Варіант 1

**I** **READING COMPREHENSION**

Abstract #1

The only language a PC can directly execute *is machine* code, which consists of 1s and 0s. This language is difficult to write, so we use *symbolic languages* that are easier to understand. For example, assembly languages use abbreviations, such as ADD, SUB, MPY to represent instructions. The program is then translated into machine code by software called an assembler. Machine code and assembly languages are called low-level languages because they are closer to the hardware. High – level languages, however, are closer to human languages; they use forms resembling English, which makes programming easier. The program is translated into machine code by software called *a compiler*

1. Read the abstract and find in the list proper questions to the words in italics:

a. Is the program translated into machine code by hardware called a compiler?

b. What consists of 1s and 0s?

c. How are machine code and assembly languages called?

Abstract #2

System software controls the basic functions of computer, e.g. operating systems, programming software and utility programs. Applications software lets you do specific jobs such as writing letters, doing calculations, drawing or playing games. Examples are a word processor or a graphics package. An operating system is a set of programs that control the hardware and allow people and applications to communicate with the hardware. Typical functions of the OS are handling input/output operations, running programs and organizing files on disks. The OS also gives access to networks and allows multitasking: a user can run several programs (and do various tasks) at a time.

2. Read the sentence and find an adequate translation:

**System software controls the basic functions of computer, e.g. operating systems, programming software and utility programs**

1. Системне програмне забеспечення, до якого належать операційні системи, програмне забезпечення для програмування та утіліти управляє базовими функціями комп’ютера
2. Системне програмне забеспечення контролює основні функції комп’ютера , до яких належать операційні системи, програмне забезпечення для програмування та утіліти
3. Системне програмне забезпечення управляє базовими функціями комп’ютера, наприклад операційними системами, програмним забезпеченням та утілітами

**The OS also gives access to networks and allows multitasking: a user can run several programs (and do various tasks) at a time.**

А. Операційна система також надає доступ до мереж та дозволяє виконувати багато задач: користувач може запускати декілько програм (та виконувати різні задачі) вчасно.

В. Операційна система також надає доступ до мереж та дозволяє виконувати багато задач: користувач може запускати декілько програм (та виконувати різні задачі) одночасно.

С. Операційна система також дозволяє виконувати багато задач: користувач може запускати декілько програм (та виконувати різні задачі) вчасно.

Abstract #3

The processor, also called the CPU or central processing unit, is the brain of your computer. It is built into a single chip – a small piece of silicon with a complex electrical circuit, called an integrated circuit –that executes instructions and coordinates the activities of all the other units. The typical parts are: the control unit, which examines instructions from memory and executes them; the arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), which performs arithmetic and logical operations; the registers, high – speed units of memory used to store and control data. The speed of processor is measured in gigahertz (GHz). Thus, a CPU running at 4GHz can make about four thousand million calculations a second. An internal clock sends out signals at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize the flow of data.

3.Read the abstract and match the sentence parts under A and B:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| 1. The processor | a. executes instructions and coordinates the activities of all the other units. |
| 2. The registers | b. sends out signals at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize the flow of data. |
| 3. An integrated circuit | c. is the brain of your computer |
| 4. An internal clock | d. performs arithmetic and logical operations |
| 5. The arithmetic and logic unit | e. high – speed units of memory used to store and control data |

**II LANGUAGE FOCUS**

1. Find English equivalents to the Ukrainian terms:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. материнська плата | a. random access memory |
| 2. внутрішні шини | b. control unit |
| 3. процесор | c. system software |
| 4. запам’ятовуючий пристрій | d. processor |
| 5. блок керування | e. application software |
| 6. оперативна пам’ять | f. motherboard |
| 7. системне програмне забезпечення | g. read only memory |
| 8. прикладне програмне забезпечення | h. flowchart |
| 9. блок-схема | i. bug |
| 10. помилка | j. internal buses |

2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7 – Grammar exercises

**III CONVERSATION – My Future Specialism**

1. Match the questions and answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How are people judged in IT area? | a. You can learn a new programming language, take a certification such as Microsoft, Linux Professional Institute, or Cisco and study to be a Scrum Master or another type of project manager. |
| 2. What can you do to increase your worth to the company? | b. If you are disliked in the company |
| 3. Why won`t you get promotions or important projects? | c. IT is an area where people are judged largely by how much they know |