

MODULE I

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Unit 1

COMPUTERS

Topical vocabulary

1. computer (n)	компьютер
personal computer (PC) (n)	персональный компьютер (ПК)
desktop (adj)	настольный
workstation (n)	рабочая станция
2. server (n)	сервер
3. supercomputer (n)	суперкомпьютер
parallel processor (n)	многопроцессорная система с параллельной обработкой данных
4. portable (adj)	портативный, переносной
laptop (n)	ноутбук
netbook (n)	нетбук
tablet (n)	планшет
5. hardware (n)	аппаратное обеспечение
6. process (v)	обрабатывать
processor (n)	процессор
central processing unit (CPU) (n)	центральный процессор (ЦПУ)
7. core (n)	ядро
8. computational power (n)	вычислительная мощность
9. speed	быстродействие
10. main memory (n)	основная память
random access memory (RAM) (n)	оперативная память (ОЗУ)
read-only memory (ROM) (n)	память только для чтения (ПЗУ)
volatile / non-volatile (n)	энергозависимый/энергонезависимый
11. peripheral (n)	периферийное устройство
12. attach (v)	присоединять, подключать
13. input device (n)	устройство ввода
keyboard (n)	клавиатура
mouse (n)	мышь
touchpad (n)	сенсорная панель
14. output device (n)	устройство вывода
display (v)	отображать
monitor (n)	монитор
screen (n)	экран

touchscreen (n)	сенсорный экран
15. storage device (n)	устройство хранения данных
store (v)	хранить
storage capacity (n)	ёмкость запоминающего устройства
flash drive (n)	флеш-накопитель
hard disk (n)	жёсткий диск
16. specs (n)	технические характеристики
17. software (n)	программное обеспечение
data (n)	данные
18. operating system (n)	операционная система
19. interface (n)	интерфейс
graphical user interface (GUI) (n)	графический интерфейс пользователя
icon (n)	пиктограмма, иконка
interact (v)	взаимодействовать
20. application (n)	прикладная программа, приложение

1.1 Read the following quotes

"I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." (*Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943*)

"Computers in the future may weigh no more than one-and-a-half tons." (*Popular Mechanics, 1949*)

"There is no reason anyone in the right state of mind will want a computer in their home." (*Ken Olson, President of Digital Equipment Corp, 1977*)

Is the situation at present different from what it was like and from what was predicted at the time these words were said? What has changed and why?

1.2 Read the text and fill in the table

What I knew before reading the text	What I learned from the text	What made me look at what I knew from a different angle
1. ...	1. ...	1. ...

WHAT IS A PC?

It's impossible to imagine life without a computer nowadays. From work to entertainment, these machines have become an integral part of our daily lives.

The word *computer* refers to an object that can accept some input and produce some output. Our most common use of the word *computer*, though, is to describe an electronic device containing a microprocessor.

A microprocessor is a small electronic device that can process data in the blink of an eye. You can find microprocessors in many devices you use each day, such as cars, refrigerators and televisions. The most recognized device with a microprocessor is the personal computer, or PC.

Here, we define a PC as a general computing device with these characteristics:

- designed for use by one person at a time
- runs an operating system to create an interface between the user and the microprocessor
- has certain common internal components like a CPU and RAM
- runs software applications designed for specific work or play activities
- allows for adding and removing hardware or software as needed.

In 1981, iconic tech maker IBM unveiled its first PC, which relied on Microsoft's now-legendary operating system – MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System). Not to be left behind, Apple, in 1983, introduced the Lisa, marking one of the first instances of a PC equipped with a graphical user interface (GUI). This meant that for the first time, users could interact with on-screen icons rather than a bland text interface.

Over the years, advancements in hardware components like the central processing unit (CPU) and random access memory (RAM) have skyrocketed. These leaps in technology allowed for an exponential increase in computing power. For instance, in 1986, Compaq introduced a 32-bit CPU in its 386 machines, and in 1993, Intel unveiled its first Pentium processor.

Modern personal computers have evolved to include touchscreens, a myriad of built-in connectivity options like Bluetooth and WiFi, and ever-evolving operating systems. The physical form of these machines, from desktop computers to portable laptops, has also seen significant transformations. Today, PCs are more than just tools for data processing or playing games; they're integral to countless aspects of daily life, from scientific research to weather forecasting.

1.3 Answer the following questions

1. What is the scope of using computers nowadays?
2. What do personal computers have in common with modern cars, refrigerators, and televisions?
3. What are the defining characteristics of a PC?
4. What is the function of an operating system?
5. How did the Lisa introduced by Apple differ from the first IBM PC?
6. Which technological advancements can be found in modern computers?

1.4 Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the text

1. невозможно представить
2. неотъемлемая часть нашей повседневной жизни
3. электронное устройство с микропроцессором

4. в мгновение ока
5. предназначенный для индивидуального пользования
6. использовать прикладное программное обеспечение
7. позволяет добавлять и удалять аппаратное и программное обеспечение по необходимости
8. работать на теперь уже легендарной операционной системе
9. оснащенный графическим интерфейсом пользователя
10. экспоненциальный рост вычислительной мощности
11. претерпеть значительные изменения
12. инструмент для обработки данных

1.5 Find words in the text whose meaning is similar to the meaning of the following words

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. usual | 3. to introduce | 5. to supply | 7. element | 9. alternative |
| 2. to use | 4. example | 6. improvement | 8. breakthrough | 10. instrument |

1.6 Find words in the text whose meaning is opposite to the meaning of the following words

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. to reject | 3. specific | 5. to add | 7. to fall | 9. to decline |
| 2. unknown | 4. external | 6. exciting | 8. ancient | 10. negligible |

1.7 a) Match the adjectives / nouns and the nouns to form all possible word combinations. Make sentences of your own with the word combinations

Adjective / Noun	Noun
1. integral	a) unit
2. daily	b) transformations
3. electronic	c) system
4. personal	d) research
5. operating	e) power
6. internal	f) part
7. software	g) lives
8. user	h) interface
9. on-screen	i) increase
10. processing	j) icons
11. random	k) device
12. exponential	l) computer
13. computing	m) components
14. significant	n) applications
15. scientific	o) access

b) Match the verbs and the nouns to form all possible word combinations. Make sentences of your own with the word combinations

Verb	Noun
1. to imagine	a) data
2. to become	b) games
3. to accept	c) input
4. to produce	d) an interface
5. to contain	e) life
6. to process	f) a microprocessor
7. to run	g) an operating system
8. to create	h) output
9. to see	i) a part
10. to play	j) transformations

1.8 Find the corresponding prepositions for the following verbs in the text. Make sentences of your own where the verbs are used in combination with the prepositions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to refer / to be referred _____ | 5. to leave / to be left _____ |
| 2. to design / to be designed _____ | 6. to equip / to be equipped _____ |
| 3. to allow _____ | 7. to interact _____ |
| 4. to rely _____ | |

1.9 Match the different types of computers and their descriptions

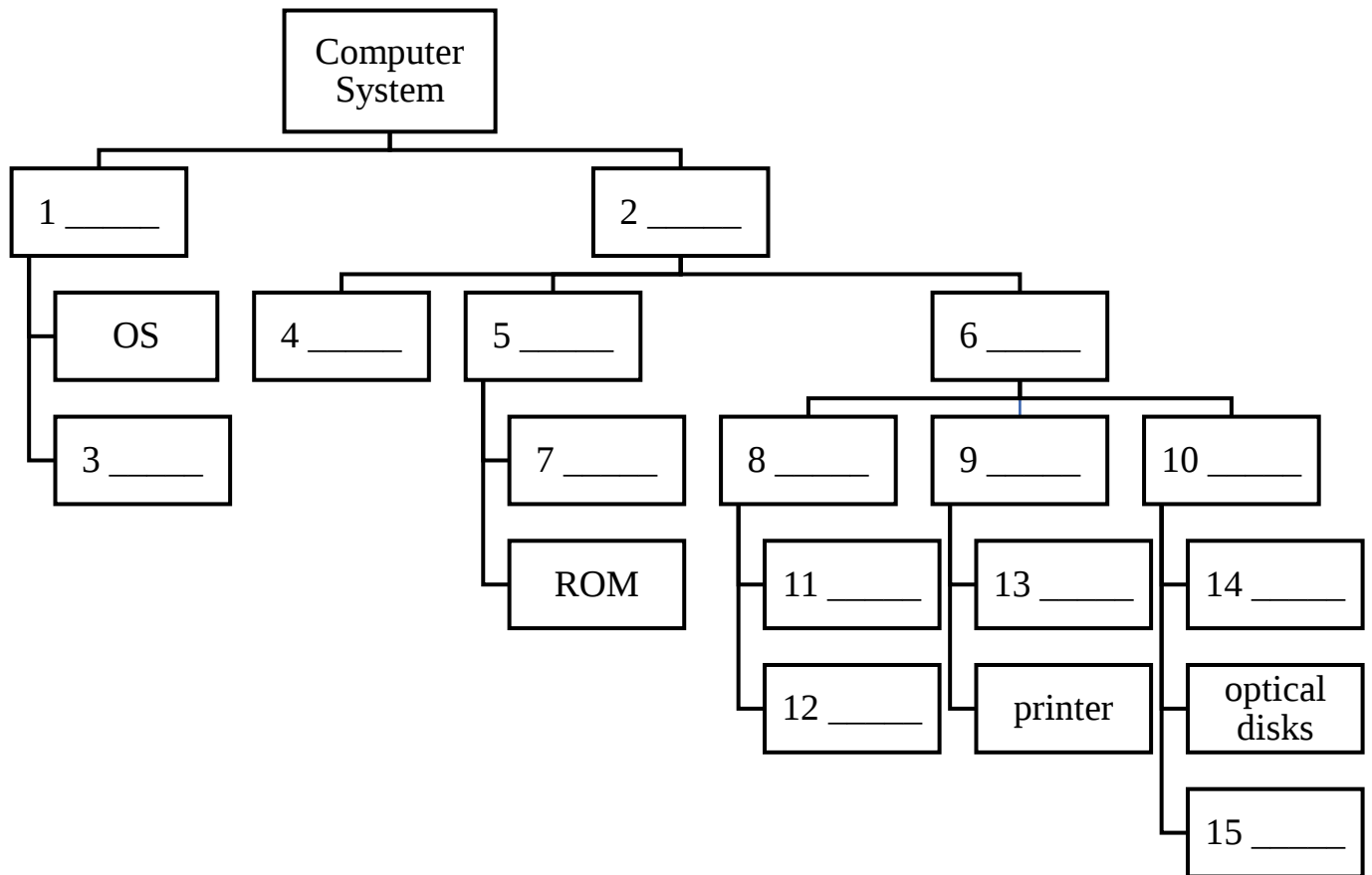
Computer type	Description
1. PC	a) a thin, flat device with a touchscreen interface
2. desktop	b) a computer that has been optimized to provide services to other computers over a network
3. laptop	c) a powerful computer with enhanced capabilities for performing a special group of tasks, such as 3D graphics or game development
4. netbook	d) an extremely powerful machine composed of multiple high-performance computers working in parallel as a single system
5. tablet	e) a computer of a size designed to be used on a desk or table
6. workstation	f) an ultra-portable computer used primarily as a means for accessing the internet and web-based applications

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 7. server | g) a portable computer that integrates the display, keyboard, a pointing device or trackball, processor, memory and hard drive all in a battery-operated package |
| 8. supercomputer | h) a computer designed specifically for individual use |

1.10 Translate into English

1. Компьютеры значительно отличаются друг от друга вычислительной мощностью, быстродействием, объемом памяти и физическим размером.
2. Портативные компьютеры и настольные ПК обычно используются на предприятиях и дома для связи посредством компьютерных сетей, работы и развлечений.
3. Они обладают большим объемом встроенной памяти для хранения сотен программ и документов.
4. Они оснащены клавиатурой, мышью или сенсорной панелью, а также монитором для отображения информации.
5. Рабочие станции похожи на персональные компьютеры, но имеют больший объем памяти и более широкие математические возможности, а также подключаются к другим рабочим станциям или персональным компьютерам для обмена данными.
6. Рабочие станции обычно используются в научной, промышленной и деловой среде, где требуются сложные и быстрые вычисления.
7. Самые мощные компьютеры, называемые суперкомпьютерами, выполняют сложные и трудоемкие вычисления, например, те, которые используются для составления прогнозов погоды.
8. В некоторых суперкомпьютерах установлены множество процессоров.
9. Эти компьютеры разбивают задачу на небольшие части, и каждый процессор обрабатывает свою часть задачи, таким образом повышая общее быстродействие и эффективность.
10. Такие компьютеры называются многопроцессорная системами с параллельной обработкой данных.

1.11 Fill in the diagram of a computer system.



Listen and check.

1.12 Listen again and fill in the table

Part of a computer system	Characteristics and functions
1.	programs that enable a computer to perform a specific task
2. hardware	
3.	processor chip which executes program instructions and coordinates the activities of all the other components
4.	holds the instructions and the data which are currently being processed by the CPU
5.	loses the stored data when the electricity – or power – is turned off
6.	non-volatile
7. peripherals	

8. input devices	
9. output devices	
10. storage devices	

1.13 Answer the following questions

1. Do you have a computer?
2. What type is it?
3. What are its characteristics?
4. Would you like to upgrade your computer?
5. Why / why not?
6. What would you like to upgrade?

1.14 Complete the conversation between the sales assistant and a customer of a computer shop by using the words from the list below. Try to summarize the content of the conversation in 50 words or less

bigger both cheaper cost feature more reliable running specs storage

Sales assistant: Hi there. Do you need any help or are you just looking?

Customer: Actually, yes, you might be able to help. I'm looking for a new laptop. Have you got any that are really **1 _____**? I've had loads of problems with the one I've got at the moment.

Sales assistant: OK. Well, it'll depend on your budget, but we've got two with 20% off at the moment – the HONOR MagicBook X 16 2024 Pro and the Acer Aspire 3.

Customer: Right. And what's the difference between these two? Do they have similar **2 _____**?

Sales assistant: Well, the Acer's more of an entry-level model. It's got a 4-core Intel Processor N100 **3 _____** at 3.5Ghz, which is fast enough for most applications, although you might struggle if you want to play really advanced games on it. The HONOR's got the 8-core Intel Core i5-13420H processor which is really fast. The HONOR also has twice as much RAM as the Acer – that's 16GB as opposed to 8.

Customer: OK and what's the **4 _____** capacity of each model?

Sales assistant: OK, that's 256GB SSD for the Acer and 512GB SSD for the HONOR.

Customer: Mm. That's quite a difference, isn't it? Is there anything else I should know about?

Sales assistant: Well, they **5 _____** come fully wireless and Bluetooth-enabled, and Windows 11 is now standard on all the laptops we sell. They also both **6 _____**

_____ built-in web cameras, so videoconferencing is a matter of a click. The HONOR has a slightly 7 _____ screen, but it weighs as much as the Acer, which would make them equally practical if you plan to travel with your laptop.

Customer: OK and how much do they 8 _____?

Sales assistant: Let me just have a look. The Acer's quite a bit 9 _____ than the HONOR – it's \$439.99 compared to \$739.99. But the HONOR is much 10 _____ powerful – it's got twice the RAM and a faster processor.

Customer: Yeah, but I just can't afford that much. I think I'll take the Acer.

1.15 Act out a dialogue “Buying a Computer”. Use the following as a prompt

Customer	Sales Assistant
1. Think of what you need the computer for 2. Keep in mind your budget	1. Consider the customer's needs 2. Offer at least two models to choose from. Explain the advantages of each model

In the *Appendix* you can find a list of customers and a list of computers with their characteristics. You may either use the lists or suggest options of your own

Unit 2

THE INTERNET

Topical vocabulary

1. network (n)	сеть
2. link (v)	соединять
3. modem (n)	модем
router (n)	маршрутизатор
wireless (adj)	беспроводной
4. broadband (adj)	широкополосный
5. the Internet (n)	Интернет
6. Internet service provider (ISP)	поставщик услуг в сети Интернет, интернет-провайдер
7. access (n)	доступ
access (v)	осуществлять доступ к, подключаться
8. IP address (n)	сетевой адрес
9. email (n)	электронная почта
attachment (n)	вложение
junk mail / spam (n)	нежелательная почта / спам
10. file transfer (n)	передача файлов
11. instant messaging (n)	мгновенный обмен сообщениями
12. web (n)	паутина
the World Wide Web (WWW) (n)	Всемирная паутина
13. hyperlink (n)	гиперссылка
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) (n)	протокол передачи гипертекста
14. website (n)	вебсайт
website address (n)	адрес вебсайта
domain name (n)	доменное имя
Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) (n)	язык разметки гипертекста
15. web browser (n)	обозреватель Интернета, веб-браузер
16. enable (v)	позволять, давать возможность
chat (v)	общаться
check (v)	выяснять, проверять
download (v)	скачивать, загружать на компьютер
exchange (v)	обмениваться
order (v)	заказывать
share (v)	делиться, распространять

17. social network (n)	социальная сеть
18. streaming media (n)	потокоевое мультимедиа
broadcast (n)	вещание, трансляция
live (adj)	в прямом эфире
on demand (adj)	по запросу
podcast (n)	аудиоролик, подкаст
subscription (n)	подписка

2.1 Read the following quotes

“The 'Net is a waste of time, and that's exactly what's right about it.” (*William Gibson, New York Times Magazine, 14 July 1996*)

“Don't believe anything you read on the net. Except this. Well, including this, I suppose.” (*Douglas Adams*)

“The internet is not something we have, it's something we do.” (*Hank Green*)

Do you agree with the quotes? Why / why not?

2.2 Read the text and fill in the table

What I knew before reading the text	What I learned from the text	What made me look at what I knew from a different angle
1. ...	1. ...	1. ...

WHAT IS THE WORLD WIDE WEB?

The World Wide Web is used by millions of people every day for everything from checking the weather, ordering food, and chatting with friends to raising funds, sharing news, or starting revolutions. We use it from our computers, our phones, even our cars. It's just there, all around us, all the time. But what is it exactly?

First of all, the World Wide Web is not the Internet, even though the terms are often used interchangeably. The Internet is simply the way computers connect to each other in order to share information. When the Internet first emerged, computers actually made direct calls to each other. Today, networks are all around us, so computers can communicate seamlessly. The communication enabled through the Internet has many uses, such as email, file transfer, and conferencing. But the most common use is accessing the World Wide Web.

Think of the Web as a bunch of skyscrapers, each representing a web server, a computer always connected to the Internet, specifically designed to store information and share it. When someone starts a website, they are renting a room in this skyscraper, filling it with information and linking that information together in an organized way for others to access. The people who own these skyscrapers and rent space in them are called web hosts, but anyone can set up a web server with the right equipment and a bit of know-how.

There's another part to having a website, without which we would be lost in the city with no way of finding what we need. This is the website address, which consists of domain names. Just like with a real-life address, a website address lets you get where you want to go.

The information stored in the websites is in web languages, such as HTML and JavaScript. When we find the website we're looking for, our web browser is able to take all the code on the site and turn it into words, graphics, and videos. We don't need to know any special computer languages because the web browser creates a graphic interface for us.

So, in a lot of ways, the World Wide Web is a big virtual city where we communicate with each other in web languages, with browsers acting as our translators. And just like no one owns a city, no one owns the Web; it belongs to all of us. Anyone can move in. We might have to pay an Internet service provider to gain access, a hosting company to rent web space, or a registrar to reserve our web address. Like utility companies in a city, these companies provide crucial services, but in the end, not even they own the Web.

What really makes the Web so special lies in its very name. Prior to the Web, we used to consume most information in a linear fashion. In a book or newspaper article, each sentence was read from beginning to end, page by page, in a straight line until you reached the end. But that isn't how our brains actually work. Each of our thoughts is linked to other thoughts, memories, and emotions in a loose interconnected network, like a web. Tim Berners-Lee, the father of the World Wide Web, understood that we needed a way to organize information that mirrored this natural arrangement. And the Web accomplishes this through hyperlinks. By linking several pages within a website or even redirecting you to other websites to expand on information or ideas immediately as you encounter them, hyperlinks allow the Web to operate along the same lines as our thought patterns.

The Web is so much a part of our lives because in content and structure, it reflects both the wider society and our individual minds. And it connects those minds across all boundaries, not only ethnicity, gender and age, but even time and space.

2.3 Mark the following statements T (True), F (False) or N (Not mentioned). Prove your choice with the corresponding lines of the text

1. The functioning of the Internet is based on protocols – sets of rules that computers follow to complete tasks.
2. The World Wide Web is just one of the many ways to communicate over the Internet.
3. Web servers never disconnect from the Internet.
4. Setting up a web server is not so difficult provided you know how to do it.
5. To access information on a web page you need to know HTML.
6. The functioning of a web browser is similar to the work of a translator.
7. The Web is owned by web hosts.
8. The way information is arranged on the Web is similar to the way a newspaper article is organized.

9. The Internet is composed of the machines, hardware and data; and the World Wide Web is what brings this technology to life.
10. The Web has become an integral part of our lives because its connectivity is almost limitless.

2.4 Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the text

1. от выяснения, какая будет погода, заказа еды и общения с друзьями до сбора средств, обмена новостями или начала революций
2. взаимозаменяемые термины
3. беспрепятственно взаимодействовать
4. при наличии подходящего оборудования и некоторой сноровки
5. преобразовать код в слова, графику и видео
6. создать графический интерфейс
7. выступать в роли переводчика
8. платить интернет-провайдеру за получение доступа
9. предоставлять жизненно важные услуги
10. воспроизводить природную конфигурацию
11. узнать более подробную информацию
12. работать на основе тех же принципов, что и наше мышление

2.5 Find words in the text whose meaning is similar to the meaning of the following words

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. to appear | 4. to connect | 7. essential | 10. composition |
| 2. group | 5. to transform | 8. way | 11. to meet |
| 3. to hire | 6. to produce | 9. to reproduce | 12. nationality |

2.6 Find words in the text whose meaning is opposite to the meaning of the following words

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. to prevent | 3. wrong | 5. to lose | 7. twisted |
| 2. rare | 4. real | 6. after | 8. tight |

2.7 a) Match the adjectives / nouns and the nouns to form all possible word combinations. Make sentences of your own with the word combinations

Adjective / Noun	Noun
1. direct	a) transfer
2. file	b) society
3. right	c) service
4. website	d) provider
5. graphic	e) pattern

6. service	f) network
7. utility	g) mind
8. crucial	h) line
9. linear	i) interface
10. straight	j) fashion
11. interconnected	k) equipment
12. natural	l) company
13. thought	m) call
14. wider	n) arrangement
15. individual	o) address

b) Match the verbs and the nouns to form all possible word combinations. Make sentences of your own with the word combinations

Verb	Noun
1. to check	a) a web address
2. to order	b) access
3. to raise	c) calls
4. to share	d) food
5. to make	e) funds
6. to access	f) information
7. to store	g) news
8. to gain	h) services
9. to rent	i) the end
10. to reserve	j) the weather
11. to provide	k) the World Wide Web
12. to reach	l) web space

2.8 Find the corresponding prepositions for the following verbs in the text. Make sentences of your own where the verbs are used in combination with the prepositions

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. to chat _____ | 6. to turn / to be turned _____ |
| 2. to connect / to be connected _____ | 7. to belong _____ |
| 3. to fill / to be filled _____ | 8. to link / to be linked _____ |
| 4. to consist _____ | 9. to (re)direct / to be (re)directed _____ |
| 5. to look _____ | |

2.9 Match the terms and their meanings

Term	Meaning
1. attachment	a) uninvited, often commercial, messages transmitted through the Internet as a mass mailing to a large number of recipients
2. browser	b) to transfer (data, files, etc.) from one location (such as a large computer or the cloud) to another (such as a smaller computer, smartphone, or storage device)
3. download	c) the numeric address of a computer on the Internet
4. email	d) multimedia for playback using an offline or online media player that is delivered through a network
5. Internet	e) an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world
6. IP address	f) a system for transferring messages from one computer to another, usually through a network
7. ISP (Internet Service Provider)	g) a system for accessing, manipulating, and downloading a very large set of hypertext-linked documents and other files located on computers connected through the Internet
8. router	h) a separate document or file that is included and sent with an electronic message (such as an email or text message)
9. spam	i) a group of World Wide Web pages usually containing hyperlinks to each other and made available online by an individual, company, educational institution, government, or organization
10. streaming media	j) a device that mediates the transmission routes of data packets over an electronic communications network (such as the Internet)
11. website	k) a computer program used for accessing sites or information on a network (such as the World Wide Web)
12. World Wide Web	l) a company that provides its customers with access to the Internet and that may also provide other Internet-related services (such as email accounts)

2.10 Complete the conversation between an Internet Service Provider (ISP) and a customer with words from the list below. Try to summarize the content of the conversation in 60 words or less

**attachments broadband downloading streaming media Web wireless email
messaging IP mail program Internet modem spam subscription**

ISP Helpdesk Operator (HO): Customer support, good morning.

Customer (C): Yeah, hi. Who am I speaking to?

HO: My name's Martin. How can I help?

C: I'm having some problems with my **1** _____ connection. I can't get online.

HO: OK. I'm sure I can help. Let me just quickly check your **2** _____ address ...

C: My what? What does that mean?

HO: It's just a unique series of numbers that identifies your computer when it's online. OK, just wait a sec ... Mmm ... Is your **3** _____ plugged in and working OK?

C: Is that the same as the **4** _____ router? The thing with an antenna?

HO: Yes. Are the lights flashing?

C: Yes, they're flashing really fast.

HO: OK. Just turn the router off and on at the back. Is it working now?

C: Yes, it is. Why did that happen?

HO: It's nothing serious – sometimes you just need to reset the router. Is there anything else I can help you with?

C: Actually, yes. I'm paying all this money for one of those fast, what do you call them, **5** _____ connections, but all I'm using the computer for is checking **6** _____ and looking up information on the **7** _____. What else can I do with all this technology?

HO: Well, have you tried instant **8** _____? You know, having real-time chats with friends over the Internet?

C: How old do you think I am? That sounds like the kind of thing my 15-year-old grandson would be into, not me!

HO: OK, well how fast is your connection? If it's very fast, then you can take advantage of **9** _____ – that means listening to music or podcasts, watching films or TV programs at any time you like without **10** _____ files from the Internet onto your hard drive. Some services also offer live broadcasts of concerts, theatrical performances, and sports events.

C: That sounds expensive. How much does it cost to watch a TV series episode?

HO: It depends on the site, but most of them are **11** _____ services.

C: OK, that all sounds interesting. Thanks for all ...

HO: Actually, you might be interested in a new product we've launched this week. Can I ask which **12** _____ you use?

C: Microsoft's Mail.

HO: OK, we have some new anti-**13** _____ software that helps detect junk email by looking for suspicious words in the subject line of the email. It also looks for suspicious **14** _____ – that's how viruses are normally sent between computers. It only costs £5.99 a month and ...

2.11 Translate into English

1. Несмотря на то, что Интернет – относительно молодая технология, сейчас сложно представить себе жизнь без него.

2. Интернет – это глобальная сеть, объединяющая сети всех видов и размеров, а система, которую мы используем для доступа в Интернет, называется Всемирной паутиной.
3. Всемирная паутина функционирует на основе протокола передачи гипертекста (НТТР). Это широко используемый набор правил для передачи файлов и другой информации между компьютерами.
4. Веб – это не единственная существующая система. Есть и другие способы выхода в интернет, без использования НТТР, например, электронная почта и мгновенные сообщения.
5. Электронное письмо – это фрагмент текста, отправляемый получателю, часто с вложением – большими текстовыми или графическими файлами, включая аудио- и видеофайлы и цифровые фотографии.
6. Обмен мгновенными сообщениями отличается от электронной почты тем, что общение происходит в режиме реального времени. При этом можно передавать файлы, разговаривать по IP и общаться в видеочате.
7. Обычно мы выходим в Интернет с помощью браузеров, таких как Microsoft Edge, Chrome и Mozilla Firefox. Они позволяют нам посещать различные веб-сайты и просматривать другой онлайн-контент.
8. Сайты социальных сетей позволяют пользователям обмениваться идеями, цифровыми фотографиями и видео, публикациями, а также публиковать информацию об онлайн-мероприятиях и событиях в реальном мире в рамках своей социальной сети.
9. С появлением широкополосного Интернета и развитием компьютерного оборудования и программного обеспечения потоковые сервисы начали набирать популярность.
10. Такие сервисы позволяют пользователям получать доступ к аудио- или видеоконтенту в прямом эфире (например, концерты, спортивные соревнования, вебинары) или по запросу (например, фильмы, подкасты, телепрограммы, лекции).

2.12 Answer the following questions

1. Do you use the Internet? If yes, how often?
2. What for do you use the Internet?
3. Which websites do you visit most often?
4. Can you characterize these sites as good or bad? What are the criteria you use to evaluate the sites (e.g. design, navigation, ease of use, relevance of the content, reliability, being up-to-date)? Provide examples of both the sites you consider good and bad (the criteria used for evaluating the sites should be the same).
5. What role does the Internet play in your life? Do you think it is changing your life for the better or for the worse?

2.13 Read the essay title. Listen and compare the notes for the essay with the original text. Find the missing information, mistakes and the irrelevant material in the notes.

How has the Internet changed the personal lives of individuals all over the world?

internet and individual, personal lives

internet → changes in 1) communication 2) entertainment 3) business 4) creativity

1 communication

Email → quick, efficient communication

a) business is easier and so it is more global

b) personal relationships all over the world ...

2 information

large library of Information

a) millions of files → people can research any topic easily

b) (history, ... and ...)

3 business

i-business

a) cheap to start a business

b) inconvenient for individual customers – shop from home

4 creativity

small increase

a) personal videos, blogs and ...

b) negative / active changes (TV less positive)

2.14 Listen again and fill in the table. Add your own ideas

Area of people's life	Positive effects of the Internet	Negative effects of the Internet
Communication	1 ...	1 ...
Information	1 ...	1 ...
Business	1 ...	1 ...
Creativity	1 ...	1 ...

2.15 Continue the phrase “The Internet / The Web is people's ...”. Prepare a report on the topic.

APPENDIX

Customers:

1. A manager of an advertising company (producing advertisements for the press, radio, television, the Internet)
2. A CAD (computer-aided design) engineer
3. A sales representative (travelling to the customers, making presentations)
4. A family with teenage children
5. Your English teacher
6. Yourself

Computers:

Dell New Inspiron Small Desktop

Processor

Intel® Core™ 14th Gen processor i3-14100 (4 Cores, 8 threads, 12.00 MB)

Operating System

Windows 11 Home, English, French, Spanish

Memory

8GB DDR5, 1x8GB, at 4400 MT/s

Hard Drive

512GB M.2 PCIe NVMe Solid State Drive

Other features

Intel® UHD Graphics 730

No Optical Drive

Realtek Wi-Fi 6 RTL8852BE, 2x2, 802.11ax, MU-MIMO, Bluetooth® wireless card

Dell Multimedia Keyboard-KB216 Black (English)

Dell Optical Mouse - MS116 (Black)

Warranty

1 year Basic Onsite Service after remote diagnosis with Hardware-Only Support

Price

\$549.99

Dell New XPS Desktop

Processor

14th Gen Intel® Core™ i9-14900K processor (24 cores, 32 threads, 3.2GHz to 5.6GHz)

Operating System

Windows 11 Pro, English, French, Spanish

Memory

64GB, 2X32GB, DDR5, 5600MT/s

Hard Drive

4 TB (2 x 2 TB), M.2, PCIe, SSD

Monitor

Dell 34 Curved USB-C Monitor - S3423DWC

Other features

NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4090, 24 GB GDDR6X

Dell USB Slim DVD +/- RW Drive - DW316

Performance CPU liquid cooling

Intel® Killer™ Wi-Fi 6E AX1675, 2x2, 802.11ax, Bluetooth® wireless card

Dell Multimedia Keyboard-KB216 Black (English)

Wired Mouse, Black MS116

Warranty

1 Year Hardware Service with Next Business Day onsite or Advanced Exchange After Remote Diagnosis

Price

\$5,240.97

HP Pavilion Desktop TP01-3055xt**Processor**

Intel® Core™ i7-12700 (up to 4.9 GHz with Intel® Turbo Boost Technology, 25 MB L3 cache, 12 cores, 20 threads)

Operating System

Windows 11 Home

Memory

16 GB DDR4-3200 MHz RAM (2 x 8 GB)

Graphics

Integrated: Intel® UHD Graphics 770

Hard Drive

512 GB PCIe® NVMe™ M.2 SSD

Secondary Hard Drive

2 TB 7200 rpm SATA HDD

Other features

DVD-Writer

HP 3-in-1 memory card reader

Front : 1 USB Type-C® 5Gbps signaling rate; 2 USB Type-A 10Gbps signaling rate; 2 USB Type-A 5Gbps signaling rate; 1 headphone/microphone combo

Rear : 4 USB 2.0 Type-A; 1 audio-in; 1 audio-out; 1 microphone; 1 RJ-45

Integrated 10/100/1000 GbE LAN

Realtek RTL8852BE Wi-Fi 6 (2x2) and Bluetooth® 5.3 wireless card (supporting gigabit data rate)

5.1 surround sound

HP 310 White Wired Keyboard and mouse combo

Warranty

1 year limited hardware warranty

Price

\$649.99

HP Envy All-in-One 34-c1070xt**Processor**

Intel® Core™ i9-12900 (2.4 GHz up to 5.1 GHz, 30 MB L3 cache, 16 cores, 24 threads)

Operating System

Windows 11 Pro

Memory

128 GB DDR5-3200 MHz RAM (4 x 32 GB)

Hard Drive

2 TB PCIe® 4x4 NVMe™ TLC M.2 SSD

Secondary Hard Drive

2TB PCIe® 4x4 NVMe™ TLC M.2 SSD

Display

34" diagonal, WUHD (5120 x 2160), IPS, three-sided micro-edge, anti-reflection, 500 nits, 98% DCI-P3

Other features

Integrated: Intel® UHD Graphics 770

Discrete: NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 3050 (4 GB GDDR6 dedicated)

4 SODIMM

HP 3-in-1 memory card reader

3 M.2 (2 for SSD, 1 for WLAN)

Realtek Wi-Fi 6 (2x2) and Bluetooth® 5.2 combo (Supporting Gigabit data rate)

Rear : 2 Thunderbolt™ 4 with USB Type-C® 40Gbps signaling rate (USB Power Delivery, DisplayPort™ 1.4, HP Sleep and Charge); 4 USB Type-A 10Gbps signaling rate; 1 headphone/microphone combo; 1 RJ-45

Side : 1 USB Type-C® 5Gbps signaling rate; 2 USB Type-A 5Gbps signaling rate (Battery Charging 1.2)

Audio by Bang & Olufsen; Dual 2 W speakers

HP 915 Black Wireless Keyboard and Mouse combo

HP True Vision 16 MP binning IR privacy camera with temporal noise reduction and integrated dual array digital microphones and magnetic base, 2 µm camera sensor

Warranty

1 year limited hardware warranty

Price

\$4,037.99

HP Pavilion Plus Laptop 14t-ew000

Processor

Intel® Core™ i5-1335U (up to 4.6 GHz, 12 MB L3 cache, 10 cores, 12 threads) + Intel® Iris® Xe Graphics + 16 GB (Onboard)

Operating system

Windows 11 Home

Internal Storage

512 GB PCIe® NVMe™ M.2 SSD

Display

14" diagonal, WUXGA (1920 x 1200), IPS, micro-edge, anti-glare, 300 nits, 45% NTSC

Camera

HP Wide Vision 5MP IR camera with temporal noise reduction and integrated dual array digital microphones

Keyboard

Full-size, backlit, soft grey keyboard

Communications

MediaTek Wi-Fi 6 MT7921 (2x2) and Bluetooth® 5.3 wireless card

Battery

3-cell, 51 Wh Li-ion polymer

Warranty

1-year limited hardware warranty.

Price

\$ 579.99

Dell Inspiron 15 Laptop

Processor

13th Gen Intel® Core™ i7-1355U (12 MB cache, 10 cores, 12 threads, up to 5.00 GHz Turbo)

Operating system

Windows 11 Home, English, French, Spanish

Memory

16 GB: 2 x 8 GB, DDR4, 3200 MT/s

Graphics card

Intel® Iris® Xe Graphics

Hard Drive

1 TB, M.2, PCIe NVMe, SSD

Display

15.6", FHD 1920x1080, 120Hz, WVA, Non-Touch, Anti-Glare, 250 nit, Narrow Border, LED-Backlit

Camera

Integrated widescreen FHD (1080p) Webcam with Dual Digital Microphone in metal chassis

Wireless

Realtek Wi-Fi 6 RTL8852BE, 2x2, 802.11ax, MU-MIMO, Bluetooth® wireless card

Battery

4 Cell, 54 Wh, integrated

Warranty

1 year Basic Onsite Service after remote diagnosis with Hardware-Only Support

Price

\$729.99

HP EliteBook 650 G10 – Wolf Pro Security Edition**Processor**

Intel® Core™ i7-1365U (up to 5.2 GHz with Intel® Turbo Boost Technology, 12 MB L3 cache, 10 cores, 12 threads)

Operating system

Windows 11 Pro

Memory

16 GB DDR4-3200 MHz RAM (2 x 8 GB)

Internal Drive

1 TB PCIe® Gen4 NVMe™ TLC SSD

Display

15.6" diagonal, FHD (1920 x 1080), IPS, narrow bezel, anti-glare, 250 nits, 45% NTSC

Keyboard

HP Premium Keyboard – spill-resistant, backlit keyboard with numeric keypad

Communications

Intel® Wi-Fi 6E AX211 (2x2) and Bluetooth® 5.3 wireless card (supporting gigabit data rate)

Graphics card

Integrated: Intel® Iris® X^e Graphics

Integrated camera

720p HD camera

Battery

HP Long Life 3-cell, 51 Wh Li-ion

Warranty

3 year (3/3/0) limited warranty includes 3 years of parts and labor. No on-site repair.

Price

\$2,540

Alienware m18 R2 Gaming Laptop**Processor**

14th Gen Intel® Core™ i9 14900HX (24-Core, 36MB L3 Cache, up to 5.8GHz Max Turbo Frequency)

Operating system

Windows 11 Pro, English, French, Spanish

Memory

64 GB: 2 x 32 GB, DDR5, 5200 MT/s, non-ECC, dual-channel

Video card

NVIDIA® GeForce RTX™ 4090, 16 GB GDDR6

Hard Drive

8TB RAID0 (2 x 4 TB), M.2, PCIe NVMe, SSD

Display

18" QHD+ (2560 x 1600) 165Hz, 3ms, ComfortView Plus, NVIDIA G-SYNC + DDS, 100% DCI-P3, FHD IR Camer

Camera

1080p at 30fps FHD HDR RGB-IR camera

Dual-array microphones

Audio and Speakers

Stereo speakers, 2 W x 2 = 4 W total

Realtek ALC3254

Keyboard

English US AlienFX RGB backlit (per-key) Alienware CherryMX ultra low-profile mechanical keyboard

Wireless

Intel Killer™ 1750 2x2 and Bluetooth 5.4 Wireless Card with Wifi 7 Ready

Battery

6 Cell, 97 Wh, integrated

Warranty

1Y Premium Support with Hardware and Software1-2 Biz Day Onsite after remote diagnosis

Price

\$4,344.99