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и радиоэлектроники»

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

# **ENGLISH GUIDE**

## **FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS**

(для студентов бакалавров по УГНП 09.00.00  
«Информатика и вычислительная техника»)

## **ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR SELF-STUDY TRAINING**

Учебно-методическое пособие для самостоятельной работы

Томск  
ТУСУР  
2017

## Ёлкина Д.М., Полянская О.В.

English Guide for Computer Science Students. Additional Exercises for Self-study Training : учеб.-метод. пособие для самостоятельной работы / Д.М. Ёлкина, О.В. Полянская.

Настоящее учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО направлений и специальностей технического университета и содержанием программы по иностранному языку для технических вузов.

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации, Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Томский государственный университет систем управления и радиоэлектроники», Кафедра Иностранных языков. Томск : ТУСУР, 2017. 19с.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса ТУСУР по английскому языку, обучающихся по учебному пособию «English Guide for Computer Science Students» (авторы Ёлкина Д.М., Полянская О.В.). Пособие содержит тексты про образование в Соединённом Королевстве Великобритании и Северной Ирландии и Соединённых Штатах Америки, а также тексты профессиональной тематики, сгруппированные и соответствующие темам учебного пособия «English Guide for Computer Science Students», и способствует формированию и развитию лингвистических и общекультурных компетенций студентов, изучающих английский язык.

Учебно-методическое пособие для самостоятельной работы «English for for Computer Science Students. Additional Exercises for Self-study Training» размещено в электронном виде на образовательном портале ТУСУР.

# CONTENTS

Higher education in the United Kingdom, 4

Oxford University, 4

Higher Education in the United States of America, 5

Harvard University, 5

Why technology is important in education, 6

We now spend more looking at our phone than with our partner, 8

C, 9

The C languages, 10

10 Best programming languages that you need to learn in 2017, 11

Internationally Popular Social Networks You've Never Heard of Before, 13

Additional tasks, 15

## **Higher Education in the United Kingdom**

The UK has a reputation worldwide for providing high quality higher education. Students normally enter university from age 18, and study for an academic degree. There are 160 universities and colleges in the UK that award a wide variety of degrees. The typical first degree is the bachelor's degree, and normally lasts for three years. Usually this is a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree.

Some universities offer a vocational foundation degree. It typically lasts two years. During a first degree students are called undergraduates.

After students complete an undergraduate degree, they can take a postgraduate degree. This is a master's degree, such as Master of Arts, Master of Science or The Master of Business Administration (MBA), or a doctorate, such as the Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD). Master's degrees take at least a year of full-time postgraduate study and involve an element of research. Doctoral degrees usually take three years full-time and include programmes of original research.

England has the two oldest universities in English-speaking world, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (also known as "Oxbridge") with history of over eight centuries. The United Kingdom has nine universities in the 2014 Times Higher Education top 100 ranking. Six London universities make the top 100 – more than any other city in the world.

The higher education in the UK is not free. Students pay fees and living costs, but they can obtain a personal grant from the state.

### **Oxford University**

The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is over 800 years old. Among the famous Oxonians are 26 British Prime Ministers, at least 30 international leaders, 50 Nobel Prize winners, and 120 Olympic medal winners.

Today, Oxford is a modern research university. It is in the top ten globally in life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences and the arts and humanities. Oxford is very competitive: it receives, on average, around five applications for each available place. Students from families with low income receive financial support from the university.

There are over 22,000 students at Oxford, including about 12,000 undergraduates and 10,000 postgraduates. Today more than a third of Oxford students and more than 40 percent of its academic staff are citizens of foreign countries. Students come to Oxford from over 140 countries and territories. The largest groups of international students come from the USA, China, Germany, Canada, India, Italy, Australia, France, Singapore and Ireland.

Graduate students make up around 47% of the total number of students at Oxford. 5% of all the UK's graduate research students are studying at Oxford University. 62% of Oxford current graduate students come from outside the United Kingdom. Oxford offers more than 300 different graduate degree programmes.

Today's Oxford students have access to a range of international experiences, including internships around the world, courses with study abroad components, and substantial support from the university for independent research abroad.

Oxford University Press (OUP) is the world's largest university press and has offices in 70 countries and nearly 7,000 employees worldwide. More than one in five people who learn English across the world do so with an Oxford University Press resource. The University, including the colleges and Oxford University Press, is the largest employer in Oxfordshire. It supports around 17,000 jobs. Oxfordshire is one of Europe's leading centres of enterprise, innovation and knowledge.

*Abridged from <http://www.ox.ac.uk/>*

### **Higher Education in the United States of America**

The United States has many private and public institutions of higher education. There are public universities, private universities, liberal arts colleges, and community colleges. Liberal arts institutions offer courses in the arts, humanities, languages, and social and physical sciences. Most liberal arts institutions are private. Private colleges and universities are usually smaller than public institutions.

Community colleges are often two-year colleges. They are cheaper than other institutions. Graduates receive the associate's degree such as an Associate of Arts (A.A.). State colleges and universities, also called "public universities," provide a low-cost education to residents of the US. These universities are very large. Universities are research-oriented educational institutions which provide both undergraduate and graduate programs. In most undergraduate programs you can earn a **bachelor's degree in 4 academic years**. Graduate programs usually last 2 years and grant a master's degree (like the Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.S.) or Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)) or a doctorate such as the Ph.D.

In the United States, students typically earn credits for courses they take. A credit is a unit of study.

The U.S. academic calendar typically runs from September to May and can be divided into two academic terms of 16-18 weeks known as semesters.

Three American private universities, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Stanford University, make the top three in the 2014 Times Higher Education top 100 ranking.

Students do not pay all tuition out-of-pocket. They often use scholarships, student loans, or grants.

### **Harvard University**

Harvard University is one of the leading universities in the world. It is also the oldest institution of higher education in the United States. It was established in 1636. The university's motto is Veritas (Latin for "truth").

Harvard University has 11 principal academic units – 10 faculties and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. The 10 faculties oversee schools and divisions that offer courses and award academic degrees. Harvard's faculty has about 2,400 members. They come from across the country and all over the world and include notable scholars: biologists, cognitive scientists, physicists, chemists, computer scientists, economists and others.

Harvard is a founding member of the Association of American Universities. It is a research university with high research activity and a comprehensive doctoral programme across the arts, sciences, engineering, and medicine.

Harvard has around 21,000 students. About 6,700 of them study at Harvard College and over 14,000 are graduate and professional students. Among the famous Harvard alumni are 47 Nobel Laureates, 32 heads of state, 48 Pulitzer Prize winners. There are more than 323,000 living alumni, over 271,000 in the US and nearly 52,000 in 201 other countries.

Students come from all 50 states and from over 80 countries; from cities, suburbs, small towns and farms; from public and private schools; and from every ethnic and religious background. More than 60 percent of Harvard students receive scholarship aid, and the average grant in 2015 is \$46,000.

Harvard University has 400 official student organizations including extracurricular, co-curricular and athletic opportunities. The Harvard Library is the largest academic library in the world. It includes 18.9 million volumes, 174,000 serial titles, around 400 million manuscript items, 10 million photographs, 56 million archived web pages, and 5.4 terabytes of digital archives and manuscripts.

*Abridged from <http://www.harvard.edu/>*

### **Why technology is important in education?**

Today, technology is the need of the day and one of the most discussed subjects of our everyday lives. Facebook, Twitter, computers, smartphones and now tablets are some of the words almost everyone recognizes. While most of you won't have to further the knowledge you gained in various school subjects, you can't do the same thing with your knowledge in technology. Why? Because technology is constantly evolving and you have to keep up with all the latest news.

As a student, you should know that no matter what job you have decided to do, you must know how to use the computer and do various tasks in almost any operating system like Windows, Mac OS X, or even Linux sometimes! You must know how to use an office suite and maybe even more programs/applications, depending on your job. There is no need to say that all the companies have such requirements from their employees. You can already see the importance of knowing how to navigate yourself around an operating system. This is one of the main reasons why technology should be one of the main courses in school.

What's more, subjects like history, economy and science would be done much more efficiently with the use of multimedia such as pictures, videos, graphs and more. Just by using projection screens, the lesson would instantly become less boring and students, especially the visual learners, would be able to absorb the material much easier. Today, it's not enough just to know how to pass the information to children and adolescents in order to be a teacher. You have to know how to use an office suite and maybe even more programs/applications to do several tasks. You can't just handwrite some information, photocopy them and hang them to your students. You must know how to write documents on the computer and make spreadsheets to keep an organized students' database, among other, and this is just an example to see the importance of knowing how to use a computer. The teacher's role is not just to read a book in the classroom. A student can do this by himself, or even use an online library, like Wikipedia, which will provide him a plethora of information anywhere, anytime. The teacher's role is to help the student understand his lesson, and this can be easily achieved by using multimedia. If a student sees his history lesson on a video, he will learn things much easier than by listening his teacher reading it or by reading the book.

Speaking of books, another advantage of technology, is that there is no longer need for books. Instead of carrying dozens of books everyday, students could just carry a laptop, netbook, tablet or e-book which will contain all their books, notes and projects. They weight far less than an average of 10 books and 10 notebooks that each student has to carry everyday, they are more eco friendly (less trees cut) and less expensive. Yes, an e-book (e.g. kindle, nook etc.) that costs \$150 for each student which will be updated every 5 years is less expensive than 20 books, 30 notebooks and 50+ photocopies for every single student.

Technology can also help to teach children that live in remote areas without schools or teachers. Just by using a computer, students could watch lessons online and send their projects via email to a teacher who will check them and rate them. As a result, children who don't have access in schools can be taught and make their dreams come true, no matter where they live. Not being able to realize your dreams because you live in a remote area is a form of racism after all! This has already began in the U.S. but it should also begin in other countries all around the world!

Furthermore, there are people who say that children are "spoiled" by technology. Regardless of these arguments, technology is an important part of today's society. Therefore, by incorporating it into the classroom students will be better equipped to make the transition to the workplace. In addition, studies have shown that children conversant with technology show improvements in their writing, reading and math skills.

Overall, I don't write this to say that teachers in school are not important or that everything can be done just by using computers. It shouldn't be ignored though, that all workplaces now require from the employees to know how to do certain tasks on a computer and that by familiarizing their students with technology, teachers can prepare them for what's ahead of them. As they say, details make the difference, so having that little extra piece of knowledge could help you succeed.

<http://www.computerimportance.com/>

## **We now spend more time looking at our PHONE than with our partner**

We now spend more time on our smartphones than with our partner, according to a new study. The average smartphone user tends to spend two hours (119 minutes) a day using their gadget. Yet, the amount of time we spend with our other halves per day is just 97 minutes - a third less - on average.

The study by mobile phone provider O2 looked at exactly what we use our phones for and how much time each activity takes each day. Brits now spend 24 minutes every day browsing the internet - longer than anything else. This was followed by checking various social networks (16 mins), listening to music (15 mins) and playing games (13 mins). Surprisingly, using our smartphone to make calls (13 mins) and send texts (11 mins) are the fifth and sixth most used functions on our mobiles.

However, chatting on the phone seems to have made a comeback as year on year figures show a 12 per cent increase in making calls. And the same can be said for texting, as over the past year there has been a 13 per cent increase in people using their mobile to message friends.

What's more, the research reveals we are replacing many household objects as our smartphones do the same job. As many as 57 per cent of us admit we have no use for an alarm clock anymore. Meanwhile, half of us no longer wear a watch as we rely on our mobile to tell the time, and 46 per cent use only their phone to take photographs. More bold moves include ditching a laptop in favour of using a smartphone (25 per cent) and discarding a games console for a handset (12 per cent).

The 'Mobile Life' report, which was carried by O2 and electronics company Samsung, involved 2,000 adults. David Johnson, from O2, said: 'Smartphones are getting smarter all the time with huge leaps being made in technology. 'However, that's also meant we're now spending more time glued to the screen rather than gazing into our partners' eyes. 'We're seeing a new generation of phones that react more readily to their users and have truly become home entertainment devices.'

Time spent using our smartphones for various activities per day:

- 1 Browsing the internet, 24 minutes per day
- 2 Checking social networks, 16 minutes per day
- 3 Listening to music, 15 minutes per day
- 4 Playing games, 13 minutes per day
- 5 Making calls, 13 minutes per day
- 6 Text messaging, 11 minutes per day
- 7 Checking/writing emails, nine minutes per day
- 8 Reading books, eight minutes per day
- 9 Watching TV/films, seven minutes per day
- 10 Taking photographs, three minutes per day

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2333261/We-spend-MORE-time-phones-partner.html>





# C

Difficulty  
★★★★☆

Popularity  
★★★★★

Created in.. 1972

C is a general-purpose, imperative computer programming language, supporting structured programming, lexical variable scope and recursion, while a static type system prevents many unintended operations. Ideal for developing firmware or portable applications. Originally intended for writing system software.

## WHAT IS C USED FOR?



Operating Systems



Software Development



Hardware

### Pros of C

#### Portable:

C is highly portable. You can develop software that runs on different platforms with no, or very little modification.



#### C is Small:

C is fully based on variables, macros, functions, and structures, there isn't all that much to it. Due to this, C has been embedded on almost any modern microprocessor, from fridges to alarm clocks.



#### Know C and you'll know them all :

Since almost all programming languages nowadays are themselves implemented in C, knowing C basically gives you a free ticket to knowing all programming languages.



### Cons of C

#### Run Time:

C programming language has no run time checking mechanism.



#### Object Oriented Programming:

Does not support Object Oriented Programming, hence why C++ was created.



#### Sizable Learning Curve:

Not the easiest of programming languages to learn but certainly not the most difficult. Ideal for people with knowledge of other programming languages.



### C Job Market



Average Salary:  
**\$102,000**



Job Count  
**38,456**



Top Job Location  
**New York City**  
**Washington D.C**  
**San Francisco**

Top employers of C Programmers



C was used to build...



Linux



C Fascinating Facts



C was created between 1969 & 1973 at AT&T Bell Labs by Dennis Ritchie and used to re-implement the Unix operating system.

Many later languages have borrowed directly or indirectly from C, including C++, D, Go, Rust, Java, JavaScript, Limbo, LPC, C#, Objective-C, Perl, PHP, Python and Verilog



## The C languages

### C Language

I vividly remember that the first programming language course that I had in my university was of C language. Our instructor assigned us a task to add two numbers using C. And when we completed the task, we felt like the best programmers on earth. C is definitely a very good programming language to learn, specifically for the beginners who are intending for a programming career in the long run.

A bit of history: C language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972, at Bell Labs. The legacy of C language stems from the fact that it is ancestor to many of the advanced programming languages such as C++, Java, C#, JavaScript, and Pearl. It is probably due to this reason that C is the first programming course offered in universities as it paves way for learning other languages. C language is mostly used for developing low level applications as it is considered nearest to the hardware amongst all languages, barring assembly language. If you're a beginner, here is a great starter course to C.

### C++ Language

Though C language was performing extremely well, it lacked object orientation. In order to address this issue, C++ language was developed in 1983 which is often considered object oriented version of C language. C++ is one of the most widely used languages of the world with many amazing applications developed through it. Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Winamp, and the complete suite of Adobe Software were developed using C++. Apart from that, several advanced games and operating systems – like windows – have been developed in C++ due to its quick processing and compilation mechanism. Also, C++ developers are in extremely high demand in the job market and the number of vacancies is growing. You can visit Udemy C++ to learn how to program in this rapidly growing language.

### C#

C# belongs to the Microsoft's family of programming language and was developed in 2000 to be the part of the first ever release of Microsoft's prestigious .NET framework. C# is very similar to Java in terms of capabilities. It has been said that C# combines the robustness of C++ with the advanced features of Java. Therefore, if you are good at Java, it is extremely easy to switch to C# and vice-versa.

C# language is used to develop almost all types of software applications that come with Visual Studio IDE. If you are developing a dynamic web based application in ASP.NET, you will be required to code in C# or VB to write backend handling mechanism. If you are developing a Windows form application or a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) Application, you will be required to code in C#. Similarly, if you are developing a windows phone application, again you will be required to code in C#.

Keeping in view, the importance of the usage of C# in Microsoft's application, you should definitely consider it if you are looking to develop applications for Windows-based platforms. The job market for C# programmers is also good and you can find a lucrative job being a C# programmer. Explore the fundamentals of C# in this course.

### Objective C

Objective-C was initially developed at Apple by Brad Cox and Tom Love, in 1983. The purpose of developing Objective-C programming language was to address the deficiencies in C language. The major shortcoming in C language was object orientation which provoked many developers to devise languages that incorporate object orientation paradigm. As a result C++ and Object-C were developed. However, the latter have gained immense popularity owing to its use in developing applications for Apple's iPhone and iPad.

Sound knowledge of Objective-C would be helpful in landing you a job in companies that develop Apple based software applications. In addition to that, freelance industry also has huge demand for Objective-C coders across the globe. Just getting started? Learn coding alongside a professor in this course for beginners.

## 10 Best Programming Languages That You Need to Learn in 2017

These days, skilled programmers are in great demand. Over the past decade, coding jobs have become mainstream, creating millions of employment opportunities every year.

If you're new to the programming world, there are many ways to choose your first programming language. You can analyze the needs — app development, web application, web design — and choose the programming language. If you're looking for a useful and easy language to get started, Python can help you out.

Those who are already having the knowledge of programming, are taking the polyglot approach. The programmers are learning programming languages and improving their skill sets. By leveraging multiple languages, they are able to solve a problem statement easily.

For learning a new language, very often it's suggested that one must take a look at the latest trends. This gives a pretty strong idea about future and how much a language can grow in usage and importance. This automatically tells us the employment opportunities.

Here, in this article, I'm going to use GitHub's data to tell you the most popular programming languages that one needs to learn in 2017. The data is also accompanied by the percentage growth witnessed by these languages in 2016.

### 10 Best Popular Programming Languages

#### 1. *JavaScript:*

JavaScript, also known as the language of the web, is at the top as it's basically everywhere. This is a high-level, dynamic, and interpreted programming language that's supported by all modern web browsers. It allows the developers to build web applications and add interactive elements to the websites.

#### 2. *Java:*

Java, a general purpose and object-oriented programming language, is used for creating server-side applications, video games, and mobile applications. As it's the core element

of any native Android application, Java keeps enjoying an enormous popularity among the developers.

### 3. *Python:*

Python is a widely popular and general purpose programming language. Just think about the job and a Python framework is there for you. Due to its simple syntax, it's also recommended as the first programming language. Without a doubt, Python is one of the best popular programming languages you can run in 2017.

### 4. *Ruby:*

Ruby, a general purpose and object oriented programming language, supports multiple programming paradigms and is used to create web apps. Apart from being easy to use, Ruby is known for its power. Ruby on Rails (Rails is a framework) is in high demand these days.

### 5. *PHP:*

PHP is a server-side scripting language that primarily focused on web development. It forms the base of two internet giants, WordPress and Facebook. If you wish to become a web developer, PHP is an important language that you need to learn.

### 6. *C++:*

Based on C, C++ is a general purpose programming language that has influenced many other modern programming languages. Tons of daily applications, software, drivers, firmware, etc., used by us are written in C++. It's considered to be an intermediate level language that has the qualities of both high-level and low-level programming language.

### 7. *C#:*

Designed by Microsoft, C# (pronounced C-sharp) is a general-purpose, modern, object-oriented programming language. This relatively newer language breathes life into a wide range of Microsoft applications that are powered by .NET Framework. The programming in C# is very much based on C and C++. So, if you have a basic idea of C and C++, learning C# won't be much tough.

### 8. *Go:*

Go is an open source programming language that's aimed at making simple, efficient, and reliable software. It was created by three Google employees in 2007. In the recent times, it has emerged as one of the most popular programming languages, and it's used by some of the Google's won production systems. Many Go projects are also used for web servers, APIs, minimal web application frameworks, etc.

### 9. *Scala:*

Scala, a general purpose programming language, has been designed to be concise and fulfill the shortcomings of Java. Its source code is intended to be compiled to Java bytecode to allow the resultant code to run on a Java VM. Also, as its name suggests (Scala is portmanteau of *scalable*

### 10. *Swift:*

Back in 2014, Apple decided to create a new programming language for its iOS and OS X application development. As a result, Swift was born. Since then, it has been in tremendous demand and the developers are learning this skill in big numbers. It adopts the best of C and Objective-C, allowing a developer to create an intuitive app.

So, which of these popular programming languages suits your need and interested? Any new year resolution to learn a new programming language? Don't forget to share your views and feedback.

<https://fossbytes.com/best-popular-programming-languages-2017/>

## **Internationally Popular Social Networks You've Never Heard of Before**

Across the globe, millions of people are using completely different social networks that you've never even heard of before. Just like every country has its own unique culture and characteristics, so too do their options and preferences in what tools are available to connect and communicate digitally.

### **QZone**

In China, it's not Facebook that's the most popular social network – it's QZone. QZone is a Chinese social network that's been around since 2005 and was launched alongside the popular QQ instant messaging service. Users can customize their QZone preferences with layouts and widgets as they interact, post photos, write blog posts and do all sorts other things. As of 2014, the network has 645 million registered users, making it one of the biggest social networks in the world.

### **Facenama**

As of December 2014, Facenama was still the number one social network in Iran. And just as its name suggests, Facenama is like an Iranian version of Facebook. At this point it's not quite clear where the network stands, mainly because it appears that the site had been hacked in early January of 2015 with account information from 116,000 users having been leaked. Twitter users also claims that Facenama has blocked all non-Iranian IPs so no one outside Iran can join or sign in.

### **Draugiem**

Facebook still hasn't quite conquered Latvia. In this country, local social network Draugiem holds on tight to the top spot for most popular social network. Many Latvians consider Draugiem to be an integral part of the way they communicate online, often using it in place of email. The network has over 2.6 million registered users, and offers versions in English, Hungarian and Lithuanian as well.

### **Taringa!**

Taringa! is a social network popular among Spanish speakers, and it's especially favored in Argentina. Users can post content to share with their friends – including articles, photos, videos and more – to inform people about current news and events, and to engage in discussion. It's a little like Twitter and Reddit combined. The network has around 11 million registered users and over 75 million monthly active users.

### Mixi

Mixi is a popular Japanese social network with a focus on entertainment and community. To join, new users must provide the network with a Japanese phone number – meaning non-residents of Japan are unable to register. Users can write blog posts, share music and videos, privately message one another and more. With over 24 million registered users, it's generally used to connect to friends in a closer manner compared to Facebook.

## Additional Tasks

**Task 1. Match the words from two columns to make expressions and translate them.**

1. obey	memory
2. browse	version
3. pass	processor
4. monthly	with
5. flash	phone
6. graduate	an entrance examination
7. word	an order
8. satellite	from
9. conflict	scholarship
10. improved	the web

**Task2. Choose the right word or phrase.**

protect its own existence                      touch screen                      pass entrance  
 examinations    ranging                      features and capabilities    artificial intelligence  
 battery-powered                                      enter a university  
 dynamic and exciting life                      flash memory

1. If young men and women \_\_\_\_\_ well, they have an opportunity to study free.
2. TUSUR students have a very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most smartphones use \_\_\_\_\_ to store apps and data.
4. Robots are built in many different forms, \_\_\_\_\_ from humanoid to industrial.
5. A robot must \_\_\_\_\_ as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.
6. Smartphones use a \_\_\_\_\_ to allow users to interact with them.
7. Laptops are \_\_\_\_\_ computers that are more portable than desktops.
8. Young men and women have an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Smartphones are loaded with \_\_\_\_\_; it is hard to imagine them as just a phone.
10. Some robots may act according to their own decision-making ability, provided by the technology of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 3. Match the words from two columns to make expressions and translate them.**

1. fail	processing
2. computer	version
3. edit	processor
4. monthly	the web
5. information	to the market
6. graduate	a spreadsheet
7. word	an examination
8. release	from
9. browse	scholarship
10. improved	case

**Task 4. Choose the right word or phrase.**

protect its own existence      obey orders      branch      enter  
 a university      ranging      built into      desktop  
 computers  
 pass entrance examinations      hardware      dynamic and exciting life

1. A robot must \_\_\_\_\_ given to it by human beings.
2. TUSUR students have a very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Robotics is the interdisciplinary \_\_\_\_\_ of engineering and science
4. Robots are built in many different forms, \_\_\_\_\_ from humanoid to industrial.
5. A robot must \_\_\_\_\_ as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.
6. The flash memory is usually \_\_\_\_\_ the phone and non removable.
7. Many people use \_\_\_\_\_ at work, home, and university.
8. Young men and women have an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is any part of your computer that has a physical structure, such as the keyboard or mouse.
10. If young men and women \_\_\_\_\_ well, they have an opportunity to study free.



**Task 5. Match two columns to make phrases. Translate the phrases.**

1. general	market
2. software	curve
3. server	oriented
4. distinguish	the tech world
5. large-scale	and readability
6. job	guidelines
7. object	application
8. simplicity	oneself among
9. influence on	application
10. learning	side

**Task 6. Choose the right word or phrase.**

<i>functionality and complexity</i>	<i>originally</i>	<i>created overnight</i>
<i>enlarge</i>		
<i>software</i>	<i>web applications</i>	<i>conundrum</i>
<i>stems from</i>	<i>taken into account</i>	<i>object-oriented</i>

1. Selecting which software programmer is the absolute most influential is often a chicken and egg\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Software programming and the internet were not \_\_\_\_\_and certainly not by one person or company.
3. Programming languages vary greatly in terms of\_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are many factors that should be \_\_\_\_\_while deciding a programming language to learn.
5. The legacy of the language \_\_\_\_\_the fact that it is ancestor to many of programming languages such as C++, C#, Objective-C, Java, JavaScript, PHP, and Python.
6. Java is an \_\_\_\_\_programming language.
7. Java Script allows the developers to build \_\_\_\_\_and add interactive elements to the websites.
8. PHP primarily focused on web development: you can \_\_\_\_\_a web app very quickly and effortlessly.
9. A programmer is a person who creates computer\_\_\_\_\_.
10. PHP \_\_\_\_\_stood for Personal Home Page.

**Task 7. Match two columns to make phrases. Translate the phrases.**

1. general	framework
2. job	an algorithm
3. create	paradigm
4. data	syntax
5. user	and simple
6. straightforward	analysis
7. publish	interface
8. plain	purpose
9. accompanying	competition
10. multi	overnight

**Task 8. Choose the right word or phrase.**

<i>annually</i>	<i>breathes life</i>	<i>innovative and brilliant</i>
<i>requirements</i>		
<i>software</i>	<i>functionality and complexity</i>	<i>original</i>
<i>programming</i>	<i>scripting</i>	<i>paves way</i>

1. Programming languages vary greatly in terms of\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Desktop and mobile applications have different \_\_\_\_\_.
3. C is the first programming course offered in universities as it \_\_\_\_\_for learning other languages.
4. This relatively newer language \_\_\_\_\_into a wide range of Microsoft applications.
5. JavaScript is a \_\_\_\_\_programming language.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_name for Java was Oak, because of a big oak tree that grew outside of James Gosling's window.
7. A programmer is a person who creates computer\_\_\_\_\_.
8. International Programmer's Day is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_on 7 January.
9. The great thing about \_\_\_\_\_is that it's always evolving and improving.
10. The most influential software programmers of all time are the \_\_\_\_\_men and women.

## СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

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