Текст 1

Завдання до тексту

I. Вставте пропущені букви у словах першого абзацу.

II. Виберіть та вставте запропоновані у дужках слова (Internet, computer, remote, software, immediately, business, access) у другому абзаці.

III. У третьому абзаці оберіть правильну граматичну форму.

IV. Складіть план до тексту.

V. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

VI. Напишіть анотацію.

From The Computer User
09.08.10

Everything You Need to Know About Remote Computer Support

By Chad King

Nowadays, people 1) *rel_* on their computers to do almost everything. So when something goes wrong with this 2) *pre_ious* machine, it needs to be fixed immediately or a loss of 3) *val_able* time and money could be at stake. Now there's remote computer support, which allows computer experts to 4) *ac_ess* your computer from a different location. If you're 5) *unfam_liar* with the wonders of remote computer support, you may be 6) *ins_cure* about a stranger accessing your computer from 7) *_far*.

If someone has 1) _____ access, it means they can 2) ___ files and data from one computer from another machine from a different location. All that is needed is an 3) _____ connection and the connection and 4) _____ that is needed to hook up their computer and network to the remote service. Remote access can be used in many ways. Firstly, an individual may use it to be able to access their own 5) _____ from any other machine. Also if a 6) _____ has a remote access system, the business's IT company will be able to troubleshoot the problem 7) _____.

IT remote computer professionals 1) *(had to, must)* connect to the customer's computer using a user-ID and password. This 2) *(means, mean)* only the IT techs can connect, not just anyone. In many 3) *(case, cases)*, the complete control of the system is in the customer's hands. They can choose to end the computer repair session 4) *(no, any)* time. Computer experts use automatic diagnostics plans to fix the problem first, then they can complete repair 5) *(but, or)* maintenance work for the hardware or software if needed. Remote access services are increasing as computers and online services become even 6) *(the most, more)* part of our every day lives.

Текст 2

Завдання до тексту

I. Вставте пропущені букви у словах першого абзацу.

II. Виберіть та вставте запропоновані у дужках слова (promoting, network, products, develop, genuine, business, people) в другому абзаці.

III. У третьому абзаці оберіть правильну граматичну форму.

IV. Складіть план до тексту.

V. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

VI. Напишіть анотацію.

From The Computer User
06.04.10

The Best Places to Get Free Traffic Online

<div align="right">by TJ Philpott</div>

When you get 1) *fre_* traffic to help grow your business you are doing so without any risks since there is no financial investment. On the 'flip side' 2) *ho_ever* in order to experience 3) *in_reased* traffic to your 4) *busine_s* in this way does involve the investment of your time! Since your time is 5) *val_able* you do want to ensure that any free online traffic you do generate is 6) *tar_eted* to justify your 7) *ef_orts*.

Twitter. This site is one of the most popular social 1) ____ sites online therefore it is heavily populated with 2) ___ of all interests and needs. The key to marketing on any social network site is to first 3) ___ good relationships with people. At this point you can begin to promote your 4) ____ and attract folks to your site. By making people aware of what it is you are 5) ____ you are 'qualifying' their interest in your 6) ____. In other words if they know what you are offering and decide to visit your site they obviously have a 7) ____ interest.

Blog. Maintaining a blog is like maintaining 1) *(you, your)* own little social network site except that these people 2) *(is, are)* more focused. They are 3) *(attracted, attracts)* to what you blog about and because of a blogs search engine optimization) 4) *(capabilities, capabilitys)* these sites are a great for capturing 5) *(a, the)* attention of people searching for the type information you blog about. The fact is that search engines send some of the 6) *(more, most)* highly focused and targeted people to your site! For anybody who wants to get free traffic to any of their sites, be aware that there will always be an investment of time to consider.

Текст 3

Завдання до тексту

I. Вставте пропущені букви у словах першого абзацу.

II. Виберіть та вставте запропоновані у дужках слова (device, purchasing, spokesperson, retailers, service, profits, approach) в другому абзаці.

III. У третьому абзаці оберіть правильну граматичну форму.

IV. Складіть план до тексту.

V. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

VI. Напишіть анотацію.

Google Editions eBook store to launch this summer

By Marc Chacksfield

Google is to 1) *la_nch* its Google Editions eBook store, which will offer the latest digital books without locking your purchases to a specific 2) *devi_e*. Google announced that the store will launch June/July time and will be 3) *bro_ser* based so any device with a browser will be able to 4) *vi_w* the books. Once the book has been accessed 5) *o_line*, it will be cached in the browser for reading offline. This differs from what Sony is 6) *do_ng* with the Reader and Amazon with the Kindle – where they are offering 7) *_ontent* tied to those specific devices.

Gabriel Sticker, a 1) _____ for Google, said about the eBook store: "It is a different 2) _____ to what most readers today have and the vision is to be able to access books in a 3) _____ agnostic way." Google is also hoping to break down the barriers for 4) _____ eBooks. Its store will be available through its Book Search 5) _____, but it is hoping that book sellers will also add a link to the store on their websites in return for a share of the 6) _____. It's unknown what the prices for the eBooks will be or whether they will be set by Google or 7) _____.

Текст 4

Завдання до тексту

I. Вставте пропущені букви у словах першого абзацу.

II. Виберіть та вставте запропоновані у дужках слова (invented, mathematician, providing, logarithm, calculating, computers, machine) в другому абзаці.

III. У третьому абзаці оберіть правильну граматичну форму.

IV. Складіть план до тексту.

V. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

VI. Напишіть анотацію.

From Computer World
12.06.03

The first calculating devices

By Nancy Witmaker

The very first 1) *cal_ulating* device used was the ten fingers of a man's hands. This, in fact, is why today we still count in tens and 2) *mult_ples* of tens. Then the 3) *abac_s* was 4) *in_ented*. People went on using some form of abacus well into the 16th 5) *cen_ury*, and it is still being used in some parts of the world because it can be understood without 6) *kno_ing* how to 7) *re_d*.

During the 17th and I8^{lh} centuries many people tried to find easy ways of 1) _____. J.Napier, a Scotsman, 2) _____ a mechanical way of multiplying and dividing, which is now the modern slide works. Henry Briggs used Napier's ideas to produce 3) _____ tables which all mathematicians use today. In 1830 Charles Babbage, a gifted English 4) _____ , proposed to build a general-purpose problem-solving machine that he called "the analytical engine". This 5) _____ was an attempt to cut out the human being altogether, except for 6) _____ the machine with the necessary facts about the problem to be solved. He never finished this work, but many of his ideas were the basis for building today's 7) _____.

Until the middle of the 1) *(twentyth, twentieth)* century machines designed to manipulate punched card data 2) *(was, were)* widely used for business data processing. These early electromechanical data processors were called unit record machines because 3) *(no, each)* punched card contained a unit of data. By the end of the 1960s commercial models of 4) *(these, that)* computers were widely used for both scientific computation and business data processing. Initially these computers accepted their input data 5) *(into, from)* punched cards. By the late 1970s punched cards 6) *(has, had)* been almost universally replaced by keyboard terminals. Since that time the past is but the prologue that gives us a glimpse of the nature.