

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи
для студентів 3 курсу денної форми навчання
напрямів підготовки 6.050102 – "Комп'ютерна інженерія"
та 6.050103 – "Програмна інженерія"

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО

на засіданні кафедри іноземних
мов професійного спрямування
протокол № 11
від 26 травня 2015 року

Чернігів 2015

Англійська мова. Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи для студентів 3 курсу денної форми навчання напрямів підготовки 6.050102 – "Комп'ютерна інженерія" та 6.050103– "Програмна інженерія"/ Укладач: Светенок Л.К. – Чернігів: ЧНТУ, 2015. – 60 с.

Укладач: Светенок Людмила Костянтинівна, старший викладач

Відповідальний за випуск: Литвин С.В., завідувач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент

Рецензент: Литвин С.В., кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування, Чернігівського національного технологічного університету

Зміст

Вступ	4
1. Jobs in ICT	5
2. Communication systems	10
3. Networks	15
4. Videogames	22
5. New technologies	27
Рекомендована література	33
Додаток А – A model CV	34
Додаток Б – Additional grammar exercises	35
Додаток В – Irregular verbs	58

Вступ

Згідно Програми викладання англійської мови для професійного спілкування (2005 р.) вивчення іноземної мови повинно розвивати мовну компетенцію студентів, а також стратегії, необхідні для ефективної участі в процесі навчання та в ситуаціях професійного спілкування.

Методичні вказівки мають на меті допомогти студентам третього курсу денної форми навчання напрямів підготовки 6.050102 – "Комп'ютерна інженерія" та 6.050103 – "Програмна інженерія" опанувати лексику, яка може знадобитися їм під час англомовного професійного спілкування.

П'ять розділів, представлених у методичних вказівках, базуються на лексичному матеріалі, що охоплює термінологію, пов'язану з персональним комп'ютерами, прикладним програмним забезпеченням, мультимедійними засобами тощо. Тематика і зміст текстів, не лише відповідають вимогам програми, а й задовольняють професійні інтереси та потреби студентів. Частина текстів, представлених у методичних вказівках, взята з оригінальних джерел, що дає можливість студентам підготуватися до роботи з оригінальними фаховими текстами. Крім того, містяться завдання, спрямовані на розширення словникового запасу, розвиток умінь аудіювання, говоріння та письма.

У додатках представлені зразок резюме (додаток А), додаткові граматичні вправи (додаток Б) та список неправильних дієслів (додаток В).

Матеріал, вміщений у методичних вказівках, спрямований на формування у студентів лінгвістичної та фахової компетенції, а також дає інструменти для використання англійської мови у професійній діяльності.

1 Jobs in ICT

1.1 IT professionals

1.1.1 Complete these definitions with jobs from the box.

software engineer	computer security specialist	blog administrator	help desk technician
	DTP operator	hardware engineer	network administrator
		webmaster	

1. A _____ designs and develops IT devices.
2. A _____ writes computer programs.
3. A _____ edits and deletes posts made by contributors to a blog.
4. A _____ uses page layout software to prepare electronic files for publication.
5. A _____ manages the hardware and software that comprise a network.
6. A _____ designs and maintains websites.
7. A _____ works with companies to build secure computer systems.
8. A _____ helps end-users with their computer problems in person, by email or over the phone.

1.1.2 Listen to four people on a training course introducing themselves and talking about their jobs. Which job in A does each person do?

Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 3 _____
 Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 4 _____

1.2 Job advertisements

1.2.1 In pairs, read the two job advertisements and tick (✓) the most important qualities and abilities (1-10) for each job. Add more to the list if you can. Which three things do you think are most important for each job?

	Senior programmer	DTP operator
1 logical reasoning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 patience and tenacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 being good with figures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 imagination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 self-discipline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 accuracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 leadership skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 creativity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 drawing skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.2.2 Discuss if you would like to apply for one of the jobs. Give reasons for your answers.

DIGITUM-UK

SENIOR PROGRAMMER required by DIGITUM-UK, a leading supplier of business systems to the insurance industry.

You will be able to work on the full range of software development activities – analysis, design, coding, testing, debugging and implementation. At least two years' experience of COBOL or C++ is necessary.

As we are active in Europe, fluency in French, Italian or another European language is desirable.

Don't miss this opportunity to learn new skills and develop your career.

Send your CV to CHRIS SCOTT, PERSONNEL MANAGER, DIGITUM-UK, 75 PARKSHILL STREET, LONDON SW14 3DE

You can visit our website at www.digitum-uk.com

DTP operator
required for a leading financial magazine.

We are looking for a bright, competent QuarkXPress operator with at least three years' experience in design and layout. Skills in Photoshop, Freehand or Illustrator an advantage.

Ability to work in a team and to tight deadlines is vital.

Please apply in writing, with CV and samples of your work, to Tom Parker, Production Manager, Financial Monthly, Stockton Street, London EC1A 4WW
Or apply online:

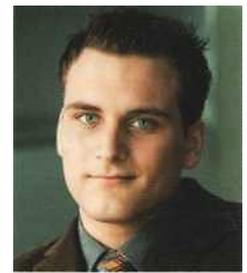
Apply now

1.2.3 Look at the online profile for Charles Graham. Which of the jobs above is most appropriate for him?

Charles Graham 22 years old

Professional summary

I graduated in 2004 with A levels in English, Art and Maths, and went on to do a course in graphic design and page layout at Highland Art School. Since 2006 I've been a graphic designer for PromoPrint, a company specializing in publishing catalogues and promotional material, and have used Adobe In Design and other DTP software.



1.3 A letter of application

1.3.1 Read the letter of application and answer these questions.

- 1 Which job is Sarah Brown applying for?
- 2 Where did she see the advertisement?
- 3 How long has she been working as a software engineer?
- 4 What type of programs has she written?
- 5 When did she spend three months in Spain?

Dear Mr Scott,

I am writing to apply for the position of Senior Programmer which was advertised on 28th March in *The Times*.

I graduated in May 2002 and did a work placement with British Gas as part of my degree. Before taking my present job I worked for a year with NCR. I stayed in this job (1) _____ March 2004.

(2) _____ the last three years I have been working as a software engineer for IntelligentSoftware. I have designed four programs in COBOL for commercial use, and (3) _____ January I have been writing programs in C for use in large retail chains. These have been very successful and we have won several new contracts in the UK and Europe on the strength of my team's success.

Two years (4) _____ I spent three months in Spain testing our programs and also made several visits to Italy, so I have a basic knowledge of Spanish and Italian. I now feel ready for more responsibility and more challenging work, and would welcome the opportunity to learn about a new industry.

I enclose my curriculum vitae. I will be available for an interview at any time.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Sarah Brown

1.3.2 Look at the HELP box and then complete the letter with for, since, ago or until.

HELP box

for, since, ago, until

- We use **for** to refer to a period of time.
*I've lived in Liverpool **for** five years.*
- We use **since** to refer to a point in time.
*I've been unemployed **since** May 2005.*
- We use **ago** with the past simple to say when something happened. We put **ago** after the time period.
*I got married five years **ago**.*
- We use **until** to mean up to a certain time.
*I stayed at high school **until** I was 18.*

1.4 A job interview

Chris Scott, the Personnel Manager at Digitum-UK, is interviewing Sarah Brown. Listen to part of the interview and complete his notes.

Name: Sarah Brown

Qualifications:

Degree in (1) _____ (Aston University)

Languages: Basic Spanish and Italian

Work experience:

NCR (2) _____ (one year)

Software for: (3) _____

Programs for: (4) _____

Database knowledge: (5) _____

Present job: Works for Intelligent

Software writing programs in COGOL and C.

Reasons for applying:

(6) _____

1.5 Language work: the present perfect

1.5.1 Look at the **HELP** box and then choose the correct words in brackets to complete these sentences.

- 1 He ('s never liked / 's never been liking) Maths.
- 2 They ('ve worked / 've been working) on the project all day.
- 3 John ('s used / 's been using) the computer for hours – he looks really tired.
- 4 How many emails (have you written / have you been writing) today?
- 5 She ('s written / 's been writing) this essay since 9 o'clock.
- 6 They ('ve interviewed / 've been interviewing) five candidates today.

HELP box

Present perfect simple

We form the present perfect simple with **have/has** + past participle.

I've used Microsoft Access for many years.

I haven't used Microsoft Access for years.

We use this tense to talk about:

- States that started in the past and continue to the present.

Since 2006, I've been a computer operator for PromoPrint.

- Past actions that continue to the present, where we put an emphasis on quantity (howmany).

I have designed four programs in COBOL.

- Personal experiences, especially with ever and never.

Have you ever worked with databases?

I've never worked with databases.

Present perfect continuous

We form the present perfect continuous with **have/has been** + present participle.

Since January I've been writing programs in C.

We use this tense to talk about:

- Actions which started in the past and are still happening.

For the last three years I've been working as a software engineer for Intelligent Software.

- Past actions that continue to the present, where we put an emphasis on duration (howlong).

She's been working all morning.

Contrast with the past simple

We use the past simple to talk about events that happened at a specific time in the past that are now finished.

I graduated in May 2003.

Not: I have graduated in ...

I stayed in this job until March 2004.

Two years ago, I spent three months in Spain.

1.5.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or past simple.

- 1 She (be) _____ a software engineer since 2004.
- 2 After graduation I (work) _____ for a year with NCR.
- 3 (you ever work) _____ as an IT consultant?
- 4 I (lose) _____ my PDA.
- 5 I (send) _____ my CV last Monday. Have you received it yet?

1.5.3 Make questions using these prompts. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 ever / live or work in another country?
- 2 ever / have a bad job interview?
- 3 ever / do a job you hated?
- 4 how long / study English?
- 5 how long / use computers?
- 6 how many emails / receive today?
- 7 how many jobs / apply for this year?

1.6 Applying for a job

1.6.1 Look at the job advertisement for a webmaster at eJupiter. Marfa Quintana is interested in applying. Use her curriculum vitae on page 34 to write a letter of application. Follow these steps:

Paragraph one: reason for writing

I am writing to apply for the position of...

Paragraph two: education and training

I graduated in (date)...

I completed a course in...

Paragraph three: work experience

For the past X years I have been ...

Since X I have been ...

Paragraph four: personal skills

I spent X months in (country)..., so I have knowledge of (foreign languages)

I can...

Paragraph five: reasons why you are

Vacancies at eJupiter.co.uk

Webmaster

We are seeking a Webmaster for eJupiter.co.uk, a company dedicated to e-commerce.

The successful candidate will manage our website. You will be responsible for making sure the web server runs properly, monitoring the traffic through the site, and designing and updating our web pages.

Experience of using HTML and Java is essential. Experience of Adobe PDF and Photoshop is an advantage. The successful candidate will also have knowledge of web editors – MS FrontPage or equivalent.

Send your CV and a covering letter to James Taylor, eJupiter Computers, 37 Oak Street, London SW10 6XY

applying for this job

I now feel ready to... and would welcome the opportunity to...

Paragraph six: closing / availability for interview

I enclose... I look forward to... I will be available for an interview...

1.6.2 Write your own CV in English, using Maria's CV as a guide.

1.6.3 Think of your ideal job and write a letter of application for it. If you prefer, look on the Internet for real jobs and practice applying for those.

2 Communication systems

2.1 Information and communications technologies (ICT)

2.1.1 In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1 What is an ICT system?
- 2 How many types of ICT system can you think of? Make a list.
- 3 How can a PC be connected to another computer?

2.1.2 Label the pictures (1 -7) with the ICT systems and services in the box.

Fax	GPS	Call centre	Digital radio	Teletext
		Wearable computer	Digital TV	



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

2.1.3 Complete these sentences with words and phrases from 2.1.2 and then read the text to check your answers.

1 Digital Audio Broadcasting, or DAB, is the technology behind _____
DAB is intended to replace FM in the near future.

2 _____ are designed to be worn on the body or integrated into the user's clothing.

3 Most existing TV sets can be upgraded to _____: by connecting a digital decoder.

4 My grandfather is 75 and he still watches _____ on TV to find out share prices, weather forecasts and sports results.

5 I work in a _____ I receive incoming calls with information inquiries. I also make outgoing calls for telemarketing.

6 Please complete this form and send it by _____ or normal mail.

7 I have a _____ navigation system in my car but I don't use it very often. My town is small and I know it well.

Channels of communication

What are telecommunications?

Telecommunications refers to the transmission of signals over a distance for the purpose of communication. Information is transmitted by devices such as the telephone, radio, television, satellite, or computer networks. Examples could be two people speaking on their **mobile phone**, a sales department sending a **fax** to a client, or even someone reading the **teletext** pages on TV. But in the modern world, telecommunications mainly means transferring information across the **Internet**, via modem, phone lines or wireless networks.

Because of telecommunications, people can now work at home and communicate with their office by computer and telephone. This is called **teleworking**. It has been predicted that about one third of all work could eventually be performed outside the workplace. In call centres, assistance or support is given to customers using the telephone, email or online chats. They are also used for telemarketing, the process of selling goods and services over the phone.

Digital TV and radio

In recent years, TV and radio broadcasting has been revolutionized by developments in satellite and digital transmission. Digital TV is a way of transmitting pictures by means of digital signals, in contrast to the analogue signals used by traditional TV. **Digital TV** offers interactive services and **pay multimedia**— that is, it can transmit movies and shows to TV sets or PCs on a pay-per-view basis. It is also **widescreen**, meaning programmes are broadcast in a native 16:9 format instead of the old 4:3 format. Digital TV provides a better quality of picture and sound and allows broadcasters to deliver more channels.

Digital Terrestrial TV is received via a **set-top box**, a device that decodes the signal received through the aerial. New technologies are being devised to allow you to watch TV on your mobile. For example, **DMB (Digital Multimedia Broadcasting)** and **DVB-H (Digital Video Broadcast-Handheld)** can send multimedia (radio, TV and data) to mobile devices.

Audio programs (music, news, sports, etc) are also transmitted in a digital radio format called **DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting)**.

Mobile communications

Thanks to wireless connectivity, mobile phones and **BlackBerrys** now let you check your email, browse the Web and connect with home or company intranets, all without wires.

The use of **GPS** in cars and PDAs is widespread, so you can easily navigate in a foreign city or find the nearest petrol station. In the next few years, GPS chips will be incorporated into most mobile phones.

Another trend is **wearable computers**. Can you imagine wearing a PC on your belt and getting email on your sunglasses? Some devices are equipped with a wireless modem, a keypad and a small screen; others are activated by voice. The users of wearable technology are sometimes even called *cyborgs*! The term was invented by Manfred Clynes and Nathan Kline in 1960 to describe cybernetic organisms - beings that are part robot, part human.

2.1.4 Read the text again and find the following.

- 1 the device that allows PCs to communicate over telephone lines
- 2 the practice of working at home and communicating with the office by phone and computer
- 3 the term that refers to the transmission of audio signals (radio) or audiovisual signals (television)
- 4 five advantages of digital TV over traditional analogue TV
- 5 two systems that let you receive multimedia on your mobile phone
- 6 the term that means *without wires*
- 7 devices that deliver email and phone services to users on the move
- 8 the meaning of the term *cyborg*

2.2 Language work: the passive

2.2.1 Look at the HELP box. How do you make the passive in your language? How different is it to English?

HELP box

The passive

We form the passive with the verb **be** + the past participle of the main verb. When we mention the agent, we use **by**

The passive is often used in technical writing to give an objective tone.

- Present simple passive
*Information **is transmitted** by devices such as the telephone, radio, TV or...*
- Present continuous passive
*New technologies **are being devised** to allow you to watch TV on your mobile.*
- Past simple passive
*The term *cyborg* **was invented** by M Clynes and N Kline in 1960.*
- Past continuous passive
*My TV **was being repaired**, so I couldn't watch the match.*
- Present perfect passive
*It **has been predicted** that about one third of all work could eventually be performed outside the workplace.*

- Past perfect passive
*The system **had been infected** by a virus.*
- Future simple passive
*In the next few years, GPS chips **will also be incorporated** into most mobile phones.*
- Modal verbs in the passive
*It has been predicted that about one-third of all work **could** eventually **be performed** outside the workplace.*

2.2.2 Read the article and underline all the examples of the passive. What tenses are they?

A HACKER has been sent to jail for fraudulent use of credit card numbers. Nicholas Cook, 26, was arrested by police officers near a bank cashpoint last month.

Eight months earlier, he had been caught copying hundreds of computer programs illegally. After an official inquiry, he was accused of software piracy and fined £5,000.

It is reported that in the last few years Cook has been sending malware (malicious software) to phone operators and attacking mobile phones to steal business and personal information. Cook has now been sentenced to three years in prison for stealing passwords and obtaining money by credit card fraud.

Government officials say that new anti-hacking legislation will be introduced in the EU next year.

2.2.3 Complete these sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Microprocessors (make) _____ of silicon.
2. Call centres (use) _____ to deal with telephone enquiries.
3. In recent years, most mobile phones (equip) _____ with Bluetooth.
4. GPS (develop) _____ in the 1970s as a military navigation system.
5. Sorry about the mess – the computers (replace) _____ at the moment.
6. In the near future, the Internet (access) _____ more frequently from PDAs and mobile phones than from desktop computers.
7. Networks (can connect) _____ via satellite.
8. I had to use my laptop this morning while my PC (fix) _____.

2.3 VoIP technology

2.3.1 Listen to an interview with Sue Reid, a specialist in telecommunications. What is her prediction about the future of VoIP?

2.3.2 Listen again and answer these questions.

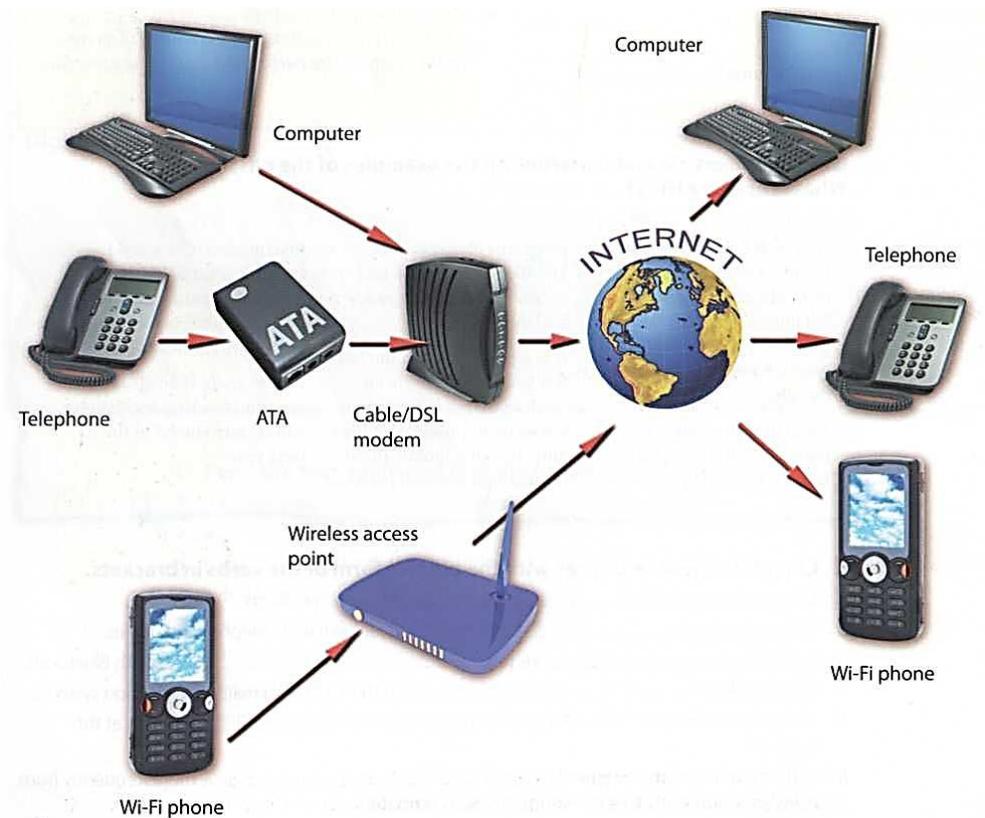
- 1 What exactly is VoIP?
- 2 Does the recipient need any special equipment?
- 3 What is an ATA? What is its function?
- 4 What is the advantage of Wi-Fi phones over mobile phones?



5 Do you need to have a VoIP service provider?

6 What is spit?

2.3.3 Using the diagram, explain VoIP technology in your own words.



2.4 Mobile phones

2.4.1 Label the mobile phone with features from the box.

LCD screen	Brand	Built-in camera	Changeable faceplate	SIM card (Subscriber Identity Module)
			Wireless support	Keypad
			Ringtone	



2.4.2 In pairs, describe your mobile phone. Use 2.4.1 and the *Useful language* box to help you.

Useful language

My phone is a...

It's got a...

With the..., I can ...

The best feature is...

I never use the...

I mostly use it for...

2.4.3 In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1** How much money do you spend on your mobile?
- 2** Can you send MMS (multimedia messages) from your mobile?
- 3** Do you access the Internet from your mobile? Which sites do you visit?
- 4** Can you listen to music and watch TV on your mobile?
- 5** Do you use your mobile phone for business? Do you think it is secure to carry out financial transactions via mobile phones?
- 6** Do you ever use your phone while driving?
- 7** Have you ever had to use your phone in an emergency?
- 8** Do you think that prolonged use of mobile phones can affect our health (for example cause fatigue and headaches, emit

radiation, excite brain cells, etc.)?



An Apple iPhone combines three products – a mobile phone, an iPod, and an internet device with email, web browsing, maps and searching

2.4.4 Write a summary of the discussion in 2.4.3 as if you were posting it on a blog. Show your summary to other members of your class so that they can add comments.

3 Networks

3.1 Small networks

3.1.1 In pairs, discuss these questions.

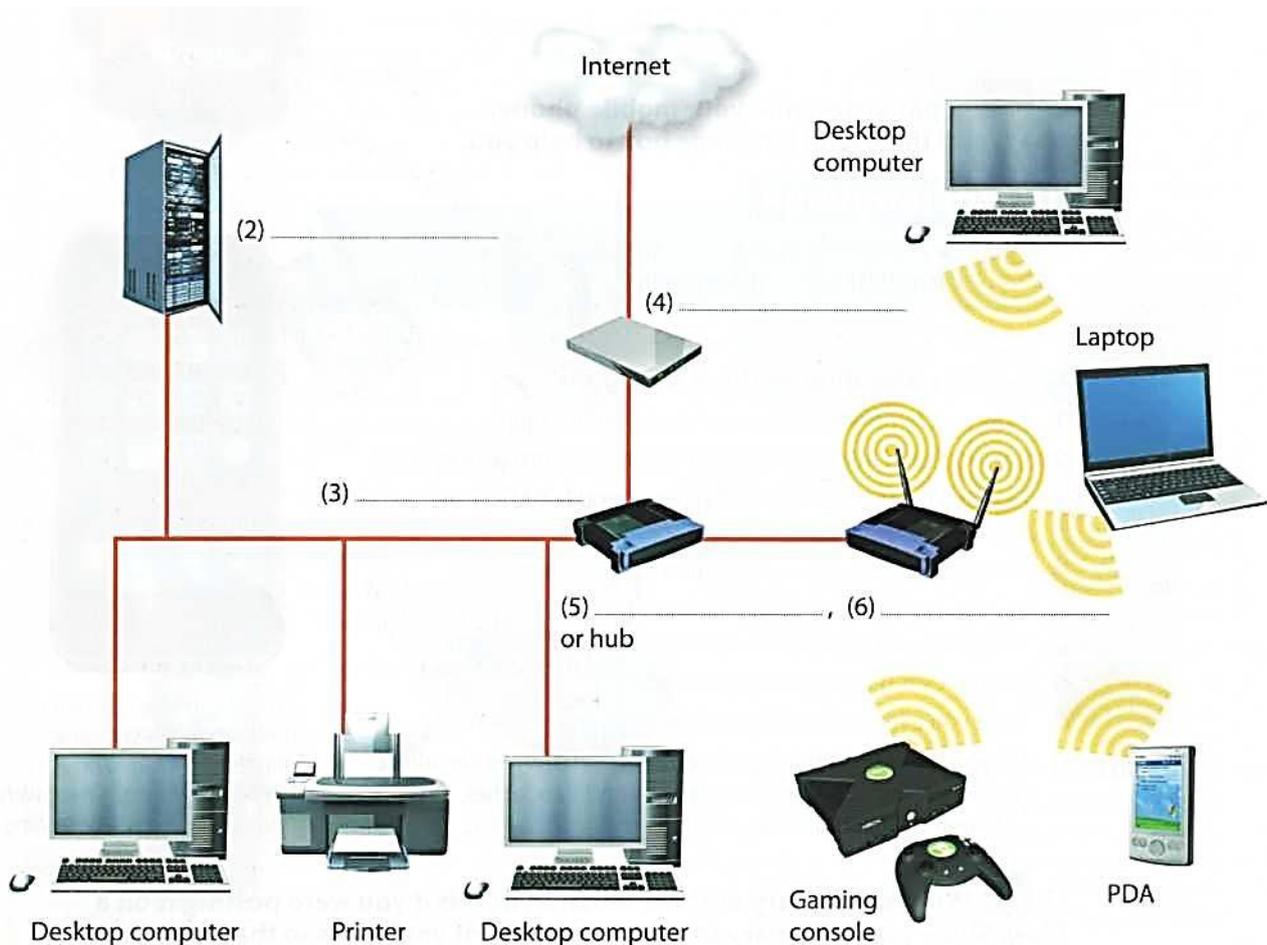
- 1** What is a computer network?
- 2** What are the benefits of using networks?

3.1.2 Listen to an extract from a lecture on networks and answer these questions.

- 1** What does LAN stand for?
- 2** Where are LANs usually located?
- 3** What is the difference between a wired LAN and a wireless LAN.cE **3.1.3**

3.1.3 Listen again and label the elements of this LAN.

(1)A _____ wired and wireless LAN



3.2 Networking FAQs

3.2.1 Look at the FAQs (i-vi) without reading the whole text. In pairs, try to answer as many of the questions as you can.

3.2.2 Read the whole text and answer these questions.

- 1 What does PAN stand for?
- 2 What is a network protocol?
- 3 How do you log on to an Internet Service Provider?
- 4 WiMAX is a type of wireless network. What is it used for?
- 5 What equipment do you need to set up a wireless LAN?
- 6 What are the advantages and disadvantages of wireless networks?

Networking FAQs

i How many types of network are there?

Networks are classified according to different criteria:

- **Geographical area:** PANs (Personal Area Networks) typically include a laptop, a mobile phone and a PDA; LANs cover a building; MANs (Metropolitan Area Networks) cover a campus or a city; WANs (Wide Area Networks) cover a country or a continent.

- **Architecture:** In a **client-server** network, a computer acts as a server and stores and distributes information to the other nodes, or clients. In a **peer- to-peer** network, all the computers have the same capabilities - that is, share files and peripherals without requiring a separate server computer.
- **Topology**, or layout: In a **bus** network, all the computers are connected to a main cable, or bus. In a **star** network, all data flows through a central hub, a common connection point for the devices in the network. In a **ring** network, all devices are connected to one another in a continuous loop, or ring.
- **Network protocol:** This is the language, or set of rules, that computers use to communicate with each other. Networks use different protocols. For instance, the Internet uses TCP/IP.

ii How do I install a wired modem router?

A modem **router** is a device that connects your computer or home LAN to the Internet.

- Plug one end of the phone cord directly into a phone jack, and the other end into the ADSL port on the router.
- Plug one end of the Ethernet cable into your computer's network port and the other end into an Ethernet port on the router.
- Turn on your computer. To set up, or configure, the router, you'll need to input some parameters, for example your ISP's name and phone number.

NOTE: A router has various Ethernet ports, so you can connect various PCs to the router via Ethernet cables. If you already have a hub or switch connecting a LAN, you only need one cable to connect the hub to the router.

iii How do I log on to the Internet Service Provider?

You need to type in your username and password. Once you are online, you can get email, look for information on the Web, look up IT words in dictionaries, try out new software, and sign up for RSS feeds, newsletters, etc. It is important that you remember to log off after using the Internet. An open line increases the risk of viruses, and hackers might break into your computer to steal confidential data.

iv What is wireless networking?

Wired networks are linked by Ethernet cables, phone lines and high-speed fibre optic cables. Wireless networks, however, use electromagnetic waves, such as radio waves, to transmit data. These are the main types of wireless networks:

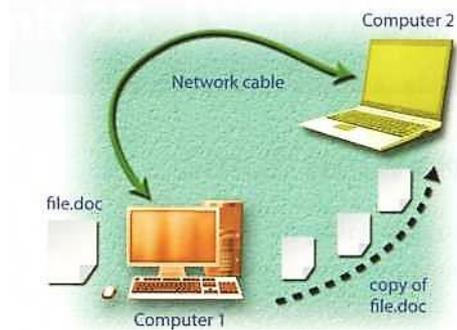
- **Satellites** –for long distances
- **WiMAX** –for connecting Wi-Fi hotspots
- **Wi-Fi** –for medium-range distances
- **Bluetooth** – for short distances
- **GSM** – for mobile phones

v What do I need to set up a home wireless LAN?

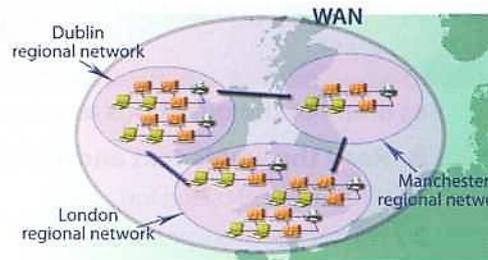
You'll need computers equipped with a wireless adapter or wireless card, a wireless access point (a wireless router) and a broadband internet connection.

vi Which is better, a wired or wireless LAN?

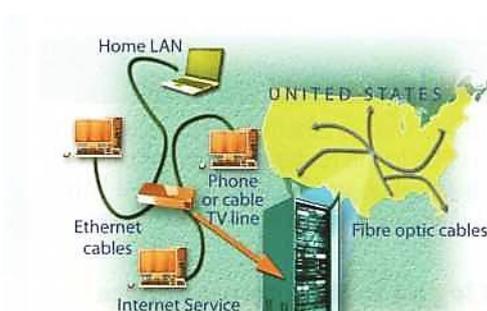
Wired LANs are more difficult to install, but they are cheaper, faster and more reliable. Wireless networks let you move, or roam, from one access point to another, but they are less secure and subject to interference.



In a **basic network** two computers are connected by cable to allow file sharing. In existence is the Internet.



WANs cover a large geographic area, like a country or even multiple countries. They are built by large telecommunication companies. The largest WAN



Wi-Fi is the standard technology for building homes, **Ethernet cables** are used to connect computers. **Phone or cable TV networks** allow handhels, mobile phones lines then connect the home LAN to the ISP. and other devices to communicate over short distances. **Bluetooth** Much of the Internet uses high-speed **fibre optic cable** to send data over long distances. **Cellular networks** are used in mobile phone communications

3.2.3 In pairs, do this network quiz. See which pair can finish first.

- 1 This network typically consists of two or more local area networks, covering a large geographical area.

a LAN	b WAN	c Intranet
-------	-------	------------
- 2 This type of network does not have a dedicated server; all the computers are independent.

a peer-to-peer	b client-server	c Metropolitan Area Network
----------------	-----------------	-----------------------------
- 3 On this topology, all devices are connected to the same circuit, forming a continuous loop.

a star	b ring	c bus
--------	--------	-------
- 4 The language used by computers to communicate with each other on the Internet is called

a Ethernet.	b ADSL	c TCP/IP.
-------------	--------	-----------
- 5 Which cables are used to transfer information for the Internet over long distances at high speeds?

a telephone lines	b Ethernet cables	c fibre optic cables
-------------------	-------------------	----------------------

- 6 Which device allows several computers on a local network to share an internet connection?
 a an ADSL port b a router c an Ethernet port
- 7 Which device serves as a common connection point for devices in a wireless network?
 a wireless access point b wired router c wireless adapter
- 8 Bluetooth is a wireless technology that uses radio waves to transmit data over along distances. b medium-range distances. c short distances (ten metres or less).

3.3 Language work: phrasal verbs

3.3.1 Look at the HELP box. Do you have the equivalent of phrasal verbs in your language? How do you say the phrasal verbs in the HELP box?

HELP box

Phrasal verbs

- The meaning of some verbs with particle (often called phrasal verbs) can be easily understood from its two parts.

Look at the photos.

*A network **consists of** two or more...*

*Separate networks are **linked over** a public network, the Internet.*

- However, many phrasal verbs have an idiomatic meaning, not predictable from the meaning of its parts.

carry(= transport); **carry out** (= execute)

*Computers **carry out** the programs...*

- Certain particles have similar meanings, regardless of the verb (**on/off, in/out, etc.**).

turn on/switch on(= start the operation of something)

turn off/switch off(= stop the operation of something)

- Other common phrasal verbs in computing include:

plug into (= connect)

***Plug** one end of the phone cord **into** the phone jack.*

set up (= establish)

*What do I need to **set up** a wireless LAN?*

sign up (= register, enroll in a service)

*Once connected, you can **sign up** for RSS feeds, newsletters, etc.*

try out (= test or use experimentally)

*You can **try out** new software on their site.*

find out (= learn, discover)

*Search the Web to **find out** more information about WiMAX.*

take up (= occupy)

*Fibre optic cables **take up** less space than copper cables.*

make up (= constitute, form)

Several LANs connected together **make up** a WAN.

fill in (= write the necessary information)

You need to **fill in** this online form.

- When the verb has a preposition associated with it, the preposition must precede the object:

You can **look for** information on the Web. (**not: look information for**)

Hackers might **break into** your PC. (**not: break your PC into**)

When the particle is an adverb, it can precede or follow the direct object:

You need to **type in** your username/... **type** your username **in**.

You can **look up** words in a dictionary/... **look** words **up** in a dictionary.

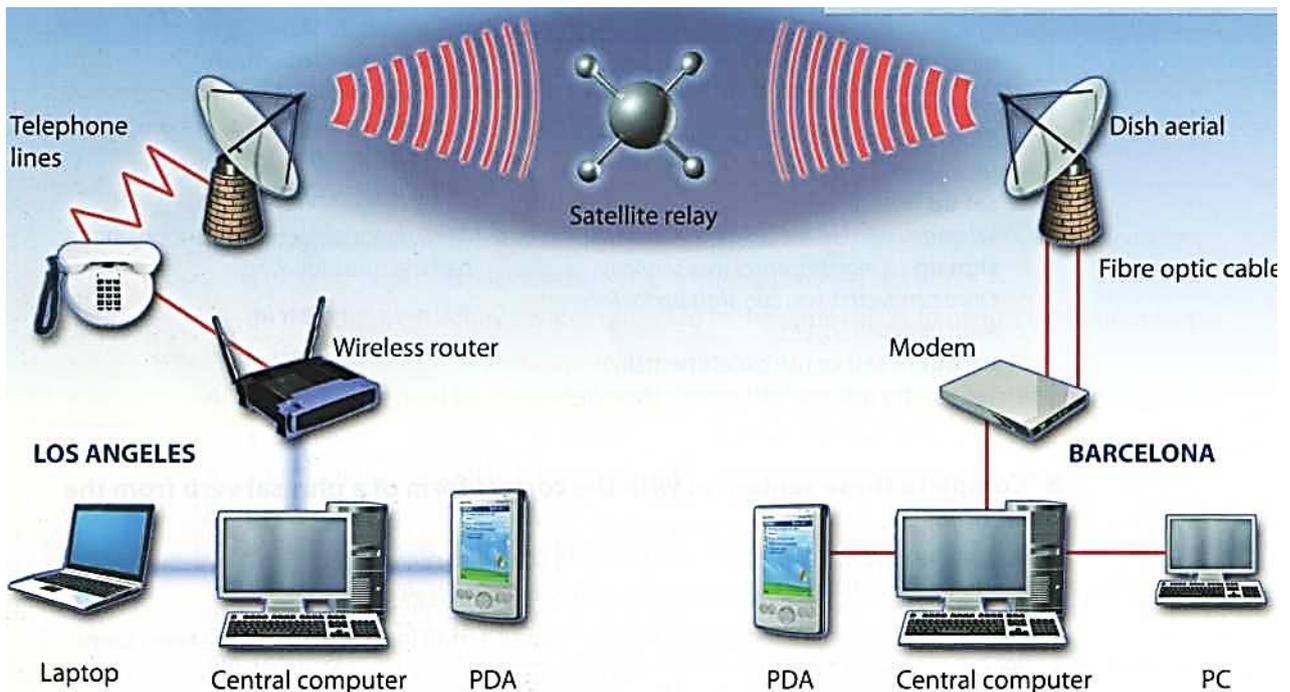
Turn on the computer. /**Turn** the computer **on**

If the direct object is a pronoun, the particle must follow it

You need to **type it in**. (**not: type in it**)

3.3.2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the HELP box.

- 1 To join the club, _____ this form and send it to our office.
- 2 The CPU _____ all the basic operations on the data.
- 3 Digital music _____ a lot of space - about 10 MB for every minute of stereo sound.
- 4 Thousands of networks _____ the Internet.
- 5 You can use newsgroups to _____ about the latest trends, customer needs, etc.



3.3.3 Match the questions (1 -6) with the answers (a-f).

- 1** Why was the hacker arrested?
 - 2** Is it OK to log on to my bank account using public computers in a cybercafe?
 - 3** How do I set up an internet connection at home?
 - 4** Can I download software from your site?
 - 5** How can I add video to instant messaging?
 - 6** What do I need to do to sign up for a Yahoo! email account?
-
- a** Yes, but always remember to log off after you've ended your session.
 - b** Yes, you can even try the programs out for a period before you buy them!
 - c** Because he broke into a computer system and stole confidential data.
 - d** Simply install this program and plug the webcam into your computer.
 - e** You need to install the software for your router. Follow the instructions provided by your ISP, probably in the form of a .pdf file on a CD.
 - f** You have to create a username and password and then give some personal details.

3.4 WANs and satellites

3.4.1 Prepare a description of the network below to present to the rest of the class. Use PowerPoint if possible. Use the *Useful language* box, the **HELP box and the text to help you.**

Useful language

The diagram represents/shows...

This network is made up of/consists of...

Two networks are connected via...

The computers are linked up to...

The satellite receives signals from...

The signals are sent onto...

The purpose of... is to...

3.4.2 Present your description to the rest of the class.

4 Videogames

4.1 Game platforms

4.1.1 In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1 Do you play video games?
- 2 What are your favourite games? Make a list.

4.1.2 Label the pictures (a-f) with the types of game in the box.



a _____

PC games	Console games
Arcade games	Handheld games
	Mobile phone games
	Massively multiplayer online games

4.1.3 Video games are played on a variety of electronic devices, or platforms. Complete these sentences with game platforms from the box and types of game from 4.1.2.



b _____

c _____

Personal computer gaming devices	Video game consoles	Portable 3G mobile phones
----------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

1 _____ are played on _____, such as the Sony PS3 or Microsoft Xbox 360. In the past, these electronic devices were just connected to a standard TV or video monitor; now they can also be connected to the Net, via cables or wirelessly.

2 _____ are played on _____, such as the Sony PSP and the Nintendo DS. You can also play games on some graphing calculators and watches.

3 Don't worry if you don't have a game console. You can still play _____ on a _____. The graphics are even more impressive if you have a high-resolution monitor. You can buy games on CDs and DVDs, or download them from the Internet.

4 _____ allow you to play against other users in other parts of the world using the Internet – something unique to electronic gaming. Players connect to a game server hosted by an ISP, a game company, or an individual enthusiast.

5 Some _____ are programmed to run natively on the chip of _____. For instance, Snake is installed on many Nokia phones. Many Java-based games are also available via download.



d _____



e _____



f _____

6 _____ are played on coin-operated machines, typically installed in restaurants, bars and amusement arcades. For example, you can fly an aircraft or a spaceship using a joystick.

4.1.4 In pairs, discuss these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1 Which is your favourite game platform? What advantages and disadvantages does it have over other game platforms?
- 2 Which game platform would you most like to own?
- 3 Do you play games on your mobile phone? What is the experience like?

4.2 Game genres

4.2.1 How many different game genres can you think of? In pairs, make a list and then read the text to see how many genres from your list are mentioned.

Game genres

There are so many different genres and mixes of genres that it's difficult to put each game into a specific category. In the following article we'll cover the basic genres that differentiate between games.

The **First-person shooter (FPS)** and **Action** genres are currently the most popular. Games like *Half-Life*, *Halo* and *Call of Duty* are the most popular games in the FPS category. For Action, innovative titles like the *Grand Theft Auto* series, *Gears of War* and *SplinterCell* are huge successes.

The **Role-playing game (RPG)** genre has remained strong throughout the entire history of console and PC gaming. Current hits like *Final Fantasy XII*, *Oblivion* and the *Knights of the Old Republic* series are all based on RPG roots. The recent development of *massively multiplayer online RPGs* has been made possible by widespread broadband access, allowing gamers to play internationally with thousands of people across the globe in a constant virtual world.

Adventure games and **Puzzle games** remain strong despite being limited in scope and technology. The new concept of *party games* – where people play together in multiplayer mode – has recently injected new life into this genre. Titles like *Zelda* and *Wario-Ware* are familiar names.

Sports games are an increasingly popular portion of the gaming industry.

Electronic Arts (EA) have been making games licensed from the NBA, NFL and MLB for over a decade. Another sector of the Sports industry is the entire racing sub-genre. Massive hits like the *Burnout* and *Need for Speed* series are hugely exciting, and the crashes can be realistic and terrifying.

The **Simulation** genre has enjoyed wild success, including the best-selling PC games of all time: *The Sims* & *The Sims 2*. The entire *Sims* series, designed by Maxis, is dominant in this genre. Jet fighter and flying sims are also important types of simulation game.

Strategy is a genre mainly restricted to PC, largely because the mouse and keyboard are central to gameplay. There are a few good Strategy games for console, however. Big names in Strategy include *Warcraft III*, *Starcraft*,

30 *Command and Conquer* and *Warhammer 40,000*.

Finally, we have the **Fighting** genre. Developed from early hit games like *Street Fighter II*, Fighting games have enjoyed a renaissance as they've been updated fully to include 3-D characters and arenas. Titles like *Dead or Alive*, *Tekken* and *SoulCalibur* are big favourites.

35 So what kind of game player are you?

Chances are that if you're a PC gamer, you prefer FPS, RPG, Simulation, and Strategy games. The console gamer typically enjoys Sports, Racing, 40 Fighting, RPGs, and a few FPS titles. Of course, many people own both a console and a PC, therefore combining the best of both worlds.



Halo 3 is very popular on the Xbox console; millions of people also play the game online

4.2.2 These statements about gaming are all false. Read the text again and correct them.

- 1 Role-playing games are currently the most popular.
- 2 Massively multiplayer online RPGs have been made possible by widespread internet access.
- 3 *Oblivion* is an Action game.
- 4 *The Sims* series is the least popular in the Simulation category.
- 5 Strategy games are mainly restricted to game consoles.
- 6 *Warcraft* belongs to the Fighting genre.
- 7 Console gamers typically prefer Simulation and Strategy games.

4.2.3 Find words or phrases in the text with the following meanings.

- 1 now; at this time or period (lines 1-5) _____
- 2 existing or happening in many places and/or among many people (lines 10-15) _____
- 3 in spite of; notwithstanding (lines 10-15) _____
- 4 more and more (lines 15-20) _____
- 5 a smaller category within a particular genre (lines 20-25) _____
- 6 big successes (lines 20-25) _____
- 7 sold in very large numbers (lines 20-25) _____
- 8 modernized (lines 30-35) _____

4.2.4 In pairs, discuss these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1 What is your favourite and least favourite genre of game?
- 2 What are your favourite games? Describe them to your partner.

4.3 Language work: adverbs

4.3.1 Look at the **HELP** box and then complete these sentences with the adverbial form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Simulation games are (wide) _____ used in both universities and businesses.
- 2 Massively multiplayer online RPGs have (recent) _____ become more popular, mainly due to faster internet connections.
- 3 Strategy is a genre (main) _____ restricted to PC.
- 4 Video games often come with a clear set of motivation tools, such as scores and moving to higher levels when a player performs (good) _____.
- 5 Cheap PCs don't process data (fast) _____ enough to support high-end games.

4.3.2 Are the words in bold adjectives or adverbs? Write **adj** or **adv**.

- 1 Atari's platform was the most popular **early** video game console, and many developers emulated Atari games to attract customers. _____
- 2 The chess game ended **early**, at the 24th move. _____
- 3 On the TPS Report gaming blog, you will find reviews, a forum and a **monthly** podcast. _____
- 4 The podcast is broadcast **monthly**. _____
- 5 You have to work **hard** to succeed in the gaming industry. _____
- 6 Some experts say that **hard** work makes people happy. _____

HELP box

Adverbs

- We use adverbs to give information about an action. Adverbs of manner, time and place describe how, when or where something happens.

*They've been updated **fully** to include 3-D characters. (= manner, i.e. how)*

*The Action genre of games is **currently** the most popular. (= time, i.e. when)*

*... allowing gamers to play **internationally**... (= place, i.e. where)*

We also use adverbs to modify adjectives.

*Sports games are an **increasingly popular** portion of the gaming industry.*

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

typical → typically

*The console gamer **typically** enjoys Sports,...*

- With adjectives ending in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** before adding the ending **-ly**.

easy → easily

*The Nintendo Wii connects **easily** to the Internet.*

- Note that not all words that end in **-ly** are adverbs. These words are adjectives: **friendly, deadly, lovely, lonely**

- The adverb from **good** is **well**.
His French is very good. He speaks French well.
- Some words have the same form as an adjective and an adverb (e.g. **fast, hard, early, late, daily, monthly**).

New games require a fast processor. (= adjective)

The processor speed tells you how fast your PC executes instructions. (= adverb)

4.4 Present and future trends in gaming

4.4.1 Listen to an interview with Matt Robinson, the administrator of the TPS Report gaming blog. How many game platforms does he mention?

4.4.2 These statements about video games are all false. Listen to the interview again and correct them.

- 1 Video games are popular because they are fun and addictive.
- 2 Well-known Hollywood actors appear in video games.
- 3 The Nintendo Wii is aimed at hardcore gamers.
- 4 It's free to play *World of Warcraft*.
- 5 Holography is an advanced form of photography that uses lasers to produce two-dimensional images.
- 6 In the future, gesture recognition systems will produce photo-realistic images.

4.4.3 Listen again and complete these extracts from the interview with adverbs.

- 1 With a game you are _____ in control of the action.
- 2 Games are now even more life-like and _____ attractive.
- 3 A lot of modern games _____ draw inspiration from films and even TV.
- 4 Their _____ released Wii console has an inexpensive, simplistic, *pick up'n'play* feel to it.
- 5 Wii is _____ the most popular of the three machines.
- 6 Logging onto an _____ separate universe to meet and play alongside your friends has enormous attraction.
- 7 Mobile gaming has _____ been about easy, simplistic 2-D games.

4.4.4 In pairs, discuss if you agree with everything that Matt says in his interview about the future of gaming. What are your own predictions?

4.5 The pros and cons of gaming

4.5.1 In pairs, look at the statements about gaming (1-4) and say if you agree or disagree with them. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1 TV and video games are amusing and can be educational. But too much of this kind of entertainment can be addictive and make children become accustomed to violence.
- 2 Massively multiplayer online games are interactive and fun.
- 3 Video games have negative effects on children and distract them from school and homework.

4 Modern games and simulations offer a great deal of adventure and challenge. In addition, they can teach skills such as strategic thinking, interpretative analysis and problem solving.

4.5.2 Write an essay called The pros and cons of gaming (80-120 words).

Use these steps and the *Useful language* box to help you.

- The **opening** (paragraph one):
Present the topic in one or two sentences.
- The **body** (paragraphs two and three):
Give pros (arguments in favour) with facts and examples. Give cons (arguments against) with facts and examples.
- The **closing** (paragraph four):
Summarize your main ideas and give your opinion.

Useful language

To add arguments:

In addition,... *Furthermore;...*

To introduce opposing ideas:

On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... Some people say... Others say... However,.

To express opinions:

In my opinion,... *I believe that...* *It seems to me that...* *It's clear that...*

To conclude:

In conclusion,... *To sum up,...* *In short,.*

5 New technologies

5.1 Future trends

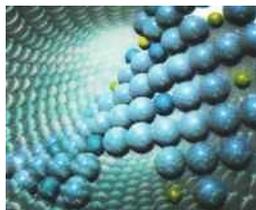
5.1.1 In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1 What do you think a *trend* is?
- 2 What trends in ICT do you think will affect our lives in the future? Make a list.

5.1.2 Match the texts (1 -5) with the pictures (a-e). Which trends from your list in A are mentioned?



a _____



b _____



c _____



d _____



e _____

1

By all accounts, **nanotechnology**— the science of making devices from single atoms and molecules – is going to have a huge impact on both business and our daily lives. Nano devices are measured in **nanometres** (one billionth of a metre) and are expected to be used in the following areas.

- **Nanocomputers:** Chip makers will make tiny microprocessors with nanotransistors, ranging from 60 to 5 nanometres in size.
- **Nanomedicine:** By 2020, scientists believe that nano-sized robots, or **nanobots**, will be injected into the body's bloodstream to treat diseases at the cellular level.
- **Nanomaterials:** New materials will be made from carbon atoms in the form of **nanotubes**, which are more flexible, resistant and durable than steel or aluminium. They will be incorporated into all kinds of products, for example stain-resistant coatings for clothes and scratch-resistant paints for cars.

2

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the science of making intelligent machines and programs. The term originated in the 1940s, when Alan Turing said: 'A machine has artificial intelligence when there is no discernible difference between the conversation generated by the machine and that of an intelligent person.' A typical AI application is **robotics**. One example is ASIMO, Honda's intelligent humanoid robot. Soon, engineers will have built different types of **android**, with the form and capabilities of humans. Another AI application is **expert systems**— programs containing everything that an 'expert' knows about a subject. In a few years, doctors will be using expert systems to diagnose illnesses.

3

Imagine you are about to take a holiday in Europe. You walk out to the garage and talk to your car. Recognizing your voice, the car's doors unlock. On the way to the airport, you stop at an ATM. A camera mounted on the bank machine looks you in the eye, recognizes the pattern of your iris and allows you to withdraw cash from your account.

When you enter the airport, a hidden camera compares the digitized image of your face to that of suspected criminals. At the immigration checkpoint, you swipe a card and place your hand on a small metal surface. The geometry of your hand matches the code on the card, and the gate opens. You're on your way.

Does it sound futuristic? Well, the future is here. **Biometrics** uses computer technology to identify people based on physical characteristics such as fingerprints, facial features, voice, iris and retina patterns.

Adapted from the Richmond Times-Dispatch

4

Ubiquitous computing, also known as **pervasive computing**, is a new approach in which computer functions are integrated into everyday life, often in an invisible way. **Ubiquitous devices** can be anything from smartphones to tiny sensors in homes, offices and cars, connected to networks, which allow information to be accessed anytime and anywhere – in other words, ubiquitously. In the future people will

interact naturally with hundreds of these **smart devices** (objects containing a microchip and memory) every day, each invisibly **embedded** in our environment and communicating with each other without cables

5

In the ideal **smart home, appliances** and electronic devices work in sync to keep the house secure. For example, when a regular alarm system senses that someone is breaking into the house, it usually alerts the alarm company and then the police. A smart home system would go further, turning on the lights in the home and then sending a text message to the owner's phone. Motorola *Homesight* even sends images captured by wireless cameras to phones and PCs.

Smart homes can remember your living patterns, so if you like to listen to some classical music when you come home from work, your house can do that for you automatically. They will also know when the house is empty and make sure all appliances are turned off. All home devices will be interconnected over a home area network where phones, cable services, home cinemas, touch screens, smart mirrors and even the refrigerator will cooperate to make our lives more comfortable.

Adapted from www.businessweek.com

5.1.3 Read the texts again and answer these questions.

- 1** Which unit of measurement is used in nanotechnology?
- 2** What are the advantages of nanotubes over regular materials?
- 3** What will doctors use *expert systems* for?
- 4** What features are analysed by biometrics?
- 5** Which trend refers to computers embedded in everyday devices, communicating with each other over wireless networks?
- 6** What will the alarm system do if someone breaks into a smart home?
- 7** How will devices be interconnected inside the smart home?

5.1.4 Find words in the texts with the following meanings.

- 1** a microscopic robot, built with nanotechnology (text 1) _____
- 2** a robot that resembles a human (text 2) _____
- 3** biological identification of a person (text 3) _____
- 4** integrated; inserted into (text 4) _____
- 5** electrical devices, or machines, used in the home (text 5) _____.

5.1.5 Write a suitable caption for each picture on page 27.

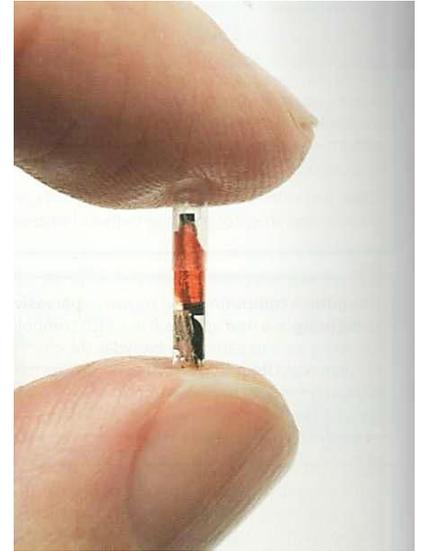
5.2 RFID tags

4.2.1 Listen to Sarah Wood, an ICT teacher, giving a class about RFID tags. Which definition (a-c) best describes RFID?

- aa** smart technology worn on the user's body so that they can email and access the Web
- ba** technology that uses radio waves and chip-equipped tags to automatically identify people or things
- ca** technology that uses microchips and bar codes to track people or things at a distance

5.2.2 Listen again and decide which answers (a or b) are correct.

- 1 RFID stands for
 - a **R**adio **F**requency **I**dentification.
 - b **R**adio **F**requency **I**dentification **D**ownload.
- 2 Radio tags
 - a can only be attached to or embedded into products.
 - b can be attached to or embedded into products, animals and humans.
- 3 Active RFID tags
 - a have a communication range of several hundred metres.
 - b have a communication range of five metres.
- 4 RFID chips
 - a will help us track ordinary objects like car keys or books.
 - b won't be able to locate objects when they are lost or stolen.
- 5 Radio tags may be implanted under the skin
 - a to confirm a patient's identity and cure illnesses.
 - b to give doctors instant access to a patient's medical history.
- 6 According to consumer organizations, RFID tags
 - a could be used to track consumers or to steal a person's identity.
 - b are secure and private; there is no need for concern.



An RFID micro chip

5.2.3 In pairs, discuss how secure you think RFID is. Do you agree with the consumer organizations or the manufacturers? Give reasons for your answers.

5.3 Language work: future forms

5.3.1 Look at the HELP box and then choose the correct words in brackets to complete these sentences.

- 1 In the future, I hope we ('ll have /'re going to have) robots in the home to help us with the housework.
- 2 Hey, Nick, be careful, you ('re going to spill /'ll spill) that coffee on the computer!
- 3 It's John's birthday next week. We ('ll give/'re going to give) him a mobile phone.
- 4 My laptop has crashed!– Don't worry. I ('ll lend /'m going to lend) you mine.
- 5 The Internet (will probably change / is probably going to change) the publishing industry in the way that TV changed the movie industry.
- 6 Futurists predict that smart technology (will be / is going to be) incorporated into fabrics, so you'll be able to email from your coat!

HELP box

Future forms

We use the future simple (**will/won't** + verb) in the following ways:

- To make predictions when you don't have present evidence that something will happen

Nanobots will be injected into the body's bloodstream to treat diseases.

- To talk about hopes and promises, especially with the words **expect, think, hope** and **probably**

*They hope that people **will interact** naturally with hundreds of smart devices at a time.*

- To describe an instant decision, often when we make an offer

*Sure, **I'll help** you with your homework.*

- To talk about facts that will inevitably happen

***She'll be** 21 in May.*

We use **be going to** + verb in the following ways:

- To describe future intentions

*She's **going to write** a book about ubiquitous computing.*

- To make predictions when you have present evidence that something is going to happen

*By all accounts, nanotechnology **is going to have** a huge impact on business and our daily lives.*

We use the future continuous (**will be** + **-ing** form of the verb) to talk about actions in progress at a specific time in the future.

*In a few years, doctors **will be using** expert systems to diagnose illnesses.*

We use the future perfect (**will have** + past participle) to talk about actions finished at a specific time in the future.

*Soon, engineers **will have built** different types of android.*

5.3.2 Complete these sentences with the correct future form of the verb in brackets. Use the future continuous or future perfect.

- 1 Thanks to ICT, by the year 2030 we (find) _____ cures for the major diseases of our time.
- 2 In twenty years' time, some people (live) _____ in space, perhaps inside a computerized colony.
- 3 By this time next week, I (work) _____ for IBM.
- 4 By this time next month, I (buy) _____ that BlackBerry that I've been wanting to buy for months.
- 5 Scientists predict that in twenty years' time nearly everyone (live) _____ in smart houses.

5.3.3 In pairs, discuss these predictions. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answers. Look at the Useful language box to help you.

- 1 Some day, we'll be talking to computers naturally, like friends.
- 2 Microchips implanted in our arms will serve as ID cards and contain our medical records.
- 3 Robots will learn to build themselves, without human help.
- 4 Smart homes will be voice-activated.

5 Computers will be ubiquitous and almost invisible, embedded into our homes and integrated into our lives.

Useful language

I think that...

What do you think about number... ?

I'm not sure that... will...

I completely agree/disagree with ..

5.4 Making predictions

5.4.1 Write your own predictions about these topics.

- **Work/Jobs**

Example: *By the year 2030, human labour in industry will have been replaced by robots.*

Your prediction: _____

- **Money**

Example: *Cash will be replaced by electronic money.*

Your prediction: _____

Education

Example: *By the end of this century, every student in every school will have a PC.*

Your prediction: _____

- **The Internet**

Example: *People in every country will have high-speed access to the Internet within five years.*

Your prediction: _____

5.4.2 In pairs, compare your predictions. Find out more about your partner's predictions.



Рекомендована література

1. English for Computer Science Students: Учебное пособие / Сост. Т.В.Смирнова, М.В.Юдельсон; Науч. ред. Н.А.Дударева. – 5-е изд. – М.:Флінта: Наука, 2004. – 128 с.
2. Eric H. Glendinning, John McEwan. Oxford English for Information Technology – Second edition. – Oxford University Press, 2011. – 224 p.
3. Gareth Williams. Student Handbook for Information and Communication Technology for KS3, KS4 and GCSE. – Fifth edition. – Cambridge: Pearson Publishing, 2001. – 122 p.
4. Jenny Dooley, Virginia Evans. Grammarway 3. – Express Publishing. – 1999. – 272 p.
5. Michael McCarthy, Felicity O'Dell. English Phrasal Verbs in Use. – Cambridge University Press. – 2004. – 206 p.
6. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use. – Cambridge University Press, 1998. – 350 p.
7. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge University Press, 1998. – 300 p.
8. Santiago RemachaEsteras, Elena Marco Fabrè. Professional English in Use ICT. – Cambridge University Press, 2007. – 120 p.
9. Santiago RemachaEsteras. Infotech. English for computer users – 4-th edition. – Cambridge University Press, 2008. – 168 p.
10. Swan M. & Walter K. How English Works. A grammar practice book. – Oxford University Press, 1997. – 360с.
11. Борковський А.Б. Англо-руський словар по програмуванню и информатике (с толкованиями). – М.: Рус. яз., 1987. – 335 с.
12. Борковський А.Б., Зайчик Б.И., Боровиков Л.И. Словар по програмуванню (английский, русский, немецкий, французский). Ок. 5000 терминов. – М.: Рус. яз., 1991. – 286 с.
13. Жилко Н.М., Панова Л.С. Вправи з граматики англійської мови: Навчальне вид. – К.: Освіта, 1995. – 144 с. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. – К.: ТОВ "ВП Логос", 2002. – 368 с.
14. Новый англо-русский словарь: Ок. 60000 словарных статей / В.К.Мюллер, В.Л.Дашевская, В.А.Каплан и др. – 3-е изд., стереот. – М.: Рус. яз., 1996. – 880 с.

Curriculum vitae

Personal information

Name: Maria Quintana

Address: Avda Seneca, 5, Madrid 28040

Telephone: 00 34 91 5435201

Email: mquintana0782@telefonica.net

Date of birth: 28/07/82

Education and Training

- 2006 Online diploma in web-based technology for business, www.elearnbusiness.com
- 2005 Course in web design at the Cybernetics College, London: HTML, Java and Macromedia Dreamweaver
- 2004 Course in computer hardware and networking at the Cybernetics College, London
- 1999-2004 Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, University of Madrid

Work experience

- January 2006 – Part-time Webmaster at www.keo.es; responsible for updating present the site and using Adobe Flash to create animations
- May 2005 – IT consultant at Media Market, specializing in e-commerce and December 2006 IT strategies

IT skills

Knowledge of multiple computer platforms (Windows, Mac and Linux); strong database skills (including the popular open source MySQL database); complete understanding of graphics formats and Cascading Style Sheets

Personal skills

Social and organizational skills Good communication skills

Languages

Spanish mother tongue; English (Cambridge CAE); Arabic (fluent)

Hobbies and Interests

Web surfing, listening to music and travelling

References

Miguel Santana, Manager, [keo.es](http://www.keo.es) Sam Jakes, Lecturer, Cybernetics College

ДодатокБ – Additional grammar exercises

1 For, since, ago, until

1.1 Write for or since.

1. Jill has been in Ireland _____ Monday.
2. Jill has been in Ireland _____ three days.
3. My aunt has lived in Australia _____ 15 years.
4. Margaret is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 o'clock.
5. India has been an independent country _____ 1947.
6. The bus is late. We've been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty _____ many years.
8. Mike has been ill _____ a long time. He has been in hospital _____ October.

1.2 Answer these questions. Use ago.

- 1 When was your last meal? _____
- 2 When was the last time you were ill? _____
- 3 When did you last go to the cinema? _____
- 4 When was the last time you were in a car? _____
- 5 When was the last time you went on holiday? _____

1.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets (...) + for or ago.

- 1 Jill arrived in Ireland _____ (three days)
- 2 Jill has been in Ireland _____ (three days)
- 3 Linda and Frank have been married _____ (20 years)
- 4 Linda and Frank got married _____ (20 years)
- 5 Dan arrived _____ (ten minutes)
- 6 We had lunch _____ (an hour)
- 7 Silvia has been learning English _____ (six months)
- 8 Have you known Lisa _____ (a long time)
- 9 I bought these shoes _____ (a few days)

1.4 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 Jill is in Ireland now. She arrived there three days ago.
She has been in Ireland _____.
- 2 Jack is here. He arrived here on Tuesday.
He has been here _____.
- 3 It's raining. It started an hour ago.
It's been raining _____.
- 4 I know Sue. I first met Sue two years ago.
I've known Sue _____.
- 5 I have a camera. I bought it in 1989.
I've had the camera _____.
- 6 They are married. They got married six months ago.
They've been married _____.
- 7 Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ago.
She has been studying medicine _____.

- 8 Dave plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old.
Dave has been playing the piano _____.

1.5 Complete the sentences. Use *until/since/for*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 (Alex / Canada / 1982-1990) | Alex lived in Canada _____ 8 years. |
| 2 (Alex / Canada / 1990) | Alex lived in Canada _____ 1990. |
| 3 (Alex / England / 1990 →) | Alex has lived in England _____ |
| 4 (Alice / France / → 1991) | Alice lived in _____ |
| 6 (Alice / Switzerland / 1991 →) | Alice has lived in _____ |
| 5 (Carol / a hotel / 1990-1993) | Carol worked _____ 1990 |
| 7 (Carol / a restaurant / 1993 →) | Carol has worked _____ |
| 8 (Gerry / a teacher / 1983-1989) | Gerry was a _____ |
| 9 (Gerry / a salesman / 1989 →) | Gerry has been _____ |

1.6 Put in *until/since/for*.

- 1 Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married _____ 1968.
- 2 I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed _____ 10 o'clock.
- 3 We waited for Sue _____ half an hour but she didn't come.
- 4 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here _____ half past seven.'
- 5 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' '_____ midnight.'
- 6 David and I are good friends. We have known each other _____ ten years.
- 7 I'm tired. I'm going to lie down _____ a few minutes.
- 8 Don't open the door of the train _____ the train stops.
- 9 This is my house. I've lived here _____ I was seven years old.
- 10 Jack has gone away. He'll be away _____ Wednesday.
- 11 Next week I'm going to Paris _____ three days.
- 12 I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work _____ six.
- 13 How long have you known Ann?' '_____ we were at school together.'
- 14 Where have you been? I've been waiting for you _____ twenty minutes.

2 Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple

2.1 You are writing a letter to a friend. In the letter you give news about yourself and other people. Use the words given to make sentences. Use the *present perfect*.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

- 1 I / buy / a new car _____
- 2 my father / start / a new job _____
- 3 I / give up / smoking _____
- 4 Charles and Sarah / go / to Brazil _____
- 5 Suzanne / have / a baby _____

2.2 Read the situations and write sentences. Choose one of the following:

arrive	break	go up	grow	improve	lose
--------	-------	-------	------	---------	------

- 1 Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it

- 2 Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster.
She _____
- 3 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is much better.

- 4 Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard.

- 5 This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.

- 6 Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90.

2.3 Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + *just/already/yet*.

- 1 A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. _____ lunch. (just/have)
- 2 A: Do you know where Julia is?
B: Yes, I _____ her. (just/see)
- 3 A: What time is David leaving?
B: He _____ (already/leave)
- 4 A: What's in the newspaper today?
B: I don't know. I _____ (not/read/yet)
- 5 A: Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?
B: No, she _____ the film, (already/see)
- 6 A: Are your friends here yet?
B: Yes, they _____ (just/arrive)
- 7 A: What does Tim think about your plan?
B: I _____ (not/tell/yet)

2.4 Read the situations and write sentences with *just, already or yet*.

- 1 After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No, thank you. _____ (have lunch)
- 2 Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'
You say: I'm afraid _____ (go out)
- 3 You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: Wait a minute! _____ (not/finish)
- 4 You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'
You say: No, _____ it. (do)
- 5 You know that a friend of yours is looking for a job. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.
You say: _____? (find)
- 6 Ann went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks 'Is Ann still at the bank?'
You say: No, _____ (come back)

2.5 Put in *been* or *gone*.

- 1 Jim is on holiday. He's _____ to Italy.
- 2 Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- 3 Alice isn't here at the moment. She's _____ to the shop to get a newspaper.
- 4 Tom has _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- 5 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already _____ to the bank.'

2.6 You are asking somebody questions about things he or she has done. Make questions from the words in brackets.

- 1 (ever / ride / horse?) _____
- 2 (ever / be / California?) _____
- 3 (ever / run / marathon?) _____
- 4 (ever / speak / famous person?) _____
- 5 (always / live / in this town?) _____
- 6 (most beautiful place / ever / visit?) What _____

2.7 Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use a verb from this list:

be	be	eat	happen	have	meet	play	read	see
				see	try			

- 1 A: What's George's sister like? B: I've no idea. _____ her.
- 2 A: How is Amy these days? B: I don't know. I _____ her recently.
- 3 A: Are you hungry? B: Yes. I _____ much today.
- 4 A: Can you play chess? B: Yes, but _____ for ages.
- 5 A: Did you enjoy your holiday? B: Yes, it's the best holiday _____ for a long time.
- 6 A: What's that book like? B: I don't know. _____ it.
- 7 A: Is Brussels an interesting place? B: I've no idea. _____ there.
- 8 A: Mike was late for work again today. B: Again? He _____ every day this week.
- 9 A: Do you like caviar? B: I don't know. _____ it.
- 10 A: The car broke down again yesterday. B: Not again! That's the second time _____ this week.
- 11 A: Who's that woman by the door? B: I don't know. _____ before.

2.8 Write a question for each situation.

- 1 John looks sunburnt. You ask: (you / sit in the sun?) _____
- 2 You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you / wait / long?) _____
- 3 You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: (what / you / do?) _____

4 A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know 'How long...?' You ask: (how long / you / live / in Baker Street?)

5 A friend tells you about his job – he sells computers. You want to know 'How long...?' You ask: (how long / you / sell / computers?)

2.9 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It _____ for two hours.

2 We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now. We _____ for 20 minutes.

3 I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now. I _____ since December.

4 Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now. _____ for six months.

6 Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now. _____ since 18 January.

5 Years ago you started writing to a penfriend. You still write to each other regularly now. We _____ for years.

2.10 Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

1 Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

(read / for two hours) _____

(read / 53 pages so far) _____

2 Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.

(travel / for three months) _____

(visit / six countries so far) _____

3 Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again – for the fourth time.

(win / the national championship four times) _____

(play / tennis since he was ten) _____

4 When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

(make / ten films since they left college) _____

(make / films since they left college) _____

2.11 For each situation ask a question using the words in brackets.

1 You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:

(how long / learn / Arabic?) _____

2 You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:

(how long / wait?) _____

3 You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:

(how many fish / catch?) _____

- 4 Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people / invite?) _____
- 5 A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:
(how long / teach?) _____
- 6 You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:
(how many books / write?) _____
(how long / write / books?) _____
- 7 A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask:
(how long / save?) _____
(how much money / save?) _____

2.12 Put the verb into the more suitable form, *present perfect simple* or *continuous*.

- 1 Where have you been? _____ (you/play) tennis?
- 2 Look! Somebody _____ (break) that window.
- 3 You look tired _____ (you/work) hard?
- 4 _____ (you/ever/work) in a factory? 'No, never.'
- 5 'Jane is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is she? Where _____ (she/go)?'
- 6 My brother is an actor. He _____ (appear) in several films.
- 7 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. I _____ (not/wait) long.'
- 8 'Is it still raining?' 'No, it _____ (stop).'
- 9 I _____ (lose) my address book. _____
(you/see) it anywhere?
- 10 I _____ (read) the book you lent me but I
_____ (not/finish) it yet.
- 11 I _____ (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it
back now.

2.13 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, *present perfect* or *past simple*.

- 1 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I _____ it.' (lose)
- 2 I _____ very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep.
(be)
- 3 Mary _____ to Australia for a while but she's back again now.
(go)
- 4 'Where's Ken?' 'He _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.'
(go)
- 5 I did German at school but I _____ most of it. (forget)
- 6 I meant to phone Diane last night but I _____ (forget)
- 7 I _____ a headache earlier but I feel fine now. (have)
- 8 Look! There's an ambulance over there. There _____ an accident.
(be)
- 9 They're still building the new road. They _____ it. (not/finish)
- 10 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she _____ out.' (just/go)
- 11 The police _____ three people but later they let them go. (arrest)
- 12 Ann _____ me her address but I'm afraid I _____ it.
(give, lose)

- 13 Where's my bike? It _____ outside the house. It _____!
(be, disappear)
- 14 What do you think of my English? Do you think I _____?
(improve)

2.14 Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1 Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. _____
- 2 The Chinese have invented printing. _____
- 3 How many plays has Shakespeare written? _____
- 4 Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays? _____
- 5 Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher. _____
- 6 Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding. _____
- 7 My grandparents have got married in London. _____
- 8 Where have you been born? _____
- 9 Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping. _____
- 10 Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity. _____
- 11 I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. _____
- 12 Have you seen the news on television last night? _____
- 13 I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it? _____
- 14 I've bought a new car last week. _____
- 15 Where have you been yesterday evening? _____
- 16 Jenny has left school in 1991. _____
- 17 I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him? _____
- 18 I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today. _____
- 19 Diane hasn't been at work yesterday. _____
- 20 When has this book been published? _____

2.15 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the *present perfect* or *past simple*.

- 1 (it / not / rain / this week) _____
- 2 (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather _____
- 3 (it / cold / last week) It _____
- 4 (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I _____
- 5 (I / not / read / a newspaper today) _____
- 6 (Ann / earn / a lot of money / this year) _____
- 7 (she / not / earn / so much / last year) _____
- 8 (you/ have / a holiday recently?) _____

2.16 Put the verb into the correct form, *present perfect* or *past simple*.

- 1 I don't know where Amy is. _____ (you/see) her?
- 2 When I _____ (get) home last night, I _____ (be) very tired and I _____ (go) straight to bed.
- 3 Your car looks very clean. _____ (you/wash) it?
- 4 George _____ (not/be) very well last week.

- 5 Mr Clark _____ (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
- 6 Molly lives in Dublin. She _____ (live) there all her life.
- 7 _____ (you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it _____ (be) a mistake. The film _____ (be) awful.'
- 8 My grandfather _____ (die) 30 years ago. I _____ (never/meet) him.
- 9 I don't know Carol's husband. I _____ (never/meet/him).
- 10 A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he _____ (go) out.
A: When exactly _____ (he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.
- 12 A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.
A: How long _____ (you/live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where _____ (you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long _____ (you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

3.1 Write sentences from the words in brackets (...). Sentences 1 -7 are present.

1. (the office / clean / every day) _____
2. (these rooms / clean / every day?) _____
3. (glass / make / from sand) _____
4. (stamps / sell / in a post office) _____
5. (this room / not / use / very often) _____
6. (we / allow / to park here?) _____
7. (how / this word / pronounce?) _____

Sentences 8-15 are past.

- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday) _____
- 9 (the house / paint / last month) _____
- 10 (three people / injure / in the accident) _____
- 11 (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) _____
- 12 (when / this bridge / build?) _____
- 13 (you / invite / to the party last week?) _____
- 14 (how / these windows / break?) _____
- 15 (I / not / wake up / by the noise) _____

3.2 Correct these sentences.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago. _____
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world. _____
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address? _____
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair. _____
- 5 Where are you born? _____
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? _____
- 7 Somebody broke into our house but nothing stolen. _____
- 8 When was invented the bicycle? _____

3.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs;

clean	damage	find	give	invite	make
	make	show	steal	take	

- The room _____ every day.
- I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were _____ to hospital.
- Paper _____ from wood.
- There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms _____.
- 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It _____ to me by a friend of mine.'
- Many American programmes _____ on British television.
- Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They _____ but they didn't go.'
- 'How old is this film.?' 'It _____ in 1965'
- My car _____ last week but the next day it _____ by the police.

3.4 Where were they born?

- (Ian / Edinburgh) _____.
- (Sally / Birmingham) _____
- (her parents / Ireland) _____
- (you / ???) I _____
- (your mother / ???) _____

3.5 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause	damage	hold	include	invite	make
	overtake	show	translate	write	

- Many accidents _____ by dangerous driving.
- Cheese _____ from milk.
- The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
- There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
- You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- A cinema is a place where films _____
- In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
- Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it _____ into English.
- We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.

3.6 Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

- Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) _____
- Ask about glass. (how/make?) _____
- Ask about Australia. (when/discover?) _____
- Ask about silver. (what/use for?) _____
- Ask about television. (when/invent?) _____

3.7 Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people _____ (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).
7. Ron's parents _____ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I _____ (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why _____ (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why _____ (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody _____ (call) an ambulance but nobody _____ (injure) so the ambulance _____ (not/need).
15. Where _____ (these photographs/take)? In London? _____ (you/take) them?

3.8 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. _____
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. _____
3. People don't use this road very often. _____
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I _____
5. How do people learn languages? How _____
6. People advised us not to go out alone. _____

3.9 What do these words mean? Use it can... or it can't... . Use a dictionary if necessary. If something is

1. washable, _____ 4 unusable, _____
2. unbreakable, _____ 5 invisible, _____
3. edible, _____ 6 portable, _____

3.10 Use the words in brackets (...) to complete the sentences.

1. I can't use my office at the moment. It _____ (paint).
2. We didn't go to the party. We _____. (not/invite).
3. The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It _____ (repair).

4. The washing machine _____ (repair) yesterday afternoon.
5. A factory is a place where things _____ (make).
6. How old are these houses? When _____ (they/build)?
7. A: _____ (the computer / use) at the moment?
B: Yes, Jim is using it.
8. I've never seen these flowers before. What _____ (they/call)?
9. Some trees _____ (blow) down in the storm last night.
10. The bridge is closed at the moment. It _____ (damage) last weekend and it _____ (not/repair) yet.

3.11 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody' or 'they', write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody has cleaned the room. _____
2. They have postponed the concert. _____
3. Somebody is using the computer at the moment. The computer _____
4. I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation. I didn't realise that _____
5. When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game.
When we got to the stadium, we found that _____
6. They are building a new ring road round the city. _____
7. They have built a new hospital near the airport. _____

3.12 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow)

- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint?) _____
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It _____
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody _____
- 5 Tom gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) _____
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) _____
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again; it / repair) _____
- 8 The police have found the people they were looking for. (two people / arrest / last night) _____
- 9 A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow down / in the storm)

- 10 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (nobody / see / since then)

- 11 I was mugged on my way home a few nights ago. (you / ever / mug?)

3.13 Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

- 1 They didn't give me the money. _____
- 2 They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.
I _____

- 3 Janet's colleagues gave her a present when she retired.
Janet _____
- 4 Nobody told me that George was ill. I _____

3.14 Complete the sentences.

- 1 We _____ (invite) to the party but we didn't go.
- 2 The museum is very popular. Every year it _____ (visit) by thousands of people.
- 3 Many buildings _____ (damage) in the storm last week.
- 4 A new road is going to _____ (build) next year.
- 5 'Where's your jacket?' 'It _____ (clean). It will be ready tomorrow.'
- 6 She's famous now, but in a few years her name will _____ (forget).
- 7 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No. it _____ (already/do).'
- 8 Milk should _____ (keep) in a fridge.
- 9 _____ (you /ever/bite) by a snake?
- 10 My bag _____ . (steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

3.15 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

1. Somebody has stolen my keys. _____
2. Somebody stole my car last week. _____
3. Somebody wants you on the phone. _____
4. Somebody has eaten the bananas. _____
5. Somebody will repair the machine. _____
6. Somebody is watching us. _____
7. Somebody has to buy the food. _____

3.16 Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

- 1 They _____ (build) a new airport at the moment.
- 2 These shirts are clean now. They _____ (wash).
- 3 How did you fall? 'Somebody _____ (push) me.'
- 4 'How did you fall?' 'I _____ (push) _____'
- 5 I can't find my bag. Somebody _____ (take) it!
- 6 My watch is broken. It _____ (repair) at the moment.
- 7 Who _____ (invent) the camera?
- 8 When _____ (the camera/invent)?
- 9 The letter was for me, so why _____ (they/send) it to you?
- 10 The information _____ (send) to you as soon as possible.

3.17 Put the verb into the most suitable passive form.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. I think we _____ (follow).
- 2 A mystery is something that _____ (can't/explain).
- 3 We didn't play football yesterday. The match _____ (cancel).
- 4 The television _____ (repair). It's working again now.
- 5 The church tower _____ (restore). The work is almost finished.

- 6 'How old is the tower?' 'It _____ (believe) to be over 600 years old.'
- 7 If I didn't do my job properly, I _____ (would/sack).
- 8 A: I left some papers on the desk last night and I can't find them now.
B: They _____ (might/throw) away.
- 9 I learnt to swim when I was very young. I _____ (teach) by my mother.
- 10 After _____ (arrest), I was taken to the police station.
- 11 _____ (you/ever/arrest)? 'No, never.'
- 12 Two people _____ (report) to _____ (injure) in an explosion at a factory in Birmingham early this morning.

3.18 Put the verb into the correct form, active or passive.

- 1 This house is quite old. It _____ (build) over 100 years ago.
- 2 My grandfather was a builder. He _____ (build) this house many years ago.
- 3 'Is your car still for sale?' 'No, I _____ (sell) it.'
- 4 'Is the house at the end of the street still for sale?' 'No, it _____ (sell).'
- 5 Sometimes mistakes _____ (make). It's inevitable.
- 6 I wouldn't leave your car unlocked. It _____ (might/steal).
- 7 My bag has disappeared. It _____ (must/steal).
- 8 I can't find my hat. Somebody _____ (must/take) it by mistake.
- 9 It's a serious problem. I don't know how it _____ (can/solve).
- 10 We didn't leave early enough. We _____ (should/leave) earlier.
- 11 Every time I travel by plane, my flight _____ (delay).
- 12 A new bridge _____ (build) across the river. Work started last year and the bridge _____ (expect) to open next year.

4.1 Match the following phrasal verbs with their meaning

phrasal verb	meaning
1 log in/on	a) get into someone else's computer system without permission in order to look at information or do something illegal
2 log off/out	b) move across/down/up a web page or other document on a computer screen
3 hack into sth	c) finish using a computer system
4 pick up sth or pick sth up	d) connect to the Internet and access e-mails
5 scroll across/ down/up (sth)	e) put your name into a computer so that you can start using it

4.2 Complete each of these sentences, using one of these phrasal verb expressions in the correct form:

back-up	log in/on	pick up	printout
	scroll down	zoom in	zoom out

- 1 If you find it hard to see the detail in the picture, _____ so you can see more. Then click on the same icon again to _____ and the picture will go back to normal size.
- 2 Although I'll be working away from the office for a couple of weeks, I'll still be _____ my e-mails every day.
- 3 If you _____ to the bottom of the page, you'll find the data you want.
- 4 I _____ to this brilliant new website last night. Let me give you the address so that you can check it out.
- 5 On these disks you'll find a _____ of all the data connected with the project.
- 6 Do you think you could let me have a _____ of that screen? I don't have the time to write down all the details.

4.3 Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

- 1 Joe was very upset when he realised that someone had hacked _____ his computer.
a) off b) on c) into d) out
- 2 For security reasons, always log _____ when you leave your computer unattended for any period of time.
a) on b) in c) out d) up
- 3 My secretary is very quick at keying _____ data.
a) onto b) on c) into d) in
- 4 It took ages to print the whole report _____.
a) out b) down c) up d) in
- 5 The ability to zoom _____ is particularly useful when you are working on detailed diagrams.
a) out b) in c) up d) on
- 6 Larry went into a cybercafe in Bangkok to pick _____ his e-mails.
a) out b) on c) off d) up

5.1 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words.

1. Her English isn't very good. *badly* _____
2. He's a fast runner. *fast* _____
3. You're a quick worker. *quickly* _____
4. I'm not a fast walker. *slowly* _____
5. They're good singers. *well* _____
6. He's a quiet speaker. *quietly* _____

5.2 Adjective or adverb? Underline the correct word.

- 1 I can sing, hut not very *well* / *good*.
- 2 She's a *good* / *well* teacher.
- 3 You write very *quick* / *quickly*.
- 4 Listen *careful* / *carefully*.
- 5 They can swim, but *badly* / *bad*.
- 6 Can you speak *slow* / *slowly*, please?
- 7 Is she a *quiet* / *quietly* student?
- 8 The driver of the car was *serious* / *seriously* injured.
- 9 The driver of the car had *serious* / *seriously* injuries.
- 10 I think you behaved very *selfish* / *selfishly*.
- 11 Rose is *terrible* / *terribly* upset about losing her job.
- 12 There was a *sudden* / *suddenly* change in the weather.
- 13 Linda likes wearing *colourful* / *colourfully* clothes.
- 14 She fell and hurt herself quite *bad* / *badly*.
- 15 He says he didn't do well at school because he was *bad* / *badly* taught.
- 16 Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look *safe* / *safely*.
- 17 He looked at me *angry* / *angrily* when I interrupted him.

5.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the list. Sometimes you need the adjective (careful etc.) and sometimes the adverb (carefully etc.).

careful(ly)	complete(ly)	continuous (ly)	financial(ly)
fluent(ly)	happy/happily	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly) quick(ly)
		special(ly)	

- 1 Our holiday was too short. The time passed very _____.
- 2 Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always _____.
- 3 Sue works _____. She never seems to stop.
- 4 Alice and Stan are very _____ married.
- 5 Monica's English is very _____ although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- 6 I cooked this meal _____ for you, so I hope you like it.
- 7 Everything was very quiet. There was _____ silence.
- 8 I tried on the shoes and they fitted me _____.
- 9 Do you usually feel _____ before examinations?
- 10 I'd like to buy a car but it's _____ impossible for me at the moment.

5.4 Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	reasonably	unusually	badly	seriously
	unnecessarily	completely	slightly	

cheap enormous	planned	changed	ill	quiet	damaged long
----------------	---------	---------	-----	-------	--------------

- 1 I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was _____.
- 2 George's mother is _____ in hospital.
- 3 What a big house! It's _____.
- 4 It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only _____.
- 5 The children are normally very lively but they're _____ today.
- 6 When I returned home after 20 years, everything had _____.
- 7 The film was _____. It could have been much shorter.
- 8 A lot went wrong during our holiday because it was _____.

5.5 Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1 I'm tired because I've been working hard.
- 2 I tried hard to remember her name but I couldn't.
- 3 She's a good tennis player. She hits the ball hardly.
- 4 Don't walk so fast! I can't keep up with you.
- 5 Why are you walking so slow? Are you tired?

6.1 Put the verb into the more suitable form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 I _____ (go) to the theatre this evening.
- 2 _____ (the film / begin) at 3.30 or 4.30?
- 3 We _____ (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- 4 The art exhibition _____ (open) on 3 May and _____ (finish) on 15 July.
- 5 I _____ (not/go) out this evening. I _____ (stay) at home.
- 6 '_____ (you/do) anything tomorrow morning?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
- 7 We _____ (go) to a concert tonight. It _____ (begin) at 7.30.
- 8 *You are on the train to London and you ask another passenger:*
Excuse me. What time _____ (this train / get) to London?
- 9 *You are talking to Ann:*
Ann, I _____ (go) to town. _____ (you/come) with me?
- 10 Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and her train _____ (arrive) at 10.15.
I _____ (meet) her at the station.
- 11 I _____ (not/use) the car this evening, so you can have it.
- 12 *You and a friend are watching television. You say:*
I'm bored with this programme. When _____ (it/finish)?
- 13 _____ (you/go) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired'.
- 14 _____ (we/go) to a concert this evening. It _____

(start) at 7.30.

15 Do you know about Sally? _____ (she/get) married next month!

16 A: My parents _____ (go) on holiday next week.

B: Oh, that's nice. Where _____ (they/go)?

17 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course _____ (finish) on Friday.

18 There's a football match tomorrow but I _____ (not/go).

19 I _____ (go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? _____ (we/meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock.

20 A: How _____ (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?

B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus _____ (leave) at midnight.

21 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?

B: Yes, what time _____ (the film / begin)?

22 A: What _____ (you/do) next Monday afternoon?

B: _____ (I/work).

6.2 What is going to happen in these situations? Use the words in brackets.

1 There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. (rain) _____

2 It is 8.30. Jack is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes, (late) He _____

3 There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through the hole. (sink) The boat _____

4 Emma is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away. (run out) She _____

6.3 Complete the sentences with *I'll* + a suitable verb.

1 I'm too tired to walk home. I think _____ a taxi.

2 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is it? _____ on the heating then.'

3 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we? _____ and get some.'

4 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right _____.'

5 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, _____ you.'

6 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '_____ coffee, please.'

7 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.' 'Thanks _____ you a postcard.'

8 Thank you for lending me your camera _____ it back to you on Monday, OK?

9 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I think _____ here.'

6.4 Which is correct?

1 'Did you phone Ruth?' 'Oh no, I forgot. *I phone / I'll phone* her now.'

2 I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. *I'm playing / I'll play* tennis.

3 '*I meet / I'll meet* you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'

4 'I need some money.' 'OK, *I'm lending / I'll lend* you some. How much do you need?'

5 *I'm having / I'll have* a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.

6 'Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out.' 'OK. *I don't forget / I won't forget*.'

7 What time *does your train leave / will your train leave* tomorrow?

- 8 'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
- 9 I don't want to go out alone. *Do you come / Will you come* with me?
- 10 It's a secret between us. I promise *I don't tell / I won't tell* anybody.

6.5 What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with *shall I...? or shall we...?*

- 1 You and a friend want to do something this evening but you don't know what. You ask your friend. What _____?
- 2 You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. You ask a friend for advice. _____ it?
- 3 It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present but you don't know what. You ask a friend for advice. What _____?
- 4 You and a friend are going on holiday together but you haven't decided where. You ask him/her. _____?
- 5 You and a friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk. You ask him/her. _____ or _____?
- 6 Your friend wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone. You ask him/her. _____?

6.6 Which is right?

- 1 *We'll go / We're going* to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets.
- 2 'What *will you do / are you doing* tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 *They'll go / They're going* away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure *she'll lend / she's lending* us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' '*I'll go / I'm going* out!'
- 6 Do you think Claire *will phone / is phoning* us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. *He'll work / He's working*.
- 8 *Will / Shallyou* be at home tomorrow evening?
- 9 *I phone / I'll phone* you tomorrow, OK?
- 10 I haven't done the shopping yet. *I do / I'll do* it later.
- 11 I like sport. *I watch / I'll watch* a lot of sport on TV.
- 12 I need some exercise. I think *I go / I'll go* for a walk.
- 13 Jim *is going to buy / will buy* a new car. He told me last week.
- 14 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. *I give / I'll give / I'm going to give* it to her.'
- 15 A: *Are you doing / Will you do* anything this evening?
B: Yes, *I'm going / I'll go* out with some friends..
- 16 Ann isn't free on Saturday. *She'll work / She's working*.
- 17 *I'll go / I'm going* to a party tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
- 18 I think Jane *will get / is getting* the job. She has a lot of experience.
- 19 I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine *will come / is coming* to see me.
- 20 A: Have you decided where to go for your holidays?
B: Yes, we *will go / we are going* to Italy.

6.7 Complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*.

- 1 A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: _____ the news. (I / watch)
- 2 A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry _____ you some. (I/lend)
- 3 A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and _____ an aspirin for you. (I/get)
- 4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: _____ the car. (I/wash)
- 5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you/paint)
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, _____ something for dinner. (I/buy)
- 7 A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy _____ you. (I/show)
- 8 A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now. (I/do)
- 9 A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if _____ down. (it/fall)
- 10 A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. _____ a holiday for a few weeks and then _____ a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)

6.8 Read the situations and complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*.

- 1 The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
YOU: Just a moment _____ him. (I/get)
- 2 It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors _____ in the garden. (I/sit)
FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think _____ you. (I/join)
- 3 Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.
YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure _____ it. (you/find)
FRIEND: I hope so.
- 4 There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.
FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?
YOU: Yes, _____ for it. (I/not/apply)
- 5 You and a friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.
YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise _____ everybody up. (you/wake)

- 6 John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
 JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
 ANN: That's no problem _____ you. (I/take) What time is your flight?
 JOHN: 10.50.
 ANN: OK. _____ at about 9 o'clock then. (we/leave)
 Later that day, Joe offers to take John to the airport.
 JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
 JOHN: No thanks, Joe. _____ me. (Ann/take)

6.9 Which is the best alternative?

- 1 _____ a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
 A We have B Were having C We'll have
- 2 Do you know about Sally? _____ her job. She told me last week.
 A She leaves B She's going to leave C She'll leave
- 3 There's a programme on television that I want to watch _____ in five minutes.
 4 A It starts B Its starting C It will start
- 5 The weather is nice now but I think _____ later.
 A it rains B it's raining C it will rain
- 6 'What _____ next weekend?' 'Nothing special. Why?'
 A do you do B are you doing C will you do
- 7 'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, _____ her.'
 A I ask B I'm going to ask C I'll ask
- 8 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' ' _____ tea, please.'
 A I have B I'm going to have C I'll have
- 9 Don't take that newspaper away. _____ it.
 A I read B Pm going to read C I'll read
- 10 Rachel is ill, so _____ to the party tomorrow night.
 A she doesn't come B she isn't coming C she won't come
- 11 I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time _____?
 A does her train arrive B is her train going to arrive C is her train arriving
- 12 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No. _____'
 A I go out B I'm going out C I'll go out
- 13 ' _____ you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
 A Do I phone B Am I going to phone C Shall I phone

6.10 Put the verb into the correct form, *will be (do)ing* or *will have (done)*.

- 1 Don't phone me between 7 and 8. _____ (we/have) dinner then.
- 2 Phone me after 8 o'clock. _____ (we/finish) dinner by then.
- 3 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, _____ (we/play) tennis.
- 4 A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
 B: Not in the afternoon. _____ (I/work).
- 5 B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
 A: Will you be free at 11.30?
 B: Yes, _____ (the meeting/finish) by that time.

- 6 Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, _____ (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
- 7 Jane is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, _____ (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.

6.11 What do you say to your friend in these situations? Use the words given in brackets. Use the *present continuous (I am doing)*, *going to...* or *will (I'll)*.

- 1 You have made all your holiday arrangements. Your destination is Jamaica.
FRIEND: Have you decided where to go for your holiday yet?
YOU: Yes, _____ to Jamaica. (I/go)
- 2 You have made an appointment with the dentist for Friday morning.
FRIEND: Shall we meet on Friday morning?
YOU: I can't on Friday. _____ (I/go)
- 3 You and some friends are planning a holiday in Britain. You have decided to hire a car but you haven't arranged this yet.
FRIEND: How do you plan to travel round Britain? By train?
YOU: No, _____ (we/hire)
- 4 Your friend has two young children. She wants to go out tomorrow evening. You offer to look after the children.
FRIEND: I want to go out tomorrow evening but I haven't got a baby-sitter.
YOU: That's no problem. _____ (I/look after)
- 5 You have already arranged to have lunch with Sue tomorrow.
FRIEND: Are you free at lunchtime tomorrow?
YOU: No, _____ (have lunch)
- 6 You and a friend are reading. It's getting a bit dark and your friend is finding it difficult to read. You decide to turn on the light.
FRIEND: It's getting a bit dark, isn't it? It's difficult to read.
YOU: _____ (I/turn on)
- 7 You and a friend are reading. It's getting a bit dark and you decide to turn on the light. You stand up and walk towards the light switch.
FRIEND: What are you doing?
YOU: _____ (I/turn on)

6.12 Put the verb into the most suitable form. Use a *present tense (simple or continuous)*, *will (I'll)* or *shall*.

Conversation 1 (IN THE MORNING)

JENNY:(1) _____ (you/do) anything tomorrow evening, Helen?

HELEN:No, why?

JENNY: Well, do you fancy going to the cinema? *Strangers on a Plane* is on. I want to see it but I don't want to go alone.

HELEN: OK, (2) _____ (I/come) with you. What time(3) _____ (we/meet)?

JENNY: Well, the film (4) _____ (begin) at 8.45,

so(5) _____ (I/meet) you at about 8.30 outside the cinema,
OK?

HELEN: Fine. (6) _____ (I/see) Mary later this
evening.(7) _____ (I/ask) her if she wants to come too?

JENNY: Yes, do that. (8) _____ (I/see) you tomorrow then. Bye.

Conversation 2 (LATER THE SAME DAY)

HELEN: Jenny and I (9) _____ (go) to the cinema tomorrow night
to see *Strangers on a Plane*. Why don't you come with us?

MARY: I'd love to come. What time (10) _____ (the film/begin)?

HELEN: 8.45.

MARY: (11) _____ (you/meet) outside the cinema?

HELEN: Yes, at 8.30. Is that OK for you?

MARY: Yes, (12) _____ (I/be) there at 8.30.

6.13 Put the verbs in the most suitable form. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

1 *A has decided to learn a language.*

A: I've decided to try and learn a foreign language.

B: Have you? Which language _____ (you/learn)?

A: Spanish.

B: I see. And _____ (you/do) a course?

A: Yes, _____ (it/start) next week.

B: That's great. I'm sure _____ (you/enjoy) it.

A: I hope so. But I think _____ (it/be) quite difficult.

2 *A wants to know about B's holiday plans.*

A: I hear _____ (you/go) on holiday soon.

B: That's right. _____ (we/go) to Finland.

A: I hope _____ (you/have) a nice time.

B: Thanks. _____ (I/send) you a postcard.

3 *A invites B to a party.*

A: _____ (I/have) a party next Saturday. Can you come?

B: On Saturday? I'm not sure. Some friends of mine _____
(come) to stay with me next week but I think _____ (they/go)
by Saturday. But if they are still here, _____ (I/not/be) able to
come to the party.

A: OK. Well, tell me as soon as you know.

B: Right. _____ (I/phone) you during the week.

4 *A and B are two secret agents arranging a meeting. They are talking on the phone.*

A: Well, what time _____ (we/meet)?

B: Come to the cafe by the station at four o'clock. _____
(I/wait) for you when you arrive. _____ (I/sit) by the window and
_____ (I/wear) a bright green sweater.

A: OK. _____ (Agent 307/come) too?

B: No, she can't be there.

A: Oh. _____ (I/bring) the documents?

B: Yes. And don't be late.

A: OK. _____ (I/try) to be on time.

6.14 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 I feel a bit hungry. I think _____ (I/have) something to eat.
- 2 Why are you putting on your coat? _____ (you/go) somewhere?
- 3 What time. _____ (I/phone) you this evening? About 7.30?
- 4 Are you still watching that programme? What time _____ (it/end)?
- 5 _____ (I/go) to London next weekend for a wedding. My sister _____ (get) married.
- 6 I'm not ready yet. I promise _____ (I/not/be) very long.
- 7 A: Where are you going?
B: To the hairdresser's _____ (I/have) my hair cut.

Додаток В - Irregular verbs

These are the most important irregular verbs. They can be divided into the following groups (A-E):

A All three forms the same

Base	Past simple	Past participle	<i>Translation</i>
bet	bet	bet	.....
cost	cost	cost	.....
cut	cut	cut	.....
hit	hit	hit	.....
hurt	hurt	hurt	.....
set	set	set	.....
let	let	let	.....
put	put	put	.....
shut	shut	shut	.....
spread	spread	spread	.....
read	read/red/	read	.....

B Base = Past simple

Base	Past simple	Past participle	<i>Translation</i>
beat	beat	beaten	.....

C Past simple = Past participle

Base	Past simple	Past participle	<i>Translation</i>
bend	bent	bent	.....
bleed	bled	bled	.....
bring	brought	brought	.....
build	built	built	.....
buy	bought	bought	.....
catch	caught	caught	.....
deal	dealt	dealt	.....
feed	fed	fed	.....
feel	felt	felt	.....
fight	fought	fought	.....
find	found	found	.....
get	got	got	.....
hang	hung	hung	.....
have	had	had	.....
hear	heard	heard	.....
hold	held	held	.....
keep	kept	kept	.....
lay	laid	laid	.....
lead	led	led	.....
learn	learnt	learnt	.....
leave	left	left	.....

lend	lent	lent	.....
light	lit	lit	.....
lose	lost	lost	.....
make	made	made	.....
mean	meant	meant	.....
meet	met	met	.....
pay	paid	paid	.....
say	said	said	.....
sell	sold	sold	.....
send	sent	sent	.....
shine	shone	shone	.....
shoot	shot	shot	.....
sit	sat	sat	.....
sleep	slept	slept	.....
spend	spent	spent	.....
stand	stood	stood	.....
stick	stuck	stuck	.....
strike	struck	struck	.....
sweep	swept	swept	.....
teach	taught	taught	.....
tell	told	told	.....
think	thought	thought	.....
understand	understood	understood	.....
win	won	won	.....

D Base = Past participle

Base	Past simple	Past participle	<i>Translation</i>
become	became	become	.....
come	came	come	.....
run	ran	run	.....

E All three forms different

Base	Past simple	Past participle	<i>Translation</i>
arise	arose	arisen	.....
awake	awoke	awoken	.....
be	was/were	been	.....
begin	began	begun	.....
bite	bit	bitten	.....
blow	blew	blown	.....
break	broke	broken	.....
choose	chose	chosen	.....
do	did	done	.....
draw	drew	drawn	.....
drink	drank	drunk	.....
drive	drove	driven	.....

eat	ate	eaten	.....
fall	fell	fallen	.....
fly	flew	flown	.....
forbid	forbade	forbidden	.....
forget	forgot	forgotten	.....
forgive	forgave	forgiven	.....
freeze	froze	frozen	.....
give	gave	given	.....
go	went	gone	.....
grow	grew	grown	.....
hide	hid	hidden	.....
know	knew	known	.....
lie	lay	lain	.....
overw rite	overwrote	overwritten	.....
ride	rode	ridden	.....
ring	rang	rung	.....
rise	rose	risen	.....
see	saw	seen	.....
shake	shook	shaken	.....
show	showed	shown	.....
shrink	shrank	shrunk	.....
sing	sang	sung	.....
sink	sank	sunk	.....
speak	spoke	spoken	.....
steal	stole	stolen	.....
swear	swore	sworn	.....
swim	swam	swum	.....
take	took	taken	.....
tear	tore	torn	.....
throw	threw	thrown	.....
wake	woke	woken	.....
wear	wore	worn	.....
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	.....
write	wrote	written	.....