Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus
Educational Institution

Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics

The Department of Cross-Cultural Professional Communication

Part-Time Course
Foreign Language (English)

Assignment 1

Student's Name _____

Academic Year, Group Number _____

Speciality _____

English Lecturer _____

Winter Session
Minsk 2023

Assignment 1

I. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. **Points: 8**

1. John _____ by the university as a distinguished alumnus last year.
   a) has been honored
   b) was honored
   c) had been honored

2. Information received from the research says that more than half of Russian teenagers _____ drugs.
   a) never tasted
   b) had never tasted
   c) have never tasted

3. My groupmate _____ almost all classes this term.
   a) has skipped
   b) was skipping
   c) skip

4. My classmate _____ against his parents' plans for him and entered another university.
   a) has rebelled
   b) rebelled
   c) had rebelled

5. Your parents _____ your tuition fees next year.
   a) will have to cover
   b) would have to cover
   c) have to cover

6. We _____ some minor changes to the program every year.
   a) have made
   b) are making
   c) make

7. My roommate is absent now. He _____.
   a) hang out
   b) is hanging out
   c) hangs out

8. My friend _____ the exams last semester because he couldn't keep up with his studies.
   a) was retaking
   b) had retaken
   c) retook

II. Complete the sentences choosing the correct verb form (Active or Passive). Points: 6

1. Any raw facts or observations that describe a particular phenomenon **define**/ **are defined** as data.
2. Information may be data that **has been processed/ processes** in some way.
3. Each CPU **produces/was produced** a series of electronic pulses at a predetermined rate, called the clock speed.
4. The constituent parts of the computer **called/are called** hardware.
5. The instructions **were recorded/will record** in the order in which they were to be carried out.
6. Sometimes teens **may bully/ may be bullied** by their elder brothers or other peers.

III. Choose the correct form of the Conditional Clause. Points: 10

1. (Was/is) it all right if I invite them to supper?
2. If he (comes/came) late again, he'll lose his job.
3. I'll let you know if I (find/found) out what is happening.
4. I'm sure she would not mind if we (arrive/arrived) early.
5. If I'm free on Monday, I (will/would) go to the meeting.
6. If I were you, I (would/will) quit this long time ago.
7. She would have been promoted last year if she (hadn't argued /didn't argue) with the boss.
8. He (wouldn't/ will not) get the job, if he didn't have a brilliant CV.
9. If I (had met/met) you before, my life would be different.
10. If you (hadn't executed/didn't execute) the order carelessly last month, they would place another order with you later next month.

IV. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb to make conditional clauses. Points: 12

1. If both computers (**try**) to use the disk simultaneously there would obviously be problems, so various systems are used to ensure that every machine on the network checks that the network is free.
2. In case you make a mistake in the use of the language your computer (**detect**) this and output a message to tell you that there is a syntax error.
3. Valuable time would be lost subsequently in implementing the necessary changes, if a program (**write**) too hastily.
4. The modulator system (**retrain**), on condition that a new network had been added to the system.
5. If I am indifferent to studies, I (**drop out**).
6. I (**pass**) exams last year if I had continued to procrastinate so much.

V. Fill in the gaps using the modal verbs given in the box. Points: 8

must, had, should be, have to, may, would not, couldn't, should

1. The data _____ have been lost. I don't see it anywhere.
2. You don't _____ push buttons; these actions occur under the direction of the program you are using.
3. It determines which operations _____ carried out and in what order.
4. Make sure your last command is finished. You _____ see the prompt on the screen.
5. The system boot_____ stop for a disk error.
6. She___ resist teasing him.
7. While you are under my roof, you ___ treat me well.
8. Alex had lost his parents and___ to quit a college to raise his little sister.

VI. *Match the words with the corresponding definitions.* **Points: 5**

1. A person who has completed a university degree.	a) lecturer
2. A teacher of the highest rank in a university department.	b) assignment
3. Work that you must do as a part of a course of study.	c) graduate
4. A period of time into which the teaching year is divided at universities.	d) professor
5. Money that you pay to take classes at a university.	e) tuition fee
6. A student who is doing a university course for a first degree.	f) tutor
7. A student who is doing studies at a university after he has received his first degree.	g) term
8. Money given to a student to pay for a course of study.	h) postgraduate
9. A teacher who directs studies in a small group and gives private instructions.	i) scholarship
10. A teacher who gives lectures, esp. at a university, college.	j) undergraduate

VII. *Complete the sentences with the suitable words from the box.* **Points: 10**

freshman	assessed	course of study	skip	complete
degree	attend	passed	gained a place	keep up

So. You've 1) _____ your exams and have 2) _____ at University. Now, you're a 3) _____ of part-time course of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics where you're doing a 4) _____. The BSUIR today is a large educational and scientific center of Belarus and plays a leading role in training the engineering and scientific staff in the field of computer science and radioelectronics. It offers a great choice of engineering courses along with excellent study and research facilities. The 5) _____ at the University lasts four years. The academic year is divided into two terms. Lectures, seminars, laboratory and practical classes make up the majority of teaching time. Students are usually 6) _____ at the end of each semester

through a pass-fail system, written and oral examinations, and through a coursework in the form of projects.

In order to 7) _____ your degree you have to 8) _____ lectures. Of course, it is extremely tempting to 9) _____ lectures. Especially when you know lecturers will just put notes anyway. But don't. You may try and convince yourself that you'll   10) _____ or copy your friend's notes but you won't. Before you know it, it'll be the day before the exam and you'll have one night to catch up on a year's worth of notes.

VIII. *Put the fragments of the following sentences into the correct order.* **Points: 5**

Software Basics

1. Computer software consists of / document production, video editing, graphic design, or Web browsing computer programs and data / files that work together to carry out specific type of task, such as.
2. It is important to / many files that contain / remember that computer software consists of / programs, support programs and data files.
3. become the components of / Computer programmers / write the programs that / a computer software product.
4. To understand how / today's software typically consists of many files / software is installed and uninstalled, it is important for computer owners to recognize that.
5. a computer environment, a programmer / To create / must define the properties for each element.

IX. *Read the passage devoted to buying and installing software and decide whether the following statements are True or False.* **Points: 6**

1. The files for downloaded software are usually zipped into one large compressed file.
2. System requirements specify the operating system and minimum hardware capacities required for software to work correctly.
3. Some updates don't require a validation code.
4. A software patch is a small collection of program code that replaces part of the software you currently have installed.
5. Windows software sometimes contains a setup program that guides you through the installation process.
6. Free software updates include old versions, patches, and service packs that contain code to fix bugs and security vulnerabilities.

Buying and Installing Software

When you install software, the new software files are placed in the appropriate folders on your computer's hard disk, and then your computer performs any software or hardware configurations that are necessary to make sure the program is ready to run. The executable files and data files for the software are placed in the folder you specify. Some support programs for the software, however, might be stored in different folders, such as Windows System. Windows software typically contains a setup program that guides you through the installation process.

Software publishers regularly update their software to add new features, fix bugs, and update its security. Types of software updates (also called "upgrades"), include new versions, patches, and service packs. A software patch is a small selection of program code that replaces part of the software you currently have installed. The term service pack, which usually applies to operating system updates, is a set of patches that corrects problems and addresses security vulnerabilities. Software patches and service packs are usually free. Free software updates include new versions, patches, and service packs that contain code to fix bugs and security vulnerabilities. Some updates require a validation code. It's always a good idea to install patches and services when they become available. The revised code they contain often addresses security vulnerabilities and the sooner you patch up those holes, the better.

X. Render the article devoted to the Internet of Things in a written form. **Points: 30.**

What is The IoT?
Everything You Need to Know About the Internet of Things Right Now

The Internet of Things explained. What the IoT is, and where it's going next

By Steve Ranger February 3, 2020

The Internet of Things, or IoT, refers to the billions of physical devices around the world that are now connected to the internet, all collecting and sharing data. Thanks to the arrival of super-cheap computer chips and the ubiquity of wireless networks, it's possible to turn anything, from something as small as a pill to something as big as an aeroplane, into a part of the IoT. Connecting up all these different objects and adding sensors to them adds a level of digital intelligence to devices that would be otherwise dumb, enabling them to communicate real-time data without involving a human being. The Internet of Things is making the fabric of the world around us smarter and more responsive, merging the digital and physical universes.

Pretty much any physical object can be transformed into an IoT device if it can be connected to the internet to be controlled or communicate information. An IoT device could be as fluffy as a child's toy or as serious as a driverless truck. Some larger objects may themselves be filled with many smaller IoT components, such as a jet engine that's now filled with thousands of sensors collecting and transmitting data back to make sure it is operating efficiently.

The term IoT is mainly used for devices that wouldn't usually be generally expected to have an internet connection, and that can communicate with the network independently of human action. For this reason, a PC isn't generally considered an IoT device and neither is a smartphone – even though the latter is crammed with sensors. A smartwatch or a fitness band or other wearable device might be counted as an IoT device, however.

The benefits of the IoT for business depend on the particular implementation; agility and efficiency are usually top considerations. The idea is that enterprises should have access to more data about their own products and their own internal systems, and a greater ability to make changes as a result.

https://www.zdnet.com/article/what-is-the-internet-of-things-everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-iot-right-now/