

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант I

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. When I was a young boy, I _____ Santa Claus. (to meet)
2. I _____ in class very early this morning to study for my math exam. (to be)
3. I never _____ lobster in my life. (to try)
4. After I found the wallet full of money, I immediately _____ to the police and _____ it in. (to go, to turn)
5. When I entered the bazaar, a couple of merchants busily _____ and _____ to sell their goods to naïve tourists who _____ for souvenirs. Some young boys _____ their donkeys through the narrow streets on their way home. A couple of men _____ over the price of a leather belt. I _____ over to a man who _____ fruit and _____ a banana. (to bargain, to try, to hunt, to lead, to argue, to walk, to sell, to buy)
6. I _____ him to stay on the path while he _____, but he _____ off into the forest and was bitten by a snake. (to tell, to hike, to wander)
7. I _____ the same car for more than ten years. I _____ about buying a new one. (to have, to think)
8. Tim: What is that sound?
Nancy: A car alarm _____ somewhere down the street. It _____ me crazy – I wish it would stop! It _____ for more than twenty minutes. (to ring, to drive, to ring)
9. I _____ so many beautiful places since I _____ to Utah. Before moving here, I never _____ of Bryce Canyon, Zion, Arches, or Canyonlands. (to visit, to come, to hear)
10. Tony _____ for his math test as we speak. (to study)
11. _____ you mad at me last night? I didn't hurt you on purpose you know! (to be)
12. Every Monday, Sally _____ her kids to football practice. (to drive)
13. The doctor said that Tom _____ too sick to go to work and that he _____ to stay at home for a couple of days. (to be, to need)
14. The firemen _____ the old woman who was trapped on the third floor of the burning building. (to rescue)
15. Listen Donna, I _____ if you _____ the bus this morning. You _____ to work too many times. You are fired! (not to care, to miss, to be late)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. I love London. I probably _____ there next year. (to go)
2. Our train _____ at 4:47. (to leave)
3. They _____ to New York tomorrow morning. (to drive)
4. What _____ you at the party tonight? (to wear)
5. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe. (to find)
6. I hope the weather _____ nice. (to be)
7. This is my last day here. I _____ back to England tomorrow. (to go)
8. Hurry up! The conference _____ in 20 minutes. (to begin)
9. Take your umbrella with you. It _____. (to rain)
10. I offered him this job. I think he _____ it. (to take)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday.
2. We'll bring the books tomorrow.
3. They are repairing the clock now.
4. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium.
5. Why have you put my books on this table?
6. We will finish this work in time.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски.
2. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите.

3. Не может быть, что он уже уехал.
4. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас.
5. Торопись, ты можешь опоздать на поезд.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born _____ Virginia _____ 1732.
_____ the American Revolutionary War (_____ 1775 and 1783) he was the Commander-in-Chief _____ the American forces. Washington played an important role _____ the founding _____ the United States. He became the first President _____ the United States. He was President _____ 1789 _____ 1797.

George Washington died _____ the age _____ 67, _____ the 14th _____ December 1799.
The capital _____ the United States and one federal state are named _____ George Washington.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

History of the Telephone – from Bell to VoIP and Beyond

Everyone knows the story of Alexander Graham Bell inventing the telephone. There's the story of Bell's first words, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you," that's indelibly printed on our brains from childhood. However, what some don't know is that the telephone was developed in a similar form simultaneously by Elisha Gray, who lost the patent battle by only a few hours in 1876.

Bell was successful primarily because he understood not only electricity and the workings of the telegraph, but had a thorough understanding of acoustics, which most inventors weren't all that familiar with. While focusing on the mechanics, they weren't taking into account the unique qualities of sound that made transmitting speech so much more complex than simple clicks of the telegraph. With a background in music and acoustics, Bell could address these issues more readily.

Chance happening plays role in acceptance

The telephone may not have gained such wide acceptance if, as if by serendipity, the Centennial Exhibition hadn't been scheduled in Philadelphia for only a few months later. Tucked away at a small table in an obscure corner, Bell did not hope to garner much attention until he drew the attention of the Emperor Dom Pedro de Alcantara of Brazil, who was amazed by the invention. Immediately, all the scientists in attendance were clamoring to study the new invention.

At first telephones were seen as a fad that were more for entertainment purposes than commerce, until newspapers and banks began grudgingly using them to convey information quickly by virtue of free phone installations. The publicity from this made them immediately more popular and soon phone exchanges were set up in most major cities.

In the 1880's metallic circuits were developed that allowed for long distance calls, which grew in popularity slowly because of the cost. Later, in the 1890's, this was overcome by the development of the party line so that families, especially in rural areas, could split the cost of a line.

Fiber optics move sound at the speed of light

Fiber Optic Cables were first used for telephone transmission in 1977, when both GTE and AT&T laid Fiber Optic lines in Chicago and Boston. By the mid-1980's, fiber optic cable was the preferred method of telephone transmission, since it could carry a much higher volume of calls with much less interference. Since it also carries information faster and farther and resists lightning strikes, the advantages soon became obvious to the computer and other industries as well.

When the United States government deregulated telephone service, AT&T, the telephone communications giant, was immediately inundated with competition from MCI, Sprint and hundreds of smaller local companies and soon fiber optic lines were snaking around the country, being dropped along side natural rights of way such as gas lines and railroads. Telephone costs dropped and a new telephone service revolution had begun.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант II

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. I _____ chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a “chocoholic”. (to love)
2. Joseph’s English really _____, isn’t it? He _____ American television programs and _____ his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent. (to improve, to watch, to study)
3. Pat and Sean _____ for the past three years. They would like to quit though. (to smoke)
4. _____ you ever Le Cirque Du Soleil? (to see)
5. Usually, I _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris. (to work, to study)
6. Sebastian _____ at Susan’s house a little before 9:00 PM, but she was not there. She _____ at the library for her final examination in French. (to arrive, to study)
7. She was so annoying! She always _____ her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she actually _____ me to do them for her. (to leave, to expect)
8. Sam _____ from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he never _____ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami. (to be, to see)
9. Matt and Sarah _____ some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they _____ to a marriage counselor. I _____ they work everything out. (to have, to go, to hope)
10. Dan: You look a little tired. _____ you enough sleep lately?
Michelle: Yes, I _____ relatively well. I just look tired because I _____ a little sick for the last week.
Dan: I hope you feel better soon.
Michelle: Thanks. I _____ some medicine, so I should feel better in a couple of days. (to get, to sleep, to feel, to take)
11. She sometimes _____ her temper. She scares me a bit when she does. (to lose)
12. We still sometimes _____ out. (to go)
13. Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John _____. (to sleep)
14. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she also _____ television. That’s all she ever does. (to watch)
15. Samantha lived in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down. (to live)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. My horoscope says that I _____ an old friend this week. (to meet)
2. Look at these big black clouds! It _____. (to rain)
3. I promise I _____ your secret to anyone. (not to tell)
4. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow _____ dry and sunny. (to be)
5. What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her? - Oh dear! I _____! (to slip)
6. They _____ cards this evening. (to play)
7. The train _____ at 11:45. (to leave)
8. We _____ dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (to have)
9. I _____ to the cinema tomorrow. (to go)
10. Before you _____ the park, you _____ to a supermarket. (to cross, to come)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. They sell milk in this shop.
2. I have translated the whole text.
3. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
4. Have you given out the exercises to all the students?
5. One of my friends took me to the cinema last week.
6. They were selling new children’s books in that shop when I entered it yesterday.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?
2. Он может забыть об этом.
3. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках.
4. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
5. Фильм должен начаться в семь часов.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.**HENRY FORD**

Henry Ford was born _____ the 30th _____ July 1863.
He made his first car, the Quadricycle, _____ June 1896. _____ 1903, he founded the Ford Motor Company. Modern mass production _____ cars was developed _____ him _____ 1913. Ford's Model T could then be assembled _____ just 93 minutes. _____ 1927, 15 million Model T cars had been manufactured _____ the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford became one _____ the richest and best-known people _____ the world.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.**Direct dial overcomes operator interference**

Until 1891, calls were put through by exchange operators, but this was done away with by a Kansas City man who invented the direct dial system because he was paranoid enough to think that the operators were sending his business calls to competitors. He was an undertaker.

In 1927, the first transatlantic call was made over radio waves. During both World Wars, telephone advancements grew by leaps and bounds because of heavy spending by the Defense Department. Innovations resulting from war-time experiments included Bell Telephone's first mobile telephone system, which connected moving vehicles to landlines via radio. Surprisingly, this was as early as 1946, a year that also saw the development of coaxial cables for major transmission improvements with less interference.

In the 1960's, telephones were so much a part of the landscape that Bell Telephone could no longer continue to use the alpha-numeric codes for telephone exchanges (remember using numbers like Normandy-7610?) and switched to longer, all numeric numbers. At the same time, transatlantic cables were being laid to accommodate the increased demand for intercontinental telephone communication.

One of the most important shifts in telephone history was the launch of the first telephone satellite in July of 1962. TelStar was a joint venture between Bell and NASA and revolutionized telephone communications like nothing that had come before. Satellites in geosynchronous orbit could now be used for long distance calls without the need for laying endless lines of cable and did away with the problem of frequent cable damage and repair.

Fiber optics move sound at the speed of light

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When the United States government deregulated telephone service, AT&T, the telephone communications giant, was immediately inundated with competition from MCI, Sprint and hundreds of smaller local companies and soon fiber optic lines were snaking around the country, being dropped along side natural rights of way such as gas lines and railroads. Telephone costs dropped and a new telephone service revolution had begun.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант III

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. How sad! George _____ of going to California before he died, but he _____ it. He never _____ the ocean. (to dream, not to make, to see)
2. John _____ for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he _____ his work, but now he is talking about retiring. (to work, to enjoy)
3. When I _____ home last night, I _____ that Jane _____ a beautiful candlelight dinner. (to arrive, to discover, to prepare)
4. I _____ your point now. (to understand)
5. What you _____ now? I _____ my room. (to do, to clean)
6. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It _____. (to rain)
7. A: I _____ you last night after dinner, but you were not there. Where _____ you?
B: I _____ out at the fitness center. (to call, to be, to work)
8. A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars"?
B: I don't know. I never _____ that movie. (to see)
9. In the last hundred years, traveling _____ much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip _____ very rough and often dangerous. Things _____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours. (to become, to take, to be, to change)
10. Lately, I _____ about changing my career because I _____ dissatisfied with the conditions at my company. (to think, to become)
11. Since I _____ acting, I _____ in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I never even _____ publicly before I came to Hollywood in 1985. (to begin, to perform, to speak)
12. I _____ this movie about a dozen times already. (to see)
13. I _____ my uncle Bob in San Jose last year. (to visit)
14. I hate living in Seattle because it always _____. (to rain)
15. When I walked into the busy office, the secretary _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks busily _____ at their desks, and two managers quietly _____ methods to improve customer service. (to talk, to work, to discuss)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. They _____ to Seattle next summer holidays. (to fly)
2. It _____ in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
3. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend. (to meet)
4. I _____ 50 people to the party and I hope everyone _____. (to invite, to come)
5. That exercise looks difficult. I _____ you. (to help)
6. Wait! I _____ you to the station. (to drive)
7. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you _____ the canteen. (to leave)
8. They _____ to London on Friday evening. (to fly)
9. _____ he to the football match? (to go)
10. The English lesson _____ at 8:45. (to start)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
2. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
3. One uses chalk for writing on the blackboard.
4. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.
5. They will show this film on TV.
6. Have you ironed your dress yet?

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу.
2. Вам не обязательно звонить мне: я не забуду о своем обещании.

3. Может быть, она придет завтра.
4. Вы должны были попросить разрешения.
5. Ему следовало помнить об этом.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

MCDONALD'S

The first McDonald's restaurant was opened _____ Dick and Mac McDonald _____ the 15th _____ May 1940. The best selling products _____ their restaurant were hamburgers. So the McDonald brothers thought _____ a way to produce hamburgers more quickly. This was introduced _____ 1948 and became known _____ the Speedee Service System.

The first franchised McDonald's restaurant was opened _____ 1953, and today you can find McDonald's restaurants _____ more than 100 countries. The meats _____ the burgers vary _____ the culture _____ the country. Franchisees and future managers _____ McDonald's restaurants are trained at Hamburger University, which is located _____ Oak Brook, a suburb _____ Chicago. McDonalds is also known _____ its sponsorship _____ various international sport events.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Cellular phones take the next step forward

In 1973, Dr. Martin Cooper of Motorola Corporation made what was probably the first cellular telephone call on a portable handset called the Dyna-Tac. After a successful test run, he took it to New York to introduce the technology to the public. By 1977, the cell phone had gone public, but these first models were cumbersome and generally used by those who were used to keeping in touch by two-way radio. By no means were they considered something that everyone should have or even want. They were initially considered a replacement for the mobile phones already in existence. The difference with cellular was the use of small "cells" for range of service in order to increase the capacity of calls handled, dramatically increasing the number of calls capable of being made by mobile/cellular phone at one time in one area.

The first cellular services used analog technology operating at 800 Megahertz in a continuous wave. Over time, the power needs of callers increased and the industry standard moved to a more reliable 1850 MHz with PCS. In 1988, the Cellular Technology Industry Association was formed to develop guidelines for cellular service providers and steer developments and improvements in the cell phone industry. There are now well over 60 million cellular telephone customers, a staggering number for a service that has been commercially available for only thirty years.

Next stop, digital!

While the majority of users still have analog cell phones, the new frontier is definitely digital. Rather than using a continuous wavelength for transmission, digital chops up the wave into discreet bytes of information and sends them in "pulses" of data. The up side to this is that digital signals tend to be more secure when transmitted than analog. It's also a more efficient use of bandwidth and provides clearer, cleaner sound quality. If you transmit video clips or photos (like with the new video or picture cell phones) digital is much faster, and will be the choice hands-down when you're integrating the cell phone and the Internet.

There is a caveat; however, in that digital currently transmits through three different technologies. This can lead to some problems with coverage. If you are on a TDMA (time-division multiple access) system and traveling in an area that has digital coverage that's CDMA (code-division multiple access), you could run into problems.

The answer for now is the combined analog-digital technology that providers are touting. This offers the great coverage of analog when needed and the great speed and quality of PCS/digital.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант IV

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. Sam _____ in San Diego a week ago. (to arrive)
2. Johnny, I can't believe how much you _____ since the last time I _____ you. You _____ at least a foot! (to change, to see, to grow)
3. I _____ Judy for more than five years and during that time I _____ many changes in her personality. (to see, to see)
4. By the time I got to the office, the meeting already _____ without me. My boss _____ furious with me and I was fired. (to begin, to be)
5. We _____ all day yesterday. (to sleep)
6. They _____ me since last week. (not to call)
7. I'm sorry I can't hear what you _____ because everybody _____ so loudly. (to say, to talk)
8. I _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends. (to watch)
9. My best friend and I _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week. (to know)
10. This tree was planted by the settlers who _____ our city over four hundred years ago. (to found)
11. It _____ all week. I hope it _____ by Saturday because I want to go to the beach. (to rain, to stop)
12. When I _____ the radio on yesterday, I _____ a song that was popular when I was in high school. I _____ the song in years, and it _____ back some great memories. (to turn, to hear, not to hear, to bring)
13. I finally _____ to call her yesterday to ask her out. (to decide)
14. What kind of music she _____? (to like)
15. Justin currently _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished. (to write)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. I _____ my sister in April. (to see)
2. Look at the clouds - it _____ in a few minutes. (to rain)
3. Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you. (to open)
4. Are you sure they _____ the match? (to win)
5. She probably _____ till Thursday. (to stay)
6. I _____ dinner before mother _____ home. (not to have, to come)
7. He _____ tomorrow. (not to leave)
8. We think he _____ home late in the night. (to come)
9. _____ you him for help? (to ask)
10. I think he _____ her name. (to find out)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
2. They are building a new concert hall in our street.
3. He broke the window last week.
4. Did Sue draw this circle?
5. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets.
6. We'll do the work in the evening.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски.
2. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите.
3. Не может быть, что он уже уехал.
4. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас.
5. Торопись, ты можешь опоздать на поезд.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves _____ the sun _____ a mean distance _____ 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives _____ the sun is barely half _____ that received _____ this world. It must be, if the nebular hypothesis has any truth, older than our world; and long before this earth ceased to be molten, life _____ its surface must have begun its course. The fact that it is scarcely one seventh _____ the volume _____ the earth must have accelerated its cooling _____ the temperature _____ which life could begin. It has air and water and all that is necessary for the support of animated existence.

An excerpt from "The War of the Worlds" by H.G. Wells

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Telephone conferencing arrives on the scene

The first real "audio conferencing" could be said to have been the party lines set up back in the early years of telephone use, although at that time the advantages of a party line for multiple users weren't grasped except as a way to save money. In fact, the fact that several people in different locations could pick up and talk on the line at the same time was considered a nuisance and was actively discouraged as "eavesdropping."

When party lines were phased out, the idea of multiple conversations were forgotten until businesses began seeking ways to carry on meetings via telephone in order to save travel expenses and link teams together over distances. The concept was revisited with new parameters; this time restrictions needed to be in place, and the lines had to be open only when needed and desired.

Soon companies around the globe were offering to coordinate conference calling for companies based on either flat rates, monthly fees or based on call volume, with a trained operator setting up connections between each participant on a dedicated line so that groups of up to ten could talk simultaneously. Their bulk long-distance rates enabled them to pass savings along to their customers.

Telephone manufacturers like Polycom, AT&T and Panasonic also jumped on the bandwagon, developing office telephone systems that enabled users to dial a client, put them on hold then call up a third party and connect the three callers into one conversation.

The Internet soon brought competition, however, to audio conferencing and the cost of long distance telephone calls. Even with lower rates based on bulk purchasing and group rates, Internet telephony is gaining ground on traditional telephone audio conferencing because it's so much cheaper.

VoIP, the Internet and the eventual demise of traditional telephone conferencing

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) soon became popular for telephone communications because it avoids the toll charges of standard telephone connections. Dial-up internet connections provided near "toll-quality" voice communications, and with broadband connections the increased data throughput enabled businesses to use VoIP in conjunction with other Internet services like data sharing and video conferencing. With the money saved using VoIP, it seems obvious that using analog phone lines for telephone conferencing will soon be a thing of the past.

Most VoIP audio conferencing technologies give you the capability to network multiple groups or parties from different geographical locations, making it simple to hold an international sales staff meeting. Web conferencing solutions using VoIP from companies such as Voxware, TTCGlobalTalk and VoiceCafe can provide almost unlimited conference room seats for a meeting, limited only by the bandwidth of the VoIP server.

As the Internet becomes a standard part of any suite of office equipment, analog telephone services, audio conferencing and their equipment will soon become obsolete. Audio conferencing will be done more and more on the Internet using VoIP based web conferencing services offering powerful collaborative services that go beyond just simple voice communications. For placing calls, digital phone services like Vonage and Packet8 that implement VoIP over broadband connections will step in to offer less expensive, more comprehensive calling options to meet the needs of individuals and companies going into the future.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант V

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. Sharon was in the room when John _____ me what happened, but she _____ anything because she _____. (to tell, not to hear, not to listen)
2. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He _____ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway. (to write)
3. This mountain has never been climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers _____ to reach the top, but nobody ever _____. The climb is extremely difficult and many people _____ trying to reach the summit. (to try, to succeed, to die)
4. Sid: Where is Gary?
Sarah: He at the library _____ for his German test on Wednesday. In fact, he _____ for the test every day for the last week. (to study, to review)
5. Last week, I _____ into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We _____ each other in years, and both of us _____ a great deal. I _____ talking to her so much that I _____ her out on a date. We _____ together tonight for dinner. (to run, not to see, to change, to enjoy, to ask, to get)
6. She _____ never late. I wonder why she is missing. (to be)
7. 3 years ago, Doug completely _____ his lifestyle. (to change)
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I _____ to a movie tonight with some friends. (to go)
9. It's strange that you called because I just _____ about you. (to think)
10. I _____ this much fun since I _____ a kid. (not to have, to be)
11. I never _____ Africa, but I _____ to South America several times. The last time I _____ to South America, I _____ Brazil and Peru. I _____ two weeks in the Amazon, _____ for a week near Machu Picchu, and _____ over the Nazca Lines. (to visit, to travel, to go, to visit, to spend, to hike, to fly)
12. You look really great! _____ you at the fitness center? (to exercise)
13. When Jack _____ the room, I _____ him because he _____ so much weight and _____ a beard. He looked totally different! (to enter, not to recognize, to lose, to grow)
14. I _____ in class very early this morning to study for my math exam. (to be)
15. Who _____ the lightbulb? I really don't have a clue. (to invent)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. I love London. I probably _____ there next year. (to go)
2. Our train _____ at 4:47. (to leave)
3. They _____ to New York tomorrow morning. (to drive)
4. If you _____, you _____ the train. (not to hurry, to miss)
5. My horoscope says that I _____ an old friend this week. (to meet)
6. Look at these big black clouds! It _____. (to rain)
7. I promise I _____ your secret to anyone. (not to tell)
8. They _____ to London on Friday evening. (to fly)
9. _____ he to the football match? (to go)
10. The English lesson _____ at 8:45. (to start)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. He wrote this book in the 19th century.
2. They were playing tennis from four till five.
3. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory.
4. Jane will buy a new computer.
5. Does the police officer catch the thief?
6. He can cut out the picture.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?

2. Он может забыть об этом.
3. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках.
4. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
5. Фильм должен начаться в семь часов.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

The first reference _____ Great Britain in European annals _____ which we know was the statement _____ the fifth century B.C. _____ the Greek historian Herodotus, that Phoenician sailors went to the British Isles _____ tin. He called them the "Tin Islands". The people _____ whom these sailors traded must have been Celts, for they were the first inhabitants _____ Britain who worked in metal instead _____ stone. The Druids were priests _____ the Celts centuries before Christ came. There is a tradition _____ Ireland that they first arrived there _____ 270 B.C., seven hundred years before St. Patrick. The account _____ them written _____ Julius C sar half a century before Christ speaks mainly _____ the Celts of Gaul, dividing them _____ two ruling classes who kept the people almost in a state _____ slavery; the knights, who waged war, and the Druids who had charge of worship and sacrifices, and were _____ addition physicians, historians, teachers, scientists, and judges.

An excerpt from "The Book of Hallowe'en " by Ruth Enda Kelley

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Wireless Technologies That Make the World Go Round

Wireless technology is everywhere. Whether it's buzz about something new or a product currently available, I cannot go through a day without reading or bumping into something related to wireless technology. There are seven built in wireless technologies that make the world go round. When I say "*built in*" I'm talking about products which have wireless technology inside the device. Most familiar to most people are Wireless USB, Bluetooth and RFID. However, there are four more technologies you should at least know about. So here are all seven technologies: WUSB, Bluetooth, RFID, WiMedia, UWB, NFC and ZigBee.

WiMedia - WiMedia refers to the Ultra Wide Band radio platform which enables high data transfer rates. The goal of WiMedia is to standardize the protocols or code used in wireless devices. For example, WiMedia standards are used in Ultra Wide Band (UWB), Bluetooth and WUSB technology products. The end result for a consumer is that WiMedia guarantees wireless devices work together without an end-user knowing about set-up procedures or configuration options. I guess you could say plug-n-play, but we are talking about wireless.

UWB or Ultra Wideband - UWB is wireless technology operating in a radio frequency greater than 500MHz. What this means is that UWB is excellent for sending a lot of data wirelessly.

The transfer of data on this radio frequency works as a pulse. Due to the extremely low emission levels allowed by the FCC, UWB systems tend to be short-range and indoors. With the short duration of these pulses it's easier to transfer high amounts of data, but can also be engineered to transfer less data over a longer distance. It's the give-n-take of UWB.

An example of high data transfer rates using the UWB technology would be wireless computer monitors or digital camcorders playing video without the need of a host computer or wired connection to the TV.

WUSB or Wireless USB - Wireless USB is the combination of high speed data transfer rates with the ease-of-use of USB connectivity. WUSB takes USB one step further and removes the cable from the connection.

WUSB uses the Ultra Wide Band radio frequency technology and standard. What WUSB has done to the UWB is adopt the necessary protocols to have it work with USB connectors (or ports). As with Bluetooth, wireless USB is ideal for short range networks - usually called personal networks.

WUSB has become very strong in personal networks around the office, for example networking your PC together with mouse, keyboard, printer and camera is usually done via WUSB. Bluetooth has become very popular for personal networks in relation to mobile devices, such as cell phones, headsets and PDAs. What WUSB really brings to the table is the wide range of products using the connection standard of USB to a world without wires.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2.

Вариант VI

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. A: What you _____ when the accident occurred?
B: I _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out. (to do, to try)
2. The Titanic _____ the Atlantic when it _____ an iceberg. (to cross, to strike)
3. Things _____ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first _____ working here three years ago, the company only _____ six employees. Since then we _____ to include more than 2000 full-time workers. (to change, to start, to have, to expand)
4. Judy: How long you _____ in Canada?
Claude: I _____ here for more than three years. (to be, to study)
5. Frank, where have you been? We _____ for you since 1 PM. (to wait)
6. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture virtually _____ by the time Europeans first _____ in the New World. (to disappear, to arrive)
7. When I was a young boy, I _____ Santa Claus. (to meet)
8. _____ you mad at me last night? I didn't hurt you on purpose you know! (to be)
9. Every Monday, Sally _____ her kids to football practice. (to drive)
10. The doctor said that Tom _____ too sick to go to work and that he _____ to stay at home for a couple of days. (to be, to need)
11. The firemen _____ the old woman who was trapped on the third floor of the burning building. (to rescue)
12. Listen Donna, I _____ if you _____ the bus this morning. You _____ to work too many times. You are fired! (not to care, to miss, to be late)
13. I _____ chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic". (to love)
14. Joseph's English really _____, isn't it? He _____ American television programs and _____ his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent. (to improve, to watch, to study)
15. Tony _____ for his math test as we speak. (to study)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. What _____ you at the party tonight? (to wear)
2. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe. (to find)
3. I hope the weather _____ nice. (to be)
4. I _____ a walk in the garden this evening (to take)
5. What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her? - Oh dear! I _____! (to slip)
6. They _____ cards this evening. (to play)
7. They _____ to Seattle next summer holidays. (to fly)
8. It _____ in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
9. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend. (to meet)
10. She _____ for him till he _____ back. (to wait, to come)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century.
2. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees.
3. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season.
4. They have forgotten the story.
5. He is washing his car now.
6. Will the company employ a new worker?

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу.
2. Вам не обязательно звонить мне: я не забуду о своем обещании.
3. Может быть, она придет завтра.

4. Вы должны были попросить разрешения.

5. Ему следовало помнить об этом.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born _____ Virginia _____ 1732.

_____ the American Revolutionary War (_____ 1775 and 1783) he was the Commander-in-Chief _____ the American forces. Washington played an important role _____ the founding _____ the United States. He became the first President _____ the United States. He was President _____ 1789 _____ 1797.

George Washington died _____ the age _____ 67, _____ the 14th _____ December 1799.

The capital _____ the United States and one federal state are named _____ George Washington.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

About Wireless USB

Wireless technology is everywhere. Whether it's buzz about something new or a product currently available, I cannot go through a day without reading or bumping into something related to wireless technology. There are seven built in wireless technologies that make the world go round. When I say "*built in*" I'm talking about products which have wireless technology inside the device. Most familiar to most people are Wireless USB, Bluetooth and RFID. However, there are four more technologies you should at least know about. So here are all seven technologies: WUSB, Bluetooth, RFID, WiMedia, UWB, NFC and ZigBee.

Bluetooth - Bluetooth is a short range radio communications method ideal for small networks - usually called personal networks. Bluetooth is unique because it has three different classes to define how far it will communicate; 1 meter, 10 meters and 100 meters.

An example of a personal network would be a Bluetooth headset and it's base unit, or mobile phone. Another example would be a wireless network between your PC, keyboard, mouse and printer.

Bluetooth works at the same frequency as many cordless telephones and microwaves - the 2.4GHz range - but since the power output is very small there are no real health concerns with Bluetooth technology.

RFID or Radio Frequency Identification - RFID is an automatic identification method used to assign an ID to an item. Most common is an RFID tag placed on an object. The tag is really a silicon chip which houses an internal antenna. When an external electrical current hits the RFID tag a response is generated which tells the ID of the object.

There are two types of tags. 1) Passive - a tag which does not have internal power, but rather uses the electric pulse sent to it to wake-up and send a response. 2) Active - a tag which uses internal power to provide an ID response.

Two examples you can identify with would be a passive RFID tag used in a shopping mall or clothing store. These are tags attached to clothing (or item) which sound a store alarm when not removed.

An example of the active RFID tag would be the toll-road transponders. Here you have a battery powered RFID unit that communicates with the toll-road service to auto charge your account for use of the road.

NFC or Near Field Communication - NFC is a wireless technology aimed at being used in mobile phones. The premise of this technology is based off magnetic field induction. Another words, a magnetic field is used to activate a device when in close proximity. The furthest distance NFC works is 20 centimeters - so I'm talking real close!

In interesting example would be walking past a movie poster and waving your cell phone in front of it to download the trailer. A real world example is using your mobile phone to make a payment and rather than swipe a credit card you would simply touch the phone to a terminal and the transaction would be executed. This technology is also being implemented into credit cards.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант VII

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. _____ you ever Le Cirque Du Soleil? (to see)
2. Usually, I _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris. (to work, to study)
3. Sebastian _____ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she was not there. She _____ at the library for her final examination in French. (to arrive, to study)
4. She was so annoying! She always _____ her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she actually _____ me to do them for her. (to leave, to expect)
5. Sam _____ from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he never _____ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami. (to be, to see)
6. Matt and Sarah _____ some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they _____ to a marriage counselor. I _____ they work everything out. (to have, to go, to hope)
7. Dan: You look a little tired. _____ you enough sleep lately?
Michelle: Yes, I _____ relatively well. I just look tired because I _____ a little sick for the last week.
Dan: I hope you feel better soon.
Michelle: Thanks. I _____ some medicine, so I should feel better in a couple of days. (to get, to sleep, to feel, to take)
8. Pat and Sean _____ for the past three years. They would like to quit though. (to smoke)
9. We still sometimes _____ out. (to go)
10. Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John _____. (to sleep)
11. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she also _____ television. That's all she ever does. (to watch)
12. Samantha lived in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she _____ there when the Berlin Wall came down. (to live)
13. How sad! George _____ of going to California before he died, but he _____ it. He never _____ the ocean. (to dream, not to make, to see)
14. John _____ for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he _____ his work, but now he is talking about retiring. (to work, to enjoy)
15. When I _____ home last night, I _____ that Jane _____ a beautiful candlelight dinner. (to arrive, to discover, to prepare)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. I _____ my sister in April. (to see)
2. Look at the clouds - it _____ in a few minutes. (to rain)
3. Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you. (to open)
4. Are you sure they _____ the match? (to win)
5. She probably _____ till Thursday. (to stay)
6. I _____ dinner before mother _____ home. (not to have, to come)
7. He _____ tomorrow. (not to leave)
8. We think he _____ home late in the night. (to come)
9. _____ you him for help? (to ask)
10. I think he _____ her name. (to find out)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you?
2. They haven't brought back my skates.
3. Teachers usually make corrections in red ink.
4. She showed him the way to the metro station.
5. He will introduce me to his friends.
6. They are building a bridge over the river.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски.
2. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите.
3. Не может быть, что он уже уехал.
4. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас.
5. Торопись, ты можешь опоздать на поезд.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

HENRY FORD

Henry Ford was born _____ the 30th _____ July 1863.
He made his first car, the Quadricycle, _____ June 1896. _____ 1903, he founded the Ford Motor Company. Modern mass production _____ cars was developed _____ him _____ 1913. Ford's Model T could then be assembled _____ just 93 minutes. _____ 1927, 15 million Model T cars had been manufactured _____ the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford became one _____ the richest and best-known people _____ the world.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

About NFC

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ZigBee - is a wireless protocol used in low-powered devices that don't transfer a lot of data, need a long battery life and communicate on a secure network. The ZigBee technology is based on RF or radio frequency applications.

A practical example of the ZigBee technology is a home network system controlling items such as lights, security systems, fire alarms, heating and air conditioning. This example demonstrates each "item" needing to communicate with a central station and have low data transfer needs (light on, light off) along with a long battery life.

In the picture you can see the red lines as routing links where the wireless signal "touches" each device along with a grey link which leads to an end point, or control point.

About Zigbee

If you notice, I have not included WiFi and the reason is simple. WiFi is not a technology embedded into a product. In addition, WiFi needs configuration and is not plug-n-play as the technologies mentioned above. The strength in WiFi is the ability to handle multiple devices over a longer distance while maintaining high transfer rates.

Keep in mind, this article is a high-level overview of built-in wireless technologies and there is an infinite amount of information available for each technology.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант VIII

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. She sometimes _____ her temper. She scares me a bit when she does. (to lose)
2. What you _____ now? I _____ my room. (to do, to clean)
3. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It _____. (to rain)
4. A: I _____ you last night after dinner, but you were not there. Where _____ you?
B: I _____ out at the fitness center. (to call, to be, to work)
5. A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars"?
B: I don't know. I never _____ that movie. (to see)
6. In the last hundred years, traveling _____ much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip _____ very rough and often dangerous. Things _____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours. (to become, to take, to be, to change)
7. Lately, I _____ about changing my career because I _____ dissatisfied with the conditions at my company. (to think, to become)
8. Since I _____ acting, I _____ in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I never even _____ publicly before I came to Hollywood in 1985. (to begin, to perform, to speak)
9. I _____ your point now. (to understand)
10. I _____ my uncle Bob in San Jose last year. (to visit)
11. I hate living in Seattle because it always _____. (to rain)
12. When I walked into the busy office, the secretary _____ on the phone with a customer, several clerks busily _____ at their desks, and two managers quietly _____ methods to improve customer service. (to talk, to work, to discuss)
13. Sam _____ in San Diego a week ago. (to arrive)
14. Johnny, I can't believe how much you _____ since the last time I _____ you. You _____ at least a foot! (to change, to see, to grow)
15. I _____ Judy for more than five years and during that time I _____ many changes in her personality. (to see, to see)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. My horoscope says that I _____ an old friend this week. (to meet)
2. Look at these big black clouds! It _____. (to rain)
3. I promise I _____ your secret to anyone. (not to tell)
4. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow _____ dry and sunny. (to be)
5. We _____ our bikes in the park. Can you come with us? (to ride)
6. They _____ cards this evening. (to play)
7. The train _____ at 11:45. (to leave)
8. We _____ dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (to have)
9. I _____ to the cinema tomorrow. (to go)
10. Before you _____ the park, you _____ to a supermarket. (to cross, to come)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. I haven't yet translated the article.
2. We were looking at the man with great surprise.
3. You will speak about the film at the lesson.
4. We asked him about his holidays.
5. They have already discussed the novel.
6. He did not give me his address.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?
2. Он может забыть об этом.

3. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках.
4. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
5. Фильм должен начаться в семь часов.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

MCDONALD'S

The first McDonald's restaurant was opened _____ Dick and Mac McDonald _____ the 15th _____ May 1940. The best selling products _____ their restaurant were hamburgers. So the McDonald brothers thought _____ a way to produce hamburgers more quickly. This was introduced _____ 1948 and became known _____ the Speedee Service System.

The first franchised McDonald's restaurant was opened _____ 1953, and today you can find McDonald's restaurants _____ more than 100 countries. The meats _____ the burgers vary _____ the culture _____ the country. Franchisees and future managers _____ McDonald's restaurants are trained at Hamburger University, which is located _____ Oak Brook, a suburb _____ Chicago. McDonalds is also known _____ its sponsorship _____ various international sport events.

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

What is VoIP Phone Service?

VoIP stands for "Voice Over Internet Protocol", which is a technology that allows you to make phone calls using your broadband Internet connection instead of your regular phone service. It is also referred to as Voice over IP, broadband phone and Internet phone service.

You still simply pick up your regular phone, dial a number and talk. VoIP is simple and is for everyone. It doesn't matter if the person you are calling has VoIP or not, this is all taken care of by your VoIP service provider.

The only requirement for this technology is a high speed Internet connection, such as DSL or cable, as the service is based on broadband Internet communication. VoIP requires a speed of up to 90Kbps depending on the voice compression algorithm chosen by the service provider. This is a higher speed than dial-up Internet so a broadband connection is a basic requirement.

What are the benefits of VoIP?

There are many benefits to having a VoIP solution, for example:

One low monthly fee covers all of your phone calls. There are no unexplained taxes or regulatory fees. You know the ones on your current bill that nobody understands and your local phone provider can't explain. No taxes are charged for Internet based phone calls which is one reason why the service is so cheap.

Long distance and international calling are much cheaper. The Internet does not care whether you're calling someone who lives a block away or your cousin in Australia. This is why the VoIP service providers can give you such great rates for long distance and international calls.

What features can VoIP give me?

The features available with a broadband phone service are incredible.

Your voice, which is an analog signal, is converted into small packets of digital data and sent over your broadband connection to your VoIP service provider. This digital data is perfect for the Internet and it means your service provider can do many things with it such as:

Store incoming calls to voice mail if you do not want to be disturbed by the telephone.

Send a voice mail to you as an e-mail attachment so you can listen to it on any computer.

3-way calling. Many plans allow up to three people in one conference call, allowing you to talk to your entire family at once.

Offer caller ID and call waiting. These features are often thrown in for free. You would normally need to pay for the privilege with a local phone provider.

There are many other cool features that VoIP offers and it should be remembered that this technology is growing fast so the possibilities are endless.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант IX

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. By the time I got to the office, the meeting already _____ without me. My boss _____ furious with me and I was fired. (to begin, to be)
2. I _____ this movie about a dozen times already. (to see)
3. They _____ me since last week. (not to call)
4. I'm sorry I can't hear what you _____ because everybody _____ so loudly. (to say, to talk)
5. I _____ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends. (to watch)
6. My best friend and I _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week. (to know)
7. This tree was planted by the settlers who _____ our city over four hundred years ago. (to found)
8. It _____ all week. I hope it _____ by Saturday because I want to go to the beach. (to rain, to stop)
9. When I _____ the radio on yesterday, I _____ a song that was popular when I was in high school. I _____ the song in years, and it _____ back some great memories. (to turn, to hear, not to hear, to bring)
10. We _____ all day yesterday. (to sleep)
11. What kind of music _____ she? (to like)
12. Justin currently _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished. (to write)
13. Sharon was in the room when John _____ me what happened, but she _____ anything because she _____. (to tell, not to hear, not to listen)
14. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He _____ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway. (to write)
15. This mountain has never been climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers _____ to reach the top, but nobody ever _____. The climb is extremely difficult and many people _____ trying to reach the summit. (to try, to succeed, to die)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. They _____ to Seattle next summer holidays. (to fly)
2. It _____ in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
3. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend. (to meet)
4. I _____ 50 people to the party and I hope everyone _____. (to invite, to come)
5. That exercise looks difficult. I _____ you. (to help)
6. Wait! I _____ you to the station. (to drive)
7. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you _____ the canteen. (to leave)
8. They _____ to London on Friday evening. (to fly)
9. _____ he to the football match? (to go)
10. The English lesson _____ at 8:45. (to start)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. I have just paid all my bills.
2. Is she watering the flowers?
3. You do not write the letter.
4. We discussed the matter some days ago.
5. Millions of people will visit the museum.
6. I can answer the question.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Рано или поздно вам придется пойти к врачу.
2. Вам не обязательно звонить мне: я не забуду о своем обещании.
3. Может быть, она придет завтра.
4. Вы должны были попросить разрешения.

5. Ему следовало помнить об этом.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves _____ the sun _____ a mean distance _____ 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives _____ the sun is barely half _____ that received _____ this world. It must be, if the nebular hypothesis has any truth, older than our world; and long before this earth ceased to be molten, life _____ its surface must have begun its course. The fact that it is scarcely one seventh _____ the volume _____ the earth must have accelerated its cooling _____ the temperature _____ which life could begin. It has air and water and all that is necessary for the support of animated existence.

An excerpt from "The War of the Worlds" by H.G. Wells

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Why DSL or Digital Subscriber Line Is the Most Cost-Effective Broadband Internet Solution?

When you connect to the Internet, you might connect through a regular modem (dial-up), through a local-area network (LAN) connection in your office, through a cable modem (Cable Internet) or through a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connection.

For me DSL connection is the most cost-effective solution that home based and small business office can leverage to grow a business. It is not only widely available but its reliability and high-speed capability is what it makes one of the most preferred access service.

DSL is a broadband high-speed connection that uses the same wires (2-wire) as a regular telephone line. Simultaneous use of voice and data (internet) one can log on to the internet while also using the line to make voice calls. The speed connection is much higher than a regular modem which can hit to a max of 56Kbps only. DSL can use existing phone line or delivered as stand-alone DSL connection. The company that offers DSL will usually provide the modem as part of the installation.

A drawback with DSL is that a DSL connection works better when you are closer to the provider's central office. The connection is faster for receiving data than it is for sending data over the Internet. The service is not available everywhere again owing to distance limitation.

All types of DSL service fall into one of two basic categories: symmetric and asymmetric. Symmetric types of DSL support the same bandwidth between the subscriber and the service provider in both directions.

Asymmetric types of DSL or ADSL support relatively more bandwidth in the downstream direction (from the service provider to the subscriber) and less bandwidth in the upstream (from the subscriber to the service provider). ADSL is popular among Internet Service Providers (ISP).

ADSL uses two pieces of equipment, one on the customer end and one at the Internet service provider which is usually telephone company or other provider of DSL services. At the customer's location there is a DSL transceiver also called Customer-Premise Equipment or CPE, which may also provide other services. The DSL service provider has a DSL Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) to receive customer connections.

A DSL Modem or CPE is like transceiver equipment, it transmit and receive data packets (information) over ordinary telephone cable. This data packets are actually digital signals but since digital signal cannot travel far, the DSLAM from the ISP's head end transform the signal from digital to analog signal for transmission over an analog channel (two-wire telephone cable) usually at a distance of up to 5Km from central office and the DSL Modem or CPE converts the signal back to digital. The DSL Modem is the equipment where data from the user's computer or network is connected to the DSL line. DSL Modem can connect to a customer's equipment in several ways, though most residential installation uses USB or 10 base-T Ethernet connections (RJ-45).

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант X

A. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Active Voice).

1. Sid: Where is Gary?

Sarah: He _____ at the library for his German test on Wednesday. In fact, he _____ for the test every day for the last week. (to study, to review)

2. Last week, I _____ into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We _____ each other in years, and both of us _____ a great deal. I _____ talking to her so much that I _____ her out on a date. We _____ together tonight for dinner. (to run, not to see, to change, to enjoy, to ask, to get)

3. I finally _____ to call her yesterday to ask her out. (to decide)

4. 3 years ago, Doug completely _____ his lifestyle. (to change)

5. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?

Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I _____ to a movie tonight with some friends. (to go)

6. It's strange that you called because I just _____ about you. (to think)

7. I _____ this much fun since I _____ a kid. (not to have, to be)

8. I never _____ Africa, but I _____ to South America several times. The last time I _____ to South America, I _____ Brazil and Peru. I _____ two weeks in the Amazon, _____ for a week near Machu Picchu, and _____ over the Nazca Lines. (to visit, to travel, to go, to visit, to spend, to hike, to fly)

9. You look really great! _____ you at the fitness center? (to exercise)

10. When Jack _____ the room, I _____ him because he _____ so much weight and _____ a beard. He looked totally different! (to enter, not to recognize, to lose, to grow)

11. She _____ never late. I wonder why she is missing. (to be)

12. Who _____ the lightbulb? I really don't have a clue. (to invent)

13. A: What you _____ when the accident occurred?

B: I _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out. (to do, to try)

14. The Titanic _____ the Atlantic when it _____ an iceberg. (to cross, to strike)

15. Things _____ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first _____ working here three years ago, the company only _____ six employees. Since then we _____ to include more than 2000 full-time workers. (to change, to start, to have, to expand)

B. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).

1. I love London. I probably _____ there next year. (to go)

2. Our train _____ at 4:47. (to leave)

3. They _____ to New York tomorrow morning. (to drive)

4. What _____ you at the party tonight? (to wear)

5. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe. (to find)

6. I hope the weather _____ nice. (to be)

7. This is my last day here. I _____ back to England tomorrow. (to go)

8. Hurry up! The conference _____ in 20 minutes. (to begin)

9. Take your umbrella with you. It _____. (to rain)

10. I offered him this job. I think he _____ it. (to take)

C. Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

1. They are repairing the clock now.

2. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium.

3. You should open the window.

4. Why have you put my books on this table?

5. We will finish this work in time.

6. She didn't win the prize.

D. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски.

2. Вы можете взять эту книгу, если хотите.

3. Не может быть, что он уже уехал.
4. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас.
5. Торопись, ты можешь опоздать на поезд.

E. Complete the text below with the correct prepositions.

The first reference _____ Great Britain in European annals _____ which we know was the statement _____ the fifth century B.C. _____ the Greek historian Herodotus, that Phoenician sailors went to the British Isles _____ tin. He called them the "Tin Islands". The people _____ whom these sailors traded must have been Celts, for they were the first inhabitants _____ Britain who worked in metal instead _____ stone. The Druids were priests _____ the Celts centuries before Christ came. There is a tradition _____ Ireland that they first arrived there _____ 270 B.C., seven hundred years before St. Patrick. The account _____ them written _____ Julius C  sar half a century before Christ speaks mainly _____ the Celts of Gaul, dividing them _____ two ruling classes who kept the people almost in a state _____ slavery; the knights, who waged war, and the Druids who had charge of worship and sacrifices, and were _____ addition physicians, historians, teachers, scientists, and judges.

An excerpt from "The Book of Hallowe'en " by Ruth Enda Kelley

F. Translate the text from English into Russian.

ADSL or Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

ADSL uses two pieces of equipment, one on the customer end and one at the Internet service provider which is usually telephone company or other provider of DSL services. At the customer's location there is a DSL transceiver also called Customer-Premise Equipment or CPE, which may also provide other services. The DSL service provider has a DSL Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) to receive customer connections.

The DSLAM at the service provider is the equipment that really allows DSL to happen. A DSLAM is the point-of-contact where a dedicated, high-speed link to the internet called backhaul connection is terminated. An E1 (2048Kbps) or T1 (1536Kbps) Dedicated Internet is an example of a backhaul internet link that can be use to service between 80-100 DSL subscribers. DSL technology is the reason why internet connection is becoming cheaper by the days. It is able to share or distributed for greater use a dedicated connection (backhaul) to several subscribers while maintaining quality of service. Cost-of-service is significantly lowered.

The DSLAM takes connections from many DSL subscribers and aggregates them onto a single, high-capacity connection to the Internet. DSLAMs are flexible and able to support multiple types of DSL in a single central office, and different varieties of protocol and modulation. In addition, the DSLAM may provide additional functions including routing or dynamic IP address assignment for the customers.

ADSL is a distance-sensitive technology: as cable connection's length increases, the signal quality decreases and the connection speed goes down. Connection is much more stable the nearer the user is to the central office. With a maximum 18,000 Feet (5,640 meters) effective service length, some ADSL providers generally limit distance it serves to a max of 3.5Km. Beyond this some subscribers enjoy speeds below the promised maximums.

Bursting and Committed Information Rate (CIR) are two factors to consider in choosing a DSL service. Remember, DSL is a shared internet connection service depending on the port configuration or package variation of the service providers. Bursting is the term use to describe a service which does not guarantee a certain speed. Connection bandwidth may vary from maximum of the port-speed subscribed (as provided by the ISP) to a minimum of as much as 32Kbps. DSL that offers Committed Information Rate (CIR) or minimum guaranteed speed is much more desirable for it assures a sure connection to the international internet gateway.

In choosing an ADSL package fit for your home-based or small business requirements, try to ask the ISP of the recommended count of users and type of application that the DSL package can support. Usually, residential package can support only up to 1 or 2 PC. However, with competition and greater availability of other broadband internet access, ADSL packages currently being offered by ISPs can support all type voice, data and video applications and at greater speed.