

**Методичні вказівки до виконання практичних робіт  
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним  
спрямуванням (англійська)»  
зі спеціальності «Інформаційні системи та технології»**



Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Вінницький національний технічний університет

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Методичні вказівки до виконання практичних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)» зі спеціальності «Інформаційні системи та технології» / уклад.: Л. В. Куліш, Ю. Г. Сабадош. Електрон. текст. дані. Вінниця : ВНТУ, 2026. 47 с.

Видання містить практичні та лексичні матеріали до проведення практичних занять, граматичні вправи на закріплення теоретичного матеріалу англійської граматики, завдання для організації аудиторної роботи, вокабуляр та перелік рекомендованих джерел. Призначене для використання студентами у процесі підготовки до практичних занять. Методичні вказівки розроблені у відповідності до програми дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)».

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## Introduction

Методичні вказівки з англійської мови для підготовки до практичних занять здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти сприяють формуванню професійно-орієнтованої компетенції в читанні, усному і писемному мовленні, що здійснюється в межах ситуативного професійного контексту. Методичні вказівки містять 5 уроків, до яких входять лексика та тексти для читання із завданнями для перевірки прочитаного, лексичними та граматичними вправами, завданнями на розвиток умінь усного мовлення та письма. Підібраний текстовий матеріал є органічним компонентом професійної підготовки студентів у ІТ сфері. Фахові тексти та система вправ допоможуть майбутнім спеціалістам оволодіти відповідною термінологічною лексикою, підготують їх до спілкування іноземною мовою у професійному середовищі. Різноманітність та варіативність завдань сприятимуть реалізації диференційованого та індивідуального підходів до студентів. Виконання завдань методичних вказівок з англійської мови для підготовки до практичних занять здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти забезпечить формування у студентів системи компетентностей, які є критеріями оцінки якості знань з курсу.

## Lesson 1

### Vocabulary

to tap  
to connect  
log out  
smartphone  
to install  
software  
data security  
back up  
tablet  
run out of  
high-speed internet  
hardware  
wireless connection  
to browse  
pick up a signal  
screen time  
upload  
cloud storage  
to scroll  
privacy  
to charge  
device  
to click  
download  
to log in  
digital literacy  
stay up-to-date

**Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are T (true) or F (false).**

#### The Digital Era

In today's world, almost everyone owns a device that connects them to the internet. Whether it's a smartphone or a tablet, these gadgets have transformed our daily lives. With more screen time than ever before, it's important to manage how we use these devices. Wireless connection and high-speed internet have made it incredibly easy to upload and download content, send messages, and browse the web.

Ensuring data security and privacy has become a major concern. Many people don't realize the importance of cloud storage until they need to back up

their files. If software is not kept up-to-date, it may lead to vulnerabilities. Learning how to install updates and keeping your hardware maintained helps in protecting your data.

Digital skills have also become essential. Digital literacy allows us to connect and communicate efficiently. It's not just about knowing how to physically click or tap, but understanding how to navigate digital spaces and make informed decisions online. Whether you need to log in to an account or log out of a session, digital literacy is crucial.

Another thing to consider is how to best charge your devices. If you frequently travel, knowing how to quickly pick up a signal is a useful skill. Of course, to scroll through social media or tap on a notification effectively, you need your device to be ready at all times.

We must also be careful not to run out of battery life, especially at crucial moments. Sometimes, the simplest solution is to connect with a charger and wait patiently. It's imperative to stay aware of all available options and technologies that help us maintain a secure and efficient digital lifestyle.

Balancing everything can be tricky. Yet, as we've become more deeply embedded in the digital world, it's essential to stay up-to-date with technology trends and continually improve our digital skills. Whether you're downloading a new app or learning how to effectively browse online, being informed makes a significant difference.

**Statements:**

1. The author believes that managing device usage is unnecessary in today's world.
2. Many people only understand the importance of cloud storage when they need to save their files.
3. Digital literacy is only about knowing how to use devices physically.
4. The author suggests that staying updated with technology trends is important for everyone.
5. It is easy to run out of battery life, especially when it is most needed.
6. The author thinks that charging devices is not a significant concern for travelers.
7. Learning to browse online effectively can greatly improve one's digital experience.

**Task 2. Match the words with their definitions.**

**Definitions:**

- a. to successfully receive a wireless communication signal from a network.
- b. to create a copy of important files or data in case the original is lost.

**Words:**

1. to tap
2. to connect
3. log out
4. smartphone

c. to move up or down on a screen to see more content.

d. to set up software or applications on a device so they can be used.

e. programs and applications that run on a computer or device to perform tasks.

f. a fast type of internet service that allows quick data transfer.

g. a portable touchscreen device larger than a smartphone but smaller than a laptop.

h. to look through content on the internet casually or without a specific goal.

i. the amount of time spent looking at screens, such as computers, tablets, or phones.

j. measures taken to protect information from unauthorized access or damage.

k. to press a button on a mouse or touchpad to select something on a screen.

l. a way to connect devices to the internet without using physical cables.

m. a mobile phone that has advanced features like internet access and apps.

n. a tool or machine designed for a specific purpose, often used in technology.

o. the ability to use technology and understand digital information effectively.

p. to receive files or data from the internet onto your device.

q. to send files or data from your device to another location on the internet.

r. to link devices together so they can communicate with each other.

s. the physical parts of a computer or device, such as the keyboard and screen.

t. to exit your account or session on a website or application.

u. to supply power to a device's battery so it can work.

v. the right to keep personal information safe and not shared without consent.

w. to have no more of something left, such as supplies or resources.

x. an online service where you can save files and access them from anywhere.

5. to install

6. software

7. data security

8. back up

9. tablet

10. run out of

11. high-speed internet

12. hardware

13. wireless connection

14. to browse

15. pick up a signal

16. screen time

17. upload

18. cloud storage

19. to scroll

20. privacy

21. to charge

22. device

23. to click

24. download

25. to log in

26. digital literacy

27. stay up-to-date

y. to keep current with the latest information or updates about something.

z. to lightly touch a screen to open an app or select an option.

a1. to enter your username and password to access an account or system.

### **Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Digital literacy \_\_\_\_\_ more important in modern education.  
a) becomes b) is becoming c) has become
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ new privacy settings all morning.  
a) test b) have been testing c) are testing
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ the software update.  
a) install b) have installed c) am installing
4. Engineers \_\_\_\_\_ to improve wireless connection stability recently.  
a) try b) have tried c) have been trying
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my device because privacy is important to me.  
a) protect b) am protecting c) have protected
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ on his tablet since morning.  
a) works b) has been working c) is working
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ new software.  
a) install b) are installing c) have installed
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ through her smartphone now.  
a) browses b) is browsing c) has browsed
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ connected to high-speed internet every day.  
a) are b) have been c) is being

### **Exercise 4. Complete sentences using appropriate Present Tenses.**

1. Many users \_\_\_\_\_ (increasingly rely) on cloud storage to back up sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ data.
2. IT specialists \_\_\_\_\_ (monitor) data security systems all week due to recent cyber threats.
3. Our company \_\_\_\_\_ (upgrade) its hardware infrastructure recently.
4. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (browse) online, my device suddenly lost its wireless connection.
5. Researchers \_\_\_\_\_ (analyse) screen time patterns for several months.
6. Digital technology \_\_\_\_\_ (transform) the way people communicate.
7. Many professionals \_\_\_\_\_ (work) remotely and \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) on high-speed internet daily.
8. Recently, companies \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) heavily in cybersecurity because users \_\_\_\_\_ (become) more concerned about privacy.

## Lesson 2

### Vocabulary

to apply a filter  
layer over  
vector image  
touch up  
to design  
blend in  
layers  
Editing software  
zoom out  
resolution  
to render  
rendering  
zoom in  
interface  
animation  
cut out  
graphic designer  
texture  
pixel  
to edit  
to create  
color palette  
to crop  
to fade in  
to fade out  
to scale up  
to scale down

**Task 1. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.**

#### Computer Graphics

*to apply a filter, layer over, vector image, touch up, to design, blend in, layers, Editing software, zoom out, resolution, to render, rendering, zoom in, interface, animation, cut out, graphic designer, texture, pixel, to edit, to create*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_(1) of the 3D model took a long time, but it looked amazing in the end.

2. You can change the \_\_\_\_\_(2) of the surface to make it look like wood or metal.
3. A higher \_\_\_\_\_(3) will make your image look sharper and clearer.
4. Each \_\_\_\_\_(4) on the screen adds detail to the pictures we see.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_(5) is great for logos because it can be resized without losing quality.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_(6) showed how the character moved smoothly across the screen.
7. As a \_\_\_\_\_(7), she creates beautiful images for websites and advertisements.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_(8) of this program is easy for beginners to understand.
9. Using \_\_\_\_\_(9) helps you manage different parts of your design separately.
10. \_\_\_\_\_(10) allows you to improve your photos and add effects.
11. A bright color palette can \_\_\_\_\_your design more appealing.
12. I need \_\_\_\_\_(11) my photo before I share it online.
13. It was fun \_\_\_\_\_(12) my own video game character.
14. I want \_\_\_\_\_(13) a poster for the school event next week.
15. The artist had \_\_\_\_\_(14) the final scene before it was ready for the movie.
16. Sometimes, I like \_\_\_\_\_(15) to my photos to make them look more artistic.
17. You can crop the image \_\_\_\_\_ the main subject.
18. We learned how to \_\_\_\_\_(16) shapes from the background for our project.
19. The new color helped the text \_\_\_\_\_(17)nicely with the background.
20. Before printing, remember to \_\_\_\_\_(18) any small errors in the design.
21. You can \_\_\_\_\_(19) on the picture to see the details better.
22. If you \_\_\_\_\_(20), you'll get a better view of the entire artwork.
23. It's useful to \_\_\_\_\_(21) the text so that it stands out against the image.
24. The music \_\_\_\_\_ as the scene changes to something new.
25. You may need to scale down your image \_\_\_\_\_ it on the web page.

**Task 2. Read the text. Choose the correct answer to the questions below.**

### **Technology-Based Artwork**

In the world of computer graphics, rendering is a crucial process. It involves generating a final image from a vector image or a combination of different elements. When working with texture, graphic designers need to pay

attention to resolution, ensuring that images appear clear and detailed. Each small dot on your screen, known as a pixel, plays a significant role in the overall quality of an image. Graphic designers often work with advanced editing software to create designs or to edit existing ones. This software provides an assortment of tools, such as a color palette, enabling designers to design visually appealing images. They use layers to control the hierarchy and interface of the image, allowing for easy modifications. Often, one layer might be layered over another to add depth or complexity to an image. Another important aspect of computer graphics is animation. Animation requires a keen understanding of timing and sequencing. Designers often need to zoom in on specific details or zoom out to get a view of the entire composition. When it comes to fine-tuning images, designers may touch up areas or apply a filter to enhance colors and details. In the design process, it might be necessary to crop an image to focus on a specific area or cut out unwanted parts. The goal is often to blend in various elements seamlessly. This can be done by adjusting transparency levels so that one part fades in while another fades out. When scaling elements in an image, designers can scale up to make them larger or scale down for a smaller appearance. Attention to these details ensures that elements fit well within the design and look cohesive. Overall, computer graphics is a field where creativity meets technology. It requires not only artistic skills but also a good understanding of how to use digital tools effectively. Through processes like rendering, designers create dynamic and compelling visuals that communicate ideas and emotions in an innovative way.

***1. According to the text, what is rendering in computer graphics?***

- A. The process of creating vector images
- B. The process of generating a final image from a vector image or combined elements
- C. The technique of applying filters to enhance colors
- D. The method of layering different elements

***2. What do graphic designers use to control the hierarchy of an image?***

- A. Pixels
- B. Filters
- C. Layers
- D. Resolution

***3. Which aspect of computer graphics requires an understanding of timing and sequencing?***

- A. Animation
- B. Rendering
- C. Cropping
- D. Scaling

**4. In the context of the text, what does "touch up" refer to?**

- A. Adding new elements to an image
- B. Removing unwanted parts of an image
- C. Fine-tuning specific areas of an image
- D. Changing the overall color scheme

**5. What can designers adjust to make one part of an image fade in while another fades out?**

- A. Resolution levels
- B. Transparency levels
- C. Color palette options
- D. Pixel density

**6. What does the text imply is necessary for success in the field of computer graphics?**

- A. Only artistic skills
- B. Only technical knowledge
- C. Both artistic skills and understanding of digital tools
- D. Primarily a background in animation

**7. What is the purpose of cropping an image according to the text?**

- A. To increase image resolution
- B. To focus on a specific area or remove unwanted parts
- C. To add depth to the overall composition
- D. To enhance colors and details

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct Past Tense.**

1. The graphic designer \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) the vector image when the software suddenly crashed.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) a filter before exporting the animation.
3. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (zoom in), I noticed several damaged pixels.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (design) the interface last night.
5. The team \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on rendering for several hours before the final version appeared.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (touch up) the texture before we scaled the image up.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (blend in) layers while the system was rendering the animation.
8. By the time I opened the editing software, they \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (crop) the photo.
9. The designer \_\_\_\_\_ (create) a new color palette when the client called.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (adjust) the resolution for hours before achieving the desired result.
11. Yesterday, the graphic designer \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a complex animation project.

12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) multiple layers while the software \_\_\_\_\_ (render) the final image.
13. By the time the client arrived, the team \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) filters and \_\_\_\_\_ (adjust) the resolution.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (experiment) with textures for several hours before they finally \_\_\_\_\_ (create) the perfect visual effect.

**Exercise 4. Transform sentences with correct Past Tense.**

1. The designer started editing at 9 a.m. and continued until noon.  
The designer \_\_\_\_\_.
2. First they rendered the image. Then they added texture.  
After they \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I was working on layers when the power went off.  
While I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The team finished the animation before the deadline.  
The team \_\_\_\_\_ before the deadline

## Lesson 3

### Vocabulary

process data  
powerful hardware  
portability  
browse the internet  
download files  
upload content  
access apps  
software computers  
desktop computer  
laptop  
tablet  
smartphone  
devices  
cybersecurity  
sensitive information  
data protection  
unauthorized access  
trust in technology  
high-speed internet  
hardware  
wireless connection  
to browse  
pick up a signal  
screen time  
upload  
cloud storage  
to scroll  
privacy

**Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are T (true) or F (false). Answer the questions.**

#### **Computers are changing the World**

In today's fast-paced world, computers are indeed changing how we live and work. There are various types of computers, each serving unique purposes. A common type is the desktop computer, primarily found in offices and homes. It's known for its powerful hardware strengths, which allow it to process data quickly. In contrast, the laptop provides portability and is perfect for students

and professionals on the go. Many use these devices to browse the internet, download files, and even upload content.

Another popular device is the tablet, offering a more casual computing experience. Tablets are particularly useful for reading, browsing, and playing games. Meanwhile, the smartphone has become indispensable in recent years, combining communication tools with the ability to access a vast range of apps and software. Whether used for work or entertainment, these devices have a significant impact on our daily lives.

Further advancements like cloud storage offer users the convenience of accessing their files from anywhere, eliminating the need to carry physical devices. This digital shift is all part of the larger digital transformation that organizations worldwide are experiencing. More companies are relying on artificial intelligence to optimize processes and improve efficiency. Likewise, virtual reality is gaining momentum in fields like gaming and education, providing immersive experiences that were once only imaginable.

However, as technology advances, so do the challenges. Cybersecurity has become a crucial concern as more people store sensitive information online. Protecting data from unauthorized access is paramount to maintaining trust in technological systems. Additionally, understanding the differences in operating system capabilities can help users choose the right device for their needs, whether it's iOS, Android, Windows, or another.

In conclusion, various types of computers cater to different needs, greatly influencing how we interact with the world. As technology continues to integrate deeper into our lives, staying informed about these changes remains essential. With ongoing innovations in hardware and software, the future promises even greater advancements, ensuring that computers will continue to transform our world in unimaginable ways.

### **Statements:**

1. Desktop computers are mainly used for casual activities like reading and gaming.
2. Laptops are designed for portability, making them suitable for people who travel often.
3. Tablets are the most powerful type of computer available today.
4. Smartphones combine communication features with access to various applications.
5. Cloud storage allows users to access their files only from specific devices.
6. Cybersecurity is an important issue due to the increase in online data storage.
7. The author believes that technology will not change significantly in the future.

### **Questions:**

1. What are the different types of computers mentioned in the text?
2. How do desktop computers and laptops differ in their features and uses?
3. What are the key benefits of using tablets and smartphones?

4. How has cloud storage impacted the way people access and store their files?
5. What is the role of artificial intelligence and virtual reality in the digital transformation of organizations?
6. What are the main cybersecurity concerns associated with the increasing use of technology?
7. Why is it important for users to understand the differences in operating system capabilities when choosing a device?

**Exercise 3. Choose the Correct Future Form.**

1. Tomorrow, engineers \_\_\_\_\_ (install) powerful hardware to improve data protection.
2. This time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_ (process) large amounts of data using cloud \_\_\_\_\_ storage.
3. By 2030, most users \_\_\_\_\_ (access) apps through wireless devices.
4. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (upgrade) cybersecurity systems next month (planned \_\_\_\_\_ decision).
5. At 10 a.m., the IT team \_\_\_\_\_ (run) a system check according to the schedule.
6. By the end of the day, I \_\_\_\_\_ (upload) all sensitive information securely.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (browse) the internet while the system updates tonight.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on data protection solutions for over five hours by midnight.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the software developers tomorrow afternoon.
10. The conference on cybersecurity \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

**Exercise 4. Transform sentences with correct Future Tense.**

1. They plan to improve privacy protection.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ improve privacy protection.
2. The team will still be testing the wireless connection at 5 p.m.  
At 5 p.m., the team \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The system check finishes before noon.  
By noon, the system \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We started uploading files at 8 a.m. and will continue until noon.  
By noon, we \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 4

### Vocabulary

keyboard  
mouse  
touchscreen  
scanner  
to click  
to type  
monitor  
printer  
speakers  
microphone  
webcam  
to scroll  
to connect a device  
headphones  
to plug in  
display resolution

**Task 1. Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from the box.**

#### Input Devices / Output Devices

*microphone, webcam, to plug in, to connect a device, headphones (2), keyboard (2), Speakers, printer, scanner, monitor (2), to scroll, to click, to type, touchscreen, speakers, mouse (2), display resolution*

In today's digital world, input and output devices are essential to how we interact with computers. When you sit at your desk, you're likely to find a \_\_\_\_\_(1) and a \_\_\_\_\_(2), two of the most common input devices. The \_\_\_\_\_(3) allows you \_\_\_\_\_(4) commands and text, while the \_\_\_\_\_(5) enables you \_\_\_\_\_(6) and \_\_\_\_\_(7) through your work effortlessly.

Touch technology is also incredibly popular today. With a \_\_\_\_\_(8), you can directly interact with your device by tapping and swiping the screen, making navigation intuitive. This technology is commonly found in smartphones and tablets. For tasks requiring more precision, you might use a \_\_\_\_\_(9) to digitally capture documents and images. Once scanned, these files are easy \_\_\_\_\_(10) to and share on your computer.

Once input is provided, output devices display or project your work. The \_\_\_\_\_(11) is perhaps the most noticeable of these, showcasing everything you do on your computer. The clarity of what you see on the

\_\_\_\_\_ (12) depends on its \_\_\_\_\_ (13), which defines the sharpness and detail of the image. Another critical output device is the \_\_\_\_\_ (14), which transfers digital documents into physical form. You can find printers capable of producing vivid color prints or just simple black-and-white documents.

For audio output, you might rely on \_\_\_\_\_ (15) or \_\_\_\_\_ (16). \_\_\_\_\_ (17) are great for when you want to share sound with others, like during a movie night or presentation. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (18) provide privacy and superior sound quality when you're listening alone. These devices often require you \_\_\_\_\_ (19) them to your computer or controller.

If you need to communicate verbally online, a \_\_\_\_\_ (20) is a crucial input device. Some devices come with built-in microphones, but for clearer sound, you might want to use an external one. Similarly, a \_\_\_\_\_ (21) is an input tool that lets you share your image over video calls or meetings, enhancing interaction.

Each of these devices plays a unique role in making technology more accessible and efficient, creating a seamless experience with your computer systems.

## **Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

In the world of computing, input devices and output devices play a crucial role in facilitating interaction between users and machines. Among the most commonly used input devices, the keyboard and mouse stand out for their ubiquity and functionality. When you type on a keyboard, each keystroke translates into data processed by the computer, allowing the user to command, compose, or control various applications. Similarly, the mouse serves as an extension of one's hand, enabling the user to click, scroll, and navigate seamlessly within the digital environment. The touchscreen is another fascinating input device that has significantly changed how we interact with technology, particularly in smartphones and tablets. Its ability to detect touch gestures allows users to click on items directly on the screen, making it an intuitive alternative to the conventional mouse and keyboard setup. Meanwhile, the scanner offers a unique way to digitize physical documents, capturing intricate details and transforming them into electronic form effortlessly. On the other hand, output devices such as the monitor and printer provide users with information and fulfill their need for tangible outputs. The monitor, in particular, is essential in displaying visual information, and its display resolution determines the clarity and quality of the images presented. High display resolution is imperative for tasks requiring precision, such as graphic design and video editing. Audio output is handled by speakers and headphones, which deliver sound to the user. The choice between them often depends on personal preference or context, with headphones offering privacy while speakers are ideal

for shared environments. Input through auditory means is facilitated by the microphone, which captures sound and serves purposes ranging from voice commands to recording. For a more visual connection, the webcam serves as an input, capturing images and videos for communication and media creation. As users must connect a device to implement these actions, knowing how to plug in and configure these tools is fundamental. Understanding these devices not only enhances productivity but enriches the overall user experience in our digital world, making the seamless integration of technology into our daily lives possible.

**1. What is the primary function of a touchscreen according to the text?**

- A. To replace keyboards entirely
- B. To detect touch gestures for direct interaction
- C. To improve the resolution of monitors
- D. To digitize physical documents

**2. Which of the following best describes the relationship between display resolution and image quality?**

- A. Higher display resolution results in clearer images
- B. Display resolution has no impact on image quality
- C. Lower display resolution is better for graphic design
- D. Display resolution only affects video editing tasks

**3. Why might someone choose headphones over speakers?**

- A. Headphones are more technologically advanced
- B. Speakers are becoming obsolete
- C. Headphones provide privacy
- D. Speakers require special configuration

**4. What can be inferred about the importance of understanding input and output devices?**

- A. They are only relevant for professional computer users
- B. They enhance productivity and user experience
- C. They are becoming less important as technology advances
- D. They are primarily used for entertainment purposes

**5. According to the text, what is a unique capability of scanners?**

- A. They can replace keyboards and mice
- B. They can transform physical documents into digital form
- C. They can improve monitor resolution
- D. They can enhance audio output quality

**6. What does the text suggest about the mouse as an input device?**

- A. It is becoming obsolete due to touchscreens

- B. It functions as an extension of the user's hand
- C. It is primarily used for graphic design
- D. It is less intuitive than a keyboard

**7. Which statement best captures the text's perspective on technology integration?**

- A. Technology is becoming too complex for average users
- B. Input and output devices are primarily for professional use
- C. Seamless integration of technology enhances daily life
- D. Most users struggle with connecting devices properly

**Task 3. Change the words in brackets to Causative Passive.**

1. The company usually \_\_\_\_\_ its firewall \_\_\_\_\_ (upgrade) to prevent data breaches.
2. The IT department \_\_\_\_\_ its network \_\_\_\_\_ (secure) at the moment.
3. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the password protection system \_\_\_\_\_ (install) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
4. While the investigation continued, the company \_\_\_\_\_ suspicious activity \_\_\_\_\_ (monitor).
5. The organisation \_\_\_\_\_ its data \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (encrypt).
6. The security team \_\_\_\_\_ authentication systems \_\_\_\_\_ (update) since morning.
7. The company \_\_\_\_\_ all files \_\_\_\_\_ (back up) before the cyberattack.
8. The system administrator \_\_\_\_\_ the vulnerability \_\_\_\_\_ (analyse) for several hours before detection.
9. The organisation \_\_\_\_\_ its cybersecurity infrastructure \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) next month.
10. Users must \_\_\_\_\_ their accounts \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) with two-factor authentication.
11. The company \_\_\_\_\_ its access control system \_\_\_\_\_ (upgrade) soon.
12. The organisation plans to \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive data \_\_\_\_\_ (secure) using new protocols.
13. The company \_\_\_\_\_ its malware protection \_\_\_\_\_ (check) regularly.
14. The security officer \_\_\_\_\_ phishing attempts \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) right now.
15. By next year, the firm \_\_\_\_\_ all security protocols \_\_\_\_\_ (review).

**Task 4. Make up the sentences using the Present Continuous Passive or the Past Continuous Passive.**

1. A new sports club/to build/in our town/now.
2. This bridge/to build/for two years.
3. A new song/to record/at the studio/at the moment.
4. The press conference/to hold/from 2 to 3 p.m./ yesterday.
5. The letters/to type/at the moment?
6. This project/to discuss/at the meeting/for an hour/yesterday?
7. What film/to show/at 6 o'clock yesterday?
8. What/to cook/for supper/now?
9. Who/to interview/at the moment?
10. What time/the competition/to hold/yesterday.

## Lesson 5

### Vocabulary

firewall  
password protection  
data breach  
to secure a network cybersecurity  
access control  
malware  
to encrypt data  
authentication  
phishing  
security protocol  
to back up files  
vulnerability  
two-factor authentication  
security clearance  
to monitor suspicious activity

**Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements below are T (true) or F (false).**

#### **A good Workplace security . Computer Systems**

In recent years, ensuring a good workplace environment has increasingly revolved around strong cybersecurity measures, particularly when dealing with computer systems. Companies are continuously striving to secure a network and protect sensitive information from potential threats. One primary method of protection is the implementation of a robust firewall. This tool acts as a barrier, preventing unwanted intrusions and minimizing the risk of malware infecting the system. In addition to firewalls, strict access control measures are necessary to regulate who can enter and interact with the company's data. Password protection is another cornerstone of computer security. Employees should be encouraged to create complex passwords and change them regularly. In conjunction with strong passwords, employing two-factor authentication can significantly enhance security. This adds an additional layer of verification, ensuring that even if passwords are compromised, unauthorized access is still prevented. Despite putting these measures in place, businesses remain vulnerable to phishing attacks. These deceitful tactics trick employees into revealing confidential information. To mitigate this vulnerability, workplaces must educate their staff about the dangers and signs of phishing. More comprehensive protection strategies involve security protocols like to encrypt data. Encryption ensures that even if data is intercepted, it cannot be easily accessed or understood by outsiders. Alongside encryption, regular audits to

monitor suspicious activity are invaluable. Early detection of unusual behavior can forestall a data breach. To safeguard against data loss, companies are encouraged to back up files regularly. Having multiple copies of important files stored in different locations helps ensure that vital information is not lost in the event of a cyber incident. Finally, maintaining an appropriate level of security clearance is crucial. Not every employee needs access to all data, and establishing clear access levels based on job requirements can reduce risks. Implementing reliable authentication methods to verify the identities of individuals trying to access sensitive information is essential. In conclusion, maintaining a secure workplace environment in terms of computer systems is a multifaceted challenge. By employing these strategies, organizations can better protect their networks, safeguard their data, and maintain the integrity of their operations.

**Statements:**

1. Companies are focusing on improving their workplace environment by enhancing cybersecurity.
2. Firewalls are used to allow unwanted access to computer systems.
3. Employees should regularly change their passwords to maintain security.
4. Two-factor authentication is not considered an effective security measure.
5. Phishing attacks aim to trick employees into sharing sensitive information.
6. Regularly backing up files is unnecessary for protecting data.
7. Not all employees require access to every piece of data in a company.

**Definitions:**

- a. a security measure that requires two different forms of identification before allowing access.
- b. a method of keeping information safe by requiring a secret word or phrase to gain entry.
- c. the process of implementing measures to protect a computer system from attacks or intrusions.
- d. official permission granted to individuals to access classified or sensitive information.
- e. rules that determine who can enter or use certain resources in a computer system.
- f. a fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information by pretending to be a trustworthy source.
- g. a set of rules that outlines how to protect data and ensure safe communication over a network.
- h. the process of verifying the identity of a user or device before granting access.
- i. the practice of observing actions on a network to detect potential threats or breaches.

**Words:**

1. firewall
2. security protocol
3. to secure a network
4. data breach
5. security clearance
6. to monitor suspicious activity
7. password protection
8. to encrypt data
9. two-factor authentication
10. vulnerability
11. malware

j. an incident where private information is accessed without permission, often leading to theft.

k. the act of converting information into a code to prevent unauthorized access.

l. a system that controls incoming and outgoing network traffic to protect against unauthorized access.

m. harmful software designed to damage or disrupt computers and networks.

n. a weakness in a system that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access.

o. the action of creating copies of important data to prevent loss in case of failure or attack.

p. practices and technologies designed to protect computers and networks from digital threats.

12. authentication

13. to back up files

14. cybersecurity

15. access control

16. phishing

### **Task 3. Change the sentences from active to passive.**

1. Technicians clean the keyboard every day.
2. The user connects the device to the monitor.
3. Engineers installed the new printer yesterday.
4. The designer adjusted the display resolution.
5. The IT specialist is testing the touchscreen.
6. They have replaced the mouse.
7. The company will upgrade the speakers next week.
8. Someone was repairing the scanner.
9. The technician had plugged in the headphones.
10. Developers are improving the webcam system.
11. Users must protect sensitive data on the device.
12. The operator is scrolling through the interface.
13. The team will have connected all devices by noon.
14. The manager asked them to install a new microphone.
15. The technician is going to connect the wireless keyboard.

### **Task 4. Make up the sentences using the Present Perfect Passive, the Past Perfect Passive or the Future Perfect Passive.**

1. The carpets/just/to vacuum.
2. All the issues of this magazine/to sell/by 6 o'clock/yesterday evening.
3. The fence/to paint/by 4 o'clock tomorrow.

4. The suspect/to arrest/yet?
5. The report/to write/by tomorrow morning?
6. The equipment/to deliver/by the end of the working day yesterday?
7. What books/to return/to the library/by 4 o'clock yesterday?
8. By what time/the new software/to set up/tomorrow?
9. Which document/just/to sign/by your boss?
10. What rooms/already/ to prepare/for the participants of the festival?

## Lesson 6

### Vocabulary

scrum  
succinct  
consecutive  
impediment  
retrospective  
commit  
delivering  
integrated into the evolving  
split  
survey  
to rely on  
to assess  
capacity  
incremental  
deploy  
backlog

#### **Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

Scrum models allow projects to progress via a series of iterations called agile sprints.

The agile sprint itself is the main activity of Scrum project management. The agile methodology and Scrum process is iterative and incremental, so the project is split into a series of consecutive sprints. Each is time boxed, usually to between one week and a calendar month. One survey found that the most common sprint length of a Scrum agile process is two weeks. During this time, the Scrum team does everything to take a small set of features from idea to coded and tested functionality.

In the Scrum model, the first activity of each sprint is a sprint planning meeting. During this meeting, the product owner and team talk about the highest priority items on the scrum product backlog. Team members figure out how many items they can commit to, and then create a sprint backlog, which is a list of the tasks to perform during the sprint.

This agile process methodology states that on each day of the Scrum sprint, a daily Scrum meeting is attended by all team members, including the Scrum Master and the product owner. This meeting is timeboxed to no more than 15 minutes. During that time, team members share what they worked on the prior day, will work on today, and identify any impediments to progress. Daily

scrums serve to synchronize the work of team members as they discuss the work of the sprint.

At the end of a Scrum sprint, the teams conduct a sprint review. During the sprint review, the team demonstrates the functionality added during the sprint. The goal of this meeting is to get feedback from the product owner or any users or other stakeholders who have been invited to the review. This feedback may result in changes to the freshly delivered functionality. But it may just as likely result in revising or adding items to the Scrum product backlog.

Another activity performed at the end of each sprint is the sprint retrospective. The whole team participates in this meeting, including the Scrum Master and product owner. The meeting is an opportunity to reflect on the sprint that is ending and identify opportunities to improve in the new sprint.

Scrum relies on a self-organizing, cross-functional team. The scrum team is self-organizing in that there is no overall team leader who decides which person will do which task or how a problem will be solved. Those are issues that are decided by the team as a whole. The Scrum team is crossfunctional; everyone is necessary to take a feature from idea to implementation.

These agile development teams are supported by two specific individuals: a Scrum Master and a product owner. The Scrum Master can be thought of as a coach for the team, helping team members use the Scrum framework to perform at their highest level. The product owner represents the business, customers or users, and guides the team toward building the right product.

Of all the agile methodologies, Scrum is unique because it introduced the idea of “empirical process control.” That is, Scrum uses the real-world progress of a project — not a best guess or uninformed forecast — to plan and schedule releases. In Scrum, projects are divided into succinct work cadences, known as sprints, which are typically one week, two weeks, or three weeks in duration. At the end of each sprint, stakeholders and team members meet to assess the progress of a project and plan its next steps. This allows a project’s direction to be adjusted or reoriented based on completed work, not speculation or predictions.

**Listen and answer the questions: <https://goo.gl/TFHf2V>**

- What is scrum? And what makes it so great?
- How are features in scrum written?
- What is product backlog?
- What is the role of product owner?
- What is the job of a Scrum Master?
- What other people are involved in the development? What do they do?
- How is a Release Planning performed?
- What are the techniques to estimate work in Scrum?
- What is sprint?
- What is a burnout chart?
- What is the Daily Scrum?

**Task 2. Read the sentences, translate them and choose the correct definition of the emphasized word (one is not needed):**

1. The salesman provided his potential customer with **an incentive** to buy the product.
2. We had some **misperceptions** about the market and that is why the new product failed.
3. They have **high hopes** for the new website but I don't think it will become popular.
4. We are looking for the **definite** answer to the problem.
5. After we featured in the newspaper the idea started **to gain traction**.
6. I thought that the idea was great but I was **passed on** by many investors.

- 
- a) a sudden insight
  - b) expect success
  - c) very reliable
  - d) get more support in order to be successful
  - e) incorrect understanding of something
  - f) not considered
  - g) something that motivates you to do something

**Task 3. Translate the sentences into English:**

1. Скільки коштує запустити стартап за кордоном?
2. Що потрібно робити, щоб стартап став успішним?
3. Як запобігти помилок та невдач?
4. Які чинники найважливіші для успіху стартапу: купівельний попит, оригінальність ідеї чи кількість грошей, вкладених в нього?
5. Чи можна отримати прибутки одразу?
6. За яких умов стартап може набирати обертів в дуже конкурентному середовищі?
7. Чи багато сучасних стартапів рентабельні?
8. Чи є грошовий стимул найбільшим в бізнесі?
9. Інвестори запропонували допомогу на підтримку нового проєкту, скоро ми отримаємо кошти від них.

**Task 4. Practise Grammar Present Continuous Passive Voice.**

The service is being offered in an inferior manner.

1. Над проєктом зараз працюють.
2. Англійську зараз вивчають студенти ІТ Академії.
3. Вчителя зараз слухають не всі.
4. Проєкт набирає обертів дуже швидко.

**Task 5. Translate into English paying attention to new words.**

1. Ми не були готові до швидких змін в штаті компанії.
2. Умови роботи краще взнати наперед.
3. Занадто часті помилки в роботі заважали іншим.
4. Ти можеш покласти на мене всі свої обов'язки.
5. Ми отримали чіткі вказівки.
6. Речі були розкидані по всій кімнаті. (to scatter-розкидати)
7. Ми підтвердили, що отримали необхідну інформацію.
8. Це мене не турбує.

## Lesson 7

### Vocabulary

responsibility  
to review  
area  
to improve  
to revise  
to identify  
to run campaign  
to ensure  
to fill with  
appropriately  
to gain  
to implement  
performance  
to adjust  
to enhance  
to utilize  
to violate  
to keep abreast  
to determine  
to accomplish  
environment  
to require  
shifting  
trial  
to launch

#### **Task 1. Read the text and translate it.**

##### **SEO Specialist Job Description**

Responsible for improving a company's organic search results. Creates and launches SEO campaigns, identifies areas of improvement, runs PPC campaigns, and attempts to improve the clients' sites' rankings in major search engines.

##### **Primary Responsibilities**

- Review and analyze client sites for areas that need to improved, deleted, or revised.
- Prepare detailed strategy reports.
- Identify the least expensive but most powerful and profitable keywords for client sites.

- Run pay-per-click campaigns.
- Improve a company’s organic search results.
- Write effective headlines, body copy, and websites.
- Ensure websites are filled with optimal keywords.
- Place keywords appropriately to gain most search engine traffic.
- Write effective call-to-action statements.
- Write original, powerful SEO content for blogs and websites.
- Implement offpage SEO content strategies such as coding.
- Effectively use header tags.
- Keep abreast of white hat and black hat tactics so as not to violate search engine guidelines.
- Strategize ways to improve and track site performance.
- Compile and present SEO performance reports.
- Adjust PPC campaigns as needed.
- Consult with independent web designers to improve the navigation of a site to enhance its search engine ranking.
- Utilize basic programming and web design skills to enhance SEO.
- Create advanced SEO strategies.
- Evaluate product offering, traffic landing page quality, content, design, security, payment options, shipping options, demographics of prospective customers when determining keywords and campaigns.

The mission of an SEO (Search Engine Optimization) Specialist is to maximize the volume of organic traffic from search engines to a website. He accomplishes it through a combination of on-page and offpage techniques, including link-building, social media strategy, viral marketing, site speed optimization, content strategy, and more.

As a result of the daily changes in the search algorithms of Google, Bing, Yahoo, and other leaders in search, an SEO expert works in a dynamic environment that requires them to be continually learning, improving their skills, and experimenting to discover how the industry is shifting.

There’s no college program to train an SEO, few industry standards, and many ideas connected to the industry. Professionals in this industry break into their positions through experience, success, research, and trial and error.

**Task 2. Match the terms with their definitions:**

1. White hat and black hat tactics	A. Refers to settings you can apply on your website so that it is optimized for search engines.
2. On Page SEO	B. Words that urge the reader, listener, or viewer of a sales promotion message to take an immediate action, such as “Write Now,” “Call Now,” or (on the Internet) “Click Here.”

3. Offpage techniques	C. A buzzword for promotional messages that spread through social networks
4. Pay-per-click	D. Refers to techniques that can be used to improve the position of a web site in the search engine results page (SERPs).
5. Call-to-action statements	E. A good, wholesome, fair and right way of doing things and a bad, unfair, downright naughty way of doing things.
6. Viral marketing	F. A business model whereby a company that has placed an advertisement on a website pays a sum of money to the host website when a user clicks on to the advertisement.

**Task 3. Translate into English:**

1. Хороший SEO спеціаліст звик розміщувати ключові слова таким чином, щоб отримати найбільший трафік пошукових систем.
2. Деякі SEO фахівці спеціалізуються на використанні базових навичок програмування і вебдизайну для підвищення SEO.
3. Іноді SEO фахівці скаржаться на те, що вони багато працюють.
4. Успіх SEO фахівців залежить від того, чи достатньо вони реалізували стратегій для поліпшення SEO контенту.
5. SEO фахівці вміють забезпечити сайти наповненням оптимальною кількістю ключових слів.
6. SEO фахівці вміють ефективно використовувати теги заголовків.
7. SEO фахівці хвилюються при написанні ефективних заголовків, основного тексту і для вебсайтів.
8. Вони радіють, якщо написали оригінальний, потужний SEO контент для блогів і веб-сайтів.

**Task 4. Choose the word which suits the sentence and translate the completed sentence.**

1. John Mac Enroe used to / would be one of the best tennis players in the world.
2. Jim used to /would have so much fun with his friends but they gradually moved away and they lost touch.
3. She loved jumble sales and she used to / would travel miles to go to one. 4. He used to / would never sack people himself, he always got someone else to do it for him.
5. He used to / would think watching soccer on TV was rather boring but he quite enjoys it now.
6. At night, she used to /would sometimes go to the hotel bar and chat with other customers.
7. Whenever Dennis saved some money, he used to / would buy some new CD's.
8. There used to / would be a bank in the street.

**Task 5. Complete the sentences with a proper word.**

source program; compilation; communicate; the assembly language; a file; a high-level language; application

1. The translation of ... in machine language is performed using interpretation.
2. People... instructions to the computer in symbolic language and the easier this communication can be made the wider the ... of computer will be.
3. The ... process is initiated by typing in a special command on the system.
4. The program which should be compiled is typed into ... on the computer system.
5. Once the ... has been entered into a file, it can be compiled.
6. The next step is to translate the ... statements into machine instructions.

## Lesson 8

### Vocabulary

exponential  
growth  
highend  
integrate with  
to initiate  
discouraged  
unreliability  
to set out  
originally  
proof  
viability  
to perform  
to enliven  
to appear  
familiar  
to contribute  
inheritance  
to execute  
to distribute  
to incorporate  
to prohibit  
proprietary  
critical

#### **Task 1. Read the text and translate it.**

The Java language is the fastest growing programming language in computing history. Its exponential growth parallels the growth of the Internet for which it was designed. But Java technology is much more than just a new language. In late 1990, Sun Microsystems Inc., a manufacturer of highend Unix work stations, initiated a project code-named «Oak». The goal was to design a technology that could integrate electronic devices with other computing devices using a standard programming language via the Internet. Discouraged by the complexity and unreliability of the C++ language, James Gosling set out in June of 1991 to create an «Oak» interpreter – a simple, reliable, object-oriented (OO) language.

Today, Gosling is considered the «Father of the Java language ». Originally, the Java compiler was written in the C language. As proof of the viability of the Java language, the compiler was rewritten in the Java language in 1994. In May of 1995, Sun formally announced the Java language. Therefore,

May 23,1995 is considered Java's «birthday». In short order, all the major software manufacturers licensed Java technology. The first major use of Java technology on the Internet was the use of applets. An applet is a Java application which is run under the control of a browser inside an HTML Web page. Virtually, everyone with a Web site added an applet to perform special text or graphics effects, which enlivened otherwise boring, static Web pages.

Next, stand-alone Java applications began to appear. But by far the most widespread use of Java technology is in server-side applications, using JavaServer Pages (JSP), Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs), and Java servlets.

The success of Java technology, and the genius of Gosling, is due to its design.

**Simplicity** – The syntax of the Java language is similar to those of C and C++. Therefore, it is both familiar to and easily learned by C and C++ programmers.

However, features of those languages that contribute to programming errors – like pointers, memory management, and multiple inheritance – were changed.

**Object Orientation (OO)** – The Java language is based on the modern object programming paradigm in which things are objects and verbs are methods (functions).

**Architecture Independence** – Java applications are compiled into an intermediate language called byte code, which is executed by an interpreter called a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Theoretically, a compiled Java application can run on any hardware which hosts either a JVM or a Java Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler.

Thus, Java applications are portable; that is, a Java application can be distributed as compiled binaries that will run on any Java platform. However, it is possible to write non-portable code by accessing platform – specific features.

**Networking** – The Java language is the first programming language to incorporate networking from the beginning. Therefore, it is as easy to read a file over the Internet as it is to read a local, disk file.

**Distributed Architecture** – A Java application can be written to run across multiple Web servers, loading classes and creating objects dynamically as needed.

**Security** – Java technology has built-in security management. All potentially dangerous methods (for example, deleting a file) must first ask the Security Manager whether the action is permitted. This level of security is critical to applications that are downloaded over the Web.

**Task 2. Match the words with their translations.**

1. compatibility	a. складність
2. data management	b. визначати
3. tables of information	c. створювати об'єкти
4. complexity	d. представлення даних
5. creating objects	e. символічні рядки
6. character strings	f. сумісність
7. types of links	g. різноманітність
8. variety	j. типи зв'язків
9. representing data	h. таблиці інформації
10. to define	k. управління даними

**Task 3. Match the definitions with the terms:**

HTML | Object language | Pointer | Object-oriented programming | Debugger | Applet | Java

- 
- a. a small application written in Java.
  - b. a tool which lets the user follow the execution of programs one statement at a time, in order to help find errors in the code.
  - c. a programming technique that allows the creation of 'objects' which can be reused, or used as the foundation of others.
  - d. a language that is used to create hypertext documents that can be displayed on the Web.
  - e. the cross-platform programming language from Sun Microsystems for building Internet applications.
  - f. a language or set of instructions into which a source language is translated by a compiler.
  - g. a small picture that follows the mouse movements.

**Task 4. Find antonyms and synonyms of the words.**

to get	to decrease	all over	to trust
care	rare	beforehand	devoted
to deny	to increase		

**Task 5. Vocabulary work: match the words to create the word combinations.**

rapid time-boxed delivery, customer team, frequent duration, focuses on deliverables, list of opportunities, dedicated the development, defined delivery, work is involvement, throughout completed, time is a concern.

Now translate into English, using the words from the table:  
 Участь клієнта, робота завершена, нехватка часу є проблемою, спеціальна група, впродовж процесу розробки, спрямований на обмежених за часом виконання задач, список очікувань (задач), часта можливість, швидке виконання, визначена тривалість.

## Lesson 9

### Vocabulary

a request  
to untag  
to remove  
to delete  
uncomfortable  
a quiz  
an event  
privacy setting  
to restrict  
an access

#### **Task 1. Read and translate the text. Make up questions about the text.**

1. The rules of communication can be acceptable in one Internet area and it might be inappropriate in another. What you text to a friend may not be appropriate in an email to a classmate or colleague.

2. To tag or not to tag – that is the question. How can photo tagging go wrong? Very easily. Imagine this. You're at a birthday party acting silly with your friends. Maybe you're dancing around with a lampshade on your head. Maybe you're getting a slice of cake smashed into your face. Someone asks if they can take a picture of you, and you say yes. If only you knew they were going to put that picture on the Internet! With your name attached to it! Now everyone in your Academy can see it! Oh no! What should you do if someone posts a picture of you?

3. When you communicate face to face, there are facial expressions, body language, gestures, and even the way you say things, all of which combine to get your message across. As you spend more time chatting online you already know that emoticons and acronyms can help you communicate better with people in cyberspace.

4. One of the best things about the virtual world is the lack of judgment associated with your physical appearance, sound of your voice, or the clothes you wear.

5. Don't spam. Don't repeatedly post the same advertisement for products or services. Most sites have strict and specific rules about who is allowed to post ads and what kind of ads they are.

6. In email and chat-room messages, all capital letters indicate that someone is "shouting."

7. Follow the same standards of being in public that you follow in your home – yelling is not acceptable and cell phones are not acceptable also.

8. Know what you're talking about and state it clearly. Be pleasant and polite.

9. Don't forget the Golden Rule: treat others, as you would like others to treat you. Don't invade other people's privacy and respect other people's time. Remember, real people read your words and they deserve respectful communication.

**Task 2. Complete the sentences with the words from the text:**

1. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ could be avoided if people tried hard not to be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Online communication can be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ if you disagree with someone.
4. A good way to stop this is to use \_\_\_\_\_ so that the reader can better understand the \_\_\_\_\_ that you're writing in.
5. When you communicate \_\_\_\_\_, there are \_\_\_\_\_ expressions, body language and gestures.
6. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ other people's privacy and \_\_\_\_\_ other people's time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ others, as you would like others to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

**Task 3. Translate the sentences into English using the words with negative prefixes learnt at the previous lesson:**

1. Боюсь, це не можливо.
2. Він постійно поводить себе невічливо.
3. Ми згодні з Вами.
4. Це нечесно брати чужі речі без дозволу.
5. Він не усвідомлює своїх помилок.
6. Це правило мені невідомо.
7. Вона змінює свої плани несподівано.
8. Дівчата такі безтурботні!
9. Його поведінка нелогічна.

**Task 4. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.**

I (want) you to be unaware of the situation. The spelling of the word they always (write) is incorrect. I always (see) a person who (sell) illegal drugs. We occasionally (delete) irrelevant content on the website. He (do) unbelievable things. I never (tell) my boss about irresponsible behavior of my colleagues.

**Task 5. Match the phone reviews (1 – 5) to the descriptions of users who might be interested in them (a – e).**

1. This is the best multimedia phone, with a 24 megapixel digital camera, Bluetooth and an MP3 player.	a) People who love talking, playing games and unusual ringtones.
2. This model is the best phone for SMS addicts, with an amazing touchscreen display and multiple messaging options.	b) Phone users who love taking pictures and watching videos, and music lovers.
3. This is the best smart phone, with wireless support (Bluetooth and Wi-Fi).	c) People who prefer texting to phoning.
4. This is the best status symbol phone, with a striking design, beautiful display and speakerphone. Hands-free kit included.	d) Mobile phone fanatics who travel a lot and want to make an impression.
5. This phone is the best for teens, with an eye-catching pop-up display, vibration feedback for game playing and programmable ringtones.	e) People who like surfing the Web.

# Lexis

## Unit 1

**to tap** - any electronic tool or gadget designed for a specific function, like a phone or computer

**to connect** - to join two things together so they can communicate or share information.

**log out** - to sign off from an account or service so that others cannot access it.

**smartphone** - a mobile phone that has advanced features like internet access and apps.

**to install** - to set up software or applications on a computer or device for use.

**software** - programs and applications that run on computers or devices to perform specific tasks.

**data security** - measures taken to protect information from unauthorized access or damage.

**back up** - to create a copy of important files or data in case the original is lost or damaged.

**Tablet** - a portable touchscreen device that combines features of a smartphone and a laptop.

**run out of** - to have no more of something left, such as supplies or resources.

**high-speed internet** - a fast connection to the web that allows quick loading of websites and streaming.

**Hardware** - the physical parts of a computer or electronic device, like the keyboard and monitor.

**wireless connection** - a way to connect to the internet without using cables, often through Wi-Fi.

**to browse** - to look through information or items online casually, often without a specific goal.

**pick up a signal** - to receive a transmission from a network or device, allowing communication.

**screen time** - the amount of time spent looking at screens, such as those of phones, tablets, or computers.

**Upload** - to transfer files or data from your device to another location, like the internet.

**cloud storage** - a service that lets you save files online instead of on your own device.

**to scroll** - to move content up or down on a screen by sliding your finger or using a mouse.

**Privacy** - the right to keep personal information safe and not shared without permission.

**to charge** - to fill a battery with power so that a device can be used again.

**Device** - any electronic tool or gadget designed for a specific function, like a phone or computer.

**to click** - to press a button on a mouse or touchpad to select something on a screen.

**Download** - to transfer files or data from the internet to your own device for offline use.

**to log in** - to enter your username and password to access an account or service online.

**digital literacy** - the ability to use technology and the internet effectively to find, evaluate, and communicate information.

**stay up-to-date** - to keep informed about the latest news or developments in a particular area or topic.

## Unit 2

**vector image**- a type of graphic made from lines and shapes that can be resized without losing quality.

**cut out**- to remove a part of an image or object, leaving only what is desired.

**to fade in**- to gradually increase the visibility of an image or sound from nothing to full strength.

**layer over**- to place one thing on top of another, creating depth or complexity in a design.

**Rendering**- the act of producing a visual representation from a model or data using computer graphics.

**Resolution**- the amount of detail an image has, usually measured by the number of pixels it contains.

**Texture**- the surface quality of an object that can be seen or felt, such as smooth or rough.

**touch up**- to make small improvements or corrections to something, often to enhance its look.

**blend in**- to mix well with surroundings so that something does not stand out too much.

**to create**- to bring something new into existence through imagination or skill.

**to crop**- to cut away parts of an image to focus on a specific area or subject.

**layers**- different levels or sheets stacked on top of each other in a design or image.

**editing software**- computer programs used to change or improve images, videos or text.

**zoom in**- to increase the view size of an image or scene, allowing you to see details more clearly.

**pixel-** the smallest unit of a digital image, which combines with others to form pictures on screens.

**to fade out-** to slowly decrease the visibility of an image or sound until it disappears completely.

**to design-** to plan and create something with a specific purpose or style in mind.

**to apply a filter-** to use a special effect that changes the appearance of an image or video.

**animation-** a series of images shown quickly to create the illusion of movement.

**zoom out-** to decrease the view size of an image or scene, making everything appear smaller.

**color palette-** a selection of colors used together in a design or artwork.

**interface-** the way users interact with a program or device, including buttons and menus.

**to edit-** to make changes or corrections to written material, images, or videos.

**graphic designer-** a professional who creates visual content using art and technology for communication.

**to render-** to process a digital image or animation into a final form that can be viewed.

**scale up-** to increase the size, amount, or level of something, often to improve production or efficiency.

**scale down-** to reduce the size, amount, or level of something, usually to save resources or make it more manageable.

### Unit 3

**access apps-** to open and use applications on a device for various functions.

**browse the internet-** to look through websites and online content for information or entertainment.

**trust in technology-** having confidence that devices and systems will work correctly and keep your information safe.

**upload content-** to send files or information from your device to the internet or another system

**devices-** electronic tools or machines that perform specific functions, such as phones, tablets and computers.

**desktop computer-** a large personal computer designed to be used at a desk, usually with separate parts like a monitor and keyboard.

**smartphone-** a mobile phone that has advanced features like internet access, apps and a touchscreen.

**process data-** to organize and analyze information using a computer or software.

**to browse-** to casually look through items or information without a specific goal in mind.

**wireless connection-** a way to connect to the internet or other networks without using cables, typically through signals.

**screen time-** the amount of time spent looking at screens, such as those on computers, tablets or smartphones.

**sensitive information-** private details that should be kept safe, such as passwords, financial data or personal identification.

**high-speed internet-** a fast connection to the web that allows quick loading of pages and streaming of videos.

**upload-** to transfer data from your device to an online platform or server for sharing or storage.

**powerful hardware-** strong physical components of a computer that allow it to run complex tasks quickly.

**software computers-** programs and systems that tell a computer how to perform specific tasks.

**tablet-** a slim, touch-screen device that is larger than a smartphone but smaller than a laptop, often used for browsing and reading.

**hardware-** the physical parts of a computer or device, including the machinery and equipment needed for operation.

**download files-** to transfer data from the internet to your own device for storage or use.

**unauthorized access-** entering a system or data without permission, which can lead to security breaches.

**cybersecurity-** measures taken to protect computers and networks from theft, damage or unauthorized access.

**laptop-** a portable computer that can be easily moved and used on your lap or any flat surface.

**data protection-** practices aimed at safeguarding important information from loss or misuse.

**pick up a signal-** to receive a communication signal from a network or device, allowing you to connect.

**portability-** the ability to easily carry and use a device in different locations.

**to scroll-** the action of moving text or images up or down on a screen using a mouse, finger or touchpad.

**cloud storage-** a way to save files and data on the internet instead of on your computer or device.

**privacy-** the right to keep your personal information safe and not share it with others without your permission.

## Unit 4

**webcam-** a camera connected to a computer that lets you capture video or take pictures.

**monitor-** a screen that shows visual information from a computer.

**printer-** a device that produces hard copies of documents or images from a computer.

**scanner-** a machine that converts physical documents or images into digital format for computers.

**keyboard-** a set of keys that you press to input letters, numbers, and commands into a computer.

**mouse-** a small device that you move with your hand to control the cursor on a screen.

**microphone-** a tool that captures sound, allowing you to record or amplify your voice.

**to type-** to write text using a keyboard by pressing the keys in order.

**touchscreen-** a display that allows you to interact with it by touching the screen directly.

**to plug in-** to insert a connector into an electrical socket or port to provide power or data.

**to connect a device-** to link one electronic item to another so they can work together.

**speakers-** devices that produce sound so you can hear music, videos or other audio.

**to click-** to press a button on a mouse or touchpad to select something on a screen.

**display resolution-** the amount of detail shown on a screen, measured by the number of pixels it contains.

**headphones-** a pair of speakers worn over or in the ears to listen to audio privately.

## Unit 5

**phishing-** a trick used to get personal information by pretending to be a trustworthy source in emails or messages.

**password protection-** a method of keeping information safe by requiring a secret word or phrase to gain entry.

**malware-** harmful software designed to damage or disrupt computers and networks.

**data breach-** an incident where private information is accessed without permission, often leading to theft or loss.

**firewall-** a system that helps protect a computer network by blocking unwanted access from outside sources.

**security protocol-** a set of rules that outlines how to protect sensitive information and ensure safety online.

**to monitor suspicious activity-** the practice of watching for unusual behavior that may indicate a security threat.

**authentication-** the process of verifying that someone is who they claim to be before granting access.

**to secure a network cybersecurity-** the process of making a computer network safe from attacks and unauthorized use.

**to back up files-** the action of creating copies of important data to prevent loss in case of problems.

**security clearance-** official permission granted to individuals to access classified or sensitive information.

**vulnerability-** a weakness in a system that can be exploited by attackers to cause harm.

**to encrypt data-** the act of changing information into a code so that only authorized people can read it

**access control-** rules that determine who can enter or use certain resources in a computer system.

**two-factor authentication-** a security measure that requires two different forms of identification before allowing access.

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