МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика С.П. КОРОЛЕВА

УЧЕБНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ АУТЕНТИЧНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

САМАРА 2003

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Предназначены для развития чтения оригинальной англоязычной литературы для студентов 6 факультета 1 курса по специальности «Системотехника». Каждый Unit состоит из 3-х модулей – грамматического, лексического и практического. В 1-м модуле излагается активный грамматический материал и даются упражнения для его усвоения. Во 2-м модуле – активная лексика и тексты для чтения с упражнениями на разные его виды; чтение на общее понимание; чтение на выделение конкретной информации и т.д. В 3-м модуле предлагаются тексты по аналогии для проверки полученных навыков перевода.
Подготовлены на кафедре иностранных языков.

Рецензент: Е. И. Б е з р у к о в а

Рецензия

на сборник для VI факультета Авдейко С.А. Зимаковой Е.Л.

Данный сборник может быть рекомендован для обучения чтению студентов 1 курса 6 факультета, так как он отвечает современным методическим критериям:

1. сборник составлен на основе новейшей аутентичной литературы по специальности 6 факультета
2. каждый урок имеет модульную структуру
3. тип большинства заданий соответствует требованиям Кембриджского экзамена (уровень FCE – Reading and English Grammar)

Рецензент: Е.И. Безрукова

UNIT 1.

I. Grammar Module.

1. Глаголы can (could), may (might), must, should, ought, need относятся к группе модальных глаголов (Modal Verbs). Модальные глаголы не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола. Они обозначают не само действие, а указывают на отношение к нему говорящего. Модальные глаголы выражают способность, возможность, допустимость, долженствование.

Эти глаголы часто называют недостаточными, так как они:

1) не изменяются по лицам и числам;
2) вопросительная форма образуется без вспомогательного глагола to do, сам модальный глагол ставится на место перед подлежащим.
3) образуют отрицательную форму путём добавления отрицания “not”.
4) инфинитив, следующий за этими глаголами, употребляется без частицы to, (исключение ought to);
5) не имеют ряда форм (инфинитива, причастия, герундия) и не могут образовывать сложных производных форм.

Для того, чтобы передать значения недостающих форм модальных глаголов употребляются их эквиваленты.

Эквивалентом глагола can является конструкция to be able to, эквивалентом may- to be allowed to.

Модальный глагол must имеет два эквивалента:

a) to have to- должен, приходится (в силу сложившихся обстоятельств).

I had to get up early yesterday. My lessons started at 8.15.

b) to be to- должен, обязан (в связи с планом, или расписанием).

The train is to arrive at 5 0’clock.

Summary Chart of Modals and Similar Expressions

Auxiliary	Uses	Present/Future	Past
may	(1) polite request	May I borrow your pen?	
	2) formal permission	You may leave the room.	
	(3) less than 50% certainty	—Where's John? He may be at the library.	He may have been at the library.
might	(1) less than 50% certainty	-Where's John? He might be at the library.	He might have been at the library.
	(2) polite request (rate)	Might I borrow your pen?	
should	(1) advisability	I should study tonight.	I should have studied last night.
	(2) probability	She should do well on the test. (future) His plane should be arriving about now (present).	She should have got my letter by now.
ought to	(1) advisability	I ought to study tonight.	I ought to have studied last night.
	(2) probability	She ought to do well on the test. (future only, not present).	She ought to have done well on the test.
could	(1) past ability		I could run fast when I was a child.

	(2) polite request	Could I borrow your pen? Could your help me?	
	(3) suggestion	—I need help in math. You could talk to your teacher.	You could have talked to your teacher.
	(4) less than 50% certainty.	—Where's John? He could be at home.	He could have been at home.
	(5) impossibility (negative only).	That couldn't be true!	That couldn't have been true.
be able to	(1) ability	I am able to help you. I will be able to help you.	I was able to help him.
would	(1) polite request	Would you please pass the salt? Would you mind if I left early?.	
	(2) preference	I would rather go to the park than stay home.	I would rather have gone to the park.
	(3) repeated action in the past.		When I was a child, I would visit my grandparents every weekend.
used to	(1) repeated action in the past		I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.
shall	(1) polite question to make a suggestion.	Shall I open the window?	
	(2) future with "I" or "we" as subject.	I shall arrive at nine. (will= more common).	

Auxiliary	Uses	Present/Future	Past
had better	(1) advisability with a threat of bad result.	You had better be on time or we will leave without you.	(past form uncommon)
be supposed to	(1) expectation	Class is supposed to begin at 10.	Class was supposed to begin at 10.
	(2) General recognition (Говорят, что)	The movie is supposed to be great.	That movie was supposed to be killer.
	(3) Unsuccessful Obligation in the past.		I was supposed to go to the dentist, but I didn't.
be to	(1) strong expectation (written of formal)	You are to be here at 9: 00.	You were to be here at 9: 00.
must	(1) strong necessity (written of formal)	I must go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	(2) Prohibition (written of formal)	You must not open that door.	
	(3) 95% certainty	Mary isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only).	Mary must have been sick yesterday.
have to	(1) necessity	I have to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	(2) lack of necessity. (negative).	I don't have to go class today.	I didn't have to go to class yesterday.
have got to	(1) necessity	I have got to go to	I had to go to class

		class today.	yesterday.
will	(1) 100% certainty	He will be here at 6:00. (future only)	
	(2) willingness	—The phone's ringing. I'll get it.	
	(3) polite request	Will you please pass the salt?	
be going to	(1) 100% certainty	He is going to be here at 6:00. (future only)	
	(2) definite plan	I'm going to paint my bedroom. (future only)	I was going to paint my room, but I didn't have time.
can	(1) ability/possibility	I can run fast.	I could run fast when I was a child, but now I can't.
	(2) informal permission	You can use my car tomorrow.	
	(3) informal polite request.	Can I borrow your pen?	
	(4) impossibility (negative only)	That can't be true!	That can't have been true!

Task 1.

Find the highlighted grammar element in the sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. A page outside a firewall should not be able to access the text contents of a page that is within the firewall. 2.An unauthorized page could access the text of the page and send it back to the server. 3. The file upload object allows a

user to upload filed to the server. 4. During the design phase, an extranet can serve as a central exchange point of design-related data for the engineers. 5. Large industrial barcode scanners may contain a much more powerful laser. 6. They say programmers have to learn to think clearly and to be able to demonstrate through mathematical symbols that the program cannot go seriously wrong. 7. Additional access messages might be needed to retrieve the component objects. 8. If you need to establish an in-house Ado training program, get Open Ado. 9. What is the significance of the new technology, and should engineers take the plunge? 10. An extranet management system must have various file format translators.

Task 2.

Hlow else can we say the following?

e. g. They <u>are supposed</u> to do a number of computation.

1. The problem <u>will probably be better solved</u> by this computer.
2. To further guarantee security, the object model <u>is likely to be limited</u> in a member of cases.
3. <u>It is not necessary</u> to analyses these data. We have already done it.
4. <u>Possibly they finished</u> the experiment two weeks ago.
5. <u>Evidently</u> there was something wrong with the computer.
6. <u>It is hardly possible</u> in Dynamic HTML to access the dient's machine and hard disk beyond cookies.
7. The pages <u>are required</u> to be from the same domain.

Task 3.

Fill in a model or a synonymous expression in the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

e. g. That's no excuse! You know <u>you must have finished</u> this work by today.

1. The computer has broken. You_____ (switch if off) before leaving the office.
2. I have no new data! You_____ (finish the experiment) a mouth ago.

3. Law firms_____ (use) extranets to share information with suppliers and customers.
4. We_____ (not debug) a program.
5. Engineers_____ (perform) the enormous number of calculations needed to solve many advanced technological problems without computers.
6. Do you need this book? No, you_____ (take it).
7. The mistake the computer makes_____ (correct) by a programmer.
8. The problem you_____ (solve) next week is difficult.

Task 4.

Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

e. g. You shouldn't to have told him that.

1. He might have had left his diskette at home.
2. They needn't have to spend so much money on buying new programs.
3. The client may be is waiting for us.
4. Would you mind if helping me with correcting the error?
5. You must to have follow the instruction more accurately.
6. An unauthorized page can have access the text of the page and send it back to the server.
7. He have had to take part in our discussion yesterday.
8. They will not to be able to use the data.
9. You should be know that rendering information is more transient than parsing information.

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Task 4.

Translate from Russian into English.

1. Компьютеры могут выполнять очень сложные вычисления.
2. Несанкционированный доступ к данной программе должен быть закрыт.
3. И газете сообщается, что израильская компания создала компьютерную программу, которая может моделировать разговор людей.

4. Для того, чтобы подсоединится к сети Интернет, необходимо иметь модем, компьютер и телефонную линию.
5. Вам нужно было купить сразу несколько элементов, которые могут реально увеличить производительность компьютера.
6. Что же касается материнской платы, то, во-первых, она должна быть надёжной, во-вторых, она должна обеспечивать поддержку передовых технологий, чтобы допускать возможность установки и использования самых современных устройств.
7. Прежде, чем купить новый процессор следует определить для себя какие задачи будут решаться на вашем компьютере.
8. Не может быть, чтобы он помог вам справится с этой проблемой. Он не специалист в этой области.
9. Вчера мне пришлось встретится с представителем вашей фирмы и обсудить некоторые вопросы.
10. Преступные группировки, связанные с видео-пиратством, уже, вероятно, получили огромную прибыль.

II. Reading module.

II. Read and memorise the following terms and words of general use.

1. script- сценарий
2. to access- получить доступ
3. unauthorized-несанкционированный
4. domain- домен, область
5. to upload- загружать
6. value property- свойство, передаваемое по значению
7. to expose- выводить (информацию)
8. file- папка
9. firewall-сетевое устройство защиты
10. to upload-пересылать; загружать

III. Warm-up.

Try to answer these questions.

1. What is Web Security?
2. What is being done now to improve it?

Text A.

Scripting and Web Security.

With the introduction of scripting, Internet security has become an extremely important issue.

Currently, browsers create a sandbox around the scripted page so that it can access only a well-defined set of information. The sandbox model requires the pages to be from the same domain before permitting unlimited access to the contents.

Even without accessing the user's machine, however, the ability to access the contents and manipulate a page could have been a security risk. For examples, a page outside a firewall should not be able to access the contents of a page that is within the firewall. An unauthorized page could access the text of the page and send it back to the server. For example, the file upload object allows a user to upload files to the server. This restriction prevents a document in one frame from accessing a document in another frame if the documents come from different sites.

To further guarantee security, the object model is limited in a number of cases. There is no way in Dynamic HTML to access the client's machine and hard disk beyond a very well-controlled mechanism known as cookies. To ensure that the page does not have access to the user's file system, the value property representing the file to be uploaded is read-only. The history object that allows Forward and Back buttons to be created does not expose any information about the URL- that is about to be displayed pointed out throughout this book.

A. Read through the text again. There are three sentences which have been printed in the wrong position. Decide which are the intruding sentences and where they should go.

B. Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

1. Internet a) to control or influence

2.	Issue	b) to show some data on the screen
3.	to manipulate	c) a subject to be talked about, argued about or decide
4.	to upload	d) to send a file from one computer to another via modem
5.	to display	e) a global network of computer networks which facilitates data communication services.

C. Find the sentences where modal verbs and their equivalents are used. Analyse them.

Translate these sentences into Russian.

D. Read the following statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. There are a lot of ways in Dynamic HTML to access the client's machine and hard disk beyond a very well-controlled mechanism know as cookies.
2. An unauthorized page could not access the text of the page and send it back to the server.
3. The sandbox model does not require the pages to be from the same domain.
4. To further guarantee security, the object model is limited in a number of cases.

III. Practice Module.

One of the key advantages of HTML is its ability to automatically reflow contents depending on their size and the size of the window. If the Web author intends to position elements in response to the size of the window and contents, the author must write custom layout code with script rather than rely on HTML. In general, it is easier to author and maintain documents that use dynamic styles to take advantage of the automatic flow nature of HTML than to write custom layout code, and writing a custom layout manager can require a large amount of script.

Dynamic HTML exposes the information—complex as it is—necessary to create a powerful custom layout. For each element, this information includes offset information and the identity of the element from which the offset are calculated. To write script that handle their own layout, you have to understand these offset relationships.

Rendering information—the size and position of each element in the body of a document—is recalculated by the browser each time the document is reflowed. Rendering information is therefore much mire transient than parsing information, which includes the attributes, styles, and contents defined for the elements in the source document. The distinction between the values provided by the document and the rendering values calculated by the browser is important to understand.

For example, an element might be defined as having a width value of 20% and an unspecified height. The 20% value as well as its pixel equivalent are exposed through the style property. However, the height value is not exposed through the style property because it is not defined.

When the browser renders the element, it calculates a height and exposes it as a separate property. In addition, the browser calculates and exposes the top and left positions of the element; these values are not always the same as the top and left values using CSS positioning.

Notes:

HTML- язык текстовой разметки

URL- унифицированный адрес ресурса

1. Read the text. Find modal verbs and their equivalents, analyze them.
2. Pick out some key words or phrases to express the main idea of each paragraph. Write them down info your notebook.
3. Now try to develop each of the phrases or words using as many details as you can remember.

UNIT 2

I. Grammar Module.

Придаточные предложения условия соединяются с главным предложением союзами if если, unless если… не, provided (that), providing (that), on condition (that) при условии если, при условии что, supposing (that), suppose (that) предположим что:

Такие придаточные предложения выражают условие, а главные предложения – следствие, вытекающие из этого условия.

Типы условных предложений

	Условная часть	Главное предложение	Употребление
Первый тип условного предложения (Type I)	If + Present form (Present S. Present Cont., Present Perf.) Present Simple	Future/Imperative can/may/ might/must/should+inf/	Реальное условие выражает зависимость одного действия от другого в настоящем или будущем времени.
	Examples. If the weather is nice, we will go for a walk. If you have translated the article, you may have a break. If you don't know the answer, ask your brother.		
Второй тип условного предложения (Type II)	If + Past Simple or Past Continuous	would/could/might + infinitive	Маловероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени; могут так же выражать совет.
	Examples. If I were you, I would not speak about it. If we won a large sum of money in a lottery, we would buy a car.		

Третий тип условного предложения (Type III)	If + Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous	would/could/might + infinitive	Нереальные предположения, относящиеся к прошедшему времени; так же выражают сожаление по поводу чего-либо или критику чего-либо.
	Examples. If the had put on a warm coat, he would not have caught cold. If you had given me more time, I might have made a better report.		

Бессоюзные условные предложения.

Условные предложения могут присоединяться к главному и без союза. Это возможно только при наличии вспомогательного глагола, который ставится на первое место. Например:

If I were you….

Were I you….

If we had read…

Had we read…

If he could ring tonight….

Could he ring tonight…

Examples.

Should he win the race, he'll be very happy.

Had not he left his diskette at home, he could have finished his work yesterday.

Смешанный тип условных предложений.

Иногда условие может относиться к прошедшему времени, а следствие к настоящему или будущему, или наоборот. Тогда мы имеем “смешанный” тип условного предложения.

If you had done the translation yesterday, you could go to the cinema with us.

If he were a good programmer, he would have coped with this problem.

Task I.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, then identify the types of conditionals.

1. If you ring (ring up) Nick, remember me to him.
2. If you…. (check) the data, you will find everything in order.
3. We shall be late unless we… (go) much faster.
4. If a computer …(program) to do something, it contains instructions to do it in his programs.
5. If you … (not/know) the HTML language, you could not use a Web page editor to simplify the process.
6. If he had refered to a reliable source of information, I…. (believe) him.
7. If data processing…. (do) in two hours, we’ll have to work until late at night.
8. If I were such a gifted person as Ann, I…. (study) much better.
9. I…. (take) his words for granted, if I were you.
10. We wouldn’t have been able to do it unless you…. (write) a program for us.

Task II.

Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible, using the words below.

Only if, unless, providing, if, as long as.

1. Technology changes so fast! Should you wait for new technology, you will never purchase anything.

2. Could he say beforehand, we would attend the annual computer exhibition.
3. Had you made this experiment last year, you might have had an award.
4. Go to a psychologist, he will help you overcome the difficulties you're having now.
5. Keep the screen clean to prevent distorting shadows.

Task III.

Rewrite the following sentences omitting "if". If I had wet him yesterday, I would have

talked to him.

Had I met him yesterday, I would have talked to him.

1. If you work in a room with a lot of computers, don't sit too close to the sides or backs of the monitors.
2. If the device were repaired, it would be set in motion immediately.
3. If the original metaphor had not been rwersed by psychologists, we wouldn't speak about the computer as a brain.
4. If I were you, I would use this formular.
5. If you keep fit, you'll be able to resist disease and stress.

Task IV.

Translate sentences from English into Russian, identify the types of conditionals.

1. If you spend a lot on hot spot then you don't make any money.
2. If you're going to have that coverage wherever you might be, why would you need a hot spot?
3. If Brazil agreed to high tariffs against imports of illegal computers, the smugglers would stop to make a living.
4. If the value had been greater or smaller than a certain value, the investor would have asked about the prices of other stocks.

5. If a company's data is stored remotely on large servers, it will be less secure than if it were stored internally behind the company's firewall.
6. If the proper architectures are not in place, it would be secure.
7. If I were you, I would not have XT- formated keyboard.

Task V.

Translate from Russian into English.

a) Как модернизировать компьютер?

Это вопрос философский. Если вы хотя бы немного разбираетесь в компьютерах, модернизация машины не составит для вас никакого труда. В принципе, современная компьютерная техника выполнена с учетом устойчивости от неправильных действий. Если вы слабо знакомы с компьютером, то лучше обратитесь к специалистам. Во-первых, по соображениям экономии времени, во-вторых, если попалась некачественная деталь, то её заменят прямо при сборке, и вам не придётся тратить время и нервы. Если же вы решили просто поменять какое-то из устройств в рабочем компьютере, лучше взяться за отвертку самому, благо сделать это совсем не сложно.

b) 1. Если бы мы работали с цифровым звуком или с видео, то мы бы купили винчестер как можно большего объёма и обладающий наилучшими скоростными характеристиками.

2. Если компьютер ещё не стар, но его производительности уже не хватает для каких-то задач (в основном игр), покупайте комплектующие по отдельности.

3. Если бы хакеры не взломали систему защиты, бани не понес бы такие убытки.

4. Если бы технология виртуальной реальности была сегодня более доступна, многие люди могли бы пользоваться ею.

5. Что делать, если возникнут проблемы в сети?

6. Если бы ты был внимательнее, ты бы не допустил сбоя в работе машины.

7. Если бы обработка данных была сделана вчера, сегодня мы смогли бы представить отчет.

II. Reading Module.

I. Read and memorize the following words.

familiar [fə′miljə] хорошо знакомый.

memory [′meməri] память

to store [st] хранить

data (sing datum) [] информация

brain [brein] мозг

to retrieve [ri′tri:v] осуществлять выборку, находить

to remember [ri′membə] находить, вспоминать

psychologist [] психолог

gifted [′giftid] способный, одарённый

processing [] обработка

skill [skil] умение

warm-blooded [] теплокровный

to reverse [ri′və:s] изменять

to refer [ri′fə:] говорить (о чем-либо)

input [′input] ввод

substantial [] значительный

to program [′prougrəm] составлять программу

to contain [] содержать

to resist [ri′zist] противостоять

II. Warm-up.

1. Can you give the definition of the word “culture”?
2. If you can, then try to guess what may the phrase “computer culture” mean?

III. Reading.

A. Read the text below and compare your answers with the text.

Text A.

“Computer culture”.

Let’s look at some familiar words. Take memory. Computer scientists first used memory in the 1940s to describe the place where a computer stores its data and programs. They were using a metaphor- - one thing (the workings of the computer) was described in terms of another (the human brain):

The computer stores this data within its memory, where it can be retrieved at anytime.

So, a computer has a memory, but it doesn’t remember. Instead, it retrieves from its memory. This new combination of words is also appearing in non-computing context. Here, a psychologist talks about what it means to be very clever:

The gifted person has superior information processing skills. He or she can retrieve from memory, for example, the word for warm-blooded animals more quickly than others.

Today, psychologist often describe the brain as if it were a computer. They have reversed the original metaphor, where it was the computer that was a brain. It’s become common in education today to describe learning and understanding as processing. The data that’s processed in the classroom is often referred to as input, just like material we type into a computer.

There’s quite substantial reading input for the candidates who are doing the exercise.

So learners are information processors little computers.

If a computer is programmed to do something, it contains instructions to do it in its programs. As a result, it will do it automatically. Today, we talk about the reactions of the body as programmed:

The body is programmed to resist disease and stress over periods of time.

B. Match the terms in the box with the explanations below.

a) familiar	c) to store	e) to retrieve	g) processing
b) memory	d) brain	f) input	h) to resist

1. the part of a computer in which information can be stored. أ
2. putting information into a computer for examination. أ
3. the process of transferring information into the memory from some peripheral unit. أ
4. the organ of the body in the upper part off the head, which controls thought, feeling and physical activity. أ
5.to oppose. أ
6. to find and bring back. أ
7. generally known; common. أ
8. to keep a supply of something for future use. أ

C. Insert the correct preposition.

1. One thing was described_____ terms of another.
2. The data that's processed in the classroom is often reffered _____as input.
3. The computer provides us _____ plenty of new information.
4. We were told you were looking_____ a new job.
5. Perhaps system is the key word behind all those we've looked_____.
6. The result of our mutual work depends_____ your responsibility.

(with, in, at, on, for, to).

D. Translate the following expressions into Russian.

a) In terms of; term of office; university term; terms of payment; on terms; technical terms; in terms of money.
b) Store; a store of food; a store of money; to set no store by; what the future holds in store for us?; I have a surprise in store for him; store is no sore.

E. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When and for what purpose did computer scientists first use memory?
2. A computer has a memory, but does it really remember? What does it do?
3. So, computer scientists used a metaphor. Can you give the definition of it?
4. Can you give some examples used in the text?
5. What are examples of a reversed metaphor?

III. Practice Module.

1. Read the text.

The computer is providing us with plenty of new metaphors. But this isn't the first time technology has done this. Things to do with machines are common metaphors: I broke down

The govemment is pumping money into the industry.

Metaphors can also produce new meanings from old words. Take network. In computing, a network is a group of computers in different places that are interconnected. They share information and communicate with each other. We also use network to describe making informal contact at social gatherings with people who might be useful to you. It's now a verb:

Science she's started looking for a new job. Diana has been spending a lot of her evenings networking.

And a new word, networker, has come from the network metaphor. This means someone who networks.

Perhaps system is the key word behind all those we've looked at. In computing, it's the total of all the things that make up the working unit. In the system everything is interconnected. One component depends on all the others to work. We use system to

refer to many things today. To our bodies: immune system, nervous system, digestive system; the key institutions in our society: legal system, justice system, political system and the economy: monetary system, banking system, trading system.

2. Complete the sentences using the content of the text.

a) The computer is providing us with…….

b) Metaphors can produce new meanings…..

c) In computing, a network is……

d) We also use network to discribe……

e) In computing the word system means……

f) In everyday life we use system to……, namely……

3. Summarize the article.

UNIT 3.

Grammar Module.

Infinitive.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	To use	To be used
Continuous	To be using	—
Perfect	To have used	To have been used
Perfect Continuous	To have been using	—

Способы перевода на русский язык.

1. неопределенной формой (инфинитивом)
2. существительным в любом падеже
3. деепричастием с “не”
4. глаголом в личной форме (сказуемым), который входит в состав придаточного предложения.

Функции в предложении:

1. подлежащее (subject).

To use speech as an interface between humans and machines is quite real now. (It is quite real to use speech as an interface between humans and machines).	Использовать (использование) речи в качестве интерфейса между людьми и машинами вполне реально сейчас.

2. Часть сказуемого (part of Predicate).

a) Our task is to use speech as an interface between humans and machines (составное именное).	a) Наша задача- использовать речь в качестве интерфейса между людьми и машинами.
b) We must use speech as an interface between humans and machines (составное глагольное)	b) Мы должны использовать речь в качестве интерфейса между людьми и машинами.

3. Определение (attribute).

Software to be used for speech recognition is produced now by a number of companies.	Программное обеспечение, используемое (которое используется (надо использовать)) для распознавания речи, выпускается сейчас целым рядом компаний.

4. Дополнение.

a) This software unable (us) to use speech as an interface between humans and machines.	a) Это программное обеспечение даёт (нам) возможность использовать речь в качестве интерфейса между людьми и машинами.
b) This interface makes (it) difficult to use…..	b) Этот интерфейс затрудняет использование (использовать).

5. Обстоятельство.

a) (In order) to communicate with computer you can use speech as an interface.	a) (Для того) чтобы адекватно общаться с компьютером, вы можете использовать речь в качестве интерфейса.
b) This computer is powerful enough to process these enormous data for short	b) Этот компьютер достаточно

time.	мощный чтобы обработать эту громадную по объёму информацию за короткое время.

Task 1.

Find Infinitive in the following sentence Determine its form a function. Translate into Russian:

1. Engineers have strong desire to make computers behave like human-being.
2. Most people can speak about five times faster than they can type.
3. We do not have to touch or see anything to carry on a conversation.
4. These virtual-assistant serves allow users to houest news and even listen to e-mail over the telephone.
5. To realize Oxygen project means to use more advanced speech-recognition system.
6. To grasp the meaning of spoken words the traditional technology of speech-recognition must be added by language-understanding software.
7. The technique to be used in this solution decision is called brain-storming.
8. To clarify mistakes is to ask question about confusing words.
9. To clarify mistakes the machine usually asks questions about confusing words.

Task 2.

Paraphrase the 2nd sentence using Infinitive instead of the emphasized words. Your designed sentence should have a similar meaning to the first one.

a)

1. System which is used to convert audible signals to digital signals is called speech recognition system.
2. _____.

b)

1. For buying up-to-data computer you can go to various computer stores found actually in any big town.
2. _____.

c)

1. Turning information to well-formed sentences won't take you much time if you use Oxygen programme.
2. _____.

d)

1. The problem which has been solved by our team deals with language-understanding programme.
2. _____.

e)

1. For being engaged in a dialogue with the user the machine must be able to clarify mistakes.
2. _____.

f)

1. Now days you can use telephone for listening to e-mail.
2. _____.

Task 3.

Look carefully at these sentences. Some are correct, some-not. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. To act like a human assistant, the machine must have understood speech.
2. The variety of tasks to accomplish by the computer should be put in by oral commands.

3. To incorporate into portable unit, keyboard shouldn't be bulky.
4. We don't have know all the matched domains of knowledge in this spheres.
5. They admit to make a similar mistake in their earlier experiment.
6. He confirmed to sent an urgent message by his collaborator.
7. This system must to draw data from different information domains.
8. The target of our team to develop new speech-recognition applications.

Reading Module.

Task 1.

Read and memorise the following terms and words of general use:

1. commonly= usually
2. science-fiction- научная фантастика
3. to behave- вести себя
4. fast=quick, rapid
5. times- разы (исчисляемое существительное)
6. to touch smth- касаться чего-либо
7. to carry on= to conduct
8. speech-based interfaces- интерфейсы, распознающие вводимую информацию с голоса
9. high-performance=with advanced characteristics
10. speech-recognition software- программное обеспечение распознавания устной речи
11. to enable- давать возможность
12. transactions- приём и обработка запроса; выдача ответного сообщения
13. to enter= to put it
14. to request- делать запрос
15. far more= much more
16. notion- понятие, представление
17. to convert smth to smth- преобразовывать

18. to grasp the meaning= to understand
19. to verbalize= to put into word
20. throughout= from end to end of
21. to clarify= разъяснять= to make clear

Task 2.

Warning-up activity. What do you think of the following: “Will computer be able to understand us if we speak to it?”

Task 3.

Read this article and choose the best answer (A-D) for questions.

Talking with Your Computer (Part 1).

For decades, science-fiction writers have envisioned a world in which speech is the most commonly used interface between humans and machines. This is partly a result of our strong desire to make computers behave like human beings. But it is more than that. Speech is natural— we know how to speak before we know how to read and write. Speech is also efficient- most people can speak about five times faster than they can type and probably 10 times faster than they can write. And speech is flexible- we do not have to touch or see anything to carry on a conversation.

The first generation of speech-based interfaces is beginning to emerge, including high-performance systems that can recognize tens of thousands of words. In fact, you can now go to various computer stores and buy speech-recognition software for dictation. Products are offered by IBM, Dragon Systems, Lernout & Hauspie, and Philips. Other systems can accept extemporaneously generated speech over the telephone. AT&T Bell Labs pioneered the use of speech-recognition systems for telephone transactions, and now companies such as Nuance, Philips and SpeechWorks have also entered the field. The current technology is employed in virtual-assistant services, such as General Magic’s Portico service, which allows users to request news and stock quotes and even listen to e-mail over the telephone. But the Oxygen project will need far more advanced speech-recognition systems.

I believe the text generation of speech-based interfaces will enable people to communicate with computers in much the same way that they communicate with other people. Therefore, the notion of conversation is very important. The traditional technology of speech recognition—which converts audible signals to digital symbols—must be augmented by language-understanding software so that the computer can grasp the meaning of spoken words.

On the output side, the machine must be able to verbalize; it has to take documents from the World Wide Web, find the appropriate information and turn it into well-formed sentences. Throughout this process the machine must be able to engage in a dialogue with the user so that it can clarify mistakes it might have made—for example, by asking questions such as "Did you say Boston, Massachusetts, or Austin, Texas?"

1. What did science fiction writers suggest speech to be? :
    a) a loot for human-to-human communication.
    b) a loot for presenting data by a computer
    c) a loot for sending messages via Web?
    d) a loot for exchanging information between users and computers.

2. What does speech is flexible mean?
    a) we can use any kind of words while speaking?
    b) We needn't have something we are speaking about just in front of us?
    c) We can exchange any kind of information with our addressee?
    d) We can use a lot of information sources while speaking.
3. What means of speech communication with computers is available now?
    a) dictating data to the computer?
    b) Talking to a computer by phone?
    c) Chatting with your computer via conventional interface?
    d) Dictating data to the machine using some specific software and speaking by phone with it through some assistant service?

4. When will we say that computers are able to communicate with people in much the same way that people communicate with each other:
    a) when computers are able to do both understand what users mean while speaking to them and express in words their reply?
    b) When computers are able to grasp the meaning of digital symbols?
    c) When computers are able to do both to express in words their reply to the user and clarify ambiguities in users speech?
    d) When computers are able to miss the stage of converting audible words to digital symbols?

Task 4.

Find the words or phrases in the 4 paragraphs of the text which mean:

Paragraph I:

1. imagined: _____
2. easily changed to suit new conditions:_____

Paragraph II:

3. to appear, to become known:_____
4. with advanced performance:_____
5. to speak without notes or preparation:_____
6. message exchange via telephone:_____
7. province or department of study or activity:_____
8. services helping in fact:_____
9. shares prices:_____

Paragraph III:

10. to share or exchange news, information, etc
11. increase
12. using digits

Paragraph IV:

13. to take part in:_____
14. the world Wide Web:_____

Practice Module.

Task 1.

Read carefully the following text and find all the Infinitives in it Determine its form and function in a sentence. (There should be 11 of them)

Speech recognition would be an ideal interface for the handheld devices being developed as part of the Oxygen project. Using speech to give commands would allow much greater mobility—there would be no need to incorporate a bulky keyboard into the portable unit. And spoken language would enable users to communicate with their devices more efficiently. A traveling executive could say to his or her computer, “Let me now when Microsoft Stock is above $160.”

The machine would act much like a human assistant, accomplishing a variety of tasks with minimum instruction.

Of course, several research problems still need to be addressed. We must create speech-recognition application that can handle many complex domains of information. The systems must be able to draw data from different domains—the weather information domain, for example, and the flight information domain—without being specifically instructed to do so.

Task 2.

Make a precise translation of the text. Write it down take you no more than 23-25 minutes. Use English-Russian dictionary if necessary.

UNIT 4.

Grammar Module.

Infinitive Constructions

Complex Subject

Сложное подлежащие с инфинитивом состоит из 2-х компонентов: существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения + инфинитив. Этот единый член предложения как - бы “разрывается” на 2 части сказуемым, которое, как правило, употребляется в страдательном залоге. Связь между таким подлежащим и сказуемым только формальная по смыслу они не имеют друг к другу никакого отношения. Существует 2 способа перевода таких конструкций на русский язык:

Galaxy system is said to have 5 main functions.

He was considered to be best student in our group.

1. Говорят, что система “Галактики” имеет 5 основных функций.
2. Система Галактика, как говорят, имеет 5 основных функций.

1. Считают, что он - лучший студент в нашей группе.
2. Он, как считают, - лучший студент в нашей группе.

Сложное подлежащие с инфинитивом может употребляться в предложении когда в качестве сказуемых используются такие глаголы, как:

to believe- считать верным, полагать условно

to consider- полагать, считать

to assume- допускать

to expect- ожидать, полагать

to find- находить, считать

to know- знать

to report- сообщать

to say- говорить

to state- утверждать

to suppose- предполагать

to think- думать, полагать

to understand- понимать

Или словосочетания:

to be likely (unlikely)- вероятно (маловероятно);

to be sure
to be certain — несомненно

Внимание! Существует несколько глаголов, которые употребляются в действительном залоге:

to prove- оказываться (в конечном счете)

to appear- оказываться

to turn out- оказаться (неожиданно)

to seem- казаться

These research problems still seem to be unsolved.

Кажется, что эти исследовательские проблемы ещё не решены.

Task 1.

Find Complex Subject with the Infinitive in the following sentences. Give all possible ways of translating them into Russian. Pay special attention to the form of the Infinitive.

1. Such machines are said to be rather intelligent.
2. Who is believed to have developed this programme?
3. The user's query proved to have been answered wrong.
4. Multiple customers seem to use this server for their own needs.
5. He is here to have asked rather computing question.

6. He is here to have been asked rather computing question.
7. Is this system suggested to be able to retrieve data from different domains?
8. The programme didn't prove to manage to parse the sentence into its parts.
9. It turned out to have taken place at several sports simultaneously.
10. Delays in downloading data from the Web aren't thought to happen so often.

Task 2.

Paraphrase the first sentence using Infinitive of the highlighted verb. It should have a

Similar meaning to the 1st sentence. (Pay special attention to the form of the Infinitive).

a)

1. It is suggested that speech is used as an interface between humans and machines.
2. _____.

b)

1. It is known that IBM, Dragon System, Philips and some others develop and market

speech- recognition software.

2._____.

c)

1. It turned out that ATαT Bell Lab has pioneered the use of speech-recognition system for telephone transactions.
2. _____.

d)

1. It is sure that weather forecasts can be accessed over cellular phone.
2. _____.

e)

1. It is unlikely that user's query wasn't answered.
2. _____.

f)

1. It appeared that data having been downloaded to our computer contained a virus.
2. _____.

Task 3.

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words so that the second sentence had a similar

meaning to the first one. You can 2-5 words including that of the suggested one.

a)

1. It is said that you can access Galaxy using both a phone and an Internet-connection to access.
2. You_____ using both a phone and an Internet connection.

b)

1. It is stated that distributed architechure means that all the computing takes place on remote servers.
2. Distributed architechure_____ that all the computing takes place on remote servers.

c)

1. It is unlikely that this system can handle multiple users simultaneously is.
2. This system_____ to handle multiple users simultaneously.

d)

1. It is known that weather forcasts and flight schedules are the domains of knowledge with which speech-recognition software can deal with.
2.

Reading Module.

Task 1.

Read and memorise the following terms and words of general use.

1. unfortunately- к сожалению
2. terribly- ужасно
3. to deal with= to be concerned with- быть связанным, относится к…
4. domain= a field of thought or activity- область, сфера
5. up-to-date= of the latest kind
6. remote= at a distance- дистанционный
7. to retrieve smth from smth- удалять, выводить из
8. query- запрос
9. simultaneously=at the same time- одновременно
10. last but not last- последнее, но не менее важное
11. to match smth to smth- подбирать ч-л к ч-л
12. phonemes- фонемы
13. irreducible- предельный, минимальный
14. ranked- ранпсированный
15. to guess- догадываться
16. to parse- делать грамматический анализ
17. to turn smth into smth- превратить ч-л в ч-л
18. synthesizer- синтезатор
19. to download data to- загружать данные в…
20. to discount- делать скидку на…
21. semantic frame- семантическое оформление
22. distributed architecture- распределённая архитектура

Task 2.

Warming up. Has speech-recognition software been already developed? Do you know anything of such programme products?

Task 3.

Read this article from ‘Scientific American’ dealing with the problem of speech-based communicating with computers. Choose from paragraphs (A-E) the one which fits each gap (1-4). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Talking with your computer.

I.

1. We at the M.I.T. Laboratory for Computer Science have spent the past decade working on systems with this kind of conversational interface. Unfortunately, the machines developed so far are not terribly intelligent; they can deal only with limited domains of knowledge, such as weather forecasts and flight schedules. But the information us up-to-data, and you can access it over the telephone. The machines are capable of communicating in several languages; three to which we pay the most attention are American English, Spanish and Mandarin Chinese

2. The speech-based applications we have produced are founded on an architecture called Galaxy, which our group introduced five years ago. It is a distributed architecture, which means that all the computing takes place on remote servers. Galaxy can retrieve data from several different domains of knowledge to answer a user’s query. The system can handle multiple users simultaneously, and last but not least, it is mobile.

3. Galaxy has five main functions: speech recognition, language understanding, information retrieval, language generation and speech synthesis. When you ask Galaxy a question, a server called Summit matches your spoken words to a stored library of phonemes - the irreducible units of sound that make up words in all languages. Then Summit generates a ranked list of candidate sentences- the machine’s guesses at what you actually said.

4. At this point, Galaxy is ready to search for answers. A third server called Genesis converts the semantic frame into a query formatted for the database where the requested information lies. The system determines which database to search by analyzing the user's question. Once the information is retrieved, Tina arranges the data into a new semantic frame.

   a) Genesis then converts the frame into a sentence in the user's language: "The M.I.T. Museum is located at 265 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge". Finally, a commercial speech synthesizer on yet another server turns the sentence into spoken words.
   b) These systems can answer queries almost in real-time—that is, just as quickly as in a normal conversation between two people—when the delays in downloading data from the Web are discounted.
   c) You can access Galaxy using only a phone, but if you also have an Internet connection, you can tell the machine to download data to your computer.
   d) Of course, several research problems still need to be addressed. We must create speech-recognition applications that can handle many complex domains of information. The systems must be able to draw data from different information domains- the weather forcast information domain, for example.
   e) Tina then formats the question in a semantic frame, a series of commands that tha system can understand. For example, if you asked, "Where is the M.I.T. Museum?" Tina would frame the question as the command "Locate the museum named M.I.T. Museum."

Task 2.

Read the article once and choose the best answer (A-D) for questions 1-4.

1. What are main disadvantages of communicating with computer through conversational interface?
   a) They are main disadvantages of communicating in German and Russian.

b) The data they present is out-of-date.
c) They can speak to you on two things: weather prognosis and flight time-tables.
d) They are too intelligent to speak to you on two things: weather forecasts and flight schedules.

2. What kind of advantages can you have while using conversational interface?

a) The data you can get may be in one of tree most spoken in the world languages; you can speak almost in real-time regime by phone and be sure that all information is the latest.
b) You can communicate with the machine by phone in your first language and be sure that all information is the latest and get answer as quickly as in a normal conversation.
c) You can communicate just as quickly as in an ordinary person-to-person talk, speak any language you would like and use either phone or e-mail.
d) The machines developed are awfully smart, they present the latest news, and speak American English, Spanish and Mandarin Chinese and can answer your queries almost in real-time.

3. Which of three main Galaxy's servers is used twice in the process of fulfiling its functions?

a) Summit which generates a ranked list of candidate sentences after matching your spoken words to a stored library of phonemes.
b) Tina which formats questions and answer into semantic frames, a series of commands that the system can understand.
c) Genesis which converts the frame into a sentence.
d) Tina and Genesis one of which applies basic grammatical heels to parse the sentence and another which deals with databases.

Task 3.

Match every word from column A to the appropriate word in Column B. Render their meaning in Russian.

A	B
So far	To look for
To access (to) smth	To manage; to deal with
To take place	To reach smth
Finally	Until now
To create	To happen, to occur
To handle	On conclusion
To search	To make

Practice Module.

Task 1.

Read carefully the following passages and find all Complex Subject with the Infinitive'

Constructions. (There should be 4 of them).

Task 2.

Make a precise translation. Write it down. It should take you no more than 10 min (I) and 12 min (II). Use English-Russian dictionary if necessary.

I.

GALAXY ARCHITECTURE is suggested to outline the tasks carried out by speech-based applications such as the Voyager system. After a user poses a question, the system generates a list of guesses at what the user said, then translates the best-guess sentence into commands that are used to retrieve the information from a database. The retrieved data are incorporated into a response sentence, and a speech synthesizer turns the sentence into spoken words.

II.

The number of languages that the machine can understand is here to be increased. To exploit the spoken language interface fully, the systems must be able to do more than what has been just said- they must do what the speaker means. Ideally, tomorrows speech-based interfaces are supposed to allow machines to grasp their users intentions and respond in context. Such advanced systems do not seem to be available for at a decade. But once they are

UNIT 5

Grammar Module I

Герундий - неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и обладающая как свойствами существительного, так и свойствами глагола. В русском языке герундия нет.

В английском же языке герундий встречается очень часто. Он легко входит в сочетания с другими словами, образуя сложные слова. Например:

Housekeeping- домашнее хозяйство; A sitting-room – гостиная;

Глагольные свойства герундия выражаются прежде всего в том, что он имеет формы времени и залога:

Залог / Группа времен	Active (действительный)	Passive (страдательный)	Выражает действие
Indefinite	Asking	Being asked	Не связанное с определённым временем или одновременное действию, выраженному сказуемым
Perfect	Having asked	Having been asked	Предшествующее действию, выраженному сказуемым

Кроме наличия времени и залога, герундий имеет ещё два глагольных свойства: он может иметь прямое дополнение и определяться наречием. Например:

I remember having told you this story before.

He likes walking quickly.

Каковы же свойства герундия как существительного? Прежде всего, герундий, как и существительное, может сочетаться с предлогом и определяться

притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже.

The chief insisted on our coming in time.

Кроме того, обладая свойствами существительного, герундий выполняет в предложении следующие функции:

1) Подлежащего:

Seeing is believing. Увидеть значит поверить.

(seeing- подлежащее)

Герундий, выполняющий функцию подлежащего, может стоять после сказуемого. В этом случае перед сказуемым стоит местоимение it.

Например:

It is (of) no use
It is useless → бесполезно
It is good
It is worth- стоит, имеет смысл.

2) Именной части сказуемого:

To be + прилагательное
существительное
числительное

Her aim was obtaining these data.

Её целью было получение этих данных.

(obtaining-именная часть сказуемого)

Герундий может употребляться в функции именной части сказуемого с предлогами against, for, с выражениями to be on the point, to be far from.

3) Без предшествующего предлога герундий чаще всего употребляется как часть составного глагольного сказуемого:

С глаголами, выражающими начало, конец и продолжение действия:

He began developing a new program.

The teacher told me to go on reading.

4) Прямого дополнения после глаголов:

a) to enjoy, to like, to dislike, to hate, to mind, to intend, to prefer, to require, to delay, to remember, to mention, to mean.

Do you mind sharing information with our business partners?

a) с прилагательным worth (стоящий) и busy (занятый) + глагол-связка be

This compact disk is worth buying.

5) В функции предложного косвенного дополнения герундий употребляется после глаголов, прилагательных и причастий, требующих определенных предлогов:

To be found of;	to insist on;
To result in;	to object to;
To be interested in;	to get used to;
To be engaged in;	to persist in;
To hear of;	to be capable of;
To think of;	to count on
	и некоторых других.

He was engaged in collaborating on particular projects.

6) В функции определения герундий чаще всего употребляется с предлогами of и for

после существительных:

The typical extranet has the capability of allowing managers to restrict access to various levels.

The trackball is a devise for controlling the movement of the cursor on the screen.

Однако, наличие предлога in после существительных experience, interest, skill и предлога at после слов astonishment, surprise, disappointment указывает на то, что функция герундия – определение.

7) В функции обстоятельства герундий употребляется:

a) С предлогами on(upon), after, before, in для выражения времени:

Before suggesting his idea he weighed the pros and cous.

b) С предлогами for, through, owing to для выражения причины:

Thank you for coming.

c) С предлогом by для выражения образа действия.

By adding the signals, the right channel cancels, and the left channel alone appears.

d) С групповыми предлогами for the purpose of, with the object of, with a view to

для выражения цели:

The third generation of robots possess far richer means for sensing, for appraising

the situation and for processing information with a view to adopting a decision and

carrying it out.

е) С предлогами without, in case of, in the event of, subject to (при условии) для выражения условия:

In case of working hard you'll achieve much success.

Отглагольное существительное.

От герундия в форме Indefinite необходимо отличать отглагольное существительное, которое также оканчивается на- ing.

Отличия:

1. наличие артикля;
2. наличие множественного числа;
3. может определяться прилагательным;
4. не имеет форм времени;
5. не имеет прямого дополнения;
6. не выражает залога.

Сравнение функций Participate I и Gerund.

Члены предложения	Participate I	Gerund
1. Подлежащее	—	+
2. Дополнение (прямое или косвенное)	—	+
3.Часть простого сказуемого	+	—
4. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	—	+
5. Определение	Сущ + PI	Сущ + of + ger
6. Обстоятельство	With\ союз + PI	Предлог + ger

Герундиальный оборот.

Притяжательное местоимение или существительное в притяжательном или общем падеже в сочетании с герундием представляют собой герундиальный оборот. Герундиальный оборот на русский язык переводится придаточным предложением.

Their being invited to take part in that project was good fortune.

Кроме того, герундий отличают от причастия (Participate I) по следующим признакам:

1. наличие перед герундием предлога;
2. перед герундием может находиться относящееся к нему существительное в притяжательном падеже;
3. перед герундием может находится относящееся к нему местоимение в притяжательном падеже;
4. наличие перед герундием отрицательного местоимения.

Task 1.

Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate gerund form.

1. The capacity of the computer for (store, process and display) information has been greatly enhanced.
2. The separation of transistors and other circuit elements is accomplished by (introduce) rectifiers, which allow current to flow in only one direction.
3. (Write) assembly-language programs is a long and painstaking process.
4. The task of (transform) the programs written on the higher-executable form is accomplished by a program called a computer.

5. Since the introduction of the first compiler most high-level programming languages have been designed with the object of (make) it easier to express algorithm fully while still generating efficient machine-language procedures.
6. He mentioned (see) me at the exhibition yesterday.
7. They continued (insist) on being innocent.
8. The result of the experiment must be rechecked before (publish).
9. I can't remember (introduce) you before.
10. This job is not worth (table).

Task 2.

Define the functions of the Gerund in the following sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. Measuring temperature is necessary in many experiments.
2. Getting better means changing.
3. The typical extranet has the capability of allowing managers to restrict access to various levels.
4. The roots of any quadratic equation can be computed by simply plugging the values A, B
   and C info the formula: $X \quad \frac{-B+ \text{V } b\text{^}2\text{-}44c}{21}$
5. For human beings this formula serves as a sufficiently precise algorithms for computing quadratic roots.
6. After having been examined by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark.
7. The machine needs repairing.
8. Have you ever thought of joining our project?

Task 3.

Complete these sentences supplying the necessary prepositions and using the gerund

of the necessary prepositions and using the gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. He was never good…. (play)….
2. I'm afraid I was mistaken…. (drive)….
3. In addition … (study) grammar, he ….
4. We can't depend … (keep one's promise).
5. She thought … (enter the university).
6. The scientist persisted … (try)….
7. Our team is … (develop)….
8. Coming home late, I got used … (go to bed) …
9. This man is being accused … (sell)….
10. Our interest … (write) ….

Task 4.

Find out how the following words are used with the infinitive, the gerund or with both

of them — and use them in sentences.

a) Remember
Mean
Go on
Try
Stop
Sorry
Hate

b) Effort
chance
temptation
order
possibility
idea
risk

Be afraid (of) aim

Task 5.

Note the words which help you to define whether the word with the suffix –ing is a

Verbal Noun, a Gerund or a Participle.

1. Our scientists succeeded in solving the important problem.
2. The process of finding, locating and correcting errors is very difficult.
3. In health — care organizations, extranets are being used to enable teams of care – givers to collaborate on particular patients or projects.
4. When improving the design the constructor made a lot of calculations.
5. The use of a keypad and microprocessor permit ease of frequency entry without having to set jumpers or switches, ensuring that the programmed frequency will be correctly produced.
6. The readings of this device should be checked.
7. The usual pre- emphasis and deviation limiting must be provided for standard mono transmissions.

Task 6.

Translate from Russian into English using gerund or gerundial construction.

1. После завершения эксперимента они обсудили результаты.
2. Мы заинтересованы в использовании именно этой программы.
3. Получив новые данные, компьютер начал их обработку.
4. Нет смысла работать над статьёй дальше.
5. Задачей вашей группы является исследование данного явления.
6. Он достаточно опытен, чтобы решить проблему поставки оборудования наши партнёрам в срок.

7. Придя домой, я сразу же начал работать.
8. У вас нет основания говорить мне такие ужасные вещи.
9. Стоит ли ещё раз проверить отчёт?
10. Работа программиста отнюдь не лёгкая.

Reading Module II.

I. Read and memorise the following terms and words of general use.

1. hardware- аппаратное обеспечение (оборудование);
2. software- программное обеспечение, программные средства;
3. browser- программа просмотра, окно просмотра;
4. to surf- работать с чем- либо;
5. to load- загружать, заполнять;
6. to share- делить, разделять;
7. to track- следить, прослеживать, выслеживать;
8. access- доступ;
9. pertaining to- относительно, в отношении;
10. to collaborate- сотрудничать.

II. Warm-up

Try to answer these questions.

1. What is an extranet?
2. What is an intranet?
3. Can you think of their application in different spheres?

III. Reading

A. Read the text and choose the best title for it.

1. Opening up with Extranet.

2. What is an Extranet?
3. Do you really want to get better?

Text A

Getting better means changing, and not everyone wants to change. Laving the familiar for the unknown is difficult. Change means fighting inertia. Change means fighting entropy.

Perhaps that is why people are still reluctant to embrace extranets. Even though their benefits are evident, and their downside is nonexistent.

What is an extranet, you ask? An extranet is the application of Web technologies to inter-organization communications. Contrast it with an intranet: the same, but within the walls of a single organization.

Much of the power of the World Wide Web comes from the fact that it is a "platform" for computing applications that is independent of hardware— and, to a large extent, of software. All you need is a current Web browser, and you can surf the Web with the best of 'em . You need not be concerned about having the "right" software.

The typical extranet has ways to load and share all kinds of documents, such as text files and CAD files; ways to track communications, such as requests for information (RfIs); calendars; chat rooms; and the capability of allowing managers to restrict access to various levels. You'll want some documents to be entirely private, while others may have "read/write" or "read-only"

Access for certain individuals or functions.

Extranets are most used in architecture, engineering, and construction (AES) as "project webs", where all documents and communications pertaining to a project go through one Web-based "switch-board". Everything is tracked, nothing gets lost, and you're always working from the most up-to-date stuff.

In manufacturing, extranets are used to share information with suppliers and customers .

Law firms are now using extranets for communication about cases. So many cases involve numerous witnesses and more numerous documents as well as meetings,

filing dates, and other needs for coordination in time and space. An extranet is the ideal place for them to be managed.

In health-care organizations, extranets are being used to enable teams of care-givers to collaborate on particular patients or projects.

So if you see the power of extranets, and want to help other "get it" too.

B. Using the information in the, complete these statements.

1. An extranet is _____.
2. An intranet is _____.
3. The typical extranet has ways to_____, such as _____.
4. It has also ways to _____, such as _____ and the capability of _____.
5. Some documents are _____, while others may have _____ access for certain individuals or functions.
6. Extranets are most used in _____at _____.
7. In manufacturing, extranets are used _____.
8. Law fiums are now using extranets for _____.
9. In health-care organizations, extranets are being used to _____.

C. Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

1. browser	a) means of entering; entrance
2. access	b) the application of Web technologies to inter-organization communications
3. to load	c) to have or use suth with others
4. to share	d) a program designed to fetch and display Web pages on the Internet
5. extranet	e) to read program instructions info the main memory.

D. Guess the meaning of these words in Russian.

1. computing applications
2. text file

3. request for information
4. calendar
5. chat room
6. project web
7. switch-board

IV. Practice Module

Text B

The manufacturing enterprise relies on a steady exchange of product and process data between a manufacturer and its various partners. Of course, sharing such internal information can be a tricky matter. How does a company make its internal data conveniently accessible to outside parties and at the same time ensure that only their approved partners can get to their data?

Many companies are answering their collaboration questions with an “extranet”. But an extranet platform can make a variety of data formats viewable through the ubiquitous Web browser, minimizing the software requirements on a company’s partners.

The systems which manage extranets typically come equipped with security measures to control who gets into the extranet. For example, the e-Vis solution from Engineering Animation Inc. implements the Praesidum VirtualVault security platform from Hewlett-Packard Co.

Security passwords can be administered for simple entry into an extranet. Furthermore, companies can also designate specific sections which are accessible to each partner. Thus, if multiple projects are maintained on an extranet, a company can make sure that a specific party can access information for only its project and not the others.

Finally, an extranet can limit the interactions that approved users can have with its data. One user could be given the freedom to edit project data while another could have only viewing privileges.

Translate the text for a definite time period. (30-35 min) Use English-Russian dictionary if necessary.