode of light indicators in the upper right corner. The central portion of the keyboard consists of the alphanumeric keys. There are ten function keys (labeled F1 – F10) on the top side of the keyboard, and there is a numeric keypad, much like that found on

a calculator, on the right side of the keyboard. Each software program uses these buttons differently.

The keyboard itself doesn't contain any mechanism for creating printed pages. Each time a key on the keyboard is pressed, an electronic signal is sent to the system unit indicating which key was pressed. The system unit and the software interpret this signal and take the appropriate action.

The function keys are keys which send special signals to the system unit. The effect of pressing a given function key will depend on the software which is currently in use. Some keys are added to terminal keyboards to fulfill special functions. The most important of these is the RETURN or ENTRY key. Other keys that may be present include a Delete key which when pressed deletes the character just typed. Special function key marked CONTROL (CTRL) also has a particular function when used with other keys.

The numeric keypad is useful when numeric data must be entered into the computer. The line on the screen shows the user where the next typed character will be displayed. This line is known as the cursor. The cursor control keys are the arrows (left, right, up and down), PgUp , PgDn, Insert and Delete. But there are several types of pointing devices that are used to move the cursor and usually work in conjunction with the keyboard.

Later when the more advanced graphics became to develop, user found that a keyboard did not provide the design capabilities of graphics and text representation on the display. There appeared manipulators, a mouse and a track ball, that are usually used while operating with graphical interface.

1. What input devices do peripherals include?
2. What is the most common input device?
3. What does a keyboard enable to do?
4. What are the function keys?



**Переведите на русский язык:** output devices, give output, the purpose of output hardware, to provide the means, to view information, either hardcopy or soft copy, a display screen monitor, liquid crystal display, flat-panel displays, comprise the display device, to display on a monitor, view data, power supply, rely on less bulky technologies, conventional television sets, thin film transistor, be easily interchangeable, without external components, a color display, varying degrees, resolution of a video display, in term of the number, individual dots, allow 25 rows, textual material, inside the computer case, to display images, control buttons, to change monitor's display settings, picture sharpness, built-in speakers

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** mean – to mean – means, to view – view, change – to change display – to display, state – to state, power – to power, supply – to supply, form – to form, know – known, iproduce – production, to generate – generation, text – textual, picture – pictorial, print – printer, speak – speaker, case – casing, vary – varying, set – setting, necessary – necessarily, possible – impossible, color – colorful, sharp – sharpness, image – imagine

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

#### ***Text 2. OUTPUT HARDWARE***

The means through which computer gives output are known as output devices. The purpose of output hardware is to provide the user with the means to view information produced by the computer system. Information is output in either hardcopy or soft copy form. Hardcopy output can be held in your hand, such as paper with text (word or numbers) or graphics printed on it. Soft copy output is displayed on a monitor. Most computer outputs come in two forms: text and graphics.

Some examples of output devices are: Computer monitor, Printer, PC speaker, Projector, Sound card, Video card. Today, most outputs are visual in nature and are produced by two devices: a video display screen monitor or a printer.

Computer monitor is a screen that displays peripheral output to the user. Monitor is a component with a display screen for viewing computer data, television programs, etc., which displays information in pictorial form. A monitor usually comprises the display device, circuitry, casing, and power supply. The display device in modern monitors is typically a (TFT-LCD). Older monitors used a cathode ray tube (CRT) – a vacuum tube such as the picture tube on a television set – that is used to generate the display on most monitors. CRT monitors are much larger and heavier, and they take up more desk space. Newer monitors usually have LCD (liquid crystal display) or LED (light-emitting diode) displays. These can be made very thin, and they are often called flat-panel displays. Portable computers usually rely on other less bulky technologies, such as thin film transistor liquid crystal diode display or gas plasma displays.

Modern computer monitors are easily interchangeable with conventional television sets. However, as computer monitors do not necessarily include components such as a television tuner and speakers, it may not be possible to use a computer monitor as a television without external components.

Each monitor has a color display and has varying degrees of picture sharpness. The sharpness or resolution of a video display is often stated in term of the number of individual dots which can be displayed on the screen. These individual dots are called pixels (picture elements). The typical display will allow 25 rows and 80 columns of textual material.

The monitor works with a video card, located inside the computer case, to display images and text on the screen. Most monitors have control buttons that allow you to change your monitor's display settings, and some monitors

also have built-in speakers.

1. What is the purpose of output hardware?
2. How does the monitor work?

**Согласитесь или опровергните:**

1. The most common input device is a keyboard.
2. A keyboard does not provide the design capabilities of graphics.

**Прокомментируйте:**

Modern computer monitors are easily interchangeable with conventional television sets.

## **2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 3. PRINTERS***

**beam** луч, пучок; передача файла

**character printer** буквенно-цифровой принтер, символьный принтер

**dot-matrix printer** матричный принтер

**equal to** равняться

**font** шрифт

**indistinguishable** неразличимый

**ink-jet printer** струйный принтер

**line printer** построчный принтер

**naked eye** невооруженный глаз

**non-impact** бесконтактный, безударный

**offer** предлагать, предложение

**pin** штифт, штырь, шпилька

**rate** процент; скорость, устанавливать,

**relative(ly)** относительный / -но

**ribbon** лента

**strike** удар, ударять

**thermal printer** бесконтактный принтер

Printers are output devices which produce hardcopy. Printers come in all kinds of shapes and sizes, with varying capabilities and mechanisms for printing. The important thing is the user must be sure that the printer is appropriate to the type of output that he wishes to produce. Printers provide information in a permanent, human-readable form. They are the most commonly used output devices and are components of almost all computer systems. Printers vary greatly in performance and design. There are three main types of printers: a dot-matrix printer, a letter quality printer and a laser printer. We will classify printers as character printers, line printers and page printers in order to identify three different approaches to printing, each with a different speed range.

A dot-matrix printer gives output. Small pins strike a ribbon, producing a pattern of dots on the paper. Dot matrix printers can also produce both characters and graphics by building a pattern of dots. These printers have a lower quality of type but are generally faster printers than the letter-quality printers – in the range of 50 to 200 characters per second.

A letter-quality printer is a character printer which produces output of typewriter quality. Letter-quality printers typically have speeds ranging from 10 to 50 characters per second. A letter quality printer allows the production of documents with a high quality of printing at a relatively low cost.

A laser printer provides high-quality non-impact printing and offers the highest quality texts and graphics printing for the desktop. A laser printer like a dot-matrix printer works by generating patterns of dots; this is done electronically, so that the pattern can be extremely fine, making the

individual dots indistinguishable to the naked eye. Laser-beam printers use a combination of laser beam and electrophotographic techniques to create printer output at a rate equal to 18000 lines per minute.

One of the newest types of character printer is the ink-jet printer. Inkjet printers transfer characters and images to paper by spraying a fine jet of ink. Like lasers, they are able to print many different types of fonts and graphics.

Other printers include plotters, that use colored pens for scientific and engineering drawing and thermal printers that use heat to form a nonimpact image on paper.

## **5. Переведите со словарем:**

The mouse is a hand held optic-mechanical input device connected to the computer by small cable. It is the control unit manipulation type. The mouse is an important tool for communicating with computers. The mouse's primary functions are to help the user draw, point and select images on his computer display by moving the mouse across the screen.

The mouse has three or two buttons which control the cursor movement across the screen. Movements of the mouse and clicks of buttons are events. The mouse provides the cursor control thus simplifying user's orientation on the display. In general software programs require to press one or more buttons, sometimes keeping them depressed or double-click them to issue changes in commands and to draw or to erase images. When you move the mouse across a flat surface, the ball located on the bottom side of the mouse turns two rollers. One is tracking the mouse's vertical movements, the other is tracking horizontal movements. The rotating ball glides easily, giving the user good control over the textual and graphical images. The infra-red mouse is a wireless link with a system unit .

As the mouse is rolled across the mouse pad, the cursor moves across

the screen. When the cursor reaches the desired location, the user usually pushes a button on the mouse once or twice to signal a menu selection or a command to the computer.

There are two main mouse types: optical and mechanical. The optical mouse uses an electronic eye to detect movement and is easier to clean. The mechanical mouse uses a rolling ball to detect movement and requires regular cleaning to work properly.

There are other devices that can do the same thing as a mouse. Many people find them easier to use, and they also require less desk space than a traditional mouse. Another pointing device is a trackball, which performs like a stationary upside-down mouse. A trackball has a ball that can rotate freely. Instead of moving the device like a mouse, you can roll the ball with your thumb to move the pointer.

A joystick is another input pointing device, consisting of a stick that pivots on a base and reports its angle or direction to the device it is controlling. Joysticks are often used to control video games, and usually have one or more push-buttons whose state can also be read by the computer.

A light-pen is used to draw, write or issue commands when it touches the specially designed monitor or screen. It is a pen-shaped device connected by a cable to the terminal and a thin beam of light shines from the end. The light pen uses a light sensitive photoelectric cell to signal screen position to the computer. Another type of input hardware is optic-electronic scanner that is used for optical inputting of images (photographies, pictures, slides) and texts and converting them into the computer form.

## **Grammar**

### **2. Выберите правильную форму причастия.**

1. The man (standing / stood) at the window is my uncle.
2. On the

table I found a (writing / written) message for Jane. 3. When (visiting / visited) the museum we saw a lot of species of extinct animals. 4. He is a well-(known, knew) scientist. 5. (Making, made) the experiment they notices some interesting properties of the element.

### **3. Переведите на русский язык.**

1. The experiment being made at our laboratory shows the action of catalysts. 2. Having obtained the necessary compound, we could finish our experiment. 3. Having been tested the computer system was installed at the plant. 4. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him. 5. Not having received an answer to his letter, he sent a telegram to his relatives. 6. Having been used for a long time, the instrument partly lost its former efficiency. 7. Having been written long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read. 8. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory. 9. Having found the work interesting, I decided to take part in it. 10. Having discussed chemical reactions we proceeded to the experiments. 11. Being equipped with modern instruments, the laboratory carried out important experiments. 12. Having been done the exercise was checked.

### **4. Переведите на русский язык.**

1. Having become familiar with the main laws of statics, we can study the laws of dynamics. 2. The bridge being built across the river will connect two parts of the town. 3. Having been measured with inaccurate instruments the data were incorrect. 4. The compound being treated for several hours turned dark red. 5. Metals being used in industry in the form of alloys have better properties than pure metals. 6. Having been heated the substance changed its properties. 7. Having overcome the electrical bond, that holds the atoms together, the molecule breaks into fragments. 8. When speaking we normally use short sentences. 9. Having broken the magnet into still shorter

pieces we still get complete magnets. 10. Having read ten pages of the book, he decided to have a break.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения с Participle I в функции:**

*а) определения*

1. The student reading the article doesn't use a dictionary. 2. The student reading the article didn't use a dictionary. 3. Nowadays there is a growing interest in learning foreign languages. 4. All visitors touring the art museum were asked to sign the guest book. 5. He picked up the letter lying on the floor. 6. People starting to learn a foreign language sometimes find it difficult to memorize words. 7. Tourists arriving in London visit various museums. 8. They looked at the train passing by. 9. We are all concerned about the rising level of pollution. 10. I think he is the best poet living.

*б) обстоятельства*

1. Knowing English well he can read scientific journals without any difficulty. 2. Knowing English well he could translate articles without a dictionary. 3. Reading books in the original you will master English very quickly. 4. Explaining the rule the teacher cited a lot of examples illustrating it. 5. Testing the engine the engineer applied new methods. 6. When testing the engine the engineer applied new methods. 7. While unloading the ship they broke some cases. 8. He left the room leaving the door open. 9. Receiving the telegram he hurried up to the station. 10. Arriving in London we went sightseeing.

*в) части сказуемого*

1. She is studying English at the University. 2. She has been learning English since last autumn. 3. He was reading a book when I came. 4. He said he had been working since early morning. 5. Don't call him tonight – he will



be working at his report. 6. The film was amusing. 7. Dick's answer is surprising. 8. It was an exhausting walk. 9. The change of schedule was confusing for all the passengers. 10. Nick's courage was astonishing.

**6. Определите функцию Participle I в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. He is telling her an amusing story now. 2. A person telling us good news is always welcome. 3. She has been skating since morning. 4. While skating yesterday he fell and hurt his leg. 5. When writing the letter he tried to follow the "Golden rules" of writing a letter: a letter should be clear, complete, concise, courteous, correct. 6. Not knowing the man, I can't introduce you to him. 7. His stories are always amusing. 8. Trains going to Moscow are scheduled to depart every hour. 9. Receiving an e-mail message he always takes it to the manager. 10. They have been living in France for years. 11. They spoke about their relatives living in France. 12. When I came in he was writing a letter. 13. Not remembering the title of the book, we had to ask our teacher. 14. The rising sun was hidden by the clouds. 15. While examining the old vase we saw some cracks on it.

**7. Переведите следующие предложения с Participle II в функции:**

*а) определения*

1. The house built in this street is very beautiful. 2. The issue discussed at the last meeting is of great importance for our company. 3. They have to repair the broken parts of this engine. 4. The data found by the researchers is valuable for their future work. 5. The composition written by this student is excellent. 6. We shall use instruments of improved design. 7. The method proposed by this young researcher was not acceptable. 8. The results obtained by this group are very good. 9. There are many illustrated magazines in our

reading-room. 10. The discovery made by him is of great value.

*б) обстоятельства и именной части сказуемого*

1. When asked, he answered all the questions. 2. This book is sold everywhere. 3. Unless discussed, the new method must not be used. 4. When translated, the instruction became perfectly understood. 5. When offered help, he accepted it with gratitude. 6. Ice melts when heated. 7. If frozen, water becomes ice. 8. When corrected, the article was published. 9. When produced, the parts will be sent to various plants. 10. As my watch was broken, I had to buy a new one. 11. If corrected, the article will be published. 12. When you go through the customs, your luggage will be checked. 13. When cooled, the solution was tested. 14. The letters have already been typed. 15. Packed in cases, the goods were not damaged. 16. When subjected to high temperature, this substance changes its properties. 17. This device was installed yesterday. 18. When installed, the device will be ready for operation. 19. The project has just been completed. 20. Completed in due time, the book was accepted by the publishing house.

**8. Определите функцию Participle II в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. The meeting was attended by over five thousand people. 2. If asked, he will tell them all about it. 3. Our manager presented the approved plan to the audience. 4. The book just referred to has been translated into Russian. 5. Asked whether she would participate in the conference she answered that she would. 6. Lake Baikal, known to be the deepest in the world, is fed by 336 rivers. 7. When asked, he couldn't answer the question. 8. The decision taken by him is important for our business operation. 9. This pencil is broken. Can I have another one? 10. The match was watched by thousands of people. 11. The price will be agreed upon during the talks. 12. Though expected on

Sunday, he arrived on Monday. 13. There are many hidden rocks in the stream. 14. This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles produced by our plant. 15. The terms agreed upon were included in the contract.

**9. Найдите независимые причастные обороты в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Nobody being there, I went away. 2. It being very cold, they made a fire. 3. It was dark, the sun having set an hour before. 4. The play being very popular, it was difficult to get tickets. 5. My brother having taken the key, I could not enter the house. 6. There being a severe storm at sea, the steamer could not leave the port. 7. The letter having been delayed, the news reached us too late. 8. The professor being ill, the lecture was postponed. 9. Weather permitting, the ship will leave the port tomorrow. 10. The signal given, the train started. 11. The choice having been made, all other papers have been rejected. 12. We are not giving you any details, the enclosed letters containing the necessary information. 13. The sun having risen, they continued their way. 14. The contract is written in English and Russian, both versions being valid. 15. The total value of the country's exports increased by 19.4 percent last year, with foodstuffs and manufactured goods occupying an important part in the exports.

**10. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.**

1. It being Sunday, the library was closed. 2. There being many people in the room we could not enter. 3. Knowledge being the most valuable wealth of our times, the information theory became of great importance for the national economy. 4. The work finished, we went home. 5. The computer's electronic memory recording all the operator's commands, the picture of deviations was produced. 6. The atoms are usually combined chemically into

groups called molecules, these molecules being in constant motion. 7. The scientist has made a number of experiments, some of them being very important for our work. 8. Some new devices having been obtained, the researchers could make more complex experiments. 9. The goods having been unloaded, the workers left the port. 10. The text wasn't difficult, many words having been learnt before. 11. The new equipment having been installed, the plant could raise its output. 12. The sun being near the zenith, its rays are nearly vertical.

## UNIT 8

### SOFTWARE. OPERATING SYSTEMS

#### Grammar:

#### 1. Gerund

#### 2. Gerund Constructions

#### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**accounting** учет системных ресурсов

**accounting package** пакет учета

**actual** фактически существующий, действительный; ~ **ly** фактически, на самом деле

**aid** помощь, поддержка; способствовать

**calculate** рассчитывать

**compare** [kəm'peə] сравнивать

**computer-aided** автоматизированный

**conduct** проводить

**enhance** увеличить

**Excel** = **MS Excel** (пакет электронных таблиц для выполнения динамических расчетов и графического представления данных – компонент MS Office)

**game** игра

**instruct** проинструктировать

**merely** просто

**Microsoft** ['maɪkrəʊsɒft] крупнейшая фирма – производитель программного обеспечения в США

**MS-DOS = Microsoft Disk Operating System** операционная система MS-DOS

**package** пакет, комплект, набор

**relate** относиться, устанавливать связь

**respond** отвечать

**tell – told – told** рассказывать

**word processor** текстовый процессор

**Переведите на русский язык:** to complete a job, require equipment / without specific software, different kinds / a wide variety of software, touch / instruct the hardware, to conduct processing, general-purpose machine; to input / calculate / determine the order, a coded set of instructions / procedures, compare information, to describe the instructions, related documentation, important component, create / present the software instructions, respond to the procedures, include web browsers, include word processors, rely on both hardware and software, view the text, enhanced versions, to direct / perform / carry out a task, computer-aided design

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** complete – to complete, touch – to touch, direct – to direct, code – to code, input – to input, output – to output, present – to present, view – to view, aid – to aid, design – to design, require – requirement, equip – equipment, operate – operation, instruct – instruction, relate – relation, create – creation, process – processing – processor, merely merely, wide – widely, to perform – performance, important – importance, differ – different – difference, compare – comparison, respond – response,

vary – variety

### **3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

#### ***Text 1. SOFTWARE***

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software – programs for directing the operation of a computer or electronic data. Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine which requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. Software determines the order in which these operations are performed. Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do and how to do it. Software is the set of programs, procedures, and related documentation associated with a computer system. A program is a coded set of instructions that interprets the information you give to the computer with the keyboard or a mouse, and directs your computer to carry out a task. People, however, are the most important component of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present. Examples of software include web browsers, games, and word processors.

Everything you do on your computer will rely on both hardware and software. For example, you may be viewing this text in a web browser (software) and using your mouse (hardware) to click from page to page. Different types of computers also often use different types of software.

Different kinds of software perform different kinds of tasks. Examples of kinds of software are operating systems, such as MS-DOS, Windows 95 and its enhanced versions and programs Microsoft Excel and Microsoft

Office. There is a wide variety of software programs including word processors, accounting packages, computer-aided design systems and games.

1. Why does a computer require software?
2. What are different kinds of software?

### **1. Необходимая лексика для текста:**

**allocation** [ˌæləˈkeɪʃən] распределение

**be responsible for** нести ответственность

**careful(ly)** внимательный, тщательный / внимательно, тщательно

**cellular** ['seljʊlə] сотовый, сотовая связь

**clearly** ['kliəli] ясно, очевидно; несомненно, конечно

**console** консоль, терминал

**description** описание

**device driver** драйвер устройства 11-2

**driver** драйвер (программа, управляющая устройством);

формирователь; усилитель записи, задающее устройство, водитель

**GUI = gooeey = Graphical User Interface** графический интерфейс

пользователя

**kernel** ['kɜːnəl] ядро, часть операционной системы

**Linux** операционная система Linux

**bundle** пакет, комплект

**buy – bought – bought** покупать

(некоммерческая версия UNIX для PC)

**manage** управлять

**mediate** промежуточный, служить связующим звеном

**OS = operating system** операционная система

**pre-loaded** предварительно загруженный

**pronounce** произносить

**responsible** [ris'pɒnsəbl] ответственный

**sharing** обмен

**upgrade** обновлять

**useless** бесполезный

**utility** обслуживающая программа, утилита, полезность

**web server** веб-сервер; процессор, обслуживающий web

**Переведите на русский язык:** make up a computer, a carefully coded set of routines, consist of the minimal set of the most important system software, make up a computer, the computer's language / memory, manage hardware and software, responsible for the direct management, process / memory / file management, allow to communicate, without knowing how to speak, provide common services, cellular phones, web servers, run programs, at the same time, mediate / need to access, access to the CPU(s), memory and storage, precise description, manage the allocation, device drivers, network interfaces, communication ports, utility programs, come pre-loaded, possible to upgrade, change operating systems, to click icons, buttons, and menus, clearly display everything on the screen

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** operate – operating, manage – management, communicate – communication, describe – description, collect – collection, know – knowledge, use – user – useful – useless, careful – carefully, clear – clearly, direct – to direct – directly, control – to control, access – to access, function – to function, code – to code, change – to change, display – to display, responsible – responsibility, drive – driver, loaded – pre-loaded, combine – combination

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**



## ***Text 2. OPERATING SYSTEMS***

An **Operating System (OS)** is the most important software that runs on a computer. It manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language. Without an operating system, a computer is useless.

An operating system is responsible for the direct control and management of the hardware that makes up a computer and basic system operations such as memory management, process management and file management.

An operating system is system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs. Operating systems are found on many devices that contain a computer – from cellular phones and video games consoles to web servers and supercomputers.

Most of the time, there are several different computer programs running at the same time, and they all need to access your computer's central processing unit (CPU), memory, and storage. A more precise description is that an OS consists of the minimal set of software to make a computer system function: a kernel, which is a carefully coded set of routines that directly manage the allocation and sharing of memory, and access to the CPU(s); device drivers, which mediate access to and control of disks, network interfaces, communication ports, and other hardware; and a collection of utility programs that provide some user control over how the other components of the operating system work.

Operating systems usually come pre-loaded on any computer you buy. Most people use the operating system that comes with their computer, but it's possible to upgrade or even change operating systems. The three most

common operating systems for personal computers are Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux.

Modern operating systems use a graphical user interface, or GUI (pronounced gooey). A GUI lets you use your mouse to click icons, buttons, and menus, and everything is clearly displayed on the screen using a combination of graphics and text.

1. What is an operating system?
2. What is an operating system responsible for?

**Докажите:**

1. Everything you do on your computer will rely on both hardware and software.
2. Different kinds of software perform different kinds of tasks.
3. An operating system is responsible for the direct control and management of the hardware.
4. Modern operating systems are designed to be easy to use, and most of the basic principles are the same.

**2. Переведите тексты со словарем:**

***Text 3.***

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: system software and applications software.

***System software*** controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system, for example, is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the systems programs is booted or

loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used, and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in.

Data communication within and between computers systems is handled by system software. Communications software transfers data from one computer system to another. These programs usually provide users with data security and error checking along with physically transferring data between the two computer's memories. During the past five years the developing electronic network communication has stimulated more and more companies to produce different communication software such as Web-Browsers for Internet.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware to control the operation of a computer system. These programs are called drivers and coordinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. They are written to assist people in the use of the computer system by performing tasks, such as controlling all of the operations required, to move data into and out of a computer and all of the steps in executing an application program. The person who prepares systems software is referred to as a systems programmer. Systems programmers are highly trained specialists and important members of the architectural team.

User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a peripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part.

***Applications software*** are the programs written to solve specific problems (applications), such as such as accounting, word processing, drafting, payroll, inventory control, and investment analysis. As the

productivity of the hardware has increased greatly in recent years, the programmers nowadays tend to include as much as possible in one program to make software interface look more attractive to the user. These class of programs is the most numerous and perspective from the marketing point of view.

There are some categories of application program to choose from spreadsheet, Database Management, Computer Aided Design (CAD), Communications, Graphic presentations, desktop Publishing, Integrated Programs, Window and Windows – based Programs. Within each category, there are several software programs which have gained industry-wide acceptance.

Often programs, particularly systems software, are stored in an area of memory not used for applications software. These protected programs are stored in an area of memory called read-only memory (ROM), which can be read from but not written on.

***Firmware*** is a term that is commonly used to describe certain programs that are stored in ROM. Firmware often refers to a sequence of instructions (software) that is substituted for hardware. For example, in an instance where cost is more important than performance, the computer system architect might decide not to use special electronic circuits (hardware) to multiply two numbers, but instead write instructions (software) to cause the machine to accomplish the same function by repeated use of circuits already designed to perform addition.

#### ***Text 4. OPERATING SYSTEMS***

Each operating system's GUI has a different look and feel, so if you switch to a different operating system it may seem unfamiliar at first. However, modern operating systems are designed to be easy to use, and most

of the basic principles are the same.

Microsoft created the Windows operating system in the mid-1980s. Over the years, there have been many different versions of Windows, but the most recent ones are Windows 10 (released in 2015), Windows 8 (2012), Windows 7 (2009). Windows comes pre-loaded on most new PCs, which helps to make it the most popular operating system in the world.

**Mac OS** is a line of operating systems created by Apple. It comes preloaded on all new Macintosh computers, or Macs. All of the recent versions are known as **OS X** (pronounced O-S Ten).

Mac OS X users account for less than 10% of global operating systems - much lower than the percentage of Windows users (more than 80%).

**Linux** (pronounced LINN-ux) is a family of open-source operating systems, which means they can be modified and distributed by anyone around the world. This is different from proprietary software like Windows, which can only be modified by the company that owns it. The advantages of Linux are that it is free, and there are many different distributions - or versions - you can choose from.

Linux users account for less than 2% of global operating systems. However, most servers run Linux because it's relatively easy to customize.

The operating systems we've been talking about so far were designed to run on desktop and laptop computers. Mobile devices such as phones, tablet computers, iPads and MP3 players are different from desktop and laptop computers, so they run operating systems that are designed specifically for mobile devices. Examples of mobile operating systems include **Apple iOS** and **Google Android**. Operating systems for mobile devices generally aren't as fully featured as those made for desktop and laptop computers, and they aren't able to run all of the same software. However, you can still do a lot of things with them, like watch movies, browse the Web, manage your calendar, and play games.

There are countless desktop applications, and they fall into several categories. Some are more full featured (like Microsoft Word), while others may only do one or two things (like a clock or calendar app).

## **Grammar**

### **12. Переведите предложения с герундием в функции:**

#### **а) подлежащего**

1. Packing goods for export is a highly specialized job. 2. Interrupting people is bad manners. 3. Dancing has not begun yet. 4. Reading science fiction is a fascinating pastime. 5. Walking develops leg muscles. 6. Gardening is becoming more popular. 7. There is no denying the fact. 8. It isn't worth while going there. 9. Is it any good doing it? 10. It is useless talking about it.

#### **б) части сказуемого**

1. His greatest pleasure was travelling. 2. She couldn't help smiling. 3. Mr. Taylor's suggestion is worth discussing. 4. The chairman kept on speaking though nobody was listening to him any longer. 5. I am against his mentioning Jane's name. 6. These words are not worth remembering. 7. I am for discussing it at once. 8. The minister went on talking for two hours. 9. Don't keep interrupting me while I'm speaking. 10. He couldn't help admiring her.

#### **в) дополнения**

1. I am very tired of arguing with you. 2. He was surprised at having been asked about it. 3. She denies having spoken to him. 4. You must excuse my not answering you before. 5. I don't remember hearing the legend before. 6. The child deserves (заслуживает) praising. 7. Do you mind my smoking?

8. I hope you will forgive my disturbing you. 9. They accuse me of having dealt with him. 10. You may rely on his setting matters right. 11. Everybody looked forward to her coming back. 12. He didn't succeed in taking things easily. 13. Everybody congratulated Mr.Harter on being elected Vice-President. 14. Helen avoids playing the piano when somebody is listening to her.

г) определения

1. There are different ways of solving this problem. 2. Young people are excited at the idea of purchasing audio-visual equipment. 3. We have a plan for modernizing the factory. 4. I have no intention of staying here any longer. 5. Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist. 6. A laser is a device for making and concentrating light waves into an intense beam. 7. He was in the habit of doing things thoroughly.

д) обстоятельства

1. It was planned to put the plant into operation 3 years after signing the contract. 2. Before reaching a final decision the market research group is to collect some information. 3. Without waiting for our answer he turned and left us. 4. On seeing Sofia he stopped to talk to her. 5. In spite of being busy, he did all he could to help you. 6. He left without saying good-bye. 7. He gave a few examples instead of explaining the rule.

**13. Переведите следующие предложения, учитывая синтаксические функции герундия.**

1. Measuring resistance is necessary in many experiments. 2. Go on demonstrating your slides. 3. In solving problems it is necessary to distinguish between fact and hypothesis. 4. The droplets are capable of being photographed. 5. Falling is a case of motion at constant acceleration. 6.

Avoid mixing these two substances. 7. Heating copper wire from 0 to 100° increases its resistance about 40 %. 8. Metals cannot be dissolved without being changed into new substances. 9. It's no use searching for another approach. 10. Calcium and sodium are alike in being very soft. 11. Upon being heated to a high temperature many metallic compounds are decomposed. 12. Sulphur is hardened by being mixed with copper.

**14. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Герундий.**

1. Nowadays computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. 2. In converting water into ice we do not change its composition. 3. By studying and experimenting man came to know the structure of matter. 4. By subjecting air to very great pressure and cooling it is possible to transform it to the liquid state. 5. Science cannot be studied without experimenting. 6. By adding heat we cause the greater motion of the molecules. 7. Electronics opens up wonderful possibilities for controlling various technological processes. 8. The barometer is an instrument for determining atmospheric pressure. 9. The experimenter suggested purifying the solution by a new method. 10. Proper relation between theory and practice must be observed in training specialists. 11. In changing water into steam its composition is not changed. 12. Their aim is finding new ways of utilizing this polymer. 13. The diamond is used for cutting metals as it is the hardest of stones.

**15. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.**

1. What is the main reason for changing the schedule? 2. You may use this instrument for measuring gas pressure. 3. Increasing pressure leads to the decrease of gas volume. 4. One cannot transform water into steam without heating it. 5. The task of the factory was producing corrosion-resistant polymers in far larger quantities. 6. Seeing is believing. 7. The engineers



were interested in testing the engine in various conditions. 8. By cooling we can turn substances into solids or liquids. 9. Maintaining constant temperature and pressure during the test was absolutely necessary. 10. I remember reading an article on market economy. 11. He left without saying a word. 12. After finishing the lecture he went home. 13. We spend energy in lifting an object. 14. Introducing new methods into practice requires much time.

**16. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие герундиальный оборот.**

1. His having given up the job disappointed us. 2. The president's refusing to take steps aroused everybody's indignation. 3. Your threatening them made us angry. 4. The papers not commenting on the event was most surprising. 5. The two countries exchanging delegations is most important for establishing friendly relations between them. 6. His knowing English will help him in his work. 7. Howard was surprised at his chief not having asked him anything. 8. Helen was disappointed at Peter not having been invited. 9. They insisted on our flying to Liverpool. 10. There is no possibility of our seeing him this week. 11. There is a chance of their coming to see us tonight. 12. There is no fear of his forgetting to do it.

**17. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундиальный оборот.**

1. We didn't know about his being sent to the power station. 2. His having asked such a question shows that he did not prepare the text. 3. I remember my having told her about the experiment. 4. Everybody knows about your having worked at the nuclear power plant. 5. The professor knew about the students' going to the power station. 6. We were informed of his refusing to take part in it. 7. We have learned of his starting a series of new experiments. 8. I was told of their having repaired this machine ahead of

time. 9. Thanks to the lightning conductor being invented, it is possible to protect buildings from strokes of lightning. 10. There was no hope of their finishing the experiment in time.

## UNIT 9

### PROGRAMMING

#### 1. Необходимая лексика для текста:

**all-purpose** универсальный

**analysis / analyses** анализ / анализы

**application domain** область приложения / применения

**applied** прикладной

**applied mathematics** прикладная математика

**argue** утверждать

**build into** встраиваться в

**compile** транслировать, компилировать, преобразовывать исходные тексты программы

**completely** [kəm'pli:tli] полностью

**computer programming** программирование ЭВМ

**consumption** потребление

**correctness** правильность

**craft** [kra:ft] ремесло, умение, судно

**customization** настройка

**debugging** отладка, устранение неисправности

**desire** желать, требовать; желание

**developing** развитие

**domain** область; домен

**duration** продолжительность

**engineering technique** техника, технология машиностроения,

инженерная техника

**executable** выполняемый файл, исполняемая программа

**exhibit** экспонат, образец; выставлать, показывать

**expertise** экспертиза, экспертные знания

**formal** официальный, формальный

**formulation** формулировка

**generating** создание

**inherently** по существу

**invariable** постоянный

**maintain** эксплуатировать, обслуживать, поддерживать

**maintaining** поддержание

**requirement** требование, необходимое условие

**shorten** сократить

**software engineering** разработка / проектирование программного обеспечения

**something** что-нибудь

**source code** исходный код / программа

**speaker** динамик, акустическая колонка

**target** цель, мишень, указатель действия, флажок

**testing** испытание, проверка

**transform** преобразовывать, превращать, трансформировать

**troubleshooting** диагностика, поиск и устранение неисправностей

**understanding** понимание

**verification** проверка

**writing** написание, письмо

**Переведите на русский язык:** manipulate / accept information, to find a sequence of instructions, necessary duration, compile / interpret instructions, include the means / knowledge, store data, provide / create

invariable / executable programs, logic circuitry, the craft of writing, debugging and troubleshooting, transform to an executable, require mainly logic / expertise, a branch of applied mathematics, something completely new, existing source, verification of requirements, perform a specific task, the purpose of programming, exhibit a certain behavior, regard as one phase, solve a given problem, automate performing, the application domain, involve activities, a target programming language, develop understanding, generate algorithms, resources consumption, software engineering

**Переведите однокоренные слова:** base – to base, result – to result, desire – to desire – desired. mean – means, store – storage, know – knowledge, variable – invariable, simple – simply, common –commonly, inherent – inherently, main – mainly, complete – completely, write – writing, test – testing, debug – debugging, exist – existing, engineer – engineering, perform – performing, maintain – maintaining, understand – understanding, transform – transformation, create – creation, modify – modification, exhibit – exhibition, require – requirement, develop –development, science – scientific, short – shorten, apply – application – applied, correct – correctness, behave – behavior, some – something

## **2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### ***Text 1. PROGRAMMING***

A computer is a device that accepts information and manipulates it for some result based on a program or sequence of instructions on how the data is to be processed. Complex computers also include the means for storing data for some necessary duration. A program may be invariable and built into the computer (and called logic circuitry as it is on microprocessors) or

different programs may be provided to the computer. Today's computers have both kinds of programming.

**Programming** (often simply **programming** or **coding**) is the craft of writing a set of commands or instructions that can later be compiled and / or interpreted and then inherently transformed to an execution that an electronic machine can execute or "run." Programming requires mainly logic, but has elements of science, mathematics, engineering and art.

**Computer programming** (often shortened to **programming** or **coding**), sometimes considered as a branch of applied mathematics is the process of writing, testing, debugging / troubleshooting, and maintaining the source code of computer programs. This source code is written in a programming language. The code may be a modification of an existing source or something completely new. The purpose of programming is to create a program that exhibits a certain desired behaviour (customization), to find a sequence of instructions that will automate performing a specific task or solving a given problem. The process of writing source code requires expertise in many different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialized algorithms and formal logic.

Computer programming is a process that leads from an original formulation of a computing problem to executable computer programs. Programming involves activities such as analysis, developing understanding, generating algorithms, verification of requirements of algorithms including their correctness and resources consumption, and implementation (commonly referred to as coding) of algorithms in a target programming language. Source code is written in one or more programming languages.

In software engineering, programming (the implementation) is regarded as one phase in a software development process. Software engineering combines engineering techniques with software development practices.

1. What is Computer programming?
2. What activities does Programming involve?

**Докажите:**

The process of writing source code requires expertise in many different subjects.

**3. Переведите со словарем:**

***Text 2.***

**Quality requirements:** Whatever the approach to software development may be, the final program must satisfy some fundamental properties. The following five properties are among the most important:

- **Efficiency** / performance: the amount of system resources a program consumes (processor time, memory space, slow devices, network band width and to some extent even user interaction), the less the better. This also includes careful management of resources, for example cleaning up temporary files and eliminating memory leaks.
- **Reliability:** how often the results of a program are correct. This depends on correctness of algorithms, minimization of programming mistakes, such as mistakes in resource management resulting from data conversion and prevention of errors resulting from buffer overflows, underflows and zero division.
- **Robustness:** how well a program anticipates problems. This includes situations such as incorrect, inappropriate or corrupt data, unavailability of needed resources such as memory, operating system services and network connections, user error, and unexpected power outages. The focus is mainly on user interaction and the handling of exceptions.

- **Usability:** the ergonomics of a program: the ease with which a person can use the program for its intended purpose or in some cases even unanticipated purposes. Such issues can make or break its success even regardless of other issues. This involves a wide range of textual and graphical elements that makes a program easy and comfortable to use.

- **Portability:** the range of hardware computer and OS platforms on which the source code of a program can be compiled and run. This depends on differences in the programming facilities provided by the different platforms, including hardware and operating system resources, expected behavior of the hardware and operating system.

#### 4. Переведите со словарем:

##### *Text 3.*

The instructions for a computer must be written according to a set of rules. These rules are the foundation of a programming language. A high level language is a language in which each instruction or statement correspond to several machine code instructions. High level languages are oriented to the problem.

A programming language must convey the logical steps of the program plan in such a way that the control unit of the CPU can interpret and follow the instructions. Programming languages have improved throughout the years. There are over 200 problem-oriented languages. The most common of them are Cobol, Fortran, PL/I, BASIC, PASCAL and others.

The name **Fortran** comes from the combination of the words FORMular TRANslator. FORTRAN was the first high level programming language. There were several versions of FORTRAN. The most popular and used was FORTRAN-4. The **Fortran IV** language is oriented toward solving problems of a mathematical and scientific nature. Fortran allows programmers to

calculate complex formulas with a few source code instructions. The source program is written using combination of algebraic formulas and English statements of a standard but readable form.

**Cobol** was issued by the US Government Printing Office in 1960. Cobol was the most widely used business-oriented programming language. Its name is an acronym for Common Business-Oriented Language. Cobol was designed as a self-documenting language to solve problems that are oriented toward data handling and input-output operations. It was made for business industry, government and education applications. This means that Cobol «has a place for everything» and requires programmers to «put everything in its place».

**Algol** was developed as an international language for the expression of the algorithms between individuals, as well as programming language. It was introduced in the early 1960s. Algol stands for ALGOrithmic Language. This language is used for mathematical and scientific use.

**PL/I** stands for Programming Language I. It was designed as a general-purpose language incorporating features similar to Cobol for data handling instructions and features similar to Fortran for mathematical instructions. PL/I has many unique capabilities; it is one of the most versatile and the most powerful of the programming languages.

**Basic** is the acronym for beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code. It was developed as an easy-to-learn programming language for students and inexperienced programmers. Its key design goal is simplicity. BASIC has become a very popular language in systems where many users share the use of a computer through terminals and it has become a universal language for personal computers. The original Basic was easy to learn allowing computer users to write simple programs within a few minutes.

**Pascal** was invented in 1970. It was named after the mathematician Blaise Pascal, who invented one of the earliest practical calculators. Pascal is



a mathematically oriented programming language and, as such, is most commonly **used** in mathematics, engineering, and computer science departments of colleges and universities.

*C Language.* Programming language C has been developed in the beginning of the seventieth years as tool means for realization of operational system UNIX on IBM. Language C is the most universal as except for a set of the means inherent in the modern languages of programming of a high level. The big set of operators and operations allows writing compact and effective programs. However such powerful means demand from the programmer of care, accuracy and good knowledge of language with all its advantages and lacks

As base language for C ++ language C is flexible, compact has rather low level; second, approaches for programming the majority of system problems; thirdly, works everywhere and on all; and fourthly, it will be coordinated to environment programming UNIX.

## **Grammar**

### **18. Переведите предложения:**

1. The number of specialists connected with new branches of science and engineering is increased every year. 2. The information obtained is of great interest. 3. To provide pure air in a factory they use air - purifying plants. 4. Communication satellites used by all countries make intercontinental television transmission possible. 5. There are large areas in Australia which are still unpopulated. 6. The device made at our laboratory will be used in industry. 7. They discussed the information given to them yesterday. 8. Pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways.

### **19. Переведите предложения:**

1. Dissolving in each other metals form an alloy. 2. Having been thrown with great force, the stone reached the opposite bank. 3. Being occupied with his work he didn't notice when we entered the room. 4. The city of Moscow is building and rebuilding. 5. Having translated the article, he student gave it to the teacher. 6. Having become familiar with the main laws of statics, we can study the laws of dynamics. 7. Having come to Moscow he called his aunt Polly. 8. Having been built nine centuries ago, the White Tower has been reconstructed several times since then. 9. Finally it was realized what was happening. 10. In fact the tickets being required for the examination are kept by the secretary. 11. Being required for the examination all the tickets will be necessary for the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May. 12. Having been asked to translate the article, the student translated it with great interest. 13. Being built in the Far North the station will be made use of as a protection from cold winds. 14. The new school, being built of white stone, aluminium and glass, will look bright and elegant.

## **20. Переведите предложения:**

1. The post shows the way leading to the river. 2. While melting, this melting snow keeps the same temperature. 3. A person beginning the experiment should be careful. 4. We use between speaking of two things or persons and among speaking of three or more. 5. Qualified engineers were perfecting this technique for several months last year. 6. A dam is a barrier across water controlling its flow. 7. Reading this article you'll receive a lot of important information. 8. While working with microorganisms we found that they produced a variety of antibiotics. 9. When working an electrician must use some means of protection. 10. He obtained his knowledge studying hard.

## **21. Переведите предложения:**

1. The load being reapplied, the deflections were similar to those in

the first test. 2. Iron and sulphur being ground together, a greenish-black powder is obtained. 3. The body being subjected to external loads, strains occur in it. 4. The column being the most important element in the building, a defect in one column may be the cause of failure. 5. A new method of construction was tried, better results being obtained. 6. The site becomes something like an assembly shop, the main part of the work being done at the factory. 7. By minerals we mean natural substances which occur in nature, each having definite physico-chemical properties. 8. There being a lot of people in the hall, we couldn't enter. 9. We had a good time during the holidays, the weather being fine all the time.

## **22. Переведите предложения:**

1. Metal is heavier than plastic. 2. Which is the lightest of these substances? 3. This pipe has a greater diameter than that one. 4. Older monitors use CRT (cathode ray tube) displays. 5. The less people think, the more they talk. 6. The pressure in the boiler is less than it 7. Which is the least flexible of these materials? 8. Plastic is more flexible than is necessary. 9. Water is one of the most common things in our life. 10. Plastics in some respect are more convenient to use than natural materials.

## **23. Переведите предложения:**

1. The paper under discussion was published in the journal "New Scientist". 2. The subject under study is of great interest and scientific importance. 3. The research in progress in the field must be paid special attention to. 4. The current under consideration flows first in the one direction and then in the opposite one. 5. The theory in question was first advanced by Professor L. 6. The source in question may interest only the scientists of the future. 7. The chairman realized that the issues under discussion were very important. 8. What does a passage under study present?

#### **24. B. 7. Translate the sentences**

1. I have done the work as it was required. 2. As there were many new words in the text I used a dictionary. 3. As to the computer it can handle enormous quantity of data per second. 4. The speed of the electrons is almost the same as the speed of light. 5. We ought to say that the discovery of atomic energy is as important as the discovery of fire. 6. He obtained this substance as stated above. 7. Commonly known as a pointing device, it lets you point to objects on the screen, click on them, and move them.

#### **25. Переведите предложения:**

1. Many ores to be found in this district are of great value to the industry. 2. The use of new technology should decrease the amount of coal to be burned by power plants. 3. Measures need to be taken to inform people what to do in case of a fire. 4. To produce less garbage we should recycle and precycle materials. 5. In order to see that the work is done well he did all his best. 6. Many animals are known to feed on plants. 7. To cut the amount of exhaust fumes we'll have to drive our cars less. 8. The main task of this article was to show the results of research work.

#### **26. Переведите предложения:**

1. The road was too narrow for cars to pass. 2. There is a good reason for us to use this kind of memory in a personal computer. 3. Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow? 4. There is a tendency for the method to be used in all the experiments. 5. For a computer to be programmed each problem must be reduced to a series of very simple steps. 6. It was easy for us to reach understanding. 7. It is quite necessary for the programmer to understand the work of all units of computer. 8. Sufficient time is allowed for the transformation to take place.

## **27. Переведите предложения:**

1. During a year almost 200 million tons of metal objects are considered to be destroyed by corrosion. 2. The development of science and technology is known to be the most important source of steady growth of the people's well-being. 3. They are likely to come here. 4. Silicon is known to be the basic material for electronic industry. 5. The importance of chemistry for all sciences is known to be growing rapidly. 6. Reconstruction of those plants was supposed to take a year. 7. The electrification work is expected to be completed in June. 8. This method proves to be useful. 9. He seems not to understand the importance of this event. 10. Our country is known to possess rich mineral resources. 11. Every form of energy production seems to cause some damage to the surroundings. 12. The crew is reported to have carried out a great deal of scientific experiments. 13. Lasers are known to have found application in medicine. 14. The plane is sure to be the quickest means of transport. 15. They are certain to come to Moscow.

## **28. Переведите предложения:**

1. Finding a new method is the only way out. 2. If biological experiments are continued, the problem of developing the technology for growing plants in space conditions will be solved. 3. For lifting a heavy load a simple mechanism is sometimes used. 4. If liquids expand upon freezing, an increase of pressure lowers the freezing point. 5. Using automatic control makes it possible to increase productivity. 6. This device can be used for studying the upper layers of the atmosphere. 7. After doing such hard work they decided to rest a little. 8. Introducing new methods into practice requires much time. 9. Experimenting often results in an important discovery. 10. By increasing the pressure we increase the force of friction. 11. After heating the mixture the chemist

obtained new results.

**29. Переведите предложения:**

1. One can't say that your answers are good. 2. One knows that the economy of many countries depends on natural resources of these countries. 3. One should remember of all electrical devices having resistance. 4. In practice one usually uses wires of sufficiently low resistance. 5. The one-stage process was tested at the refinery. 6. One can notice new elements in the design of modern buildings. 7. The forecast for gas industry is a bright one. 8. One must not cross the street when the signal is red. 9. One might find any book in our library, but today it is late yet. 10. One of the most significant facts about both industry and building has been research on synthetics and plastics.

**30. Вставьте нужные слова:**

1. I (have, has) just finished my home-work. 2. My brother (have, has) written a letter. 3. I (have / has) translated two articles and (have, has) done 3 exercises. 4. He has (just, ever, for, never) been to Paris. 5. He has (now, already, ever, for) painted the door. 6. They haven't solved the problem (just, for, yet, since). 7. I've seen this film (now, already, ever, for). 8. I have (just, ever, for, never) opened the door. 9. Have you (just, ever, for, never) been to London? 10. He (have, has) been to England. 11. We (have, has) listened to the dialogue. 12. The land, the sea and the air (have / has) been affected differently by sun radiation.

**31. Выберите нужное по смыслу:**

1. He (am, is) singing a song. 2. Now we (is, are) finishing this work. 3. This work must (do, be done) at once. 4. He (works, work) hard at his French every day. 5. There (be) a lot of higher schools in Russia. 6. (Do,

Does) she study at the Institute now? 7. Beta particles have a (smaller, the smallest) mass than alpha particles. 8. By this time next week we (shall have left, left) the town. 9. Krasnokamensk is the city (in / on) the south of Zabaikalsky region. 10. He (be) never to England.

### **32. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму:**

1. The scientist (write) an article not long ago. 2. They (find) a solution to this problem. 3. What you (do) now? 4. My children (stay) in town next summer. 5. He often (visit) them last year. 6. I not (do) my homework now. 7. He not (like) loud music. 8. Lomonosov (found) the first Russian University. 9. He not (send) the letter yet. 10. He (know) French well. 11. We (construct) this dam two years ago. 12. The road (lead) to the river. 13. We (construct) this dam two years ago.

### **33. Поставьте прилагательные в нужную форму:**

1. My brother's handwriting is (bad) mine. 2. I am (much) interested in cricket than in football. 3. Health is (important) wealth. 4. The planet Mars is (far) from the earth than the satellite Moon. 5. An ocean is certainly (big) a sea. 6. Let's go by plane. It's much (fast) and much (comfortable). 7. Spain is (warm) than England. 8. Do you think living by the coast is (healthy) than living in the city? 9. Vegetables are (cheap) than meat. 10. The population of Moscow is (big) than the population of Omsk. 11. July is (hot) than March. 12. Water is one of (common) things in our life. 13. Metal is (heavy) than plastic.

### **34. Выберите нужный вариант:**

1. He (makes / made) this experiment a week ago. 2. The plant (produce / produced) a great number of machines. 3. They (were / have been) to Moscow many times. 4. He (saw / has seen) this film on Sunday. 5. I

don't understand this word. What (do / does) it mean? 6. (Our teacher, we) has explained all the grammar rules. 7. Which is (easier, the easiest) subject for you? 8. (He, I) doesn't like his job. 9. My brother (have, has) done his home-work and (is / are) reading a book.

**35. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму:**

1. They (work) at this problem last year. 2. He (think) about emigrating to Canada. 3. She (know) the geography well. 4. My sister (become) a doctor. 5. He (do) a certain job at the lab. 6. We (build) this bridge two years ago. 7. What you (do) now? 8. The scientist (write) an article not long ago. 9. They (find) a solution to this problem. 10. He (get) higher education at Chita State University. 11. There (is / are) five people in our family. 12. My father (have / has) very little free time.

**36. Выберите нужную форму:**

1. He (studied / has studied) this subject last year. 2. They (were / have been) to Moscow many times. 3. Such properties as fire resistance and heat conductivity (is / are) characteristic of all metals. 4. He (saw / has seen) this film on Sunday. 5. He (makes / made) this experiment a week ago.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

### Некоторые математические термины и выражения

add складывать  
addend слагаемое  
addition сложение  
amount количество  
approx (approximately) приблизительно  
area площадь  
assumption предположение  
axiom аксиома  
binominal двучлен  
bracket скобка  
bring down сносить  
check проверять  
common denominator общий знаменатель  
convert превращать  
cuboid имеющий кубовидную форму  
curve кривая  
deal with иметь дело с  
decimal fraction десятичная дробь  
decimal place десятичный разряд  
decimal point запятая в десятичном числе  
dependent variable зависимая переменная  
depth глубина  
depth of an element высота элемента  
difference разность  
digit цифра  
discard отбрасывать

divide делить  
division деление  
dividend делимое  
divisor делитель  
edge грань  
enunciation формулировка  
equiangular равноугольный  
equilateral равносторонний  
expression выражение  
factor множитель, фактор  
fraction дробь, дробная часть  
fractional дробный  
formula;формула  
graph график, диаграмма  
improper fraction неправильная дробь  
in column столбиком  
independent независимый  
index показатель  
integer целое число  
integral целый  
intersect пересекать  
invert менять порядок, переставлять  
irrational expression иррациональное выражение  
it turns out получается  
length длина  
level уровень  
like signs подобные знаки  
literal coefficient буквенный коэффициент  
locate определять, назначать место

LCD (lowest common denominator) общий наименьший знаменатель  
by means of при помощи  
minnend уменьшаемое  
minus минус  
mixed number смешанное число  
monomial одночлен  
multiplicand множимое  
multiplication умножение  
multiplier множитель  
multiply умножать  
a needed level необходимый уровень  
number names названия чисел  
number of places число разрядов  
number system система чисел  
numeral цифра  
numerator числитель  
parentheses скобка  
place over помещать над  
plane плоский  
by point точками  
polynomitl многочлен  
portion часть, доля  
positional notation позиционное обозначение  
positive and negative numbers положительные и отрицательные числа  
perform производить, совершать  
problem задача  
product продукт; произведение  
prove доказывать  
quantity величина, количество

quotient частное  
rational expression рациональное выражение  
reduce сокращать, преобразовывать  
rectangle прямоугольник  
rectangular прямоугольный  
relation соотношение, отношение  
remainder остаток  
repeated decimal повторное десятичное число  
respectively соответственно  
reverse order обратный порядок  
right-angled corner прямой угол  
root sign корень, знак корня  
say скажем  
a set of rules набор правил  
sign знак, символ  
simultaneous equations система уравнений  
shape форма  
solid трехмерное тело  
solution решение  
space пространство  
sphere круг, шар  
stand for символизировать, означать  
state состояние, положение  
subtract вычитать  
subtraction вычитание  
subtrahend вычитаемое  
sum сумма  
term член  
theorem теорема

threefold в три раза  
 triangular утроенный  
 two- (three-, four-) place number двух- (трех-, четырех-) значное число  
 two times two дважды два  
 unit единица  
 unlike signs знаки «ПЛЮС» и «МИНУС»  
 value величина  
 variable переменная  
 vertical column вертикальный столбик  
 vertex вершина  
 whole number целое число  
 width ширина

### Арифметические знаки и чтение примеров.

+	plus, add, sum up	$4 : 2 = 2$	four divided by 2 equals 2
-	minus, subtract	$3 \times 5 = 15$	three times five equals fifteen
=	equals or is equal to, makes	2%	2 per cent
x	times, multiply	$3/8\%$	$3/8$ per cent; three eighths per cent
:	divided by, divide	$(p - q) : 7$	subtract q from p and divide the result by 7
%	per cent		
>	is greater than		
<	is less than		
=>	therefore		
~	approximately		
$2^2$	two in the second power		

## Грамматический справочник

### Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Кто?	Чей?	Кому?
<b>I</b> я	<b>my</b> мой, - я, - е, - и	<b>me</b> мне, меня
<b>he</b> он	<b>his</b> его	<b>him</b> ему, его
<b>she</b> она	<b>her</b> ее	<b>her</b> ей, ее
<b>it</b> он, она, оно	<b>its</b> его, ее	<b>it</b> его, ему, ей, ее
<b>we</b> мы	<b>our</b> наш, - а, - е, - и	<b>us</b> нам, нас
<b>you</b> вы	<b>your</b> ваш, - а, - е, - и	<b>you</b> вам, вас
<b>they</b> они	<b>their</b> их	<b>them</b> им, их

**They** live in Moscow. **Они** живут в Москве.

**His** work is interesting. **Его** работа интересна.

Give **me** this dictionary, please. Дайте **мне** этот словарь, пожалуйста.

### Указательные и вопросительные местоимения

<b>this</b>	это, эта, этот	<b>these</b>	эти
<b>that</b>	тот, та, то	<b>those</b>	те

**This** is a new dictionary. **Это** новый словарь.

**These** books are interesting. **Эти** книги интересные.

<b>who</b>	кто	<b>what</b>	что
<b>where</b>	где, куда	<b>when</b>	когда

<b>how</b>	как	<b>what</b> book	какая книга
<b>whose</b>	чей	<b>how many</b> (lamps)	сколько
<b>whom</b>	кого	<b>how much</b> (time)	
<b>which</b>	который	<b>why</b>	почему

**How many** students are there in your group? **Сколько** студентов в вашей группе?

**Where** do you live? **Где** вы живете?

### Множественное число существительных

book книга – books [bʊks]  
 pen ручка – pens [pens]  
 door дверь – doors [dɔːz]  
 boy мальчик – boys  
 day – день days  
 balcony балкон – balconies  
 ['bælkəniːz]  
 library библиотека – libraries  
 photo фото – photos  
 piano пианино – pianos  
 bench скамья – benches ['bentʃɪz]  
 dress платье – dresses ['dresɪz]

analysis анализ – analyses  
 axis ось – axes  
 basis базис – bases  
 nucleus ядро, ячейка – nuclei

shelf полка – shelves ['elvz]  
 safe сейф – safes [seɪfs]  
 knife нож – knives [naɪvz]  
 roof крыша – roofs [ruːfs]  
 man мужчина – men  
 woman женщина – women ['wɪmɪn]  
 tooth зуб – teeth  
 foot нога, фут – feet  
 child ребенок – children  
 mouse мышь – mice

datum данная величина – data  
 данные  
 medium среда – media  
 phenomenon явление – phenomena  
 criterion критерий – criteria

We take **books** from the library. Мы берем **книги** в библиотеке.

They studied these **phenomena** last year. Они изучали эти **явления**  
В прошлом году.

**Notes:** Существительные information, physics, news, mathematics и  
т. д. используются только в единственном числе.

The news **is** interesting. Новости интересные.

### Цепочка определений. Существительное в функции определения

Если между определителем и существительным, к которому он  
относится стоит несколько существительных, они образуют цепочку  
определений, а последнее существительное является по отношению к  
ним опорным. С него рекомендуется начинать перевод цепочки  
определений.

water **supply** водоснабжение

water supply **system** система водоснабжения

water supply system **development** сооружение системы  
водоснабжения

production price **decrease** уменьшение цен на изделие

bus **stop** автобусная остановка (остановка автобуса)

production **process** производственный процесс

rapid hardening **cement** быстротвердеющий цемент

stainless steel top **cover** верхняя крышка из нержавеющей стали

First year students study Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Foreign  
Languages and other subjects. Студенты первого курса изучают  
математику, физику, химию, иностранные языки и другие предметы.

Light-weight building bricks differ from ordinary clay bricks. Легкие по



весу строительные кирпичи отличаются от обычных глиняных кирпичей.

### The verb TO BE

Present		Past		Future	
I	<b>AM</b>	I, he, she, it	<b>WAS</b>	I, we	<b>SHALL BE</b>
he, she, it	<b>IS</b>	we, you, they	<b>WERE</b>	he, she, it, you, they	<b>WILL BE</b>
we, you, they	<b>ARE</b>				

I **am** a second-year student. Я студент второго курса.

They **are** students. Они (есть) студенты.

Our house **is** in the centre of the town. Наш дом **находится** в центре города.

She's *never* late. Она *никогда* не опаздывает.

утвердительные		отрицательные	
I <b>am</b> a student / an artist.		I <b>am not</b> a student / an artist.	
He, she, it <b>is</b> a student / an artist.		He, she, it <b>is not</b> a student / an artist.	
We, you, <b>are</b> students / artists. they		We, you, <b>are not</b> students / artists. they	
вопросительные		вопросительные	
<b>Am</b> I a student?	Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	<b>am</b> I ?	
<b>Is</b> he, she, it a student?	Yes, he is. / No, she isn't.	What <b>is</b> he, she, it ?	
<b>Are</b> we, you, they	Yes, we are. / No, they	<b>are</b> we, you they?	

students?	are not.	
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**Are** they *always* at home at this time? В это время они *всегда* **бывают** дома?

утвердительные	отрицательные
I, he, she, it <b>was</b>	I, he, she, it <b>was not = wasn't</b>
We, you, they <b>were</b>	We, you, they <b>were not = weren't</b>
вопросительные	вопросительные
<b>Was</b> I, he, she, it ? - No, (he) wasn't.	Where <b>was</b> I, he, she, it?
<b>Were</b> we, you, they ? – Yes, (they) were.	Where <b>were</b> we, you, they ?

The students **were** at the conference on Friday. В пятницу студенты **были** на конференции.

He **was not** at the lecture on Friday. В пятницу он не **был** на лекции.

**Were** the students at the conference on Friday? В пятницу студенты **были** на конференции? – Yes, they **were**.

утвердительные	отрицательные
I'll be = I shall be a manager.	I shan't be = I shall not be a manager.
He, she, it'll be = <b>will be</b> a manager.	He, she, it <b>won't be = will not be</b> a manager.
We'll be = we shall be managers.	We shan't be = we shall not be managers.
You, they'll be = <b>will be</b> managers.	you, they <b>won't be = will not be</b> managers.
вопросительные	вопросительные

<b>Shall</b> I, we <b>be</b> there?	<b>When shall</b> I, we <b>be</b> there?
<b>Will</b> he, she, it <b>be</b> there?	<b>When will</b> he, she, it <b>be</b> there?
<b>Will</b> you, they <b>be</b> there?	<b>When will</b> you, they <b>be</b> there?

This work **will be** interesting. Эта работа **будет** интересной.

When **will he be** in Moscow? Когда он **будет** в Москве?

### Оборот THERE + BE

Present	Past	Future
there is	there was	there will be
there are	there were	

утвердительные	отрицательные
There <b>is</b> <i>some</i> water in the bottle.	There <b>isn't a</b> book / ( <i>any</i> ) water = There <b>is no</b>
There <b>are</b> ( <i>some</i> ) books on the shelf.	There <b>aren't any</b> books = There <b>are no</b> books

There will be **no** lecture on physics tomorrow. Завтра не будет лекции по физике.

вопросительные		вопросительные
<b>Is</b> there <i>a</i> pen / <i>any</i> water ?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	What is there in the glass?
<b>Are</b> there ( <i>any</i> ) books?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.	

**NOTE:** В обороте **THERE+BE** вместо глагола **BE** могут

употребляться следующие глаголы: **to exist** (существовать), **to remain** (оставаться), **to follow** (следовать), **to occur** (иметь место, происходить) и т.д.

**There exist** many types of measuring instruments. Существует много типов измерительных приборов.

### The verb TO HAVE

утвердительные	отрицательные	
I, we <b>have</b> a car / <i>some</i> cars. You, they <b>have</b> <i>some</i> money.	I, we <b>haven't</b> = <b>have not</b> a car / <b>any</b> cars. You, they = <b>have no</b> car / <b>no</b> cars.	
She <b>has</b> a car / <i>some</i> cars. He, it <i>some</i> money.	He <b>has not</b> = <b>hasn't</b> a car / <b>any</b> cars. She, i = <b>has no</b> car / <b>no</b> money.	
вопросительные		
<b>Have</b> I, we a car? / <b>any</b> money? <b>Have</b> you, they <b>any</b> cars?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	What have you?
	Yes, they have. / No they haven't.	What have you?
<b>Has</b> he a car? / <b>any</b> money? <b>Has</b> she, it <b>any</b> cars?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.	What has he?
	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.	What has it?

Present	Past	Future
I, we, you, they <b>HAVE</b> he, she, it <b>HAS</b>	<b>HAD</b>	I, we <b>SHALL HAVE</b> they, he, she, it, <b>WILL HAVE</b> you

Sand **has no** form in its natural state. В естественном состоянии песок не **имеет** формы.

They **had** a lecture on strength of materials yesterday. Вчера у них **была** лекция по сопротивлению материалов.

They **won't have** Mathematics next week. На следующей неделе у них **не будет** математики.

### Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense. Active Voice

утвердительные	отрицательные
I, we, you, they <b>work / go</b> he, she, it <b>works / goes</b>	I, we, you, they <b>do not work / go</b> he, she, it <b>does not work / go</b>

I **study** at the civil engineering faculty. Я **учусь** на строительном факультете.

The term **lasts** four months. Семестр **длится** четыре месяца.

вопросительные	вопросительные
<b>Do</b> I, we, you, they <b>work / go?</b> – <b>Yes, I do.</b> <b>Does</b> he, she, it <b>work / go?</b> – <b>Yes,</b> <b>he does.</b>	<b>Where do</b> I, we, you, they <b>work / go?</b> <b>Where does</b> he, she, it <b>work / go?</b>

He **never drinks** coffee. Он **никогда не пьет** кофе.

It (the device) **doesn't work**. Он (прибор) **не работает**.

<b>usually</b>	обычно	<b>often</b>	часто
<b>always</b>	всегда	<b>never</b>	никогда
<b>seldom</b>	редко	<b>every day</b>	каждый

**sometimes**

иногда

**daily**

день

ежедневно

**Do you study** at the technical Institute? - Yes, I **do**. / No, I **do not**.

Вы учитесь в техническом институте? – Да. / Нет.

**Does he work** at this problem? - Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**. Он **работает** над этой проблемой? - Да. / Нет.

Where **does he live**? Где он **живет**?

### **Past Indefinite Indefinite (Simple) Tense. Active Voice**

#### **Regular verbs. Правильные глаголы**

invent + ed = invented	use + ed = used
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#### **Irregular verbs. Неправильные глаголы**

1	2	3
<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Indefinite</b>	<b>Participle II</b>
to write	wrote	written
to build	built	built

My brother **graduated** from the Institute *last year*. Мой брат **закончил** институт *в прошлом году*.

The engineers **tested** the new machine *two weeks ago*. Инженеры **испытали** новую машину *две недели назад*.

He **lived** in Berlin when he **went** to school. Он **жил** в Берлине, когда **учился** в школе.

yesterday вчера	the day before yesterday позавчера
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<b>2 years ago</b>	2 года назад	<b>last year (month, week)</b>	в прошлом году (месяце, на прошлой неделе)
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утвердительные		отрицательные	
I, we, you, they he, she, it	<b>worked</b> / <b>went</b>	I, we, you, they he, she, it	<b>did not work / go</b>
вопросительные		вопросительные	
<b>Did I, we, you, they work / go?</b> – Yes, I did. <b>Did he, she, it work / go?</b> – No, he didn't.		<b>Where did I, we, you, they work / go?</b> <b>Where did he, she, it work / go?</b>	

He **wrote** a test paper *yesterday*. Он **писал** контрольную работу *вчера*.

They **did not come** in time. Они **не пришли** вовремя.

**Did you go** to Moscow last month? - Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**. Вы **ездили** в Москву на прошлой неделе? – Да. / Нет.

What **did you do** last yesterday? - I **went** to the concert. Что вы **делали** вчера? – Я **ходил** на концерт.

### Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense. Active Voice

утвердительные	отрицательные
I, we <b>shall work / go</b> he, she, it, you, they <b>will work / go</b>	I, we <b>shall not work / go</b> he, she, it, you, they <b>will not work / go</b>

They'll **go** there tomorrow. Они **пойдут** туда завтра.

My friend **will not study** Spanish at the Institute. Мой друг **не будет изучать** испанский язык в институте.

**Will** your friend **study** French at the Institute? Твой друг **будет изучать** французский в институте?

вопросительные	вопросительные
<b>Shall I, we work / go? – Yes, I shall.</b>	<b>Where shall I, we work / go?</b>
<b>Will he, she, it work / go? – No, he won't.</b>	<b>Where will he, she, it work / go?</b>
<b>Will you, they work / go? – Yes, I shall.</b>	<b>Where will you, they work / go?</b>

**Shall I read? Мне читать?**

What **will** you **do** tomorrow ? Что вы **будете** делать завтра?

<b>tomorrow</b> завтра	<b>in a week</b> через неделю
<b>soon</b> скоро	<b>next year (month, week)</b> в следующем году (месяце, на следующей неделе)

### Numerals Числительные

Количественные	Порядковые
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1 – one		20 – twenty	1 – the <b>first</b> (первый)
2 – two		30 – thirty	2 – the <b>second</b> (второй)
3 – three	13 – thirteen	40 – forty	3 – the <b>third</b> (третий)
4 – four	14 – fourteen	50 – fifty	<b>4 – the fourth</b>
5 – five	15 – fifteen	60 – sixty	<b>5 – the fifth</b>
6 – six	16 – sixteen	70 – seventy	<b>13 – the thirteenth</b>
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	80 – eighty	<b>15 – the fifteenth</b>
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	90 – ninety	<b>20 – the twentieth</b>
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	100 – hundred	<b>21 – the twenty-first</b>
10 – ten		1000 – thousand	<b>30 – the thirtieth</b>
11 – eleven			<b>40 – the fortieth</b>
12 – twelve			<b>100 – the hundredth</b>

1982 – nineteen eighty two

2006 – two thousand and six

1900 – nineteen hundred

2057 – two thousand and fifty seven

1806 – eighteen o six

1908 – nineteen o eight

15 января 1993 года - on the fifteenth of January, 1993 / on January the fifteenth, 1993

$\frac{1}{2}$  - a half

210 – two hundred **and** ten

$\frac{1}{4}$  - a quarter

3,525 – three thousand five hundred **and** twenty five

$\frac{3}{4}$  - three fourths

2,432,123 – two million, four hundred **and** thirty two

$1\frac{1}{2}$  - one and a half

0.5 – zero (o, nought) point five

thousand one hundred **and** twenty three

3.217 – three point two one seven

322, 525, 432 – three hundred **and** twenty two

9.3 – nine point three

million five hundred **and** twenty five thousand four

52.35 – fifty-two point thirty-five

hundred **and** thirty two

4,633,070 – four million, six hundred **and**

## Прилагательные и наречия

Adjectives (прилагательные)			Adverbs (наречия)	
1	<b>long</b>	длинный, долгий	<b>long</b>	давно
	<b>very</b>	самый, тот самый	<b>very</b>	очень
	<b>only</b>	единственный	<b>only</b>	только, лишь
	<b>far</b>	далекий	<b>far</b>	далеко
	<b>hard</b>	трудный	<b>hard</b>	трудно, напряженно, много
2	<b>hard</b>	трудный	<b>hardly</b>	едва
	<b>ready</b>	готовый	<b>readily</b>	быстро, легко
	<b>large</b>	большой	<b>largely</b>	в значительной степени, в основном
	<b>great</b>	великий	<b>greatly</b>	очень, весьма, значительно
3	<b>near</b>	близкий	<b>nearly</b>	почти
	<b>late</b>	поздний	<b>lately</b>	за последнее время, недавно
	<b>high</b>	высокий	<b>highly</b>	очень, весьма, чрезвычайно, высоко
	<b>direct</b>	прямой	<b>directly</b>	прямо, непосредственно, сразу
4	<b>near</b>	близкий	<b>near</b>	близко
	<b>high</b>	высокий	<b>high</b>	высоко
	<b>late</b>	поздний	<b>late</b>	поздно

He was **the only** person able to do it. Он был **единственным**

человеком способным сделать это.

Several years ago people could **only** dream of cosmic flights.

Несколько лет назад люди могли **лишь** мечтать о космических полетах.

These materials are of **great** value. Эти материалы представляют **большую** ценность.

He was **greatly** interested by our conversation. Он был **очень** заинтересован нашим разговором.

### Degrees of Comparison Степени сравнения

положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
long длинный easy легкий big большой	longer длиннее easier легче, более легкий bigger больше	longest самый длинный easiest самый легкий biggest самый большой
interesting интересный  important важный	more interesting интереснее, более интересный less important менее важный	most interesting самый интересный  least important наименее важный
good хороший well хорошо little маленький	better лучше better лучше less меньше	best самый лучший best лучше всего least наименьший, самый маленький
bad плохой badly плохо much много many много far далекий	worse хуже worse хуже more больше more более further дальнейший	worst худший, самый плохой worst хуже всего most самый большой most больше всего

	farther отдаленный, дальнейший	более	furthest самый дальний farthest ['fɑ:ðɪst] самый дальний, дальше всего
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This is **the best** variant. Это **самый лучший** вариант.

Exercise 5 is **easier** than exercise 7, but it is more difficult than exercise 1.  
Упражнение 5 **легче**, чем упражнение 7, но оно труднее, чем упражнение 1.

Edinburgh is one of **the most beautiful** cities of Scotland. Эдинбург является одним из **самых красивых** городов Шотландии.

**the ... the ...** чем ... тем ...

**The** sooner the better. **Чем** скорее, тем лучше.

**The** thicker the wall **the** stronger it is. Чем стена толще, тем она крепче.

**as ... as** так же ... как

**not so ... as** не такой ... как

Aluminium is **as strong as** steel. Алюминий такой же прочный, как и сталь.

Wood is **not so durable as** steel and concrete. Дерево не такое прочное, как сталь и бетон.

Сочетания типа **as high as, as long as** и т.д. могут выражать не только сравнение.

The speed of this plane is **as high as** 1,200 kilometres per hour.  
Скорость этого самолета 1200 километров в час.

The English system of weights was used in England **as well as** in a number of other countries. Английская система весов применялась в Англии так же как и в ряде других стран.

## Continuous Tenses Active

### TO BE + Participle I

Present	Past	Future
am, is + Participle I are	was + Participle I were	shall be + Participle I will be

**Present Continuous** употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершаемого в момент речи. Переводится глаголами несовершенного вида, иногда с добавлением слова *сейчас*.

утвердительные	отрицательные	вопросительные
<i>I am sitting.</i>	<i>I am not sitting.</i>	<i>Am I sitting?</i> - Yes, I <b>am</b> . / No, I <b>am</b> not.
He, she it <i>is sitting.</i>	He, she, <i>is</i> not <b>sitting.</b> it	<i>Is</i> he, she, it <b>sitting?</b> – Yes, he <b>is</b> .
We, you, <i>are sitting.</i> they	We, you, <i>are</i> not <b>sitting.</b> they	<i>Are</i> we, you, they <b>sitting?</b> – Yes, they <b>are</b> .

The mechanical engineer is busy now. He **is replacing** the broken parts of the crane. Сейчас механик занят. Он **заменяет** сломанные части крана.

<b>today</b>	сегодня	<b>at present</b>	в настоящее время
<b>now</b>	сейчас	<b>at the moment</b>	в данный момент
утвердительные	отрицательные	вопросительные	
I, we <b>shall be sitting.</b>	I, we <b>shall not be sitting.</b>	<b>Shall</b> I, we <b>be sitting?</b>	
He, she, it <b>will be sitting.</b>	You, they, he, she, it <b>will not be sitting.</b>	<b>Will</b> he, she, it, you, they <b>be sitting?</b>	

You, they		
-----------	--	--

**Future Continuous** выражает действие, которое будет совершаться в то или иное время или какой-то определенный момент в будущем.

He **will be working** at that design for 2 days. Он **будет работать** над этим чертежом в течение двух дней.

**Will they be watching** TV tomorrow evening? - Yes they **will**. / No, they **won't**. Они **будут** завтра вечером **смотреть** телевизор? Да. / Нет.

**Past Continuous** выражает действие, которое длилось в какой-то определенный момент в прошлом. Период времени в прошлом обозначается такими обстоятельствами времени, как: **all day (night) long** весь день (всю ночь), **all the time** все время, **the whole evening (morning, afternoon)** весь вечер (все утро, весь день), **from five to six** с пяти до шести часов.

утвердительные	отрицательные	вопросительные
I, he, she it <b>was sitting</b> .	I, he, she it <b>was not sitting</b> .	<b>Was</b> I, he, she it <b>sitting</b> ? - Yes, I, he, she it <b>was</b> . / No, I, he, she it <b>was not</b> .
We, you, they <b>were sitting</b> .	We, you, they <b>were not sitting</b> .	<b>Were</b> we, you, they <b>sitting</b> ? – Yes, they <b>were</b> .

He **was working** at that design for 2 days. Он **работал** над этим чертежом в течение двух дней.

They **were playing** chess when I came back from college. Они

**играли** в шахматы, когда я вернулся из колледжа.

### Perfect Tenses. Active voice.

Present	Past	Future
<b>have + Participle II</b> <b>has</b>	<b>had + Participle II</b>	<b>shall</b>  <b>have + Participle II</b>  <b>will</b>

They **have** already **determined** the main properties of the substance.

Они уже **определили** основные свойства вещества.

We **had completed** our experiment *by* 5 o'clock. Мы **закончили** опыт *к* пяти часам.

After I **had finished** the inspection of the dam I spoke to the engineer.

После того, как я **закончил** осмотр дамбы, я поговорил с инженером.

### Indefinite Tenses.

#### Passive Voice

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) показывает, что предмет или лицо, являющееся подлежащим, подвергается действию.

Present	Past	Future
am is + Participle II are	was + Participle II were	shall be + Participle II will be

## Continuous Tenses.

### Passive Voice

Present	Past
am	was
is            being            Participle II	being            Participle II
are	were

## Perfect Tenses

### Passive Voice

Present	Past	Future
have been		shall have been
+ Participle II	had        been        +	+ Participle II
has been	Participle II	will have been

## Peculiarities of Passive Voice

Обратите внимание на следующие глаголы:

**rely on (upon)** полагаться **на**

**send for** посылать **за**

**follow** следовать **за**

**affect** действовать **на**, влиять **на**

**influence** влиять **на**

**speak of** говорить **о**

**work at** работать **над**

**act on (upon)** действовать **на**

**refer to** ссылаться **на**

**Note:** При переводе **предлог** ставится *перед подлежащим*.



The problem was referred **to** in the previous paper. **На** эту проблему ссылались в предыдущей статье.

The equipment was sent **for** a week ago. **За** оборудованием послали неделю назад.

A charged particle is acted **on** by forces. **На** заряженную частицу действуют силы.

### Порядок слов в английском предложении

Английское предложение можно представить в виде цифровой схемы: 1-2-3-4, где 1 – подлежащее, 2 – сказуемое, 3 – дополнение, 4 – обстоятельство.

1 – 2 – 4                      My best friend **is** *in Moscow*.

4 – 1 – 2 – 4                *Every morning* he **gets up** *at 7*.

1 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 4            I *sometimes* **drink** coffee *in the morning*.

4 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4            *Every year* the second-year students **have** practical training *at the construction site*.

Определение не занимает в предложении самостоятельной синтаксической позиции, а входит в состав той позиции, где есть существительное (блок подлежащего, блок дополнения, блок обстоятельства).

Цифровая схема распространяется на все типы предложений. В сложносочиненном предложении, в сложноподчиненном предложении и при бессоюзном подчинении каждое предложение анализируется как самостоятельное простое или входящее в состав сложноподчиненного предложения.

*Last year* my father **found** a new job, and my sister **left** school.

4                    1                    2                    3                    1                    2                    3

If the weather    is fine,    we    shall go    for a walk.

1                    2                    1                    2                    4

He    was sure    he    would get    a good mark.

1                    2                    1                    2

## Modal Verbs

1. **can** умею, могу, может, могут

**could** мог, могла, смог, смогли

**to be able to** может, в состоянии

**Can** you lift this object? – Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**. Вы **можете** поднять этот предмет? – Да. / Нет.

Heat treatment **could** secure the same results. Термообработка **могла** обеспечить такие же результаты.

This road machine **is able to** lay concrete faster than a man walks. Эта дорожная машина **может** укладывать бетон быстрее, чем ходит человек.

2. **may** могу, можно

**might** могли, могла

**to be allowed to** могут, разрешают

Bending under load **may** lead to a loss of control. Изгиб под нагрузкой **может** привести к потере управления.

They **were allowed to** use this device. Им **разрешили** использовать этот прибор.

3. **must** должен, нужно, надо

**should** должен, следует

**ought to** должен, следует

**be to** должен, нужно

**have to** приходится, вынужден, должен

An engineer **must** know the properties of building materials.

Инженер **должен** знать свойства строительных материалов.

These building materials **should** meet certain requirements. Эти строительные материалы **должны** отвечать определенным требованиям.

You **ought to** be careful. Вы должны (вам следует) быть внимательным.

Our engineers **had to** solve many complicated practical problems to reduce wear in machinery. Нашим инженерам **пришлось** разрешить много сложных практических задач, чтобы уменьшить износ оборудования.

You **will have to** take measures to prevent waters from penetrating the foundation. Вам **нужно будет** принять меры, чтобы предотвратить проникновение воды в фундамент.

They **didn't have to** repair the mixer. Им **не пришлось** ремонтировать бетономешалку.

They **were to** inspect the tower crane. Они **должны были** осмотреть башенный кран.

Как модальный глагол **need** в основном употребляется в отрицательных предложениях

You **needn't** come here today. Тебе не нужно приходить сюда сегодня.

## **А: Местоимения *SOME, ANY* и *NO***

### **1. несколько, какие-то**

He made **some** mistakes in his answer. Он сделал **несколько** ошибок в своем ответе.

### **2. некоторое количество, немного, сколько-нибудь**

I bought **some** apples. Я купила (**некоторое количество**) яблок.

There is **some** milk in the bottle. В бутылке есть (**немного**) молока.

### **3. просьба, предложение**

Would you like **some** coffee? Не хотите ли кофе?

Can I have **some** milk? Можно мне (немного) молока?

### **4. приблизительно, около**

There were **some** hundred students in the room. В комнате было **что-то около** сотни студентов.

### **5. всякий, любой**

You can buy an alarm-clock at **any** watchmaker's shop. Вы можете купить будильник в **любом** магазине "Часы".

**Any** student of our group can speak English. **Каждый** студент нашей группы умеет говорить на английском языке.

### **6. ни один, никакой**

**No** magazine writes about this discovery. **Ни один (никакой)** журнал **не** пишет об этом открытии.

**None** of them answered this question. **Никто** из них **не** ответил на этот вопрос.

## Местоимения производные от *some, any и no*

Местоимен ия	+ <b>thing</b>	+ <b>body / one</b>	+ <b>where</b>	Употребляю тся
<b>some</b> некоторый, какой-то, какой- нибудь, несколько	<b>something</b> что-то, что-нибудь	<b>somebody / someone</b> кто-то, кто-нибудь	<b>somewhere</b> где-то, куда- то, где- нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утвердит. предл.
<b>any</b> всякий, любой, какой- нибудь	<b>anything</b> всё, что-то, что-нибудь	<b>anybody / anyone</b> всякий, все кто-то, кто-нибудь	<b>anywhere</b> езде, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утвердит. и вопросит. предл.
<b>no, not any</b> никакой + не	<b>nothing</b> <b>not anything</b> ничто + не ничего + не	<b>nobody / not anybody no one</b> никто + не	<b>nowhere</b> <b>not anywhere</b> нигде + не никуда + не	в отрицают. предл.
<b>every</b> всякий, каждый	<b>everything</b> всё	<b>everybody / everyone</b> все	<b>everywhere</b> езде, повсюду	в утвердит. вопросит. и отрицают. предл.

Give me **something** to eat. Дайте мне **что-нибудь** поесть.

There isn't **anything** on the table. На столе **ничего** нет.

Will **someone** lend me this book? **Кто-нибудь** одолжит мне эту книгу?

**Nobody** knew **anything** about the experiment. **Никто** **ничего** не знал об этом открытии.

**Anybody** can learn German. **Любой** может выучить немецкий.

## Функции слова **IT**

### 1. личное местоимение **он, она, оно**

There is a big tree in our garden. **It** is green. В нашем саду есть большое дерево. **Оно** зеленое.

### 2. Указательное местоимение **это**

Experiments have shown that **it** is not so. Опыты показали, что **это** не так.

What is **it**? – **It's** a lamp. Что **это**? – **Это** лампа.

### 3. Формальное подлежащее безличного предложения; **не переводится**

It is cold.	Холодно.	It is obvious ...	Очевидно ...
It is necessary ...	Необходимо ...	It is possible ...	Возможно ...
It is desirable ...	Желательно ...	It appears ...	Оказывается
			...
It is likely ...	Вероятно ...	It is unlikely ...	Маловероятно
			...
It is required ...	Требуется ...	It is known ...	Известно ...
It is said ...	Говорят ...	It seems ...	Кажется ...
It will be noted ... / It should be noted ...    Следует отметить ...			
It follows ...		Отсюда (Из этого) следует ...	
It is important (essential) ...		Важно, существенно ...	

**It** is difficult to translate the texts without a dictionary. Трудно переводить тексты без словаря.

4. Вводное слово в предложениях с усилительной конструкцией:  
переводится **именно, только, как раз и т.д.**

**It** is the force perpendicular to the surface that affects the friction.  
**Только сила**, перпендикулярная к поверхности, определяет силу трения.

#### 5. Формальное дополнение

Vacuum tubes make **it** possible to convert part of the output into visible light. Вакуумные лампы дают возможность превратить часть своей выходной мощности в видимый свет.

**много** народу вчера.

**I have plenty of work. У меня много работы.**

#### Количественные местоимения MANY, MUCH, FEW, LITTLE

<b>many</b> много <b>much</b> много	<b>few</b> мало <b>little</b> мало	<b>a few</b> несколько, немного (students) <b>a little</b> немного (water)
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**Note:** Часто **much** заменяется словами *a lot (of), lots (of), plenty (of), a great deal of*. Вместо **many** употребляются *a lot (of), lots (of), plenty (of), a great many, a good many*, которые имеют значение множество, много.

We saw **a lot of** people there yesterday. Мы видели там.

## Reflexive Pronouns. Возвратные местоимения

<b>I</b> я	<b>me</b> мне	<b>(I) myself</b> (я) сам, сама
<b>he</b> он	<b>him</b> ему, его	<b>(he) himself</b> (он) сам
<b>she</b> она	<b>her</b> ей, ее	<b>(she) herself</b> (она) сама
<b>it</b> он, она, оно	<b>it</b> его, ее, ему, ей	<b>(it) itself</b> сам, сама, само
<b>we</b> мы	<b>us</b> нам, нас	<b>(we) ourselves</b> (мы) сами
<b>you</b> вы	<b>you</b> вам, вас	<b>(you) yourselves</b> (вы) сами
<b>they</b> они	<b>they</b> им, их	<b>(they) themselves</b> (они) сами

Note: В русском языке возвратным местоимениям (itself, themselves и т.д.) в значении **себя** может соответствовать не само это слово, а частица **-ся**.

The materials can destroy themselves after utilization. Материалы могут **разрушаться** после использования.

## СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. WORD BUILDING

### 1. Основные суффиксы существительных

<b>-er / -or:</b>	designer / inventor	mixer миксер / elevator
<b>-ion: -son, -ation</b>	изобретатель	division деление
<b>-ment</b>	production производство	treatment обработка
<b>-ance, -ence</b>	reinforcement арматура	importance важность
<b>-ness</b>	dependence зависимость	hardness твердость
<b>-ity</b>	stiffness жесткость	simplicity простота



<b>-ure</b>	durability долговечность	pressure давление
<b>-ry</b>	manufacture производство	chemistry химия
<b>-ing</b>	library библиотека	curing выдержка
<b>-age</b>	covering покрытие	shrinkage усадка
<b>-th</b>	damage повреждение	width ширина
<b>-ist</b>	strength прочность	scientist ученый
	economist экономист	

## 2. Основные суффиксы прилагательных

<b>-al</b>	architectural архитектурный	structural
<b>-able, -ible</b>	durable долговечный	строительный
<b>-ant, -ent</b>	dependent зависимый	flexible гибкий
<b>-ous</b>	numerous многочисленный	important важный
<b>-ive</b>	comparative сравнительный	various различный
<b>-ic</b>	scientific научный	effective
<b>-ful</b>	careful внимательный	эффективный
<b>-less</b>	weightless невесомый	organic органический
<b>-ary</b>	elementary элементарный	successful успешный
		aimless бесцельный
		ordinary обычный

## 3. Основные суффиксы глаголов

<b>-ate</b>	generate вырабатывать	separate разделять
<b>-ise, -ize</b>	realize понимать,	practise практиковать
<b>-ify</b>	осуществлять	simplify упрощать
<b>-en</b>	modify модифицировать	widen расширять
	lengthen удлинять	

#### 4. Основные суффиксы наречий

<b>-ly</b>	fluently бегло	widely широко
<b>-wards (-ward )</b>	afterwards после	upwards вверх

#### 5. Таблица основных префиксов

<i>префикс</i>	<i>Исходное слово</i>	<i>Производное слово</i>
<b>sub-</b>	division деление	subsoil подпочва
<b>under-</b>	estimate оценивать	underestimate недооценивать
<b>de-</b>	compose составлять	decompose разлагать на составные
<b>dis-</b>	advantage	части
<b>im-</b>	преимущество	disadvantage недостаток
<b>in-</b>	possible	impossible невозможный
<b>ir-</b>	возможный	inaccuracy неточность
<b>non-</b>	accuracy точность	irregular неправильный
<b>mis-</b>	regular правильный	non-conductor непроводник
<b>un-</b>	conductor проводник	misunderstand неправильно
<b>co-</b>		понимать
<b>counter-</b>	understand понимать	unbalance отсутствие равновесия
<b>en-</b>	balance равновесие	co-work сотрудничать
<b>inter-</b>	work работать	counteract противодействовать
<b>multi-</b>	act действовать	enlarge увеличивать
<b>re-</b>	large большой	interact взаимодействовать
<b>over-</b>	act действовать	multiangular многоугольный
	angular угольный	rewrite переписать
	write писать	overestimate переоценивать
	estimate оценивать	

**Таблица неправильных глаголов**

<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>перевод</b>
<b>to arise</b>	<b>arose</b>	<b>arisen</b>	возникать
<b>to be</b>	<b>was, were</b>	<b>been</b>	быть
<b>to bear</b>	<b>bore</b>	<b>borne</b>	нести, перевозить, выдерживать
<b>to become</b>	<b>became</b>	<b>become</b>	становиться
<b>to begin</b>	<b>began</b>	<b>begun</b>	начинать
<b>to bend</b>	<b>bent</b>	<b>bent</b>	изгибать, гнуть
<b>to bind</b>	<b>bound</b>	<b>bound</b>	связывать
<b>to blow</b>	<b>blew</b>	<b>blown</b>	дуть
<b>to break</b>	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>	ломать
<b>to bring</b>	<b>brought</b>	<b>brought</b>	приносить
<b>to build</b>	<b>built</b>	<b>built</b>	строить
<b>to burn</b>	<b>burnt</b>	<b>burnt</b> / <b>burned</b>	гореть, обжигать
<b>to buy</b>	<b>bought</b>	<b>bought</b>	покупать
<b>to cast</b>	<b>cast</b>	<b>cast</b>	отливать, бросать
<b>to catch</b>	<b>caught</b>	<b>caught</b>	ловить
<b>to choose</b>	<b>chose</b>	<b>chosen</b>	выбирать
<b>to come</b>	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>	приходить
<b>to cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>	стоить
<b>to creep</b>	<b>crept</b>	<b>crept</b>	ползать
<b>to cut</b>	<b>cut</b>	<b>cut</b>	резать
<b>to deal</b>	<b>dealt</b>	<b>dealt</b>	иметь дело с
<b>to dig</b>	<b>dug</b>	<b>dug</b>	копать
<b>to do</b>	<b>did</b>	<b>done</b>	делать
<b>to draw</b>	<b>drew</b>	<b>drawn</b>	чертить, рисовать

<b>to drink</b>	<b>drank</b>	<b>drunk</b>	пить
<b>to drive</b>	<b>drove</b>	<b>driven</b>	вести машину
<b>to eat</b>	<b>ate</b>	<b>eaten</b>	есть
<b>to fall</b>	<b>fell</b>	<b>fallen</b>	падать
<b>to feed</b>	<b>fed</b>	<b>fed</b>	питать, кормить
<b>to feel</b>	<b>felt</b>	<b>felt</b>	чувствовать
<b>to fight</b>	<b>fought</b>	<b>fought</b>	драться, бороться
<b>to find</b>	<b>found</b>	<b>found</b>	находить
<b>to fly</b>	<b>flew</b>	<b>flown</b>	летать
<b>to forget</b>	<b>forgot</b>	<b>forgotten</b>	забывать
<b>to freeze</b>	<b>froze</b>	<b>frozen</b>	замерзать, замораживать
<b>to get</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>got</b>	получать, добираться, становиться
<b>to give</b>	<b>gave</b>	<b>given</b>	дать, давать
<b>to go</b>	<b>went</b>	<b>gone</b>	ехать, идти
<b>to grind</b>	<b>ground</b>	<b>ground</b>	измельчать
<b>to grow</b>	<b>grew</b>	<b>grown</b>	расти, выращивать
<b>to hang</b>	<b>hung</b>	<b>hung</b>	висеть
<b>to have</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>had</b>	иметь
<b>to hear</b>	<b>heard</b>	<b>heard</b>	слышать
<b>to hide</b>	<b>hid</b>	<b>hid / hidden</b>	прятать
<b>to hit</b>	<b>hit</b>	<b>hit</b>	ударять
<b>to hold</b>	<b>held</b>	<b>held</b>	держать
<b>to keep</b>	<b>kept</b>	<b>kept</b>	хранить
<b>to know</b>	<b>knew</b>	<b>known</b>	знать
<b>to lay</b>	<b>laid</b>	<b>laid</b>	класть
<b>to lead</b>	<b>led</b>	<b>led</b>	вести, руководить
<b>to learn</b>	<b>learnt / learned</b>	<b>learnt</b> /	учить, изучать

		<b>learned</b>	
<b>to leave</b>	<b>left</b>	<b>left</b>	покидать, оставлять
<b>to lend</b>	<b>lent</b>	<b>lent</b>	давать, придавать
<b>to let</b>	<b>let</b>	<b>let</b>	разрешать
<b>to lie</b>	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>	лежать
<b>to lose</b>	<b>lost</b>	<b>lost</b>	терять
<b>to make</b>	<b>made</b>	<b>made</b>	делать
<b>to mean</b>	<b>meant</b>	<b>meant</b>	значить, означать, иметь ввиду
<b>to meet</b>	<b>met</b>	<b>met</b>	встречаться, знакомиться
<b>to pay</b>	<b>paid</b>	<b>paid</b>	платить
<b>to put</b>	<b>put</b>	<b>put</b>	класть
<b>to read</b>	<b>read</b>	<b>read</b>	читать
<b>to ride</b>	<b>rode</b>	<b>ridden</b>	ехать верхом, кататься
<b>to ring</b>	<b>rang</b>	<b>rung</b>	звонить
<b>to rise</b>	<b>rose</b>	<b>risen</b>	подниматься, вставать
<b>to run</b>	<b>ran</b>	<b>run</b>	бежать, бегать
<b>to say</b>	<b>said</b>	<b>said</b>	говорить
<b>to see</b>	<b>saw</b>	<b>seen</b>	видеть
<b>to sell</b>	<b>sold</b>	<b>sold</b>	продавать
<b>to send</b>	<b>sent</b>	<b>sent</b>	посылать
<b>to set</b>	<b>set</b>	<b>set</b>	схватываться
<b>to shake</b>	<b>shook</b>	<b>shaken</b>	трясти
<b>to show</b>	<b>showed</b>	<b>shown</b>	показывать
<b>to shrink</b>	<b>shrank</b>	<b>shrunk</b>	давать усадку
<b>to shut</b>	<b>shut</b>	<b>shut</b>	закрывать
<b>to sing</b>	<b>sang</b>	<b>sung</b>	петь
<b>to sit</b>	<b>sat</b>	<b>sat</b>	сидеть

<b>to sleep</b>	<b>slept</b>	<b>slept</b>	спать
<b>to speak</b>	<b>spoke</b>	<b>spoken</b>	говорить
<b>to spend</b>	<b>spent</b>	<b>spent</b>	проводить, тратить
<b>to spread</b>	<b>spread</b>	<b>spread</b>	простирается, распространяться
<b>to stand</b>	<b>stood</b>	<b>stood</b>	стоять
<b>to swell</b>	<b>swelled</b>	<b>swollen</b>	пухнуть
<b>to swim</b>	<b>swam</b>	<b>swum</b>	плавать
<b>to take</b>	<b>took</b>	<b>taken</b>	брать
<b>to teach</b>	<b>taught</b>	<b>taught</b>	обучать
<b>to tell</b>	<b>told</b>	<b>told</b>	рассказывать
<b>to think</b>	<b>thought</b>	<b>thought</b>	думать, считать
<b>to throw</b>	<b>threw</b>	<b>thrown</b>	бросать
<b>to undergo</b>	<b>underwent</b>	<b>undergone</b>	претерпевать
<b>to understand</b>	<b>understood</b>	<b>understood</b>	понимать
<b>to wake</b>	<b>woke</b>	<b>woken</b>	просыпаться, будить
<b>to wear</b>	<b>wore</b>	<b>worn</b>	носить
<b>to win</b>	<b>won</b>	<b>won</b>	выигрывать, побеждать
<b>to wind</b> [waɪnd]	<b>wound</b>	<b>wound</b>	заводить, наматывать
<b>to work up</b>	<b>wrought</b>	<b>wrought</b>	смешивать
<b>to write</b>	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>	писать

## **Заключение**

В настоящее время персональный компьютер входит в деятельность самых различных специалистов, включая людей, весьма далеких от работы с вычислительной техникой. Все они сталкиваются с необходимостью общения с этими устройствами. У подавляющего большинства начинающих пользователей персональных компьютеров это вызывает трудности, т.к. общение осуществляется на английском языке.

Цель учебного пособия – развитие умений и навыков у студентов в чтении иноязычного текста, связанного с профессиональной тематикой с последующей краткой передачей содержания текста на английском языке. При подборе текстов было учтено, по возможности, нарастание грамматических и лексических трудностей по мере накопления студентами знаний по английскому языку. Для развития у студентов навыков, связанных с различными видами чтения, предлагается несколько текстов: основной, направленный больше на изучающее чтение, и дополнительные, которые можно использовать для развития навыков других видов чтения.

Важным моментом обучения студентов технических вузов является умение находить информацию в тексте, а также умение общаться в сфере профессиональной деятельности.

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