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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов специальностей
1-40 05 01-03 «Информационные системы и технологии
(издательско-полиграфический комплекс)»,
1-47 01 01 «Издательское дело» заочной формы обучения**

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Р е ц е н з е н т ы :
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Данное учебно-методическое пособие включает оригинальные тексты по актуальным проблемам развития информационных технологий, истории печатного дела и способов печати, а также практические задания для развития и закрепления лексических и грамматических навыков, необходимых для чтения и перевода оригинальных текстов по специальности, просмотрового и поискового чтения, а также для совершенствования разговорной речи.

Пособие может использоваться как в аудиторной работе, так и для организации самостоятельной работы студентов заочной формы обучения.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов специальностей 1-40 05 01-03 «Информационные системы и технологии (издательско-полиграфический комплекс)», 1-47 01 01 «Издательское дело» заочной формы обучения. Оно поможет сформировать и усовершенствовать умения и навыки, необходимые для чтения и перевода оригинальных текстов по специальности, просмотрового и поискового чтения, а также совершенствования разговорной речи. Данное пособие включает оригинальные тексты по актуальным проблемам развития информационных технологий, истории печатного дела и способов печати, а также практические задания для развития и закрепления лексических и грамматических навыков.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие состоит из трех разделов: «Информационные технологии», «История книги», «История печатного дела. Способы печати». Каждый из трех разделов содержит по пять текстов с разработанными к ним разноплановыми упражнениями на изучаемую лексику и грамматику. При подборе послетекстовых заданий учитывались принципы языковой и содержательной доступности, принцип нарастания сложности материала. В конце пособия приведены пять текстов по специальности для экзаменационного перевода и грамматический тест с использованием системы множественного выбора для итогового контроля. В издании приведена актуальная информация по перечисленным темам, которая композиционно хорошо продумана, а также четко и логично изложена.

Данное пособие является учебно-практическим. Оно характеризуется преобладанием устных форм работы и направлено на обеспечение активного запаса фраз-клише, сопутствующих освоению учебного материала.

Учебно-методическое пособие рассчитано на работу со студентами с разным уровнем владения языком. Оно включает в себя послетекстовые упражнения с элементами самоконтроля, что способствует полному усвоению представленного материала.

Пособие может использоваться как в аудиторной работе, так и для организации самостоятельной работы студентов заочной формы обучения.

SECTION I
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

UNIT I. THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Allow *v.* – позволить; be exposed to – подвергаться воздействию; be willing – быть готовым; burst into flame – взорваться; by accident – случайно; discovery *n.* – открытие; face *v.* – сталкиваться; for the simple reason – по простой причине; fresh approach – новый подход; human beings – люди; immediately *adv.* – мгновенно; improve *v.* – улучшать; in a fraction of a second – за доли секунды; invent *v.* – изобретать; make aware of *v.* – информировать о; match *n.* – спичка; power-driven machine *n.* – механическая машина; realize *v* – понять, осознать; run out of *v.* – истощился запас чего-либо; rust *v.* – ржаветь; satellite – спутник; scientific *adj.* – научный; scrap pile – груда металлолома; scrape off the stick *v.* – скрести, соскабливать с палки; stainless steel – нержавеющая сталь; switch *n* – выключатель, переключатель; the greatest contributor – самый большой вклад (важный вкладчик); tremendous *adj.* – огромный, гигантский.

II. Text to study

More and more often, the term global village is used to describe the world and its people. In a typical village, however, everyone knows everyone else and the people face the same kind of problems. How can the world be a village, when it is home to almost 6 billion people? Technological changes in the past century have made the global village possible.

Imagine a man of Dickens' time in our modern world, in the sky, he sees people flying in tremendous "birds". At home, we turn a switch and the dark room immediately becomes light. But the greatest surprise is the radio and the television set standing in a corner of the room.

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You have to keep your eyes open and be willing to think of a fresh approach to solving a problem. You also have to learn from your mistakes. In fact, many technologies were discovered completely by accident! John Walker was trying to scrape some chemicals off a stick when they burst into flame – and he ended up with a match. Robert Green ran out of cream for his drinks, so he used vanilla-ice cream instead – and invented the ice-cream soda. Harry Brearly realized that some metal in his scrap pile didn't rust – and so used that recipe to make stainless steel.

Invention often leads to another. Writing led to printing, which led to books, newspapers, and magazines. Glass led to lenses, which led to spectacles, microscopes, and telescopes. Many new technologies were built on old ones, that is why we have so many tools today.

Technologically the greatest contributor to the global village is the microchip. When Charles Babbage, a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University invented the first calculating machine in 1812 he could hardly have imagined the situation we find ourselves today. In fact, the PCs are being used in almost every field today for the simple reason that they are more efficient than human beings, doing 500,000 sums in a fraction of a second.

The microchip has made satellites and computers possible. These forms of high-tech communications allow news and ideas to travel quickly from country to country, making people aware of their neighbors around the globe in dramatic new ways. Through the Internet, we can get information from computers anywhere and carry on electronic conversations with people everywhere. Through television programs transmitted by satellite, we are exposed to many cultures.

Of course, when we speak of technology today, we are looking at it in a much narrower sense. Generally, we mean Industrial technology, or the technology that began about 200 years ago with the development of power-driven machines, growth of the factory system, and mass production of goods that has created the basis for our modern society. Today we often say that we live in an age of science and technology.

The scientific revolution that began in the 16th century was the first time that science and technology began to work together. Thus, Galileo, who made revolutionary discoveries in astronomy and physics, also built an improved telescope and patented a system of lifting water. However, it was not until the 19th century that technology truly was based on science and inventors began to build on the work of scientists.

For example, Thomas Edison built on the early experiments of Faraday and Henry in his invention of the first practical system of electrical lighting. So too, Edison carried on his investigations until he found the carbon filament for the electric bulb in a research laboratory. This was the first true modern technological research.

In a sense, the history of science and technology is the history of all humankind. Almost certainly the development of the global village will continue. This is not only possible, but the challenges that the world faces – for example, pollution, population growth, and conflicts among peoples – will make it necessary.

Global village – Международное сообщество;

carry on electronic conversations – вести беседы при помощи электронных устройств;

keep your eyes open – быть внимательными;

it was not until the 19th – и только в 19 веке произошло то…;

new technologies built on old ones – новые технологии, построенные на ранних разработках;

patent a system of lifting water – запатентовать систему подъема воды;

the carbon filament for the electric bulb – угольная нить накала в электрической лампочке.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. … changes in the past century have made the global village possible (Technology). 2. At home, we turn a switch and the … room immediately becomes … (darkness, lightness). 3. You have to think of a fresh approach to … a problem (solution). 4. John Walker was trying to scrape some … off a stick when they burst into flame (chemistry). 5. Writing … to printing, which … to books, newspapers, and magazines (leader). 6. Technologically the greatest … to the global village is the microchip (contribute). 7. The PCs are more … than human beings, doing 500,000 sums in a fraction of a second (efficiency). 8. The microchip has made satellites and computers … (possibility). 9. Through the Internet, we can get … from computers anywhere and carry on … conversations with people everywhere (in-

form, electron). 10. The Industrial technology, that began about 200 years ago with the ... of power-driven machines, growth of the factory system, and mass production of goods has created the basis for our modern society (develop).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. microchip
2. computer
3. invention
4. the global village
5. be attentive
6. calculating machine
7. a match
8. power-driven machine
9. by accident
10. challenge

a) a world community in which people can communicate with each other electronically from different parts of the globe;

b) keep your eyes open;

c) a stick with some chemicals to get an open flame;

d) is a semiconducting integrating circuit that handle information processing tasks in most computers;

e) a machine that performs tasks such as mathematical calculation or electronic communication using a special program;

f) an object, process, or technique which displace an element of novelty;

g) a mechanical device used to perform automatically the basic operations of arithmetic;

h) a sort of machine that uses petrol/diesel/steam or electricity to provide energy;

i) is a difficult task that needs great mental or physical effort;

j) by chance.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

> satellite, mistakes, not rust, village, discoveries, age, field, surprise, humankind

1. How can the world be a …, when it is home to almost 6 billion people? 2. But the greatest … is the radio and the television set standing in a corner of the room. 3. You also have to learn from your … . 4. Some metal in the scrap pile … – and so he used that recipe to make

stainless steel. 5. The PCs are being used in almost every … today. 6. Through television programs transmitted by …, we are exposed to many cultures. 7. Today we often say that we live in an … of science and technology. 8. The history of science and technology is the history of all … . 9. Galileo made revolutionary … in astronomy and physics.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. village /, term / to / global / describe / is / the / its / The / world / used / people /and. 2. sees / tremendous / people / in / flying / He / "birds". 3. fraction / do / half / Computers / a / sums / a / in / million / of /, a / second. 4. High-tech / aware of / make / their / communications / globe / neighbors / people / around / the. 5. revolution / in / century / scientific / The / began / the / 16th. 6. his / on / Edison / investigations / laboratory / carried / a / research / in. 7. modern / This / technological / the / research / was / true / first.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Всемирное сообщество; технологические изменения; сталкиваться с идентичными проблемами; свежий подход к решению задач; сделать случайное открытие; рецепт изготовления нержавеющей стали; самый большой вклад во всемирное сообщество; разработка механических машин; массовое производство товаров; научная основа технологических процессов; технологические исследования; спутниковые программы.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. How can the world be a v…? 2. At home, we turn a s… and the dark room i… becomes light. 3. Many technologies were discovered completely by a…! 4. Robert Green r… o… of cream for his drinks, so he used vanilla-ice cream instead – and i… the ice-cream soda. 5. Technologically the greatest c... to the global village is the microchip. 6. The microchip has made s… and c… possible. 7. Through the Internet, we can get i… from computers anywhere and carry on e… c… with people everywhere. 8. The scientific revolution that began in the 16th century was the first time that s… and t… began to work together. 9. Galileo built an i… telescope and patented a system of l… w... . 10. The history of science and technology is the history of all h… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. In a typical village, however, no one knows each other, and the people face the same kind of problems. 2. The invention of calculating machine in the past century has made the global village possible. 3. In fact, many technologies were discovered completely by chance! 4. Writing led to lenses, which led to spectacles, microscopes, and telescopes. 5. Many new technologies were built on old ones, which is why we don't have any tools today. 6. The PCs are being used in almost every field today for the simple reason that they are more efficient than human beings, doing 500,000 sums in a fraction of a second. 7. Today we often say that we live in an age of Industrial revolution. 8. Galileo made revolutionary discoveries in philosophy and biology. 9. Thomas Faraday built on the early experiments of Edison and Henry in his invention of the first practical system of electrical lighting. 10. The world faces the challenges – for example, pollution, population growth, and conflicts among peoples – that will make the development of the global village unnecessary.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What is the term "global village" used for? 2. What has made the global village possible? 3. What are the main discoveries in our modern world? 4. How were many technologies discovered? 5. What is the greatest contributor to the global village? 6. What reasons are the PCs being used for in almost every field today? 7. What forms of communication allow news and ideas to travel quickly from country to country? 8. What do we generally mean when speaking of technology? 9. When was the first time that science and technology began to work together? 10. When was technology truly based on science?

IV. Grammar. To Be, to Have

Ex. 1. Replace the words in bold with personal pronouns. Insert the verb 'to be' in Present, Past or Future Simple.

1. The students … in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they … in the Hermitage. There … an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they … in the Tretyakov Gallery. They … lucky. 4. My father … a teacher. 5. He … a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I … a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister … not … at home tomorrow. 8. … you … at

home tomorrow? 8. Yesterday we … at the theatre. 9. My friend … in Astana now. 10. When I come home tomorrow, all my family … at home.

Ex. 2. Complete the story with the verb 'to be' using the appropriate verb tense.

Ronald Wood … a director of the BB bank in Moscow. He … always on business trip. Yesterday he … in Paris. Tomorrow he … in London. Last week he … in Ottawa. Next week he … in Amsterdam. At the moment he … Moscow. He … with his family now. At the end of each trip he … always tired but pleased. He … glad to see his family. His children … excited and his wife … happy to see him at home again. But in two days he … in Prague. How busy his life … !

Ex. 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В данный момент его нет дома. 2. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 3. Завтра мои друзья будут в кино, а не в театре. 4. Дети не были в школе вчера? 5. Они болеют? 6. Он был хорошим человеком. 7. Дедушка сейчас в саду? Где он? 8. Где была твоя сестра вчера вечером? 9. Где ты будешь завтра утром? 10. Они не будут на концерте завтра. 11. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас?

Ex. 4. Insert the modal verb 'be to' in the appropriate form.

1. You … report to the captain. 2. You … not … tell anyone about it! 3. What … I … do, Sir? 4. He … to fill in the form before I come. 5. We … ring him up yesterday, but we forgot. 6. You … be back by 3 o'clock. 7. She … bring this book for our meeting. 8. The novel, which … be his last one has found a new sense. 9. Last Friday she … be at the office at 9 a.m.

Ex. 5. Use the correct form of 'to have'.

1. You ... beautiful eyes. 2. ... you ... any sisters or brothers? Yes, I … . I ... two sisters, but I ... a brother. 3. I ... any problems. 4. What time ... you ... breakfast? 5. She always ... a cup of tea in the morning. 6. ... a good time! 7. We ... a wonderful holiday last summer. 8. When he was young he ... a car. 9. We ... a party tomorrow.

Ex. 6. Use the correct form of 'have to'.

1. You … (not run). You won't miss the bus. 2. Pete's eyes are very bad, and he ... (wear) glasses. 3. School starts at eight o'clock, so

we … (get) up early. 4. My friend gave me some tickets for the concert, so I ... (not pay)! 5. We ... (study) maths at school, because it's compulsory. 6. She's got lots of time. She ... (not hurry). 7. We ... (not take) any exams at the end of this term. 8. My mum sometimes ... (work) at weekends.

Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences into Russian.
1. Let's have breakfast at her place. 2. Let him have my books. 3. When can we have some rest? 4. Do you want to have beef or fish? 5. Would you like to have a cup of coffee with me? 6. I have got a part in the play. 7. What about to have a walk together? 8. Let me have a smoke. 9. I do not speak English very good but let me have a try. 10. Can I have a cup of hot tea because I have a cold?

UNIT II. COMPUTER USES

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

A supercomputer *n.* – суперкомпьютер, суперЭВМ, наиболее мощный из существующих компьютеров; access the Internet – доступ к интернету; at one's disposal – в чьем-либо распоряжении; cash point – банкомат; cellular phone – сотовый телефон; data file – файл данных; desktop computer – настольный компьютер; digital age – эпоха цифровых технологий; dispense money – распределять деньги; face-to-face mode – режим личной коммуникации; fast workstation – мощный однопользовательский компьютер; financial transactions – финансовая сделка; fuel consumption – потребление горючего; handheld PCs – карманный компьютер, (микро)калькулятор; interactive whiteboard – интерактивная доска (для компьютеризованных презентаций); keep records – вести учет; laptop – лэптоп, небольшой портативный компьютер; mainframe – мэйнфрейм, суперкомпьютер, суперЭВМ; make secure – обеспечить безопасность, убедиться; pay bills – оплачивать счета; perform operations – выполнять операции; spreadsheet *n.* – электронная таблица; stopover – промежуточная остановка; store information – хранить информацию; tablet computer – планшетный компьютер; the availability of – наличие чего-либо;

to verify payments – подтвердить правильность оплаты; transfer money – переводить деньги; voice call – речевой вызов, звонок; word processors – текстовый процессор.

II. Text to study

We are now living in what some people call the digital age, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called the digital generation. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and improve their math's skills. They are used to access the Internet, to do basic research and to communicate with other students around the world. Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history or language courses. PCs are also used for administrative purposes – schools use word processors to write letters, and databases to keep records of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete on-line.

Mobiles let you make voice calls, send texts, e-mail people and download logos, ringtones or games. With a built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in face-to-face mode. New smart phones combine a telephone with web access, video, an MP3 player, a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a GPS navigation system, all in one.

In banks, computers store information about the money held by each customer and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at a high speed. They also control the cash points, or ATMs (automatic teller machines), which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card. People use a Chip and PIN card to pay for goods and services. Instead of using a signature to verify payments, customers are asked to enter a four-digit personal identification number (PIN), the same number used at cash points; this system makes transactions more secure. With on-line banking, clients can easily pay bills and transfer money from the comfort of their homes.

Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitor display data about fuel consumption and weather conditions. At airports computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic. On the ground, airlines are connected to tra-

vel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out about the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers and many other details.

We have many types of computers at our disposal. First, all employees receive PDAs and desktop computers. But we only use those for word processing and spreadsheets. Of course, some programs are too powerful for desktop. So many employees use the faster workstations. And we have a few laptops and handheld PCs. However, employees only use them on business trips. Most employees just answer email with their cellular phones. The new server provides access to all printers. Finally, our mainframe processes our largest data files. No need for a supercomputer yet!

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Computers help students to … mathematical operations (performance). 2. Teachers … projectors to give presentations and teach sciences, history or language courses (useful). 3. With a built-in camera you can … in face-to-face mode (communicative). 4. New smart phones … a telephone with web access, video, and an MP3 player (combination). 5. They also control the ATMs (… teller machines), which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-… card (automatically, protection). 6. At airports computers are used to … radar systems and … air traffic (manager, regular). 7. Travel agents use computers to find out about the … of flights (available). 8. The new server … access to all printers (provider).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. coding	a) the act of entering, using or manipulating data with computers;
2. mainframe	
3. data processing	b) a large group of data organized in a computer system, that allows to search and find information easily;
4. Personal Digital Assistant	
5. word processor	c) the programming language that makes up a website;
6. database	
7. desktop computer	d) a computer that is small enough to use at a desk, but too big to carry around;
8. a workstation	

9. a server
10. handheld PC

e) a computer that is smaller, slower and less powerful than a laptop and used to browse the Internet and check email;

f) a very powerful computer that can process large amount of data;

g) a small computer that is used to organize a person's schedules and information;

h) a computer that connects many computers to hardware;

i) a very fast computer that runs powerful work programs;

j) a computer program or a computer which is used to produce printed documents.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following collocations from the box.

perform operations, do research, make calls, send texts, display data, write letters, store information, cellular phones, carry out transactions

1. Computers help students … mathematical … and improve their math's skills. 2. Mobiles let you ..., e-mail people and download logos, ringtones or games. 3. Schools use word processors to …, …, and databases to keep records of students and teachers. 4. In banks, computers … about the money held by each customer. 5. They are used to access the Internet, to … and to communicate with other students around the world. 6. At the airports monitors … about fuel consumption and weather conditions. 7. They enable staff to access large databases and to … at a high speed. 8. Most employees just answer email with their … .

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.
1. living / digital / in / We / the / are / now / age. 2. interactive / use / and / We / whiteboards / give / projectors / to / presentations. 3. phones / a / with / New / a / PDA / smart / combine / a / GPS / phone / all / in / and / one. 4. PIN / card / a / use / and / goods / pay / People / to / for / Chip / and / services. 5. on-line banking / pay / their / easily / With / homes / can / and / clients / money / bills /transfer / from. 6. travel / Airlines / computer / to / connected / agencies are / by.

7. types / at / many / have / computers / of / our / We / disposal. 8. access / server / printers / The / all / provides / new / to.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Поколение цифровых технологий; вести учет; печатать упражнения; записаться на курсы на веб-сайте; встроенная камера; контролировать банкоматы; новые чипы и ПИН-карты; подтвердить правильность оплаты; ввести четырехзначный, личный, идентификационный номер (ПИН); хранить информацию; быть в чьем-либо распоряжении; управлять радиолокационными системами и регулировать воздушное движение; наличие рейсов, цены, времени, остановки.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and i… their math's skills. 2. A school w… allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete on-line. 3. Airline pilots use computers to help them c… the plane. 4. All the employees in the firms usually receive PDAs and d… computers. 5. However, many employees use the faster w… . 6. And we have a few l… and h... PCs. 7. A c… desktop is everything that a user sees on a computer screen.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. A mainframe computer is less powerful than a PC. 2. A mainframe is used by large organizations that need to process enormous amounts of data. 3. The most suitable computers for home use are desktop PCs. 4. A laptop is not portable. 5. Laptops are not as powerful as desktop PCs. 6. Using a stylus, you can write directly onto the screen of a tablet PC. 7. A Personal Digital Assistant is small enough to fit into the palm of your hand. 8. A PDA does not allow you to surf the Web.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What has become an essential part of our life in the digital age? 2. What do you use computers for? 3. How can PCs be used for administrative purposes? 4. What do mobile phones let you do? 5. What can people use instead of signature to make transaction more secure?

6. Why do airports and travel agencies use computers regularly?
7. What types of computers do we have at our disposal? 8. Which of them do you prefer to use?

IV. Grammar. Nouns

Ex. 1. Put the following nouns into the plural form.

Computer (компьютер), lion (лев), glove (перчатка), lady (дама, леди), bus (автобус), knife (нож), potato (картошина), desk (парта), boat (лодка), child (ребенок), boy (мальчик), sheep (овца), leg (часть ноги от стопы до бедра), watch (часы), tooth (зуб), flower (цветок), play (игра), umbrella (зонт), foot (ступня), phone (телефон), person (человек), armchair (кресло), tomato (помидор), theatre (театр), wolf (волк), ox (бык), woman (женщина), subway (подземка, метро), deer (олень), elephant (слон), monkey (обезьяна), fox (лиса), family (семья), goose (гусь), butterfly (бабочка), tram (трамвай), daddy (дядя), man (мужчина).

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using the required form of the noun and the verb 'to be' if necessary.

1. All the dirty (одежда) ... in the washing machine. 2. Both the (средства) ... of transport save energy. 3. (Эти деньги) ... not mine. I can't take it. 4. The bad (новость) ... that the train is delayed by an hour. 5. Many (видов) ... of aquatic plants need very little light. 6. There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care. 7. (Эти виды) ... of birds are very rare. 8. The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area. 9. We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite. 10. In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

Ex. 3. Find and correct the mistakes, if there are any.

1. We didn't take many food with us. 2. There aren't much new subjects this year. 3. I haven't much free time today. 4. He doesn't do much written exercises every day. 5. We don't drink many coffee in our family. 6. There isn't much furniture in my room. 7. There wasn't many happiness in his face. 8. Not many new ideas were discussed. 9. We shan't have much lessons tomorrow. 10. I won't have much mistakes in this exercise. 11. He has a few money left. 12. She is lucky. She has little problems. 13. There are some expansive new flats close to the river. 14. Liverpool has many of great night clubs. 15. There are

a little shops close to the university. 16. It's very quiet today. There aren't much people here today. 17. Very few students studied Latin last year. 18. Can I have any water, please? 19. I'm lonely. I don't have some friends. 20. Would you like some chocolate?

UNIT III. COMPUTER HARDWARE AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE COMPUTER

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Computer case – корпус компьютера; central processing unit (CPU) – центральный процессор (ЦП); digital camera – цифровая камера; display adapter – адаптер дисплея; display's solution – разрешение экрана; execute *v.* – выполнять; computer flash memory card – плата флеш-памяти; graphics tablet – графический планшет; hard-drive *n.* – жесткий диск, дисковод; hardware – аппаратное обеспечение; ink-jet printer – струйный принтер; input unit – устройство ввода, входной блок; keyboard *n.* – клавиатура; kinds of storage – виды памяти; loudspeaker – репродуктор; motherboard – системная плата, материнская плата; mouse *n.* – мышь; output unit – выходное устройство, блок вывода; peripherals – периферийные устройства; pointing devices – указывающее устройство, манипулятор; process *v.* – обрабатывать; processor *n.* – процессор; Random Access Memory (RAM) – память с произвольной выборкой; оперативное ЗУ; screen *n.* – экран; set of instructions – пакет инструкций; software – программное обеспечение; storage devices – запоминающие устройства; tapping the pad – постукивание по сенсорной панели; touchpad – сенсорная панель; trackball – трекбол-мышь; voice recognition – идентификация голоса.

II. Text to study

What is a computer? A computer is an electronic machine that processes information – in other words, an information processor. It takes in raw information (or data) at one end (input), processes it, stores it until it is necessary (memory) and then spits out the results at the other end (out-

put). Your keyboard and mouse, for example, are input units – ways of getting information into your computer that it can process, if you use a microphone and voice recognition software, that's another form of input. Your computer stores all your documents and files on a hard-drive: a huge magnetic memory. But smaller, computer-based devices like digital cameras and cell-phones use other kinds of storage such as flash memory cards. As for output, your computer has a screen and stereo loudspeakers. You may have an ink-jet or laser printer too to make an output. Your computer's processor (CPU) is a microchip buried deep inside.

A computer system consists of two parts: hardware and software. Hardware is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. Software is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do. There are three basic hardware sections: the central processing unit (CPU), main memory and peripherals. The "brain" of the computer is the central processing unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices.

Computer case. The computer case contains: the motherboard, the processor, random access memory modules, the hard drive etc.

Motherboard. It is the part of the computer where such things as the processor, memory modules, expansion cards and external devices are attached. This means that the motherboard controls the functions of different components.

Processor. It can be considered to be the 'engine' of the computer because it executes the lion's share of the information processing; the processor fetches commands and necessary information from the RAM, carries out the tasks specified by the commands, and returns the processed information to the RAM. The speed of a computer depends largely on the speed of the processor.

Random Access Memory. The RAM is a memory storage that functions during computer use and is especially utilized by the processor. The RAM consists of one or more memory modules. If there is enough RAM, the computer executes requested tasks quickly.

Hard drive. The hard drive is the permanent memory of the computer where saved files remain even when the computer is turned off. This is why the hard drive is used for saving files.

Display and display adapter. Most computer displays are so-called LCD displays (Liquid Crystal Display), where the image display is

produced by liquid crystals between two transparent sheets. One of the most important features of the display is its solution, i. e. how many pixels (picture elements) the image consists of.

A standard keyboard has 102 keys. The keys are divided to alphabetical (a–z), numerical (1–0) and special (Function, Ctrl, Alt, etc.) keys. Special keys are located among the alphabetical ones.

Pointing devices: *Mouse.* You can attach a traditional mouse with or without a cord to any computer. *Touchpad.* It is a pad where you can control the cursor by moving your finger along the pad. Tapping the pad serves the same function as clicking a mouse.

Storage devices (hard drives, DVD drives or flash drives) provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. Disk drives are used to read and write data on disks. Input devices enable data to go into the computer's memory. On the rear panel of the computer there are several ports into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals – a modem, a digital camera, a scanner, etc. They allow communication between the computer and the devices. Modern desktop PCs have USS ports and memory card readers on the front panel.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. If you use a microphone and voice … software, that's another … of input (recognizable, formation). 2. Your computer stores all your documents and files on a hard-drive: a huge … memory (magnetize). 4. You may have an ink-jet or laser … too to make an output (print). 5. Hardware is any electronic or … part you can see or touch (mechanism). 6. Its function is to … program instructions and … the activities of all the other units (execution, coordinability). 7. It is the part of the computer where such things as the processor, memory modules, expansion cards and external devices are attached (attachment). 8. Tapping the pad … the same function as clicking a mouse (service).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. software	a) the brain of the computer;
2. peripherals	b) physical parts that make up a computer system;
3. main memory	

4. hard drive (known as hard disk)
5. hardware
6. input
7. ports
8. output
9. central processing unit
10. expansion cards

c) programs which can be used on a particular computer system;
d) the information which is presented to the computer;
e) results produced by a computer;
f) input devices attached to the CPU;
g) section that holds programs and data while they are executed or processed;
h) magnetic device used to store information;
i) sockets into which an external device may be connected;
j) extra circuit boards that are used to increase the functions of a computer.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words and collocations from the box.

> touch screen, trackball, touchpad, webcam, graphics tablet, digital camera, mouse, keyboard, joystick, microphone, scanner, barcode reader

1. A ... is a stationary device that works like a mouse turned upside down. You roll the ball with your hand to move the pointer on the screen. 2. Interactive ... are used in museums, information centres and Internet kiosks. You use your finger to point directly to objects on the screen. 3. A ... is used to send live video images via the Internet. 4. A ... is found on notebook PCs. You use it by pressing the sensitive pad with a finger. 5. Which input device would you use for these tasks: a) to play computer games …; b) to copy images from paper into a computer …; c) to read price labels in a shop …; d) to input voice commands and dictate text …; e) to select text and click on links on web pages …; f) to take and store pictures and then download them to a computer …; g) to enter drawings and sketches into a computer …; h) to draw pictures or select menu options directly on the screen … .

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.
1. electronic / an / processes / A / that / machine / computer / is / information. 2. documents / stores / all / computer / your / on / files a Your / and / hard-drive. 3. ink-jet / have / an / or / may / to / printer /

output / too / You / make / laser / an. 4. hardware / system / parts / of / A / consists / computer and / two / software. 5. of / computer / "brain" / the / central / The / is / processing / the / unit. 6. units / the / attached / physical / Peripherals / the / to / are / computer. 7. the / controls / of / components / functions / Motherboard / different. 8. permanent / and / devices / a data / Storage / of / storage / provide / program / both.

*Ex. 5. **Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.***

Процессор данных; вмонтированный глубоко внутри микрочип; ввести информацию в компьютер; принимать данные; программа распознавания речи; «мозг» компьютера; внешние (физические) устройства, присоединяемые к компьютеру; модули памяти; плата/карта расширения; «локомотив» компьютера; выполнять задания, определенные командами; постоянная память компьютера; жидкокристаллический дисплей.

*Ex. 6. **Complete sentences with necessary words.***

1. You can attach a traditional m… with or without a cord to any computer. 2. D… d… are used to read and write data on disks. 3. I… d… enable data to go into the computer's m… . 4. Modern d… PCs have USS p…and memory c… r… on the front panel. 5. A standard k… has 102 keys. 6. The RAM is a m… s… that functions during computer use and is especially utilized by the p… . 7. The computer case contains: the m..., the p…, R… A… M… modules, the hard drive etc.

*Ex. 7. **Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.***

1. A computer takes in processed information and at the end spits out raw data as a result. 2. Your computer stores all your documents and files on a display adapter. 3. But smaller, computer-based devices like digital cameras and cell-phones use other kinds of storage such as flash memory cards. 4. Peripherals are the physical units buried deep inside the computer. 5. A computer system consists of three parts: the central processing unit (CPU), main memory and peripherals. 6. The hard drive is the permanent memory of the computer where saved files remain even when the computer is turned off. 7. The speed of a computer depends largely on the speed of the motherboard. 8. The keys are

divided to alphabetical (a–z), numerical (1–0) and special (Function, Ctrl, Alt, etc.) keys.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What is a computer? 2. How can a computer be characterized from the point of view of its constituent parts? 3. What devices can you attach to computers? 4. What screen doesn't need a mouse? 5. Does LCD monitor require a lot of room? 6. What belongs to peripherals? 7. What does computer case contain? 8. Why do we call processor the "engine" of the computer? 9. What is one of the main features of the display? 10. What is software?

IV. Grammar. Pronouns

Ex. 1. Replace the words in bold with personal pronouns.

1. **The teacher** is helping **the students** to translate the article. 2. **Mother** will send **Mary** to buy **the tickets.** 3. **The man** gave **the books** to **the boy**. 4. **My friend** is going to write **a letter** to his **sister** today. 5. **This book** is not suitable for **young children**. 6. **Helen** worked hard at **history**.

Ex. 2. Insert a possessive pronoun.

1. I have left fountain-pen at home. Can you lend me ... . 2. They have no dictionaries; we can lend them ... . 3. The children had had ... tea. Kate was late for ... as usual, Mary and Paul were having ... . 4. They have a garden, but ... garden is very small.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences. Use a reflective pronoun.

1. She told us very little about ... . 2. I bought these magazines for … . 3. Did you buy this television set for ... ? 4. People protect ... from the rain with an umbrella. 5. We'll speak to him ... . 6. Children, go there ... .

Ex. 4. Write questions to the words in bold: 'Who?,' 'Whom', 'Whose?', 'What?', 'Which?'.

1. I am looking **at him.** 2. Petrov is **a doctor.** 3. They are talking **about the international situation**. 4. They are **painters**. 5. That is **my sister's** dog. 6. Some English **books** are lying on the table. 7. **The children** are sitting under the tree. 8. He is waiting **for me**. 9. That man

is **Ivanov**. 10. That book is **mine**. 11. May is **the fifth** month of the year. 12. The **dining** room is the largest room in our house. 13. The handbag is made of **leather**. 14. The man asked **for a cup of tea**. 15. This telegram is **from my father**.

Ex. 5. Complete the following sentences. Use a proper pronoun.

1. Who are those people? Do you know ... ? 2. You can help Tom and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help ... . 3. We didn't go to Ann's party. She didn't invite ... . 4. Mary and Jane were at school together but they never see ... now. 5. Diana and I are good friends. We've known ... for a long time.

Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with an indefinite pronoun 'some', 'any', 'no'.

1. Did you find ... interesting books in this library? – No, I didn't find ... . 2. He didn't bring ... water, though I asked him to bring me ... . 3. I left my money at home, so I can't give you ... . 4. There is ... water in this cup, but there isn't ... in the kettle. 5. I didn't buy ... meat today, as my sister brought me ... very good meat yesterday.

Ex. 7. Insert 'somebody', 'someone', 'anybody', 'anyone', 'something' or 'anything' where necessary.

1. Have you heard ... about him since that time? 2. Does ... know about it? 3. Did you see ... there? 4. Give me ... to eat, I am hungry. 5. We have not asked ... about it. 6. Did ... ring me up? 7. Is there ... new? 8. ... wants to speak to you.

UNIT IV. NETWORKING

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Backbones – магистральный кабель, передающая среда; be occupied by a hub – (сетевой) концентратор, хаб; bus *n.* – компьютерная шина; capability *n.* – мощность; client-server – клиент-серверный; closed loop – замкнутый цикл; common protocols – об-

щепринятые протоколы; dialup modem – коммутируемый модем; Ethernet – офисная сетевая система; exchange – обмениваться; fibre-optic cable – волоконно-оптический кабель; forward *v.* – обрабатывать; hotspots – активные точки приложения; LANs (local area network) – локальные сети; MANs (Metropolitan Area Networks) – мегаполисная цифровая (компьютерная) сеть, МЦС; network protocol – сетевой протокол; network topology – топология сети (определяет общую конфигурацию телекоммуникационной и/или компьютерной сети); networking – создание сети, подключение к сети; node *n* – узловая точка; PANs (Personal Area Networks) – персональная сеть; peer-to-peer – одноранговый, пиринговый; radio-based receiver – радиоприемник; redistribute the data – перераспределять данные; replaced by radio waves – заменяемый радиоволнами; router – маршрутизатор (в сети); share resources – делиться ресурсами; transmission paths – каналы передачи; WAN (Wide Area Networks) – глобальная сеть, региональная сеть; wireless *adj.* – беспроводной; wireless adapters installed in – беспроводные адаптеры, вмонтированные в …; WLAN (wireless local area network) – беспроводная локальная связь; fidelity – точность передачи.

II. Text to study

Networking allows two or more computer systems to exchange information and share resources and peripherals. Networks are classified according to geographical area. They can be divided into PANs (Personal Area Networks) which typically include a laptop, a mobile phone and a PDA; LANs are usually placed in the same building; MANs (Metropolitan Area Networks) which cover a campus or a city; WANs (Wide Area Networks) which have no geographical limits and may connect computers or LANs on opposite sides of the world. They are usually linked through telephone lines, fibre-optic cables or satellites. The main transmission paths within a WAN are high-speed lines called backbones. Wireless WANs use mobile telephone networks. The largest WAN in existence is the Internet.

LANs can be built with two main types of architecture: peer-to-peer, where the two computers have the same capabilities, or client-server, where one computer acts as the server containing the main hard disk and controlling the other workstations or nodes, all the devices linked in the network (e. g. printers, computers, etc.). Computers in a

LAN need to use the same network protocol (the language, or set of rules) to communicate with each other. Networks use different protocols. For instance, the Internet uses TCP/IP. Ethernet is one of the most common protocols for LANs.

A router, a device that forwards data packets, is needed to link a LAN to another network, e. g. to the Net. Most networks are linked with cables or wires but new Wi-Fi, wireless, fidelity technologies allow the creation of WLANs, where cables or wires are replaced by radio waves. To build a WLAN you need access points, radio-based receiver – transmitters that are connected to the wired LAN, and wireless adapters installed in your computer to link it to the network.

Hotspots are WLANs available for public use in places like airports and hotels, but sometimes the service is also available outdoors (e. g. university campuses, squares, etc.).

Network topology refers to the shape of a network. There are three basic topologies.

Star: there is a central device to which all the workstations are directly connected, a connection point of the elements of a network that redistributes the data.

Bus: every workstation is connected to a main cable called a bus.

Ring: the workstations are connected to one another in a closed loop configuration. There are also mixed topologies like the tree, a group connected to a central bus.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The central position can be … by a server, or a hub (occupation). 2. Network topology … to the shape of a network (reference). 3. To … a WLAN you need access points (building). 4. New Wi-Fi, wireless, fidelity technologies allow the … of WLANs, where cables or wires are … by radio waves (create, replacement). 5. The main … paths within a WAN are high-speed lines called backbones (transmit). 6. Networks are classified according to … area (geography). 7. The … WAN in … is the Internet (large, exist). 8. MANs (Metropolitan Area Networks) … a campus or a city (covering). 9. WANs have no geographical limit and may … computers or LANs on opposite sides of the world (connection).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. router
2. server
3. printer
4. LAN
5. backbones
6. star
7. hub
8. bus
9. WLAN
10. ring

a) a network that connects a small group of computers;

b) a central device to which all the workstations are directly connected;

c) a device that occupies the central position at networking;

d) Wi-Fi system which transmits data at a very high rate;

e) a device that allows more than one computer to connect to a network at the same time;

f) the workstations connected to one another in a closed loop configuration;

g) high-speed lines within a WAN used as the main transmission paths;

h) a computer that connects many computers to hardware;

i) a device that is used by computer to transfer ink onto paper;

j) the main cable to which every workstation is connected.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words from the box.

> LAN, WLAN, nodes, peer-to-peer, hub, backbones, server

1. All the PCs on a ... are connected to one ..., which is a powerful, large hard disk that can be shared by everyone. 2. The style of … networking permits each user to share resources such as printers. 3. The star is a topology for a computer network in which one computer occupies the central part and the remaining ... are linked solely to it. 4. At present Wi-Fi systems transmit data at much more than 100 times the rate of a dialup modem, making it an ideal technology for linking computers to one another and to the Net in a ... . 5. All of the fibre-optic … of the United States, Canada and Latin America cross Panama. 6. A … joins multiple computers (or other network devices) together to single network segment, where all computers can communicate with each other.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. placed / building / in / LANs / usually / the / are / same. 2. are / places / for / available / in / use / WLANs / Hotspots / and / airports / public / hotels / like. 3. different / Networks / protocols / use. 4. use / WANs / fibre / don't / and / linking / as / cable / Wireless / devices. 5. in / a / need / to / LAN / use / network / same / to / Computers / protocol / the / communicate / with / other / each. 6. architecture / In / a / controls / the client-server / server / workstations / other / or / nodes. 7. typically / a / phone / include / PANs / laptop, and / a / mobile / PDA.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Обмениваться информацией; делиться ресурсами, периферийными устройствами; размещаться в том же здании; не иметь географических границ; волоконно-оптический кабель; высокоскоростные линии; беспроводная мобильная связь; одноранговая, пиринговая сеть; персональная сеть; глобальная сеть; офисная сетевая система; замкнутый цикл; общепринятый протокол; коммутируемый модем; перераспределять данные; заменяемый радиоволнами.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. They are usually linked through t… lines, f…-o… cables or s… . 2. E… is one of the most common p… for LANs. 3. A r…, a device that forwards d… p…, is needed to link a LAN to another network, e. g. to the Net. 4. Most networks are linked with c... or w… . 5. The radio-based receiver- t… are connected to the wired LAN, and w… a… installed in your computer to link it to the network. 6. Star is a c… d… to which all the workstations are directly connected. 7. A b… joins multiple computers (or other network devices) together to single network segment, where all computers can communicate with each other.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. LANs link computers and other devices that are placed far apart. 2. In a client-server architecture, all the workstations have the same capabilities. 3. Computers in a LAN need to use the same network protocol (the language, or set of rules) to communicate with each other. 4. Routers

are used to link two computers. 5. Star is every workstation connected to a main cable called a bus. 6. Networking allows two or more computer systems to exchange information and share resources and peripherals. 7. Hotspots can only be found inside a building. 8. The Internet is an example of a LAN. 9. Ring is an example of network topology.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What does LAN stand for? 2. Where are LANs usually located? 3. What is the difference between a wired LAN and a wireless LAN? 4. What do PANs typically include? 5. Which network doesn't have any geographical limits? 6. What are the main transmission paths within a WAN? 7. What is the difference between peer-to-peer and client-server types of network architecture? 8. What are three basic physical network topologies?

IV. Grammar. Adjectives
(positive, comparative, superlative)

Ex. 1. Form a comparative and superlative degree from the following adjectives.

Big, heavy, short, dirty, clean, near, bad, famous, little, much, clever, good expensive, cheap, important, pale, hot, beautiful, large, practical, fat, early, pretty, happy, bright, dark, dry, flat, fresh, full, quick, late, nice, rich, sad, thin, thick, wet, weak, early, funny, easy, lazy, ugly, comfortable, quite, far, significant, fast, interesting.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the necessary degree of adjectives.

1. A train is … (fast) than a bus. 2. This text is the … (interesting) of all. 3. Park Street is … (beautiful) than Market Street. 4. This jacket is small for me. Show me a … (large) one. 5. What is the … (important) thing in life? 6. Helen is the … (clever) girl in our class. 7. Jill's a far … (intelligent) person than my brother. 8. Kate was the ... (practical) of the family. 9. Greg felt … (bad) yesterday than the day before. 10. Jack was the … (tall) of the two. 11. Jack is the … (clever) of the three brothers. 12. If you need any … (far) information, please contact our head office. 13. The sinking of Titanic is one of (famous) shipwreck stories of all time. 14. Please, send the books back without

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… (far) delay. 15. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the … (rich) in the world. 16. Could you come a bit … (early) tomorrow? 17. I like this song … (well) than the previous one. 18. Which of these two performances did you enjoy … (much)? 19. The fire was put out … (quickly) than we expected.

Ex. 3. Use 'more' or 'less'.
1. People are … intelligent than monkeys. 2. Summer holidays are … splendid than winter holidays. 3. Maths is … important than English. 4. Books are … interesting than films. 5. Writing in English is … difficult than speaking. 6. Parents are … helpful than teachers. 7. Reading is … useful than watching TV. Food is … expensive than clothes.

Ex. 4. Compare using 'as … as' on the model.
Model: *Maths and English (difficult). Maths is as difficult as English.*
1. The temperature today and yesterday (high). 2. History and Russian (interesting). 3. He and his brother (strong). 4. This street and the next street (wide). 5. His computer and mine (powerful). 6. She and her sister (tall). 7. This room and all the rooms in the house (spacious).

Ex. 5. Compare using 'not as (so) … as' on the model.
Model: *Playing computer games and reading books (useful). Playing computer games is not as (so) useful as reading books.*
1. Weather in autumn and weather in summer (pleasant). 2. A bike and a motor-bike (comfortable). 3. A snake and a crocodile (dangerous). 4. Shoes and coats (expensive). 5. Holidays and weekends (wonderful). 6. Ann and Nell (beautiful).

Ex. 6. Open the brackets using the required form of the adjective.
1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 2. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 3. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 4. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia. 5. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 6. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 7. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 8. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 9. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar. 10. Russia is a very (large) country.

UNIT V. THE INTERNET

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) – асимметричная цифровая абонентская линия; analogue signals – аналоговый; broadband – широкополосный канал; bulletin board message – общедоступная доска сообщений; convert *v.* – преобразовывать; dial-up telephone – коммутируемый телефон; digital signal – цифровой сигнал; enable *v.* – давать возможность; equipment *n.* – оборудование; external *adj.* – внешний; facilities – возможности; File Transfer Protocol (FTP) – протокол передачи файлов; instant messaging – мгновенный обмен сообщениями; internal *adj.* – внутренний; IP number – номер в интернете; ISP (Internet Service Provider) – поставщик интернет-услуг; mailing list – список адресатов, подписчиков; participant *n.* – участник; power line – линия высокого напряжения, линия электропередачи; plug into *v.* – подключать к …; remote *adj.* – удаленный, дистанционный; respond *v.* – отвечать; subscribe to *v.* – подписаться на …; TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) – протокол передачи данных; transmission rate – скорость передачи; versatile option – универсальный вариант.

II. Text to study

What is the Internet? The Internet is an International computer Network made up of thousands of networks linked together. All these computers communicate with one another; they share data, resources, transfer information, etc. To do it they need to use the same language or protocol TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol) and every computer is given an address or IP number. This number is a way to identify the computer on the Internet.

Getting connected. To use the Internet you basically need a computer, the right connection software and a modem to connect your computer to a telephone line and then access your ISP (Internet Service Provider).

The modem (modulator-demodulator) converts the digital signals stored in the computer into analogue signals that can be transmitted over telephone lines. There are two basic types: external with a cable that is plugged into the computer via a USB port, and internal, an expansion card inside the computer. A PC card modem is a different, more versatile option for laptops and mobile phones.

At first most computers used a dial-up telephone connection that worked through the standard telephone line. Now a broadband connection, a high data transmission rate Internet connection, has become more popular: either ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line), which allows you to use the same telephone line for voice and fast access to Internet, or cable, offered by most TV cable providers.

The basic equipment has changed drastically in the last few years. You no longer need a computer to use the Internet. Web TV provides e-mail and access to the Web via a normal TV set plus a high-speed modem. More recently, 3 Generation mobile phones and PDAs, personal digital assistants, also allow you to go online with wireless connections, without cables.

Telephone lines are not essential either. Satellites orbiting the earth enable your computer to send and receive Internet files. Finally, the power line Internet, still under development, provides access via a power plug.

Components of the Internet. The Internet consists of many systems that offer different facilities to users.

WWW, the World Wide Web, a collection of files or pages containing links to other documents on the Net. It's by far the most popular system. Most Internet services are now integrated on the Web.

E-mail, or electronic mail, for the exchange of messages and attached files. Mailing lists based on programs send messages on a certain topic to all the computers whose users have subscribed to the list.

Chat and instant messaging, for real-time conversations; you type your messages on the keyboard.

Internet telephone, a system that lets people make voice calls via the Internet. *Video conference*, a system that allows the transmission of video and audio signals in real time so the participants can exchange data, talk and see one another on the screen.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP), used to transfer files between computers. *Newsgroups*, where people send, read and respond to public bulletin board messages stored on a central computer. *TELNET*, a pro-

gram that enables a computer to function as a terminal working from a remote computer and so use on-line databases or library catalogues.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. All these computers … with one another; they share …, resources, transfer …, etc. (communication, date, inform). 2. This number is a way to … the computer on the Internet (identity). 3. To … the Internet you … need a computer, the right … software and a modem etc. (usage, base, connect). 4. The modem (modulator-demodulator) … the digital signals stored in the computer into analogue signals (conversion). 5. A PC card modem is a …, more versatile option for laptops and mobile phones (differ). 6. Now a broadband connection, a high data … rate Internet connection, has become more … (transmit, popularity). 7. The basic equipment has changed drastically in the last … years (fewer). 8. Web TV … e-mail and access to the Web via a … TV set plus a high-speed modem (provider, normally).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. the Internet
2. instant message
3. IP address
4. telnet
5. video conference
6. chat
7. www (World Wide Web)
8. dial-up telephone
9. USB port
10. broadband

a) a group of numbers that identify a computer on a network;

b) a meeting or conversation between two or more people in different locations using computer technology;

c) the system of web pages, information, pictures that is available on the Internet;

d) a commonly used port to connect a peripheral to a computer;

e) a worldwide network of computers;

f) dialing telephone number; call;

g) a system that allows computers to transfer large amounts of information;

h) real-time conversations;

i) a program working from a remote computer and use on-line databases;

j) a text-based conversation in real time.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words from the box.

> participants, laptops, Web, Internet telephone, ADSL, E-mail, The Internet, Mobile phones

1. PC card modem is a different, more versatile option for … and mobile phones. 2. … allows you to use the same telephone line for voice and fast access to Internet, or cable, offered by most TV cable providers. 3. … and PDAs, personal digital assistants, also allow you to go online with wireless connections, without cables. 4. Most Internet services are now integrated on the … . 5. …, is used for the exchange of messages and attached files. 6. … is a system that lets people make voice calls via the Internet. 7. Video conference, a system that allows the transmission of video and audio signals in real time so the … can exchange data, talk and see one another on the screen. 8. … consists of many systems that offer different facilities to users.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. linked / The / of / made up / Internet / together / thousands / is / networks / of. 2. basic / There: / and / external / are / types / internal / two. 3. longer / need / a / Internet / no / to / the / computer / use / You. 4. A / popular / has / connection / more / become / broadband. 5. has / changed / basic / few / in / years / drastically / the / The / last / equipment. 6. through / dial-up / works / connection / the / telephone / telephone / A / standard / line. 7. you / to / also / go / with / allow / connections / online / PDAs / wireless. 8. power / provides / The / power / plug / line / Internet / access / via / a.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Универсальный вариант; коммутируемый телефон; мгновенный обмен сообщениями; поставщик интернет-услуг; широкополосный канал; протокол передачи данных; асимметричная цифровая абонентская линия; общедоступная доска сообщений; скорость передачи; аналоговый сигнал; список адресатов, подписчиков; дистанционный терминал; линия электропередачи; разговор в режиме реального времени.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. M… l… based on programs send messages on a certain topic to all the computers whose users have subscribed to the list. 2. You type your messages on the k... . 3. You use a … port to connect a peripheral to a computer. 4. E… telephone line with a cable is plugged into the computer via a USB port. 5. ... is a collection of files or pages containing links to other documents on the Net. 6. The m… converts digital signals into analogue signals. 7. To communicate with one another computers need to use the same language or p… TCP/IP. 8. Every computer is given an address or IP … .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The Internet and the World Wide Web are synonyms. 2. Computers need to use the same protocol (TCP/IP) to communicate with each other. 3. Web TV can provide access to the Net. 4. ADSL and cable are two types of dial-up connections. 5. External, internal and expansion card are types of connections. 6. Information can be sent through telephone lines, satellites and power lines. 7. The computer IP number enables users to type documents. 8. Instant message is a system that allows computers to transfer large amounts of information.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What is Internet? 2. What does the Internet allow to all the computers linked together? 3. What language or protocol do computers need to use for transferring information? 4. What is a way to identify the computer on the Internet? 5. What does the modem do? 6. What modem is a more versatile option for laptops and mobile phones? 7. What type of connection did most computers use at first? 8. What types of Internet connection have become more popular now? 9. What devices can we use today for getting connected to the internet instead of a computer? 10. Give brief characteristics of each component of the Internet listed in the text.

IV. Grammar. Revision

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

1. Why are the (delicious) meals are the (healthy) meals? 2. Scientists predict that in the (near) future it will be possible to smell a new

perfume using Internet and watch 3D scenes at home like we do in the theatre. 3. This wine is the (good) I've ever tasted. 4. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 5. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 6. This is (interesting) story by Dickens. 7. He is (rich) than his neighbor.

Ex. 2. Form the comparative adjectives and fill in the gaps with the quantitative component in the comparative form.

> two meters, ten centimeters, ten times, three years, five pounds, some 2,000 kilometres, 120.5%, two times, 20 years, 15 percent

1. Prince William is ... ... than Prince Harry, both of them studied in Eton almost at the same time (old). 2. A young woman may marry a man who is ... … than her in case he has his priorities straightened out (old). 3. The average height of Japanese people is about ... ... than that of Westerners (short). 4. At Niagara falls, the American Falls are … … than the Horseshoe Falls T (high). 5. Neanderthals made the way to Siberia, ... to the east than previously thought (far). 6. Is it true that people who eat breakfast are … ... than people who don't? (light). 7. 1 kilogram of mass weighs 2.205 pounds, so the kilogram is … ... than one pound (heavy). 8. People across the UK are ... ... than they were five years ago following the recent big rises in the cost of living (prosperous). 9. iPad appendices are … ... than iPhone ones (expensive). 10. The number of medical mistakes in the U.S. hospitals are ... … than previously thought (high).

Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with the pronoun 'same' and word combinations in the comparative form.

> a maintenance, a way, an amount, a colour, weather, an average life span, lifestyle habits

1. Children usually adopt … ... as their parents have. 2. In Great Britain if you predict that today it will be … … as yesterday you will be 69.5 percent accurate. 3. Do hybrid cars require … ... as regular cars? 4. A shitsue dog has … ... as all other dogs. 5. Traffic at the US military bases in the UK keeps left, … … as traffic in the rest of the UK. 6. Can the ceiling be painted … ... as the walls? 7. Despite forecasts of gloom, holiday shoppers are planning to spend … ... as they did last year.

Ex. 4. Fill in the gaps with the intensifiers 'many', 'much', '(a) few', '(a) little'.

1. Maltese women don't have ... rights, for instance they don't have the right to inherit property from their parents. 2. Consumers haven't gained ... confidence in the US economy, consumers' feelings about jobs and wages are also a mixed bag. 3. There are ... changes for small businesses when it comes to tax laws. 4. There are hundreds of methods that can be used to earn ... dollars online. 5. It's not good to eat heavy foods for the ... hours prior to sleep. 6. What's better, to drink ... water, or a lot of flavoured water? 7. It's next to impossible to become a writer if one hasn't experienced ... life situations. 8. Can a car be reported stolen if it happened ... months ago?

Ex. 5. Choose the correct form of the verb 'to be'.

1. No news (to be) good news. 2. Politics (to be) a dirty business. 3. Influenza (to be) a contagious disease. 4. Wales (to be) part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 5. Good advice (to be) always certain to be ignored. 6. The police (to be) planning to question several suspects. 7. Ann (to be) usually patient and calm. 8. They (to be) both teachers at our school. 9. That television show (to be) interesting. 10. Our house (to be) in the countryside.

Ex. 6. Choose the correct form of the verb 'to have'.

1. (To have) you got any pets? 2. My friend (have not) a scooter. 3. Max (to have) a new job. 4. We (to have) many good friends. 5. They (to have) a lot of talent. 6. Jack and Jill (have not) 6 children. 7. My car (to have) new tires. 8. My uncle (to have) a broken arm. 9. Global Promotion Inc. (to have) always been a real company to help business people market their product around the world. 10. Kilimanjaro (to have) got a large variety of forest types containing over 1,200 plant species.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb 'to be'.

1. Although linguists ... the scientific study of language, a number of other intellectual disciplines are relevant to language and intersect with it. 2. Now, in some cases, the police … at war with the community. 3. Billiards ... a great family game with a long history in the world of games. 4. Information ... the key in fight against human trafficking. 5. Tweezers

... tools used for picking up and manipulating objects too small to be easily handled with the human hand. 6. The furniture of the middle ages ... usually heavy and ornamented with carved designs. 7. People say that money ... not everything, however, without money you feel rather uncomfortable. 8. Statistics ... the science of collection, analysis, and presentation of data.

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences with the appropriate pronouns.
1. My parents taught … that people are just one element of nature. 2. Happiness is all about … attitude towards life, and how best we are able to handle it. 3. There are ... changes for small business when it comes to tax laws. 4. There are hundreds of methods that can be used to earn ... dollars online. 5. Knowing how ... work your group can accomplish – and ... time it will take to accomplish that work – is critical to your success as a manager. 6. ... is trying to access my PC? 7. … terminal at Heathrow airport are we departing from and arriving at? 8. Even with a strong sense of duty, … was accomplished, but ... achieved. 9. … people can get an idea, immediately write their goals, and then accomplish them.

Ex. 9. Put the following nouns in plural form.
Computer, lion, glove, lady, bus, knife, child, sheep, watch, tooth, flower, foot, person, wolf, woman, deer, family.

Ex. 10. Form the nouns from the following verbs.
1. Civil liberty means freedom from unwarranted (to interfere), especially from a government. 2. What factors should be taken into (to consider) before starting an online home business? 3. A company is expecting to receive a league (to approve) for a stock sale by the end of October. 4. When it comes to sending an online (to pay), you should choose a merchant service you can trust. 5. Some of us are adventurous (to eat) trying anything and everything that comes our way. 6. A business (to propose) is a written offer from a seller to a prospective buyer. 7. As globalization is increasing rapidly, consumers show their (to prefer) of foreign fast food brands over the local ones. 8. Researches argue that there are different across economic sectors in creating (to employ) that reduces poverty.

Ex. 11. Make the possessive form of the following pronouns: 'somebody/someone', 'anybody/anyone', 'nobody/no one'.
… business, … choice, … dream, … hero, … hobby, … success, … responsibility, … opinion, … need, … trouble, … expectation, … fault, … advantage.

Ex. 12. Translate the sentences.

1. На сайте университета можно найти много нужной информации для студентов. 2. Многие из англичан не знают иностранных языков и не собираются их изучать, поскольку английский язык – международный. 3. Мои тетради были на столе. 4. Где был твой брат вчера? 5. Что бы ты хотел, кофе или чай? 6. Можно ли сказать, что чем больше статья, тем больше информации она содержит? 7. Если старший брат на два или три года старше сестры, между ними часто возникает соперничество. 8. Новость – это то, что больше всего интересует газетчика. 9. Одежда является важной составляющей имиджа человека.

SECTION II
THE HISTORY OF BOOKS

UNIT I. THE POWER OF BOOKS AS LASTING VEHICLES FOR IDEAS

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

The published product – издательская продукция; message *n.* – основная идея; the ability to publish – способность издавать; publishing courses – курсы по издательскому делу; the printed word – печатное слово; free speech – свобода слова; cover *n.* – переплет; pages and ink thereon – страницы, исписанные чернилами; a book's moral impact – нравственное влияние книг; publishers *n.* – издатели; educational books – учебники; titles *n.* – заголовки; power to communicate – способность передавать информацию; media of communication – СМИ; ephemeral – «однодневки»; edition *n.* – издание; books smack of permanence – книги несут на себе отпечаток вечности.

II. Text to study

Books can change lives by making people think. The published product is more than the sum total of its constituent parts. Indeed, perhaps the published product is not a product at all; rather, a packaging for the real product – the ideas or message contained within the covers.

The ability to publish provides first a voice and second a position in the "establishment". It is interesting to view Robert Maxwell's determination to acquire a national newspaper, and the general unwillingness of other newspapers and journalists to challenge such a public and litigious figure, in this context, or Rupert Murdoch's ownership of five British national newspapers and the international BskyB without reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

And this voice brings with it further powers – or responsibilities. Students on publishing courses are taught that books are upholders of civilization. Some people say:

"The printed word should be treated differently as it affects the whole question of free speech, debate and arguments throughout the land."

"A book is more than its cover, pages and ink thereon. It is about ideas and values, and these have a price beyond its physical components."

"Books shape our imaginings and aspirations and through them, our reality … publishers have a responsibility to question a book's moral impact on society and to reject those which could be damaging, however profitable."

Writing a book landed Salman Rushdie with a price tag of 2 million pounds on his head. Are his publishers, and the reissuers of Sade, irresponsible, or are they brave in providing access to a variety of points of view? Similarly, the arguments about why you should not trade with hostile or morally dubious countries seem to apply in a different way when educational books, or titles spreading a different political ideology from that of the party in power, are the products in question.

The role played by publishers in the human rights movement has been pivotal. This is because the basic work of protecting human rights begins with documentation.

Of course, this power to communicate does not apply to books alone – newspaper articles and television programmes can be far more immediate in their effectiveness. But while many other media of communication are necessarily ephemeral, because tomorrow's edition is being prepared as today's is seen, books smack of permanence. Why else have dictators tried to burn, or the politically correct, to ban them.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The … product is more than the sum total of its constituent parts (publish). 2. It was exciting to view the publisher's … to sign the contract (determine). 3. The new employee has a perfect … (refer). 4. Publishers have a … to question a book's moral impact on society (responsible). 5. Very often books spread … ideology (politics). 6. The … of

Sade are brave in providing access to a variety of points of view (reissue). 7. Rupert Murdoch is the … of five British national newspapers and the international BskyB (own). 8. Newspaper articles and television programmes can be far more immediate in their … (effect).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. challenge
2. reference
3. questionable
4. damage
5. pivot
6. reissue
7. dubious
8. profit
9. acquire
10. determination

a) to print or produce something again;
b) physical harm caused to something so that it is broken, spoiled or injured;
c) an action or idea that questions whether something is true, accurate or legal;
d) the ability to continue trying to do something although it is very difficult;
e) possibly not true, accurate or complete;
f) money that is earned in trade or business;
g) a statement from someone who knows you or has worked with you that gives information about you;
h) to get something;
i) the most important thing that something is based on or depends on;
j) thought not to be completely true or not able to be trusted.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words from the box.

> title, reissued, ephemeral, covers, ban, editions, reference

1. The recording has been … to celebrate the conductor's 80th birthday. 2. Paperback books have soft … . 3. My old headteacher said he would give me a glowing ... . 4. The author's name was printed below the … . 5. Unfortunately, all of these achievements may prove ... . 6. The regional … of the paper contain specific information for that area. 7. The council plans to … this book in several countries due to political reasons.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. publishers / the / pivotal / in / movement / played / been / by / The / human / role/ rights movement / has. 2. people / change / Books /

making / can / think / by / lives. 3. involved / the / She / agreed / not / names / to / publish / of / the / people. 4. on / family / Tomorrow's / will / Spanish / edition / a / centre-spread / on / include / the / royal. 5. author / successful / He's / several / the / of / books / hugely / children's. 6. This / reference / mentioned / book / was / to / as / us / a.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Сумма составляющих; положение в обществе; публичная и скандальная фигура; фундамент цивилизации; физические составляющие; формировать воображение и стремления; предоставлять доступ; морально сомнительные; партия власти; моментально оказываться эффективными; запрещать книги.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. Geniuses usually face the c… of being misunderstood by their contemporaries. 2. Students are advised to visit r… libraries while doing researches. 3. The positive moral impact of this novel seems highly q… . 4. The refusal to p… his latest novel caused untold d… to his mental state. 5. We are facing now a p… moment in the history of book-making. 6. Fame in the world of newsmongering is largely e… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The published product is more than the sum total of its constituent parts. 2. Students on editing courses in Britain are taught that books are upholders of civilization. 3. The printed word should be treated differently as it affects the whole question of free speech, debate and argument throughout the land. 4. A book is more than its cover, pages and ink thereon. 5. Writers have a responsibility to question a book's moral impact on society. 6. Writing a book landed Salman Rushdie with a price tag of 10 million pounds on his head. 7. The role played by publishers in the human rights movement has not been important. 8. The basic work of protecting human rights begins with documentation. 9. The power to communicate applies to books alone. 10. Dictators tried to burn, or the politically correct, to ban books because they smack of permanence.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. How can books change life? 2. What is the real product within the published product? 3. What does the ability to publish provide?

4. What are the students on publishing courses taught? 5. Why should the printed word be treated differently? 6. What responsibility do the publishers have? 7. In what movement has the role played by publishers been pivotal? Why? 8. What does the basic work of protecting human rights begin with? 9. Does the power to communicate apply to books alone? 10. Why can newspaper articles and television programmes be more immediate in their effectiveness? 11. Why are many media of communication necessarily ephemeral? 12. Why have the dictators tried to burn or ban the books?

III. Grammar. Simple Tenses.

Ex. 1. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple.
Model: *He always (go) for a walk in the evening. He always goes for a walk in the evening.*
1. Kate (to drink) tea every morning. 2. We (to play) football every day. 3. He (to be) a pupil. 4. My sister (to get up) at 7 o'clock. 5. They (to leave) home at 8.30 every morning. 6. My mother (to be) busy on Sunday. 7. We (to arrive) home late. 8. The children always (to do) homework. 9. They (to read) the newspapers every evening. 10. We often (to drink) tea together.

Ex. 2. Make interrogative and negative sentences in the Present Simple.
Model: *She always has lunch at home. She doesn't have lunch at home. Does she have lunch at home?*
1. I visit my parents very often. 2. They live in Great Britain. 3. He goes to school by bus. 4. She lives in this house. 5. He wants to be a doctor. 6. They play tennis every Sunday. 7. We work every day. 8. My sister goes to bed at nine. 9. Usually I have dinner very late. 10. My brother watches TV every evening.

Ex. 3. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
1. Michael / has / in the evening / dinner / at 7 o'clock / usually. 2. rotates / The Earth / The Sun / around. 3. watches / after work / Tim / television / sometimes. 4. listening / always / music / Julia / to / rock / enjoys. 5. They / late / for / are / always / work. 6. I / it / know / how / him / tell / to / about / don't. 7. Do / often / computer games / play / you?

Ex. 4. Put the verb in brackets into the Past Simple.

Model: *We (walk) in the forest yesterday. We walked in the forest yesterday.*

1. John (to visit) his grandparents last Saturday. 2. She (to cook) a tasty breakfast yesterday. 3. What (he/to do) last Monday? 4. Alice (to stay) in her mothers' flat the day before yesterday? 5. The performance of the song (to be) very good, we really (to enjoy) it. 6. I (not/to speak) Italian five years ago. 7. We (to see) how she (to go out) of the super-market. 8. My grandfather (to work) in this corporation when he (to be) 25. 9. He (to become) King of England in 1899. 10. She (to take) children home yesterday at six o'clock.

Ex. 5. Make interrogative and negative sentences in the Past Simple.

Model: *He finished school two years ago. Did he finish school two years ago? He didn't finish school two years ago.*

1. The children listened to their mother very attentively. 2. Peter went home at once. 3. She did her homework quite correctly. 4. The children ran to the river to bathe. 5. The postman knocked at the door. 6. They looked at me angrily. 7. We left the house early that morning. 8. She told him everything at once. 9. The lesson began at eight o'clock. 10. They knew nothing about me.

Ex. 6. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple or the Past Simple.

1. What your sister (to do) every Sunday? – She (to meet) with her friends. 2. His brother (to come) yesterday? – No, he (not to come). He (to be busy). 3. You (to get) up early on Sunday? – Yes. But last Sunday I (to sleep) till ten o'clock. 4. Your brother (to be) a teacher? – Yes, he (to become) a teacher two years ago. 5. She (not to understand) the teacher at the last lesson. 6. You (to go) to the theatre? – Not very often. Usually we (to go) there once a month. 7. He usually (to sleep) well. But last night he (to sleep) badly. 8. As a rule I (to walk) to the institute but yesterday I (to take) a bus. 9. She (to be) ill now. She (to eat) an ice-cream yesterday. 10. They (to sell) their house a week ago? – I (not to know).

Ex. 7. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Simple.

Model: *I (come) tomorrow. I will come tomorrow.*

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of January. We (to have) our exams. 2. This day (to come) soon. 3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to Moscow next weekend. 4. You (to help) me or not? 5. He (to

come) to see me next year. 6. How long you (to be) away? We (to miss) you. 7. She (to have) lunch in fifteen minutes. 8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow. 9. Alex (to help) Maria to pass her exam, I'm sure. 10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.

Ex. 8. Make interrogative and negative sentences in the Future Simple.

Model: *We will take a taxi. Will we take a taxi? We will not (won't) take a taxi.*

1. I will send you the information when I get it. 2. I will do your homework for you tomorrow. 3. He will make some sandwiches. 4. They will call you when I arrive. 5. John will finish the work by 5:00 p.m. 6. They will drive to Paris tomorrow. 7. If the weather is ok, the plane will leave on time. 8. Fred will agree to help us. 9. Ann will spend her vacation in China. 10. He will go to London a few times next year.

Ex. 9. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a supermarket. 2. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 4. When he (to return) to Moscow, he (to call) on us. 5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much fruit. 7. I (to sing) you this song, if you (to tell) me the words. 8. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning. 9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 10. If the weather (to be) nice, we (to go) to the beach.

UNIT II. NOTES ON HISTORY OF PRINTING

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Immemorial *adj.* – незапамятный; establish *v.* – устанавливать; struggle *v.* – бороться; parchment *n.* – пергамент; carve out *v.* – вырезать; lead *n.* – графит; movable type – подвижной шрифт; linotype

machine – строкоотливная наборная машина; cylinder press – плоскопечатная машина; creed *n.* – символ веры, убеждение; back up *v.* – подтвердить; eliminate *v.* – устранить; labour *n.* – труд.

II. Text to study

Printing was invented about 500 years ago. It has developed from a little-known art into one of the world's leading industries. From time immemorial people have tried to establish a graphic record of their achievements in the struggle with the forces of nature.

Before the invention of the printing press and paper all books were written by hand on papyrus, on parchment or on animal skin which was specially treated. In the year 105 AD a Chinese named Ts'ai Lun invented paper, and the Chinese began to print with wood blocks on which letters were carved out and inked.

The next great printing discovery was movable type made of lead, so that the tiresome job of cutting wood blocks was eliminated. Finally, around the year 1440, Johann Gutenberg built the first movable-type printing press which was operated by hand.

Hundreds of improvements were invented for the printing press. In 1814 Friedrich Koenig built the first cylinder press which was later used by the "London Times", and in 1866 Mergenthaler invented the linotype machine.

British Printing began in Cologne. This statement is backed up by the fact that William Caxton, England's first printer, learned to print here. The first known book printed in England was the Apostle's creed. It has no printer's name and has an incorrect date 1468 instead of 1478.

Book printing in Russia was first introduced in the middle of the 16th century by Ivan Grozny. In 1553 he gave orders to build a house for this purpose in Nikolskaya Street in Moscow. Ten years of hard labour were spent on constructing the house and preparing for printing. And already in 1564 Ivan Fedorov printed "Apostle" – the first book in Russia.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.
1. Since time … there have been authors (memory). 2. The invention of … press was a real breakthrough in human history (print).

3. The world's first … type printing press technology was invented in China (move). 4. They embarked on a tour of the city's main reading … (establish). 5. The Tale of Genji has been described as the greatest … of Japanese literature (achieve). 6. We eventually found the answer by a process of … (eliminate).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. a printing press
2. "Apostle"
3. type
4. ink
5. parchment
6. "Apostle's creed"
7. struggle
8. immemorial
9. labour
10. graphic

a) a special fluid used for printing;
b) a machine for printing;
c) to experience difficulty and make a very great effort in order to do something;
d) thin, dried skin of some animals that was used in the past for writing on;
e) the first English printed book;
f) practical work, especially when it involves hard physical effort;
g) letters made of lead;
h) related to drawing or printing;
i) the first Russian printed book;
j) existing or traditional for an extremely long time.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following words from the box.

invented, printing, lead, paper, carved, parchment, article

1. Wood blocks and clay tablets were used for … many years ago. 2. … was invented in China. 3. Until translated into other languages the … was not widely used. 4. Pencils do not contain real … nowadays. 5. This is a … music page that I found in a Paris bookstall 50 years ago. 6. The statue is …out of stone. 7. A linen has now been … that is incombustible.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. been / This / has / about / much / writer / spoken. 2. ancient / the / important / Papyrus / material / was / most / writing / in / world / the. 3. main / The / of / scribe / pen / the / was / the / instrument. 4. paper / We / for / granted / often / take / for. 5. the / process / ingenuity / Papermaking / is / a / of / human / marvel. 6. wood / Paper / from / or / made / rags / is. 7. Due / movable / to / lead / made / type / the / job / tiresome / of / cutting / was / wood / eliminated / blocks / of.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Малоизвестное искусство; одна из ведущих в мире отраслей; с незапамятных времен; установить графическую запись; были вырезаны и обведены чернилами; работа по вырезанию деревянных блоков; первый печатный станок подвижного типа; сотни улучшений; у первой плоскопечатной машины; основоположник принтеров; нет имени принтера; кредо Апостола; был сначала представлен.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. Using the m… type printing, people were able to reuse symbols to make different documents. 2. It was made of thick p…, quite yellow with age. 3. We had a mandate to e… illiteracy. 4. The book is printed in three different coloured i… . 5. Use bold t… for your headings. 6. The brochure is available in electronic and p… versions. 7. Freedom of the p… (the right of newspapers to p... news and opinions without being controlled by the government) must be upheld.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The printing press of Gutenberg has never been improved. 2. Friedrich Koenig invented paper. 3. Mergenthaler printed the first British book. 4. The "London Times" never used the cylinder press. 5. British printing began in Cologne, France. 6. William Caxton was the first British publisher. 7. He learned to print in Oxford. 8. The first British book "The Apostle's creed" was published in 1830. 9. We don't know the name of the printer of the first Russian book. 10. Book printing in Russia was introduced by Peter the Great.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. When did printing appear? 2. Was printing an art or an industry? 3. What is it now? 4. How did ancient people establish a graphic record of their life? 5. What materials did they use for the purpose? 6. Who invented paper? 7. Did Ts'ai Lun live in England? 8. How was printing done in that far-off time? 9. What was the advantage of movable type? 10. What was the type made of? 11. When did Gutenberg invent the first movable-type printing press? 12. How was it operated?

IV. Grammar. Continuous Tenses

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.
Model: *I (read) now. I am reading now.*

1. He is at the bus stop. He (to wait) for the bus. 2. They are at the sport ground. They (to play) football. 3. It's warm today. I (not to wear) a coat. 4. We are here on holiday. We (to stay) at the hotel. 5. She is in the theatre. She (to enjoy) the play. 6. Look at the window. The sun (to shine). 7. She wants to lose weight. She (not to eat) cakes now. 8. They are in the airport. They (to leave) tonight. 9. Please be quiet. I (to try) to work. 10. He is ill. He (not to go) to school this week.

Ex. 2. Make interrogative and negative sentences in the Present Continuous.
Model: *I am talking on the phone. (read) I am not reading a book. Are you talking on the phone or reading a book?*

1. They are talking with a friend. (to watch TV) 2. Ann is writing a letter. (to listen to the news) 3. He is reading Pushkin's poems. (to learn them by heart) 4. Those people are speaking English. (to speak French) 5. John is playing the guitar. (to listen to a concert) 6. I am going home. (to hurry to work) 7. Mary is cooking dinner. (to eat) 8. Children are playing in the yard. (to swim in the pool) 9. She is having breakfast. (to take a shower) 10. It is snowing. (to rain)

Ex. 3. Put the verb into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Excuse me, (you/speak) English? 2. I (to watch) TV most evenings. 3. Helen (not to hear) you. She (watch TV). 4. I'm sorry, I (not to understand) your question. 5. Please turn off the TV – the baby (to sleep). 6. It's too much music today – the neighbour (to play) his piano again. 7. We never drive to work, we always (to walk). 8. My parents are over there – they (to stand) outside that shop. 9. [on the telephone] Hi, John! How are you? What (you/do)? 10. What (Peter/do)? Is he a taxi driver?

Ex. 4. Put the verbs given in the brackets into the Past Continuous.
Model: *I (watch) TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening. I was watching TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening.*

1. She (paint) all day yesterday. 2. They (quarrel) the whole time they were together. 3. As I (walk) down the road, I saw Philip. 4. The

phone rang while he (have) dinner. 5. It happened while I (live) in Southampton last year. 6. When they entered her room, she (play) the piano. 7. When I got up this morning, the sun (shine). 8. At the time when it happened, they (go) to the cinema.

Ex. 5. Write questions in the Past Continuous.

Model: *When I entered the classroom, the pupils were writing a test. Were the pupils writing a test when you entered the classroom? What were the pupils writing when you entered the classroom?*

1. When you called me I was watching TV. 2. Yesterday at 11.15 p.m. Jack was sleeping. 3. Mark was talking on the phone when his father came in. 4. She was crossing the road when the car hit her. 5. Sally lost her wallet when she was going home. 6. When they went out it was raining. 7. I didn't help him because I was studying for my History exam. 8. When we saw Peter, he was shopping.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous form.

1. When he (drive) to work, he (see) Peter. 2. When she (have a bath), the telephone (ring). 3. I (sleep) when someone (knock) on the door. 4. While they (play) games, I (work). 5. When you (arrive) at the party, who (be) there? 6. Yesterday I (go) to the library, next I (have) a swim, later I (meet) Julie for coffee. 7. What they (do) at 10 p.m. last night – it was really noisy? 8. He (live) in Russia when the Revolution (start). 9. They (live) in Germany when they (be) young.

Ex. 7. Put the verb given in the brackets into the Future Continuous.

Model: *This time on Tuesday, Mary (sunbathe) on a beach in Italy. This time on Tuesday, Mary will be sunbathing on a beach in Italy.*

1. This time next Monday, I (work) in a huge office in New York. 2. Mike (fly) to Kenya at this time tomorrow. 3. I (work) in the library at 6 p.m. tomorrow. 4. This time next year we (cross) the Pacific Ocean. 5. You'll recognize Molly! She (wear) a pink hat. 6. From 7 till 12 I (have) classes. 7. I (use) my bike this evening. 8. My auntie and uncle (stay) with us this weekend. 9. I (to watch) television from 10 p.m. to midnight.

Ex. 8. Write questions in the Future Continuous.

Model: *Jim will be swimming in the Red Sea at this time next Sunday. Who will be swimming in the Red Sea at this time next Sunday?*

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What will Jim be doing at this time next Sunday? When will Jim be swimming in the Red Sea?

1. Helen will be preparing for the exam in the library at 11 o'clock tomorrow. 2. We will be having tea in the garden at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 3. He will be translating an article at 3 o'clock tomorrow. 4. They will be playing volleyball on the beach at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. 5. You will be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday. 6. At this time tomorrow we will be watching a new play in the theatre. 7. I will be having lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 8. Mike will be interviewing a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.

Ex. 9. Choose the Future Simple or the Future Continuous.

1. I (send) you a postcard from Spain. 2. She (stay) at Sunrise Hotel if you need her. 3. Miss Richards (attend) a lecture from 2 till 5 p.m. today. 4. We (wash) those dirty dishes when we come home from work. 5. I know that Jerry (stand) on the platform and (wave) his hand when our train arrives. 6. Your dress (be) ready in half an hour. 7. The New Year (start) at midnight. 8. He (not return) to that island anymore. 9. Sandra (enjoy) her vacation in a ski-resort at this time next year. 10. I (not work) in the library tomorrow evening.

UNIT III. THE AGE OF EARLY PRINTING: 1450–1550

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Manuscript *n.* – рукопись; impact *n.* – влияние; rapidity *n.* – скорость; vulnerability *n.* – уязвимость; incunabula *n.* – первопечатные книги; cradle *n.* – колыбель; bookbinding – переплет; edition *n.* – издание; international scale – международная шкала; medieval *adj.* – средневековый; decisive *adj.* – решающий; contribution *n.* – вклад; volume *n.* – том; son-in-law *n.* – зять; scriptorium *n.* – помещение для переписки рукописей; bookseller *n.* – продавец книг.

II. Text to study

Before the invention of printing, the number of manuscript books in Europe could be counted in thousands. By 1500, after only 50 years of printing, there had been more than 9,000,000 books. These figures indicate the impact of the press, the rapidity with which it spread and the vulnerability of written culture up to that time.

The printed books of this initial period, up to 1500, are known as incunabula; i. e. "cradle," from a Latin phrase used in 1639 to describe the beginnings of typography. Printing began to settle down only after about 1550. In this first 100 years, the printer dominated the book trade. The printer was often his own type founder, editor, publisher, and bookseller; only papermaking and, usually, bookbinding were outside his province.

Early printers in Germany. Printing has been called the great German contribution to civilization; in its early days it was known as the German art. It was invented about 1440 by a goldsmith of Mainz, Johannes Gutenberg. Gutenberg himself is usually credited with what is known as the 42-line Bible; the 36-line Bible; and a popular encyclopedia called the Catholicon (1460); however, he lost control of his print shop and equipment in collection proceedings brought against him by his business partner in 1455. Gutenberg's partner, Johann Fust, and his employee, Peter Schöffer (later Fust's son-in-law), continued the business together after 1455; but Mainz itself never became a major centre of the book trade.

Italy. It may be said that book printing, after its birth in medieval Germany, was carried to maturity in humanistic Italy. The printing press reached Italy very early (1462–1463), via the Benedictine monastery near Rome, which had strong German connections and a famous scriptorium. Two German printers, Konrad Sweynheim and Arnold Pannartz, who had settled there, soon moved to Rome (1467), where the church encouraged the production of inexpensive books.

England. The man who introduced printing into England was a native, William Caxton. After learning to print at Cologne (1471–1472), Caxton set up a press at Bruges (about 1474), where he had long been established in business. His first book, *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye,* was his own translation from the French. Caxton is important not as a printer (he was not a very good one) but because from the first he published in English instead of Latin and so helped to shape the lan-

guage at a time when it was still in flux. Of the 90 books he printed, 74 were in English, of which 22 were his own translations.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Before the … of printing, the number of manuscript books in Europe could be counted in thousands (invent). 2. The … of written culture was indicated by the impact of the press (vulnerable). 3. The … of the manuals is so poor as to be useless (translate). 4. He made a great … to research into early publishing (contribute). 5. I specialize in … history (medievalism). 6. He reached emotional … late in his life (mature).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. contribution
2. maturity
3. edition
4. rapidity
5. manuscript
6. bookseller
7. vulnerability
8. scriptorium
9. medieval
10. decisive

a) able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked;
b) an old document or book written by hand in the times before printing was invented;
c) a person or company that sells books;
d) something that you help to make successful;
e) strongly affecting how a situation will progress or end;
f) fast or sudden;
g) a very advanced or developed form or state;
h) a particular form in which a book, magazine, or newspaper is published;
i) related to the Middle Ages (the period in European history from about AD 600 to AD 1500);
j) a special room for the transcription of handwritten books.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the following collocations from the box.

impact, typography, print shop, decisive, encyclopedia, papermakers

1. It is the logical evolution and history of … and typesetting. 2. They're a walking … of knowledge of this person. 3. Some items, such as press kit covers, cannot physically be printed internally, as the

… does not have the required equipment to print them. 4. The book discusses the … of Christian thinking on western society. 5. As the stock of rags for papermaking grew smaller and smaller, … began experimenting with other materials such as grass, silk, asparagus. 6. You must be … and persistent to succeed in this competitive field.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. Janet / a / books / edited / for / variety / publishers / of. 2. He / manuscript / sent / the / 400-page / publisher / to / his. 3. The / changed / the / world / rapidly / the / after / invention / book / of. 4. He / generous / made / a / contribution / very / to / shop / our / book. 5. This / is / about / human / book / the / puzzle. 6. She / authors / of / collects / editions / first / 19th century. 7. Test / system / if / the / operating / can / printer / send / to / the / data.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Уязвимость; вклад; инкунабула (первопечатная книга); быстрота; шрифт; решающий; беспокойный; воздействие; народный; ювелир; зрелость; разбирательства; колыбель; рукопись; редактор; переплет книги; сжимать; выпускать; средневековый; поощрять; уроженец; окончательный; поражение; достоинство; правление; молитвы; полагаться на; в помещениях; настроить (установить); повышенный интерес; том.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. A library where the books are attached to their bookcase by a chain but not removed from the library itself: c… . 2. A sort of parchment, a material for the pages of a book or codex, characterized by its thin, smooth, durable properties: v… . 3. A mechanical printing device for making copies of identical text on multiple sheets of paper: p… . 4. A thin material made from calf skin, sheep skin or goat skin: p… . 5. An Italian scholar and printer, the inventor of italics: M... . 6. A writing pencil: s… . 7. Belarusian first printer, scientist, writer, translator of the Renaissance epoch: S… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. After the invention of printing, the number of manuscript books in Europe could be counted in thousands. 2. The word incunabula; i. e.

"cradle", was used to describe the beginnings of typography. 3. Gutenberg himself is usually credited with what is known as the 42-line Bible; the 36-line Bible; and a popular encyclopedia called the Catholicon (1460). 4. The printing press reached Italy very early (1462–1463), via the Leonardo monastery near Florence, which had strong French connections and a famous scriptorium. 5. The man who introduced printing into England was a native, William Shakespeare. 6. Caxton's first book, The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, was his own translation from the Spanish. 7. Gutenberg's partner, Martin Iden, and his employee, Peter continued the business together after 1809.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. How many books were there in Europe in 1500? 2. What is an incunabula? 3. Who invented printing in Germany? 4. What were the main centers of book trade in Germany? 5. When did the printing press reach Italy? 6. Who were the most famous Venetian printers? 7. Who introduced printing into England? 8. Where did William Caxton learn to print? 9. What was Caxton's first printed book?

IV. Grammar. Perfect Tenses

Ex. 1. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect.
Model: *The girls … … the museum (to visit). The girls have visited the museum.*

1. I … already … the bananas. (to eat) 2. He … just … back from London. (to come) 3. They … never … this film. (to see) 4. … you ever … to Paris? (to be) 5. My cat … … his milk yet. (not to drink) 6. … Ann … the carpet yet? (to clean) 7. I … … the question. (to answer) 8. She … … the window. (to open) 9. It … … a lot. (to rain) 10. We … … the car. (to wash) 11. He … closed the window. 12. Jenny … … the door. (to lock) 13. The girls … visited the museum. 14. John and Sophie … helped in the garden.

Ex. 2. Transform the statements into negative and interrogative sentences.
Model: *We have watched that movie many times. We haven't watched that movie many times. Have you watched that movie many times?*

1. I have made a special dish just for you. 2. She has learned to speak Russian. 3. Stacy has become very successful. 4. You have

changed so much! 5. She has already found the time. 6. I have thought about it for two hours. 7. Mary has already cleaned the room. 8. She has been so surprised. 9. They have already won. Let's go home. 10. Mom has just found out about it, and she is not pleased.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm really hungry. I (haven't eaten/didn't eat) yet. 2. They (arrived/have arrived) a week ago. 3. We (have worked/worked) here for three years. 4. They (didn't recognise/haven't recognised) me at yesterday's meeting. 5. Our neighbour (was/has been) in hospital since Friday. 6. (Have you travelled/Did you travel) abroad many times? 7. (Did you buy/Have you bought) the tickets for our journey yet? – Yes, I (went/have gone) to the station yesterday and (bought/have bought) the tickets. 9. (Did you pack/Have you packed) your bags? 10. I (already asked/have already asked) my neighbour to empty my letter box.

Ex. 4. Put the verb in brackets into the Past Perfect.

Model: *As soon as Nick (to finish) his work the door opened and his boss came in. As soon as Nick had finished his work the door opened and his boss came in.*

1. The plane (to leave) by the time I got to the airport. 2. I (to write) the email before he apologized. 3. They (to write) their compositions by Friday. 4. She stayed up all night because she (to receive) bad news. 5. They won many of the games because they (to practice) enough. 6. Bill (do) the work by the time his parents returned 7. I (to finish) the project by the end of the year. 8. In the club I met Jim who (to go) to the same college. 9. Nick (to finish) his work before his boss came in. 10. When I (to make) breakfast I rang him up.

Ex. 5. Transform the statements into negative and interrogative sentences.

Model: *They had finished work before they left. They hadn't finished work before they left. Had they finished work before they left?*

1. After they had eaten breakfast they went to work. 2. Michelle had studied English before he moved to New York. 3. Mary had read the book before she watched a film. 4. They had owned the house for twenty years when they decided to sell it. 5. He told me he had been badly ill since he returned from the South. 6. She had intended to cook a dinner but she ran out of time. 7. I had written a composition by six

o'clock. 8. She had done her homework before he called. 9. After they had eaten breakfast they went to work. 10. I had cooked dinner when they arrived.

Ex. 6. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Perfect.

1. I never get up from the table before others (to finish). 2. It is already 9:30 p.m. and I (to wait) here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave. 3. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He (to work) for that import company for more than ten years and he (to work) in almost every department. 4. I (to see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt last summer. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small. 5. Sarah (to climb) Mount Everest, (to sail) around the world, and (to go) on safari in Kenya. She is such an adventurous person. 6. Susan (to climb) Mount Everest, (to sail) around the world, and (to go) on safari in Kenya by the time she was twenty-five. 7. She (to experience) more by that age than most people do in their entire lives. 8. Before my trip to Paris two years ago, I (never be) to France. 9. When we finally stopped him, the squirrel (already eat) five cookies. 10. Ben (to try) to open his own restaurant for the last few years. He (just finish) the painting, but he (not to do) the decorating yet. 11. You look tired. How long (to run)?

Ex. 7. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect.
Model: *I (to play). I will have played*.

1. I guess, I (to receive) your next letter before Christmas. 2. You (to spend) much efforts before you can run a marathon. 3. The kids (to go) to bed by the time dad comes. 4. We are having our wedding anniversary in two days. We (to be) together for 20 years. 5. Lina (to manage) to do that by the evening. 6. By the end of the week I (to give) up smoking. 7. We (to leave) this countryside by the end of the year. 8. By Saturday she (to finish) her project. 9. I (to see) you before you leave. 10. The kids will have gone to bed by the time dad comes.

Ex. 8. Transform the statements into negative and interrogative sentences.
Model: *They will have played. They won't have played. Will they have played?*

1. They will have had breakfast before we come. 2. He will not have finished reading this book by 9 in the morning. 3. He will have written her a letter by the time his sister arrives to take it. 4. By that time next year I will have already left to Europe. 5. He will have been away for several months before his first letter come.

Ex. 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect or the Future Simple.

1. By next June he (to write) his second novel. 2. He (to finish) this work before you (to leave). 3. By the end of the summer she (to teach) us to speak Italian. 4. The meeting (to finish) by the time we (to get) there. 5. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 6. By next week he (to sell) all his furniture. 7. I hope it (to stop) raining by 5 o'clock. 8. The builder says he (to finish) the roof by Saturday. 9. The car (to do) 100,000 miles soon. 10. They (to build) the road by the end of the year.

UNIT IV. E-BOOKS

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Device *n.* – устройство; ordinary *adj.* – обыкновенный; appearance *n.* – возникновение; e-book *n.* – электронная книга; digital *adj.* – цифровой; conventional *adj.* – традиционный; portable *adj.* – переносной; download *v.* – загружать; devoted – увлекающийся; scope *n.* – рамки; hardware *n.* – аппаратное обеспечение; technical manuals – техническое руководство; transfer *v.* – переносить; offer *v.* – предлагать; dominate *v.* – доминировать; fiction *n.* – фантастика, художественная литература; non-fiction *n.* – научно-популярная литература; multi-function *adj.* – многофункциональный; launch *v.* – запускать; announce *v.* – объявлять; distribute *v.* – распределять; agreement *n.* – соглашение; endorse *v.* – поддерживать; availability *n.* – наличие; access *n.* – доступ; eyestrain *n.* – чрезмерное напряжение глаз.

II. Text to study

The world we live in is very dynamic and changing. New technologies and devices appear and become ordinary every day. Modern

techniques and program products are widely used in publishing. The newest step was the appearance of electronic books. E-books appeared not a day and even not a year ago. They have their own history, but nowadays e-books are becoming more and more popular.

An e-book is an e-text that forms the digital media equivalent of a conventional printed book, sometimes protected with a digital rights system. According to some sources an electronic book is a portable electronic device used to download and read books or magazines that are in a digital form. E-books are usually read on personal computers or smart phones, or on e-Readers.

Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. The scope of the subject matter of those e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques, and other subjects. In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books.

U.S. libraries began providing free e-books to the public in 1998 through their web sites and associated services, although the e-books were primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering free downloadable popular fiction and non-fiction e-books to the public. Only two e-book Readers dominate the market: Amazon's Kindle model and Sony PRS-500.

On January 27, 2010 Apple Inc. launched a multi-function device called the iPad and announced agreements with five of the six largest publishers that would allow Apple to distribute e-books. However, not all authors have endorsed the concept of electronic publishing. For instance, J. K. Rowling, the author of the Harry Potter series, has stated that there will not be e-versions of her books.

Here is the comparison of e-books with printed books.

Advantages:

• *availability:* there were over 2 million free books available for downloading (2009). Mobile availability of e-books may be provided for users with a mobile data connection. An e-book can be offered indefinitely, without ever going "out of print";

• *portability and storage:* an e-Reader can potentially contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. It can be an advantage that an e-book collection takes up little room or weight;

• in an e-book the reader can set the font type and size, as well as the sentence spacing and color (however, colored font can make it very difficult to read on some e-Reading devices that don't support colour);

• depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness;

• e-books allow readers to look up words or find more information about the topic immediately;

• cost: no shipping costs; printed books use three times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce when compared to e-books;

• you can carry your entire library in your pocket.

Disadvantages:

• some people don't like reading books on their computer screens;

• if you want to print an e-book you may use a lot of printer paper;

• e-Readers require power. If there is no power and the batteries die the user will not be able to access the book;

• e-books can cause eyestrain.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. She will be making a public …, signing copies of her latest novel (appear). 2. Your phone number is … if you decide to move to a different home or office (portability). 3. The protagonist of this book is a … husband and father (devotion). 4. She … the winner of the competition to an excited audience (announcement). 5. The books will be … free to local schools (distribution). 6. The dispute was settled by an … that satisfied both sides (agree). 7. I shall check the … of my book shop for that date (available).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. fiction	a) to begin something such as a plan or introduce something new such as a product;
2. e-book	
3. eyestrain	b) the physical and electronic parts of a computer, rather than the instructions it follows;
4. access	
5. hardware	c) to make a public statement of your approval or support for something or someone;
6. digital	

7. portable
8. non-fiction
9. endorse
10. launch

d) the type of book or story that is written about imaginary characters and events and not based on real people and facts;

e) showing information in the form of an electronic image;

f) an electronic book;

g) light and small enough to be easily carried or moved;

h) tired or painful eyes as a result of too much reading, looking at a computer screen;

i) writing that is about real events and facts, rather than stories that have been invented;

j) the method or possibility of getting near to a place or person.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

announce, download, transfer, endorse, device, offer, distribute

1. We have a … that switches the lights on at a preset time in the evening. 2. Buyers can … his latest novel to read on a mobile device. 3. My employer wanted to … me to another department. 4. The media also … many potentially powerful role models. 5. It gives us great pleasure to … the greatest author of this year. 6. A number of charities are coordinating their efforts to … books to the region. 7. I fully … what the speaker said.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. I / from / book / downloaded / a / website / their. 2. The / committee / show / the / of / announced / winner / this. 3. its / availability / Company / about / cares / of / products. 4. conventional / She / their / despises / attitudes. 5. It / publish / was / a / offered / to / book / great / this. 6. not / Sunday / ordinary / is / an / to / day / me. 7. download / You / can / website / book / on / this / any.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Электронная книга; доступный для скачивания; сырой материал; популярная фантастика; цифровой формат; предоставлять пользователям; ограниченная аудитория; объем памяти; искать

слова; вызывать чрезмерное напряжение глаз; слабое освещение; вид шрифта; широко используются; техническое руководство.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. The second invention is the e…: by inserting a micro cassette into the spine or by connecting it with the Internet, you will have your book. 2. The telephone is one wonderful d… . 3. Choose soothing natural light that minimizes glare and e… and increases contrast and clarity. 4. I can never e… that. It's too dangerous for a child to spend so many hours in front of a computer. 5. The theory of evolution surpasses the s… of my imagination. 6. H… requirements are limited with software ones. 7. I'm going to buy myself a new camera, d… this time.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The world we live in is always the same. 2. The newest step in reading was the appearance of electronic books. 3. According to some sources an electronic book is a portable electronic device used to download and read books or magazines that are in a paper form. 4. Early e-books were generally written for everyone. 5. Not all authors have endorsed the concept of electronic publishing. 6. E-books can't cause eyestrain. 7. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What was the newest step in publishing? 2. What is an e-book? 3. For whom early e-books were written? 4. What included the scope of the subject matter of those e-books? 5. How U.S. libraries began providing free e-books to the public? 6. What are the advantages of e-books? Give some examples. 7. What are the disadvantages of e-books? Give some examples.

IV. Grammar. The Passive Voice

Ex. 1. Turn the following sentences into the Passive.

1. She writes short stories. 2. He organized the party. 3. They will discuss this novel. 4. The professor is asking the students. 5. We were washing cars. 6. Somebody has cleaned the flat. 7. She offered me a cup of tea. 8. They check passports at Passport Control. 9. A million

people visit the cathedral every year. 10. Someone has stolen Mike's bicycle. 11. They water the flowers regularly. 12. A boy showed her the way. 13. Mr. Wilson will teach you English. 14. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 15. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 16. I have translated the whole text. 17. We were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have offered him the job. 19. She will send you a fax. 20. The bomb destroyed the building.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets.

1. Hockey (to play) in winter. 2. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 3. This work (not to do) tomorrow. 4. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 5. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment. 6. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 7. The lectures (to attend) by all of us. 8. Many houses (to build) in our city every year. 9. His new book (to finish) next year. 10. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us.

Ex. 3. Correct the mistakes.

1. The dishes has been washed. 2. The letter are being opened every morning in the office. 3. Your homework must finished by Monday. 4. The woman seen taking the children to school. 5. Mike has been tell about the new job. 6. The cars stole from the car park. 7. The house is been decorated recently. 8. The center will visit by the King next month.

UNIT V. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BELARUS

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Regardless – вне зависимости; attach *v.* – связывать; exist *v.* – существовать; essential *adj.* – важный, существенный; vertebrae *n.* – позвонок; backbone *n.* – основа; institution *n.* – учреждение; millennia *n.* – тысячелетие; humanity *n.* – человечество; forward – вперед; allow *v.* –

позволять; conceive *v.* – постигать; copyright *n.* – авторское право; component *n.* – составной элемент; rhombicuboctahedron *n.* – ромбокубооктаэдр; depository *n.* – хранилище; item *n.* – предмет; in demand – востребованный; database *n.* – база данных; observation deck – обзорная площадка.

II. Text to study

Libraries, regardless of whether or not they attach themselves to a university, belong to a public system, or simply sit inside someone's home, exist as an essential vertebrae in a society's backbone. These intellectual institutions make knowledge and education accessible to individuals, businesses and cities. For millennia, libraries of all shapes and sizes have kept humanity puttering ever forward, allowing for some of the greatest innovations ever conceived.

The National Library of Belarus, founded on 15 September 1922, is a copyright library of the Republic of Belarus. It houses the largest collection of Belarusian printed materials and the third largest collection of books in Russian behind the Russian State Library (Moscow) and the Russian National Library (St. Petersburg). It is now located in a new 74-metre (236 feet) high building in Minsk, the capital of the Republic. The building has 22 floors and was completed in January 2006. The building can seat about 2,000 readers and features a 500-seat conference hall. Its main architectural component has the shape of a rhombicuboctahedron. The library's new building was designed by architects Mihail Vinogradov and Viktor Kramarenko and opened on 16 June 2006.

The National Library of Belarus is the main information and cultural centre of the country. Its depository collections include 8 million items of various media. In 1993 the National Library of Belarus started to create its own electronic information resources. It has generated a collection of bibliographic, factual graphic, full-text, graphic, sound and language databases that comprise more than 2 million records. The scope of databases is quite wide: humanities, social sciences, history, art and culture of Belarus. Library users also have access to databases of other libraries and academic institutions, including foreign ones.

The library service is in great demand. More than 90 thousand citizens of Belarus are library users, who annually request 3.5 million documents. Every day the library is visited by more than 2,200 people. The library delivers about 12,000 documents daily.

In addition to serving as a functional library, the National Library is a city attraction. It is situated in a park on a river bank and has an observation deck looking over Minsk. As of 2009 it is the only structure in Minsk with a public observation deck. The area in front of the library is used for many public concerts and shows.

The building is also the subject of an art video by French artist Raphael Zarka, "Rhombus Sectus", shown at the Bischoff/Weiss gallery, London, in 2011.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. … of the reasons, we will do our utmost to publish this book (regard). 2. You … too much importance to what he says (attachment). 3. What is especially important is the … of the traditional values (observe). 4. Bevan was the … of the British National Library (architectural). 5. There is a sense of common … that unites people of all nations (human). 6. The opportunity to read books in original is one of the main … of this job (attract).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–8 to their definitions a–h.

1. backbone
2. depository
3. conceive
4. copyright
5. item
6. millennia
7. database
8. allow

a) the legal right to control the production and selling of a book, play, film, photograph, or piece of music;

b) to invent a plan or an idea;

c) to give permission for someone to do something, or to not prevent something from happening;

d) a place, especially a large building, for storing things;

e) the most important part of something, providing support for everything else;

f) something that is part of a list or group of things;

g) a large amount of information stored in a computer system in such a way that it can be easily looked at or changed;

h) a period of 1,000 years, or the time when a period of 1,000 years ends.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

> library, humanity, essential, institution, vertebrae, attach, forward, exist

1. No civilization can assume or represent complete ... . 2. He thinks every town should have a … . 3. All mammals have seven cervical… . 3. You will run … at my command. 4. Harvard University is an internationally respected … . 5. I … a copy of our latest report to this message. 6. Illiteracy still … in this country. 7. The books on this list are … reading for the course.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. the / access / Hacker / company's / gained / to / database / the. 2. His / copyright / longer / work / protected / is / no / by. 3. good / is / an / Communication / important / component / of / relationship / any. 4. allowed / You're / library / to / talk / not / in / the. 5. in / Books / in / a / hard / are / in / always / cover / demand. 6. It / difficult / is / to / safe / find / a / these / depository / for / manuscripts. 7. We / collection / have / a / books / big / of / Faust's.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Основа общества; делать знания доступными; на протяжении тысячелетия; культурный центр; электронные информационные ресурсы; обзорная площадка; самая большая коллекция материалов; ежегодно; составной элемент; здание было спроектировано; авторское право.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. In most languages the verb is an e… part of speech. 2. Our library has a shape of r… . 3. Pushkin has become one of the most ind… poets nowadays. 4. More than machinery we need h… . 5. No nation and no i… can do it alone. 6. However two m… they worship tsars to David and Solomon by origin to Idols. 7. There are more than 100,000 i… in this d… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Library is an essential vertebra in a society's backbone. 2. For millennia, libraries of all shapes and sizes have kept humanity puttering

ever backward, prohibiting some of the greatest innovations ever conceived. 3. The National Library of Belarus, founded on 15 September 1912, is a copyright library of the Republic of Belarus. 4. It houses the largest collection of English printed materials and the third largest collection of books in Russian. 5. The National Library of Belarus is the main information and cultural center of the country. 6. The scope of databases is quite limited. 7. The area in front of the library is used for many public concerts and shows.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1.What is the main aim of any library? 2. When was the National library of the Republic of Belarus founded? 3. How many readers can seat in the Library? 4. What is the shape of the library? 5. How many items is included in its depository? 6. How can you characterize the scope of databases? 7. What for can be used the area in front of the library? 8. The subject of what art video is considered the Library?

IV. Grammar. Revision

Ex. 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. The students (to be) in the library. 2. He (to be) a pupil twenty years ago. 3. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. 4. She (to speak) French well. 5. I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 6. We (not to have) English lessons every day. 7. They (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last summer. 8. In two weeks they (to be) in Spain. 9. Tom always (to eat) breakfast. 10. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 2. Children (to ask) a lot of questions. 3. When I was a child, I (to want) to be a doctor. 4. Tomorrow I (not to go) to the University because it (to be) Sunday. 5. They (not to take) the dog for a walk every day. 6. When she (to be) young, she (to be) an actress. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? – I (to buy) a book. 9. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money. 10. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow?

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English.

1. У меня есть хорошие книги о культуре украинского народа. 2. У него была большая библиотека. 3. Завтра я встречаюсь с ней в

офисе. Я передам ей вашу записку. 4. У тебя есть учебник по английскому языку? 5. Что вы обычно делаете по вечерам? 6. Я говорил с ним вчера. 7. Она будет участвовать в концерте? – Да, она будет петь завтра. 8. Я купил эту книгу в Москве. 9. Он пришел домой, пообедал, прочел газету и начал делать уроки. 10. Когда ты пригласишь их на вечеринку? – Я сделаю это, как только увижу их.

Ex. 4. Put the verb in brackets into the Present, Past or Future Continuous form.

1. I (study) English online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening. 2. Listen! Why the dogs (bark)? 3. She (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her. 4. I dropped my wallet when I (get) on the bus. 5. What you (do) in my office yesterday? 6. The kids (watch) cartoons in their room now. 7. I'm afraid she (sleep) in ten minutes. 8. I (prepare) for my report at the moment. 9. When I went out into the garden, the sun (shine) and birds (sing) in the trees. 10. What Pam (do) from 4 to 5 tomorrow evening?

Ex. 5. Put the verb given in the brackets into the Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous form.

1. By 6 o'clock Jimmy (play) computer games for four hours. 2. It (snow) since last night. 3. Mr. Black (work) as a lawyer for twenty-five years before he retired. 4. How long he (write) an essay last Friday? 5. My father (send) application letters for half a year already and still he hasn't got a job. 6. Our children (visit) music classes for a year by next month. 7. Allan (not to wear) this jacket for three years. 8. What you (do) since morning? 9. Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he (collect) them since he was a schoolboy. 10. When I come at 6 p.m., you (practice) long?

Ex. 6. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Они будут сдавать экзамен по английскому языку в среду с девяти часов. 2. В сентябре будет 2 года, как ты учишься в университете. 3. Моя сестра убирает комнату с утра. 4. Почему он вел машину так быстро? – Он спешил на вокзал. 5. Что ты будешь делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? – Я буду встречать родителей в аэропорту. 6. Мы сейчас не готовим ужин. Мы убираем кухню. 7. Куда они поедут следующим летом? – Они поедут в Италию. 8. Занятия в нашем университете начинаются в 8 часов утра. 9. На

прошлой неделе студенты работали в лаборатории. 10. Вчера студенты сдавали экзамен в течение 3 часов.

*Ex. 7. **Put the verbs in brackets into the Present, Past or Future Perfect.***

1. By the time you arrive I (to leave). 2. Our family (to live) in this street since we got a new flat. 3. I (to hear) of him ever since I was born. 4. You (to see) this film? 5. I (not to meet) my school friends for many years. 6. The students (to know) the results of the exams by 3 o'clock tomorrow. 7. I hope you (to come) home from the University by 2 o'clock. 8. She already (to do) all her lessons. 9. He (to finish) everything by the time you get back tomorrow. 10. They just (to reject) our proposal.

*Ex. 8. **Correct the error in each of the sentences.***

1. Have you ever eat Chinese food? 2. Did you ever try snails? 3. We're here since ten o'clock. 4. No one's seen Lucy since three weeks. 5. She has moved to another city last year. 6. They have sent out the invitations yet. 7. Jack hasn't seen Jill since she has graduated. 8. Mr. Brown already left the office. 9. They've been married during ten years. 10. I've been studied a lot lately.

*Ex. 9. **Translate from Russian into English.***

1. К 10 часам концерт уже закончился. 2. К концу семестра студенты прочитают 5 рассказов Агаты Кристи. 3. Мы уберем квартиру и накроем на стол до того, как придут гости. 4. Моя сестра ушла в магазин. 5. Мэри только что видела ее, когда возвращалась из института. 6. К тому времени, когда она вернется, мы уже пообедаем. 7. Он сделает большие успехи в английском языке. 8. Завтра к 7 они уже доберутся до аэропорта. 9. К 2009 году он побывает в Польше уже 4 раза. 10. Он вернулся домой к 15 августа.

*Ex. 10. **Put the verbs in brackets into the proper tense form.***

1. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every day. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, he (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (to eat) a pie again. 2. I always (to come) to school at a quarter to nine. 3. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 4. To-

morrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. 5. Look! He (to cry). What (to happen) to him? 6. My father (to work) in an office. It (to be) Sunday now. He (not to work), he (to read) at home. 7. I (not to see) you for a while! You (to be) busy at work? – I (to have) an awful week, you (to know). 8. What he (to do)? – He (not to do) anything really. He just (to look) through at some magazines. 9. We (to have) rather a difficult time at the moment. – I (to be) sorry to hear that. 10. Something awful (to happen). Her little daughter (to swallow) a coin. 11. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 12. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 13. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 14. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together. 15. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 16. When you came to my place yesterday I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you came.

SECTION III
HISTORY OF PRINTING.
TYPES OF PRINTING

UNIT I. PRINTING SHOP OF IVAN FEDOROV AND PETR MSTISLAVETS

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Apply *v.* – применять; edition *n.* – издание; fold *v.* – складывать, сворачивать; interwoven *adj.* – переплетающийся; liturgical *adj.* – литургический; manuscripts *n.* – рукописи; rubrication *n.* – рубрикация, разбивка на рубрики; publish *v.* – издавать, публиковать; self-sufficient *adj.* – самодостаточный; spur *n.* – стимул; successors *n.* – преемники; the Book of Hours *n.* – «Часовник»; typeface *n.* – шрифт.

II. Text to study

Ivan Fedorov's printing shop in Moscow was very short-lived: in 1563–1564, the pioneer printers were engaged in publishing the Apostle, in 1565, they released two editions of the Book of Hours. Then Fedorov and Mstislavets left Moscow to apply their skills in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania: in Zabłudów, Lvov, Vilna and Ostrog. Meanwhile, the Moscow period of their activity gave a powerful spur to the development of book publishing in Russia: it became a separate and self-sufficient.

The first book to be printed by Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets was the Apostle, and they had every reason to choose that very book. Prior to this, some liturgical works, including the Psalter.

While preparing the book for publication, Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets faced a number of essential tasks. The ways they found to cope with these problems determined the further development of printing in Moscow.

They began with designing a typeface for the publication. In addition, Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets had to deal with the questions of rubrication of the text. Inspired by Russian manuscripts, they applied similar techniques and tools to mark sections of text.

In September and October 1565, Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets issued the Books of Hours which were the first printed books of a smaller size in Moscow. Previously to that, books used to be published in the large format editions, made by printing two pages of text on each side of a sheet of paper which was then folded once to form two leaves. The Books of Hours were twice smaller, the fourth size of the original sheet. The study of the publications shows that the first printers did not understand properly how to produce books in the smaller size; they printed Book of Hours as the large format editions: two pages on a sheet which they had to cut into strips of paper.

The decoration of the Book of Hours was far less rich than that of the Apostle, but its style was equally clear and consistent: each section of the book usually started with an interwoven ornament.

Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets did not work long as printers in Moscow, but their activities had a decisive influence on the further development of the printing industry there, as can be judged from the publications printed by their successors.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The editor reviews an issue of the newspaper before its ... (publish). 2. I read about it in the latest … of the magazine (issued). 3. The technological ... is really quick nowadays (develop). 4. The book, … published in 20 countries, had a huge success (previous). 5. More than 80% of the total number of textbooks have been printed by local … so as to generate local income and economic activity (print).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. manuscripts	a) economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories;
2. ornament	
3. publication	
4. paper	b) a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure;
5. industry	
6. decisive	

7. tools c) a person or thing that succeeds another;

8. successors d) settling an issue; producing a definite result;

9. techniques e) a book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed;

10. edition f) decoration added to embellish something;

g) the preparation and issuing of a book for public sale;

h) material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances, used for writing, drawing, or printing on, or as wrapping material;

i) a particular form or version of a published text;

j) a device or implement, used to carry out a particular function.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

> sheet, decoration, publication, printing, format, typeface, development

1. While preparing the book for ..., Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets faced a number of essential tasks. 2. The Books of Hours were twice smaller, the fourth size of the original … . 3. They began with designing a ... for the publication. 4. The ... of the Book of Hours was far less rich than that of the Apostle, but its style was equally clear and consistent. 5. They printed Book of Hours as the large ... editions. 6. The ways they found to cope with these problems determined the further ... of ... in Moscow.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. has / chapters / ten / book / The. 2. magazine / its / responsible / The / for / editor / content / of / is. 3. steel / is / layer / The / made / outer / of. 4. uses / font / The / only / company / its / own / corporate. 5. up / of / interwoven / plot / is / several / The / book / made / stories. 6. task / successfully / the / have / I / completed.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Недолговечный; первопечатники; выпуск изданий; применять навыки; справиться с проблемой; изучение изданий; разработка

шрифта; развитие книгопечатания; издания большого формата; решающее влияние.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. The first book to be p… by Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets was the Apostle. 2. The ways they found to c... with these problems determined the further development of printing in Moscow. 3. The study of the p… shows that the first p… did not understand properly how to p… books in the smaller size. 4. Their activities had a d... influence on the further development of the printing i... there, as can be judged from the publications printed by their s… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Ivan Fedorov's printing shop in Moscow was very long-lived. 2. The first book to be printed by Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets was the Psalter. 3. Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets worked in St. Petersburg. 4. The first printers printed Book of Hours as the large format editions. 5. It was an easy task for Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets to print the Apostle. 6. In December 1556 Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets issued the Books of Hours.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. When did Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets issue the Books of Hours? 2. What was their first book? 3. Did the first printers understand how to produce books in the smaller size? 4. Did the printers work long in Moscow? 5. Name some liturgical works that had already been issued in Moscow. 6. What was the inspiration for Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets?

IV. Grammar. Infinitive

Ex. 1. Use the Infinitive in the proper from (with or without 'to'). Name the Infinitive function.

A. 1. Remind me (to phone) Ann tomorrow. 2. Do you want me (to come) early? 3. They made me (to do) it. 4. I saw her (to dance). 5. She didn't expect us (to come). 6. I can't believe it (to be) true. 7. The children heard the bell (to ring). 8. We think the task (to be) difficult. 9. Nick noticed somebody (to come). 10. They know her (to be) a good singer.

B. 1. I've decided ... (start) a new project. 2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. 3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? 4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. 5. Henry promised ... (help) her. 6. This old photograph made me ... (cry). 7. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. 8. You must ... (pay) for the service. 9. Let me ... (introduce) myself. 10. I'd rather... (let) the children... (decide) for themselves.

C. 1. You ought ... (make) more of an effort at school. 2. You are not allowed ... (walk) on the grass here. 3. There's no need ... (rush) – just take your time. 4. It's difficult ... (read) English books in the original. 5. The soup is too hot ... (eat). You'd better ... (cool) it a bit. 6. It's nearly 8. You are going ... (miss) your lesson. 7. I must ... (return) the book to the library as soon as I have read it. 8. You'd better … (stop) quarrelling now. 9. They made me … (do) it. 10. Don't let him … (drive) so fast.

UNIT II. FOUR IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Consecrated *adj.* – освященный; consequences *n.* – последствия; crusaders *n.* – крестоносцы; elaborate *v.* – разрабатывать; entirely *adv.* – полностью, совершенно; heyday *n.* – расцвет; illuminated *adj.* – иллюстрированный; manuscript *n.* – рукопись; Middle Ages *n.* – Средневековье; monk *n.* – монах; repositories *n.* – хранилища; secular *adj.* – светский; secularization *n.* – секуляризация (отделение церкви от государства); scribes *n.* – писцы; strew *v.* – посыпать, усыпать; tribute *n.* – благодарность, дань уважения; valuable *adj.* – ценный; veneration *n.* – почитание; worship *n.* – богослужение, молитва.

II. Text to study

I. 7th to 13th Century: The age of religious "manuscript" book production. Books in this period are entirely constructed by hand, and are largely religious texts whose creation is meant as an act of worship.

II. 13th to 15th Century: The secularization of book production. Books are beginning to be produced that do not serve as objects of worship, but that try to explain something about the observable world. The difficulty with the spread of such knowledge is that production is still taking place via pre-print manuscript methods.

The production of secular books is driven by two things: 1. The rise of universities in Europe, spreading from Italy. 2. The return of the crusaders in the 13th century, who bring with them texts from Byzantium. These books, written during the Greek and Roman periods in history, focus on this-world concerns.

III. 15th to 16th Century: The first printed books. These are print versions of traditional works like the Bible, books of hours (prayer books) and the religious calendars.

IV. 16th to 17th Century: New information is put into books that have important consequences for European life and society.

The 7th to the 9th century was the heyday of the "illuminated manuscript". Production of these works took place in the monasteries scattered across Europe. Monks in the monasteries made copies of the books in their care – both religious and secular manuscripts. However, they did not contribute much more to the advancement of that intellectual tradition, because they were not engaged in thinking about the relationship between the works in their care and the world outside the monastery.

During this time, the production of Bibles was the place where the arts of the monastic scribes, and later lay artists, flowered. It was here that the most elaborate and beautiful illumination found its outlet and the manuscript books from this period represent the height of the art of decoration.

The most important thing about the manuscript books of this period is that they were objects of religious veneration. They were seen as consecrated objects. Their creation was an act of religious devotion. The monks who sat for years, working on single chapters of the Bible, were not reproducing books. They were making the word of God manifest in the world.

The style of these books is very different from anything we are used to reading. They are not meant to be a collection of words that convey information from an author to the reader. Their primary function is to serve as decoration which pays tribute to the word of God.

For all their beauty, as mentioned above, the manuscripts of the monasteries did little to affect life in Europe. Primarily this comes

about as a consequence of the inaccessibility of the monastic libraries. Instead of books being openly available as they are today, manuscript books were mostly locked up in monasteries strewn across Europe. Given the amount of time and energy and financial resources went into their production, books were far too valuable to make available to the general public. So there was no way to use them for scholarship, even the few secular texts that may have been available.

This problem was compounded by the lack of a uniform cataloging system in the monasteries. So, even if one did have access to the library of a monastery, there was no way of knowing what was in the collection, or where it might be located.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The scientists have tried several … methods (differ). 2. The ... and distribution of these files is forbidden (reproduce). 3. The company decided to ... a new documentary (production). 4. The news made the front page of all … editions (print). 5. The … house requires repairs (entire). 6. The book contains depictions of … kinds of fish (vary).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. secular
2. manuscript
3. scribes
4. monk
5. religious
6. tribute
7. university
8. reproduce
9. monastery
10. produce

a) a person who copies out documents, especially one employed to do this before printing was invented;

b) a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience;

c) a book, document written by hand rather than typed or printed;

d) relating to or believing in a religion;

e) a high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research is done;

f) produce a copy of;

g) make or manufacture from components or raw materials;

h) an act, statement that is intended to show gratitude, respect, or admiration;

i) not connected with religious or spiritual matters;

j) a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

> veneration, worship, function, scribes, manuscript, observable, convey, production, secularization

1. Their primary ... is to serve as decoration which pays tribute to the word of God. 2. The most important thing about the ... books of this period is that they were objects of religious … . 3. The … of Bibles was the place where the arts of the monastic ..., and later lay artists, flowered. 4. They are not meant to be a collection of words that ... information from an author to the reader. 5. The … of book production. 6. Books are beginning to be produced that do not serve as objects of ..., but that try to explain something about the … world.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.
1. complex / which / century / located / The / monastery / construction / of / in / started / 6th / Gareji / is / in. 2. university / first / remember / my / at / still / I / semester. 3. pays / a / composer / This / to / famous / documentary / tribute. 4. decision / serious / had / The / consequences / management's. 5. discussed / the / meeting / at / topics / various / We.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.
Распространение знаний; передавать информацию; секуляризация книжного производства; видимый мир; объект поклонения; делать копии книг; вносить вклад; основная функция; доступ к библиотеке; проблема усугублялась; отсутствие единой системы.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.
1. Their primary function is to serve as decoration which pays t... to the word of God. 2. The most important thing about the m... books of

this period is that they were objects of religious v… . 3. Their creation was an act of r... devotion. 4. The m... who sat for years, working on single chapters of the Bible, were not r... books. 5. The m… of the m... did little to affect life in Europe.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. In the 7th century books were printed. 2. In the 17th century new information was put into books that have important consequences for European life and society. 3. The primary function of books was to serve as decoration. 4. The manuscripts of the monasteries did little to affect life in Europe.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What are the four important periods in the history of the book? 2. When was the heyday of the illuminated manuscript? 3. When the first books were printed? 4. What were the reasons for the production of secular books?

IV . Grammar. Infinitive Constructions

Ex. 1. Write the sentences using the Complex Object.

1. The Smiths want ... (we, visit) them next month. 2. Do you want ... (she, post) the letter for you? 3. Let ... (Mary, explain) you everything. 4. When do you expect ... (they, arrive)? 5. The man wouldn't like ... (his son, become) a dentist. 6. Alice didn't expect ... (the exams, start) in April. 7. Don't make ... (I, repeat that again). 8. The teacher let ... (the class, go) home early. 9. She wanted ... (her husband, borrow) some money to buy a car. 10. My brother taught ... (I, swim) and dive.

Ex. 2. Use the Complex Object with or without 'to'.

1. The mother made her son ... tell the truth. 2. Let me ... pay for the meal. 3. Lisa doesn't want Pete ... come back. 4. Martha didn't expect David ... ask such an embarrassing question. 5. They would like us ... take part in the competition. 6. Glasses make him ... look older. 7. My lawyer advised me not ... tell anything to the police. 8. Having a car enables you ... travel round more easily. 9. Don't let him ... punish the child. 10. I've never been to England but I'd like ... go there.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using Infinitive Constructions. Remember that the verb before the Infinitive Construction must be in the Past Simple. Use the model below.

Model: On our first day in London, our guide (tell us/what/do) in London. *On our first day in London, our guide told us what to do in London.*

1. She (show us/where/catch) the nearest bus or underground. 2. We also (learn/how/buy) tickets for the London underground. 3. On our second day, we (not know/whether/go) on a sight-seeing tour. 4. We (ask our guide/where/get) tickets for the sight-seeing tours. 5. She (plain/where/find) the tour guides and (how much/pay) for a sight-seeing tour. 6. On the sight-seeing tour we (find out/how/hop off) and on the busses to see as much of London as possible. 7. We soon (know /which bus/wait for) at the stop. 8. We only (wonder/what/visit) first.

Ex. 4. Replace the group of words in italics by an Infinitive or an Infinitive Construction according to the model below.

Model: It is important *that he should understand* this. *It is important for him to understand this.*

1. The captain was the last man *who left* the ship. 2. He got to the top *and was very disappointed when he found* that someone else had reached it first. 3. *The committee has decided to send you to* Paris. 4. Would you be *very* kind *and* lend me your umbrella? 5. There are a lot of sheets *that need mending.* 6. I was astonished *when I heard* that he had left the country. 7. It is better *that he should hear* it from you. 8. *I was rude* to him, *which was stupid.* (It was stupid ...) 9. If he had another child *with whom he could play,* he would be happier. 10. It is necessary *that everyone should know* the truth.

Ex. 5. Translate into Russian.

1. They are likely to win the match. 2. She is unlikely to be a good actress. 3. We are sure to meet you at the station. 4. My parents are certain to believe me. 5. Los Angeles is sure to be the capital of the world movie production. 6. Celebrities are certain to need peace and quiet. 7. They are thought to have gone away some days ago. 8. The patient is unlikely to follow the doctor's recommendations. 9. This picture is sure to be the best at the exhibition. 10. The delegation is reported to be leaving Russia tonight at 11 a.m.

UNIT III. THE INVENTION AND THE HISTORY OF THE PRINTING PRESS

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Clay *n.* – глина; lucrative *adj.* – прибыльный, доходный; mint *adj.* – монетный двор; painstakingly *adv.* – тщательно, кропотливо; pamphlet *n.* – брошюра; parchment *n.* – пергамент; scribes *n.* – писцы; take for granted – принимать как должное; wax *n.* – воск.

II. Text to study

Most of us tend to take printed materials for granted, but imagine life today if the printing press had never been invented. We would not have books, magazines or newspapers. Posters, flyers, pamphlets and mailers would not exist. The printing press allows us to share large amounts of information quickly and in huge numbers. In fact, the printing press is so significant that it has come to be known as one of the most important inventions of our time. It drastically changed the way society evolved.

Before the printing press was invented, any writings and drawings had to be completed painstakingly by hand. Several different materials were used to transcribe books: clay and papyrus, wax, and parchment. It wasn't just anyone who was allowed to do this; such work was usually reserved for scribes who lived and worked in monasteries.

The monasteries had a special room called a "scriptorium". There, the scribe would work in silence, first measuring and outlining the page layouts and then carefully copying the text from another book. Later, the illuminator would take over to add designs to the pages.

In the Dark Ages and Middle Ages, books were usually only owned by monasteries, educational institutions or extremely rich people. Most books were religious in nature. In some cases, a family might be lucky enough to own a book, in which case it would be a copy of the Bible.

Around the late 1430s, a German man named Johann Gutenberg was quite desperate to find a way to make money. At the time, there was a trend in attaching small mirrors to one's hat or clothes in order to

soak up healing powers when visiting holy places or icons. The mirrors themselves were not significant, but Gutenberg quietly noted how lucrative it was to create mass amounts of a cheap product.

During the 1300s to 1400s, people developed a very basic form of printing. It involved letters or images cut on blocks of wood. The block would be dipped in ink and then stamped onto paper.

Gutenberg already had previous experience working at a mint, and he realized that if he could use cut blocks within a machine, he could make the printing process a lot faster. Even better, he would be able to reproduce texts in great numbers.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Some say that the wheel is humanity's most important … (invent). 2. The technological … is really quick nowadays (develop). 3. There was an encouraging … on the poster (write). 4. In this game you can ... your own character (creation). 5. Important … is printed on the package (inform).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. pamphlets
2. layout
3. papyrus
4. printing press
5. image
6. monasteries
7. holy
8. wax
9. icon
10. flyers

a) a sticky yellowish substance secreted by honeybees as the material of a honeycomb;

b) a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows;

c) a material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant;

d) dedicated or consecrated to God or a religious purpose; sacred;

e) a devotional painting of Christ or another holy figure, typically executed on wood and used ceremonially in the Byzantine and other Eastern Churches;

f) a representation of the external form of a person or thing in art;

g) a small handbill advertising an event or product;

h) the way in which text or pictures are set out on a page;

i) a machine for printing text or pictures from type or plates;

j) a small booklet or leaflet containing information or arguments about a single subject.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

drastically, parchment, scribe, printing, monasteries, religious, experience

1. The ... would work in silence, first measuring and outlining the page layouts and then carefully copying the text from another book. 2. It ... changed the way society evolved. 3. During the 1300s to 1400s, people developed a very basic form of … . 4. Gutenberg already had previous … working at a mint. 5. Several different materials were used to transcribe books: clay and papyrus, wax, and … . 6. Most books were … in nature. 7. Books were usually only owned by ..., educational institutions or extremely rich people.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.

1. beautiful / less / books / before / printing / they / The / press / made / than / were. 2. many / the / figures / I / saw / celebrities / in / wax / museum / of. 3. decided / because / to / books / I / study / literature / love / read / books. 4. We / print / menu / a / sheet / paper / should / the / on / green / of. 5. machine / detailed / This / check / requires.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Печатные материалы; делиться информацией; важное изобретение; выполнять вручную; чрезвычайно богатые люди; процесс печати; в большом количестве.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. People d… a very basic form of printing. 2. In the Dark Ages and Middle Ages, books were usually only owned by monasteries, e… institutions or extremely rich people. 3. Before the p... p... was invented, any writings and drawings had to be completed p... by hand. 4. She

would be able to r... texts in great numbers. 5. There was a t... in attaching small mirrors to one's hat or clothes. 6. Different m… were used to transcribe books. 7. We would not have books, m... or n… .

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. In the Dark Ages and Middle Ages, books were available to all. 2. Most books were religious in nature. 3. During the 1200s to 1500s, people had developed a very basic form of printing. 4. The illuminator would take over to add designs and embellishments to the pages. 5. The printing press allows us to share large amounts of information quickly and in huge numbers. 6. Gutenberg quietly noted how lucrative it was to create mass amounts of a cheap product. 7. The mirrors themselves were not significant.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. How were writings and drawings done before the printing press was invented? 2. What materials were used to transcribe books? 3. Who was allowed to transcribe books? 4. What is a "scriptorium"? 5. When did people develop a basic form of printing? 6. Have you ever been to a print shop? 7. Does the printing industry move forward technologically? 8. Are printing establishments equipped today?

IV. Grammar. Participles and Participle Constructions

Ex. 1. Choose Participle 1 or Participle 2 form to complete the sentence.

1. I was so (pleasing/pleased) to meet him in the cinema. 2. Working late every day is very (tiring/tired). 3. All these strange facts are making me (confusing/confused). 4. My weekend was quite (boring/bored) because it was raining all the time. 5. Stop it! Can't you see she is (scaring/scared). 6. Lily was (shocking/shocked) by the news report. 7. I guess, she is (satisfying/satisfied) with her position. 8. I think, this instruction is rather (confusing/confused). 9. This music is so (relaxing/relaxed). It calms me better than a cup of a chamomile tea. 10. The doctor was extremely (exhausting/exhausted) after 17 hours of work.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets. Translate them into Russian.

1. "*War and Peace*" (write) by Leo Tolstoy is my favorite book ever. 2. Julie works in a bakery, (make) delicious pies, biscuits and cakes. 3. Unfortunately, most of the fans were (disappoint) with the concert. 4. The situation was really (embarrass). 5. Ginny was so (embarrass) because of her father's behavior. 6. What an (excite) occasion! 7. She will be so (excite) to go there – it is her dream, as far as I know. 8. This fine rose wine, (produce) in France, is famous all over the world. 9. Pictures (paint) by Van Gogh cost millions of pounds now. 10. A man (wear) a high-top hat came into the room.

Ex. 3. Make one sentence out of two, making a Participle Clause (reduced relative clause).

We read an e-mail. It was sent by the director. *We read the e-mail sent by the director.*

1. The man is in the garden. The man is wearing a blue T-shirt. 2. We found a doctor. He works at a hospital in London. 3. I often buy cheese. This cheese is imported from Paris. 4. I do not know much about the games. I mean the games that are played by children today. 5. Judy, the man is over there. He wants coffee and a piece of cake. 6. The pizza is in the kitchen. It was brought by Tom. 7. Her bag was stolen. The bag that was bought only a week ago. 8. Those pictures are mine. They are lying on the desk. 9. I really like flowers. The flowers that are grown only in my native town. 10. The cake was delicious. It was made by Lily for her birthday.

UNIT IV. TYPESETTING

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Advance *n.* – прогресс, улучшение, продвижение; cathode ray tube *n.* – катодно-лучевая трубка; channel *n.* – желоб; come from *v.* – происходить; composing stick *n.* – верстатка; compressed air – сжатый воздух; emerge *v.* – появляться, возникать; entire hence – отсюда; even *adj.* – ровный; expose *v.* – подвергать, выставлять; film *n.* –

пленка; flexibility *n.* – гибкость; fine art books – художественные книги; glyph *n.* – глиф, символический знак; hardware *n.* – аппаратное обеспечение; height *n.* – высота; hyphenation *n.* – перенос; imply *v.* – подразумевать; justification *n.* – выравнивание; justify *v.* – выравнивать; mainstay *n.* – оплот; layout *n.* – макет; limited edition – ограниченный выпуск; mold *n.* – литейная форма, характер, матрица; movable type – разборный шрифт; orthography *n.* – орфография; paste up *v.* – расклеивать; phototypesetting *n.* – фотонабор; readable *adj.* – читаемый; render obsolete – становиться устаревшим; revival *n.* – возрождение; ribbon *n.* – лента; roll *n.* – рулон; slide down *v.* – скользить вниз; software *n.* – программное обеспечение, sort *n.* – литера; space bar – пробел; surface *n.* – поверхность; tightly bound – прочно соединенный, связанный; thereby – таким образом; type case – касса со шрифтами; typesetting *n.* – типографский набор.

II. Text to Study

Typesetting is the composition of text by means of arranging physical types or the digital equivalents. Stored letters and other symbols (called sorts in mechanical systems and glyphs in digital systems) are retrieved and ordered according to a language's orthography for visual display.

A. Pre-Digital era. Previously, movable type was composed by hand for each page.

B. Linotype. Machine composition was a later development: it was used in the last part of the 19th century with the introduction of the Linotype machine.

Linotype was the first and widely used form of machine composition. The machine itself, though large and complex, has three basic parts: a typewriter-like keyboard, a magazine in which the matrices or molds of the letters are stored, and the caster. When the operator touches a key representing a letter, the matrix or mold slides down from a magazine and drops through a channel into position on the line being set. At the end of each word a space bar is pushed.

C. Monotype. It was also developed at the end of the 19th century. This system makes use of two separate machines: a keyboard and a casting machine. The operator uses the keyboard as if it were a typewriter, but instead of producing a readable copy, it produces, by means of compressed air, a roll of perforated ribbon. This roll is then

placed on the machine which follows its coded instruction, not casting a full line, like Linotype, but one character at a time. When the job is finished, every letter, number, punctuation mark, and space is on an individual piece of type. Because of its high quality, it is a very expensive form of composition. Monotype is used almost exclusively for limited-edition books and fine art books.

D. Phototypesetting. As its name implies, phototypesetting is based on the principles of photography. The copy to be used in the making of the printing plates is created by exposing photosensitive paper or film formed of type character, and the paper or film is then processed like any other photograph. A special machine pulled the paper or film strip through two or three baths of chemicals, where it would emerge ready for paste up.

Phototypesetting was economical, capable of high-quality work and timesaving: it reduced the number of production steps required for plate making for every major printing process. It rendered obsolete with the popularity of the personal computer and desktop publishing software.

E. Digital era. The next generation of phototypesetting machines to emerge were those that generated characters on a cathode ray tube. Such machines could be "driven online" by a computer system or took their data from magnetic tape. Type fonts were stored digitally on conventional magnetic disk drives.

In 1985, desktop publishing became available, starting with the Apple Macintosh, Aldus PageMaker (and later QuarkXPress) and PostScript.

By the year 2000, this industry segment had shrunk because publishers were now capable of integrating typesetting and graphic design on their own in-house computers.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. My company offers multiple opportunities for … (advance). 2. The Russian … of the game will be released tomorrow (edit). 3. There is a … number of available seats (limit). 4. He himself supported the result, which was more … than the previous version (read). 5. The author became famous after the … of her first book (publication).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. era
2. operator
3. instruction
4. advance
5. limited
6. machine
7. produce
8. expose
9. magnetic
10. layout

a) an apparatus using mechanical power and having several parts, each with a definite function and together performing a particular task;

b) make something visible by uncovering it;

c) a development or improvement;

d) a long and distinct period of history;

e) a direction or order;

f) the way in which text or pictures are set out on a page;

g) a person who operates equipment or a machine;

h) restricted in size, amount, or extent; few, small, or short;

i) make or manufacture from components or raw materials;

j) capable of being attracted by or acquiring the properties of a magnet.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

| desktop, copy, image, generation, edition, machines, surface |

1. I use a ... computer at home. 2. This ring is handed down from … to generation. 3. An ... of a waterfall appeared on the screen. 4. I received a complimentary ... of the magazine. 5. The polished stone has a very smooth … . 6. We ensure regular inspection and maintenance of the … . 7. English third … was published in December 1996.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.
1. by / for / type / Movable / was / composed / hand / page / each. 2. the / form / composition / first / Linotype / was / widely / and / used / machine / of. 3. bar / pushed / At / of / space / a / the / end / word / each / is. 4. also / 19th / at / century / It / was / the / developed / end / of / the. 5. limited-edition / art / almost / is / fine / books / and / Monotype / used / for / exclusively / books. 6. obsolete / It / software / publishing / rendered / the / with / popularity / computer / desktop / and / the / personal / of.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Составлены вручную; слева направо; подтолкнуть вперед; название происходит от; широко используемый; располагаться на; ограниченный выпуск; управляться онлайн; стать доступным.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. Ottmar Mergenthaler was a German i… who has been called a second Gutenberg because of his i... of the linotype m… . 2. Monotype is used almost exclusively for l...-e... books and fine art books. 3. When the o... touches a key representing a letter, the matrix or mold slides down from a magazine and drops through a channel into position on the line being set. 4. M... composition was a later development. 5. The c... to be used in the making of the p... plates is created by exposing photosensitive paper.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. When the line is nearly full, the compositor pushes a bar that moves all the spacebands at once, thereby spreading the line as evenly as possible to the desired length. 2. Linotype was standard for newspapers, magazines and posters from the late 19th century to the 1930s and 40s, when it was replaced by offset lithography printing and computer typesetting. 3. Linotype was the last form of machine composition. 4. Previously, movable type was composed by machines for each page.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What is typesetting? 2. What do you know about hand-composition? 3. Who invented the linotype machine? 4. What is the origin of the name "linotype"? 5. How do linotypes work? 6. Is monotype a cheap or expensive kind of typesetting? 7. What is phototypesetting based on? 8. Why did it render obsolete? 9. When did desktop publishing appear? 10. What word processing systems revolutionized office documents?

IV. Grammar. Gerund

Ex. 1. Determine the part of speech to which the words with the suffix '-ing' belong. Translate the sentences.

1. The monument needs restoring. 2. The monument of what century are you restoring? 3. The monument of what century is being

restored? 4. The experts restoring the monument were provided with all modern technique. 5. The committee studied the problem of improving the bus service in the town without increasing the number of buses operating on the routes. 6. He pointed out that the assembling time of the apparatus was very short. 7. Heating the substance at high temperatures may change its properties. 8. With the help of a magnet we can hold two huge metal plates together without tying them. 9. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 10. He heard the voices coming through the open window.

Ex. 2. Choose the correct form of the Gerund. Translate the sentences.

1. (Reading, being read) English technical magazines is important for an engineer. 2. I remember (having been attended, attending) his lectures on history. 3. We were informed of new results (obtaining, being obtained) at the laboratory. 4. He remembers (adding, having added) some water to the mixture. 5. They began (having been made, making) the experiment in May. 6. At the meeting they discussed different way of (improving, being improved) their work. 7. (Having heated, being heated) to high temperature the substance considerably expanded. 8. We heard of the experiment (being started, having been started) last week. 9. We know of Newton's (having developed, having been developed) the principles of mechanics. 10. On (coming, being come) to the laboratory he began a new experiment.

UNIT V. FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING

I. Vocabulary

Make sure you know the meaning of the following words and expressions.

Adhesive tape – самоклеящаяся пленка; anilox *adj.* – анилоксовый; approval *n.* – одобрение; assemble *v.* – собирать; beverage carton – картонная упаковка для напитков; binding – переплет, скрепление; candy *n.* – конфеты; capture *v.* – захватывать; coating *n.* – покрытие; corrugated – гофрированный; customer *n.* – заказчик, клиент; cutting – резка; cyan *adj.* – голубой; disposable cup – одноразовая чашка; doctor blade – скальпель; employ *n.* – применение, использование; *v.* –

использовать, применять; envelope *n.* – конверт; folding – фальцевание; ink pan – чан с чернилами; label *n.* – ярлык, этикетка, маркировка; magenta *adj.* – маджента, красный, фуксия; manually *adv.* – вручную; multiwall sack – многослойный мешок; nonabsorbent *adj.* – неабсорбирующий; overlay *v.* – перекрыть, покрывать; overview *n.* – обзор; platemaking – изготовление печатных форм; sequence *n.* – последовательность; shade *n.* – оттенок; supply *n.* – поставка, подача, предложение; stripping *n.* – разборка, демонтаж, сдирание; sensitive *adj.* – чувствительный; software *n.* – программное обеспечение; solidify *v.* – затвердевать; solvent *n.* – растворитель; substrate *n.* – подложка; UV – ультрафиолет; viscosity *n.* – вязкость; wrapper *n.* – обертка.

II. Text to study

Applications. Flexography is the major process used to print packaging materials. Flexography is used to print corrugated containers, folding cartons, multiwall sacks, paper sacks, plastic bags, milk and beverage cartons, disposable cups and containers, labels, adhesive tapes, envelopes, newspapers, and wrappers (candy and food).

Process Overview. In the typical flexo printing sequence, the substrate is fed into the press from a roll. The image is printed as substrate is pulled through a series of stations, or print units. Each print unit is printing a single color. As with Gravure and Lithographic printing, the various tones and shading are achieved by overlaying the 4 basic shades of ink. These are magenta, cyan, yellow and black. Magenta being the red tones and cyan being the blue.

The major unit operations in a flexographic printing operation are: image preparation, platemaking, printing, finishing.

Image Preparation. Image preparation begins with camera-ready copy supplied by the customer. Images are captured for printing by camera, scanner or computer. Components of the image are manually assembled and positioned. This process is called stripping. When a copy is scanned or digitally captured, the image is assembled by the computer with special software. When color is involved, a color proof is submitted to the customer for approval.

Flexographic Plate Making. Flexographic and letterpress plates are made using the same basic technologies utilizing a relief type plate. Both technologies employ plates with raised images and only the raised

images come in contact with the substrate during printing. Flexographic plates are made of a flexible material, such as plastic, rubber or UV sensitive polymer (photopolymer), so that it can be attached to a roller or cylinder for ink application. There are three primary methods of making flexographic plates: photomechanical, photochemical and laser engraved plates.

Flexographic Printing Presses. The five types of printing presses used for flexographic printing are the stack type, central impression cylinder (CIC), in-line, newspaper unit, and dedicated 4-, 5-, or 6-color unit commercial publication flexographic presses.

Stack press. Color stations stack up vertically, which makes it easy to access. This press is able to print on both sides of the substrate.

Central Impression press. All color stations are located in a circle around the impression cylinder. This press can only print on one side.

In-line press. Color stations are placed horizontally. This press prints on both sides. Advantages: can print on heavier substrates, such as corrugated boards. All five types employ a plate cylinder, a metering cylinder known as the anilox roll that applies ink to the plate, and an ink pan. Some presses use a third roller as a fountain roller and, in some cases, a doctor blade for improved ink distribution.

Flexographic Inks. Flexographic inks are very similar to packaging gravure printing inks in that they are fast drying and have a low viscosity. The inks are formulated to lie on the surface of nonabsorbent substrates and solidify when solvents are removed. Solvents are removed with heat, unless U.V. curable inks are used.

Finishing. After printing, the substrate may run through a number of operations to be "finished" and ready for shipment to the customer. Finishing may include operations such as coating, cutting, folding and binding.

III. Tasks to the text

Ex. 1. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. I often use … plates and cups for picnics (dispose). 2. Our … are free from solvent (coat). 3. The … of the town marked the end of the war (capture). 4. The … edge of a knife must be covered when not in use (cut). 5. The scientist is looking for a practical … of his idea (apply). 6. The company has a specific approach to resource ... (utilize).

Ex. 2. Match the words 1–10 to their definitions a–j.

1. carton
2. solvent
3. newspaper
4. customer
5. ink
6. binding
7. envelope
8. approve
9. computer
10. shade

a) a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business;

b) the action of approving something;

c) a coloured fluid or paste used for writing, drawing, printing, or duplicating;

d) the liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution;

e) a small, light box or container in which drinks or foodstuffs are packaged;

f) comparative darkness and coolness caused by shelter from direct sunlight;

g) wrap up, cover, or surround completely;

h) a strong covering holding the pages of a book together;

i) a printed publication (usually issued daily or weekly) consisting of folded unstapled sheets and containing news, articles, advertisements, and correspondence;

j) an electronic device for storing and processing data, typically in binary form, according to instructions given to it in a variable program.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

> rubber, plastic, sensitive, label, processing, to fold, wrapped, printed

1. The publishing house ... a new book by the famous writer. 2. He could … napkins into swans. 3. He read everything that was written on the … . 4. Many drinks are sold in … bottles or cans. 5. … is a watertight and elastic material. 6. We try not to discuss earnings and other ... topics. 7. The ... of applications takes five business days. 8. I ... the present and tied it with the ribbon.

Ex. 4. Make sentences. Put words in the right order.
1. is / major / Flexography / used / process / the / packaging / materials / to / print. 2. as / units / The / image / substrate / through / is / print / is / pulled / of / a / series / or / print / stations. 3. both / This / able / press / is / on / of / sides / the / to print / substrate / on. 4. solidify / The / when / substrates / are / inks / removed / solvents / are / lie / on / the / to / surface / formulated / and / of / nonabsorbent.

Ex. 5. Find in the text the equivalents for the following word combinations.

Важный, основной процесс; для одобрения; гибкий материал; может быть прикреплен; упрощать доступ; улучшать распределение; быстро высыхающие.

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. There are three primary m... of making flexographic plates. 2. Flexographic p... are made of a f… material, such as plastic, r... or UV sensitive p..., so that it can be a... to a roller or cylinder for i... application. 3. The i... is printed as substrate is pulled through a series of stations, or print u… . 4. All color stations are located in a circle around the impression c… . 5. When a c... is scanned or digitally captured, the i... is assembled by the c... with special software.

Ex. 7. Prove whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. Flexography is used for printing newspapers. 2. Various tones and shading are achieved by overlaying the 6 basic shades of ink. 3. Magenta is blue. 4. There are five primary methods of making flexographic plates. 5. Flexographic and letterpress plates are made using the same basic technologies utilizing a relief type plate. 6. Flexographic inks are very similar to packaging gravure printing inks in that they are fast drying and have a low viscosity. 7. Finishing may include only two operations such as folding and binding.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. What is flexography? 2. What is it used for? 3. What 4 basic shades of ink are used? 4. What are the major steps in flexographic printing? 5. How is an image prepared? 6. How are flexographic plates made? 7. What are the names of the flexographic printing presses? Describe each of them. 8. What can you say about the flexographic inks? 9. What operations may finishing include?

IV. Grammar. Revision

Ex. 1. Express these ideas using the Infinitive constructions: Complex Object and Complex Subject. Match the sayings to their Russian equivalents given below.

1. Success is the child of audacity. (Benjamin Disraeli) 2. The will to win, the desire to succeed, the urge to reach your full potential…

these are the keys that will unlock the door to personal excellence. (Confucius) 3. Fall seven times and stand up eight. (Japanese Proverb) 4. Success is one percent inspiration, 99 percent perspiration. (Thomas Edison) 5. Build your own dreams, or someone else will hire you to build theirs. (Farrah Gray) 6. Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm. (Winston Churchill) 7. You miss 100% of the shots you don't take. (Wayne Gretzky) 8. There are no shortcuts to any place worth going. (Helen Keller)

Ex. 2. Demonstrate your knowledge of Participle and its functions. Change the sentences below by the model and translate them.

Model: As he was climbing down the tree one of the eggs broke. *Climbing down the tree he broke one of the eggs.*

1. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off. 2. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet. 3. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished. 4. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell. 5. Reading the letter a second time the meaning becomes clearer. 6. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.

Ex. 3. Translate the following sentences with the Gerund and Gerundial Construction.

1. He improved his report by changing the end. 2. They objected to his remaining at home. 3. Instead of restoring the old theatre they decided to build a new one. 4. What is the reason of his having left our city so suddenly? 5. What apparatus do we use for measuring air temperature? 6. The best way to solve this problem is experimenting. 7. The students like experimenting. 8. Experimenting is widely used in different branches of industry. 9. The engineer insisted on experimenting to solve this problem. 10. I remember of his having been interested in languages in his childhood.

Ex. 4. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. He entered the room without noticing her. 2. I remember your having objected to this proposal. 3. His greatest pleasure was travelling. 4. Being obtained in the laboratory the new substance had some valuable properties. 5. A site for the construction having been chosen, the work started. 6. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor. 7. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 8. To drive a car in a big city is very difficult. 9. We thought him to have taken part in the experiment. 10. The lecture was said to be very interesting.

TEXTS FOR FINAL CONTROL

TEXT 1
A History of E-Books

An Electronic Book or e-book as it is universally known, is a text based publication in digital form. While they may contain images and graphs of some kind, mostly they are text based.

E-books are designed to be read on an electronically compatible device either an IReader, a Kindle E-Reader, tablet or personal computer. While e-books are the actual text and document being read, an e-Reader is the device that makes this possible. E-books are stored as electronic files, they are small and easy to share and purchase. They are convenient, light and have a huge storage capacity, that allows for incredible travel reading, electronic notes, and character summaries. However, they were not always like this.

The world's first automated reader was invented by a woman named Angela Ruiz Robles. Angela Ruis Robles was a Spanish school teacher, who watched her students lug text books back and forth from school every day. The idea was that her reader would be far easier to carry for school children, than a number of different text books. She made her first prototype in 1949. Her project was never picked up for mass production and she was never able to get a viable patent on the design, but there is a photograph of her holding it in 1949 so she can still claim it.

The invention of the internet was the next huge step forward in e-books. Information sharing, and file sharing was the birth place of Electronic books.

In 1971, Michael Hart, a student at the University of Illinois, was given unlimited computer time on a huge Xerox mainframe computer in the Materials Research lab (probably because his brother's best friend was one of its operators). The machine was used primarily for data processing, but it was also connected to ARPAnet, a part of what would later become the internet. When Hart was given a copy of the Declaration of Independence at a grocery store, he found his inspiration. Hart came up with a good use of the computer time he had been

given. He typed the text into a computer, all in capitals as there was no lower-case option at the time, and sent out a message on ARPAnet saying that it was now available to download. Six people took him up on the offer and downloaded the text. The world's first e-book was born.

Hart then set about typing up more texts to make them electronically available. His entries included The Bill of Rights, the American Constitution and the Christian Bible. What he created was far more than an electronic text document, what he created was an idea. The idea of not just using computers to crunch numbers and deal with data, but to get computers sharing text and literature.

In 1999 the National Institute of Standards and Technology in America held its first e-book conference, where it was declared that e-books were the future of reading and predicted that by 2018, 90% of all books sold would be e-books.

TEXT 2
Book Publishing

How soon after the invention of writing men began to make books is uncertain because the books themselves have not survived. The oldest surviving examples of writing are on clay or stone. The more fragile materials used for writing at various times have generally perished. The earliest known books are the clay tablets of Mesopotamia and the papyrus rolls of Egypt. There are examples of both dating from the early 3rd millennium BC.

The form, content, and provisions for making and distributing books have varied widely during their long history, but in general it may be said that a book is designed to serve as an instrument of communication. The Babylonian clay tablet, the Egyptian papyrus roll, the medieval vellum codex, the printed paper volume, the microfilm, and various other combinations have served as books. The great variety in form is matched by an equal variety in content. Both Shakespeare's collected plays, first published in 1623, and the most ill-conceived and trivial tract published in that or any other year were designed as instruments of communication.

The book is also characterized by its use of writing or some other system of visual symbols (such as pictures or musical notation) to convey a meaning. As a sophisticated medium of communication, it re-

quires mastery of the hard-won skills of reading and writing. Another distinguishing feature is publication for tangible circulation. A temple column with a message carved on it is not a book. Signs and placards that are easy enough to transport are made to attract the eyes of passers-by from a fixed location and thus are not usually considered books. Private documents not intended for circulation also are not considered to be books.

A book, for the purpose of this discussion, is a written (or printed) message of considerable length, meant for public circulation and recorded on materials that are light yet durable enough to afford comparatively easy portability. Its primary purpose is to carry a message between people, depending on the twin faculties of portability and permanence. As such, the book transcends time and space to announce, to expound, and to preserve and transmit knowledge. Books have attended the preservation and dissemination of knowledge in every literate society. The following account, keeping mainly within the scope of civilization as it developed in western Europe and North America, considers the book as it appeared at different times in history, the characteristic content and survival of copies and texts, and the means of production and distribution.

TEXT 3
Johann Gutenberg

What person from history has the greatest effect on our lives today? Recently, a group of many different experts decided it was a man named Johan Gutenberg. Gutenberg is famous for inventing printing, but he didn't really invent it. He invented a better way of printing.

For hundreds of years people used blocks of wood to print. They used a knife to cut words in the block of wood. They made the words backward. Then they covered the block with ink and pressed it onto paper. When they pulled the paper from the inky blocks, the words appeared on the paper in the right direction. In Korea and China, people printed with metal stamps instead of wood. Either way, printing was difficult and very slow. People usually wrote books by hand, so it took several years to make one copy of a book.

Books were very expensive and rare. Only rich people could buy them, and only rich people could read. As more people learned to read,

books became more popular. People around the world wanted to find a quicker, better, and less expensive way to print books. One of these people was Johann Gutenberg.

Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany, around 1400. We do not know the exact year. He was an intelligent man, and he was good at working with metal. Gutenberg probably had no idea how people printed in China. His idea was to make a metal stamp for each letter of the alphabet and use the letters over and over. He could put the stamps together to make words and arrange the words to make pages. With ink on the stamps, he could press paper on them to make a page. A "printing press" machine could make hundreds of copies of a single page quickly. After that page, he could rearrange the same letters to make other words and print other pages.

It took Gutenberg many years to make the stamps for each letter of the alphabet. When he finished the stamps, he didn't have enough money to make the printing press. He borrowed money from a man named Johann Fust. They became business partners. After many years, Gutenberg's printing press was ready. Gutenberg printed his first book, the Bible, around 1455.

Johann Fust was a good businessman. He understood the importance of Gutenberg's invention. He took Gutenberg to court because Gutenberg still owed him money. Gutenberg had no money, so Fust took his printing press and started his own business. He printed and sold more Bibles and kept all the money. Gutenberg was sad and broke. He died in 1468, a poor man. Today people remember Johann Gutenberg. The city of Mainz has a statue of him and a museum. His original printing press is in the museum. They print several pages a day to show that it is still in good condition. There are only forty-eight copies of the original Bible. It is the most expensive book in the world. In 1987, a Gutenberg Bible was sold in New York for $5.3 million.

TEXT 4
Licence to Chill

The intelligent refrigerator is here. The new Screenfridge will help you with grocery shopping and dinner ideas, keep track of what you have in your fridge, and function as a message centre for the whole

family. This is what Electrolux, the world's largest appliance manufacturer, envisions in our homes in the future.

Barcodes in the packaging of groceries will soon be replaced with radio-frequency tags that can be read at a distance and with greater reliability. As well as indicating what the product is, the data in the tags will include additional information such as the "best before" date and even nutritional data. Now, imagine that a fridge could read this tags and keep track of the items placed there.

If an item is about to exceed its "use by" date, the fridge tells you, and you can either use it or throw it out. Fancy something different for dinner? No problem, ask the fridge to suggest some menus based on the ingredients it knows you have in stock. Or tell the fridge the menu you require and it will provide you with a shopping list of the items you don't have or order the items via email. This is the Screenfridge from Electrolux.

But why "Screenfridge"? On the door is a touch-sensitive panel or screen that provides a means of communicating with the users.

For many households, life revolves around the kitchen. This is the assumption Electrolux made in designing the Screenfridge. The same screen is a messaging centre. Since the fridge is equipped with a microphone, speaker and video-camera, you're not limited to textual information. The fridge is connected to the Internet, so it can be used to send and receive email or you could surf the Web to find a new recipe. There is no separate keyboard or mouse; all the functions are available through a touch screen and a virtual keyboard.

Many people have a TV in the kitchen, but if you already have a screen on the fridge, why clutter up the work surface with a TV? Call the Screenfridge's TV mode and watch your favourite programme on the fridge. The Screenfridge can be interfaced to a surveillance camera to check out visitors or to keep an eye on the children.

Finally, the Screenfridge can perform some of the household management tasks normally associated with a PC. For example, it has a diary, address pad and a notepad. The Screenfridge also contains a family calendar, so you can remember grandma's birthday, times for children's sports matches, and dates that mom will be travelling on business.

There's no doubt that when the Sceenfridge hits the market, it will revolutionize daily life.

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TEXT 5
Computers Make the World Smaller and Smarter

The ability of tiny computing devices to control complex operations has transformed the way many tasks are performed, ranging from scientific research to producing consumer products. Tiny "computers on a chip" are used in medical equipment, home appliances, cars and toys. Workers use hadheld computing devices to collect data at a customer site, to generate forms, to control inventory, and to serve as desktop organisers.

Not only is computing equipment getting smaller, it is getting more sophisticated. Computers are part of many machines and devices that once required continual human supervision and control. Today, computers in security systems result in safer enviroments, computers in cars improve energy efficiency, and computers in phones provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

These smart machines are designed to take over some the basics task previously performed by people; by so doing, they make life a little easier and a little more pleasant. Smart cards store vital information such as health records, driver's license, bank balances, and so on. Smart phones, cars, and appliances with built in computers can be programmed to better meet individual needs.

A smart house has a built-in-monitoring system that can turn lights on and off, open and close windows, operate the oven, and more.

With small computing devices available for performing smart tasks like cooking dinner, programming the VCR, and controlling the flow of information in an organization, people are able to spend more time doing what they often do best – being creative. Computers can help people work more creatively.

Multimedia systems are known for their educational and entertainment value, which we call "edutainment". Multimedia combines text with sound, video, animation, and graphics, which greatly enhances the interaction between user and machine and can make information more interesting and appealing to people. Expert systems software enables computers to "think" like experts. Medical diagnosis experts systems, for example, can help doctors pinpoint a patient's illness, suggest further tests, and prescribe appropiate drugs.

Connectivity enables computers and software that might otherwise be incompatible to communicate and to share resources. Now that computers are proliferating in many areas and networks are available for people to access data and communications with others, personal computers are becoming interpersonal PCs. They have the potential to significantly improve the way we relate to each other. Many people today telecommute – that is, use their computers to stay in touch with the office while they are working at home. With the proper tools, hospital staff can get diagnosis from a medical expert hundreds or thousands of miles away.

Similarly, the disabled can communicate more effectively with others using computers.

Distance learning and videoconferencing are concepts made possible with the use of an electronic classroom or boardroom accesible to people in remote locations. Vast databases of information are currently available to users of the internet, all of whom can send mail messages to each other. The information superhighway is designed to significantly expand this interactive connectivity so that people all over the world will have free access to all these resources.

People power is critical to ensuring that hardware, software, and connectivity are effectively integrated in a socially responsible way. People – computers users and computer professionals – are the ones who will decide which hardware, software, and networks endure and how great an impact they will have on our lives. Ultimately people power must be exercised to ensure that computers are used not only efficiently but in a socially responsible way.

FINAL GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct option.

1. Communication with readers became ... through email, forums, chat and instant messaging.

A. more easy;

B. easiest;

C. easier.

2. ... role of the operating system is ... directly with the hardware.

A. the; to communicate;

B. a; communicating;

C. –; communicating.

3. ... known books are the clay tablets of Mesopotamia and ... papyrus rolls of Egypt.

A. the earlier; the;

B. earliest; –;

C. the earliest; the.

4. The online bookstore Amazon.com ... by Jeff Bezos in July 1995, in Seattle, on the West coast of the U.S.

A. is launched;

B. launched;

C. was launched.

5. In 1992 an undergraduate called Linus Torvalds ... computer science in Helsinki, Finland.

A. had studied;

B. was studying;

C. was studied.

6. Translation rights ... a valuable source of additional revenue.

A. have become;

B. becomes;

C. to become;

D. has become.

7. Did the internet compete with television and ...?

A. to read;

B. reading;

C. read.

8. Though a book normally has ... greatest sale in its country of origin, there ... cases in which it does even better abroad.

A. its; are;

B. his; is;

C. theirs; are;

D. its; to be.

9. The market for books was still small, but literacy had spread beyond the clergy and had reached the ... middle classes.

A. emerge;

B. emerged;

C. emerging.

10. The dream behind the web is of a common information space in which ... communicate by … information.

A. them; to share;

B. we; sharing;

C. us; sharing.

11. In 1498, for instance, 18,000 letters of indulgence ... at Barcelona.

A. printed;

B. are printed;

C. were printed.

12. Keyboards and ... will soon not be required for ... personal computers.

A. mouses; to use;

B. mice; using;

C. mices; use.

13. The church, the state, universities, reformers, and radicals were all quick ... the press.

A. to use;

B. use;

C. used.

14. Digital publishing ... mainstream in 1997, as … step in the many changes underwent by traditional publishing since the 1970s.

A. become; latest;

B. became; the latest;

C. was become; later.

15. Copyright at one time was simple and indivisible; many alternative forms of text reproduction … , however.

A. have developed;

B. has developed;

C. to develop;

D. had developed.

16. Digitization also … the publication process.

A. accelerate;

B. was accelerated;

C. accelerated.

17. The invention of printing transformed the possibilities of the ... word.

A. write;

B. writing;

C. wrote;

D. written.

18. As these technologies enter mainstream applications, they ... a marked impact on the way we work with personal computers.

A. will have;

B. have;

C. has;

D. are having.

19. By clicking on the ... name, they have immediate access to that ... records.

A. patient;

B. patient's;

C. patients.

20. Once you ... by credit card, music … to your PC.

A. have paid; is downloaded;

B. has paid; are downloaded;

C. paid; be downloaded.

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