Кафедра иностранных языков №2

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕСТЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Методическое пособие для студентов
всех форм обучения

LEXICAL-GRAMMAR TESTS FOR FULL AND PART TIME IT STUDENTS

А в т о р ы :

О. В. Туник, М. В. Кравченко, Е. В. Барановская, Т. В. Булавская,
Н. И. Дубовец, Л. С. Карпик, М. В. Ладыженко, Е. Д. Лысенок,
Р. Т. Максимчук, Р. К. Образцова, О. В. Пинчук, А. А. Рогачевская,
Л. Е. Синкевич, И. Г. Субботкина, Е. Н. Щекотович, Н. Г. Украинец

Издание содержит лексико-грамматические тесты для студентов, изучающих информационные технологии. Цель пособия – контроль сформированности лексико-грамматических навыков по представленной тематике.

Предназначено для студентов первой и второй ступеней всех форм обучения, а также широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык.

UNIT 1: COMPUTER BASICS

1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

1) submit	a) устанавливать
2) be referred to as	b) встроенный
3) designate	c) последовательность
4) sequence	d) увеличивать
5) versatile	e) определять
6) distinguish	f) повествование
7) enhance	g) различать
8) establish	h) предоставлять
9) simultaneously	i) разносторонний
10) built-in	j) одновременно
11) narration	k) называться

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

Let's overview some computer keys and their functions. The **Esc** or "escape" key (1) … an operation. **Function keys** (2)… commands, such as Save, Help and Print. The command associated with each key (3)… the software you are using. The **Print Screen** key prints the content of the screen or (4)… a copy of the screen in memory. The **Tab** key can move your (5)… typing location to the next tab stop. The **Caps Lock** key is a (6) … key, which means that each time you press it, you switch between (7)… and (8)… modes. The **Scroll Lock** key's (9)… depends on the software you are using. This key is (10)… used with today's software. The **Enter** key is used to indicate that you have (11)… a command or want to move your typing position (12) … to the next line.

1	a) starts	b) cancels	c) stutters	d) renews
2	a) specify	b) transfer	c) activate	d) transmit
3	a) relies on	b) depends on	c) refers to	d) responds to
4	a) sends	b) copies	c) deletes	d) stores
5	a) current	b) previous	c) following	d) early
6	a) flag	b) title	c) toggle	d) soft
7	a) capital	b) big	c) large	d) uppercase
8	a) small	b) lowercase	c) little	d) low-level
9	a) function	b) condition	c) process	d) connection
10	a) usually	b) often	c) rarely	d) widely
11	a) started	b) completed	c) finished	d) cancelled
12	a) down	b) upwards	c) to the right	d) to the left

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) electrical outlet	a) электрическая схема
	b) выход электричества
	c) электрическая розетка
	d) электрический сток
2) storage medium	a) хранение устройства
	b) носитель данных
	c) сохранение устройства
	d) способ хранения
3) power supply	a) мощная поддержка
	b) силовой ресурс
	c) обеспечение питания
	d) блок питания
4) peripheral device	a) периферийное устройство
	b) периферическое устройство
	c) устройство периферии
	d) периферия устройства
5) processing speed	a) скорость обработки
	b) скорость процесса
	c) обработка скорости
	d) обработанная скорость
6) keyboard input	a) основной ввод
	b) ввод ключей
	c) ввод с клавиатуры
	d) ключ ввода

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) liquid crystal display screen	a) a mounted inside the computer's system unit, which can store billions of characters of data
2) tablet computer	b) a device designed to fit into a pocket; it's also called a personal digital assistant
3) main circuit board	c) a computer output you see on a display device
4) word processing program	d) a flat monitor producing an image by manipulating light within a layer of liquid crystal cells
5) hard copy	e) the case that holds the main circuit board, microprocessor, power supply and storage devices
6) hard disk drive	f) a separate monitor for most desktop computers; it's used for output
7) central processing unit	g) a portable computing device which can be used as a writing or drawing pad

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8) soft copy	h) a device that houses all essential chips and provides connecting circuitry between them
9) system unit	i) sometimes described as the computer's "brain"; most processing takes place in this component
10) handheld computer	j) printed material produced by a computer
11) display device	k) an application software used for creating and editing documents

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form from the line best fits each space.

1. Today's videogame consoles contain microprocessors that are equivalent to any … in a fast personal computer.
   a) find;   b) found;   c) finding;   d) finds
2. These consoles are equipped to produce graphics that rival those on … workstations.
   a) sophistical;   b) sophisticate;   c) sophisticated;   d) sophistication
3. Because of its cost, a workstation is often dedicated to … a task.
   a) design;   b) designing;   c) designer;   d) designed
4. Workstation is not used for typical microcomputer … .
   a) applicator;   b) applicable;   c) applicant;   d) application
5. Tablet computers shine for applications that … handwritten input.
   a) involve;   b) involving;   c) involves;   d) involvement
6. Data is the symbols that … people, events, things and ideas.
   a) representing b) represent c) representation d) representative
7. The Caps Lock key … all the letters you type when it's engaged.
   a) capitalization;   b) capitalizes;   c) capitalize;   d) capital
8. Notebooks are ideal for mobile users because they can be … outdoors without the need for an electrical outlet.
   a) used;   b) usage;   c) using;   d) useful
9. A printer produces a hard … on paper.
   a) copied;   b) copying;   c) copyist;   d) copy
10. Handheld computer … a small keyboard or touch-sensitive screen and fits into a pocket.
   a) feature;   b) featured;   c) features;   d) featuring

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) calculation; 2) purpose; 3) device; 4) to manipulate; 5) to enhance; 6) to allow; 7) to attach; 8) primary; 9) simultaneous; 10) various
a) to join; b) computation; c) to permit; d) unit; e) to increase; f) diverse; g) first; h) goal; i) concurrent; j) to manage

7. Match the words with opposite meaning.

1) permanent; 2) similar; 3) read-only; 4) built-in; 5) output; 6) inside; 7) to emerge; 8) to connect; 9) to enhance; 10) to include
a) to part; b) separate; c) outside; d) different; e) to disappear; f) to reduce; g) temporary; h) writable; i) to exclude; j) input

8. Use the nouns to complete the statements.

a) memory; b) hardware; c) keyboard; d) manipulation; e) data; f) program; g) software; h) circuit; i) microprocessor; j) instructions

1. The data needed for solving problems are kept in the … .
2. As soon as data were entered into the system correctly, the human … is limited.
3. System … are usually stored in read-only memory.
4. A computer is a machine with a complex network of electronic … that operate switches.
5. Data are entered from a … in a manner similar to typing.
6. A computer can solve very complex numerical … .
7. All personal computers are based on … technology, its CPU being called MPU.
8. Printer is a computer output device that produces a paper copy of … or graphics.
9. Information in the form of instruction is called a … .
10. Without software instructions … doesn't know what to do.

9. Mark the suitable preposition.

1. A computer has no intelligence by itself and is referred … as hardware **(a) about; b) to; c) on; d) in)**.
2. The mouse is a handheld device connected … the computer by a small cable **(a) at; b) in; c) by; d) to)**.
3. Electric pulses of a computer can move … the speed of light **(a) with; b) by; c) in; d) at)**.
4. A computer can carry … a great number of arithmetic-logical operations almost instantaneously **(a) out; b) off; c) on; d) in)**.
5. The programs form the software that sets … a computer to do a specific task **(a) off; b) out; c) up; d) on)**.
6. A handheld computer has a touch-sensitive screen and runs … batteries **(a) in; b) down; c) up; d) on)**.
7. Most computers are equipped … a keyboard as the primary input device **(a) by; b) in; c) into; d) with)**.
8. A server is especially suited … storing and distributing data on a network **(a) to; b) for; c) by; d) of)**.

9. A peripheral is any device that is not housed … the CPU **(a) without; b) within; c) with; d) in)**.

10. A desktop computer's sound card sends signals … external speakers **(a) to; b) by; c) in; d) with)**.

10. Match the parts of the sentence.

1. The design of the CPU affects the processing power and the speed of the computer	a) such as paper with text or graphics printed on it.
2. Hard disk is a rigid disk coated with magnetic material	b) by issuing commands to other parts of the system and by acting on responses.
3. Modem is an example of communication hardware	c) one of the programs is booted or loaded into the computer memory.
4. The purpose of storage is to store instructions and data	d) as well as the amount of main memory it can use effectively.
5. A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits	e) that makes possible the transmission of data to and from a computer.
6. It seems that a computer operates like mechanical "brains"	f) for storing programs and large amount of data.
7. The CPU controls the entire system	g) on which a large amount of digitized read-only data can be stored.
8. CD-ROM is a compact disk	h) and retrieve them when needed for processing.
9. Hardcopy output can be held in your hand	i) that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores.
10. When a computer is turned on	j) but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings.

UNIT 2: COMPUTER HARDWARE

1. Match the words or word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) acquire	a) чувствительный
2) affect	b) оперировать, обрабатывать
3) exceed	c) включать, содержать в себе
4) essential	d) конвейерный режим
5) handle	e) превышать; выходить за пределы
6) include	f) оказывать воздействие, влиять
7) pipelining	g) неотъемлемый, основной
8) require	h) получать, приобретать
9) susceptible	i) энергозависимый

10) volatile	j) требовать, нуждаться в ч-л.

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

Central Processing Unit

A microprocessor – also known as a CPU or central processing unit – is a complete (**1**)… engine that is (**2**)… on a single chip. The first microprocessor was the Intel 4004 (**3**)… in 1971. The 4004 was not very (**4**)… , all it could do was add and subtract, and it could only do that 4 bits at a time. But it was amazing that everything was on one chip. Now you will learn how fairly simple digital logic (**5**)… allow a computer to do its job, whether it's playing a game or spell checking a document! To understand how a microprocessor works, it is helpful to look inside and learn about the logic used to (**6**)… one. In the process you can also learn about many of the things that engineers can do to (**7**)… the speed of a processor. A microprocessor (**8**)… a collection of machine instructions that tell the processor what to do. Based on the instructions, a microprocessor does three basic things:

1. Using its ALU (Arithmetic/Logic Unit), a microprocessor can (**9**)… mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Modern microprocessors (**10**)… complete floating point processors that can perform extremely sophisticated operations on large floating point numbers.

2. A microprocessor can move data from one (**11**)… location to another.

3. A microprocessor can make decisions and jump to a new set of instructions based on those decisions.
There may be very sophisticated things that a microprocessor does, but those are its three basic activities.

1	a) computation	b) calculation	c) composition	d) summation
2	a) invented	b) created	c) fabricated	d) manufactured
3	a) interjected	b) interposed	c) introduced	d) removed
4	a) power-hungry	b) powerful	c) mighty	d) energy-intensive
5	a) know-how	b) craft	c) efficiency	d) techniques
6	a) create	b) obliterate	c) invent	d) destroy
7	a) narrow down	b) boost	c) overstate	d) diminish
8	a) interrupts	b) disrupts	c) executes	d) transfers
9	a) jump to	b) derange	c) perform	d) misadjust
10	a) reallocate	b) display	c) loose	d) contain
11	a) memorization	b) memory	c) reminder	d) remembering

3. Choose the correct translation of the word combinations given.

1) refresh rate	a) тактовая частота
	b) частота обращений

	c) частота обновления
	d) частота повторения импульсов
2) range of options	a) переключатель диапазонов
	b) рабочий диапазон
	c) область определения
	d) диапазон возможностей
3) relatively few parts	a) частично похожие детали
	b) мало родственных частей
	c) сравнительно мало деталей
	d) детали в достаточном количестве
4) faster transfer rate	a) скорость передачи байтов
	b) средняя скорость передачи данных
	c) более быстрая передача данных
	d) скорость передачи сообщений
5) easily upgrade components	a) автоматическое обновление компонентов
	b) легко обновляемые компоненты
	c) наращивать вычислительные возможности
	d) компоненты с большим количеством выводов
6) increased computer performance	a) максимальная расчётная производительность вычислительной системы
	b) повышенная производительность компьютера
	c) надёжное функционирование компьютера
	d) общая производительность компьютера
7) smart storage technology buyer	a) интеллектуальное внешнее запоминающее устройство
	b) разумное применение самой современной технология
	c) разумный покупатель средств хранения
	d) интеллектуальная технология средств хранения данных

4. Match the terms with the definition.

1) benchmarks	a) the main circuit board in a computer which houses chips and other electronic components
2) refresh rate	b) a technology that allows a processor to begin executing an instruction before completing the previous instruction
3) memory	c) a device on the motherboard of a computer responsible for setting the pace of executing instructions
4) storage medium	d) a set of tests used to measure computer hardware or software performance
5) data bus	e) a mechanical apparatus that records data to and retrieves

	data from a storage medium
6) pipelining	f) the speed at which a computer monitor is rewritten, measured in Hertz. Faster refresh rates reduce flickering
7) expansion port	g) the computer circuitry that holds data waiting to be processed
8) storage device	h) the physical material used to store computer data, such as a hard disk, or a CD-ROM
9) microprocessor clock	i) a group of electrical conductors at a low voltage, used for carrying data in binary form between the various parts of a computer or its peripherals
10) system board	j) a socket into which the user plugs a cable from a peripheral device, allowing data to pass between the computer and the peripheral device

5. Read the text and decide which word-form from the line best fits each space.

Monitor Display Technology

1**.** Often … to as a monitor, the display is the most-used output device on a computer.
a) referring;   b) refer;   c) referred;   d) referral

2. The display … instant feedback by showing you text and graphic images as you work or play.
a) provides;   b) provided;   c) providing;   d) provider

3. Most desktop displays use either cathode ray tube (CRT) technology or liquid crystal display (LCD) technology, while nearly all portable computing devices such as laptops … LCD technology.
a) inclusive; b) inclusion; c) include; d) includes

4. Because of their slimmer … and lower energy consumption, monitors using LCD technology are replacing the venerable CRT on most desktops.
a) designkit;   b) design;   c) designless;   d) designing

5. Resolution refers to the number of individual dots of color, known as pixels, … on a display.
a) containing; b) containment; c) container; d) contained

6. Resolution is … by a number of factors, including the size of the screen.
a) affectionately;   b) affected;   c) affecting;   d) affection

7. As monitor sizes have increased over the years, some manufacturers offer wide-screen displays designed for … DVD movies.
a) viewing; b) view; c) viewless; d) viewership

8. Two measures describe the size of your display: the aspect ratio and the … size.
a) screenful;   b) screening;   c) screen;   d) screened

9. Historically, computer displays, like most televisions, have had an aspect ratio of 4:3. This means that the ratio of the width of the display screen to the height is 4 to 3.

Not long ago most monitors only understood one frequency, which meant that the monitor operated at a single fixed … and refresh rate.

a) resolution; b) resoluteness; c) resolutely; d) resolute

10. You had to match your monitor with a graphics adapter that provided that exact signal or it wouldn't work. The introduction of NEC MultiSync technology … a monitor to understand any frequency sent to it within a certain bandwidth.

a) allowedly; b) allowing; c) allowed; d) allows

11. The benefit of a multi-scanning monitor is that you can change resolutions and … rates without having to purchase and install a new graphics adapter or monitor each time.

a) refreshing; b) refreshment; c) refresh; d) refreshable

12. The combination of the display modes supported by your graphics adapter and the color capability of your monitor determine how many colors it displays, a display that operates in SuperVGA (SVGA) mode can display up to 16.8 million colors because it can … a 24-bit-long description of a pixel.

a) processor; b) procession; c) processing; d) process

13. Nearly every monitor sold today can … 24-bit color using a standard VGA connector.

a) handling; b) handle; c) handily; d) handler

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) maintain; 2) execute; 3) diverse; 4) design; 5) contain; 6) avoid; 7) assign; 8) allocate; 9) develop; 10) employ
a) various; b) elaborate or work out in detail; c) work out the structure or form of smth.; d) keep in proper condition; e) locate; f) prevent from happening; g) use as a means; h) carry out; i) consist of; j) place in a memory location

7. Match up the words that have opposite meaning.

1) volatile; 2) boost; 3) fast random-access device; 4) addition; 5) excel; 6) permanent safekeeping
a) deduction; b) nonvolatile; c) held temporarily; d) third rate; e) slow sequential access device; f) decrease

8. Use the adjectives and participles to complete the statements.

a) affected; b) applying; c) called; d) containing; e) depending; f) sensitive; g) solid; h) suitable

You probably use items **(1)**… an LCD (liquid crystal display) every day. They are thinner and lighter and draw much less power than cathode ray tubes (CRTs), for

example. But just what are these things **(2)**… liquid crystals? We think of a crystal as a **(3)**… material like quartz, usually as hard as rock, and a liquid is obviously different. Liquid crystals are neither a solid nor a liquid. It turns out that liquid crystals are closer to a liquid state than a solid. It takes a fair amount of heat to change a **(4)**… substance from a solid into a liquid crystal, and it only takes a little more heat to turn that same liquid crystal into a real liquid. This explains why liquid crystals are very **(5)**… to temperature. One feature of liquid crystals is that they're **(6)**… by electric current. A particular sort of nematic liquid crystal, called twisted nematics (TN), is naturally twisted. **(7)**… an electric current to these liquid crystals will untwist them to varying degrees, **(8)**… on the current's voltage.

9. Mark the suitable preposition.

Quantum Computers

The massive amount of processing power generated **(1)…** computer manufacturers has not yet been able to quench our thirst **(2)…** speed and computing capacity. **(3)…**1947, American computer engineer Howard Aiken said that just six electronic digital computers would satisfy the computing needs of the United States. Of course, Aiken didn't count **(4)…** the large amounts of data generated **(5)...** scientific research or the emergence of the Internet, which have only fuelled our need **(6)…** more, more and more computing power. Will we ever have the amount of computing power we are looking **(7)…**? Try to imagine what a quantum computer is and what it'll be used for in the next era of computing. While computers have been **(8)…** for the majority of the 20th century, quantum computing was first theorized less than 30 years ago, by a physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory. Paul Benioff is credited **(9)…** first applying quantum theory to computers in 1981. Benioff theorized **(10)…** creating a quantum Turing machine. Most digital computers are based **(11)…** the Turing Theory.

1	a) by	b) during	c) while	d) with
2	a) for	b) while	c) towards	d) after
3	a) in	b) until	c) after	d) before
4	a) about	b) on	c) for	d) into
5	a) with	b) during	c) before	d) by
6	a) till	b) of	c) for	d) with
7	a) for	b) on	c) towards	d) after
8	a) about	b) around	c) with	d) until
9	a) with	b) by	c) for	d) before
10	a) towards	b) about	c) around	d) before
11	a) on	b) after	c) during	d) while

10. Match the beginning and the ending of the sentence.

Flash Memory

1. We store and transfer all kinds of files on our computers –	a) in computers, digital cameras and home video game consoles.
2. But sometimes your computer's hard drive isn't exactly the place	b) meaning there are no moving parts - everything is electronic instead of mechanical.
3. Whether you want to make backup copies of files that live off of your systems or if you worry about your security,	c) is drastically cheaper, and the capacity is substantially more.
4. Electronic memory comes in a variety of forms	d) it has no moving parts, so it's noiseless.
5. Flash memory is used for easy and fast information storage	e) so why don't we just use flash memory for everything?
6. It is used more like a hard drive	f) digital photographs, music files, word processing documents, PDFs and countless other forms of media.
7. In fact, flash memory is known as a solid state storage device,	g) removable solid-state storage devices are also popular.
8. Flash memory is a type of EEPROM chip,	h) with a cell that has two transistors at each intersection.
9. It has a grid of columns and rows	i) every one of them is simply a form of flash memory.
10. While your computer's BIOS chip is the most common form of Flash memory,	j) where you want your data.
11.The essential idea is the same for all of these products –	k) to serve a variety of purposes.
12. There are a few reasons to use flash memory instead of a hard disk:	l) portable storage devices that use a type of electronic memory called flash memory may be the right solution.
13. It allows faster access. It's smaller in size and lighter.	m) which stands for Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.
14. Because the cost per megabyte for a hard disk	n) than as RAM.

UNIT 3: COMPUTER SOFTWARE

1. Match the words or word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) single-user operating system	a) сервисная программа для выполнения вспомогательной функции

2) application software	b) оперативная память (ОЗУ)
3) utility	c) электронная таблица
4) RAM (random access memory)	d) прикладное ПО
5) ROM (read only memory)	e) однопользовательская операционная система
6) spreadsheet	f) постоянное запоминающее устройство (ПЗУ)
7) reference software	g) пакет ПО
8) software suite	h) справочное ПО

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

Paint software (1)… a set of electronic pens, brushes, and paints for painting images on the screen. A (2)… program called Microsoft paint is included with Windows. Photo editing software, such as Adobe Photoshop, includes (3)… specially designed to (4)… poor-quality photos by modifying contrast and brightness, cropping out unwanted objects, and removing "red eye". Photos can also be (5)… using paint software, but photo editing software typically offers tools and wizards that (6)… common photo editing tasks. Drawing software provides a (7)… of lines , shapes, and colors that can be (8)… into diagrams, corporate logos, and schematics. The drawings created with tools (9)…Adobe Illustrator and Macromedia Freehand tend to have a "flat" cartoon-like (10)…, because they are very (11)… to modify, and look good at just about any size. CAD software (computer-aided design software) is a special type of 3-D graphics software (12)… for architects and engineers who use computers to create blueprints and product (13)… . Auto CAD is one of the (14)…-selling professional CAD (15)… .

1	a) permits	b) provides	c) assigns	d) compiles
2	a) complicated	b) complex	c) simple	d) sophisticated
3	a) features	b) capabilities	c) options	d) sets
4	a) corrupt	b) adjust	c) enhance	d) fix
5	a) edited	b) adapted	c) adopted	d) removed
6	a) improve	b) create	c) simplify	d) affect
7	a) number	b) unit	c) form	d) set
8	a) defined	b) assembled	c) compiled	d) converted
9	a) at least	b) such as	c) for example	d) etc.
10	a) quality	b) tool	c) detail	d) level
11	a) hard	b) important	c) easy	d) special
12	a) referred	b) prepared	c) stored	d) designed
13	a) features	b) specifications	c) devices	d) functions
14	a) best	b) well	c) better	d) least
15	a) programs	b) folders	c) files	d) products

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) support program	a) поддерживающая программа b) вспомогательная программа c) поддержка программы d) сопутствующая программа
2) main user executable file	a) исполняемый файл для основного пользователя b) основной пользователь исполняемого файла c) основной исполняемый файл для пользователя d) основной пользовательский исполняемый файл
3) performance-enhancing technology	a) технология повышенной производительности b) технология повышения производительности c) производительность повышения технологии d) повышение технологии производительности
4) task-related environment	a) объектно-ориентированная среда b) проблемно-ориентированная среда c) задача-ориентированная среда d) целенаправленная среда
5) compressed format	a) спрессованный формат b) сдавленный формат c) компрессорный формат d) сжатый формат
6) modular programming technique	a) технология программирования модуля b) модульное программирование технологии c) метод модульного программирования d) программирование модульных технологий

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) desktop publishing software	a) software that converts the music on an audio CD to WAV file
2) software patch	b) a section of software code designed to modify an existing program to fix a specific error or add a feature
3) CD ripper software	c) the software used to create high-quality output suitable for commercial printing
4) utility software	d) the ability of a computer, processor, or operating system to run more than one program, job, or task at the same time
5) uninstall routine	e) computer programs that help the computer carry out essential operating tasks

6) software publishers	f) computer programs that help you perform a specific task such as word processing
7) bootstrap program	g) a program that removes software files, references and registry entries from a computer's hard disk
8) application software	h) companies that produce computer software
9) system software	i) a technology that allows multiple parts or threads from a program to run simultaneously
10) multitasking	j) a type of system software provided by the operating system or third-party vendors that specializes in tasks such as system maintenance, security, or file management
11) multithreading	k) a program stored in ROM that loads and initializes the operating system on a computer

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form from the line best fits each space.

1. The three … popular types of document production software include word processing, desktop publishing and Web authoring.
   a) most; b) more; c) mostly; d) much more
2. You should copy files from distribution media or download files to … folders on the hard disk.
   a) specify; b) specific; c) specified; d) special
3. A software suite is a "bundled" collection of application software … as a single package.
    a) sell; b) sells; b) sold; c) selling
4. Software publishers … update their software to add new features, fix bugs, and update its security.
   a) regular; b) regularly; c) regularity; d) regulate
5. A license agreement might offer … rights to consumers.
   a) additional; b) addition; c) add; 4) additive
6. Freeware is copyrighted software that is available for … .
   a) freely; b) freedom; c) free; d) freehold
7. You can … the font style selecting character formatting attributes.
   a) very; b) variety; c) vary; d) varied
8. The options are … broad as the full range of human interests.
   a) so; b) as; c) not; d) very
9. Computer software tells the … system what to do.
   a) operation; b) operational; c) operating; d) operative

10. The number and the variety of programs that run on Windows are unmatched by … operating system.

   a) some other; b) the other; c) any other; d) another

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) to enhance;	2) to handle;	3) to perform;	4) correctly;	5) installation;
6) to download;	7) capacity;	8) restriction;	9) typically;	10) relevant
a) limitation;	b) to improve;	c) to operate;	d) volume;	e) to load;
f) mounting;	g) usually;	h) properly;	i) to execute;	j) appropriate

7. Match the words with opposite meaning.

1) to exceed;	2) piracy;	3) counterfeit;	4) to delete;	5) basis;
6) correct;	7) multiple;	8) update;	9) available	
a) single;	b) to restore;	c) copyright;	d) complementary;	
e) inaccurate;	f) old;	g) scarce;	h) to limit;	i) legal

8. Use the Participles to complete the statements.

a) spelled; b) depending; c) integrated; d) scanned; e) causing; f) using;
g) organized; h) used; i) appearing

1. Programming language theory (commonly known as PLT) is a multi-disciplinary field, both … on maths, software engineering, linguistics and even the cognitive sciences.

2. If the word from your document is in dictionary, the spelling checker considers the word correctly… .

3. The attitude of the client towards data processing and the presence of a computer strategy, … with the corporate plan, will have a significant effect on data security.

4. Both Unix and C programming languages were developed by AT&T and distributed to government and academic institutions, … both to be ported to a wider variety of machine families than any other operating system.

5. The primary purpose of application software is to help people carry out tasks … a computer.

6. Many software counterfeiting group are linked to … crime.

7. The desktop is the screen … after you boot up or turn up your computer.

8. You can use a repeating pattern or a single image - … photograph for example.

9. Data is information in … form, and in any organization there is data which is sensitive or valuable or both.

9. Mark the suitable preposition.

1. From time … time, you might want to eliminate some of the software on your computer (**a) by; b) to; c) on**); **d) with**).

2. A high-level programming language is a language that … comparison to low-level programming language, may be more abstract, more portable d easier to use (**a) at; b) by; c) in**; **d) of**).

3. Many programmers today might refer to C as low-level, as it still allows memory to be accessed by address, and provides direct access …the assembly level (**a) in; b) of; c) to**; **d) on**).

4. The operating system consists of many utilities along … the master control program, the Kernel (**a) about;   b) with; c) by**; **d) to**).

5. In contrast to spreadsheet software, "number crunching" software provides a structured environment dedicated … a particular number of crunching tasks
 (**a) about; b) at; c) to**; **d) for**).

6. Copies of digital things can be used simultaneously used … many people (**a) by; b) of; c) in**; **d) with**).

7. Decreases in software revenues can have a direct effect … consumers (**a) of; b) on; c) to**; **d) on**).

8. Companies develop products that organize information graphically … more intuitive ways (**a) by; b) in; c) among**; **d) with**).

9. This is no secret that the amount of information … the fingertips of computer users has been expanding rapidly (**a) at; b) in; c) by**; **d) for**).

10. Match the parts of the sentence.

1. Although the security of data processing is difficult to review and to control effectively because of the wide-ranging capabilities and access rights of systems programmers,	a) the OS has to allocate specific areas of memory for each program.
2. In addition to program files,	b) the setup program copies only the selected program and data files to hard disk.
3. Some graphic software products specialize in a particular type of graphic,	c) certain basic controls can be introduced to protect the system software from unauthorized manipulation or accidental damage.
4. When you want to run more than one program at a time,	d) it is your responsibility to use it appropriately.
5. Before using software,	e) you must pay a registration fee.
6. If you choose to use the software,	f) while others allow you to work with multiple graphics formats.

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7. After you select the features you want,	g) many software packages also include data files.
8. Contrary to popular belief,	h) it must collect similar data and make similar calculations to produce payroll checks.
9. No matter what type of business uses payroll software,	i) than purchasing the applications separately.
10. Despite an impressive array of features,	j) you should install it on your computer.
11. Whether you print, import, copy, save or transmit the data you find in databases,	k) teenage boys are not the only computer game enthusiasts.
12. Because word processing software tends to focus on the writing process,	l) video editing software is relatively easy to use.
13. Purchasing a software suite is usually much less expensive,	m) it offers several features that can improve the quality of your writing.

UNIT 4: FILE MANAGEMENT, VIRUS PROTECTION AND BACKUP

1. Match the words or word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) assign	a) обмениваясь дисками и CD
2) keep track	b) распространять зараженные файлы
3) stick to file-naming conventions	c) известен кражей паролей
4) maintain file extension	d) особенно сложно избавиться
5) a list of reserved words	e) назначать, присваивать
6) distribute infected files	f) загрузить программу из Сети
7) exchanging disks and CDs	g) расширение файла
8) notorious for stealing passwords	h) список зарезервированных слов
9) download software from the Web	i) отслеживать
10) particularly difficult to eradicate	j) придерживаться правил именования файлов

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

1. The goal of file naming conventions is to save time in being able to find any electronic file, … somebody's knowledge of the file contents.
2. Unlike the regular Windows Explorer, Explorer XP … the total size of each folder and allows you to browse multiple folders from a tabbed interface.
3. Periods are used in front of file-name extension to denote a file … because using them in a file name may result in lost files or errors.

4. Using "FINAL" can be very helpful to quickly identify the most accurate … of the document.

5. Shorter names are easier to understand at a glance and also show up in …when you are searching for files.

6. The grouping of files into directories or folders is done by changing an … of file information known as FAT or MFT.

7. The File Allocation Table (FAT) is a table that an operating system maintains on a hard disk providing a map of the … that a file has been stored in.

8. A trigger event is known to … some viruses.

9. Files … by your computer are infected by many computer viruses.

10. Does the number of known viruses … 100,000?

11. A «macro» is a (an) … program containing legitimate instructions to automate document and worksheet production.

12. Those … many bot-infested computers can link them together into a network called a botnet.

1	a) depending on	b) in spite of	c) regardless of	d) based on
2	a) retrieves	b) displays	c) deletes	d) attaches
3	a) location	b) date	c) format	d) directory
4	a) version	b) size	c) name	d) extension
5	a) storage devices	b) dialog boxes	c) window panes	d) menu bars
6	a) identification	b) index	c) application	d) attachment
7	a) drives	b) folders	c) tracks	d) clusters
8	a) develop	b) unleash	c) dispatch	d) comprise
9	a) developed	b) presented	c) executed	d) created
10	a) exceed	b) increase	c) amount to	d) count
11	a) average	b) adequate	c) concise	d) miniature
12	a) dealing with	b) monitoring	c) studying	d) possessing

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) file management utility	a) файл управления программой
	b) программа файлов управления
	c) управление программой файлов
	d) программа управления файлами
2) numbering scheme	a) нумерация схемы
	b) схема нумерации
	c) пронумерованная схема
	d) схема чисел
3) default file location	a) файл расположения по умолчанию
	b) скрытое местоположения файла

	c) скрытый файл местоположения
	d) каталог по умолчанию
4) recurring problems	a) повторное появление проблем
	b) вновь возникшие проблемы
	c) проблемы многократного повторения
	d) проблемы повторения
5) popular antivirus software	a) программа популярного антивируса
	b) программа популяризации антивируса
	c) популярное антивирусное устройство
	d) популярная антивирусная программа
6) large-capacity tape backup device	a) ленточное устройство резервирования большой емкости
	b) устройство большой емкости для резервирования ленты
	c) резервирование ленточного устройства большой емкости
	d) большая емкость ленточного устройства резервирования

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) file specification	a) a system of counting in which only the numbers 0 and 1 are used
2) formatting	b) to return to its normal condition
3) cluster	c) a secret group of letters or numbers that must be put into a computer before you can use a system or program
4) master file table (MFT)	d) someone who secretly uses or changes the information in other people's computer systems
5) unauthorized	e) a set of computers that are connected to each other and can be used to send information or messages
6) network	f) without official approval or permission
7) recover	g) the process for preparing a hard disk drive or other storage medium for its use

	by an operating system (OS), usually including the setting up an empty file system
8) binary	h) a designation that enables a file to be located on a disk and includes the disk drive, the name of the directory or subdirectory, and the file name
9) password	i) a database in which information about every file and directory on an NT File System (NTFS) volume is recorded
10) hacker	j) a logical unit of file storage on a hard disk, managed by the computer's operating system

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form best fits each space.

1. The user can also move, rename, or delete files directly by using a file … utility such as Windows Explorer (on Windows computers).
   a) manage; b) managing; c) manageable; d)management
2. When attempting to use any of the … words as a name of a file, or in a command you may encounter an unusual response.
   a) reserving; b) reserve; c) reserved; d) reservation
3. The more … you are at naming what the file is about, the more time you will save when trying to find things.
   a) description; b) described; c) descriptive; d) describe
4. Microsoft Word files are normally … by the Microsoft Word program in response to user commands.
   a) modified; b) modifying; c) modify; d) modification
5. A file might have a size, normally … as the number of bytes that indicates how much storage is associated with the file.
   a) expressive ; b) expression ; c) express ; d) expressed
6. Avoid … folders, particularly those containing photos or other large files, otherwise you'll fill up your drive and create confusion.
   a) duplication; b) duplicated; c) duplicating; d) duplicate
7. You can take the top three steps to … your computer from becoming infected.
   a) preventive; b) prevented ; c) prevent; d) prevention
8. A program comprising legitimate instructions for … document and worksheet production is called a «macro».
   a) automate ; b) automation ; c) automatically; d) automating

9. Some viruses attach themselves to an … program.

a) existing;   b) existence;   c) exist;   d) existed

10. The fact is that the earliest antivirus software simply … the programs on a computer and recorded their length.

a) examinee;   b) examined;   c) examine;   d) examination

11. Generally a backup is usually … on a different medium from the original files.

a) storage ;   b) storing;   c) stored;   d) store

12. Calculating the checksum antivirus software … it with the previous checksum.

a) compares;   b) comparative;   c) comparison;   d) compared

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) native; 2) modify; 3) folder; 4) link; 5) examine; 6) number; 7) type; 8) increase; 9) notorious; 10) step
a) known; b) original; c) enlarge; d) edit; e) quantity; f) directory; g) study; h) phase; i) sort; j) connect

7. Match the words with opposite meaning.

1) unique; 2) different; 3) uppercase; 4) hard; 5) include; 6) appear; 7) harmless; 8) enter
a) leave; b) harmful; c) disappear; d) similar; e) lowercase; f) simple; g) common; h) exclude

8. Use the words given to complete the statements.

a) partially;   b) wiped out;   c) practical;   d) complex;   e) regularly; f) unique;   g) effective;   h) normal;   i) slow;   j) spreading

1. A once-a-week backup is a measure taken by most people under … use.

2. The major disadvantage of backing up your data on CDs and DVDs is that the writing process is … .

3. CDs and DVDs are more … for backing up a selected group of important data files.

4. It is necessary to have a backup plan that helps you recover data … by operator error, viruses or hardware failures.

5. Love Letter is one of the fastest … mass-mailing worms.

6. A number of operating systems … or completely rely on a file extension in order to determine which application is used to open the file in question.

7. … go through your files and delete those you don't need or burn them to a CD.

8. … file naming is the cornerstone for building a successful paperless office.

9. Avoid extra long folder names and … hierarchical structures but use information-rich filenames instead.

10. If not managed, a computer assigns a … name for files when saved, but these names do not provide a context for the file, nor they are logical.

9. Choose the suitable preposition.

1. The names you assign … your electronic documents constitute the foundation for the proper management of your documents (**a) in; b) at; c) to; d) on**).

2. A document that is given a well-structured name based on a file naming convention is easy to search … , identify and retrieve (**a) of; b) for; c) in; d) on**) .

3. When you write a new file … a hard disk, the file is stored in one or more clusters that may be rather widely scattered over the disk (**a) in; b) for; c) with; d) to**).

4. When you read a file, the operating system reassembles the file … clusters and places it as an entire file where you want to read it (**a) by; b) in; c) with; d) from**).

5. Adhering … file naming conventions insures consistency, precision and reliability (**a) on; b) to; c) for; d) about**).

6. One may create a new file or edit an existing file and save it; open or load a pre-existing file … memory; or close a file without saving it (**a) by; b) on; c) into; d) of**).

7. Try not to store documents long-term … your desktop. Reserve it for items that need immediate attention (**a) on; b) with; c) in; d) for**).

8. Trojan horses are notorious … stealing passwords using a keylogger (**a) by; b) in; c) for; d) about**).

9. Many computer viruses infect files executed … your computer (**a) for; b) by; c) in; d) at**).

10. Worms designed … Denial of Service attacks gather steam (**a) over; b) by; c) on; d) for**).

11. Some viruses attach themselves … an existing program (**a) to; b) from; c) into; d) under**).

12. Worms, such as Sasser, begin to emerge that infect computers … user interaction. (**a) with; b) after; c) without; d) before**).

10. Match the parts of the sentence.

1. Because an intelligent agent behaves somewhat like a robot,	a) it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software.
2. In addition to replicating itself	b) that is particularly difficult to eradicate.
3. When your computer executes an infected program,	c) Microsoft offers a free command line utility – SDelete (Secure Delete) – that

	overwrites all the free space to prevent data recovery.
4. Klez is a mass-mailing worm	d) it is available for use when new data is written to the disk.
5. Use antivirus software	e) are created by individuals.
6. Many types of malicious code	f) on every computing device you own.
7. When you delete files or folders,	g) it also executes the attached virus instructions.
8. After the space on the disk that was occupied by the deleted data is deal-located,	h) a virus might deliver a payload.
9. Until the space is overwritten,	i) it is often called a bot.
10. To permanently erase files and prevent your confidential files from getting into wrong hands,	j) the data is not initially removed from the hard disk.

UNIT 5: INTERNET AND LAN TECHNOLOGY

1. Match the words or word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) satellite dishes	a) уязвимый
2) latency	b) протокол прикладного уровня
3) hotspot	c) гибкость
4) application layer protocol	d) полоса пропускания кабеля
5) vulnerable	e) спутниковые тарелки
6) backbone router	f) поисковые системы
7) cable's bandwidth	g) скрытое состояние
8) flexibility	h) базовый маршрутизатор
9) search engines	i) точка доступа

2. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate one of the four options.

Mobile phones and Internet

The first mobile phone with Internet (1) … was the Nokia 9000 Communicator, launched in Finland in 1996. The viability of Internet services access on mobile phones was limited until prices came down from that model and network (2) … started to develop systems and services conveniently (3) … on phones. NTT DoCoMo in Japan (4) … the first mobile phone Internet services. In 2001 the mobile phone email system by Research in Motion for their Blackberry product was launched in America. To make efficient use of the small screen and (5) … keypad and one-hand operation typical of mobile phones, a specific document and (6) … model

was created for mobile devices, the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). Most (7) … device Internet services operate using WAP. The growth of mobile phone services was initially a primarily Asian (8) … . (9) … countries followed reporting that the majority of their domestic users accessed the Internet from a mobile phone rather than PC. The European and North American use of the Internet access was influenced by a large base of personal computers. The cross-over occurred in 2008, when more Internet access devices were mobile phones rather than personal computers.

1	a) activity	b) connection	c) connectivity	d) linkedness
2	a) vendors	b) providers	c) customers	d) users
3	a) possible	b) accessible	c) accessibility	d) possibility
4	a) launched	b) started	c) created	d) activated
5	a) huge	b) small	c) large	d) tiny
6	a) networking	b) organizing	c) grouping	d) integrating
7	a) stationary	b) mobile	c) mobility	d) immobile
8	a) phenomena	b) occurrence	c) event	d) phenomenon
9	a) programming	b) designing	c) developing	d) implementing

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) file transfer	a) файл передачи b) передача файла c) передаваемый файл d) переданный файл
2) hypertext transfer protocol	a) передача гипертекстового протокола b) протоколирование трансфера гипертекста c) протокол передачи гипертекста d) протокол трансфера большого текста
3) unreliable communication systems	a) системы ненадежных коммуникаций b) коммуникационные системы ненадежны c) ненадежные транспортные системы d) надежность систем коммуникаций
4) mutually incompatible data	a) мутирующая несовместимая дата b) взаимно несовместимые данные c) данные несовместимых мутаций d) мутация несовместимых данных
5) continuously improved search engines	a) постоянное улучшение поисковых машин b) постоянные поисковые машины улучшений c) постоянно улучшающие поиск машины d) постоянно улучшающиеся поисковые машины
6) word ranking algorithm	a) пословно ранжирующий алгоритм b) алгоритм ранжирования слов

| | c) словесный алгоритм ранжирования |
| | d) словесное ранжирование алгоритмов |

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) always-on connection	a) the data you receive
2) upstream data	b) data divided for portions for transmission
3) transceiver	c) large PCs which process requests from users
4) downstream data	d) permanent connection
5) packet switching	e) the data you send
6) social network	f) a group of connected pages on the World Wide Web containing information on a particular subject
7) browser	g) analyzer and controller of incoming and outgoing packets
8) website	h) device for transportation and reception information
9) firewall software	i) a program tool for viewing web-pages
10) spam	j) virtual community
11) Google	k) unsolicited electronic mail or text messages sent in this way
12) host computers	l) a popular search engine on the Internet

5. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate one of the four options.

1. A satellite Internet modem … the satellite dish to a computer.
   a) connect;   b) connects;   c) connected;   d) connection
2. Satellite … can be blocked by adverse weather conditions, such as snow and rain.
   a) transmit;   b) transmitted;   c) transmitting;   d) transmission
3. As … neighbors use the service, it might seem to get slower and slower.
   a) more;   b) most;   c) many;   d) much
4. The most … internet service is e-mail.
   a) popularity;   b) popular;   c) popularization;   d) unpopular
5. The answer is very simple: a user pays his/her service a … fee.
   a) month;   b) months;   c) monthly
6. E-mail message can travel through many … networks and computers.
   a) differ;   b) difference;   c) different;   d) differently
7. The data are constantly being … towards its destination by special computers called routes.
   a) direct;   b) directly;   c) indirect;   d) directed
8. Some banks and companies even conduct … over the Internet.
   a) transactions;   b) transact;   c) transactable;   d) transacted
9. … some common usage, the Internet and the World Wide Web are not

synonymous.
   a) like;   b) liking;   c) unlike;   d) likeable
10. Another early search engine, Lycos, was … in 1993 as a university project.
   a) creation;   b)create;   c)creating;   d)created

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) operate	a) change, transform, modify
2) create	b) manipulate, operate, control
3) estimate	c) provide, give, contribute
4) connect	d) transport, transmit
5) deliver	e) supply, contribute, present
6) provide	f) keep, preserve, support
7) transfer	g) surpass, beat, excel
8) convert	h) work, run, function
9) handle	i) evaluate, rate, value
10) supply	j) invent, design, make
11) exceed	k) transfer, send, transmit
12) maintain	l) link, combine, relate

7. Match the words with opposite meaning.

| 1) intranet;   2) analog;   3) downstream;   4) reliable;   5) dominant; 6) involve;   7) randomly;   8) perform |
| a) fail;   b) unreliable;   c) subordinate;   d) deliberately;   e) digital; f) exclude;   g) extranet;   h) upstream |

8. Use the following Participle II and Participle I forms to complete the statements.

a) provided; b) given; c) designed; d) limited; e) operating; f) stored; g) offered; h) advanced; i) configured; j) including; k) helping; l) using

1. Devices such as call phones, PDAs, notebook, computers can be easily … for mobile Internet access.
2. A Wi-Fi hotspot is wireless broadband Internet service … in public locations such as libraries, schools, airports.
3. A cookie is a smell chunk of data generated by a Web server and … in a text file.
4. Wi-Fi hotspot availability is currently … .
5. If your computer is a part of a LAN, an Internet connection can be … by a LAN link.

6. Your browser is … to display nicely formatted web pages, not a messy source document filled with HTML tags.

7. Internet technology is … to connect businesses with their employees and customers.

8. AltaVista offers both simple and … search options including Boolean operators.

9. The pre-Web Internet was like a computer … under DOS with simple text-based menus and comments.

10. The World Wide Web is simply that part of the Internet that operates … this interface.

11. Most Web browsers, … Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer, include built-in newsreader capabilities.

12. If you are not sure where to find a … file, a program called Archie can tell you the addresses of the archives that have a copy of that file.

9. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Client-server architecture means that the technology of the Web consists … two parts **(a) from; b) of; c) out; d) about)**.

2. The client gets information from the server … means of a transaction **(a) with; b) by; c) on; d) from)**.

3. The client makes a connection … the appropriate server over the internet **(a) to; b) on; c) by; d) with)**.

4. The documents sent … the server …the client are written … a language called HTML **(a) to; b) on; c) in; d) by)**.

5. Search engines differ greatly … the number of resources they allow you to search **(a) on; b) in; c) of); d) from)**.

6. Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer are being adapted … use within organizations to access intranets **(a) from; b) for; c) on); d) by)**.

7. The Web is capable … offering full multimedia **(a) to; b) of; c) on; d) for)**.

8. Data is moved … a network or … networks according … established rules, called protocols **(a) to; b) on; c) within; d) between)**.

9. Searching involves looking … key terms and identifying Web locations **(a) at; b) for; c) after; d) through)**.

10. HTML includes hundreds of tags which can be classified … 4 groups **(a) of; b) into; c) on; d) under)**.

10. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. A browser is a software program …	a) that you create to share with anyone who finds your page.
2. HTML is a set of specifications for creating HTML documents …	b) the dominant technology on the Internet.
3. HTTP is a protocol …	c) that are stored on the Web and

	retrieved by a browser.
4. The computer … might have other software running on it as well.	d) that they can contain as much information as you disclose while using the Web site.
5. HTTP software is always running …	e) for increased security.
6. It's a good idea to upgrade your browser …	f) when a new version appears.
7. Another important reason to upgrade is …	g) that runs on your computer and helps you access Web pages.
8. The second privacy feature of cookies is …	h) that a browser can display as a Web page.
9. Web pages are documents with hyperlinks …	i) when the server is ready to fulfil requests.
10. Research on the Web can be done …	j) that runs Web software.
11. The World Wide Web is …	k) that help your browser communicate with Web servers.
12. The Web page is the document …	l) by searching or browsing.

UNIT 6: INFORMATION SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

1. Match the words or word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) magnetic strip reader	a) неправомерное вторжение
2) kit	b) условие
3) feature creep	c) срок службы, жизненный цикл
4) revision	d) излишнее усложнение
5) intrusion	e) магнитный сканер
6) life cycle	f) набор
7) circumstance	g) пересмотр, исправление
8) scope	h) подтверждать, утверждать
9) outline	i) список
10) inventory	j) извлекать
11) withdraw	k) масштаб
12) justify	l) схема

2. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate one of the four options.

The data for a new information system might (1) … in card files, file folders, or an old information system. This data must be (2) … into the new system – a process called "data conversion". When converting data from a manual system to a computer system, the data can be typed or scanned (3) … into the appropriate storage

media. When converting data from an existing computer system to a new system, a programmer typically writes conversion software to read the old data and convert it into a (4) … that is usable by the new system. (5) … such software, users would be forced to manually reenter data from the old system into the new system.

An information system's (6) … to assist with problem solving and decision making depends on the data it collects and (7) … available. (8) … information systems collect and store internal information generated by the organization itself. Other information systems (9) … access to external information generated (10) … sources outside the organization.

1	a) follow	b) run	c) exist	d) put
2	a) loaded	b) erased	c) deleted	d) stopped
3	a) virtually	b) manually	c) magnetically	d) electronically
4	a) place	b) number	c) system	d) format
5	a) with	b) without	c) on	d) because of
6	a) capability	b) ability	c) feature	d) trait
7	a) makes	b) does	c) becomes	d) sees
8	a) many	b) all	c) few	d) some
9	a) keep	b) store	c) protect	d) provide
10	a) with	b) on	c) by	d) without

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combination given.

1) a bug report	1) отчет с ошибками 2) ошибка в отчете 3) отчет об ошибках 4) ошибочный отчет
2) update procedure	1) процедурное обновление 2) новая процедура 3) процедура обновления 4) обновленная процедура
3) a pressure-sensitive digitizing pad	1) чувствительная к давлению цифровая клавиатура 2) цифровая клавиатура давления 3) клавиатура, чувствующая давление 4) цифровая клавиатура под давлением
4) a trial version	1) версия проб и ошибок 2) версия эксперимента 3) версия 4) пробная версия
5) batch processing	1) потоковая обработка 2) процесс создания пакета 3) обработка пакетов

	4) пакетная обработка
6) routine tasks	1) типичные задачи
	2) текущие задачи
	3) задания по маршруту
	4) задания определенного режима

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) system conversion	a) the process of testing newly developed application software by running unit tests, integration tests, and system tests
2) application development tool	b) the process a project team uses for figuring out how to implement a new system. This phase is undertaken after the analysis phase is complete
3) application testing	c) step-by-step instructions for performing a specific job or task
4) decision support worksheet	d) the process of deactivating an old information system and activating a new one
5) design phase	e) a tool used by a project team to evaluate the criteria for each solution by assigning a score and a weight to each criteria which are then compared in a table
6) procedure handbook	f) software such as 4GLS, expert system shells, and component objects that can be assembled into the application for an information system
7) mission statement	g) software that is used to summarize system requirements, diagram current and proposed information systems, schedule development tasks, prepare documentation and develop computer programs
8) POS system	h) the written expression of an organization's goals and how those goals will be accomplished
9) success factors	i) system that records items purchased at each cash register and calculates the total amount due for each sale

10) CASE tool	j) system requirements that also serve as an evaluation checklist at the end of a development project

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form from the line best fits each space.

1. The activities that typically take place during the design phase for an information system are: identify potential solutions, evaluate them and select the best, as well as hardware and software, develop … , and obtain approval to implement the new system.

    a) specifications; b) specify; c) specified; d) specific

2. An application development tool is the programmer's "cake mix", which contains many of the ingredients necessary for quickly and easily … the modules for an information system.

    a) development; b) develop; c) developing; d) developed

3. … testing is the process of trying out various sequences of input values and checking the results to verify that the application works correctly.

    a) appliance; b) apply;   c) application;   d) applicable

4. With signatures in … format, the entire transaction record becomes electronic, and the business does not need to deal with paper credit card receipts.

    a) digitalization;   b) digitalize;   c) digit;   d) digital

5. It might be important to change some application specifications during the development process because of changes in business needs, laws, or … .

    a) regulations;   b) regulate; c) regular;   d) regulary

6. During the training sessions, users find … information in user manuals or procedure handbooks to learn how to interact with the interface, use the new system to perform day-to-day tasks.

    a) add;   b) additional;   c) addition;   d) adding

7. Computers and … technologies such as the Internet , often make such changes possible.

    a) relate;   b) relative;   c) relationship;   d) related

8. Computers often provide ways to make businesses run more … .

    a) efficiency;   b) efficient;   c) efficiently;   d) inefficient

9. Companies publish their mission statements in … reports or on the Web.

    a) incorporated;   b)corporation;   c) corporate;   d) corporate

10. All information systems require … planning and development by teams of computer professionals.

    a) careless;   b) careful;   c) care;   d) carefully

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) requirements; 2) accurate; 3) complicated; 4) kit; 5) figure out; 6) appropriate; 7) tackle; 8) collect; 9) effective

a) sophisticated; b) understand; c) needs; d) correct; e) set; f) efficient; g) gather; h) solve; i) suitable

7. Match the words with opposite meaning.

1) failure; 2) purchase; 3) deactivate; 4) include; 5) customer; 6) major; 7) original; 8) create; 9) strengths

a) weaknesses; b) run; c) vendor; d) sell; e) success; f) generate; g) additional; h) final; i) erase

8. Use the adjectives to complete the statements.

a) professional; b) long; c) formal; d) next; e) digital; f) effective; g) alike; h) uncertain; i) sizable; j) initial; k) competitive; l) obsolete

1. Some organizations require a much more … process for obtaining approval.
2. After the project team's proposal is approved, the project can move to the … phase of development.
3. Application specifications are a key element in developing a(an)... information system.
4. Training session for a new information system can be conducted by … trainers.
5. Some organizations have a lot of data that must be converted from paper-based documents into … format.
6. Using scanners, the process of data converting can take a (an) … time.
7. Computerized information systems can become … when the hardware is out of date.
8. Most organizations exist in a rapidly changing and … environment.
9. Large and complex projects tend to have … project teams.
10. Some of the information regarding the problem might not be available or might be … .
11. … plans for an information system are developed during the planning phase.
12. All problems are not … , but they can be classified into three types: structured, semi-structured and unstructured .

9. Mark the suitable preposition.

1. The project team should consider the pros and cons . . . different levels of computerization and automation **(a) at; b) to; c) of; d) –)**.
2. Detailed application specifications can be developed only . . . selecting the hardware and software for an information system **(a) after; b) on; c) before; d) in)**.
3. A spreadsheet, such as Microsoft Exel, can be used to produce a decision support worksheet … comparing potential solutions **(a) to; b) on; c) with; d) for)**.

4. Additional responsibilities are delegated to a system programmer . . . some organizations **(a) in; b) to; c) with; d) through)**.

5. The procedures . . . acceptance testing are usually designed by users and analysts. **(a) on; b) for; c) through; d) with)**.

6. Application testing is the process of trying … various sequences of input values. **(a) over; b) out; c) on; d) off)**.

7. The composition of a project team depends . . . the scope of the project **(a) on; b) at; c) by; d) of)**.

8. Every organization has a goal or plan that's referred . . . as its mission **(a) on; b) for; c) to; d) by)**.

9. Traditionally, information systems have contributed . . . solving structured problems **(a) in; b) by; c) for; d) to)**.

10. Expert systems can be created . . . a computer programming language **(a) with; b) on; c) by; d) for)**.

11. A neural network could be connected . . . a digital projector that displays photos of people's faces **(a) to; b) by; c) with; d) at)**.

12. Different types of information systems deal . . . internal and external information **(a) with; b) on; c) at; d) to)**.

10. Match the parts of the sentence.

1. Some problems might result from bugs in the software,	a) in which data is processed on a centrally located computer.
2. An information system can be designed for centralized processing,	b) maintenance costs are high.
3. To determine the best solution,	c) which must be corrected by the software publisher.
4. When you use an information system,	d) whose responsibilities include installing new versions of the operating system.
5. A system programmer is the operating system "guru",	e) you are likely to have questions.
6. When a new information system first goes "live",	f) the project team devises a list of criteria.
7. A decision support system can be used to tackle diverse problems	g) it checks external databases or looks for the data in a TPS.
8. If the rules aren't known,	h) because it contains a good selection of decision support tools.
9. It is difficult to complete the design phase	i) a computer can "learn" how to make decisions based on trial and error attempts.
10. If the expert system needs additional data,	j) until system developers have a chance to work with software tools.

UNIT 7: DATABASES

1. Match the words of word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) field	a) строка
2) meaningful	b) шаблон
3) spreadsheet	c) поле, группа
4) accuracy	d) столбец
5) template	e) полноценный
6) row	f) электронная таблица
7) set of data	g) категория
8) column	h) точность
9) relationship	i) набор данных
10) category	j) связь

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

How to design the tables for a database

Before you start planning, remember a key fact: Databases (1) … your information into separate tables, and each table contains unique data.

The database then uses relationships to join the data in the tables in a meaningful way. That set of tables and relationship is called a relational structure. The original spreadsheet places the data in one long list, while the database divides it into tables. Relational structures have several (2) … over simple lists. They (3) … the amount of data you enter and manage it, ensuring accuracy.

The first step in planning a new database is to write down its purpose.

As you list the data you want to capture, you'll see it falls into one or more subject matter categories or groups: asset data, support data, supplier data.

The next step in your design is to list the fields for each table. In an Access table, columns are called fields and individual records are called (4) … .

A final step in your plan is to add a (5) … key field to each of your tables. A primary key is a field, or a (6) … of fields, with a value that makes each row in a table unique and enables relationships among your tables. Access provides (7) … ways to create primary keys. You can use existing values such as part numbers, but only if each value is always unique.

You create relationships by using the primary key field from one table as a field in another table. Those duplicated fields in the Assets table are called (8) … keys. Primary key values are small, and you can't extract meaningful information from your database unless you use them in relationships. So, as a final step in your design, indicate your foreign key fields.

Let's design a table structure. In this practice, you'll create a list of data; group that data into tables, and list (9) … fields and primary key for those tables. Then

you'll open the Assets database template and see how the Access team solved the problem.

1	a) destroy	b) apply	c) organize	d) use
2	a) advantages	b) disadvantages	c) applications	d) adventures
3	a) fall	b) reduce	c) rise	d) expand
4	a) rows	b) lines	c) keys	d) lists
5	a) prime	b) primary	c) second	d) secondary
6	a) sequence	b) configuration	c) conclusion	d) combination
7	a) much	b) great deal	c) several	d) little
8	a) overseas	b) foreign	c) native	d) national
9	a) complicated	b) impossible	c) simple	d) possible

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) key fact	a) основной факт b) фактический c) важное обстоятельство d) ключ к фактам
2) original spreadsheet	a) исходная электронная таблица b) основная электронная таблица c) динамическая электронная таблица d) оригинальность электронной таблицы
3) quick access toolbar	a) быстрый доступ к панели инструментов b) скорость доступа к панели инструментов c) панель быстрого доступа d) скоростная панель доступа
4) database design	a) база данных проекта b) разработка базы данных c) данные проектных данных d) структура базы данных
5) primary key	a) манипуляция в первичной цели b) функциональная клавиша c) первичный ключ d) основной ключ
6) final step	a) финальная мера b) окончательный вариант c) завершающий этап d) стадия финала
7) datasheet view	a) обзор таблицы b) изображение данных в виде таблицы c) обзорная таблица d) данные изображения таблицы

8) application code	a) применение кода
	b) код приложения
	c) кодовое приложение
	d) код заявления
9) data integrity	a) интеграция данных
	b) данные интеграции
	c) интегральные данные
	d) целостность данных

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) key	a) the usefulness or importance of something
2) way	b) the connection between two or more things
3) spreadsheet	c) something that helps you achieve you a good result
4) value	d) an exact copy of something, that has already been cloned
5) field	e) a list of the symbols and things showing the way to uniquely identify each record in a table
6) duplication	f) a series of number written one under the other
7) data	g) an area affected by or included in something
8) relationship	h) a method, style or manner of doing something
9) advantage	i) a part of the text
10) combination	j) facts or information
11) column	k) special table, a computer program for working with rows of numbers
12) abstract	l) a number of things mixed or joined together

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form best fits each space.

1. If a field name contains … than one word, you can separate each word with spaces.
   a) most;   b) many;   c) more;   d) mostly
2. Spaces can make it … to create component, such as Visual Basic for other applications code and a type of formula called an expression.
   a) hardest;   b) harder;   c) hardly;   d) harden
3. For example, a table of asset data shouldn't … sales information, and a table of employee data shouldn't comprise medical records.
   a) container;   b) contain;   c) containing;   d) contained
4. A good database design helps ensure your data is complete, and most importantly that it's … .
   a) accurate;   b) inaccurate;   c) accuracy;   d) accurately
5. You plan your field by deciding the specific information each of your groups should capture.
   a) decide;   b) decision;   c) decisive;   d) deciding

6. As you work, you may find yourself wanting to … data from another … .
   a) use;   b) usage;   c) using;   d) used
7. Tables are the … database component.
   a) centre; b) centralise; c) central;   d) centrally

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) component;   2) to ensure;   3) property;   4) option;   5) value;
6) statement;   7) to record;   8) duplicate (adj); 9) to manage;   10) a set of
a) attribute; b) part, detail; c) to provide, to secure; d) choice; e) to control;
f) definition; g) a collection of; h) to take down; i) price; j) double, identical

7. Match up the words that have opposite meaning.

1) to reduce;   2) manually;   3) meaningful;   4) primary key;   5) specific;
6) accurate (adj.);   7) data integrity;   8) to create; 9) to build; 10) internally
a) erroneous; b) to increase; c) to destroy; d) automatically; e) externally; f) to design;
g) referential integrity; h) foreign key; i) senseless; j) general

8. Use the words given in the box to complete the statements.

a) powerful; b) fast; c) easier; d) the easiest; e) descriptive;   f) available;
g) internally; h) adding; i) probably;   j) much more difficult

1. If you have a large number of locations, you'd store that data in a table because
it's… to manage that way.
2. Design view allows you to build a table from scratch and set or change every …
property for each field.
3. Table templates are a … way to build a new table.
4. Just make sure you save the table and give it a … name.
5. Lookup fields can store a list of options … .
6. Relationships bring the data together and make your data … .
7. Some records become "orphans," and using that data becomes… .
8. You create a many-to-many relationship by … the primary keys from both sides of
the relationship to a third table.
9. The company … owns a large number of computers, and use several technicians to
maintain computers.
10. One of … ways to do this is to run a tool called the Lookup Wizard.

9. Mark the suitable preposition or conjunction given.

   Tables are the backbone (1) … a database, so building them well is a critical
step. In a relational database, tables store your data. Tables are the central component

(2) … your database. If you don't have tables, you don't have a database. In Datasheet view, you build a table (3) … entering field names and setting data types manually. Table templates are pre-made tables that meet several common business needs. Design view lets you control every field and property (4) … the table. Datasheet view provides a visual way to create a table. You start (5) … creating a new, blank database or by adding a new table to an existing database. The new table opens automatically in Datasheet view. That's your primary key, so you don't need to create one. To add your fields, double-click the first field header and enter the name (6) … the field. If your field names contain more than one word, think twice (7) … using spaces to separate each word. Spaces make it harder to write Visual Basic for Application code and a type of formula called an expression. It's a common practice (8) … remove spaces entirely, or separate each word (9) … an underscore. Go to the next blank field and enter a name in that header. Repeat the process (10) … you've entered names for all your fields, but with some exceptions: don't add any lookup fields, and don't add foreign key fields. When you've finished, go to the Quick Access Toolbar and click Save. (11) … the Save As dialog box, enter a name for the table and click OK. (12) … you enter field names, you'll need to set the data type for each field. Data types control what you can enter (13) … a field.

1	a) at	b) of	c) around	d) from
2	a) of	b) in	c) on	d) into
3	a) in	b) by	c) within	d) with
4	a) at	b) for	c) of	d) in
5	a) by	b) with	c) for	d) in
6	a) in	b) to	c) with	d) for
7	a) with	b) during	c) before	d) by
8	a) to	b) for	c) in	d) before
9	a) at	b) with	c) in	d) for
10	a) during	b) while	c) until	d) after
11	a) in	b) at	c) around	d) for
12	a) around	b) before	c) after	d) in
13	a) into	b) at	c) on	d) in

10. Match the beginning and the end of the sentence.

1. Datasheet view provides	a) a single record in one table is related to a single record in another table, and vice versa.
2. You start by creating a new, blank database or	b) that your primary and foreign key fields stay in synch whenever you add, change or remove data. In turn, that keeps your data accurate.
3. In the Field Name column of the	c) by adding a new table to an existing

designer	database.
4. As a rule the first field you create should be	d) how your tables "talk" to each other.
5. In a database, relationships are	e) foreign key.
6. In the Data Type column, use the list next to a field name to	f) enter the names of your table fields.
7. Referential integrity ensures	g) one record in a table is related to many records in another table.
8. You have a one-to-one relationship when	h) a primary key field.
9. You have a one-to-many relationship when	i) a visual way to create a table.
10. When you share a primary key, the new field in the second table is called a	j) choose a data type for that field.

UNIT 8: COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

1. Match the words or word-combinations with their Russian equivalents.

1) pseudocode	a) переменная величина
2) variable	b) объект, категория
3) subset	c) инкапсуляция
4) sample	d) область действия, масштаб
5) entity	e) обработка
6) approach	f) группа, подсистема
7) scope	g) символический код
8) processing	h) наследование
9) inheritance	i) подход
10) encapsulation	j) эталон

2. Fill in each gap with the most appropriate one of the four options.

1. In addition to being classified by level and by generation, programming languages can also be classified by … .

2. A text … such as Notepad allows programmers to enter lines of code using a familiar word processing interface.

3. In the context of the object-oriented paradigm, an object is a unit of data that represents an abstract or a real world … such as a person, place, or thing.

4. Within the context of programming, an … is defined as an action, such as click, drag, or key press, associated with the form or control.

5. VDEs have spawned an approach to programming that is sometimes referred to as event-driven paradigm, in which a programmer develops a program by selecting user … elements and event-handling routines.

6. A(n) … for a computer program is a set of steps that explains how to begin with known information specified in a problem statement and how to manipulate that information to arrive at a solution.

7. Whereas an object is a single instance of an entity, a class is a … for a group of objects with similar characteristics.

8. All the first programming languages were … .

9. … is a notational system for algorithms that has been described as a mixture of English and your favorite programming language.

10. In object-oriented programming a(n) … is a segment of code that defines an action.

1	a) tools	b) structures	c) paradigms	d) applications
2	a) message	b) program	c) editor	d) tool
3	a) party	b) entity	c) body	d) creature
4	a) instance	b) act	c) event	d) occasion
5	a) profile	b) interface	c) setting	d) guideline
6	a) algorithm	b) plan	c) flowchart	d) model
7	a) sample	b) pattern	c) example	d) template
8	a) procedural	b) declarative	c) object-oriented	d) event-driven
9	a) pseudocode	b) linear code	c) program code	d) machine code
10	a) message	b) attribute	c) method	d) call

3. Choose the right translation of the word-combinations given.

1) programming tools	a) программные средства
	b) средства программирования
	c) инструменты программ
	d) программирование инструментов
2) visual development environment (VDE)	a) визуальная среда разработки
	b) среда визуальной разработки
	c) разработка визуальной среды
	d) визуально разработанная среда
3) software development process	a) разработка процесса программного обеспечения
	b) программное обеспечение процесса разработки
	c) процесс разработки программного обеспечения
	d) программное обеспечение разработки процесса
4) object-oriented paradigm	a) ориентированная на объект парадигма
	b) парадигмо-объектно-ориентированное программирование
	c) объектно-ориентированная парадигма

	d) объект, ориентированный на парадигму
5) Unified Modeling Language (UML)	a) унифицированный моделирующий язык
	b) языковая унифицированная модель
	c) унификация моделирования языка
	d) унифицированный язык моделирования

4. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) assumption	a) a named storage location that is capable of holding data, which can be modified during program execution
2) known information	b) an approach to programming in which a programmer defines the steps for solving a problem
3) variable	c) a discrete piece of code describing a person, place, thing, event, or type of information
4) debugger	d) how objects inherit attributes and methods from a class
5) procedural paradigm	e) information supplied to the computer to help it solve a problem
6) algorithm	f) the ability to redefine a method for a subclass, also called overloading
7) object-oriented paradigm	g) an abstract or general procedure for solving a problem, typically expressed as pseudocode, structured English, or a flowchart
8) inheritance	h) a popular approach to programming that focuses on the manipulation of objects rather than on the generation of procedure-based code
9) object	i) a programming utility that helps programmers test and correct a computer program
10) polymorphism	j) an object-oriented technique in which the internal details of an object are «hidden» in order to simplify their use and reuse
11) encapsulation	k) the actions that an object can perform
12) method	l) a condition that you accept to be true, which often places limits on the scope of the programming problem

5. Read the sentences below and decide which word-form best fits each space.

1. Problem statement helps you … define the purpose of a computer program.
   a) clear;   b) clearly;   c) clearing;   d) cleared
2. The «… information» is often included in the problem statement as «given».
   a) knowing;   b) knowledge;   c) known;   d) knowingly
3. Whereas one programmer might focus on the steps … to complete specific computation, another one might focus on the data that forms the basis for the computation.

a) require;   b) requirements;   c) requiring;   d) required

4. Some algorithms … that a program must execute instructions in an order different from the sequence in which they are listed.

a) specify;   b) specific;   c) specified;   d) specifying

5. During … execution, the computer performs each instruction in the order it appears.

a) sequence;   b) sequentially;   c) sequential;   d) sequenced

6. The first widely used … computer language, FORTRAN, with its procedural paradigm set the pattern for other popular procedural languages.

a) standard;   b) standardized;   c)standardize;   d)standardization

7. A computer program must be tested to ensure that it works … .

a) correct;   b)correctness;   c) corrective;   d) correctly

8. Computer programmers typically focus on coding computer programs, whereas software engineers tend to focus on … and testing activities.

a) design;   b) designing;   c) designed;   d) to design

9. Polymorphism allows programmers to create a single, generic name for a procedure that behaves in unique ways for … classes.

a) differ;   b) difference;   c) different;   d) differently

10. … English is a subset of the English language with limited selection of sentence structures that reflects processing activities.

a) structured;   b) structure;   c) structural;   d) to structure

6. Match the words that are similar in meaning.

1) compute; 2) choose; 3) component; 4) apply; 5) fulfil; 6) total; 7) main; 8) procedure, 9) require, 10) particular
a) element; b) overall; c) algorithm; d) perform; e) certain; f) need; g) use; h) basic; i) calculate; j) select

7. Match the words that are opposite in meaning.

1) decrease; 2) involve; 3) common; 4) legally used; 5) allow; 6) problem; 7) drawback; 8) improve; 9) sequential; 10) basic
a) enhance; b) invalid; c) solution; d) worsen; e) advantage; f) additional; g) random; h) specific; i) prohibit, forbid; j) exclude

8. Fill in the missing words choosing from the variants given.

a) defined; b) classic; c) computer; d) preparation;   e) validates;   f) means(n); g) characterize;   h) used;   i) to execute;   j) designed

1. Detailed flowcharting is used to show the program in a detailed ... for coding.
2. If the program has no errors, the central unit begins ... instructions.
3. Careful debugging of each code ... the entire program.
4. Each problem must be clearly ... before the programming function can be performed.
5. The bridge between the programming language program and the required machine code program is provided by ... of a special processor program, or translator.
6. Programming usually includes the overall planning of the ... application for a particular problem as well as writing instructions lists.
7. There are some important factors that ... programming languages.
8. After the coding stage some procedure is ... to input the program into the memory of the computer and then to debug the program.
9. COBOL was ... to solve problems that are oriented toward data handling and input-output operations.
10. Smalltalk is regarded as a ... object-oriented language.

9. Mark the suitable preposition.

1. It is required that the programmer should code the instructions of the program ... the appropriate sequence **(a) with; b) in; c) by; d) of)**.
2. The essence of computer programming is the encoding of the program for the computer ... means of algorithms **(a) by; b) at; c) for; d) in)**.
3. There are two common techniques for planning the logic ... a program **(a) to; b) for; c) of; d) with)**.
4. The C language was modified ... a language called C++ **(a) for; b) in; c) into; d) on)**.
5. The process ... writing program instructions is called coding **(a) to; b) for; c) of; d) from)**.
6. PASCAL, as a mathematically oriented programming language, is most commonly used ... mathematics, engineering and computer science departments of colleges and universities **(a) in; b) at; c) within; d) for)**.
7. The language processors are programs that translate source codes ... object programs **(a) out of; b) into; c) for; d) without)**.
8. There are two kinds of errors or bugs … which programmers must deal **(a) with; b) on; c) to; d) at)**.
9. Program planning depends ... the language and the paradigm used to code a computer program **(a) from; b) off; c) on; d) in)**.
10. Quite a number of programming paradigms exist, and a programmer must use techniques from multiple paradigms ... planning and coding a program **(a) by; b) with; c) at; d) for)**.
11. A visual development environment provides programmers ... tools to build substantial sections of a program by pointing and clicking **(a) by; b) for; c) with; d) on)**.

10. Match the parts of the sentence.

1. Programming is the process of preparing a set of coded instructions	a) you should make errors.
2. Write down the algorithm of computer operations lest	b) just as computer hardware has improved.
3. The instructions should be written	c) beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code.
4. Programming languages improved throughout the years	d) according to a set of rules.
5. BASIC is the acronym for	e) you accept as true in order to proceed with program planning.
6. In a problem statement, an assumption is something	f) which enables the computer to solve specific problems.
7. There are different program planning tools, such as	g) to plan the classes for a program.
8. The language processor identifies the nature and the location of the error on the source program listing	h) to be easily reused, modified, and repurposed.
9. OO programmers often use UML diagrams	i) flowcharts, structured English, pseudocode, UML diagrams, and decision tables.
10. The process, called inheritance, allows objects	j) so these errors are relatively easy to find and correct.
11. Object-oriented programs tend to require	k) that support the object-oriented paradigm.
12. Smalltalk, Eiffel, Java, and C++ are all programming languages,	l) more memory and processing resources than procedural programs.

Учебное издание

Туник Ольга Владимировна
Кравченко Маргарита Валентиновна
Барановская Елена Васильевна и др.

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕСТЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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