

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Томский государственный университет систем управления и
радиоэлектроники

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**ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR
FOR SOFTWARE ENGINEERING STUDENTS
(PART 1)**

Учебное пособие
для студентов ФСУ, ФВС, ФБ

Томск

2025

УДК 821.111:004.4(075.8)
ББК 81.432.1-2я73
М 500

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Elementary Grammar for Software Engineering Students (Part 1): учебное пособие для студентов факультетов систем управления (ФСУ), вычислительных систем (ФВС), безопасности (ФБ) / Е.Р. Менгардт, О.А. Серебрякова. – Томск: Томск. гос. ун-т систем упр. и радиоэлектроники, 2025. – 100 с.

Настоящее учебное пособие разработано для организации практических занятий и самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса ФСУ, ФВС, ФБ, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык». Пособие состоит из четырнадцати модулей. Каждый модуль включает предъявление грамматического материала и комплекс упражнений для развития умений и формирования навыков грамматически корректного оформления устных и письменных высказываний. В структуру пособия включены материалы для самоконтроля усвоения учебного материала и глоссарий для пополнения словарного запаса студентов профессиональной терминологией. Пособие является дополнением к основному учебнику в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине.

Одобрено на заседании кафедры иностранных языков протокол №3 от 20.05.2025 года

УДК 821.111:004.4(075.8)
ББК 81.432.1-2я73

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие разработано для организации обучения студентов, имеющих уровень владения английским языком A1-A2. Основной целью пособия является развитие умений и формирование навыков грамматически корректного оформления устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке для осуществления успешной коммуникации в академической и профессиональной сферах деятельности. Пособие рекомендовано для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы студентов направлений и специальностей «Информатика и вычислительная техника», «Программная инженерия», «Прикладная информатика», «Информационные системы и технологии». Лексическое наполнение грамматического материала профессиональной терминологией способствует расширению словарного запаса студентов и более комфортному освоению основного учебного материала в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Пособие состоит из четырнадцати модулей:

- Section 1: **Nouns**
- Section 2: **Articles**
- Section 3: **Pronouns**
- Section 4: **Numbers**
- Section 5: **Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**
- Section 6: **Be in Present, Past and Future**
- Section 7: **There+Be in Present, Past and Future**
- Section 8: **Have and Have got**
- Section 9: **Present Simple Tense**
- Section 10: **Present Continuous Tense**
- Section 11: **Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses**
- Section 12: **Past Simple Tense**
- Section 13: **Past Continuous Tense**
- Section 14: **Past Simple and Past Continuous Tenses**

Каждый модуль включает таблицы с предъявлением грамматического материала с примерами и комплекс упражнений разных видов для его закрепления. Упражнения составлены с учетом требований к разработке заданий для фонда оценочных материалов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». В пособие включены три модуля для повторения изученного материала и самоконтроля (**Revision**) и словарь (**Glossary**).

Авторы пособия считают, что грамотное предъявление учебного материала, а также обширный комплекс заданий и упражнений в каждом модуле способствует успешному формированию у студентов грамматических навыков, развитию мотивации к изучению иностранного языка.

CONTENTS

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	.....	3
Section 1: Nouns	.....	5
Section 2: Articles	.....	10
Section 3: Pronouns	.....	17
Section 4: Numbers	.....	22
Section 5: Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	.....	26
Revision 1 (sections 1-5)	.....	30
Section 6: Be in Present, Past and Future	.....	33
Section 7: There+Be in Present, Past and Future	.....	45
Section 8: Have and Have got	.....	51
Revision 2 (sections 6-7)	.....	55
Section 9: Present Simple Tense	.....	59
Section 10: Present Continuous Tense	.....	64
Section 11: Present Simple and Present Continuous Tenses	.....	69
Section 12: Past Simple Tense	.....	73
Section 13: Past Continuous Tense	.....	79
Section 14: Past Simple and Past Continuous Tenses	.....	82
Revision 3 (sections 9-14)	.....	84
Glossary	.....	87
ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ	.....	104
Список использованных источников	.....	105

SECTION 1: NOUNS

Singular and Plural Nouns

How to Make Plurals		
Most nouns: + -s	engineer – engineers	element – elements
	design - designs	team – teams
	feature - features	challenge – challenges
-s, -sh, -ch, -x: + -es	fax – faxes	business – businesses
	approach – approaches	workbench – workbenches
Nouns Ending in -y		
-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy: + -s	way - ways	day – days
	key - keys	ray – rays
-by, -dy, -fy, -gy, etc: -y —> i+es	strategy - strategies	study – studies
	activity - activities	capacity – capacities
Common Irregular Plurals		
person - people	man – men	woman – women
mouse - mice	half - halves	life – lives
Singular Nouns with - ics		
electronics	physics	economics
maths=mathematics	informatics	Politics
Singular Nouns with a Plural Verb		
audience	committee	company
firm	staff	team

Exercise 1. Make the nouns plural.

<i>Example:</i>	plan	-	<u>plans</u>
0. plan	7. key	14. life	
1. way	8. notebook	15. task	
2. step	9. industry	16. application	
3. area	10. idea	17. half	
4. level	11. project	18. business	
5. person	12. size	19. approach	
6. mouse	13. location	20.	company

Exercise 2. Put in plural nouns.

Example: We often create three ... a month. (application) - We often create three applications a month.

1. We have a lot of to finish the project on time. (opportunity)
2. A software engineer has a lot of (responsibility)
3. There are two to write the program. (way)
4. There are a lot of in our company. (person)
5. I like working in (team).
6. Programming-in-the-small involves small of (group, student)
7. There are four interesting in this journal. (article)
8. Our create programs for personal use. (program)
9. We have a lot of embedded (computer)
10. All the at our Software Engineering Department have successful (woman, career)

Exercise 3. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

Example: Three womans in our department work as freelancers. - Three women in our department work as freelancers.

1. Physics are my favorite university subject.
2. A software engineer has a lot of responsibility.
3. Programming-in-the-large are the type of project work.
4. I have a wireless optical mice.
5. Electronics are the leading industry at the moment.
6. Three man of Software Engineering Department are my colleagues.
7. The staff of the software company is not happy with their workplaces.
8. Microsoft has a lot of vacancies for software engineers.
9. Are Mathematics important for software engineers?
10. The audience was not ready for the meeting with the head of the company.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns (computer, engineer, team, industry, idea) can be **singular or plural**.

Uncountable Nouns (software, time, information, advice, knowledge) are only **singular**.

Exercise 4. Write out the uncountable nouns.

Finance, semester, quality, software, keyboard, temperature, creation, performance, career, development, hardware, business, supply, desktop, energy, equipment, motherboard, accessory, information, power, news, work, knowledge, workbench, peripheral..

Exercise 5. Put *a* with countable nouns and *some* with uncountable nouns.

... information	... news	... accessory	... server	... hardware
... power	... screen	... peripheral	... equipment	... shipment
... development	... software	... work	... knowledge	... business
... mouse	... port	... dust	... detail	... monitor

Exercise 6. Put in suitable countable or uncountable nouns from the box.

time	energy	information	anti-virus software
power supply	monitor	money	news
scanner	icon	icon	screen
keyboard	scroll wheel	mouse	hardware
work			

Example: I need some ... to finish the project. – I need some time to finish the project.

1. I need some ... about programming-in-the-large.
2. ‘Do you have much ... for today?’ – ‘No, just one program.’
3. Computer companies spend a lot of ... for software development.
4. I have an optical ... with a
5. A ... and a ... are types of peripherals.
6. ... is a type of security software.
7. A cursor is a movable ... on a computer
8. Nowadays, there is a lot of ... about supercomputers.
9. I don’t know much about inkjet printers with a built-in
10. A ... is a device that provides ... to something.

One and Ones

We often use one instead of repeating a countable noun.
‘What sort of monitor would you like?’ – ‘A flat one .’ (= ‘A flat monitor.’)
That was a useful workshop. Let’s have another one soon. (= another workshop)
The plural is ones .
‘Which are your documents?’ – ‘The ones on the table.’ (= the documents)

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with *one (ones)*.

Example: ‘What model of a tablet do you have?’ – ‘I have the ... made by Apple Company.’
‘What model of a tablet do you have?’ – ‘I have the one made by Apple Company.’

- Small groups of students develop several short programs and the whole class completes the ... with many levels and functions.
- ‘Which is your project?’ – ‘The ... about the security software.’
- There is a really useful set of lectures on Computer Science this semester. I want another ... next semester.
- ‘What steps of creating software do you know?’ – ‘I remember the ... which are in the textbook.’
- What software engineers from the IT department work on the project?’ – ‘The ... with a lot of experience in developing complicated programs.’
- Modern monitors are flat but the old ... were rounded.’
- Early computers were a luxury but today’s ... are not very expensive.
- A more powerful computer processes advanced tasks while the less powerful ... does not do it.
- ‘What are the responsibilities of a software engineer?’ – ‘The ... we studied during the first workshop.’
- Early technology of developing software was different from the ... we have today.

’S and S’ Possessive Forms

How to Make Possessive Forms		
Singular nouns: + ’s	the student’s project	the engineer’s workplace
Most plural nouns: + ’	employees’ experience	Software developers’ names
Plurals without s: ’s	men’s ideas	most women’s mice

Exercise 8. Make possessives by adding 's or '.

Example: our engineers ... equipment - our engineers' equipment

1. our engineers ... equipment
2. company boss ... responsibilities
3. student ... project results
4. software developer ... application
5. employees ... embedded computers
5. my colleague ... career
6. today ... computers
7. customer ... request
8. technical supporters ... problems
9. computer ... ports
10. unit ... operating system

Exercise 9. Write the possessive forms.

Example: computers of company employees – *company employees' computers*

1. positions of IT engineers
2. requirements of customers
3. hardware of a computer
4. power of a processor
5. responsibilities of software developers
6. workplaces of my colleagues
7. ideas of security specialists
8. computer accessories of men
9. power supply of a unit
10. features of a laptop computer

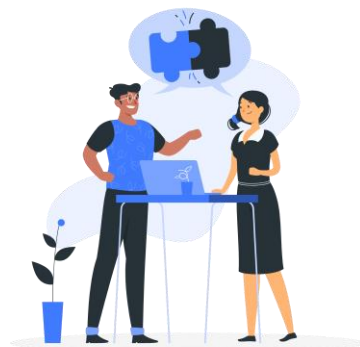
Exercise 10. Make 3-5 sentences of your own using possessive forms

Example:

I take my colleague's laptop.

We test each other's software.

Our instructors' advice helps us.



SECTION 2: ARTICLES

Articles A/An

We use a before a consonant sound (b, c , d, f, g, h)			
a computer	a laptop	a task	a company
We use an before a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u)			
an engineer	an employee	an office	an early monitor
We choose a or an because of pronunciation , not spelling.			
a university	an hour	a useful book	a European company

Exercise 1. Put in *a* or *an*.

Example: *a* desktop

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ... desktop | 6. ... notebook | 11. ... accessory | 16. ...user |
| 2. ... cluster | 7. ... student | 12. ... peripheral | 17. ... assignment |
| 3. ... customer | 8. ... team | 13. ... program | 18. ... attachment |
| 4. ... engineer | 9. ... office | 14. ... system | 19. ... order |
| 5. ... administrator | 10. ... department | 15. ... device | 20. ... idea |

Exercise 2. Make phrases as in the example.

Example: a system (operating) – *an operating system*

- a computer (early)
- department (IT)
- a project (advanced)
- a program (additional)
- a mouse (optical)
- an accessory (computer)
- a flash drive (extra)
- a printer (inkjet)
- a task (easy)
- an engineer (software)



Articles A/An with Countable and Uncountable Nouns

We use a/an only before singular countable nouns.		
Singular Countable	Plural Countable	Uncountable
an employee	employees	software
a department	departments	hardware
a device	devices	use
an advantage	advantages	utility

Exercise 3. Put in *a/an* or *nothing* (-)

Example: We enjoy working in ... groups. — We enjoy working in groups.

1. What ... computer accessories are used to input ... information?
2. There are often ... errors in ... shipments.
3. ... accessory order often includes ... optical mice.
4. ... company emails sometimes contain ... useless information.
5. ... tablet has different ... advantages.
6. Our team focuses on ... computer software.
7. ... short projects deal with ... programming-in-the-small.
8. ... students are working on ... programming-in-the-large to create ... with ... different levels and ... functions.
9. ... short projects do not run throughout ... entire semester.
10. Every course covers ... various elements of ... computer's hardware.

A/An with Jobs and Determiners

We use a/an when we say what something is, or what job somebody does, or what position somebody has.		
My colleague is an engineer .	Henry is a senior manager .	A printer is a device that produces images.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There is one extra word.

a tablet	a desktop	an embedded computer
a software engineer	a server	a tester
a laptop	a computer cluster	a researcher
an educator	a freelancer	an analyst

Example: A tester is a professional who uses products to have information on how well they function.

1. ... is a professional who uses products to have information on how well they function.
2. ... is a computer that is installed in company employees' cars.
3. ... is a worker who is hired as temporary staff.
4. ... is a very small computer that typically does not have a keyboard.
5. ... is a position of a person who develops programs and applications.
6. ... is a hinged computer that is easy to transport.
7. ... is a professional who teaches other people about something.
8. ... is a powerful computer that processes advanced tasks.
9. ... is a computer that is intended for use in one location.
10. ... is an extremely powerful computer that processes large quantities of data.

Exercise 5. Make the definitions for the words and phrases as in the example below. Discuss the results with your partner.

Example: a port – A port is an exterior part of a computer that provides communication with other devices using a plug or cable.

1. a personal computer (PC)
2. an optical mouse
3. a scanner
4. a contractor
5. an icon
6. a developer
7. a monitor
8. a manager
9. a leader
10. a computer



A/An before Singular Countable Nouns

We use a/an after with, without and as .		
I developed the application with a manual.	You can't work as a software engineer without a bachelor degree.	My business partner works as a designer.
We use a/an after haven't/hasn't got .		
I haven't got a tablet.	He hasn't got a job now.	Our company hasn't got a website.
We use a/an with the exclamations with What ... !		
What a powerful computer!	What a wonderful idea!	What a good job!
We use a/an before hundred/thousand/million .		
a hundred employees	a thousand projects	a million rubles

Exercise 6. Use the information from the box above and make 3-5 sentences demonstrating the use of a/an before singular countable nouns.

Example: Our IT department needs more than a hundred highly-qualified specialists. What a surprise to meet you at work!

A/An and The

We often use a/an to talk about a person or a thing for the first time ; and the when talk about the same person or a thing again .	
A/An	The
This is an IT Department of our company. (for the first time)	The department starts its work at 9.00 a.m. (again)
We are working on a new project. (for the first time)	The project focuses on programming-in-the large. (again)

We use the to talk about somebody or something, when the speaker and the hearer both know about this person or thing. In other cases we use a/an .	
A/An	The
A software engineer often has a part-time job.	In our company the software engineer has a part-time job.
Have you got a laptop?	Can I take the laptop? (your laptop)
Let's see an application .	I like the application . (the one that we can see)
I need a room for extra work.	Our boss works in the front room . (You know which room. – I'm telling you.)

Exercise 7. Put in a/an or the.

Example: Can I look at ... webpage? – Can I look at the webpage?

1. I need ... more powerful computer to start ... project on developing accounting software.
2. The X300 computer features ... durable metal case.
3. Every port has ... fitted rubber cover.
4. Would you like to use ... computer in ... conference room?
5. There is something wrong with ... case. It feels unusually warm.
6. In ... office we have ... black-and-white laser printer and ... inkjet printer. ... inkjet printer has ... built-in scanner.
7. ... wireless optical mouse is different from ... regular mouse.
8. ... requests ... package of flash drives made in Russia.
9. There is ... keyboard and ... monitor in ... order.
10. What is ... main result of ... meeting?

Names with The and without The

Names Without The	Names With The
people	deserts, rivers, seas, oceans
Michael works with Mr. Rodriguez.	I don't know a lot about the Sahara desert.
languages (Russian, English, Chinese)	plural country names (the Russian Federation, the USA, the Netherlands)
I'm really sorry. I don't speak English.	My colleague works in the USA.
most places names (countries, continents, towns, streets, lakes, mountains)	large areas of the world (the West, the Far East, the Middle East)
Peter is from Moscow. We live in Yuzhnaya Square. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in Russia.	Tomsk is a small city in the south-west of Siberia.

Exercise 8. Use the information from the box above and make 3-5 sentences with names with *the* and without *the*.

Example: *I come from Tomsk. I live in Sovetskaya Street.*

Talking in General without The

We do not normally use the about people or things in general . We use the to talk about particular people or things.	
General	Particular
Computers changed people's lives.	The computers in the main office are really slow.
She is interested in sports and health sites.	The sport and health sites of the IT department are available only to its employees.
Quality anti-virus software is not usually free.	The anti-virus software was quite expensive.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct variant.

Example: Nowadays people/the people cannot live without gadgets/the gadgets. — Nowadays people cannot live without gadgets.

1. I respect reliable *electronics suppliers/the electronic suppliers*.
2. *Old people/The old people* can't use *tablets/the tablets*.
3. *Software engineers/The software engineers* in Moscow earn a lot of money.

4. *Large corporations/The large corporations* use enterprise software to maintain consistency in all their systems.
5. *Word processing programs/The word processing programs* developed by our professionals are not very expensive.
6. Image editing software allows *users/the users* to create *high-quality photos/the high-quality photos*.
7. *Large sets of data/The large sets of data* can be organized into *spreadsheets/the spreadsheets*.
8. In summer *customers/the customers* of our company are ready to purchase *route planning applications/the route planning applications*.
9. *Individuals/The individuals* use *personal devices/the personal devices* such as *digital assistants/the digital assistants*.
10. *Software apps/The software apps* aid in travelling.

Special Cases

No Article		
meals	days, dates, public holidays, months, years	this/next/last + a period of time
to have breakfast / lunch / dinner before / at / after / for breakfast / lunch / dinner	on Monday(s) in January on July 20 th at Christmas in 2023	this week / weekend / Monday next year / month / holiday last Friday / summer / semester
No Article		
places and activities	transport with by	
to / at / from school / university / college to / in / out of church / prison / hospital / bed at home go / arrive / come /get home to / at / from work on holiday(s)	by car / bus / route bus / taxi / plain / train / underground / boat on foot	
The		
We use the before only; first, second, third etc;	He is the only freelancer in our department. Andrew was the first who developed the travelling app. Our office is on the third floor.	
We use the with superlatives .	This is the most expensive software. Our IT department is the largest one in the whole corporation.	
We use the when there is only one of something: center, end, capital, the main + something / somebody (aim, objective, task) etc.	At the end of May we have industrial practice at the local IT company.	

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with the information of your own using phrases from the box above.

Example: I leave for the university – I leave for the university after breakfast.

1. We don't have Computer Science
2. ... I am planning to start work.
3. I usually get to the university
4. The software engineers' office is on
5. The salary of high-qualified developers is
6. I have a lot of colleagues
7. One of my group mates was ... who passed Mathematics.
8. I had a lot of work
9. Mary is ... woman in our team of software developers.
10. We have session exams

Exercise 11. Put in *a, an, the* or *nothing* (-).

Example: ... aim of ... project is to create ... accounting software for ... casual users. – The aim of the project is to create accounting software for casual users.

1. Our workshop focuses on ... computer software.
2. During ... industrial practice students learn to design and develop ... programs.
3. Writing ... useful computer software is ... man task of ... software engineers.
4. ... small groups of students complete ... short projects. ... whole class work together to create ... program with many levels and functions.
5. What are ... steps in investigating ... software development problems?
6. We have ... manual for downloading ... apps. ... manual has three parts.
7. You can find ... information about ... early computers in ... university library.
8. ... educator of Computer Science often asks ... questions about ... researchers in this area.
9. ... software engineering is ... good area to start ... successful career.
10. ... company installed ... embedded computers in ... employees' cars.



SECTION 3: PRONOUNS

Subject and Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Exercise 1. Choose the correct variant.

1. Tell *me/I* your project name.
2. This assignment is not for you, it is for *he/him*.
3. 'Where are the engineers? Can you see *they/them*?' – 'I think, *they/them* are in the main office.'
4. Ask *she/her* to finish the project on time.
5. Some of my classmates are not from Tomsk. *They/them* are from other cities.
6. 'What do you find the costs of this application development?' – '*They/them* are too high.'
7. One of my group mates is not at university today. *Him/he* is busy with the course work.
8. Henry is very hard-working. Everybody in our department respects *him/he*.
9. Our teacher of English is a professional. We like *her/she* a lot.
10. *We/us* are in one programming team.

Exercise 2. Put in the correct pronoun.

Example: 'Where is Ann?' – '... is in the conference room.' — 'Where is Ann?' – 'She is in the conference room.'

1. Kevin is very lazy. I don't like
2. I don't like programming-in-the-small because ... is boring.
3. Are you ready for tomorrow's seminars? ... will take three hours.
4. 'What is the purpose of software engineering?' – '... improves peoples' lives.'
5. Software engineers help ... to do a lot of things very fast.
6. Our chief engineer was the head of the IT department. ... is really strict and responsible. But nobody likes
7. 'Where are my project results?' – 'I gave ... to the designers.'
8. Software development takes a lot of time so ... must be very patient.
9. Programming languages are different. Some of ... are very easy writing programs.
10. 'Where is Helen?' – '... is late.'

Subject and Possessive Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Examples
I	my	This is my computer.
you	your	I am in your team
he	his	His laptop is brand new.
she	her	Her project is the best.
it	its	There is a problem with our office computer. Its processor is very slow.
we	our	Our laboratory is on the first floor.
you	your	Your last test wasn't good.
they	their	Their paper is about programming languages.

Exercise 3. Put in the correct possessive pronouns.

Example: John and ... colleagues have business meetings once a week. - John and his colleagues have business meetings once a week.

1. I need to update ... computer.
2. Modern computers are very expensive. ... costs are often more than a hundred dollars.
3. Robert likes programming. It's ... work.
4. Do you want to change ... job?
5. Mary works as a software engineer, and ... qualification is a back-end designer.
6. I have a new monitor. ... size is 32 inches.
7. This semester we have the course of professional English. ... purpose is to improve professional vocabulary.
8. Unauthorized users usually attempt to access the network again and again. ... aim is to steal confidential information.
9. Computer's power supply connects to the motherboard. ... function is to drive a processor.
10. There are three software developers in ... team. ... specialized knowledge and lots of patience are of great importance for excellent project results.

Exercise 4. Write the sentences with possessive pronouns.

Example: I have a personal computer. - *This is my personal computer.*

1. Fred has an article for the conference.
2. Greg and Lilly have a lot of homework.
3. Our boss has a modern computer.
4. The university has a business incubator.

5. The laboratory assistant has a lot of responsibilities.
6. We have career plans for the future.
7. The software engineers of the company have three important orders for software development.
8. The employees of the IT Company have high salaries.
9. My groupmate has a brand new iPhone.
10. The students of the faculty have test results in Mathematics.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

Exercise 5. Put in the correct pronoun.

Example: I didn't pass the exam in Programming because ... was very difficult. - I didn't pass the exam in Programming because it was very difficult.

1. Now we have sophisticated operating systems but ... are easier to use than manual systems.
2. Henry wants to buy a new computer because ... laptop doesn't operate well.
3. Each computer has a device driver which allows ... to interact with additional devices.
4. Modern computers have effective fans and heat sinks. ... function is to keep internal temperatures at a safe low level.
5. There is a rubber cover for each port. ... function is to prevent interior dust buildup.
6. Tony has a PC. ... comes with a display that shows ... internal temperature.
7. Two of the group mates don't attend lectures in Linear Algebra. ... will have problems at the end of the semester.
8. Sue is the best student at the course. ... portfolio has a lot of certificates and diplomas.
9. Power supply is used for routing energy. ... connects to a motherboard.
10. The computer's case protects ... from damage and typical wear.

Possessive Pronouns without Nouns

Possessive Pronouns with Nouns	Possessive Pronouns without Nouns
This is my tablet .	This tablet is mine . It is mine .
This is your program .	The program is yours . It is yours .
These are his headphones .	These headphones are his . They are his .
This is her project .	This project is hers . It is hers .
This is its component .	-
These are our optical mice .	These optical mice are ours . They are ours .
This is your responsibility .	The responsibility is yours . It is yours .
These are their recommendations .	The recommendations are theirs . They are theirs .

Exercise 6. Make sentences with the pronouns.

Example: This is a laptop of my colleague Mary. – This is her laptop. The laptop is hers.

1. These are our customers' accessory orders.
2. This is John's project.
3. This is the office of our foreign partners.
4. These were our ideas how to secure a company network.
5. These will Ben and Sally's recommendations how to design a better website.
6. This is our English teacher's textbook.
7. These were my group mates' test results.
8. These will be my methods of developing route planning application.
9. This is my friend's iPhone.
10. These are our customers' accessory orders.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. I am a software engineer and I like *my/mine* job a lot.
2. *Our/ours* university is one of the leading universities in Russia.
3. This is not only *my/mine* project. It is *our/ours*.
4. There are a lot of books about the development of software engineering in Russia in *our/ours* office. Three of them are *my/mine*.
5. Three of *my/mine* colleagues have certificates of front-end designers. *Their/theirs* certificates are international.
6. Nancy is a good manager but nobody likes *her/hers* character.
7. These career plans are *our/ours*. We are thinking of starting *our/ours* own IT company.
8. Jeremy is *their/theirs* group mate.

9. Lora is an analyst. *Her/hers* job is very interesting and the salary of *her/hers* is very high.
 10. *Their/theirs* plans are different from *our/ours*.

Reflexive Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I like programming.	I do it myself .
He creates computer programs.	He does it himself .
She develops laptop applications.	She does it herself .
It operates without malfunctioning.	It does it itself .
You write lines of code.	You do it yourself .
We download antivirus software.	We do it ourselves .
You evaluate the correctness of software.	You do it yourselves .
They test the software artifacts.	They do it themselves .

Exercise 8. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

Example: Sarah is a good software engineer and me like her a lot. - Sarah is a good software engineer and I like her a lot.

1. We study at TUSUR University. He was founded in 1962.
2. Ours faculty is staffed with highly qualified teachers.
3. I always do my homework in Computer Science ourselves.
4. I like creating websites. It is mine free time.
5. We are writing the program for the Finance Department. It purpose is to provide cost and price analyses.
6. This project is not my. It is the project of my colleagues.
7. The error in the accessory order was not our. Henry is responsible for it.
8. We like Helen. Her is a good team leader.
9. Theirs assignment on programming languages was not hard.
10. Them work as software engineers in IT Department.

SECTION 4: NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers

1-10		11-19		20-90	
1	one	11	eleven	-ty	
2	two	12	twelve	20	twenty
3	three	- teen		30	thirty
4	four	13	thirteen	40	forty
5	five	14	fourteen	50	fifty
6	six	15	fifteen	60	sixty
7	seven	16	sixteen	70	seventy
8	eight	17	seventeen	80	eighty
9	nine	18	eighteen	90	ninety
10	ten	19	nineteen		

Exercise 1. Answer the questions using numbers from the box above.

Example: How many students are there in your group? – *There are twenty students in my group.*

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. How many lessons do you have on Friday?
3. How many computers do you have for personal use?
4. What is your telephone number?
5. How much is nineteen and eleven?
6. How many famous people from the area of IT technologies do you know?
7. How many lessons of English do you have a week?
8. How many Unified State Exams did you have at school?
9. How many sections are there in this book?
10. How many people are there in the team you want to work in?

Two-Three-Four-Five-Six-Seven-Digit Numbers

25	twenty-one
32	thirty-two
43	forty-three

54	fifty-four
65	sixty-five
76	seventy-six
87	eighty-seven
98	ninety-eight
100	one hundred (a hundred)
215	two hundred and fifteen
1000	one thousand (a thousand)
1005	one thousand and five
2345	two thousand , three hundred and forty-five
76391	seventy-six thousand , three hundred and ninety-one
1000 000	one million (a million)
2 785 634	two million , seven hundred and eighty-five thousand , six hundred and thirty-four

Exercise 2. Write the numbers in words.

Example: 529 – five hundred and twenty-nine

1. 77
2. 972
4. 1005
5. 4061
6. 10853
7. 3700
8. 23941
9. 571376
10. 8725439



Ordinal Numbers

1 st - 10 th		11 th - 19 th		20 th – 90 th	
1 st	the first	11 th	the eleven th	20 th	the twenti eth
2 nd	the second	12 th	the twelf th	30 th	the thirti eth
3 rd	the third	13 th	the thirte en th	40 th	the forti eth
4 th	the four th	14 th	the fourte en th	50 th	the fifti eth
5 th	the fift h	15 th	the fifte en th	60 th	the sixti eth
6 th	the six th	16 th	the sixte en th	70 th	the seventi eth
7 th	the seven th	17 th	the sevente en th	80 th	the eighti eth
8 th	the eigh th	18 th	the eighte en th	90 th	the nineti eth
9 th	the nin th	19 th	the ninete en th		
10 th	the ten th				

Exercise 3. Translate the numbers from Russian into English.

Example: восьмидесятый уровень — *the eightieth level*

1. первый класс
2. второй урок
3. третий семестр
4. четвертая лекция
5. пятый семинар
6. десятый отдел
7. восемнадцатый день рождения
8. пятидесятая статья
9. тридцатая программа
10. пятнадцатый айфон

Basic Mathematical Operations

Addition	
2+9=11	two plus nine is eleven
	two plus nine equals eleven
	two and nine is eleven

	two and nine equals eleven
Subtraction	
25-13=12	twenty-five minus thirteen is twelve
	twenty-five minus thirteen equals twelve
Multiplication	
6x7=42	six multiplied by seven equals forty-two
	six multiplied by seven is forty-two
	six times seven equals forty-two
	six times seven is forty-two
Division	
90:15=6	ninety divided by fifteen equals six
	ninety divided by fifteen is six
	ninety over fifteen equals six
	ninety over fifteen is six

Exercise 4. Count and write maths operations in words, then discuss with a partner.

Examples: $5+32=$ — five plus thirty-two equals thirty-seven

1. $36:9=$
2. $100+25=$
3. $8 \times 7=$
4. $476-238=$
5. $760+240=$
6. $5982-3659=$
7. $15 \times 20=$
8. $35671-16794=$
9. $3\,000\,000+6436=$
10. $900:30=$

Exercise 5. Make 3-5 maths operations of your own and ask your partner.

Example: How much is ten minus two?

SECTION 5: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparative Adjectives

Most short (one-syllable) adjectives: + -er	
old- older	warm- warmer
Short adjectives ending in e : + -r	
late - later	safe - safer
Short adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant (not w): double consonant + -er	
big - bigger	new - newer
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y : i (y) + -er	
dirty - dirtier	friendly - friendlier
Most long adjectives: + more	
intelligent - more intelligent	complex - more complex
Irregular adjectives	
good - better	bad - worse
far - further	far - farther
The opposite of more is less .	
Working in a state IT company is more prestigious than working in a private one.	Working in a private IT company is less prestigious than working in a state one.

Exercise 1. Make the comparative adjectives.

Example: easy – *easier*; expensive – *more expensive*

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. old | 6. complex | 11. boring | 16. careful |
| 2. heavy | 7. easy | 12. new | 17. late |
| 3. good | 8. bad | 13. interesting | 18. small |
| 4. intelligent | 9. difficult | 14. important | 19. safe |
| 5. expensive | 10. hard | 15. slow | 20. far |

Comparison with Than

We use comparatives to compare people and things with other people and things .	
My last project was more interesting .	This processor is slower .
We use than after comparative adjectives .	
My last project was more interesting than the one I am doing now.	This processor is slower than the previous one.
With comparatives, we say ... than I am / than you are / than Mary is . But in informal spoken English, we usually say ... than me / you / him / her / it / us / them .	
Chris is more intelligent than I am .	Chris is more intelligent than me .

Exercise 2. Compare each pair of things using *comparative adjectives* and *than*.

Example: early computers / modern computers – Modern computers are more powerful than modern ones (modern computers).

1. programming-in-the-small / programming-in-the-large
2. school subjects / university subjects
3. investigating software problems / evaluating software problems
4. early monitors / modern monitors
5. wireless optical mice / regular optical mice
6. laptops / desktops
7. a smart phone / an iPhone
8. modern operating systems / old operating systems
9. spyware / viruses
10. C++ / Python

Superlative Adjectives

Most short (one-syllable) adjectives: + -est	
old-ol dest	warm-war nest
Short adjectives ending in e: + -st	
late - late st	safe - safe st
Short adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant (not w): double consonant + -er	
big - bigg er	new - new er
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y: i (y) + -er	
dirty - dirt ier	friendl y - friendl ier

Most long adjectives: + most	
intelligent - most intelligent	complex - most complex
Irregular adjectives	
good - best	bad - worst
far - furthest	far – farthest
We use superlatives (usually with the) to compare people and things with all of the group that they are in .	
My last project was the most interesting in the group .	This processor is the slowest of all at the laboratory .
The opposite of the most is the least .	
Our previous software was the most complex in the department.	Our previous software was the least complex in the department.

Exercise 3. Make the superlative adjectives.

Example: late – *the latest*; important – *the most important*

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. bad | 6. big | 11. dusty | 16. long |
| 2. safe | 7. good | 12. near | 17. complex |
| 3. boring | 8. intelligent | 13. late | 18. cheap |
| 4. careful | 9. famous | 14. easy | 19. expensive |
| 5. slow | 10. small | 15. short | 20. hard |

Exercise 4. Choose the correct variant.

- Our faculty is *older* / *the oldest* than the Faculty of Economics.
- Programming-in-the-large is the approach for *the most complex* / *more complex* programs.
- Early computers were *the biggest* / *bigger* than modern computers.
- The price for the package of flash drives was *the highest* / *higher* in the accessory order.
- A source code editor is *more basic* / *the most basic* programming software.
- This semester the exam in discrete mathematics is *easier* / *the easiest* than it was in the previous semester.
- The X2025's processor is *more powerful* / *the most powerful* than the X2023's processor.
- The case feels *warmer* / *the warmest* today than it was yesterday.

9. The antivirus software of Sharp Alert Company is *the most reliable / more reliable* of all developed in our country.
10. David is *the most / more intelligent* in the IT Department.

Exercise 5. Make 3-5 questions using superlative adjectives about people and things and ask your classmates.

Example: What model of an iPhone is the most expensive?

Who is the most hard-working student in your group?

Exercise 6. Do you agree or disagree with the statements below? Discuss your answers in the class.

1. Having a university professional education is more prestigious than having a college professional one.
2. Studying at technical faculties is harder than studying at humanitarian ones.
3. Homework at university takes longer than the one at school.
4. Job satisfaction is more important than money.
5. It is better to work for the state IT company than in a private company.
6. There are better opportunities in a small company than in a big one.
7. The job of an educator in the IT sphere is more interesting than the one of a software engineer.
8. The best jobs of all are in multinational companies.
9. Private IT companies are nearly always more efficient than state IT businesses.
10. A higher position in an IT company is more important than a higher salary.

Exercise 7. Look at the table comparing career opportunities, pay, and conditions in three IT companies, and then make sentences using *good, attractive, bad, terrible, high, low* in comparative and superlative forms.

Aspect of Comparing	Shor Software Developers (SSD)	Sharp Alert Computing Systems (SACS)	Worldwide Computer Supply (WCS)
Starting salary	++++	++	+++
Working conditions	+	++++	++
Size of company	++++	+++	++
Employee satisfaction	++	++++	+++

Examples: *Starting salary in SSD is the highest of all three companies.*

SACS is bigger than WCS.

REVISION: SECTIONS 1-5

Task 1. Make the nouns plural.

class	accessory	team	person	approach
step	device	salary	idea	life

Task 2. Which nouns are countable? Which nouns are uncountable? Divide the nouns into two groups.

Quality, software, team, information, idea, tablet, knowledge, trouble, energy, implementation, career, choice, advice, challenge, use, power, task, industry, technology, energy.

Task 3. Put *a* with countable nouns and *some* with uncountable nouns.

... news	... equipment	... safety	... responsibility	... home work
... problem	... money	... business	... time	... mouse

Task 4. Put in *a*, *an*, *the* or *nothing* (-).

1. My group mate works as ... website designer for ... international company in ... Moscow. ... company provides ... opportunity to work as ... freelancer.
2. I don't have ... experience of developing ... enterprise software yet.
3. What ... great project! Let's confirm ... details, ... schedule and ... deadline.
4. ... malfunctioning motherboard is ... most difficult problem to solve.
5. ... information about ... additional course in Programming for ... first-year students is in ... Dean's Office.
6. If ... scroll wheel breaks, it is difficult to move up and down on ... screen.
7. What computer accessories are used to input ... information?
8. What ... excellent result! ... project on ... early system software is ... best.
9. There is ... error in ... program. We need ... professional programmer to run ... program again.
10. ... power supply drives ... processor.

Task 5. Make the possessive forms.

Example: projects of software engineers – software engineers' projects

1. ports of a computer
2. the salary of my colleague
3. the name of our boss
4. the order of a customer
5. the plans of my group mates
6. passwords of employees
7. responsibilities of a tester
8. a contract of a freelancer
9. a chapter of a textbook
10. tasks of a manager

Task 6. Match the mathematical operations with answers.

Mathematical Operations	Answers
1. How much is nine and twenty-three?	A. 33
2. How much is ninety-nine divided by three?	B. 165
3. How much is eighty-three minus forty-five?	C. 32
4. How much is fifty-five times three?	D. 99
5. How much is two hundred and ten over seven?	E. 38
6. How much is seventy-three plus twenty-two?	F. 933
7. How much is two thousand minus three hundred and sixty-three?	G. 910
8. How much is three multiplied three hundred and eleven?	H. 99
9. How much is nine hundred and eighty-one minus seventy-one?	I. 1637
10. How much is one hundred minus one?	J. 30

Task 7. Choose the correct variant.

1. The engineers develop complex software. It takes ... a lot of time.

- A theirs
- B them
- C they
- D their

2. The cost of the application is very high and I am not sure that ... will be required by customers.

- A its
- B it
- C it's
- D itself

3. I never work on projects We work in teams.

- A myself
- B ourselves
- C yourself
- D themselves

4. The work of a freelancer is well-paid but it isn't not regular for

- A me
- B my
- C myself
- D mine

5. 'Whose iPhone is it?' – 'It's'

- A his
- B he
- C him

D himself

6. ... will get a lot of career options after graduation.

A Your

B Yours

C You

D Yourself

7. Andrew is a professional. ... qualification is software engineering.

A her

B him

C he

D his

8. When I was at school, ... favorite subject was Informatics.

A mine

B I

C me

D my

9. Software engineering gives ... a lot of career opportunities.

A our

B we

C us

D ours

10. Dear students! Your tests' results were not successful. Try to do them

A yourselves

B themselves

C ourselves

D yourself

Task 8. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box. Put them in comparative or superlative forms. There are 2 extra adjectives.

late
good
complicated
high

short
bulky
easy
old

powerful
basic
precise
small

1. I have ... information about my group mates' results in an English quiz.

2. Modern computers are ... than early computers. They operate very fast.

3. Programming-in-the-large deals with ... programs than programming-in-the-small.

4. Working conditions in our department are ... in our IT company.

5. The Faculty of Control Systems was founded in 1973. It is ... than the Faculty of Security.

6. A source code editor is ... programming software than an IDE.

7. Peter has ... salary of all the employees in the firm because he works long hours.

8. Early monitors were ... than modern ones with flat panel screens.

9. Laptops aren't ... to transport than tablets.

10. The new laser printer produces ... text on each page than the old one.

SECTION 6: BE IN PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

Be: Present (Affirmative Sentences)

+	I am a student.	He/she/it is a student.	We/you/they are students.
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .			
+	I 'm a student.	He/she/It 's a student.	We/you/they 're students.

Exercise 1. Put in *am*, *are* or *is*.

Example: Tablets ... types of portable computers. - Tablets are types of portable computers.

1. Desktop computers ... typical for personal use.
2. A server ... typical for businesses.
3. Modern computers ... small and powerful.
4. A laptop ... a hinged computer that ... easy to transport.
5. A computer cluster ... the most powerful than all types of computers.
6. I ... a software developer at the IT Department.
7. The main purpose of software engineering ... to make people's lives easier.
8. Programming-in-the-large ... an approach to writing complex software.
9. Programming-in-the-small ... an approach to writing simple software.
10. Linear algebra ... a branch of Mathematics.

Exercise 2. Write the sentences with contractions.

Example: I am a website designer. – I'm a website designer.

1. We are at the office from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
2. I am responsible for developing complex programs.
3. He is the head of the big international IT Company.
4. Our office is very big. It is located in the center of the city.
5. Peter is a support technician. He is very intelligent and well educated.
6. It is a great opportunity for professional development.
7. Functional hardware is an important part of reliable software.
8. John and Kelly are my colleagues. They are freelancers.
9. Software engineering is a rapidly growing industry.
10. Andrew is a manager. He is a professional who runs a business.



Be: Present (Negative Sentences)

To make negative sentences with present be we put not after am/is/are or 'm, 're, s' .			
■	I am not a student.	He / she / it is not a student.	We / you / they are not students.
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .			
■	I 'm not a student.	He / she / it isn't a student. He / she / it 's not a student.	We / you / they aren't students. We / you / they 're not students.

Exercise 3. Make negative sentences.

Example: I am a software engineer. – I am not (I'm not) a software engineer.

1. The workshop is about system software.
2. Two chapters in the textbook are very important.
3. The head of the IT department is in the office now.
4. The information about the course on Security software is in the email.
5. I am in the team of accounting software developers.
6. The steps in the process of creating software are very clear.
7. My colleague is on a business trip at the moment.
8. A tablet is more powerful than most other types of computers.
9. For many companies embedded computers are a luxury.
10. A laptop is intended for use in one location.

Exercise 4. Write negative ends for the sentences. Use both full and short negative forms of "be".

Example: I am a software engineer, but (from the IT department) - I am a software engineer, but I am (I'm) not from the IT department.

1. This is a nice project, but (required by customers a lot)
2. My group mates are from Russia, but (from Tomsk)
3. Software engineering is an area of IT, but (of Economics)
4. Ralf is a leading engineer, but (a leader)
5. Modern computers are powerful, but (cheap)
6. I am at work, but (in my office)
7. This is a new processor, but (very fast)
8. We are late, but (very late)
9. My colleagues are intelligent, but (very reliable)
10. Computer Science is a school subject, but (a university discipline)

Be: Present (Questions)

To make questions with present be , we put is/am/are before the subject .			
+	I am late.	He / she / it is late.	We / you / they are late.
?	Am I late?	Is he / she / it late?	Are we / you / they late?
short positive (+) answers	Yes, I am.	Yes, he / she / it is.	Yes, we / you / they are.
short negative (-) answers	No, I'm not.	No, he / she / it isn't ('s not).	No, we / you / they aren't ('re not).
QUESTION WORDS (Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?)			
?	Where am I?	How is he / she / it? How's he / she / it?	Why are we / you / they late?
full answers	I am in the office.	He / she / it is fine.	We are late because of the troubles with public transport.

Exercise 5. Make questions and give short answers: positive (+) or negative (-).

Example: Sue / from Security Department (+) — *Is Sue from Security Department? – Yes, she is.*

- David / a software engineer (-)
- Mark / from Technical Support Department (+)
- Your colleagues / professional developers (+)
- A laptop / hinged computer for personal use (+)
- 'System Software' / the name / of / the article (-)
- Software engineering / responsible / for / people's lives (+)
- I / often / late (-)
- Programming-in-the-small / an approach / to create / programs / with / many / levels and functions (-)
- You / a researcher (-)
- Your teacher of English / interested / in software engineering (-)

Exercise 6. Answer the questions giving short answers. Then give some comments.

Example: Is your future specialty a software engineer? — *Yes, it is. The future area of my job is software engineering.*

Is your future specialty a university educator? — *No, it isn't. My future specialty is a software engineer.*

- Are you a student of the Faculty of Security?
- Is software engineering an area of Physics?
- Are your group mates good at programming?
- Are you a second-year student?
- Is your favorite subject at university Computer Science?
- Are you a good leader?
- Is your teacher of English from Tomsk?

8. Is your dean's name Mary White?
9. Are your parents from another country?
10. Are Physics and Maths necessary for writing software?

Exercise 7. Answer the questions giving full answers.

Example: What is the full name of TUSUR? — The full name of TUSUR is Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics.

1. What are the steps of creating software?
2. What is the purpose of software engineering?
3. What interior parts of a computer are necessary for cooling?
4. What interior parts of a computer are necessary for routing energy?
5. What interior parts of a computer are necessary for accessing data?
6. What peripherals are suitable to display information?
7. What accessories are suitable for inputting information?
8. What exterior components of a computer are suitable for storing information?
9. What is an approach which aim is creating complicated software?
10. What is an approach which aim is creating less complex software?

Be: Past (Affirmative Sentences)

+	I / he / she / it was a student four years ago .	We / you / they were students four years ago .
---	--	--

Exercise 8. Put in *was* or *were*.

Example: George ... at the laboratory office yesterday. — George was at the laboratory office yesterday.

1. Early computers ... a luxury.
2. Just a short time ago people ... lucky to have bulky desktops.
3. The students of our faculty ... at the meeting with the dean yesterday afternoon.
4. Last year we ... schoolchildren.
5. When my father ... a university student, his favorite subjects ... PE and English.
6. I ... good at Maths and History when I ... at school
7. In 2023 ... in Moscow.
8. Two years ago my laptop ... very expensive.
9. A few years ago tablets ... very popular.
10. The heat sink in my old computer ... defective.

Be: Past (Negative Sentences)

To make negative sentences with past be we put not after was / were .		
-	I / he / she / it was not a student last year .	We / you / they were not students last year .
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .		
-	I / he / she / it wasn't a student last year .	We / you / they weren't students last year .

Exercise 9. Make negative sentences.

Example: Early computers were very powerful. — Early computers were not (weren't) very powerful.

1. A few years ago many software engineers of our company were freelancers.
2. The information about the project results was very useful.
3. The development of complicated software was a challenge for the software engineering industry.
4. Embedded computers in employees' cars were a luxury for our department.
5. The home banking application was difficult to use.
6. Peoples' lives were easier without software engineering.
7. The journal article was about the use of early computers.
8. The previous research results were very impressive.
9. The project on accounting software development was very boring.
10. I was the head of the Software Development Department three years ago.

Exercise 10. Put in *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)* and the words/phrases from the box.

boring	at university	very expensive
a program with many functions	an easy home task	with flat panel screens
wireless	a software engineer	for money
photo-quality inkjet ones	late	

Example: The History lesson ... yesterday. Actually, it was very interesting. — The History lesson was not (wasn't) boring yesterday.

1. You ... in the morning today. Actually, you were 10 minutes early.
2. My mother ... ten years ago. Actually, she was a teacher of Computer Science.
3. My last project Actually, the program was very easy to write.
4. Our old laboratory equipment Actually, it was quite cheap.
5. I ... yesterday. Actually, I was at home because I was very busy with my homework in Business Communication.
6. My first optical mouse Actually, it was regular.
7. Early monitors Actually, they were rounded.
8. First printers Actually, they were black-and-white.
9. The extra package of flash drives Actually, they were free.
10. The previous assignment on early system software Actually, it was really hard.

Be: Past (Questions)

To make questions with past be , we put was/were before the subject .		
+	I / he / she / it was late.	We / you / they were late.
?	Was I / he / she / it late?	Were we / you / they late?
short positive (+) answers	Yes, I / he / she / it was.	Yes, we / you / they were.
short negative (-) answers	No, I'm not. No, he / she / it wasn't.	No, we / you / they weren't.
QUESTION WORDS (Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?)		
?	Where was I / he / she / it?	Why were we / you / they late?
full answers	I / he / she / it was in the office.	We / You / They were late because we had troubles with public transport.

Exercise 11. Make questions and give short answers: positive (+) or negative (-)..

Example: early / computers / a luxury (+) — *Were early computers a luxury? – Yes, they were.*
 You / late / for / yesterday meeting (-) — *Were you late for yesterday meeting? – No, I wasn't.*

1. first / laptops / bulky (+)
2. your / old / computer / cheap (-)
3. early / laptops / easy / to transport (+)
4. you / a member / of / IT association / last year (-)
5. monitors / flat ten years ago (-)
6. your / first / mouse / wireless (-)
7. previous models / of / photo-quality inkjet printers / with a built-in scanner (-)
8. your boss / in the office / yesterday afternoon (+)
9. the costs / in / the accessory order / correct (+)
10. a package / of / flash drives / free (+)

Exercise 12. Make questions and ask your partner. Then, report to the whole class.

Example: Where / you / during / lunch time / yesterday? – *Where were you during lunch time yesterday?*

1. How much / your / old / computer?
2. Where / you / yesterday / from 7-8 p.m.?
3. What subject / the most difficult / at school?
4. What exams / easy / for / you / at school?
5. When / your / last / English lesson?
6. When / you / born?
7. Where / you / born?

8. Why / the earliest computers / a luxury?
9. When / your / winter session?
10. How / you / yesterday?

Exercise 13. Make 4 questions with “be” in past and ask your groupmates.

Example: Were you late yesterday? Who was in class with you?

Exercise 14. Choose the correct variant.

1. My last exam in Physics ... very difficult.
A was
B is
2. Software engineering ... a good area to start a successful career.
A was
B is
3. Software engineers ... responsible for improving many areas of people's lives.
A are
B were
3. Early monitors ... flat and cheap.
A were not
B are not
4. My father ... a good specialist in the IT sphere.
A is
B was
5. A few years ago software engineers ... required in the USA.
A are
B were
6. Maths and Physics ... difficult at school.
A are not
B were not
7. I ... at the students' conference last Friday.
A was
B am
8. My first computer ... cheap at all.
A was not
B is not
9. Three years ago tablets ... typical for business use.
A were
B are

10. Nowadays laptops ... more typical for personal use than desktop computers.
 A are
 B were

Exercise 15. Choose the sentences that are true for you.

1. I was not a student last year.
2. The cost of my iPhone is not very high now.
3. Unified State Exams were a real problem for me.
4. Maths is my favorite subject.
5. Developing software is not interesting for me.
6. I am not good at English.
7. I was at university yesterday after 3 p.m.
8. My group mates are really helpful.
9. Studying at TUSUR is boring.
10. Programming-in-the-small is more attractive than programming-in-the-large.

Be: Future (Affirmative Sentences)

+	I / he / she / it / we / you / they will be students next year .
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .	
+	I / he / she / it / we / you / they' ll be students next year.

Exercise 16. Complete the sentences of your own.

Example: Now I am a student but in five years' time I — Now I am a student but in five years' time I will be a software engineer.

1. Today I am at university but tomorrow I
2. My group mates are in the class now but in four hours they
3. The lesson of Computer Science today is boring but next Friday it
4. I am not very well today but tomorrow I
5. Nowadays computers are quite expensive but next year they
6. The laboratory is open today but tomorrow it
7. I am very busy with my project this week but next week I
8. The coursework is about accessories and peripherals this semester but next semester it
9. I am not at home now but in the evening I
10. The lesson of Linear Algebra is about properties of lines today but next lesson

Be: Future (Negative Sentences)

To make negative sentences with future be we put not after will .		
-	I / he / she / it / we / you / they will not be a student (students) next year .	
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .		
-	I / he / she / it / we / you / they won't be a student (students) next year .	I / he / she / it / we / you / they 'll not be a student (students) next year .

Exercise 17. Make negative sentences.

Example: I will be at the laboratory room next Friday (next Wednesday) - I will not be (won't be) at the laboratory room next Wednesday.

1. Laptops will be more expensive in a few years' time. (next year)
2. After graduation the opportunity of working in Tomsk will be real. (in Moscow)
3. Our course project will be about the earliest computers. (about the history of IT area in Russia)
4. We will be at the meeting with the head of the IT department tomorrow at 5 p.m. (with the head of HR department)
5. Programming-in-the-large will be a new approach for our team of programmers. (programming-in-the-small)
6. The costs of the future route planning application will be expensive next month. (satellite navigation application)
7. The future program will be compatible with iPhones. (with personal digital assistants)
8. The new firewall will probably be effective. (the old firewall)
9. The access to the company network will be for authorized users. (unauthorized users)
10. Your personal information will be confidential. (available)

Be: Future (Questions)

To make questions with future be we put will before the subject .	
?	Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they be a student (students) next year ?
short positive (+) answers	Yes , I / he / she / it / we / you / they will .
short negative (-) answers	No , I / he / she / it / we / you / they won't .
QUESTION WORDS (Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?)	
?	When will I / he / she / it / we / you / they be a student (students)?
full answers	I / he / she / it / we / you / they will be students next year .

Exercise 17. Make questions to the underlined part.

Example: I will be a software engineer after graduation. – *When will you be a software engineer?*

1. Next workshop on security software will be next Wednesday.
2. I hope I will be the team leader next time.
3. We will be right on the schedule because we will be at work longer hours.
3. The webpage will be about the new antivirus software and firewalls.
4. Security threats will be more often without antivirus software.
5. Protective actions will be necessary for all the computers of our department.
6. Next models of desktop computers will be without CD/DVD drives.
7. After deleting unnecessary files the processor will be faster.
8. The repair of the malfunctioning motherboard will be longer because we are very busy with the development of desktop publishing software.
9. My email will be more secured with a more reliable login and a password.
10. Tablets will be less typical for personal use.

Exercise 18. Choose the correct variant.

1. Programming-in-the-small ... a new approach for our team of developers.
A was not
B will not be
C is not
2. Early computers ... very large and bulky.
A are
B will be
C were
3. The processor in my old computer ... very slow.
A was
B is
C will be
4. Now the whole class ... busy with investigating software development problems.
A was
B is
C will be
5. The information about monthly workshops ... usually in the conference room.
A will be
B was
C is
6. All the students of our faculty ... at the scientific conference next week.
A were
B will be
C are
7. Software engineering ... a leading industry in Russia.

A is
B was
C will be

8. I hope I ... very busy next week

A was not
B am not
C will not be

9. The previous assignment on early system software ... very hard.

A is not
B will be not
C was not

10. Complicated operations on a computer ... possible with a windowing system.

A were
B are
C will be

Exercise 19. Put in “be” in present, past or future.

Example: In 2024 I ... the head of the project on the development of home accounting application. -
In 2024 I was the head of the project on the development of a home accounting application.

1. Early monitors ... rounded and bulky but today's monitors ... the ones with flat panel screens.
2. The problem with the last accessory order ... very serious. The manager ... very attentive so the number of printers ... incorrect.
3. During the first university course the projects on developing programs and applications ... less complex.
4. When I was at school, programming languages ... a very serious trouble for me. Now, when I ... a university student, I ... very good at using them.
5. Creating sophisticated software ... the main topic for next discussion.
6. After graduation I ... an educator at TUSUR university, because it ... very prestigious.
7. Our university ... the leading university in Russia.
8. I ... sure now that it ... hard to create diploma work.
9. Yesterday homework in English ... difficult at all because the theme ... familiar to me.
10. Unfortunately, we ... behind the schedule on the last project because the customer's requirements ... clear for us.

Exercise 20. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Домашняя работа по информатике была очень сложной.
2. Профессия инженера-программиста является довольно востребованной в России.
3. Работа в команде по выполнению проектов для меня более привлекательна, чем индивидуальная работа.
4. Программная инженерия была, есть и будет востребованной областью промышленности и бизнеса.
5. Какие компьютеры являются самыми мощными?

6. Принтер, монитор и клавиатура – внешние устройства компьютера.
7. Когда будет семинар по языкам программирования?
8. Беспроводные компьютерные мышки являются более удобными по сравнению с обычными.
9. Мой первый компьютер был менее мощный чем тот, который у меня сейчас.
10. Мои одноклассники были на конференции по методам разработки программного обеспечения.



SECTION 7: THERE+BE in PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

There is / There are

We use there is/there are to say that somebody or something exists.		
+	There is a tablet on the table.	There are three tablets on the table.
To make negative sentences we put not after is/are .		
-	There is not a tablet on the table.	There are not three tablets on the table.
To make questions with there is/there are we put is/are before there .		
?	Is there a tablet on the table?	Are there three tablets on the table?
Short answers	Yes, there is . No, there isn't .	Yes, there are . No, there aren't .
?	What is there on the table?	How many tablets are there on the table?
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .		
+	There's a tablet on the table.	There're three tablets on the table.
-	There isn't a tablet on the table.	There aren't three tablets on the table.

Exercise 1. Make sentences with words and phrases from three columns.

Example: *There are a lot of students in the laboratory.*

There is/are a lot of	students	in the laboratory.
There isn't much	employees	for tomorrow.
	errors	in the accessory order.
There aren't many	time	in the university computer class.
	software engineers	to purchase new desktop computers.
There is no	homework in English	to finish the project.
	modern computers	in IT department.
There are no	embedded computers	in employees' cars.
	extra money	to create a program.
	wireless optical mice	in the shipment.

Exercise 2. Make negatives or questions.

Example: There are a lot of laptops for company employees. (-) — There are not (aren't) many laptops for company employees.

1. There are twenty-five students in our group. (?)

2. There are twelve software engineers in the IT department. (-)
3. There is a special course of Physics for first-year students. (?)
4. There are two attractive projects for the company staff this month. (-)
5. There is a lot of information about career options on the company website. (?)
6. There is a set of programs that performs particular functions on a computer. (?)
7. There are some investigating problems on the project. (-)
8. There is a keyboard and an optical mouse in the accessory order. (?)
9. There is another application for the university laptops. (-)
10. There is advanced software developed for government computer clusters. (?)

Exercise 3. Make questions to the underlined part.

Example: There are three accessory orders in the email. – *How many accessory orders are there in the email?*

1. There is a modern computer class on the second floor.
2. There are three types of computers that the program works on.
3. There are a lot of desktops and laptops at the university business incubator.
4. There are only three software engineers on the project because we need the three ones, not more.
5. There are some programs for students for individual use on PCs.
6. There are three lessons of Informatics this week.
7. There is a conference for students of IT faculties in December.
8. There are two students in our group without laptops.
9. There are free flash drives in the shipment.
10. There is a new laser printer in our office.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

Example: How many software engineers are there in the IT department? – *Сколько инженеров программистов в отделе информационных технологий?*

1. There isn't much time to finish the course work.
2. There are modern and expensive desktops in the university laboratory.
3. There is a package of free flash drives in the accessory order.
4. There are some recommendations on the project in the email.
5. Is there a problem with your iPhone?
6. How many students are there at the lesson today?
7. There is not a description of problems that are possible with installing home accounting software.
8. There are not any opportunities for career promotion at our department.
9. Are there any special offers for customers?
10. There is a problem with my processor. It is slow today.

There was/ There were

We use there was/there were to say that somebody or something existed in the past.		
+	There was a tablet on the table yesterday.	There were three tablets on the table last Monday.
To make negative sentences we put not after was/were .		
-	There was not a tablet on the table yesterday.	There are not three tablets on the table yesterday.
To make questions with there was/there were we put was/were before there .		
?	Was there a tablet on the table yesterday?	Were there three tablets on the table last Monday?
Short answers	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.
?	What was there on the table yesterday?	How many tablets were there on the table last Monday?
In conversation and informal writing, we use contractions.		
-	There wasn't a tablet on the table yesterday.	There weren't three tablets on the table last Monday.

Exercise 5. Make affirmative or negative sentences.

Example: one old computer / in the computer class / last year (+) — There was one old computer in the computer class last year.

- the meeting / with the dean / last Friday (+)
- only / three students / at the lecture / on History / today (+)
- wireless optical mice / in / the previous accessory order (-)
- a few years ago / a business incubator / at our university (-)
- more than a hundred students / from our faculty / at the conference (+)
- problems / with software development / on the last project (-)
- at my previous work / a lot of / career opportunities (+)
- in 2003 / iPhones / in our country (-)
- troubles / with / the computer / in the conference room (+)
- an antivirus program / on / my old computer (-)

Exercise 6. Put in *was / wasn't* or *were / were not*.

Example: There ... many problems with evaluating the route planning application. - There were (weren't) many problems with evaluating the route planning application.

- ... there a research laboratory at TUSUR in 2016?
- How many students ... there at the Faculty of Control Systems last year?
- There ... a keyboard and a regular optical mouse for free.
- Many years ago there ... only basic operations on a computer.

5. There ... some techniques for entering code into a text editor.
6. There ... a set of instructions for developing security software.
7. ... there any changes in the cost and deadline of the project?
8. There ... some differences between various types of software.
9. There ... a developed guide to develop software for a particular purpose.
10. Yesterday morning there ... some strange letters in employees' emails.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

Example: What types of computers were there last century? – There were desktops and laptops, but there weren't any tablets and tablets.

1. Were there any tablets when you were at school?
2. What kinds of applications were there on your telephone last year?
3. Was there built-in antivirus software on your first computer?
4. Were there any projects on creating programs when you were in the 11th grade?
5. What types of viruses were there on your computer?
6. Was there a problem for you to learn English at school?
7. Were there recommendations from your parents on what university to enter?
8. Was there a competition when you were the winner?
9. Were there any security threats to the earliest computers?
10. Were there any ways to prevent security problems with old computers?

Exercise 7. Make 4 sentences of your own using *there was / there were*.

Example: There were many viruses on my computer. There wasn't an antivirus program installed.

There will be

We use there will be to say that somebody or something will exist in the future.		
+	There will be a tablet on the table tomorrow .	There will be three tablets on the table next Monday .
To make negative sentences we put not after will .		
-	There will not be a tablet on the table tomorrow .	There will not be three tablets on the table tomorrow .
To make questions with there will we put will before there .		
?	Will there be a tablet on the table tomorrow ?	Will there be three tablets on the table next Monday ?
Short answers	Yes, there will . No, there won't .	Yes, there will . No, there won't .
?	What will there be on the table tomorrow ?	How many tablets will there be on the table next Monday ?

In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .		
+	There'll be a tablet on the table tomorrow .	There'll be three tablets on the table next Monday .
-	There won't be a tablet on the table tomorrow .	There won't be three tablets on the table next Monday .

Exercise 8. Make affirmative or negative sentences.

*Example: a quiz / about / early system software / next Tuesday (+) — **There will be a quiz about system software next Tuesday.***

1. two / workshops / on developing / home accounting software / in a week (+)
2. many / students / at the lesson of PE tomorrow (-)
3. some / recommendations / in / employees' emails / how / to protect / company's network / from / intruders (+)
4. better / scores / in the future / assignment / on / security software (-)
5. pre-installed device drivers / in / the most modern / computers (+)
6. three developers / and / one tester / at / the meeting / tomorrow (+)
7. information / about / the plans / of / IT department / for / next / decade (-)
8. new regulations / on / the use / of / company's server / next week (+)
9. a new accessory order / for / customers / from abroad (-)
10. more / career options / for students / of / our university / after graduation (+)

Exercise 9. Make questions to the underlined part.

*Example: There will be serious damage to your computer without antivirus software. — **Without what will there be serious damage to your computer?***

1. There will be changes in the number of lines because we are below the schedule.
2. There will be viruses and spyware without antivirus software and firewalls.
3. There were very strict requirements to software development when I was a chief software engineer.
4. There will be more information about career opportunities for software engineering students at the end of the study.
5. There are twelve software engineers at our IT department.
6. There was an error in the accessory order.
7. There will be a large database for only our employees because this is safe and reliable.
8. There are a lot of challenging projects for the students of IT specialties.
9. There were reliable security programs in our company network.
10. There are strict regulations for software engineers on how to write programs.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. На нашем факультете существуют рекомендации по выполнению лабораторных работ.
2. Существует несколько подходов к разработке ПО.

3. На прошлом семинаре по языкам программирования было десять участников.
4. Раньше не было беспроводных компьютерных мышек.
5. Будет две лекции по современным информационным технологиям в бизнес инкубаторе университета.
6. На лабораторной работе по программированию было много вопросов от студентов.
7. Сколько этапов по разработке ПО?
8. На нашем старом компьютере была шпионская программа.
9. Сейчас нет компьютеров без антивирусного программного обеспечения.
10. В вашем отделе есть фрилансеры?

SECTION 8: HAVE AND HAVE GOT

Have/Has got

Have got and have mean the same. Have got is more informal. We use have and have got to talk about possession, relationships, characteristics and illnesses.		
+	I / You / We / They have got a wireless keyboard.	He / She / It has got a wireless keyboard.
To make negative sentences we put not after have/has .		
-	I / You / We / They have not got a wireless keyboard.	He / She / It has not got a wireless keyboard.
To make questions we put have/has before the subject .		
?	Have I / you / we / they got a wireless keyboard?	Has he / she / it got a wireless keyboard?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they have . No, I / you / we / they have not (haven't) .	Yes, he / she / it has . No, he / she / it has not (hasn't) .
?	What have you got on your desktop?	How many books on programming has he got ?
In conversation and informal writing , we use contractions .		
+	We 've got a portable hard drive.	The programmer 's got a big external monitor for work
-	I haven't got a reliable USB hub.	Our computer hasn't got a fast SSD.
Have/has got is only used in the present tense . For the past, use had without got .		

Exercise 1. Martha is a web designer. Look at the picture of her working space. Write down the sentences describing her belongings . Use “have got” in the correct form and words and phrases from the word bank:

*Example: Martha has got a cup of coffee on her table.
 Martha hasn't got earphones on her table.*

laptop
wireless keyboard
desktop computer
optical mouse
laser printer
speakers
picture of a cat

tablet and stylus
earphones
mp3 player
flash drive
external hard drive
stickers
text highlighter

web camera
alarm clock
credit card
smartphone
power bank
photo camera
flower in the flower pot



Have: Present and Past

We can use **have** in different tenses: **present**, **past** and **future**.

Present		
+	I / You / We / They have good programming skills.	He / She / It has good programming skills.
-	I / You / We / They do not (don't) have good programming skills.	He / She / It does not (doesn't) have good programming skills.
?	Do I / you / we / they have good programming skills?	Does he / she / it have good programming skills?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .	Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .

?	What storage device do you have on your desktop?	Why does she have this old laptop?
Past		
+	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had bugs in the code.	
-	I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) have bugs in the code.	
?	Did I / you / he / she / it we / they have the bugs?	
Short answers	Yes, I / you / he / she / it we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it we / they didn't .	
?	When did I / you / he / she / it we / they have a meeting yesterday?	

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of “have”

Example: Last year I had a photo editing app on my phone.
She has an online banking app on her computer.

1. Our office ... the latest antivirus software.
2. She ... a fast internet connection at home.
3. The company ... a well-designed website 6 months ago.
4. They ... a reliable cloud storage service.
5. When I played computer games, I ... a powerful graphics card.
6. You ... a good task manager application.
7. We ... the newest version of Photoshop in 2023.
8. Sara's department ... a secure firewall system.
9. Mike ... a text editor when he started to work on the project.
10. The team ... a professional video conferencing tool when the pandemic of 2020 began.

Exercise 3. Turn positive sentences into negative.

Example: We had access to this website — We didn't have access to this website.
She has a new fitness tracking app. — She doesn't have a fitness tracking app.
I have got a good idea for a start-up. — I haven't got a good idea for a start-up.

1. Our office had a copying machine in the past .
2. Valery has got a Wi-Fi router at home.
3. Every engineer in our company has a personal laptop.
4. They have enough RAM for their servers.
5. I had a driver for my printer last January.
6. You had access to the database 2 weeks ago.
7. We have money to upgrade our software.
8. Their department had problems with cybersecurity.
9. He has got a functioning backup system for his files.
10. The team has a management platform for their project.

Exercise 4. Read the sentences. Ask a question to the underlined part of each sentence using “have” and “have got” in the correct form.

Example: Samantha had a basic laptop for her programming course. — What did Samantha have for her programming course?

I have got a really old gaming console. — Who has got a really old gaming console?

1. They have got a coding textbook from the university library.
2. You don't have enough space to store this data.
3. Jessica has a large-screen monitor for her graphic design projects.
4. I have a mechanical keyboard from my brother.
5. The team had a VR headset for their project demonstration.
6. My boss didn't have good communication skills.
7. Rachel has got a MacBook Pro for her coding tasks.
8. The group had a subscription to a cloud-based IDE last year.
9. We have a 3D printer in our dorm for prototyping.
10. Jason has a smartwatch to track his progress.

Exercise 5. Read the story about John and his love of video gaming. Complete the passage with the correct forms of “have” and “have got”.

John (0) has a hobby, he likes playing video games. When he was younger, he (1) ... a small collection of games for his old console. His first console was a Nintendo 64, which he got as a birthday present. He (2) ... many happy memories playing games like "Super Mario 64" and "The Legend of Zelda."

Now, John (3) ... a much bigger collection. He (4) ... several modern consoles: PlayStation 5 and an Xbox Series X. He also (5) ... a gaming PC with a powerful graphics card. In the past, he (6) ... old Nintendo Wii, but he (7)... it now because last year he sold it to buy a newer model.

John's favorite part of his collection is his retro consoles. He (8) ... a working Super Nintendo and a Sega Genesis. He loves playing classic games on these old systems. Sometimes, he invites his friends over to play together. They (9) ... real fun.

And you? Do you like playing video games? (10)... you ... a game console?



Exercise 6. Translate from Russian into English.

1. У меня есть много полезных приложений на телефоне.
2. У меня было несколько старых приложений, но я их удалил.
3. У неё было популярное приложение для фитнеса на старом телефоне.
4. У него нет любимого приложения для чтения книг.
5. У нас есть доступ к лучшим приложениям через магазин.
6. У тебя есть приложение для управления финансами?
7. У тебя было приложение для навигации?
8. У них не было приложения для видеозвонков.
9. У них есть отличные отзывы о новом приложении.
10. У нас было бесплатное приложение для редактирования фото.

REVISION: SECTIONS 5-7

Task 1. Put in *be* in present, past or future.

1. The objective of the previous course on software development ... to write useful computer programs and applications.
2. Investigating software development problems ... my part in the future project.
3. The techniques for the use of this equipment ... still not clear for me. They ... very complicated and I ... sure that I ... good at using them.
4. It ... never challenging for me to work in a team because I ... a good team leader.
5. A few years ago computers ... a luxury because they ... very expensive.
6. In two years' time more people ... good at using modern gadgets.
7. Software engineering ... responsible for many areas of our lives.
8. The size of early desktops ... different from the modern ones.
9. Computer clusters ... typical for business use.
10. What types of computers ... typical for personal use?

Task 2. Make questions with *be* in present, past and future.

1. What time / last / workshop / on / software / development / problems?
2. you / a student / of / the Faculty of Control Systems?
3. How high / your salary / next month?
4. your / first / optical mouse / wireless?
3. What / the / size / of / your / monitor?
4. Why / early computers / a luxury?
5. developing / complex software / hard / for many students?
6. What programming language / the easiest / to write lines of codes?
7. Maths / your / favorite / subject / at school?
8. Which exam / the most difficult / next session?
9. Who / responsible / for / improving / many areas / of people's lives?
10. he / often / late / for / English?

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. Was your English good at school? (-)
2. Will you be a qualified software engineer after graduation? (+)
3. Are you a student of the Security Faculty? (+)
4. Is your specialization to investigate software problems? (-)
5. Were your group mates at university yesterday? (+)
6. Will your friend be a website designer when he/she gets a Diploma? (-)
7. Is studying at TUSUR interesting? (+)
8. Were you at the laboratory room yesterday after classes? (-)
9. Were early operating systems sophisticated? (+)
10. Is it prestigious to be a student of TUSUR? (+)

Task 4. Choose the correct variant A, B or C

1. ... your last lesson of Computer Science in time?
A Is
B Was
C Will be
2. In the future the salary of software engineers ... very high.
A will be
B was
C is
3. ... you ready for the quiz on sophisticated operating systems?
A Were
B Are
C Will be
4. What ... the simplest ways how to keep a computer safe?
A were
B are
C will be
5. Security threats ... serious damage to a computer.
A were
B are
C will be
6. The future webpage of our company ... about career options for graduates.
A was
B is
C will be
7. Last session exam in Computer science ... very difficult.
A is
B will be
C was
8. After my last project I ... sure of the correctness of the software.
A am not
B was not
C will not be
9. Nowadays wireless optical mice ... more popular than regular ones.
A are
B were
C will be
10. A malfunctioning motherboard ... always a serious problem.
A was
B is
C will be

Task 5. Make affirmatives, negatives and questions using *there is/there are, there was/there were, there will be*.

1. a meeting / with the head / of / IT department / last Friday (+)
2. a special course of Physics / for the first-year students / next semester (?)
3. many / problems / on / our last project (-)
4. three keyboards / and / four optical mice / in the accessory order (+)
5. students / in / the class / without / notebooks (?)
6. an inkjet printer / in our office / last year (-)
7. much / time / to finish / the project / right / on the schedule (?)
8. many / career opportunities / at my previous work (-)
9. a few years ago / an Institute of Radioelectronics / at our university (-)
10. iPhones / at / the beginning / of / the twentieth century (?)

Task 6. Complete the sentences (A-J) with the words (1-10).

A. ... a package of free optical mice in the last order.	1. were
B. Early monitors ... rounded and bulky.	2. will be
C. ... many troubles with humanitarian subjects when I was at school.	3. was not
D. ... a more powerful processor in my new desktop.	4. is
E. I ... at university last Monday because of health problems.	5. there are
F. Software engineering ... a rapidly growing industry in today's high-tech economy.	6. there were
G. Computer clusters ... more powerful than desktops.	7. there was
H. ... a lot of career options for the students of TUSUR after graduation.	8. there will be
I. The workshop on developing applications ... next Tuesday at 2 pm	9. there is
J. ... two programming languages to write lines of code: C and C ++.	10. are

Task 7. Read the conversation of two students about what computers they have. Put the lines (1-8) in order to make a correct sequence.

1. **Emma:** Me too! New computers are better.
2. **Emma:** I have a desktop computer now. It's very fast!
3. **Jack:** Nice! What computer did you have in the past?
4. **Emma:** Hi, Jack! Do you have a computer now?
5. **Jack:** Yes, I do! I have a laptop now. It's new. What about you?
6. **Jack:** Yes, they are!
7. **Jack:** I had a tablet in the past. It was small, but I like my new laptop more.
8. **Emma:** I had an old laptop before. It was slow. And you?

Task 8. Read the passage about tech equipment in a company office. Each gap has only one word missing. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

What Tech Equipment Our Office Has

At our company, the office (1) ... modern computers for all employees, and we have (2) ... a fast Wi-Fi connection to keep work running smoothly. The manager (3) ... a new printer in her office, and they (4) ... got a big conference screen for important meetings.

Last year the office (5) ... not have tablets for meetings. The IT department (6) ... extra monitors but they didn't (7) ... a backup server. We (8) ... a landline phone, but now we (9) ..., because everyone uses mobiles.

Before the important meeting our manager asks: "(10) ... the company got enough laptops for remote work?" — "Yes, it (11) ...". "Does the meeting room have a projector?"— (12) ..., it doesn't.

SECTION 9: PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Present Simple Tense: Formation and Use

Present simple tense is used to denote facts, repeated actions in the present, states that are always true.		
+	-	?
S*+V (base form)**	S+ do not/doesn't + V (base form).	Do/Does +S+ V (base form)?
I / You / We / They update the system. He / She / It updates the system.	I / You / We / They do not (don't) update the system. He / She / It does not (doesn't) update the system.	Do I / you / we / they update the system? — Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't Does he /she / it update the system? — Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .
*S - Subject (subject) **V (base form) — Verb (base form: infinitive without the particle “to”)		

Exercise 1. Read the sentences, find a subject (S) and a predicate (V) and write them down to the table.

Example: How many hours a day do you spend working on the computer?
 This scroll wheel on a mouse doesn't work.
 Backup software creates copies of files and folders.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Questions (?)
<i>software creates</i> ...	<i>scroll wheel doesn't work</i> ...	<i>do you spend</i> ...

1. Do you use Windows or macOS?
2. How many hours a day do you spend working on the computer?
3. They don't use an external hard drive.
4. My friend uses Photoshop to edit photos.
5. A monitor doesn't support touch input.
6. How often do you update your software?
7. An operating system manages computer resources.
8. She writes code in Python.
9. Which websites do you visit most frequently?
10. We don't have a scanner.



Exercise 2. Change the verb forms to turn positive sentences into negative.

Example: I use spreadsheets to do my homework. — I don't use spreadsheets to do my homework.

1. My brother plays games on his laptop.
2. A student learns to code in C.
3. His roommate helps him to record audio.
4. My parents use a scanner to scan documents.
5. We look for an external hard drive to store data.
6. Engineers have a webcam for video conferencing.
7. I want to buy a graphics card for gaming and video editing.
8. The teacher prints documents on a laser printer.
9. Our friend helps us to create a presentation.
10. My groupmates install Linux on their computers.

Exercise 3. Read the questions about the configuration of a computer and write short answers.

Example: Do CPUs come in different sizes? — No, they don't.

1. Does RAM store temporary data? — Yes, ...
2. Do graphics cards improve gaming performance? — Yes,
3. Does an SSD make a computer boot faster? — Yes,
4. Does the cooling system increase overheating? — No,
5. Does a sound card process video signals? — No,
6. Does more RAM mean better performance? — Yes,
7. Do hard disk drives use magnetic storage? — Yes,
8. Do fans usually make a lot of noise? — No,
9. Does an SSD consume less power than an HDD? — Yes,
10. Do all monitors have built-in speakers? — No,

Exercise 4. Put the words in order to make questions. Answer the questions.

Example: do / the web / How much / a day / browsing / time / spend / you — *How much time do you spend a day browsing the Web? — I spend 2 hours a day browsing the Web.*

1. on your / do / use / operating / system / phone? / What / you
2. to record / help / Does / audio? / a microphone
3. you / languages / What / do / know? / programming
4. of the computer / protects / What / overheating? / from / the interior
5. do / to your / send / How often / friends? / emails / you
6. do / phone? / Where / get / for your / you / apps
7. play / computer / do / like / to / Why / games? / you
8. does / What / for? / OS / stand
9. software? / do / antivirus / When / use / you
10. your friend / Who / English / you or? / speaks / better:

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the underlined word. Answer the questions.

Example: The student uses her iPad to watch lectures and take notes in class. — *Does the student use her iPad to watch lectures and take notes in class — Yes, she does.*

He uses cloud storage to back up important files. — *What does he use cloud storage for? — He uses it to back up important files.*

1. Athletes track fitness data through wearable devices.
2. I use my computer to write reports for work every day.
3. She uses her laptop to attend online classes.
4. My friend creates presentations for meetings.
5. We use our tablets to read e-books during our free time.
6. My groupmates check text messages in class.
7. My parents control smart home devices through their smartphones.
8. Children play educational games on the PC.
9. He uses his gaming PC to stream live gameplay.
10. Engineers work together on group projects.

Exercise 6. Read the sentences. Each sentence has a mistake in the verb form. Find and correct the mistake.

Example: What does you do to protect information online? — do

1. What operating system do you uses on your computer?
2. Does a USB flash drive helps you to transfer files?
3. Antivirus software don't slow down the computer.
4. A monitor display images and text.
5. I doesn't use Windows for my work.
6. Students uses word processing software to create and edit documents.
7. Do you plays games on your laptop?
8. Speakers produces sound.
9. They doesn't know how to code in Java.
10. Who does do the technical support in your company?

Spelling of the Endings -(e)s

Present Simple of the verbs in the 3rd person singular (he/she/it)		
+s (for most verbs)	+es (after ss, ch, sh, x, o)	y—>i+es (after consonant +y)
run — runs use — uses edit — edits play — plays refer — refers agree — agrees review — reviews install — installs control — controls	fix — fixes pass — passes crash — crashes switch — switches go — goes do — does	study — studies carry — carries apply — applies
Exception: have - has		

Exercise 7. Write the third person singular form of these verbs. Read the words, pronounce the endings correctly [s], [z], [iz].

Example:

run

—

runs

1. browse
2. edit
3. store
4. process
5. type
6. cancel
7. send
8. play
9. carry
10. perform

11. study
12. compute
13. develop
14. design
15. use
16. have
17. do
18. prefer
19. include
20. start

21. create
22. code
23. agree
24. enjoy
25. review
26. install
27. update
28. test
29. control
30. operate

Time Phrases

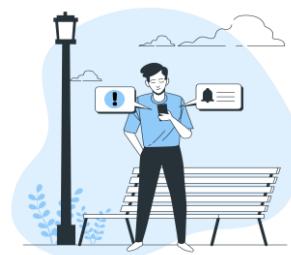
Time expressions made up of one word are placed between the subject and the verb in positive sentences and questions and between the auxiliary verb and main verb in negative sentences.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always • usually • often • regularly • sometimes • rarely • never 	<p>(+) I always use my desktop to check my email. My brother often spends long hours in front of his computer writing code.</p> <p>(-) Students don't usually use smartphones in class. She never switches her computer off.</p> <p>(?) Do you sometimes forget to back up data? Does he regularly update the antivirus software?</p>
Time expressions made up of two or more words are placed either at the beginning or the end of a sentence and usually at the end of questions.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every day / morning / evening • every week / month / year • every Monday / weekend • on Fridays • from time to time • not very often 	<p>(+) I turn on my computer to check emails and start my workday every morning. From time to time he backs up all my important files on his computer. I clean my computer not very often.</p> <p>(?) Do you play computer games every weekend?</p>

Exercise 8. Make up sentences. Change the form of the verb, if necessary.

Example: Students often send text messages on their smartphones.

I rarely send emails on my smartphone.

My grandmother takes photos on her smartphone not very often.



I You My friend and I My groupmates Students Our English teacher My grandmother	always usually often sometimes rarely never	look for information check social networks listen to music play games make calls send text messages control smart home devices send emails watch videos take photos pay bills shop online	on the smartphone(s).	(every day) (every morning) (every evening) (every week) (every month) (every Monday) (on Fridays) (not very often) (from time to time).
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Exercise 9. Translate the short conversations from Russian into English. Act them out.

- A: Используешь ли ты обычно мышь для навигации по экрану?
B: Нет, я не использую мышь для этого. Я использую клавиатуру для того, чтобы вводить команды в компьютер.
- A: Как струйный принтер печатает документы?
B: Я не уверен, но думаю, что принтер разбрызгивает чернила на бумагу.
- A: У тебя новая клавиатура?
B: Да. Моя старая клавиатура не работает. Эта клавиатура беспроводная, и мне она нравится.
- A: Ты обычно слушаешь музыку через колонки?
B: Нет. Я редко слушаю музыку, и для этого я использую наушники.
- A: Где он хранит презентации и другие файлы для учебы?
B: Обычно он хранит их на своем ноутбуке. Он иногда копирует их и сохраняет на флэшку. Он редко загружает их в облако.

SECTION 10: PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous Tense: Formation and Use

Present Continuous is used to denote actions taking place at the moment, now; temporary actions which happen at present.		
+	-	?
S* + be + V (-ing form)**	S + be + not + V (-ing form).	Be+S+ V (-ing form)?
<p>I am writing code.</p> <p>You / We / They are writing code.</p> <p>He / She / It is writing code.</p>	<p>I am not writing code.</p> <p>You / We / They are not (aren't) writing code.</p> <p>He / She / It is not (isn't) writing code</p>	<p>Am I writing code? — Yes, I am. No, I am not.</p> <p>Are you / we / they writing code? — Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren't.</p> <p>Is he / she / it writing code? — Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.</p>

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb “to be”.

Example: I am learning Python right now because it is one of the most popular programming languages.

1. Martha ... writing code for a new mobile app this week.
2. They ... working on a website to improve UX.
3. Engineers ... fixing some errors to improve the performance.
4. My friend ... creating a database for his company's management system.
5. The developers ... testing the new functions now.
6. You ... using a text editor to write your code.
7. I ... learning JavaScript to build interactive websites.
8. We ... currently taking a course in Java to create mobile applications.
9. He ... learning Ruby on Rails to build web applications quickly.
10. The students ... practicing HTML and CSS to design websites.



Spelling of -ing

+ ing (for most verbs)	- e + ing (verbs ending in -e)	double cons. + ing (verbs ending in a stressed syllable)
fix — fix ing go — go ing test — test ing play — play ing study — study ing process — process ing develop — develop ing	use — us ing code — cod ing create — creat ing compile — compil ing operate — operat ing navigate — navigat ing	run — run ing plug — plugg ing refer — refer ing begin — begin ing control — controll ing ‘cancel — cancell ing (Br.Eng), cancel ing (Am. Eng.)
ie—>y+ing: tie — tying lie — lying die — dying		

Exercise 2. Write the -ing form of these verbs and put them into the table.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. edit | 11. compute | 21. manage |
| 2. store | 12. order | 22. control |
| 3. investigate | 13. receive | 23. allow |
| 4. review | 14. include | 24. let |
| 5. make | 15. move | 25. remove |
| 6. process | 16. fit | 26. update |
| 7. send | 17. display | 27. damage |
| 8. get | 18. transfer | 28. prevent |
| 9. have | 19. follow | 29. deny |
| 10. correct | 20. perform | 30. permit |

add -ing	drop -e, add -ing	double final consonant before -ing
<i>boosting</i> ...	<i>charging</i> ...	<i>scanning</i> ...

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous forms of the verbs.

What are the people currently doing to boost their career in programming? Here are some answers:

*Example: She **is teaching** programming basics to school children.*



	<i>teach</i>
--	--------------

1. We ... C++ to improve our programming skills this year.	learn
2. Nick ... online courses on data structures and algorithms.	set
3. My elder brother ... on a side project to help our family.	try
4. She... for technical interviews to get a job as a software engineer.	build
5. Web designer... a portfolio website to show his programming projects.	work
6. Mary ... in a hackathon these days .	get ready
7. I ... technical blogs and books to learn more about software engineering.	take part
8. My colleagues ... different new tools and techniques.	read
9. My friends and I ...with other developers on open-source projects.	work
10. The student ... career goals to become a successful programmer.	take

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences. Choses the appropriate form of the verb in brackets to ask a question and give a short answer.

Example:

A: Are you using (you/use) your headphones right now?

B: Yes, I'm. I'm listening to music.

- A: ... (he/charge) his laptop?
B: The battery is still full.
- A: ... (we/print) anything?
B: We finished printing earlier.
- A: ... (she/copy) files onto her flash drive?
B: She needs the files with her homework.
- A: ... (you/use) your mouse to navigate the screen on your laptop?
B: But I use a touchpad too.
- A: ... (they/scan) any documents?
B: They don't have any documents to scan right now.
- A: ... (she/type) on your keyboard?
B: She's reading an article on the screen.

Exercise 5. Ask a question to the underlined part. Answer the questions.

Example: A student is putting a flash drive into the computer to copy files. — *What is a student putting into the computer? — A flash drive.*

- A student is putting a flash drive into the computer to copy files.
- A manager is turning on a printer to print a document.
- I'm wearing headphones to listen to music now.
- I'm charging my laptop because the battery is low.
- We are using a calculator to do math problems.
- You are checking your email on the computer to see if you have new messages.
- They are saving their work on the computer so they don't lose it.
- She is using a microphone to record her voice for a presentation.
- He is watching a video tutorial on a computer very attentively.
- We are connecting my phone to the computer to transfer photos.

Time Phrases

for actions occurring at the moment of speech, now:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • now • right now • at the moment 	<p>(+) She is busy, she is debugging the code right now.</p> <p>(-) It's lunchtime and now they aren't testing the app on different devices.</p> <p>(?) What is our project manager discussing at the moment?</p>
for actions occurring in the present time period:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • these days • this week / month • currently (currently) 	<p>(+) The designers are creating new icons and graphics for the app this week.</p> <p>(-) I am not working over new functions these days.</p> <p>(?) Is our software currently processing large amounts of data?</p>
<p>*S - Subject **V (-ing form) — Verb (present participle)</p>	

Exercise 6. Make up sentences about daily activities at a software development company. Complete the sentences with the time phrases from the word bank.

now	these days	today
right now	this week	still
currently	this month	from 9 to 5

Example: *A programmer is still fixing bugs and errors.*
Data scientists are studying big data from 9 to 5.
Right now our PM is holding a meeting.



Our team The coders The technicians A programmer The testers Our designer A project manager (PM) The security experts A company's support team Data scientists The users	is are	working on a new project writing code checking software for bugs studying big data looking for useful information using online tools to coordinate tasks scanning the system for threats fixing bugs and errors answering users questions gathering users feedback tracking progress of the project creating a nice-looking app working from home
--	-----------	---

		holding a daily meeting
--	--	-------------------------

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with positive or negative forms of the verbs in brackets

Example: You are looking (look) for information on the web now. Please, tell me when you finish.

1. He ... (learn) a new programming language right now.
2. She is busy, she ... (read) instructions on how to install an IDE on a computer.
3. I ... (download) this video, I have it already.
4. We ... (write) code for a new feature in our app these days, we have another task.
5. You ... (test) the code to find and fix any bugs today.
6. They need some free space, that is why they ... (delete) unnecessary files now.
7. She can't check the email. She ... (update) an operating system.
8. I can't watch online tutorials now, so I ... (listen) to them.
9. He ... (review) my colleague's code, he is busy with his own project.
10. We ... (compile) code right now, we are waiting for the updates.

Exercise 7. Complete the conversation with suitable words.

Nick: Hey, what's up? Are you (0) working on the new feature for the app?
 Mary: Yes, I'm coding it (1)... now. How about you? (2)... you debugging the backend?
 Nick: (3) ..., I'm not. I'm (4)... the frontend to make sure everything works smoothly.
 Mary: Okay, that's good. I hope we can finish this project on time.
 Nick: Me too. By the way, are (5) ... facing any problems with the code?
 Mary: Not really, but I have some integration issues.
 Nick: I see. Maybe I can help you with that later. Right now, (6) ... am checking for any layout problems on different devices.
 Mary: That would be great! Thank you. I'll let you know if I need assistance.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

What is going on when you press the power button and electricity flows into the computer?

1. The processor is waking up and getting ready.
2. The BIOS is checking all the parts to make sure they work.
3. The operating system is moving from the hard drive to the memory.
4. Programs and settings are getting ready to use.
5. The screen is turning on and showing the startup picture.
6. The fan is starting to spin and keep the computer cool.
7. The hard drive is locating your files.

Continue translating from Russian into English using the verbs in brackets.

1. Клавиатура и мышь присоединяются (to connect) к компьютеру.
2. Проигрывается (to play) звуковой сигнал, чтобы сообщить, что всё работает (to work).
3. Система подключается (to connect) к интернету, чтобы получить обновления.
4. На экране отображается (to show) изображение рабочего стола.
5. Кнопки и иконки появляются (to pop up) на панели задач.
6. Теперь вы можете начать использовать компьютер.

SECTION 11: PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSES

Stative Verbs

Stative (non-action) verbs describe a state or condition that is stable or unlikely to change.	
! Stative verbs cannot be used with continuous tenses!	
Possession: have (meaning 'possess') belong own possess	Our company owns several powerful computers at the moment. All programmers currently possess laptops for remote work. These computers belong to the IT department from now on. We have advanced software on our machines now.
Likes and dislikes, feelings and emotions: like love want need wish prefer dislike	At the moment I like playing games on my smartphone more than on my computer. Does your friend want to buy a new laptop? We don't need a powerful computer for video editing now. We currently prefer to use a desktop for graphic design. My old computer is so slow, I hate it.
Opinion: think ('have an opinion') know believe agree imagine understand	I don't think this laptop is the best option for students. We know that this computer has a reliable processor. I believe this monitor is perfect for graphic design. Do you agree that this software is user-friendly?
Perception and the senses: sound hear seem see taste* smell* feel** look**	The computer doesn't sound like it is working properly. I hear the fan's noise in the background. This new laptop seems to be very fast. Does this mouse feel precise and accurate?
Size: weigh* measure* fit	The laptop weighs only 2 pounds, it is lightweight. The monitor measures 15 inches diagonally. The laptop doesn't fit easily in a backpack.
* These verbs can also be dynamic when they are used to describe voluntary actions, not perceptions. ** These verbs can be used in simple and continuous forms to say how somebody looks and feels now.	

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb from a word bank. Change the verb form where necessary.

prefer	want	need	hate
--------	------	------	------

Example: We want the design to be more user-friendly.

1. He ... to install a new software package today, he told me that.
2. You ... to replace your old hard drive, it has low capacity.
3. I ... buying a new model of laptop. Can you give me some advice?
4. She ... the noise from the fan, it's annoying!

see	hear	sound	seem
-----	------	-------	------

1. The computer's cooling system ... like it is working normally.
2. Everybody ... that the sound is lagging.
3. It ... that the system is functioning smoothly.
4. I ... the blinking light on the monitor.

think	know	have	understand
-------	------	------	------------

1. This computer ... a reliable processor now.
2. I ... this monitor is perfect for graphic design.
3. We ... when the meeting starts.
4. They ... all the instructions now.

Dynamic Verbs

Dynamic (action) verbs describe an action, change, or process with a beginning and an end.

! Dynamic verbs can be used in both simple and continuous tenses!

code create run operate design process etc.	I'm coding a new feature for the app. I usually code in Python. Students are designing a user interface for the program now. During the course the students design and develop the software for their projects. The AI system is processing the input data now. Then the AI system processes the input to generate a response.
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Verbs which are both stative and dynamic

Verbs	"Stative" meaning	"Dynamic" meaning
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have	<u>'to own, to possess'</u> I have a new powerful laptop.	<u>'to do' as a part of a phrase</u> We are having a meeting at the moment.
think	<u>'have an opinion'</u> I think the server is under attack right now.	<u>'to use your brain to reflect'</u> I' m thinking over the problem right now.
be	<u>state of being</u> This programmer is very skilled	<u>'to act, to behave'</u> This programmer is being very inefficient today.
see	<u>'perceive with the eye' or 'understand'</u> I see that the server is overloaded.	<u>'meet or visit'</u> I' m seeing the PM today .
fit	<u>'to be the right size or shape'</u> The video card fits perfectly.	<u>'to put something in correct position'</u> The specialist is fitting a missing component.

Exercise 2. Read the sentence pairs. Complete the sentences in each pair with an appropriate verb from a word bank. Choose the correct form of the verb: Present simple or Present Continuous.

see	have	think	measure	weigh
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Example: fit — This memory extension card fits the slot, doesn't it? I am fitting the cooling system now.

- At the moment ... about upgrading my laptop.
I ... I need to replace my old hard drive right now.
- They ... new ideas on how to improve computer's performance.
Right now they ... a discussion about how to organize the work better.
- She now ... that the computer case is damaged.
She ... her colleagues later today.
- This hard drive ... slightly more than usual.
At the moment our PM ... the pros and cons of upgrading the server.
- The monitor ... 17 inches diagonally. Is that enough?
We ... the efficiency of all programming teams this week.

Exercise 3. Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verb in brackets.

Example: **Greg:** How *0 is it going* (go) with your project?
Roman: Not so bad, thanks.



1. **Nick:** Hey, is everything okay with your computer?
Helen: No, my computer **1 ... (freeze)** every five minutes. It **2 ... (drive)** me crazy!
2. **Natalie:** What kinds of problems **3 ...** you usually ... **(face)** with your computer?
Ivan: Typically, I **4 ... (have)** problems like crashes and freezes. Sometimes, I **5... (notice)** strange behavior, such as sudden shutdowns or failure to respond to commands.
2. **Jane:** What **6...** you ... **(do)**?
Andrew: I **7... (try)** to diagnose and fix the troubles with my computer. Now I **8... (check)** for hardware malfunctions, such as RAM error or overheated CPU.
Jane: I **9... (see)**, good luck with that.
3. **Alex:** **10...** you ... **(hear)** that noise? **11 ...** it ... **(seem)** strange to you?
Liz: I **12 ... (not know)**. It **13 ... (sound)** like the cooling system isn't working properly.
4. **Helen:** Look, my computer **14 ... (act)** strange again. It keeps freezing every few minutes. I'm checking for viruses right now but I **15 ... (think)** nothing will come up.
Ann: You **16 ... (need)** to dig deeper. Contact tech support, do not waste time.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verb in brackets.

Example:

Don't you see that the cooling system is operating extra hard to control the heat. (operate)

They don't follow the instructions, that is why they make so many mistakes. (not follow)

1. I ... a tablet only for reading books. (use)
2. My laptop ... Windows 10 with all the necessary drivers already installed. (run)
3. She is talking to the clients and ... very professional. (look)
4. ... the temperature inside the case ... at the moment? (rise)
5. ... you ... that our system is under DDoS attack right now? (understand)
6. We now can see that the CPU ... to stop overheating. (slow down)
7. Currently my brother ... dynamic programing. (prefer)
8. She ... on the project this week, she has some other tasks to do. (not work)
9. We ... access to this database because of recent security updates.(not have)
10. These students ... advanced algorithms this semester. (not study)
11. I want to solve this problem quickly, but he (not agree)
12. ... you currently ... any programming language? (learn)

SECTION 12: PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past Simple Tense: Formation and Use

We use the past simple to talk about **actions or events that happened and finished in the past, past habits, series of actions in chronological order**

+	-	?
S* + V (past form)***	S+ did not + V (base form)**.	Did + S + V (base form)?
<p>I / You / He / She / It / We / They fixed the bug.</p> <p>I / You / He / She / It / We / They wrote the code.</p>	<p>I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) fix the bug.</p> <p>I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) write the code.</p>	<p>Did I / you / he /she / it / we / they fix the bug? — Yes, I / you / he /she / it / we / they did. No, I / you / he /she / it / we / they didn't.</p> <p>Did I / you / he /she / it we / they write the code? — Yes, I / you / he /she / it / we / they did. No, I / you / he /she / it / we / they didn't.</p>
<p>*S — Subject **V (base form) — Verb (infinitive without “to”) ***V (past form) — Verb (regular verb -ed/ past simple form of irregular verb)</p>		

Exercise 1. Read the sentences. Each sentence has a mistake in the verb form. Find and correct it.

Example: What did you to protect information online? — did you do

1. It was late, so I switch off the computer.
2. This antivirus package not removed the threat.
3. I didn't got the software from the official website.
4. Who writed a script to automate the backup process?
5. We hadn't access to the system.
6. What deleted your friend?
7. Last night, I build a small web application with React.
8. When you took the flash drive?
9. After installation, he rans the program to check if it was correct.
10. She didn't found a bug in the code.

Exercise 2. Change the verb forms to turn positive sentences into negative.

Example: We used Excel template to track our expenses.— We didn't use Excel template to track our expenses.

1. Engineers used web cameras and mics for video conferencing.
2. I bought a graphics card for gaming and video editing.
3. My mother printed photos on an inkjet printer.
4. Our friend made a presentation in PowerPoint .
5. My groupmate installed a firewall on her computer.
6. Our professor recommended a book for learning Python.
7. My sister downloaded a new game on her tablet.
8. The manager backed up important files to a cloud service.
9. My neighbor took my USB drive to transfer pictures.
10. The technician removed an antivirus program from my computer.

Exercise 3. Ask questions to the underlined words. Answer the questions.

Example: My friend put the downloaded file into the correct directory — Where did my friend put the downloaded file? — He put it into the correct directory.

1. He made a new folder to store his project files.
2. Yesterday morning they fixed that bug.
3. You took a screenshot of the error message.
4. The administrator gave me access to the system.
5. I knew about a problem because the program crashed unexpectedly.
6. Last year our company started to use cloud services.
7. Mary sent the updated file to my colleague via email.
8. We did some research to find a solution.
9. They chose a different text editor a week ago.
10. My brother switched to Linux as his main operating system.

Time Phrases

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• yesterday• the day before yesterday• yesterday morning (evening / night)• a week (month/year) ago• last (month / year / weekend / Monday)• two days (weeks / months) ago• in the past• in 2020• when (I was young ...)	<p>(+) Last weekend I upgraded my computer. She built a custom PC three months ago.</p> <p>(-) We didn't install the antivirus program when we bought a PC. They didn't keep their software up-to-date in the past.</p> <p>(?) Did you start learning programming languages in 2018? What documents did he bring to the office yesterday?</p>
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Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the word bank

Example: Yesterday I bought a new computer.

past	morning	was	before
yesterday	ago	two	when
last	in	on	

1. The day ... yesterday I ordered a new keyboard.
2. I received a new mouse yesterday ..., at 10 am.
3. A week ... I decided to buy a new monitor.
4. ... my friend came, we went to a computer store together.
5. I didn't buy a new graphics card ... month, because I didn't save enough money.
6. We usually got new computer components ... Thursdays.
7. I often looked for computer parts online in the
8. ... 2020 I upgraded my computer.
9. When I ... young, I didn't like playing computer games.
10. ... weeks ago I bought a new power supply.

Regular verbs: Spelling of -ed

+ed (general rule)	+d (after -e)	double cons. + ed (after a syllable stressed; not after -w, -x or double consonant)	y→i+ed (after consonant +y)
played d designed d process d develop d review d	agree — agreed d use — used d code — coded d create — created d compile — compiled d operate — operated d navigate — navigated d	fitted d stop d refer d plug d control d 'cancel — cancell d (Br.Eng), cancel d (Am. Eng.)	deny — den i ed study — stud i ed carry — carr i ed apply — appl i ed

Exercise 5. Add -ed to make the past simple form of the verbs. Read them out loud. Learn how to pronounce -ed correctly: [t], [d], [ɪd].

Example:	fix	—	<u>fixed</u>	—	[fɪkst]
1. browse		11. carry		21. include	
2. edit		12. perform		22. start	
3. store		13. study		23. delete	
4. process		14. upload		24. transmit	
5. type		15. compute		25. create	
6. open		16. develop		26. code	
7. close		17. design		27. agree	
8. list		18. plug		28. enjoy	
9. cancel		19. use		29. review	
10. fail		20. prefer		30. install	

31. update
32. test
33. control
34. operate
35. fit
36. compile
37. infect
38. deny
39. access
40. apply

41. refer
42. disappear
43. remove
44. transfer
45. share
46. click
47. cover
48. resize
49. display
50. stop

51. point
52. manage
53. damage
54. cause
55. threaten
56. enter
57. allow
58. correct
59. link
60. add

Irregular Verbs

be — was/were become — became break — broke bring — brought build — built choose — chose cost — cost cut — cut deal — dealt do — did fall — fell find — found get — got give — gave go — went	have — had hide — hid hit — hit keep — kept know — knew leave — left let — let loose — lost make — made mean — meant meet — met pay — paid put — put read — read run — ran	say — said see — saw sell — sold send — sent set — set show — showed shut — shut speak — spoke steal — stole take — took teach — taught tell — told think — thought understand — understood write — wrote
<p>He told me to restart the computer. We didn't meet to discuss the new software release. Did the system become unstable after the update?</p>		

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the past form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: I dealt (deal) with a software bug last week.

1. He ... (hide) the file in a secret folder.
2. The laptop ... (fall) off the table.
3. We ... (meet) to discuss the new software release.
4. The computer ... (shut) down unexpectedly.
5. She ... (leave) her laptop at home.
6. He ... (understand) the instructions well.
7. Someone ... (steal) my USB drive yesterday.
8. They ... (sell) their old computer.
9. I ... (see) a new feature in the app.
10. The cable ... (loose) its connectivity.
11. He ... (bring) his laptop to the repair shop.
12. The new software ... (cost) more than we expected.

13. She ... (say) that the computer ... (be) slow.
14. He ... (tell) me to restart the computer.
15. They ... (speak) about upgrading the system.
16. I ... (pay) for the new antivirus.
17. The system ... (become) unstable after the update.
18. We ... (have) no internet connectionю.

Exercise 7. Read the short passage (1) about how Daniel typically solves his laptop overheating problem. Then complete passage 2 about how he did it yesterday. Use the appropriate verbs in past forms.

1. Daniel usually notices when his laptop is overheating. He knows something is wrong with a cooling system and decides to look at it closely. He opens the laptop and sees that the fan is full of dust. The fan is very loud because it doesn't blow air out. He cleans the laptop with a can of compressed air and removes all the dust from the fan. After cleaning, he closes the laptop and turns it on. The fan becomes quieter, and the laptop feels cooler. At last, he checks the temperature with special software. That is how he usually solves the overheating problem.



2. Yesterday Daniel was working on his laptop when he 0. noticed that his laptop 1. ... unusually hot and noisy. Something 2. ... wrong with a cooling system, and he 3. ... to take a look. When he 4. ... the laptop he 5. ... that the fan was full of dust. The fan 6. ... air out. He 7. ... the dust from the fan with a can of compressed air. Then he 8. ... the laptop and 9. ... it on. The fan 10. ... quieter, and the laptop 11 ... cooler. At last, he 12. ... the temperature with special software. The problem with overheating was solved.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Позавчера разработчики нашли и исправили этот баг.
2. В прошлую пятницу команда протестировала новую версию перед выпуском программы.
3. Они опубликовали запись в блоге о приложении 8 октября 2025.
4. В мае мы получили положительные отзывы от пользователей.
5. Разработчики добавили новые функции в понедельник вечером.
6. Мы проводили вебинары по средам.
7. Команда QA тестировала приложение каждую неделю.
8. Они выгрузили приложение на сайт в 9 утра.
9. Команда много работала в будни и в выходные, чтобы успеть к сроку.
10. Мы разработали новое мобильное приложение для Android в прошлом месяце
11. Компания выпустила обновление для своего популярного приложения 3 недели назад.
12. Пользователи скачали наше приложение более 5 тысяч раз в прошлом году.

SECTION 13: PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Continuous Tense: Formation and Use

We use the Past Continuous to talk about actions or events that were happening in the past at a particular moment. These actions were in progress but not finished.		
+	-	?
S* + be (was/were) + V (-ing form)**	S + be (was/were) + not + V (-ing form).	Be (was/were) + S + V (-ing form)?
I / he / she / it was printing documents. You / We / They were printing documents.	I / he / she / it was not (wasn't) printing documents. You / We / They were not (weren't) printing documents.	Was I / he / she / it printing documents? — Yes, I / he / she / it was. No, I / he / she / it wasn't. Were you / we / they printing documents? — Yes, you / we / they were. No, you / we / they weren't.
Time phrases		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all (the whole) day (morning / evening / night) yesterday• yesterday at 6 (7, 8, ...) o'clock / a.m. / p.m.• this time yesterday / last year (week / month)• from 9 to 5• during	<p>(+) Yesterday at 6 p.m. I was formatting the hard drive.</p> <p>(-) We weren't setting up a new printer this time yesterday.</p> <p>(?) Was he trying to recover deleted files the whole morning?</p>	
<p>*S — Subject</p> <p>**V (-ing form) — Verb (present participle)</p>		

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb “to be” positive or negative.

Example: I was thinking over a new feature the whole week.

- My colleagues ... working on a new project all morning.
- He ... testing the code at this time yesterday.
- I ... meeting with clients at lunchtime.
- She ... fixing bugs at 3 p.m., I saw her taking a break.
- We ... writing documentation from 1 to 5 a.m. at night.

6. I ... reviewing emails most of the day.
7. PM ... organizing our schedule after dinner.
8. You ... going to the office yesterday at 9 a.m. You were at home.
9. I ... listening to music while coding.
10. My boss ... taking part in the video conference, he was away at that time.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous forms of the verbs from the word bank.

show	fix	test
tell	brainstorm	plan
discuss	check	answer

Example: We were discussing a new project during the meeting.

1. I ... the code to my teammates.
2. You ... the next steps for the project.
3. I ... everyone about the progress we made.
4. We ... ideas for the UI design.
5. He ... questions about the database structure.
6. Daniel ... the pull request from another developer.
7. My colleagues ... the new feature together.
8. She ... a small bug in the production.

Exercise 3. Read the sentences. Turn positive sentences into negative.

Example: At 9 a.m. I was solving math problems at a math class. — At 9 a.m. I wasn't solving maths problems in math class.

1. From 10 to 11.30 a.m he was having a lecture on databases.
2. Throughout the afternoon she was working on a group project.
3. Between 2 and 3 p.m. I was taking a quiz on social studies .
4. Around 4 p.m. we were participating in a language club.
5. He was doing his homework for programming all night yesterday .
6. In the evening at 6 o'clock I was getting ready for tomorrow 's presentation on history.
7. I was practicing for a debate competition at 5 o'clock last Monday.
8. The whole Thursday they were volunteering at a local charity event.
9. You were studying for exams and reviewing your notes half an hour ago.
10. He was meeting the tutor at 10 a.m. this morning.



Exercise 4. Match the questions with the answers.

Example: What were you doing the whole morning? — I was busy writing and testing the code.

A. Were you having a meeting with the stakeholders?	1. Yes, our project manager was tracking the time.
B. Was he having any problems with his project?	2. Yes, he was. Just a regular meet up.
C. Was anyone monitoring the timeline?	3. Yes, we were. We were having it yesterday at midday.
D. Why were we constantly reviewing the code?	4. No, they weren't. The product wasn't ready yet.
E. Were they conducting the final testing the whole week?	5. Sure he was. Bugs mostly.
F. What were they searching online this time on Friday?	6. I was busy writing and testing the code.
G. Was our team lead planning anything for tomorrow?	7. Because we wanted to maintain high-quality standards.
	8. I think they were looking for tutorials.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the underlined words. Answer the questions

*Example: They were installing updates during working hours. — When were they installing updates?
— During working hours.*

1. Mary was surfing the Internet instead of work.
2. Ann was writing an important email when her computer shut down.
3. You were working on a project all day yesterday.
4. An error message appeared when he was trying to install a new software.
5. Peter was playing a game for 6 hours yesterday.
6. This morning our computer was running slow because of RAM.
7. My mom was editing the video all morning.
8. My hard drive was making strange noises when I was copying files.
9. I was downloading a file when my internet connection dropped.
10. Her audio was lagging during the meeting today.

SECTION 14: PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES

When we use these two tenses together, it shows us that the past simple action happened **in the middle of the past continuous action**, while it was in progress.

when
while

When I was formatting the HDD, my computer suddenly shut down.

While I was installing the new software, the internet connection dropped.

We use the Past Continuous when we want to show that **actions are concurrent**:

While I **was working** on the document, I **was listening** to music

We use the Past Simple when we want to show that **one action happened after another**:

When I **closed** the window, the browser **stopped** responding.

We don't use the Past Continuous with **stative verbs**:

All day he **wanted** (~~was wanting~~) to quit the job.

He **saw** (~~was seeing~~) how she was fixing bugs in his code.

Exercise 1. Make sentences by putting parts together. Turn the infinitive form of the verb into Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Example: I was reading a book on Python when a colleague called me.

I was presenting a project to the class while my friend was listening to music.



<p>I was reading a book on Python...</p> <p>She was watching a video tutorial on Java...</p> <p>My friend was practicing coding exercises..</p> <p>A programmer was writing a program in C++...</p> <p>Daniel was attending a seminar on Ruby...</p> <p>We were testing a new feature in JavaScript...</p> <p>I was working on a group project in HTML...</p> <p>They were taking a test on</p>	<p>when</p> <p>while</p>	<p>I</p> <p>you</p> <p>he</p> <p>she</p> <p>it</p> <p>we</p> <p>they</p> <p>a colleague</p> <p>a groupmate</p> <p>a friend</p> <p>a PM</p> <p>a team lead</p>	<p>to call</p> <p>to understand how to solve a difficult problem</p> <p>to type a report.</p> <p>to copy files</p> <p>to notice a mistake in the code</p> <p>to meet a new colleague</p> <p>to meet an old friend</p> <p>to crash</p> <p>to find a solution to a problem</p> <p>to decide to change the</p>
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SQL... I was presenting a project to the class... My partner was studying for a certification exam... A specialist was taking part in an online forum...			design to get stuck on a question to feel tired and decide to take a break to listen to music to stop working
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Exercise 2. Read the conversation between a client and a tech support representative. Complete the conversation with the verbs in the correct form: Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Client: Hi, I 0. had (have) some problems with my computer yesterday.

Tech Support Rep: What kind of problems 1... (you have)?

Client: My computer 2. ... (run) slowly for some time and then it suddenly 3. ... (shut) down.

Tech Support Rep: What 4. ... (you do) at that moment?

Client: Nothing special. I 5. ... (work) on some documents in the text editor.

Tech Support Rep: 6. ... (you try) restarting your computer?

Client: Yes, but it 7. ... (not help). I also tried to update my software, but the update 8. ... (fail).

Tech Support Rep: Hmm, that's interesting. Let me check your system logs and see if there are any errors.

Client: Okay, thanks.

Tech Support Rep: It looks like your computer 9. ... (have) a memory issue. It seems like one of your RAM sticks 10. ... (not work) properly.

Client: Oh, really? How can I fix it?

Tech Support Rep: You need to replace the faulty RAM stick with a new one. You can buy it at any electronics store.

Client: Thanks for your help!

Tech Support Rep: No problem. If you need any more help, just let us know.

Exercise 3. Translate from Russian into English

1. Когда я работал над документом, я не сохранял его.
2. Пока он печатал, он случайно нажал не ту клавишу.
3. Когда я нажал на ссылку, страница быстро загрузилась.
4. Они не видели рекламу, когда просматривали эту веб страницу.
5. Индикатор выполнения двигался быстро, когда ты скачивал программу?
6. Когда мы открыли файл, он запросил пароль.
7. Они использовали мышь, когда прокручивали страницу вниз?
8. Я ошибся несколько раз, когда вводил пароль
9. Пока я ждал, файл завершил загрузку.
10. Они не знали что делать, когда обнаружили необычную активность в сети.

REVISION: SECTIONS 9-12

Task 1. Complete each sentence with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. She ... (to work) on her presentation right now.
2. He ... (to send) an email to his professor last night.
3. While she ... (to write) her report, the power went out.
4. Yesterday I ... (to download) a new app for my studies.
5. We ... (to check) our grades online once a week.
6. Now my brother has a gaming computer which ... (to cost) a lot of money.
7. We started our project when new laptops ... (to arrive).
8. I ... (to code) when I got message on the phone.

Task 2. Complete each sentence with the appropriate verb in the correct form according to the Russian equivalent.

1. Ты пытаешься найти хорошую среду разработки сейчас?
... you ... to find a good IDE now?
2. Он играл в видеоигры вчера в 3 часа дня.
He ... video games yesterday at 3 p.m.
3. Я не использую чат боты с ИИ, чтобы писать эссе.
I ... AI chat bots to write my essays.
4. Кто написал этот код первым, ты или твой коллега?
Who ... this code first, you or your colleague?
5. Они загружают важные документы на сервер сейчас.
They ... important documents to the server now.
6. Мой начальник редактирует отчеты каждое утро.
My boss ... the reports every morning.
7. В прошлом месяце он рано закончил свой проект.
Last month he ... his project early.
8. Мой одноклассник не помог мне с установкой драйвера.
My groupmate ... to install the driver.

Task 3. Complete each sentence with the appropriate word.

1. He ... updating the operating system when the error occurred.
2. Our project manager ... think that it is a good idea to release the app now.
3. I ... buy a new keyboard for my computer yesterday, I bought a mouse.
4. The program ... loading slowly because of low memory. Let's wait a bit.
5. We are ... installing the app now, we want to do it later.
6. My friend ... usually turn his computer off. He leaves it on.
7. What's the noise? ... the fan working now?

8. Why ... the printer sound so loudly? I practically can't hear you.

Task 4. Read the questions and complete each answer with the missing words.

1. Did you buy a new monitor last week? — No,
2. Was Mary printing a document when the printer jammed? — Yes,
3. Are they editing spreadsheets right now? — No,
4. Do external hard drives store data outside the computer? — Yes,
5. Did the printer need special drivers to work properly? — No,
6. Is the webcam of your computer recording video at this moment? — No, ...
7. Does Danial need a microphone to join a videoconference? — No, ...
8. Do we know what certificate to use? — Yes,

Task 5. Read the conversation of two engineers about present and past security threats. Put the lines (1-7) in order to make a correct sequence).

1. **Kate:** Hey, do you remember those old computer viruses from the 90s?
2. **Elena:** Exactly. But there are still some threats, like ransomware and phishing attacks. It's important to stay updated.
3. **Kate:** That's true. And most people know about the dangers now. They don't open suspicious emails.
4. **Kate:** Definitely. Security is always developing, and we need to keep learning.
5. **Elena:** True. But nowadays, things are different. We have better antivirus programs and firewalls.
6. **Kate:** Yeah, and people didn't know how to protect their computers. It was really scary.
7. **Elena:** Oh yeah, those were crazy times! Viruses like "Melissa" and "ILOVEYOU" caused so much damage.

Task 6. Read the sentences (1-7) about a customer who wants to buy a new laptop. Put the sentences in order to make a correct sequence of actions.

1. John decided to buy a new laptop for work and studies.
2. He is very glad to have a new, powerful laptop.
3. Finally, John chooses one. He thinks that it is really good and not very expensive.
4. He looked online for good laptop deals, checked prices and picked a store.
5. He is talking to a salesperson about the characteristics and prices.
6. Now, John is looking at the laptops in the store.
7. He picks the laptop he likes and pays for it.

Task 7. Read about the typical day of a computer science student. Match the sentences (A-G) with time expressions (1-9) to complete the story. There are 2 extra time phrases that you should not use.

Sentences	Time expressions
A. Every morning wake up ... , brush my teeth, shower, and have a quick breakfast.	1. at 8:00 AM 2. every day

B. To get to campus I ... take the bus, but today I decided to ride my bike—it's faster and gives me a little exercise.	3. last year 4. this week 5. sometimes 6. today 7. never 8. usually 9. yesterday
C. My first class starts at 9:00 AM. We have a lecture on databases and SQL	
D. Then I meet up with my friends for lunch in the cafeteria. We talk about our classes, future projects, and ... just joke around.	
E. After lunch, I go to the computer lab for my practical session. We're working on a Python assignment ... and I have three days to complete that.	
F. My friend invited me for dinner ... and I'm going to visit him after classes.	
G. That is what I typically do ... from Monday to Saturday.	

Task 8. Read the questions about using a smartphone (A-G) and match them with the answers (1-9). There are 2 extra answers that you should not use.

Questions	Answers
A. Did you download an app on your phone last week?	1. Yes, I did, a new photo editing app. 2. He is not sure, the update failed. 3. Really nothing, just scrolling through the news feed. 4. It opens a list of recent notifications from various apps. 5. We swipe left and right to switch between screens. 6. No, I don't. I put them into folders. 7. It saves battery and is easier on my eyes. 8. Yes, I am. I'm using one to track my runs. 9. It took up too much storage space.
B. Why did she delete that messaging app?	
C. What happens when you click on the notification icon?	
D. How do you navigate through your apps?	
E. Are you using a fitness tracking app?	
F. Why do you prefer using dark mode on your apps?	
G. What is he doing on his smartphone right now?	

GLOSSARY

A

access <i>n., v.</i>	доступ (п.), получить доступ (v.)
accessory <i>n.</i>	аксессуар
accounting software <i>n.</i>	бухгалтерское программное обеспечение
accurate <i>adj.</i>	точный
administrator <i>n.</i>	администратор
advanced <i>adj.</i>	продвинутый
advantage <i>n.</i>	преимущество (
advice <i>n., v.</i>	совет (п.), советовать (v.)
AI (Artificial Intelligence) <i>n.</i>	ИИ (искусственный интеллект)
alarm clock <i>n.</i>	будильник
algorithm <i>n.</i>	алгоритм
allow <i>v.</i>	разрешать
analyst <i>n.</i>	аналитик
analyze <i>v.</i>	анализировать
annoying <i>adj.</i>	раздражающий
antivirus software <i>n.</i>	антивирусное программное обеспечение
app, application <i>n.</i>	приложение
apply <i>v.</i>	применять
approach <i>n.</i>	подход
article <i>n.</i>	статья
assignment <i>n.</i>	assignment – задание
attachment - <i>n.</i>	attachment – вложение
attend <i>v.</i>	attend – посещать
attractive <i>adj.</i>	attractive – привлекательный
audience <i>n.</i>	audience – аудитория

B

back up <i>phr. v.</i>	создавать резервную копию
backup <i>n.</i>	резервная копия
BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) <i>n.</i>	БИОС (базовая система ввода-вывода)
blog post <i>n.</i>	пост в блоге
blow <i>v.</i>	дуть
boost <i>v.</i>	ускорять, повышать
boot <i>v.</i>	загружать (о системе)

boot-up <i>n.</i>	загрузка
brainstorm <i>v.</i>	проводить мозговой шторм
brand new <i>adj.</i>	совершенно новый
broken <i>adj.</i>	сломанный
browse <i>v.</i>	просматривать
bug <i>n.</i>	баг, ошибка
built-in <i>adj.</i>	встроенный
bulky <i>adj.</i>	громоздкий
business <i>n.</i>	бизнес

C

C++ <i>n.</i>	язык программирования C++
can of compressed air <i>n.</i>	баллон со сжатым воздухом
cancel <i>v.</i>	отменять
capacity <i>n.</i>	емкость, мощность
career <i>n.</i>	карьера
case <i>n.</i>	корпус, случай
challenge <i>n.</i>	вызов
challenging <i>adj.</i>	сложный, бросающий вызов
characteristic <i>n.</i>	характеристика
charity <i>n.</i>	благотворительность
charge <i>v.</i>	заряжать
chat bot <i>n.</i>	чат-бот
checkup <i>n.</i>	проверка
chief <i>adj.</i>	главный
chronological order <i>n.</i>	хронологический порядок
click <i>v.</i>	кликать
cloud storage <i>n.</i>	облачное хранилище
cloud-based <i>adj.</i>	облачный
cluster <i>n.</i>	кластер
code <i>n., v</i>	программный код (n.), программировать (v.)
coding textbook <i>n.</i>	учебник по программированию
colleague <i>n.</i>	коллега
command <i>n.</i>	команда
committee <i>n.</i>	комитет
compatible <i>adj.</i>	совместимый
compile <i>v.</i>	компилировать

complete <i>adj.</i>	полный, завершённый
complex <i>adj.</i>	сложный
complicated <i>adj.</i>	запутанный
component <i>n.</i>	компонент
compute <i>v.</i>	вычислять
conduct <i>v.</i>	проводить
conference room <i>n.</i>	конференц-зал
confidential <i>adj.</i>	конфиденциальный
confusing <i>adj.</i>	запутанный
connect <i>v.</i>	соединять
connectivity <i>n.</i>	подключение
contractor <i>n.</i>	подрядчик
control <i>n., v.</i>	контроль (н.), управлять (v.)
cool <i>adj.</i>	охлаждённый
cooling system - <i>n.</i>	система охлаждения
copy <i>v.</i>	копировать
copying machine <i>n.</i>	копировальный аппарат
corporation <i>n.</i>	корпорация
correct <i>v., adj.</i>	исправлять (v.), правильный (adj.)
CPU (Central Processing Unit) <i>n.</i>	ЦП (центральный процессор)
crash <i>n., v.</i>	сбой (н.), аварийно завершать работу (v.)
CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) <i>n.</i>	CSS (каскадные таблицы стилей)
current <i>adj.</i>	текущий
cursor <i>n.</i>	курсор
custom <i>adj.</i>	пользовательский
customer <i>n.</i>	клиент

D

damage <i>n., v.</i>	повреждение (н.), повреждать (v.)
damaged <i>adj.</i>	повреждённый
data <i>n.</i>	данные
database <i>n.</i>	база данных
DDoS attack (Distributed Denial of Service) <i>n.</i>	DDoS-атака (распределенная атака на отказ в обслуживании)
deadline <i>n.</i>	срок сдачи
dean <i>n.</i>	декан
debate <i>n.</i>	дебаты

debug <i>v.</i>	исправлять ошибки, баги в коде
debugging <i>n.</i>	отладка
defective <i>adj.</i>	дефектный
delete <i>v.</i>	удалять
demonstrate <i>v.</i>	демонстрировать
deny <i>v.</i>	отклонить, запрещать
department <i>n.</i>	отдел
design <i>v.</i>	проектировать
detail <i>n.</i>	деталь
detect <i>v.</i>	обнаруживать
develop <i>v.</i>	разрабатывать
development <i>n.</i>	разработка
device <i>n.</i>	устройство
diagnose <i>v.</i>	диагностировать
directory <i>n.</i>	директория, каталог
disappear <i>v.</i>	исчезать
disconnect <i>v.</i>	отключать
display <i>n., v.</i>	дисплей (n.), отображать (v.)
dorm, dormitory <i>n.</i>	общежитие
download <i>v.</i>	скачивать
driver <i>n.</i>	драйвер
drop <i>v.</i>	ронять
durable <i>adj.</i>	прочный
dust buildup <i>n.</i>	скопление пыли

E

economics <i>n.</i>	экономика
edit <i>v.</i>	редактировать
educator <i>n.</i>	преподаватель
effective <i>adj.</i>	эффективный
efficient <i>adj.</i>	производительный
electronics <i>n.</i>	электроника
email <i>n.</i>	электронная почта
embedded computer <i>n.</i>	встроенный компьютер
employee <i>n.</i>	сотрудник
enter <i>v.</i>	вводить
entire <i>adj.</i>	целый

equipment <i>n.</i>	оборудование
error <i>n.</i>	ошибка
error message <i>n.</i>	сообщение об ошибке
evaluate <i>v.</i>	оценивать
excellent <i>adj.</i>	отличный
experience <i>n.</i>	опыт
exterior <i>adj.</i>	внешний
external <i>adj.</i>	внешний
external hard drive <i>n.</i>	внешний жесткий диск

F

fail <i>v.</i>	выходить из строя
fan <i>n.</i>	вентилятор
faulty <i>adj.</i>	неисправный
fax <i>n.</i>	факс
feature <i>n.</i>	особенность, черта, функция
feedback <i>n.</i>	обратная связь
file <i>n.</i>	файл
finance <i>n.</i>	финансы
firewall <i>n.</i>	брандмауэр
fit <i>v.</i>	подходить
fitness tracking app <i>n.</i>	приложение для отслеживания активности
fix <i>v.</i>	исправлять
flash drive <i>n.</i>	флеш-накопитель
flat panel <i>n.</i>	плоский экран
folder <i>n.</i>	папка
follow <i>v.</i>	следовать
format <i>v.</i>	форматировать
framework <i>n.</i>	фреймворк
freelancer <i>n.</i>	фрилансер
freeze <i>v.</i>	зависать
front-end <i>adj.</i>	фронтенд
frozen <i>adj.</i>	зависший
function <i>n.</i>	функция

G

<i>gadget n.</i>	гаджет
<i>gaming console n.</i>	игровая консоль
<i>get stuck v.</i>	зависнуть
<i>graphics card n.</i>	видеокарта

H

<i>hard drive n.</i>	жесткий диск
<i>hardware n.</i>	аппаратное обеспечение
<i>have a subscription phr.</i>	иметь подписку
<i>HDD (Hard Disk Drive) n.</i>	HDD (жесткий диск)
<i>headphones n.</i>	наушники
<i>heat sink n.</i>	радиатор
<i>high-quality adj.</i>	высококачественный
<i>hired adj.</i>	нанятый
<i>HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) n.</i>	HTML (язык гипертекстовой разметки)
<i>huge adj.</i>	огромный

I

<i>icon n.</i>	значок
<i>IDE (Integrated Development Environment) n.</i>	IDE (интегрированная среда разработки)
<i>improve v.</i>	улучшать
<i>include v.</i>	включать
<i>incompatible adj.</i>	несовместимый
<i>incorrect adj.</i>	некорректный
<i>industry n.</i>	отрасль
<i>infect v.</i>	заражать
<i>informatics n.</i>	информатика
<i>inkjet printer n.</i>	струйный принтер
<i>insecure adj.</i>	ненадежный
<i>install v.</i>	устанавливать
<i>integrate v.</i>	интегрировать
<i>intelligent adj.</i>	интеллектуальный
<i>interface n.</i>	интерфейс
<i>interior adj.</i>	внутренний
<i>internal adj.</i>	внутренний
<i>invalid adj.</i>	недействительный

investigate <i>v.</i>	исследовать
issue <i>n.</i>	проблема, вопрос

J

Java <i>n.</i>	язык программирования Java
JavaScript <i>n.</i>	язык программирования JavaScript

L

lag <i>n., v.</i>	задержка (n.), тормозить (v.)
large-screen <i>adj.</i>	с большим экраном
laser printer <i>n.</i>	лазерный принтер
layout <i>n.</i>	макет
leading <i>adj.</i>	ведущий
level <i>n.</i>	уровень
light <i>adj.</i>	лёгкий
lightweight <i>adj.</i>	облегченный
link <i>n.</i>	ссылка
location <i>n.</i>	расположение, местоположение
luxury <i>n.</i>	роскошь

M

magnetic <i>adj.</i>	магнитный
magnifying glass <i>n.</i>	увеличительное стекло
maintain <i>v.</i>	поддерживать
malfunction <i>n.</i>	неисправность
manage <i>v.</i>	управлять
mathematics <i>n.</i>	математика
measure <i>v.</i>	измерять
mechanical keyboard <i>n.</i>	механическая клавиатура
mic, microphone <i>n.</i>	микрофон
monitor <i>n.</i>	монитор
monitor the timeline <i>phr.</i>	отслеживать график
motherboard <i>n.</i>	материнская плата
movable <i>adj.</i>	подвижный
mp3 player <i>n.</i>	mp3-плеер
multinational <i>adj.</i>	многонациональный

N

navigate <i>v.</i>	перемещаться
neighbor <i>n.</i>	сосед
news feed <i>n.</i>	лента новостей
notice <i>v.</i>	замечать

O

open-source projects <i>n.</i>	проекты с открытым исходным кодом
operate <i>v.</i>	управлять
opportunity <i>n.</i>	возможность
optical mouse <i>n.</i>	оптическая мышь
optimize <i>v.</i>	оптимизировать
OS (operating system) <i>n.</i>	ОС (операционная система)
overheating <i>n.</i>	перегрев
own <i>v.</i>	владеть

P

part-time job <i>n.</i>	подработка
PC (personal computer) <i>n.</i>	ПК (персональный компьютер)
PE (Physical Education) <i>n.</i>	физкультура
perform <i>v.</i>	выполнять
performance <i>n.</i>	производительность
peripheral <i>n.</i>	периферийное устройство
permanent <i>adj.</i>	постоянный
phishing <i>n.</i>	фишинг
photo editing app <i>n.</i>	приложение для редактирования фото
physics <i>n.</i>	физика
PM (project manager) <i>n.</i>	РМ (менеджер проекта)
point <i>n., v.</i>	точка (п.), указывать (v.)
politics <i>n.</i>	политика
port <i>n.</i>	порт
portfolio <i>n.</i>	портфолио
power <i>n.</i>	мощность, питание
power supply <i>n.</i>	блок питания
powerful <i>adj.</i>	мощный

practice <i>n, v.</i>	практика (п.), практиковать (v.)
precise <i>adj.</i>	точный
prefer <i>v.</i>	предпочитать
prestigious <i>adj.</i>	престижный
prevent <i>v.</i>	предотвращать
previous <i>adj.</i>	предыдущий
probably <i>adv.</i>	вероятно
process <i>n., v.</i>	процесс (п.), обрабатывать (v.)
processor <i>n.</i>	процессор
professional <i>adj.</i>	профессиональный
projector <i>n.</i>	проектор
publish <i>v.</i>	публиковать
pull request <i>n.</i>	запрос на включение изменений
Python <i>n.</i>	язык программирования Python

Q

QA (Quality Assurance) <i>n.</i>	ОК (обеспечение качества)
quality <i>n., adj.</i>	качество (п.), качественный (adj.)

R

RAM (Random Access Memory) <i>n.</i>	ОЗУ (оперативное запоминающее устройство)
RAM stick <i>n.</i>	планка оперативной памяти
ransomware <i>n.</i>	вредоносное ПО для вымогательства
record <i>n., v.</i>	запись (п.), записывать (v.)
recover <i>v.</i>	восстанавливать
refer <i>v.</i>	ссылаться
regular <i>adj.</i>	регулярный, обычный
regulation <i>n.</i>	правило, регулирование
release <i>n.</i>	выпуск
reliable <i>adj.</i>	надежный
remove <i>v.</i>	удалять
replace <i>v.</i>	заменять
report <i>n.</i>	отчёт
request <i>n., v.</i>	запрос (п.), запрашивать (v.)
researcher <i>n.</i>	исследователь
resize <i>v.</i>	изменять размер
respond <i>v.</i>	отвечать

responsibility <i>n.</i>	ответственность
restart <i>v.</i>	перезагружать
retro console <i>n.</i>	ретро-консоль
review <i>v.</i>	проверять
rounded <i>adj.</i>	закругленный
route planning app <i>n.</i>	приложение для планирования маршрута
router <i>n.</i>	маршрутизатор
rubber cover <i>n.</i>	резиновое покрытие, накладка
Ruby <i>n.</i>	язык программирования Ruby
run a program <i>phr.</i>	запускать программу

S

safe <i>adj.</i>	безопасный
save <i>v.</i>	сохранять
scan <i>v.</i>	сканировать
schedule <i>n.</i>	расписание
screenshot <i>n.</i>	скриншот
script <i>n.</i>	скрипт
scroll up/down <i>phr. v</i>	прокручивать вверх/вниз
scroll wheel <i>n.</i>	колесико прокрутки
secure <i>adj.</i>	безопасный
seem <i>v.</i>	казаться
semester <i>n.</i>	семестр
seminar <i>n.</i>	семинар
server <i>n.</i>	сервер
set <i>v.</i>	устанавливать
share <i>v.</i>	делиться
shipment <i>n.</i>	поставка
shut down <i>phr. v.</i>	выключаться, останавливать работу
smart home devices <i>n.</i>	устройства умного дома
smartwatch <i>n.</i>	умные часы
smoothly <i>adv.</i>	плавно
software <i>n.</i>	программное обеспечение
solve <i>v.</i>	решать
sophisticated <i>adj.</i>	сложный
sound card <i>n.</i>	звуковая карта
speakers <i>n.</i>	колонки

spreadsheet <i>n.</i>	электронная таблица
spyware <i>n.</i>	шпионское ПО
SQL (Structured Query Language) <i>n.</i>	SQL (язык структурированных запросов)
SSD (Solid State Drive) <i>n.</i>	SSD (твердотельный накопитель)
staff <i>n.</i>	персонал
stakeholders <i>n.</i>	заинтересованные стороны
startup <i>n.</i>	стартап
steal <i>v.</i>	красть
storage <i>n.</i>	хранилище
store <i>v.</i>	хранить
strategy <i>n.</i>	стратегия
stream <i>v.</i>	транслировать
stylus <i>n.</i>	стилус
succeed <i>v.</i>	преуспевать
supercomputer <i>n.</i>	суперкомпьютер
supplier <i>n.</i>	поставщик
supply <i>n., v.</i>	поставка, обеспечение (н.), поставлять, снабжать (v.)
support <i>v.</i>	поддерживать
switch <i>n.</i>	переключатель
switch on/off <i>phr. v.</i>	включать/выключать
system logs <i>n.</i>	системные логи

T

take a break <i>phr.</i>	делать перерыв
take a certification exam <i>phr.</i>	сдавать сертификационный экзамен
take notes <i>phr.</i>	делать заметки
task <i>n.</i>	задача
task manager app <i>n.</i>	приложение-планировщик задач
team <i>n.</i>	команда
team lead <i>n.</i>	тимлид, руководитель команды
tech support <i>n.</i>	техническая поддержка
technician <i>n.</i>	техник
temporary <i>adj.</i>	временный
tester <i>n.</i>	тестировщик
text editor <i>n.</i>	текстовый редактор
text highlighter <i>n.</i>	маркер

threat <i>n.</i>	угроза
threaten <i>v.</i>	угрожать
tiny <i>adj.</i>	крошечный
tool <i>n.</i>	инструмент
touch input <i>n.</i>	сенсорный ввод
touchpad <i>n.</i>	touchpad - тачпад
track <i>v.</i>	отслеживать
transfer <i>v.</i>	передавать
transmit <i>v.</i>	передавать
turn on/off <i>phr. v.</i>	включать/выключать
tutorial <i>n.</i>	обучающее руководство
type <i>v.</i>	печатать

U

UI (User Interface) <i>n.</i>	UI (пользовательский интерфейс)
unclear <i>adj.</i>	неясный
unexpectedly <i>adv.</i>	неожиданно
unstable <i>adj.</i>	нестабильный
up-to-date <i>adj.</i>	актуальный
update <i>n., v.</i>	обновление (п.), обновлять (v.)
upgrade <i>v.</i>	улучшать
upload <i>v.</i>	загружать
USB (Universal Serial Bus) <i>n.</i>	USB (универсальная последовательная шина)
USB hub <i>n.</i>	USB-хаб, узел
user-friendly <i>adj.</i>	удобный для пользователя
utility <i>n.</i>	утилита
UX (User Experience) <i>n.</i>	UX (пользовательский опыт взаимодействия)

V

valid <i>adj.</i>	действительный
video card <i>n.</i>	видеокарта
video conference <i>n.</i>	видеоконференция
virus <i>n.</i>	вирус
volunteer <i>v.</i>	волонтерить
VR (Virtual Reality) <i>n.</i>	VR (виртуальная реальность)

VR headset *n.*

VR-гарнитура

W

wear *n.*

износ

wearable device *n.*

носимые устройства

webcam *n.*

веб-камера

webinar *n.*

вебинар

weigh *v.*

взвешивать

well-designed *adj.*

хорошо спроектированный

well-paid *adj.*

хорошо оплачиваемый

wireless *adj.*

беспроводной

workbench *n.*

рабочее место

workshop *n.*

мастер-класс

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Доступное предъявление грамматического материала, разнообразие упражнений учебного пособия, содержание заданий, ориентированных на развитие умений и формирование навыков грамматически корректного оформления высказывания способствуют вовлечению студентов в учебный процесс, устранению пробелов в знаниях грамматики английского языка активизируют их познавательную деятельность, повышают интерес к изучению иностранного языка.

Разные формы освоения учебного материала, такие как работа в парах, работа в небольших группах, самостоятельная работа способствуют формированию лидерских качеств, развитию критического мышления, навыков коммуникации в академической и профессиональной деятельности.

Знание грамматики, обширный словарный запас профессиональной лексики, умения и навыки, сформированные в процессе обучения английскому языку с использованием данного учебного пособия, являются возможностью достижения студентами успехов в академической и будущей профессиональной деятельности, мотивации к самосовершенствованию и саморазвитию.

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