

Т.В. КОЖЕВНИКОВА

АУДИОКУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ УНИВЕРСИТЕТОВ И ИНСТИТУТОВ СВЯЗИ

Допущено Федеральным агентством связи
в качестве **учебного пособия**
для студентов высших учебных заведений,
обучающихся по направлению подготовки
«Телекоммуникации»

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Для студентов университетов и институтов связи.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «Аудиокурс английского языка для университетов и институтов связи» составлено в соответствии с действующей программой по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для неязыковых вузов и ориентировано на развитие умений и навыков аудирования на английском языке у студентов 1–2 курсов всех специальностей, входящих в направление «Телекоммуникации». Отдельные, наиболее сложные аудиотексты могут быть полезны аспирантам и специалистам.

Учебное пособие предназначено как для аудиторной, так и для внеаудиторной работы (под руководством преподавателя или самостоятельной) и рассчитано (в сочетании с базовым учебником «Английский язык для университетов и институтов связи», автор Т.В. Кожевникова) на 170–240 аудиторных часов.

Оно состоит из предисловия, англо-русского словаря учебных терминов, двух основных разделов (Parts I, II), печатных вариантов текстов (Scripts).

Англо-русский словарь учебных терминов служит облегчению понимания текстов заданий студентами.

Два основных раздела (parts) поделены на блоки (units), каждый из которых содержит отобранную для активного усвоения лексику и задания к озвученным текстам (диалогам или монологам страноведческого, бытового или научно-технического характера). Материал разделов только оригинальный и начитан носителями английского языка.

В приложении представлены печатные варианты (scripts) звучащих текстов основных разделов.

Англо-русский словарь общепотребительной и научно-технической лексики содержит слова, наиболее часто встречающиеся в пособии и могущие представлять трудности для усвоения материала.

В списке использованной литературы перечислены источники, использовавшиеся автором в процессе создания пособия.

Автор благодарен рецензентам рукописи за внимательное и объективное отношение к его работе.

Замечания и пожелания по поводу содержания учебного пособия «Аудиокурс английского языка для университетов и институтов связи» просьба направлять по адресу: 123955, ГСП, Москва, ул. Народного Ополчения, д. 32, кафедра иностранных языков Московского технического университета связи и информатики.

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ УЧЕБНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ

abbreviation	— сокращение
to add	— добавлять
additional	— дополнительный
adjective	— прилагательное
adverb	— наречие
aloud	— вслух
alphabet	— алфавит
article	— артикль, статья
below	— ниже
besides	— кроме, помимо
box	— рамка
brackets	— скобки
category	— категория
to change	— менять, изменять
to choose	— выбирать
column	— колонка
common	— общий, общеупотребительный
comparative	— сравнительный
to complete	— завершать
to compose	— составлять
conclusion	— заключение, вывод
conjunction	— союз
to consider	— считать, полагать
consonant	— согласная
to contain	— содержать
context	— содержание, контекст
to correct	— исправлять

correction	— исправление
to decide	— решать
to define	— определять
definition	— определение
to describe	— описывать
direct	— прямой
double	— двойной
to extract	— извлекать
fellow-student	— соученик
figure	— цифра
to find	— находить
flowchart	— блок-схема
following	— следующий
form	— форма
groupmate	— одноклассник
to imagine	— воображать, представлять себе
imprint	— выходные данные
indirect	— косвенный
indirect speech	— косвенная речь
infinitive	— неопределенная форма глагола
initial	— начальная буква
intonation	— интонация
inversion	— инверсия
letter	— буква
list	— список
main	— основной
to make up	— составлять
to mark	— отмечать
to match	— сочетать, соответствовать
meaning	— значение
to mention	— упоминать
mistake	— ошибка
necessary	— необходимый
negative	— отрицательный
neighbour	— сосед
noun	— существительное
to outline	— обрисовывать, намечать в общих чертах

paragraph	— параграф
part	— часть
pattern	— образец
to pay attention	— обращать внимание
plural	— множественное число
positive	— положительный
preposition	— предлог
prompt	— подсказка
pronoun	— местоимение
to pronounce	— произносить
proper	— соответствующий
to refer	— ссылаться
to remember	— помнить
to render	— воспроизводить
request	— просьба
résumé	— резюме
similar	— подобный
singular	— единственное число
sound group	— звуковая группа
space	— место, интервал
spelling	— правописание
statement	— утверждение
summary	— краткое содержание
superlative	— превосходный
syllable	— слог
table	— таблица
task	— задание
term	— термин
thesis (theses)	— тезис (тезисы)
third person	— третье лицо
to transfer	— переносить, перемещать
to transform	— преобразовывать
two-way translation	— двусторонний перевод
type	— тип
to underline	— подчеркивать
to unscramble	— расшифровывать
verb	— глагол
version	— версия, вариант

PART I

UNIT 1

RECOGNIZING SPOKEN SENTENCES

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. comma | — запятая |
| 2. physics | — физика |
| 3. to move to | — переезжать |
| 4. would-be | — будущий |
| 5. to marry | — выходить замуж, жениться |
| 6. to research | — исследовать |
| 7. to manage | — удаваться |
| 8. pure | — чистый |

Task 1

Listen to the text and discuss the questions given below with your neighbour.

1. How many sentences are there in the text?
2. What information do you use to see how many there are?
3. If you read a sentence aloud, does your voice rise or fall at the end?
4. Does it go up or down at a comma?

Task 2

Read the following sentences as you listen to them. Notice how the voice rises or falls.

1. Marie Sklodowska was teaching in Warsaw during several years.
2. In 1891 she moved to Paris where she studied physics.
3. She began working in the Sorbonne and met her would-be husband Pierre Curie there.
4. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity and managed to isolate radium in its pure form.

Task 3

Read the sentences given above in the intervals made by the speaker.

UNIT 2

VOICE EMPHASIS

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. importance | — важность |
| 2. to emphasize | — выделять |
| 3. carefully | — тщательно |
| 4. soft | — тихий |
| 5. to draw smb's attention | — привлекать чье-либо внимание |
| 6. stress | — ударение |
| 7. to consider | — считать, рассматривать, полагать |
| 8. boundary | — граница |
| 9. to separate | — разделять, отделять |
| 10. prior to | — прежде, до |
| 11. non-slave | — нерабовладельческий |
| 12. to appear | — появляться |
| 13. state | — штат |
| 14. dispute | — спор, разногласие |
| 15. to survey | — обозревать, осматривать |

16. chief	— начальник
17. to succeed smb	— работать после кого-либо, занимать чье-либо место
18. to head	— возглавлять
19. goal	— цель
20. to centre	— концентрироваться
21. to preserve	— сохранять
22. harmony	— гармония
23. to boast	— хвастаться
24. effort	— усилие
25. weekly	— еженедельный
26. bimonthly	— выходящий два раза в месяц или раз в два месяца
27. brief	— краткий
28. startling	— удивительный, ошеломляющий
29. to affect	— оказывать влияние
30. industry	— промышленность
31. society	— общество
32. silicon	— кремний
33. to manufacture	— производить
34. quantity	— количество

Task 4

When we pronounce a sentence, we may show what part of it is of greater importance. Can you think of the ways of doing it?

Task 5

In the sentence below there are three pairs of choices. Choose the words you think make the better sense from what you know of the way you use your own language. Underline your choice of words. Compare your answer with your neighbour's.

When someone wants to emphasize a word, he will say it slower/faster, less carefully/more carefully and softer/louder than the other words in the sentence.

Task 6

Imagine you are at a lecture. Name some of the things a speaker can do to draw your attention to particular words and phrases in what he is saying. Compare your answers with your neighbour's.

Task 7

When someone pronounces an important word slower, clearer and louder than others around it, it is said that he is giving this word stress. Look at the sentences below. Their written form is identical. Listen to the speaker. You'll hear the speaker putting stress on a different word each time. Underline the word you hear the speaker stress.

1. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= It was not Pierre Curie.)
2. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She didn't research gravity.)
3. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She didn't discover it.)
4. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She did not finish researching it.)
5. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She did not do it in 1804.)

Task 8

Listen to the speaker and underline the words you hear the speaker stress.

The Mason-Dixon Line, often considered by Americans the demarcation between the North and the South, is in reality the boundary that separates the state of Pennsylvania from Maryland and parts of west Virginia. Prior to the Civil War, this southern boundary of Pennsylvania separated the non-slave states to the north from the slave states to the south.

The Mason-Dixon Line appeared long before the Civil War, as a result of a boundary dispute between the two states. Two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the area and officially marked the boundary between the two states. They completed the survey in 1767 and marked the boundary with stones.

Task 9

Listen to the speaker. Write down the words you hear stressed by the speaker.

Task 10

Read the following text. Underline the words you expect to be stressed by the speaker. Then listen to the speaker to see if you were right.

Well, good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

Today I would like to take a brief look at what is known as a microchip revolution. In fact you've probably heard about this startling advance in technology. In this brief talk there are three areas that I want to look at and those are first of all how this microchip technology will affect industry, how it affects society and lastly how it affects developing countries. But before we look at the affects of the microchip revolution I'd like to say a few things about what microchip is.

Well, it's very simple. The microchip is a very simple thing. It is a little piece of silicon. Its size is probably small enough to pass through the eye of a needle. This piece of silicon can have a complete computer program put on it and also it's now become quite possible to manufacture them cheaply.

Task 11

Listen to the speaker. Write down the 'three areas' that he intends to cover in his lecture. He stresses them to draw your attention to their importance.

UNIT 3

GUESSING

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. evidence	— свидетельство
2. to look at	— смотреть на, рассматривать
3. immediate	— непосредственный
4. crucial	— важный
5. issue	— вопрос
6. mobile telephone	— сотовый телефон
7. fast train	— скорый поезд
8. air travel	— полет на самолете
9. recipient	— получатель, адресат
10. fax message	— сообщение по факсу
11. telex message	— сообщение по телексу
12. proof	— доказательство
13. acceptable	— применимый, приемлемый
14. to convey	— передавать
15. information-packed	— насыщенный информацией
16. individual	— человек, личность
17. worthwhile	— стоящий
18. employee	— работник
19. to require	— требовать
20. ability	— способность
21. level	— уровень
22. outline	— описание
23. responsibility	— ответственность
24. on average	— в среднем
25. factor	— фактор
26. hormone	— гормон
27. flow	— поток
28. to defend	— защищать
29. infection	— инфекция
30. generally	— обычно
31. to get sick	— заболеть

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 32. seriously | — серьезно |
| 33. cultural | — культурный |
| 34. life expectancy | — предполагаемая продолжительность жизни |
| 35. to cause | — являться причиной, вызывать |
| 36. lack | — нехватка, отсутствие (<i>почти полное</i>) |
| 37. responsible | — ответственный |

Task 12

Imagine that you are at a lecture in which a speaker is using English. Make a list of things which might make it difficult to hear or understand. Compare your answers with the neighbour's.

The physical setting:

The speaker:

The language used:

Task 13

Read the telegram below. Write your own complete version of it in the space provided. Compare your answer with your neighbour's.

Arriving Moscow Tuesday 1840 BA 259

Regards Nick

Complete message:

Task 14

How are we able to predict what a person is going to say and complete their sentence?

Task 15

You have been arrested for not having any documents on you. What questions do you expect to be asked at the police station?

Task 16

You are at a lecture on microtechnology. What type of evidence would you expect the lecturer to present in order to show that microtechnology is of great importance?

Task 17

Read the following half-sentences. Write in the second half. Compare your answers with your neighbour's.

1. This problem can be looked at from the point of view of demand, or...
2. Let's consider first the immediate effects and then...
3. Energy supply is a crucial issue, not only for industrialized countries, but also...

Task 18

Listen to the speaker. Write down what you think will come next. Compare your version with the speaker's. (After a pause you'll hear what the speaker really said.)

Task 19

Listen to the text. One word in each its sentence has been replaced by a pause. Write in what you guess the missing word was. It does not have to be exactly the same; a word with a similar meaning will do. Let your teacher check your work.

1. Missing word:
2. Missing word:
3. Missing word:
4. Missing word:
5. Missing word:

Task 20

Listen to the words and word combinations given to you out of the context. Try to guess what they mean. Do not look them up in the dictionary or ask your teacher or your neighbour. You may make two guesses. When you have made your guesses, you will hear these words and phrases in the context.

1. a factor
First guess:
Second guess:
2. hormones
First guess:
Second guess:
3. an infection
First guess:
Second guess:
4. generally
First guess:
Second guess:
5. seriously
First guess:
Second guess:
6. cultural
First guess:
Second guess:
7. life expectancy
First guess:
Second guess:
8. to cause
First guess:
Second guess:
9. to influence
First guess:
Second guess:

UNIT 4

NOTE-TAKING PRACTICE

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. note	— заметка, записка, краткая запись
2. to comment	— комментировать
3. diagram	— диаграмма
4. in terms of	— с точки зрения
5. context	— контекст
6. common	— общепринятый, обычный
7. to correspond with	— соответствовать
8. vice versa	— наоборот
9. to increase	— увеличивать
10. point	— смысл, точка зрения
11. to prefer	— предпочитать
12. flexibility	— гибкость
13. reliability	— надежность
14. convenience	— удобство
15. to hire	— нанимать (<i>машину</i>)
16. to combine	— объединять, комбинировать
17. advantageous	— пользующийся преимуществом
18. rental firms	— фирмы, предоставляющие что-либо внаем
19. provide	— обеспечивать, предоставлять
20. pay programme	— программа оплаты
21. to include	— включать (в себя)
22. service	— услуга
23. available	— имеющийся в наличии
24. driving directions	— указатели маршрута
25. instant	— мгновенный
26. printout	— распечатка
27. step-by-step	— поэтапный
28. destination	— пункт назначения
29. to book	— заказывать
30. in advance	— заранее

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 31. rate | — ставка оплаты |
| 32. vehicle | — автомобиль, средство передвижения |
| 33. to take into account | — принимать во внимание |
| 34. luggage regulations | — правила обращения с багажом |
| 35. driving licence | — водительские права |
| 36. acceptable | — приемлемый |
| 37. permit | — разрешение |
| 38. charge | — плата |
| 39. current | — нынешний |
| 40. valid | — действительный, имеющий силу |
| 41. to check | — проверять |
| 42. driving regulations | — правила вождения |

Task 21

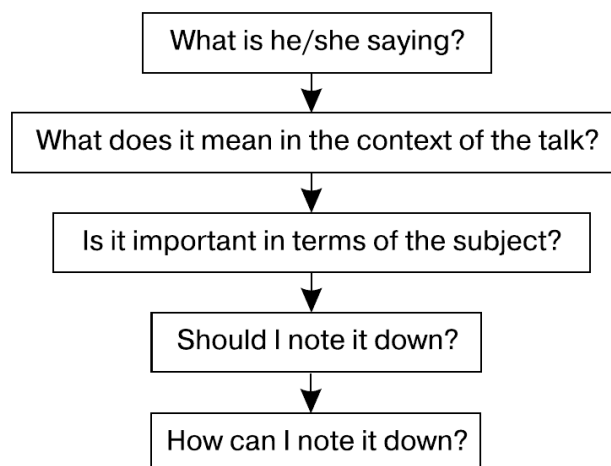
How is note-taking different from dictation?

Task 22

What are notes for? Who are they for?

Task 23

What is the best system of making notes? Look at the diagram below, comment on it.



Task 24

Write down some common abbreviations that you use. Explain their meaning to your neighbour.

Abbreviations:

--

Task 25

Suggest a symbol to correspond with the meaning given below and vice versa.

	is the same as
+	
	is greater than
←	
	is not the same as, differs from
	is smaller than
→	
	grows, increases, rises or causes to grow, increase, rise
?	
	varies with, changes according to

Task 26

Listen to the speaker. Make notes of his speech. Compare your notes with your neighbour's. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the general point made by the speaker?
2. Do you agree with his point?
3. Can you suggest any examples to make the same point?

PART II

LISTENING PRACTICE

UNIT 5

TAKING A MESSAGE

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. answer phone | — автоответчик |
| 2. to expect | — ожидать, предполагать |
| 3. notepad | — блокнот для записи сообщений |
| 4. to be short of money | — не иметь денег |
| 5. to borrow | — брать займы |
| 6. zoo | — зоопарк |
| 7. to record | — записывать (<i>на пленку, диск</i>) |
| 8. answering machine | — автоответчик |
| 9. to return | — возвращаться |
| 10. to go out for a meal | — есть не дома (<i>в кафе, ресторане</i>) |
| 11. lonely | — одинокий |
| 12. to address | — обращаться к кому-либо |
| 13. but | — кроме, за исключением |
| 14. starvation | — голод |
| 15. to wait for | — ждать кого-либо |
| 16. to forget
(forgot, forgotten) | — забывать |
| 17. promise | — обещание |
| 18. as soon as possible | — как можно скорее |

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 19. to manage | — удаваться |
| 20. washing machine | — стиральная машина |
| 21. immediately | — немедленно, сразу же |
| 22. arrival | — прибытие |
| 23. to discuss | — обсуждать |

Task 27

If you come home and find a message from any of the people mentioned below on your answer phone, what do you expect to hear? Write down two or three phrases the messages might contain.

1. from your boss _____
2. from your parents _____
3. from your friend _____
4. from your doctor _____
5. from the University _____

Task 28

You are going to hear some messages people left on Bill's answer phone while he was away. Listen and complete the information on Bill's notepad.

From: _____
About: _____
Action to take: _____
Number: _____

Task 29

Listen again and answer the questions:

1. How many people phoned Bill?
2. Could Bill have done or couldn't Bill have done what he was asked to do?
3. Why couldn't Bill have gone out with his friend?
4. What will happen to Bill's girlfriend if he doesn't help her?

5. When were Bill and Ken to meet and where were they to meet?
6. Where and when did they actually meet?
7. Why was Bill's aunt angry with him?
8. When did Jane expect Bill to call?
9. Why did she phone him?

UNIT 6

TRAVELLING

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. travel	— путешествие
2. train	— поезд
3. to travel by air	— летать самолетом
4. public transport	— общественный транспорт
5. excursion	— экскурсия
6. to go (went, gone) shopping	— ходить по магазинам
7. to go on holiday	— уходить, уезжать в отпуск
8. to be (was/were, been) on holiday	— находиться в отпуске
9. cheap	— дешевый
10. convenient	— удобный
11. flight	— полет, рейс
12. route	— маршрут
13. to make (made, made) sure	— удостовериться
14. recent	— недавний
15. change	— изменение
16. advertisement	— реклама
17. charter	— чартерный рейс, чартер
18. regular	— регулярный рейс
19. booking office	— касса

20. tourist agency — туристическое агентство
21. to place — размещать

Task 30

Think about and discuss these questions about travel.

1. How often do you travel by train or bus?
2. How often do you travel by air?
3. When do you use public transport? (to go to the University or work, on excursions, to visit friends or family, to go shopping, to go on holiday or when you are on holiday)
4. Do you prefer travelling by car?
5. Is using a car cheaper or more convenient than using public transport?

Task 31

You are planning to make a flight to London soon. You know the route, but you would like to make sure there have been no recent changes. Listen to the recorded advertisement and decide if you are going to fly by the charter advertised or by a regular plane. Answer the following questions.

1. What organizations are you going to phone if you want information on planes? (the central booking office, the central aerostation, the advertising bureau, the tourist agency which placed the advertisement etc.) Why? Give your reasons.
2. How are you going to book tickets if you don't want to fly by the charter with the group?
3. What difficulties might be encountered while booking tickets?
4. Is it necessary to confirm your flight? (in Russia? in Great Britain? in others countries?)
5. What are you going to do in case the flight is cancelled? (in Moscow? in London?)

Task 32

Listen again and fill in the missing information.

Fly to London with us this _____ and enjoy a wonderful _____ in this enchanting city at a _____ you will find hard to believe! We will be flying from Moscow to London on a _____, brand new _____, giving you the chance _____ of all your holiday time in _____.

All the famous _____ wait to greet you. _____ them or simply sit _____ at one of the cafés and _____ the world _____. There really is something for everyone in this _____ which draws _____ back time and _____.

We _____ Moscow at _____ in the morning on _____ (please enter date – first _____ of _____). On arrival at _____ you _____ direct to your _____. The next few days are then _____ for you _____ – join your _____ or _____ London _____. We will return on _____ (enter the date please) in _____.

Don't _____ this wonderful _____! Send for a _____ today.

Task 33

Compose an advertisement of your own advertising a train/bus/car trip somewhere. Take the advertisement read to you as an example.

UNIT 7

FINDING YOUR WAY

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. bottom | — дно; подножие |
| 2. walk | — прогулка, ходьба пешком |
| 3. bank | — банк |
| 4. church | — церковь |
| 5. post office | — почта |

6. bus station	— автобусная остановка
7. football ground	— футбольное поле
8. hospital	— больница
9. cinema	— кинотеатр
10. railway station	— железнодорожный вокзал
11. park	— парк
12. police station	— полицейский участок
13. swimming pool	— бассейн
14. roadworks	— дорожные работы
15. time	— раз
16. to look for	— искать
17. driver	— шофер
18. to advise	— советовать
19. to prefer	— предпочитать
20. to turn	— поворачивать
21. to cross	— пересекать
22. traffic lights	— светофор
23. corner	— угол
24. right	— правый; направо
25. left	— левый; налево
26. opposite	— противоположный
27. to miss	— пропускать, упускать
28. performance	— спектакль
29. to take a chance	— воспользоваться возможностью, рискнуть
30. to enjoy	— получать удовольствие, наслаж- даться
31. really	— действительно, в самом деле
32. beautiful	— красивый, прекрасный
33. plenty	— много
34. species	— образцы, виды (<i>растений</i>)
35. plant	— растение
36. you'd better	— вам бы лучше

37. darkness	— темнота
38. to leave (left, left)	— покидать, оставлять
39. to pass	— проходить мимо
40. detailed	— детальный
41. to travel round the town	— путешествовать по городу
42. safely	— безопасно, надежно
43. to address	— обращаться к кому-либо
44. it's getting dark	— темнеет
45. but	— кроме, за исключением
46. stranger	— незнакомец
47. to arrive	— прибывать
48. direction	— направление, указание
49. to lose (lost, lost) one's way	— потеряться
50. unfortunately	— к сожалению
51. vicinity	— окрестности
52. as far as	— насколько
53. to understand (under- stood, understood)	— понимать
54. to find (found, found)	— находить
55. twice	— дважды
56. to suspect	— подозревать
57. to seem	— казаться
58. perhaps	— возможно
59. you'll be so kind	— вы будете так добры
60. to be mistaken	— ошибаться, заблуждаться
61. to be in no condition	— быть не в состоянии
62. assistance	— помощь
63. working place	— рабочее место
64. colleague	— коллега
65. quite near	— совсем рядом
66. middle	— середина

Task 34

Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Could you tell me where I can find a taxi? | A. Yes, turn left and it's at the bottom of the hill. |
| 2. Could you tell me the way to the bus station? | B. I think it's the 27A or the 5B. |
| 3. Is it far? | C. There are some waiting in North Street. |
| 4. What bus number should I take for the museum? | D. No, only five minutes walk. |

Task 35

Listen and number the places in the box in the order that you hear them.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| bank | bus station | Station Road | police station |
| church | football ground | cinema | swimming pool |
| High Street | Park Avenue | railway station | theatre |
| post office | hospital | park | roadworks |

Task 36

Listen again, find all the mentioned places on the map and mark the suggested routes.



Task 37

Listen to the people talking about losing their way. Answer questions 1–3 concerning the men and questions 4–6 concerning the woman.

1. Where were the men?
2. How were they travelling?
3. How many times did they see the same policeman?
4. How was the woman travelling?
5. What was she looking for?
6. Did she take the driver's advice?

Task 38

Listen to the people again and complete the sentences.

1. It was hard to find the _____ because _____.
2. When the policeman saw them for the second time _____
_____.
3. In the end one of the policemen _____
_____.
4. The woman didn't know the way to the hotel, so _____
_____.
5. The driver advised her _____.
6. Unfortunately, she _____, so she got lost.
7. The driver and the policeman both _____.
8. The men and the woman were helped _____
_____.

Task 39

With your neighbour practise the way and giving directions to the following places:

1. the nearest post office;
2. the main railway station;
3. the hospital;
4. the nearest bank/bookshop/cinema/theatre;
5. the police station.

UNIT 8

FOOD

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. food	— еда
2. to dislike	— не любить
3. vegetarian	— вегетарианец
4. meal	— блюдо
5. snack	— небольшой прием пищи
6. to cook	— готовить
7. speciality	— фирменное блюдо
8. beef	— говядина
9. carrot	— морковь
10. cheese	— сыр
11. courgette	— кабачок
12. cucumber	— огурец
13. lattice	— салат
14. melon	— дыня
15. mushroom	— гриб
16. oil	— растительное масло
17. onion	— лук
18. potatoes	— картофель
19. salmon	— лосось
20. tomatoes	— помидоры
21. yogurt	— йогурт
22. salt	— соль
23. pepper	— перец
24. spices	— специи
25. saucepan	— кастрюля
26. to add	— добавлять
27. lid	— крышка
28. cooker	— плита
29. to boil	— кипеть
30. to remove	— снимать, удалять
31. head	— пена
32. to diminish	— уменьшать

33. flame	— пламя
34. simultaneously	— одновременно
35. to pour	— наливать
36. to fry	— жарить
37. frying-pan	— сковорода
38. to peel	— чистить (<i>картофель</i>)
39. coaster	— подставка
40. recipe	— рецепт
41. soup	— суп
42. to serve	— подавать
43. vegetables	— овощи
44. wooden spoon	— деревянная ложка
45. mixture	— смесь
46. to sound	— звучать
47. like	— как
48. dish	— блюдо
49. grapes	— виноград
50. sardines	— сардины
51. tin	— консервная банка
52. loaf	— батон, буханка
53. bunch	— гроздь
54. cooking oil	— кулинарное растительное масло
55. chips	— чипсы
56. crisp	— хрустящий картофель
57. stew	— тушеное мясо
58. sausage	— колбаса
59. chilli beans	— бобы с красным стручковым перцем
60. caviar	— икра
61. dates	— финики
62. smorgasbord	— шведский стол

Task 40

Ask your neighbour the following questions about food. Then change parts.

1. What kind of food do you like?
2. Is there any food you dislike?

3. Do you eat meat or are you a vegetarian?
4. Do you eat just one big meal a day, or several small meals or snacks?
5. Do you sometimes go out to eat?
6. What types of restaurant do you like?
7. Can you cook? What are your specialities?

Task 41

Listen to somebody giving a friend a recipe for making soup. Tick (✓) the types of food that you hear.

apple	carrots	cucumber	milk	potatoes
beef	cheese	lemon	mushroom	salmon
bread	chicken	lettice	oil	tomatoes
butter	courgettes	melon	onions	yogurt

Task 42

Listen to the recipe and put the following sentences in the correct order.

- A. Fry the chicken in oil or butter.
- B. Stir the food with a wooden spoon.
- C. Add cheese or yogurt, if you like.
- D. Add the vegetables to the chicken.
- E. Cut up the chicken.
- F. Bring the mixture to the boil.
- G. Chop the vegetable into small pieces.
- H. Put in some pepper and salt.
- I. Add half a litre of water to the pan.
- J. Fry the chicken and vegetables together.

Task 43

Answer the following questions.

1. Does it sound like a good recipe?
2. Could you cook this dish?

3. Would you like to?
4. Why or why not?

Task 44

Think of a recipe of your own. Discuss it with your neighbour.

Task 45

Fill in the spaces with the words on the right.

1. a _____ of chocolates tin
2. a _____ of bread packet
3. a _____ of grapes box
4. a _____ of biscuits loaf
5. a _____ of sardines bottle
6. a _____ of cooking oil bunch

Task 46

What is the typical English breakfast? Describe it and compare with the typical Russian one.

Task 47

What is the difference between a chip and a crisp?

Task 48

Which nationalities do you think go with the following food? Here is a list of nationalities. See if you can write them next to the food in the list below. Use each nationality only once.

Italian	French	Russian	Greek	Chinese
Swiss	Indian	American	Brazilian	Irish
Israeli	Danish	German	Japanese	Mexican
Portuguese	Spanish	Scottish	Swedish	

1.	_____	whisky
2.	_____	rice
3.	_____	hamburgers
4.	_____	ice-cream
5.	_____	sausage
6.	_____	sardines
7.	_____	oranges
8.	_____	tomatoes
9.	_____	stew
10.	_____	bacon
11.	_____	suki yaki
12.	_____	wine
13.	_____	chilli beans
14.	_____	coffee
15.	_____	caviar
16.	_____	dates
17.	_____	smorgasbord
18.	_____	chocolate
19.	_____	olives
20.	_____	curry

UNIT 9

JOBS AND WORKS

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. clerk	— клерк, служащий
2. double	— двойной
3. full name	— полное имя
4. permanent address	— адрес постоянного проживания
5. working conditions	— рабочие условия
6. to graduate from	— оканчивать (<i>высшее учебное заведение</i>)
7. graduate	— выпускник
8. unemployed	— безработный

9. income tax	— подоходный налог
10. to retire	— уходить на пенсию
11. retirement age	— пенсионный возраст
12. pension scheme	— порядок назначения пенсии
13. attractive	— привлекательный
14. single people	— незамужние, неженатые
15. to date	— назначать свидание, встречаться
16. memory banks	— блоки памяти
17. advantage	— преимущество
18. disadvantage	— недостаток
19. to marry	— выходить замуж, жениться
20. to last	— длиться
21. to get to	— добираться
22. to fulfil	— выполнять
23. to schedule	— назначать в соответствии с расписанием
24. to take (took, taken) place	— происходить
25. participant	— участник
26. beforehand	— заранее
27. to wait for	— ждать
28. laboratory assistant	— лаборант
29. to be well-paid	— хорошо оплачиваться
30. tonight	— сегодня вечером
31. employment agency	— агентство по трудоустройству
32. to take a seat	— садиться
33. at the moment	— в настоящее время
34. detail	— подробность
35. surname	— фамилия
36. date of birth	— дата рождения
37. salary	— зарплата (<i>служащего</i>)
38. to work long hours	— перерабатывать, работать сверхурочно (<i>о служащих</i>)
39. to mind	— возражать, быть против
40. to enjoy	— получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
41. varied	— разнообразный
42. free	— бесплатный

43. assembly department	— сборочный цех
44. equipment	— оборудование
45. skilled	— квалифицированный
46. to do overtime	— работать сверхурочно (<i>о рабочих</i>)
47. wage	— зарплата (<i>у рабочих</i>)
48. boring	— нудный, однообразный
49. monotonous	— монотонный
50. to receive	— получать
51. government	— правительство
52. social security	— социальное страхование
53. rent	— квартплата
54. broke	— разорившийся
55. successful	— успешный, преуспевающий
56. to earn	— зарабатывать
57. old-age pension	— пенсия по возрасту
58. to look forward to	— с нетерпением ожидать
59. popular	— популярный
60. to fill in a form	— заполнять бланк, форму
61. to send (sent, sent)	— посылать, отправлять
62. electrical engineer	— инженер-электротехник
63. managing director	— управляющий
64. head of a department	— начальник отдела
65. to press	— нажимать
66. button	— кнопка (<i>звонка</i>)
67. interconnection	— соединение
68. employee	— работник
69. glad to meet you	— рад познакомиться
70. to follow	— следовать
71. staff	— штат (<i>служащих</i>)
72. computer operator	— оператор компьютера
73. planning department	— плановый отдел
74. development	— развитие
75. involvement	— занятость, включенность
76. security	— безопасность
77. arrangement	— организация
78. development department	— отдел развития
79. check	— проверка

80. generation	— поколение
81. processing department	— отдел обработки данных
82. to conform	— соответствовать
83. coordination	— координация
84. handover	— передача
85. switchboard	— коммутатор
86. service	— служба, услуга
87. to hold (held, held)	— держать, удерживать
88. line	— линия
89. to connect	— соединять
90. to put (put, put) through	— соединять (<i>по телефону</i>)
91. extension	— добавочный
92. to transfer	— передавать; перемещать
93. to expect	— ожидать
94. in case	— в случае если, если
95. data processing	— обработка данных
96. method	— метод
97. to call	— звонить (<i>по телефону</i>)
98. worthwhile	— стоящий
99. enthusiasm	— желание работать
100. tact	— тактичность
101. vacancy	— вакансия
102. to arise (arose, arisen)	— возникать, появляться
103. job description	— описание условий работы
104. duties	— обязанности
105. responsibilities	— ответственность

Task 49

Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. Who is Marie?
2. What is Marie's occupation?
3. Why does she want to change her job?
4. Where is she looking for a new job?
5. What questions does the clerk ask her and what does she answer?
6. How do you think she is going to answer his last question?

Task 50

Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the missing words.

Marie is a _____ and _____ girl. She is a _____. She works _____ a research centre. Her job is _____ paid but she wants to change it because she doesn't like her _____. Every _____ he asks her: "Will you _____ with _____?" Every day she says: "_____". So now here she is in the _____ looking for a _____.

Clerk: Good morning. Please _____.

Marie: Thank you.

Cl.: _____ then. What's your name?

M.: Marie Seal.

Cl.: And what _____ we _____?

M.: I _____ to change _____.

Cl.: Uh-huh. And what _____ you _____ at the _____?

M.: I'm _____.

Cl.: I _____. Ok. Let's _____ a few _____. What's your _____ name?

M.: Marie Seal.

Cl.: Could you _____ your _____ for _____, please?

M.: S-e-a-l.

Cl.: And _____ I have your _____?

M.: 1st of May _____.

Cl.: Are you _____ or _____?

M.: Single.

Cl.: And _____ I have your _____?

M.: 5 Worthington Street, London _____.

Cl.: I'm sorry, _____ you _____ that?

M.: 5 Worthington Street, London, _____.

Cl.: And your _____?

M.: 27 _____ 0 _____ 1.

Cl.: Right. And... what are _____ this _____?

Task 51

Listen to the following telephone numbers. Try to write them down. Compare your results with your neighbour, give him/her examples of

some telephone numbers. See if he/she has written them down correctly.

Note when we say a telephone number, we say:

1. each number eg 241 = two – four – one;
2. 0 as “oh” eg 807 = eight – oh – seven;
3. “double” when two numbers are the same and together eg 33 = double three.

Task 52

Fill out the job application form

Full name	Sex	Date of birth
Permanent address	Place of birth	
Name and address of current employer		

Task 53

Listen to four texts and answer the questions to each of them.

Questions to text 1:

1. What does Ann do?
2. Why does she like her job?
3. What other jobs have their good “perks”?
4. What are good working conditions?

Questions to text 2:

1. What does Nick do?
2. Why does he not like his job?
3. Would you like to work in a factory? Why? Why not?

Questions to text 3:

1. What University did Tim graduate from?
2. Why is he unemployed?
3. Does the government give money to the unemployed? Why?
4. Are there many unemployed graduates of your University? Why? Why not?

Questions to text 4:

1. What is Mr Smith's occupation?
2. Why does he have to pay a lot of income tax?
3. How old is he?
4. Why is he going to retire?
5. What is the usual retirement age in different countries? Give some examples.
6. What is the usual retirement age in Russia?
7. Can you talk about pension schemes in Russia?

Task 54

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. What is Dan's occupation?
2. Why does he find his work attractive?
3. What does the word "odd" mean?
4. How does the sentence "7 million people in Britain..." finish?
5. Where do single people go to meet in Britain? in Russia?
6. What does a computer dating service do?
7. When did computer dating start?
8. What was the new way of life of the '60s?
9. What are "memory banks"?
10. Why do you have to "describe yourself" for the computer?
11. Who finally contacts the date? i) You; ii) The computer; iii) The dating service operator.
12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of making dates through a computer dating service?
13. Would you like to work with a computer dating company? Why? Why not?
14. Would you like to use computer dating services to get married? Why? Why not?

Task 55

Listen to the text and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

The interviews begin on _____, each interview lasts not more than _____ minutes. They don't start earlier than 9.30 as

it takes _____ to get to the place of the _____ and fulfil all the necessary _____. No _____ are scheduled after _____. An interview never takes place between _____ and _____ as it is _____. The participants come on _____ as they _____ beforehand. They are not waiting for the beginning as it is only _____.

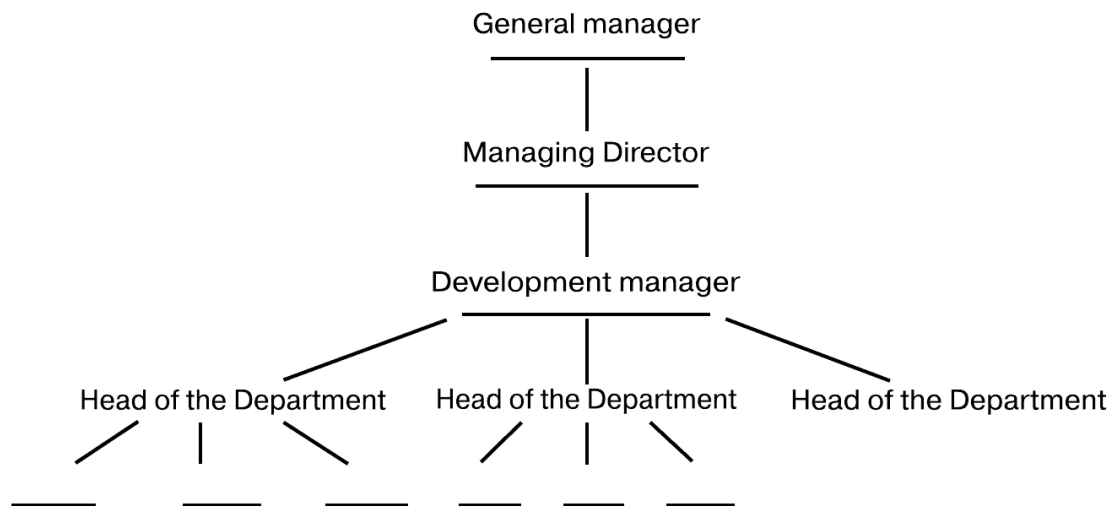
Task 56

Listen and draw lines in the table below to connect different people to their jobs and responsibilities.

Job title	Name	Responsibilities
economist	Mr Blanley	technical manuals
electrical engineer	Sandra Ale	computer work
head of the department	Peter Homes	engineering work
documentation	Brain Stock	database documentation
coordinator	Liz Barton	training and procedure materials

Task 57

Listen again and complete the diagram. Make the necessary corrections.



Task 58

Listen and complete the following list, which gives details of the activities in some of the departments.

1. Planning Department:
2. Development Department:
3. Processing Department:

Task 59

Use language from tasks 55–57 to give a short presentation of the activities and organization of the firm described in them.

Task 60

Give a short presentation of the activities and organization of your University.

Task 61

Listen and try to complete the following telephone conversation.

Secretary: Future Solutions, good morning.

Mary Sales: Good morning. _____ Jeff Anderson in the Information Services, please.

S.: _____ line, please. Trying _____ you.

Kate Jones: Information Services, Kate Jones _____.

M.S.: Hello, _____ speaking. _____ Jeff Anderson, please.

K.J.: I'm sorry, they've _____. Could you _____ and I'll ask _____.

S.: Future Solutions, good morning.

K.J.: Hello, could you _____ to _____ 240, please.

J.A.: Information Services, Anderson _____.

M.S.: Hello, _____ Jeff. _____.

J.A.: Hello, Mary. I _____ you to call. _____?

M.S.: Yes, I'm afraid I _____ in case you have some information _____.

Task 62

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What are all organizations made up of?
2. What does every employee require?
3. What happens when the vacancy arises?
4. What does a job description give?
5. What does it list?
6. What does a job specification list?

Task 63

Listen to the text and fill in the missing words. Retell the text.

Arrive _____ — not only because _____ but because having _____ will leave you feeling hot and flustered, and therefore _____.

Be _____ and fairly conservative _____.

Take _____ from interviewer _____ — your sensitivity _____ should help you with this. Perhaps be a little _____ than usual — not a stuffed shirt. Be _____, sarcastic asides etc.

Don't smoke _____, and then only if you must, unless the interviewer smokes. Never smoke if there is _____ sight.

Be prepared _____, if it is necessary _____. But _____ to ask the interviewer if they would mind if you did. Even then, don't scribble furiously all the way through.

Be polite, _____ and don't forget _____ (but only when it's appropriate).

Leave _____ when _____, don't hover. Smile, _____ and thank the interviewer.

Task 64

Listen to the text twice. Some of the sentences contain the following information: how the mail-opening machines can open

the envelope; what the mail-room staff need; what good housekeeping applies to; what can show what formulas were used. Try to write them down.

Task 65

Listen to the text and complete the table.

Requirements to a business letter	Appearance of a business letter	Impression of a business letter

Task 66

Listen to the text and try to name all the main steps of sending a telex.

UNIT 10

TALKING SHOP

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. to talk shop | — говорить на профессиональные темы,
по делу |
| 2. optical fibre | — оптоволокно |
| 3. effect | — эффект, влияние, последствие |
| 4. capacity | — емкость, мощность |
| 5. complete | — полный, завершённый |
| 6. frequent | — частый |

7. repeater	— усилитель
8. security	— безопасность
9. cheap	— дешевый
10. to produce	— производить
11. duct	— канал
12. interference	— интерференция, вмешательство
13. crosstalk	— помеха
14. doubt	— сомнение
15. enormous	— огромный
16. existing	— существующий
17. foremost	— прежде всего, более всего
18. copper	— медь
19. wire	— провод
20. to carry	— переносить
21. data	— данные
22. potentially	— потенциальный
23. at the moment	— в настоящее время
24. relatively	— относительно
25. production	— производство
26. in the long term	— в долгосрочной перспективе
27. conventional	— обычный
28. cable	— кабель
29. to take (took, taken) up	— занимать (<i>место</i>)
30. pipe	— труба, трубопровод
31. quality	— качество
32. to score	— котироваться
33. signal	— сигнал
34. to amplify	— усиливать
35. loss	— потеря
36. to mean (meant, meant)	— значить
37. booster	— усилитель, ускоритель
38. in fact	— фактически
39. opposed to	— в противоположность
40. as far as	— насколько
41. to suffer	— страдать

42. therefore	— таким образом
43. to corrupt	— портить, искажать
44. to interfere	— вмешиваться
45. satellite	— спутник
46. wave	— волна
47. digital	— цифровой
48. image	— образ, изображение
49. really	— действительно
50. a few	— несколько
51. transistor	— транзистор
52. active	— активный
53. semiconductor	— полупроводник
54. electrode	— электрод
55. to be capable of	— быть способным на что-либо
56. current	— ток
57. gain	— усиление, коэффициент усиления
58. voltage	— напряжение
59. power	— мощность
60. device	— прибор, устройство
61. electronic	— электронный
62. conduction	— проведение, проводимость
63. conductor	— проводник
64. resistivity	— сопротивление
65. range	— диапазон
66. insulator	— изолятор
67. charge	— заряд
68. carrier	— носитель, переносчик
69. concentration	— концентрация
70. to increase	— увеличивать(ся)
71. resistivity	— сопротивление
72. to decrease	— уменьшать(ся)
73. rapidly	— быстро
74. slow	— медленный
75. unlike	— в отличие
76. to depend	— зависеть

77. direction	— направление
78. flow	— поток
79. easy	— легкий
80. low	— низкий
81. forward	— идущий вперед, передний
82. restricted	— ограниченный
83. reverse	— обратный
84. revolutionary	— революционный
85. concept	— концепция
86. to invent	— изобретать
87. to announce	— объявлять
88. crystal	— кристалл
89. like	— как
90. to happen	— происходить
91. discovery	— открытие
92. triode	— триод
93. vacuum tube	— вакуумная лампа
94. era	— эра
95. to replace	— заменять
96. to challenge	— бросать вызов; создавать проблемы
97. hearing aids	— приборы для слушания
98. component	— деталь, запчасть
99. circuit	— схема
100. switching	— коммутация
101. point contact	— точечный контакт
102. current-operated	— управляемый током, работающий от тока
103. whereas	— в то время как
104. voltage-operated	— управляемый напряжением, работающий от напряжения
105. to design	— проектировать, конструировать
106. shortly	— вскоре
107. communication equipment	— коммуникационное оборудование
108. receiver	— приемник

109. nowadays	— в наше время, сейчас
110. raw material	— сырье
111. sensitive	— чувствительный
112. dopant	— примесь
113. by 1,000 times	— в 1000 раз
114. boron	— бор
115. phosphorus	— фосфор
116. junction	— соединение
117. vital	— жизненно важный
118. keyboard	— клавиатура
119. to print out	— распечатывать
120. application	— применение
121. overall	— общий; весь
122. record keeping	— ведение записей
123. to carry out	— осуществлять
124. to comprise	— включать в себя, охватывать
125. principal	— основной
126. output	— выход
127. payroll	— зарплата
128. employee	— работник
129. overtime work	— сверхурочная работа
130. tax table	— налоговая таблица
131. to record	— записывать, фиксировать
132. for the moment	— пока

Task 67

Listen to the dialogue and match the advantages of the optical fibre to their effects.

Advantage	Effects
1. higher capacity	a. less frequent repeaters
2. lower material cost	b. more security
3. smaller size	c. cheaper to produce
4. higher quality of transmission	d. more information

5. complete electrical isolation e. less space in ducts
f. less interference/crosstalk

Task 68

Listen to the following sentences. Some of them contain wrong statements. Find such sentences and try to correct them.

Task 69

Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks.

Engineer: There's _____ optical fibre systems have _____ over existing transmission systems.

Customer: But what are these _____?

Eng.: Well, first and foremost, they have _____ than _____. They can _____ information — _____. Secondly, they have _____. At the moment, production costs of optical fibre are _____, but this is only because mass production _____. In _____, optical fibre _____ to produce than conventional cables. Another big advantage _____. They take up _____. With conventional cable you need _____ or _____ to carry the cable.

C.: What about _____?

Eng.: Yes, they _____ very highly here as well. The signal _____ as often as with _____, where _____ means you need _____ or _____ — in fact, every _____ as opposed to _____.

C.: Anything else?

Eng.: Yes, they also have _____ and therefore there's _____ on the line — the data _____ or _____.

Task 70

Make up a plan of the previous text and retell it.

Task 71

Listen to the text and draw up a list of characteristic features of a transistor, a semiconductor and an insulator.

Task 72

Listen to the text and state what is in common for it and the previous one.

Task 73

Compose a short story about transistors, semiconductors and insulators based on the two texts heard.

Task 74

Discuss the problems of transistors, semiconductors and insulators with your neighbour.

Task 75

Listen to one more text about transistors. What additional information have you heard?

Task 76

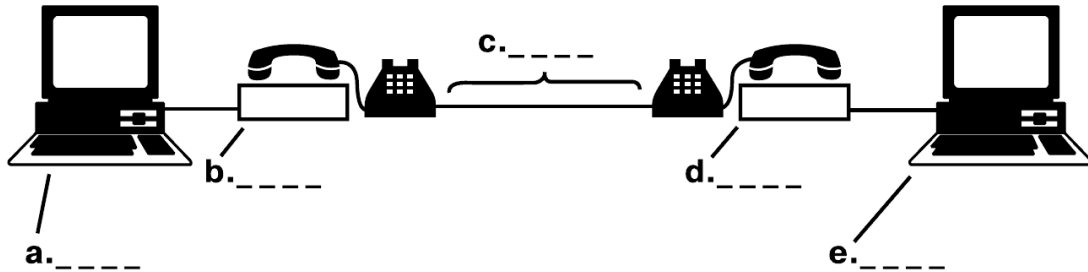
Listen to the texts from tasks 71, 72, 75 and complete the following table.

<i>Materials</i>	<i>Characteristic features</i>	<i>Usage</i>	<i>History of development</i>

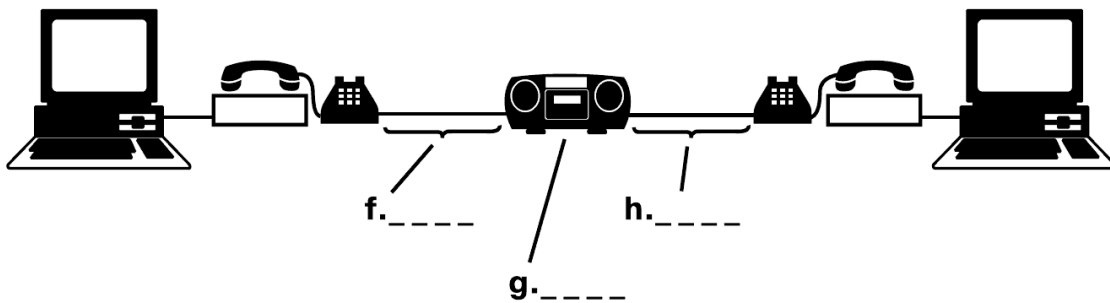
Task 77

Listen to the dialogue and label the diagrams below.

EXISTING CONFIGURATION



NEW CONFIGURATION (proposed)



Task 78

Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions.

1. Why should they change the system?
2. What modem are they using at the moment?
3. What's the problem with the modem?
4. How is the data being corrupted?

5. What's the cost of calls?
6. What should they do?
7. How is the electronic mailbox used?
8. What's the cost of the subscription and call charges?
9. What do they decide in the end?

Task 79

On the basis of the dialogue heard compose a dialogue of your own devoted to the problems with some types of equipment.

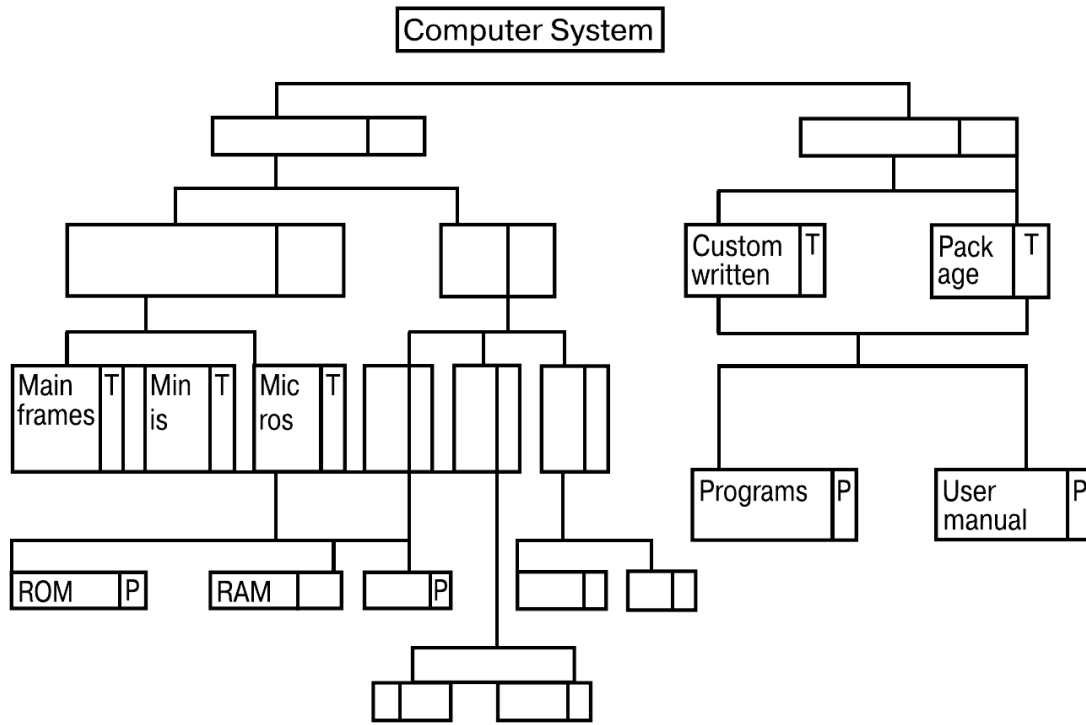
Task 80

Listen to the following text twice and fill in the blanks.

Computerized systems _____ such a _____ in the world as they play now. You _____ to seeing _____ almost everywhere you go: in banks, schools, colleges etc. A few years ago one would think it impossible _____. And now we got used to the fact that _____ at any time. _____ reflect the latest technology. They can be used _____ along with any number of other applications: _____, book-keeping, payroll, graphics and _____. We got used _____ using the popular MS-DOS system. This means that we can use _____ for all the computers. An operating system is _____ which manages the overall operation of the computer. We got used to carrying out _____, such as _____, by means of application programs.

Task 81

Listen to the dialogue and complete the chart below.



Task 82

Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions.

1. Who is taking part in the dialogue?
2. What does hardware comprise?
3. What is the peripheral equipment used for?
4. What can we split the peripheral equipment into?
5. What example is being discussed?
6. What kind of equipment does printer belong to?
7. What kind of information is needed to calculate the payroll?
8. What categories do storage devices fall into?
9. What does the program tell the computer to do for a payroll calculation?
10. How does the dialogue end?

Task 83

Listen to the dialogue again and formulate its main idea.

Task 84

Listen to the dialogue once more, find the extract given below and fill in the blanks.

Well, this brings us back to the other _____ categories of _____ input and storage. But let's consider _____ first. A _____ is like a _____. With a _____ system your storage devices _____ into 2 categories. You'll see them on your _____ under storage – _____ and _____. They can contain _____ about _____ just like a file, and they operate like a _____ or _____. You can put _____ on and record it, and you can get that information back at a _____ – and of course you can _____ the information very easily. And finally let's consider your _____. The simplest _____ is connected to the _____ of the system. For your _____ you _____ your employee file from a _____ or disk machine. Then the _____ 'll find your first employee and show you his _____ on the _____. Then it'll ask you _____ the details of hours worked etc. And it'll _____ his or her wage and _____ it onto the paper. The only thing we _____ is software. _____ means _____, and a program consists of a set of _____ which tell the computer how to process the information. For a payroll calculation the program tells the computer what _____, what _____, and what _____ etc. – in fact how to do the whole _____. And when you are not using _____, it _____ on tape or disk – just like your _____.

SCRIPTS

Task 1

Marie Sklodowska had been teaching in Warsaw for several years before she moved to Paris in 1891 where she studied physics. She began working in the Sorbonne in 1893 and two years later married the French chemist Pierre Curie. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898 and managed to isolate radium in its pure form. She became chief of the laboratory in her husband's department at the Sorbonne in 1903. After her husband's death she succeeded him there as a professor of physics. Marie Curie worked in the Sorbonne during 11 years. In 1914 she headed the radioactive laboratory of the new Institute of Radium in Paris.

Tasks 2, 3

1. Marie Sklodowska was teaching in Warsaw during several years.
2. In 1891 she moved to Paris where she studied physics.
3. She began working in the Sorbonne and met her would-be husband Pierre Curie there.
4. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity and managed to isolate radium in its pure form.

Task 7

1. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= It was not Pierre Curie.)

2. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She didn't research gravity.)
3. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She didn't discover it.)
4. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She did not finish researching it.)
5. Marie Curie began researching radioactivity in 1898.
(= She did not do it in 1804.)

Tasks 8, 9

The Mason-Dixon Line, often considered by Americans the demarcation between the North and the South, is in reality the boundary that separates the state of Pennsylvania from Maryland and parts of west Virginia. Prior to the Civil War, this southern boundary of Pennsylvania separated the non-slave states to the north from the slave states to the south.

The Mason-Dixon Line appeared long before the Civil War, as a result of a boundary dispute between the two states. Two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the area and officially marked the boundary between the two states. They completed the survey in 1767 and marked the boundary with stones.

Tasks 10, 11

Well, good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

Today I would like to take a brief look at what is known as a microchip revolution. In fact you've probably heard about this startling advance in technology. In this brief talk there are three areas that I want to look at and those are first of all how this microchip technology will affect industry, how it affects society and lastly how it affects developing countries. But before we look at the affects of the microchip revolution I'd like to say a few things about what a microchip is.

Well, it's very simple. The microchip is a very simple thing. It is a little piece of silicon. Its size is probably small enough to pass through the eye of a needle. This piece of silicon can have a complete

computer program put on it and also it's now become quite possible to manufacture them cheaply.

Task 18

1. The mobile telephone, fast train and air travel have cut the problem of (distance for today's businessmen).
2. The recipient can be reached by telephone (the box message and the telex message).
3. Telex machines are now only used in situations where (there needs to be legal proof that a message has been sent when fax machines are not acceptable).
4. Telex messages present the communication conveying a clear message in the (minimum number of words).
5. This skill in writing information-packed messages can be useful (in other writing tasks).

Task 19

1. All organizations are made up of (individuals).
2. Any organization needs to attract and keep worthwhile (employees).
3. Every employee (requires) tact, enthusiasm and the ability to communicate with people at all levels.
4. When a vacancy (arises), a job description is prepared.
5. This gives a clear outline of the duties and (responsibilities) involved.

Task 20

factor, hormones, cause, infection, generally, seriously, cultural, life expectancy, influence

Both men and women are living longer these days in the industrialized countries. However, women, on average, live longer.

One important biological factor that helps women live longer is the difference in hormones between men and women. Female hormones have a positive effect on the heart and the blood flow. They

help the body defend itself against some kinds of infections. This means that women generally get sick less often and less seriously than men.

The cultural context also influences life expectancy for men and women. They also drink less alcohol on average. Both cigarettes and alcohol have been proven to cause many health problems and to shorten lives.

Another factor that has influenced the lives of women is the lack of stress. Until recently, the women who worked were in less responsible, less stressful positions.

Task 26

Many business people prefer the flexibility, reliability and convenience of a hired car to using their own car. Car hire can be particularly useful and advantageous when combined with air travel. The major international car rental firms can provide a special programme for business people. This must include a “Rent it here/ Leave it there” service. Different sizes and types of cars are to be available. Some firms can provide a driving directions service. Computerized system must provide an instant printout containing step-by-step directions to the destination.

When a hired car is required, you need to book in advance. The rates are usually cheaper and availability is to be guaranteed. When selecting and booking a vehicle, you have to take into account many luggage regulations.

In some countries a driving licence of your country is not acceptable: you must have an international driving permit. For a small charge permits can be issued to any current holder of a valid driving licence. You should always check the driving regulations for the countries concerned.

Tasks 28, 29

Bill wasn't at home on holiday. He was short of money. He had to borrow from his aunt. Bill went to the Zoo. At 5 p.m. he met Ken there. They went to Ken's. Bill returned home at 11 p.m.

Some people phoned Bill and left their messages which were recorded on the answering machine.

1. A friend of his: "Hello, Bill! Alex's speaking. Why not go out for a meal on Sunday? Phone me before 5 p.m."
2. His girlfriend: "Hi, Bill! It's me, Kate. I feel rather lonely and I'm really short of money. I've no one to address but you. If you don't help me, I'll die of starvation on Monday."
3. His aunt: "Bill! Where are you and what are you doing? You managed to borrow money from me and quite forgot to come and help me with my washing machine at 5 p.m. Phone me immediately on your arrival."
4. Ken: "Bill! Where have you been all this time? We've been waiting for you since 4 p.m. Have you forgotten about your promise? Come to my place as soon as possible."
5. Jane: "Hi, Bill! It's Jane. I've got some problems to discuss with you. Call me at 11 p.m. I'll be at home."

Tasks 31,32

IT'S LONDON!

Fly to London with us this winter and enjoy a wonderful week in this enchanting city at a price you will find hard to believe! We will be flying from Moscow to London on a specially chartered, brand new jet aircraft, giving you the chance to make the very most of all your holiday time in the British capital.

All the famous landmarks wait to greet you. Explore them or simply sit over a coffee at one of the cafes and watch the world go by. There really is something for everyone in this great city which draws visitors back time and time again.

We leave Moscow at 9.00 in the morning on Friday (please enter date — first Friday of next month). On arrival at Heathrow you will be transferred direct to your hotel. The next few days are then free for you to enjoy — join your optional excursions or explore London at leisure. We will return on Friday (enter date please) in the late afternoon.

Don't miss this wonderful opportunity! Send for a full-colour brochure today.

Tasks 35, 36

- A:** Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the hospital?
- B:** Certainly. You can walk there from the bus station you are standing at or you can take a bus.
- A:** I'll prefer to go on foot.
- B:** Then go down Park Avenue. Turn left at the football ground. Cross High Street at the traffic lights. Go past the post office. At the next corner you will see the police station. Turn right and go down Station Road. You'll see the hospital on the left side of the street.
- A:** Thank you. But can you also tell me the way from the hospital to the bank and then to the theatre?
- B:** Of course. Opposite the hospital you'll see the cinema and the swimming pool. Cross Station Road and go along the street between the swimming pool and the cinema. Take the second turning on the right and go up High Street. On the right side of the street you'll see the bank. You are to cross High Street and go down it up to the second turning on the right. On the opposite corner you'll see the theatre. All the performances begin in the evening. So take your chance and enjoy yourself walking in the park. Our park is really beautiful. There are plenty of different species of plants, trees and animals there.
- A:** Thank you ever so much. But still one more question to you. How can I get to the railway station after the performance?
- B:** Oh, it's very easy. It's near the police station. But in the evening you'd better take a bus so as not to lose your way in the darkness. When you leave the theatre, go to the right up to Park Avenue. Pass the football ground and on the opposite side of the street you'll see the bus station.
- A:** Thank you. With your detailed information I can travel round the town quite safely.
- B:** It's a pleasure. Bye.
- A:** Bye.

Tasks 37, 38

Woman: Excuse me for addressing you, gentlemen, but it's getting dark already and there is no one but you in the street. I'm a stranger here. When I arrived at the railway station in the afternoon I took a taxi to the theatre and the driver told me that my hotel was in Park Avenue near the football ground. But after the performance I forgot all his directions. I lost my way. Can you help me? Can you show me the way to Park Avenue?

Men: Unfortunately, we're strangers here, too. We visited a friend of our's in the vicinity of Station Road. When we were leaving, he showed us the way to the bus station. It's in Park Avenue, as far as I can understand. But we can't find our way. We asked the policeman twice and I suspect it's the same policeman because his reaction was rather strange. Oh, you see, there are two policemen now or does it only seem to me? Perhaps, you'll be so kind to ask him for the directions to Park Avenue as we're looking for the same street if I'm not mistaken.

W.: Good evening, officer! Can you show us the way to Park Avenue? My hotel and the bus station are in the same street.

Policeman: Certainly, lady. When I saw those gentlemen for the second time, I thought I'd better go with them as they were in no condition to continue their way without assistance. But I couldn't leave my working place. So I asked my colleague to come. I'll go with you and show you the way. It's quite near. We're standing in the middle of High Street now. Let's go to the corner and turn right. Then take the second turning to the right. Here we are, in Park Avenue. Go along this street. You'll see the football ground on your right. On the other side of the street there's a bus station. Your hotel is a little bit farther on the same side.

W.: Thank you, officer. Sorry for having taken your time.

P.: It's nothing.

M.: Thank you, officer. Bye.

P.: Bye.

Task 41

Take 500 g of beef, 2 small carrots, 50 g of oil, two onions, 500 g of potatoes, one tomato, salt, pepper, spices. Put the meat in the saucepan, add 1.5 l of cold water, salt, spices, close the saucepan with the lid and put it on the cooker. Let the water boil, remove the head, diminish the flame to the minimum and let the meat boil for 45 min. Simultaneously peel the carrots and the onions, wash the tomatoes, and let it get hot, pour the oil out to the frying-pan and let it get hot. Chop the onions, the carrots and the tomato. Put them on the frying-pan and let them fry to get half ready. Add salt and pepper. Peel potatoes, wash them, cut into small pieces. After the beef has been boiling for 45 min, remove the spices and add potatoes. 15 min later add fried onions, carrots and tomato. Let the whole mass boil for 5 min. Remove it from the flame and let the saucepan stand on a coaster on the kitchen table for 10–15 min. Now the soup is ready to serve.

Task 42

Cut up the chicken. Fry the chicken in oil or butter. Chop the vegetables in small pieces. Add the vegetables to the chicken. Fry the chicken and vegetables together. Put in some pepper and salt. Add half a litre of water to the pan. Stir the food with a wooden spoon. Bring the mixture to the boil. Add cheese or yogurt if you like.

Tasks 49, 50

Marie is a young and attractive girl. She is a laboratory assistant. She works at a research centre. Her job is well-paid but she wants to change it because she doesn't like her manager. Every day he asks her: "Will you go out with me tonight?" Every day she says: "No". So now here she is in the employment agency looking for a new job.

Clerk: Good morning. Please take a seat.

Marie: Thank you.

Cl.: Now then. What's your name?

M.: Marie Seal.

Cl.: And what can we do for you?

M.: I want to change my work.

Cl.: Uh-huh. And what do you do at the moment?
M.: I'm a laboratory assistant.
Cl.: I see. OK. Let's write down a few details. What's your full name?
M.: Marie Seal.
Cl.: Could you spell your surname for me, please?
M.: S-e-a-l.
Cl.: And may I have your date of birth?
M.: 1st of May 1986.
Cl.: Are you married or single?
M.: Single.
Cl.: And may I have your address?
M.: 5 Worthington Street, London, NW 10.
Cl.: I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
M.: 5 Worthington Street, London, NW 10.
Cl.: And your telephone number?
M.: 274 40 11.
Cl.: Right. And... what are you doing this evening?

Task 51

411 46 12; 095 236 12 222; 0273-715772;
650599; 01 313 4656.

Task 53

Text 1

Ann works in a telephone company. Her salary is not high. She only gets three-weeks' holiday a year and she works long hours. But Ann doesn't mind as she enjoys her work. She has a nice boss and she meets a lot of people during the day. Her work is interesting and varied. Also, every year her company gives her a free two-weeks' holiday in Europe.

Text 2

Nick works in an assembly department in a telecommunication equipment factory. He is a skilled worker and he does a lot of overtime,

so at the end of the week he takes home quite a good wage. However, he doesn't like his work. He finds it boring and monotonous. He gets four-weeks' holiday.

Text 3

Tim is unemployed. He is a university graduate. Tim cannot find a good job. Each week he receives some money from the government called "Social Security". With this money he pays the rent and buys his food, but at the end of the week he is always "broke".

Text 4

Mr Smith is a successful businessman. He is a company director. He earns a lot of money, and he also pays a lot of income tax. He is 64 and next year he is going to retire.

He will get a good pension from his company and also an old-age pension from the state. He is looking forward to his retirement. He wants to read and go fishing.

Task 54

Computer Dating

Dan is a graduate of a technical University. His speciality is computer science.

Dan works with a computer dating company. He finds his job extremely interesting and useful as he helps shy people marry.

If you are not married in Britain by the age of forty, people think that you are "odd". The average age that people get married in Britain is 22. There are, however, seven million unmarried people over 21. How do single people marry? Where do they go?

There is one way single people, who are a little shy or who find it difficult to make new friends, can meet: through a computer dating service. Computer dating started in Britain in the mid-sixties at a time when computer technology was developing. Young people started to experiment with a new way of life. They had money to spend and exciting places to spend it.

Computer dating is very popular today. All you have to do is fill in a form and describe yourself. You then send the form and twenty-five pounds to the service firm. Dan's job is to feed the information into the computer and find someone in its memory banks who is like you. Usually he finds about six names and addresses and then you can contact these people and make a date.

Task 55

The interviews begin on Tuesday, each interview lasts not more than 30 minutes. They don't start earlier than 9.30 as it takes time to get to the place of the interviews and fulfil all the necessary formalities. No interviews are scheduled after 4.30. An interview never takes place between 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. as it is a lunch-time. The participants come on Monday as they were warned beforehand. They are not waiting for the beginning as it is only 8.30.

Tasks 56, 57

Receptionist: Good morning.

Peter: Good morning. I'm Peter Homes. I'm starting today as an electrical engineer.

R.: Then you must see our managing director. Room 101, ground floor, please.

Jenny: Good morning. You're Peter Homes.

P.: That's right.

J.: I'm Jenny Lee, managing director. Glad to meet you.

P.: Glad to meet you, too.

J.: I'll introduce you to the head of your department, Mr Blanley. (She presses the button and asks through the interconnection for Mr Blanley to come to her.)

A few minutes later.

J.: Good morning, Mr Blanley. Let me introduce our new employee Peter Homes to you. He's our new electrical engineer.

P.: Glad to meet you, Mr Blanley.

Mr Blanley: Will you follow me to the department. I'm going to introduce you to the staff.

Mr B.: Can I introduce you all to Peter Homes. He is our new electrical engineer.

Liz: Glad to meet you, Mr Homes. Liz Barton, economist.

P.: Glad to meet you, Miss Barton.

Sandra: Glad to meet you, Mr Homes, Sandra Ale, computer operator.

P.: Glad to meet you, Miss Sandra.

Brian: Glad to meet you, Mr Homes, Brian Stock, electrical engineer.

P.: Glad to meet you, Mr Stock.

Task 58

1. Planning Department: long-term planning connected with security arrangements.
2. Development Department: development of new systems, involvement in use of fifth-generation language, security software.
3. Processing Department: check that security arrangement conforms to standards, coordination of interfaces between difference systems, monitoring handover arrangement.

Task 61

Secretary: Future Solutions, good morning.

Mary Sales: Good morning. Can I speak to Jeff Anderson in the Information Services, please.

S.: Hold the line, please. Trying to connect you.

Kate Jones: Information Services, Kate Jones speaking.

M.S.: Hello, it's Mary Sales speaking. Can I speak to Jeff Anderson, please.

K.J.: I'm sorry, they've put you through the wrong extension. Could you just hold the line for a second and I'll ask the switchboard to put you through.

S.: Future Solutions, good morning.

K.J.: Hello, could you transfer the call to 125-240, please.

J.A.: Information Services, Anderson speaking.

M.S.: Hello, glad to hear you, Jeff. It's Mary Sales.

J.A.: Hello, Mary. I wasn't expecting you to call. Problems?

M.S.: Yes, I'm afraid I have to address you in case you have some information concerning new methods of data processing.

Task 62

All organizations are made up of individuals. Any organization needs to attract and keep worthwhile employees. Every employee requires tact, enthusiasm and the ability to communicate with people at all levels. When a vacancy arises, a job description is prepared. This gives a clear outline of the duties and responsibilities involved.

A job description describes the nature of the job. It lists the main aspects of the job, the duties and responsibilities and any specific requirements such as typewriting skills.

Task 63

JOB INTERVIEW

Arrive in good time — not only because it is polite but because having to rush will leave you feeling hot and flustered, and therefore nervous.

Be neat and fairly conservative in your appearance.

Take cues from interviewer on degree of formality — your sensitivity to non-verbal communication should help you with this. Perhaps be a little more formal than usual — not a stuffed shirt. Be cautious about jokes, sarcastic asides etc.

Don't smoke unless invited to do so, and then only if you must, unless the interviewer smokes. Never smoke if there is no ashtray in sight.

Be prepared to take notes, if it is necessary to record information. But it might be best to ask the interviewer if they would mind if you did. Even then, don't scribble furiously all the way through.

Be polite, but friendly and don't forget to smile (but only when it's appropriate).

Leave promptly when the interview is over, don't hover. Smile, shake hands and thank the interviewer.

Task 64

Mail-opening machines can open an envelope without damaging the contents.

The amount stated in the covering document must be the same as the amount enclosed.

Nowadays mail-room staff need to be well-organized.

Good housekeeping also applies to the electronic filing system. The electronic system should be “thinned out” at regular intervals.

Provide a printout showing what formulas were used.

Show us how the mail-opening machine works.

Task 65

A business letter is often the first contact that a customer has with an organization. It must therefore be well-written and perfectly produced so it gives a good impression of the organization. There should be no spelling or punctuation errors. The layout or overall appearance of the letter is just as important as the message. The careful use of the space available and the correct positioning of the various parts of the letter will create a balanced appearance.

Task 66

A telex call is made in the following way:

1. Type or dial the telex number, depending on the system.
2. Wait for the answerback code to confirm that you are connected to the correct number. If the answerback code is given, provide your own answerback code.
3. Type the message or retrieve the message stored in memory.
4. Exchange the answerback code, to check the connection was held during the transmission.
5. The message is then transmitted and printed or stored in memory simultaneously on both machines.

Tasks 67, 69

Engineer: There's no doubt optical fibre systems have enormous advantages over existing transmission systems.

Customer: But what are these advantages?

Eng.: Well, first and foremost, they have a much higher capacity than copper wires. They can carry much more information — telephone calls or data. Secondly, they have a potentially lower material cost. At the moment, production costs of optical fibre are relatively high, but this is only because mass production hasn't really started. In the long term, optical fibre will cost much less to produce than conventional cables. Another big advantage is their size. They take up much less space. With conventional cable you need many more ducts or pipes to carry the cable.

C.: What about transmission quality?

Eng.: Yes, they score very highly here as well. The signal doesn't need to be amplified as often as with conventional cable, where signal loss means you need far more repeaters or boosters — in fact, every 2 or 3 kilometres as opposed to every 20 kilometres.

C.: Anything else?

Eng.: Yes, they also have complete electrical isolation and therefore there's much more security on the line — the data can't be corrupted or interfered with.

Task 68

- I)
 - a. Optical fibre systems have advantages over transistors.
 - b. Optical fibre systems have advantages over satellite systems.
 - c. Optical fibre systems have advantages over existing transmission systems.
- II)
 - a. Optical fibres can carry much more information than radio waves.
 - b. Optical fibres can carry much less information than copper wires.
 - c. Optical fibres can carry much more information than copper wires.
- III)
 - a. Optical fibres can carry telephone calls.

- b. Optical fibres can carry data.
 - c. Optical fibres can carry digital images.
- IV) a. Optical fibres cost more than copper cables.
- b. Optical fibres cost less than copper cables.
 - c. In the long term optical fibres will cost much less than copper cables.
- V) a. Mass production of optical fibres has already started.
- b. Mass production of optical fibres hasn't really started.
 - c. Mass production of optical fibres is to start in a few months.

Task 71

A transistor is an active semiconductor device with three or more electrodes. By active is meant that the transistor is capable of current gain, voltage amplification and power gain.

A transistor is an electronic device in which electronic conduction is made within a semiconductor.

A semiconductor is an electronic conductor with resistivity in the range between metals and insulators, in which the electrical charge carrier concentration increases with increasing temperature over some temperature range.

The resistivities of semiconductors and insulators decrease rapidly with rising temperature, while those of metals increase relatively slow. Unlike metals and insulators, the sensitivity of semiconductors depends upon the direction of current flow. The direction of the easiest current flow or lowest resistivity is called the forward direction, the direction of restricted current flow or highest resistivity is known as the reverse or back direction.

Task 72

In 1948 revolutionary concept was introduced to the electronic world: a transistor was invented, a crystal which amplified was announced. Nothing like this had happened in electronics since the discovery of the triode vacuum tube in 1907. Some years later the crystal detectors of the wireless era were replaced by radio tubes.

Now a crystal amplifier, the transistor, challenges the vacuum tube because transistors are smaller, simpler, more efficient and longer

lived. In hearing aids tubes have already been replaced by transistors with unheard-of battery economy. Moreover, many transistor circuits have fewer components than the vacuum tube circuits, such as multivibrators. For example, in switching circuits, such as multivibrators, the work of two triode tubes will be done by one point-contact transistor.

The transistor is a current-operated device, whereas the vacuum tube is a voltage-operated device. The transistor is designed to become a relatively low voltage, low current device. Electron tubes will shortly be replaced by transistors in communication equipment, computers, radio and television receivers.

Task 75

Transistors nowadays are made of silicon. After oxygen, silicon is the most common element on the planet. This is important since it doesn't cost much to get the raw material. It's a solid and, as such, has the ability to conduct electricity.

As a semiconductor, silicon is very sensitive to impurities — these are called dopants. If you add as little as 0,0001% of a dopant to silicon, you can increase conductivity by 1,000 times. A transistor may consist of two types of silicon. One type is doped with boron, which gives it a positive charge — this is termed a *p*-type silicon. The other type is doped with phosphorus, which gives it a negative charge — this is known as *n*-type silicon. By doping a silicon crystal with *p*- and *n*-type dopants a *p-n* junction is formed.

Tasks 77, 78

Administrative Manager: So you think we should change the system?

Communications Engineer: Yes, I do. We're having a lot of problems with the existing configuration.

Ad.M.: So, what do you suggest?

C.Eng.: Well, at the moment we're using a modem linked up direct to our microcomputer and the telephone line. Very simple, in theory we send files from our computer direct to our clients' computers using a software package called "Communicate".

Ad.M.: OK... Well, sounds fine. What's the problem?

C.Eng.: Well, the weak link is the line. As you know a lot of our clients are overseas and we are having problems with the lines. The files are being transmitted but they are not arriving in the same form. The data are being corrupted.

Ad.M.: What does that mean?

C.Eng.: Well, say we send a 10-page contract to a client in France. We make the connection, start transmitting and then there's a fault on the line and they receive the contract with some parts missing, or parts they can't understand.

Ad.M.: That sounds bad.

C.Eng.: Even more serious is that it's costing us a lot of money in call charges. Call charges on international lines are high and each time we send a report or contract — let's say 10 pages long — it takes up to 5 minutes to transmit — longer if we have problems with the line.

Ad.M.: Yes, that is serious. So what do you suggest?

C.Eng.: Well, I think we should use an electronic mailbox.

Ad.M.: How does that work?

C.Eng.: Very simply really. We subscribe to a service called DIALCOM. We send our files to a central computer. The files are stored there and our clients can get the file out when they want. We use our existing equipment and so we only have to pay for the subscription and the call charges.

Ad.M.: How expensive is it?

C.Eng.: It's cheaper, but more important — the system uses a data network, not the normal telephone lines; so transmission is faster and more reliable — there's less chance of the data being corrupted.

Ad.M.: All right, I think we should go ahead.

Task 80

Computerized systems didn't use to play such a vital role in the world as they play now. You got used to seeing keyboard-based electronic equipment almost everywhere you go: in banks, schools, colleges etc. A few years ago one would think it impossible to process information so quickly. And now we got used to the fact that the information can also be displayed, updated or printed out at any

time. State-of-the-art computers reflect the latest technology. They can be used to run sophisticated word-processing programs along with any number of other applications: databases, spreadsheets, stock control, book-keeping, payroll, graphics and desk-top publishing. We got used to operating state-of-the-art computers using the popular MS-DOS system. This means that we can use the same application software for all the computers. An operating system is a group of procedures which manages the overall operation of the computer. We got used to carrying out specific tasks, such as word processing, financial analysis and record keeping, by means of application programs.

Tasks 81, 82, 83, 84

Customer: I'm not a computer expert. Could you please explain what this chart means?

Computer Consultant: Of course. A computer system consists of hardware and software. Hardware means the different types of equipment and devices and software means the programs. OK so far?

C.: Yes.

C.C.: Hardware comprises two components – the central processing unit (CPU) and peripheral equipment. The CPU controls the equipment and processing information – just like your brain controls your body and also makes decisions. The peripheral equipment is used for 3 purposes – firstly to give information to the computer as inprint; secondary to store information for the future; and thirdly to get information from the computer as output. Now let's take the payroll as an example. What do you want to get out of the computer?

C.: The wages of my employees.

C.C.: Uh-huh. So that's your output. Now in what form do you want the information to appear?

C.: On paper.

C.C.: Right. So on your diagram under output we've got a printer. A printer is a kind of an output device and of course it prints

information. Also on your diagram is another type of output device — a visual display unit or VDU. Now a VDU is a kind of a screen. Often you don't want to print out everything — you just want to see what's what. So we can classify a printer and a VDU as peripheral output equipment. OK so far?

C.: Yes.

C.C.: OK. Let's go a bit further. What kind of information do you need in order to calculate the payroll?

C.: Employee's name, hours worked, hourly rate, overtime worked, overtime rate. And then I need a calculator and tax tables.

C.C.: Well, this brings us back to the other 2 categories of peripheral equipment — input and storage. But let's consider the storage first. A store is like a file. With a computer system your storage devices fall into 2 categories. You'll see them on your diagram under storage — tape and disk. They can contain information about employees just like a file, and they operate like a tape recorder or record player. You can put information on and record it, and you can get that information back at a later time — and of course you can change the information very easily. And finally let's consider your input device. The simplest keyboard is connected to the other parts of the system. For your payroll calculation you load your employee file from a tape or disk machine. Then the computer'll find your first employee and show you his details on the VDU. Then it'll ask you to input the details of hours worked etc. And it'll calculate his or her wage and print it onto the paper. The only thing we haven't mentioned is software. Software means programs, and a program consists of a set of instructions which tell the computer how to process the information. For a payroll calculation the program tells the computer what to multiply, what to add, and what to subtract etc. — in fact how to do the whole calculation. And when you are not using the program, it is stored on tape or disk — just like your files.

C.: OK. Enough theory for the moment. When can I see one of these wonderful systems?

C.C.: I'm glad you ask me that because by chance I've got a beautiful little computer in the back of my car. I'll just go and get it.

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ ОБЩЕПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНОЙ И НАУЧНО- ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ

А а

ability <i>n</i>	— способность
acceptable <i>a</i>	— приемлемый, применимый
active <i>a</i>	— активный
add <i>v</i>	— добавлять
address <i>v</i>	— обращаться к кому-либо
address <i>n</i>	— адрес; permanent address — адрес постоянного проживания
advantage <i>n</i>	— преимущество
advantageous <i>a</i>	— имеющий преимущество
advertisement <i>n</i>	— реклама
advise <i>v</i>	— советовать
affect <i>v</i>	— оказывать влияние
air <i>n</i>	— воздух
air travel	— полет на самолете
amplify <i>v</i>	— усиливать
announce <i>v</i>	— объявлять
answer <i>n</i>	— ответ
answering machine	— автоответчик
appear <i>v</i>	— появляться
application <i>n</i>	— применение
arise (arose, arisen) <i>v</i>	— появляться
arrival <i>n</i>	— прибытие
arrive <i>v</i>	— прибывать

as far as <i>conj</i>	— до; насколько
assembly <i>n</i>	— сборка
assembly department	— сборочный цех
assistance <i>n</i>	— помощь
assistant <i>n</i>	— ассистент, помощник
laboratory assistant	— лаборант
attention <i>n</i>	— внимание
attractive <i>a</i>	— привлекательный
available <i>a</i>	— имеющийся в наличии
average <i>a</i>	— средний; посредственный; on average — в среднем

B b

bank <i>n</i>	— банк
beautiful <i>a</i>	— красивый, прекрасный
beef <i>n</i>	— говядина
beforehand <i>adv</i>	— заранее
bimonthly <i>a</i>	— выходящий раз в два месяца или два раза в месяц
boast <i>v</i>	— хвастаться
boil <i>v</i>	— кипеть
book <i>v</i>	— заказывать
booking office	— касса
boring <i>a</i>	— нудный, однообразный
boron <i>n</i>	— бор
borrow <i>v</i>	— брать займы
bottom <i>n</i>	— дно, днище
boundary <i>v</i>	— граница
brief <i>a</i>	— краткий
broke <i>a</i>	— разорившийся
bunch <i>n</i>	— гроздь
bus <i>n</i>	— автобус
bus station	— автобусная остановка
but <i>prep</i>	— кроме, за исключением
button <i>n</i>	— кнопка (<i>звонка</i>)

С с

cable <i>n</i>	— кабель
call <i>n</i>	— звонок
capable <i>a</i>	— способный
capacity <i>n</i>	— емкость, мощность
carefully <i>adv</i>	— тщательно
carrier <i>n</i>	— носитель, переносчик
carrot <i>n</i>	— морковь
carry <i>v</i>	— нести, переносить
carry out	— осуществлять
case <i>n</i>	— случай; in case of — в случае
cause <i>v</i>	— являться причиной, вызывать что-либо
caviar <i>n</i>	— икра
centre <i>v</i>	— концентрироваться
challenge <i>v</i>	— бросать вызов, создавать проблемы
change <i>n</i>	— изменение
charge <i>n</i>	— плата; заряд
charter <i>n</i>	— чартерный рейс
cheap <i>a</i>	— дешевый
check <i>v</i>	— проверять
check <i>n</i>	— проверка
cheese <i>n</i>	— сыр
chief <i>n</i>	— начальник
chilli beans	— бобы с красным стручковым перцем
chips <i>n</i>	— чипсы
church <i>n</i>	— церковь
cinema <i>n</i>	— кинотеатр
circuit <i>n</i>	— цепь, схема
clerk <i>n</i>	— клерк, служащий
coaster <i>n</i>	— подставка
colleague <i>n</i>	— коллега
combine <i>v</i>	— объединять, комбинировать
comma <i>n</i>	— запятая
comment <i>v</i>	— комментировать
common <i>a</i>	— общепринятый, обычный

communication <i>n</i>	— связь, коммуникация
communication equipment	— коммуникационное оборудование
complete <i>a</i>	— полный, завершённый
component <i>n</i>	— деталь, запчасть
comprise <i>v</i>	— включать в себя, охватывать
computer operator	— оператор компьютера
concentration <i>n</i>	— концентрация
concept <i>n</i>	— концепция
condition <i>n</i>	— условие; working conditions — условия труда
conduction <i>n</i>	— проводимость
conductor <i>n</i>	— проводник
conform <i>v</i>	— соответствовать
connect <i>v</i>	— соединять
consider <i>v</i>	— считать, рассчитывать, полагать
context <i>n</i>	— контекст
convenience <i>n</i>	— удобство
convenient <i>a</i>	— удобный
convey <i>v</i>	— передавать
copper <i>n</i>	— медь
corner <i>n</i>	— угол
correspond <i>v</i>	— переписываться
correspond with smth	— соответствовать чему-либо
corrupt <i>v</i>	— портить, искажать
cook <i>v</i>	— готовить
cooker <i>n</i>	— плита
cooking oil	— кулинарное масло
coordination <i>n</i>	— координация
cougette <i>n</i>	— кабачок
crisp <i>n</i>	— хрустящий картофель
cross <i>v</i>	— пересекать
crosstalk <i>n</i>	— помеха
crucial <i>a</i>	— важный
crystal <i>n</i>	— кристалл
cultural <i>a</i>	— культурный
cucumber <i>n</i>	— огурец

current <i>n</i>	— ток
current <i>a</i>	— нынешний
current-operated <i>a</i>	— управляемый током, работающий от тока

D d

darkness <i>n</i>	— темнота
data <i>n</i>	— данные
data processing	— обработка данных
date <i>n</i>	— дата
date of birth	— дата рождения
date <i>v</i>	— назначать свидание, встречаться
dates <i>n</i>	— финики
decrease <i>v</i>	— уменьшать(ся)
defend <i>v</i>	— защищать
department <i>n</i>	— отдел;
planning department	— плановый отдел
depend <i>v</i>	— зависеть
description <i>n</i>	— описание;
job description	— описание условий работы
destination <i>n</i>	— пункт назначения
detailed <i>a</i>	— детальный
development <i>n</i>	— развитие
development department	— отдел развития
device <i>n</i>	— прибор, устройство
diagram <i>n</i>	— диаграмма
digital <i>a</i>	— цифровой
diminish <i>v</i>	— уменьшать
direction <i>n</i>	— направление; указание
disadvantage <i>n</i>	— недостаток
dish <i>n</i>	— блюдо
discovery <i>n</i>	— открытие
discuss <i>v</i>	— обсуждать
dislike <i>v</i>	— не любить
dispute <i>n</i>	— спор, разногласие
dopant <i>n</i>	— примесь

double <i>a</i>	— двойной
doubt <i>n</i>	— сомнение
draw (drew, drawn) <i>v</i>	— тащить, рисовать, привлекать
draw smb's attention	— привлечь чье-либо внимание
drive (drove, driven) <i>v</i>	— водить машину
driver <i>n</i>	— шофер
driving directions	— указатели маршрута
driving licence	— водительские права
driving regulations	— правила вождения
duct <i>n</i>	— канал
duty <i>n</i>	— обязанность

E e

earn <i>v</i>	— зарабатывать
easy <i>a</i>	— легкий
effect <i>n</i>	— эффект, влияние, последствие
effort <i>n</i>	— усилие
electrical <i>a</i>	— электрический
electrical engineer	— инженер-электротехник
electrode <i>n</i>	— электрод
electronic <i>a</i>	— электронный
emphasize <i>v</i>	— выделять
employee <i>n</i>	— работник, сотрудник
employment <i>n</i>	— служба, работа, занятие
employment agency	— агентство по трудоустройству
enjoy <i>v</i>	— получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
enormous <i>a</i>	— огромный
enthusiasm <i>n</i>	— желание работать
equipment <i>n</i>	— оборудование
era <i>n</i>	— эра
evidence <i>n</i>	— свидетельство
excursion <i>n</i>	— экскурсия
exist <i>v</i>	— существовать
expect <i>v</i>	— ожидать, предполагать
extension <i>n</i>	— добавочный номер (<i>телефона</i>)

F f

fact <i>n</i>	— факт
in fact	— фактически
factor <i>n</i>	— фактор
fast <i>a</i>	— быстрый
fast train	— скорый поезд
fax <i>n</i>	— факс
fax message	— сообщение по факсу
few <i>a</i>	— ничего; мало
fill <i>v</i>	— наполнять, заполнять
fill in a form	— заполнять бланк
find (found, found) <i>v</i>	— находить
flame <i>n</i>	— пламя
flexibility <i>n</i>	— гибкость
flight <i>n</i>	— полет
flow <i>n</i>	— поток
follow <i>v</i>	— следовать
food <i>n</i>	— еда
football <i>n</i>	— футбол
football ground	— футбольное поле
foremost <i>adv</i>	— прежде всего, более всего
forget (forgot, forgotten) <i>v</i>	— забывать
forward <i>a</i>	— идущий вперед, передний
free <i>a</i>	— бесплатный
frequent <i>a</i>	— частый
fry <i>v</i>	— жарить
frying-pan <i>n</i>	— сковорода
fulfill <i>v</i>	— выполнять (<i>задание</i>)
full <i>a</i>	— полный
full name	— полное имя

G g

gain <i>n</i>	— усиление, коэффициент усиления
generally <i>adv</i>	— обычно
generation <i>n</i>	— поколение

get (got, got) <i>v</i>	— получать, добираться
get sick	— заболеть
glad <i>a</i>	— довольный, радостный
glad to meet you	— рад познакомиться
go (went, gone) <i>v</i>	— ходить, идти
go on holiday	— уходить, уезжать в отпуск
go out for a meal	— есть не дома (<i>в кафе, ресторане</i>)
go shopping	— ходить по магазинам
goal <i>n</i>	— цель
government <i>n</i>	— правительство
graduate <i>v</i>	— оканчивать (<i>высшее учебное заведение</i>)
graduate <i>n</i>	— выпускник (<i>высшего учебного заведения</i>)
grapes <i>n</i>	— виноград

Н н

handover <i>n</i>	— передача
happen <i>v</i>	— происходить, случаться
harmonize <i>v</i>	— гармонизировать
head <i>v</i>	— возглавлять
head <i>n</i>	— пена
hear (heard, heard) <i>v</i>	— слышать
hearing aids	— приборы для слушания
hire <i>v</i>	— нанимать (<i>машину</i>)
hold (held, held) <i>v</i>	— держать, удерживать
holiday <i>n</i>	— отпуск; праздничный день; be on holiday — находиться в отпуске
hormone <i>n</i>	— гормон
hospital <i>n</i>	— больница

И i

image <i>n</i>	— образ, изображение
immediate <i>a</i>	— непосредственный
immediately <i>adv</i>	— немедленно, сразу же
importance <i>n</i>	— важность
include <i>v</i>	— включать (в себя)
increase <i>v</i>	— увеличивать(ся)

individual <i>n</i>	— человек, личность
industry <i>n</i>	— промышленность, отрасль
infection <i>n</i>	— инфекция
information <i>n</i>	— информация
information-packed <i>a</i>	— насыщенный информацией
instant <i>a</i>	— мгновенный
insulator <i>n</i>	— изолятор
interconnection <i>n</i>	— соединение
interfere <i>v</i>	— вмешиваться
interference <i>n</i>	— интерференция, вмешательство
invent <i>v</i>	— изобретать
involvement <i>n</i>	— занятие, включенность
issue <i>n</i>	— вопрос

Jj

join <i>v</i>	— присоединяться
junction <i>n</i>	— соединение

K k

keep (kept, kept) <i>v</i>	— держать, хранить, сохранять
keyboard <i>n</i>	— клавиатура (<i>компьютера</i>)

L l

lack <i>n</i>	— нехватка, отсутствие (<i>почти полное</i>)
last <i>v</i>	— длиться, продолжаться
lattice <i>n</i>	— салат (<i>листья</i>)
leave (left, left) <i>v</i>	— покидать, оставлять
left <i>a</i>	— левый
level <i>n</i>	— уровень
lid <i>n</i>	— крышка
life <i>n</i>	— жизнь
life expectancy	— предполагаемая продолжительность жизни, срок службы
like <i>conj</i>	— как
line <i>n</i>	— линия

loaf <i>n</i>	— батон, буханка
lonely <i>a</i>	— одинокий
look <i>v</i>	— смотреть
look at	— смотреть на, рассматривать
look for	— искать
look forward to	— с нетерпением ждать
lose (lost, lost) <i>v</i>	— терять
lose one's way	— заблудиться
loss <i>n</i>	— потеря
low <i>a</i>	— низкий
luggage <i>n</i>	— багаж
luggage regulation	— правила обращения с багажом

M m

make (made, made) <i>v</i>	— делать
make sure	— удостовериться
manage <i>v</i>	— удаваться; управлять, руководить
managing director	— управляющий
manufacture <i>v</i>	— производить
marry <i>v</i>	— выходить замуж, жениться
meal <i>n</i>	— блюдо
mean (meant, meant) <i>v</i>	— значить, означать
melon <i>n</i>	— дыня
memory <i>n</i>	— память
memory bank	— блок памяти
method <i>n</i>	— метод
middle <i>n</i>	— середина
mind <i>v</i>	— возражать, быть против
miss <i>v</i>	— пропускать, упускать
mistake <i>n</i>	— ошибка
mistake (mistook, mistaken) <i>v</i>	— ошибаться
be mistaken	— ошибаться
mixture <i>n</i>	— смесь
mobile <i>a</i>	— мобильный, подвижный
mobile telephone	— сотовый телефон

moment <i>n</i>	— момент, минута; at the moment — в настоящее время
monotonous <i>a</i>	— монотонный
move <i>v</i>	— двигаться
move to	— переезжать
mushroom <i>n</i>	— гриб

N n

Non-slave <i>a</i>	— нерабовладельческий
note <i>n</i>	— заметка, записка, краткая запись
notepad <i>n</i>	— блокнот для записи сообщений
nowadays <i>n</i>	— в настоящее время

O o

oil <i>n</i>	— растительное масло
onion <i>n</i>	— лук
oppose <i>v</i>	— сопротивляться, противиться, препятствовать
opposite <i>a</i>	— противоположный
optical <i>a</i>	— оптический
optical fibre	— оптоволокно
outline <i>n</i>	— описание
output <i>n</i>	— выход (<i>производства</i>)
overall <i>a</i>	— общий, предельный

P p

park <i>n</i>	— парк
participant <i>n</i>	— участник
pass <i>v</i>	— проходить мимо
pay (paid, paid) <i>v</i>	— платить
payroll <i>n</i>	— зарплата
peel <i>v</i>	— чистить (<i>картофель</i>)
pension <i>n</i>	— пенсия; old-age pension — пенсия по возрасту

pension scheme	— порядок назначения пенсии
pepper <i>n</i>	— перец
performance <i>n</i>	— спектакль
perhaps <i>adv</i>	— возможно
permit <i>n</i>	— разрешение
phosphorus <i>n</i>	— фосфор
physics <i>n</i>	— физика
pipe <i>n</i>	— труба, трубопровод
place <i>v</i>	— размещать
plant <i>n</i>	— растение
plenty <i>n</i>	— изобилие
plenty of	— много
point <i>n</i>	— точка; смысл; точка зрения
point contact	— точечный контакт
police <i>n</i>	— полиция
police station	— полицейский участок
popular <i>a</i>	— популярный
post office <i>n</i>	— почта
potatoes <i>n</i>	— картофель
potentially <i>adv</i>	— потенциально
pour <i>v</i>	— наливать
power <i>n</i>	— мощность
prefer <i>v</i>	— предпочитать
preserve <i>v</i>	— сохранять
press <i>v</i>	— нажимать
principal <i>a</i>	— основной
print <i>v</i>	— печатать
print out	— распечатывать
printout <i>n</i>	— распечатка
prior <i>a</i>	— предшествующий
prior to	— прежде, до
produce <i>v</i>	— производить
production <i>n</i>	— производство
promise <i>n</i>	— обещание
proof <i>n</i>	— доказательство
provide <i>v</i>	— обеспечивать, предоставлять
public <i>a</i>	— общественный
public transport	— общественный транспорт

pure <i>a</i>	— чистый
put (put, put) <i>v</i>	— класть
put through	— соединять по телефону

Q q

quality <i>n</i>	— качество
quantity <i>n</i>	— количество
quite <i>adv</i>	— вполне, совершенно, совсем
quite near	— совсем рядом

R r

railway <i>n</i>	— железная дорога
railway station	— железнодорожный вокзал
range <i>n</i>	— диапазон
rapid <i>a</i>	— быстрый
rate <i>n</i>	— ставка, оплата
raw <i>a</i>	— сырой
raw material	— сырье
really <i>adv</i>	— действительно, в самом деле
receive <i>v</i>	— получать
receiver <i>n</i>	— приемник
recent <i>a</i>	— недавний
recipe <i>n</i>	— рецепт
recipient <i>n</i>	— получатель, адресат
record <i>v</i>	— записывать (<i>на пленку, диск</i>)
record <i>n</i>	— запись
record keeping	— ведение записей
regular <i>n</i>	— регулярный рейс
relatively <i>adv</i>	— относительно
reliability <i>n</i>	— надежность
remove <i>v</i>	— снимать, удалять
rent <i>n</i>	— квартплата
rental <i>n</i>	— арендная плата
rental firms	— фирмы, предоставляющие что-либо внаем
repeater <i>n</i>	— усилитель

replace <i>v</i>	— заменять
require <i>v</i>	— требовать
research <i>v</i>	— исследовать
resistivity <i>n</i>	— сопротивление
responsibility <i>n</i>	— ответственность
responsible <i>a</i>	— ответственный
restrict <i>v</i>	— ограничивать
retire <i>v</i>	— уходить на пенсию
retirement <i>n</i>	— выход на пенсию
retirement age	— пенсионный возраст
return <i>v</i>	— возвращаться
reverse <i>a</i>	— обратный
revolutionary <i>a</i>	— революционный
right <i>a</i>	— правый
roadworks <i>n</i>	— дорожные работы
route <i>n</i>	— маршрут

S s

safely <i>adv</i>	— безопасно, надежно
salary <i>n</i>	— зарплата (<i>служащего</i>)
salmon <i>n</i>	— лосось
salt <i>n</i>	— соль
sardines <i>n</i>	— сардины
satellite <i>n</i>	— спутник
saucerpan <i>n</i>	— кастрюля
sausage <i>n</i>	— колбаса
schedule <i>v</i>	— назначать в соответствии с расписанием
score <i>v</i>	— котироваться
security <i>n</i>	— безопасность
seem <i>v</i>	— казаться
semiconductor <i>n</i>	— полупроводник
send (sent, sent) <i>v</i>	— посылать, отправлять
sensitive <i>a</i>	— чувствительный
separate <i>v</i>	— разделять, отделять
seriously <i>adv</i>	— серьезно
serve <i>v</i>	— подавать (<i>пищу</i>); обслуживать
service <i>n</i>	— услуга

shortly <i>adv</i>	— вскоре
signal <i>n</i>	— сигнал
silicon <i>n</i>	— кремний
simultaneously <i>adv</i>	— одновременно
single <i>a</i>	— одинокий
single people	— незамужние, неженатые
skilled <i>a</i>	— квалифицированный
slow <i>a</i>	— медленный
smorgasbord <i>n</i>	— шведский стол
snack <i>n</i>	— небольшой прием пищи
social <i>a</i>	— социальный
social security	— социальное страхование
society <i>n</i>	— общество
soft <i>a</i>	— тихий
sound <i>v</i>	— звучать
soup <i>n</i>	— суп
speciality <i>n</i>	— фирменное блюдо
species <i>n</i>	— образец, вид (<i>растений, животных</i>)
spices <i>n</i>	— специи
spoon <i>n</i>	— ложка; wooden spoon — деревянная ложка
staff <i>n</i>	— штат (<i>служащих</i>)
startling <i>a</i>	— удивительный, ошеломляющий
starvation <i>n</i>	— голод
state <i>n</i>	— штат (<i>административная единица государства</i>)
step <i>n</i>	— шаг
step-by-step <i>a</i>	— поэтапный
stew <i>n</i>	— тушеное мясо
stranger <i>n</i>	— незнакомец
stress <i>n</i>	— ударение
succeed <i>v</i>	— преуспевать
succeed smb	— работать после кого-либо, занять чье-либо место
successful <i>a</i>	— успешный, преуспевающий
suffer <i>v</i>	— страдать
surname <i>n</i>	— фамилия
survey <i>v</i>	— обозревать, осматривать

suspect <i>v</i>	— подозревать
switchboard <i>n</i>	— коммутатор
switching <i>n</i>	— коммутация
swim (swam, swum) <i>v</i>	— плавать
swimming pool	— бассейн

T t

tact <i>n</i>	— тактичность
take (took, taken) <i>v</i>	— брать
take a chance	— воспользоваться возможностью, рискнуть
take a seat	— садиться
take into account	— принимать во внимание
take place	— происходить
take <i>v</i>	— занимать (<i>место</i>)
talk <i>v</i>	— говорить
talk shop	— говорить на профессиональные темы
tax <i>n</i>	— налог; income tax — подоходный налог
tax table	— налоговая таблица
telex <i>n</i>	— телекс
telex message	— сообщение по телексу
term <i>n</i>	— срок, период, семестр; in the long term — в долгосрочной перспективе
therefore <i>adv</i>	— таким образом, потому, поэтому
time <i>n</i>	— раз; by 1000 times — в 1000 раз
tin <i>n</i>	— консервная банка
tomatoes <i>n</i>	— помидоры
tonight <i>adv</i>	— сегодня вечером
tourist <i>n</i>	— турист
tourist agency	— туристическое агентство
traffic <i>n</i>	— движение (<i>транспорта</i>)
traffic lights	— светофор
train <i>n</i>	— поезд
transistor <i>n</i>	— транзистор
travel <i>v</i>	— путешествовать
travel by air	— летать самолетом
travel round the town	— путешествовать по городу

triode <i>n</i>	— триод
turn <i>v</i>	— поворачивать
twice <i>adv</i>	— дважды

U u

understand (understood, understood) <i>v</i>	— понимать
unemployed <i>n</i>	— безработный, безработные
unfortunately <i>adv</i>	— к сожалению
unlike <i>conj</i>	— в отличие от

V v

vacancy <i>n</i>	— вакансия
vacuum <i>n</i>	— вакуум
vacuum tube	— вакуумная лампа
valid <i>a</i>	— действительный, имеющий силу
varied <i>a</i>	— разнообразный
vehicle <i>n</i>	— автомобиль, средство передвижения
vegetables <i>n</i>	— овощи
vegetarian <i>n</i>	— вегетарианец
vicinity <i>n</i>	— окрестности
vice versa <i>adv</i>	— наоборот
vital <i>a</i>	— жизненно важный
voltage <i>n</i>	— напряжение
voltage-operated <i>a</i>	— работающий от напряжения, управляемый напряжением

W w

wage <i>n</i>	— зарплата (<i>у рабочих</i>)
wait <i>v</i>	— ждать
walk <i>n</i>	— прогулка, ходьба пешком
wash <i>v</i>	— мыть, стирать
washing machine	— стиральная машина
wave <i>n</i>	— волна

weekly <i>a</i>	— еженедельный
well-paid <i>a</i>	— хорошо оплачиваемый
whereas <i>conj</i>	— в то время как, тогда как, принимая во внимание
wire <i>n</i>	— провод
work <i>v</i>	— работать
work long hours	— перерабатывать, работать сверхурочно (о служащих)
work overtime	— перерабатывать, работать сверхурочно (о рабочих)
working place	— рабочее место
worthwhile <i>a</i>	— стоящий
would-be <i>a</i>	— будущий

Y y

yogurt <i>n</i>	— йогурт
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Z z

zoo <i>n</i>	— зоопарк
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