I. ***Read the text. For questions (1-5) choose true or false.***

We are surrounded by a multitude of computer systems in our everyday lives. We rely on computer systems to keep us safe, to enable us to do our jobs, to entertain us, to run our homes and to enable us to communicate with other people.

Apart from the obvious presence of a laptop or desktop computer at home, there are many other places where computer systems can be found as well.

Many domestic appliances now contain an embedded computer system to carry out their control functions. For example a modern washing machine has a computer system to handle all the complex washing cycles. It ensures that the correct amount of water is used for the program selected and that the water is heated to the correct temperature.

Other examples of embedded computer systems in the home are: central heating system, burglar and fire alarm systems, microwave and dishwasher. The computer system in a DVD Player handles the user interface and the playback of the disks. Many modern televisions have a number of extra features such as displaying photographs and streamed content from the internet. This needs a fairly sophisticated computer system to handle all its functions.

In a way, computer systems such as these are invisible to the user. You simply accept that the machine can do these things.

People working in any company or office rely heavily on computer systems to be able to do their jobs effectively. This includes having access to printers, computer workstations, file and print servers and computer networks. If you are visiting an office and do not have a local workstation, then it is likely you will connect your laptop to the office Wi-Fi.

1. We don’t rely on computer systems in our everyday life at all.
2. We can find computer systems almost everywhere.
3. Household appliances integrate built-in systems to execute control functions.
4. Many contemporary televisions have a little number of additional features.
5. People in an office can only use cabled networks.

II. ***Read the text. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)***

The invention of the Touch Screen has truly changed the way we use our gadgets daily. Every gadget works on the same fundamental principal since they all feature a computer or a simple processing device integrated. The user inputs an instruction into the gadget using an input device, the computer within it processes

them and displays the results by using an output device. Whether it's a phone, computer or some kind of automated machinery each of them work on the same principle.

These devices used a keypad, keyboard or even a pointing device such as a mouse to allow users to enter an input in the past. However, we are now living in the twenty-first century and we have at our disposal an innovative new form of input device known as touch screen. A touch screen eliminates the requirement for an external keyboard or pointing device. It allows you to use touch to navigate on the screen itself. Feel free to use your fingers to touch icons and type with the on screen keyboard.

The touch screen entered main stream technology in the 2000's. Though the first touch screen was designed by E.A. Johnson around 1965 it became popular and witnessed wide scale integration into gadgets after 2002. You may credit Apple computers for ushering in the touch screen generation by introducing it in the revolutionary iPhone. Apple seems to have placed the only home screen button on the phone purposefully to let people recognize that they did not need keypads and buttons anymore.

In modern times touch sensitive screens are widely-used as the preferred input device in almost every new computer or gadget. Touch screen are already utilized in ATMs, information kiosks, watches, medical equipment, in-flight entertainment systems, navigation and audio systems, machinery control terminals in factories and phones. You name an electronic device and chances are you will easily find one that has a touch screen embedded in it.

Touch screens have been responsible for bringing in the new generation of computers. The laptop replaced the desktop because of portability and mobility. We now have tablet computers replacing laptops. Tablets use the screen as the primary input device; you don't have a keyboard or track pad. You will not need a stylus either all you need are your fingers. These screens are equipped for recognizing multi gestures which mean you can use one or more fingers simultaneously to type or touch icons to launch programs.

6. The invention of the Touch Screen …
   a) has changed the way we use electricity.
   b) has truly altered the way we use household appliances daily.
   c) has really altered the way we use our devices every day.
   d) has reallychanged the way we make use of devices annually.
7. A touch screen…
   a) avoids internal keyboard and stylus.
   b) avoids the need for an external keyboard or pointing device.
   c) requires an external keyboard or pointing device.

d) requires to avoid internal keyboard or pointing device.

8. Feel free to use your fingers to…
   a) launch programs and type with the touch screen keyboard.
   b) touch the screen and use keyboard.
   c) run icons and work with online keyboard.
   d) use keypad and buttons.
9. Nowadays touch screens are widely-used as…
   a) storage devices.
   b) display devices.
   c) output devices.
   d) input devices.
10. To work on tablets you need…
   a) a stylus.
   b) a track pad.
   c) your fingers.
   d) a keypad.

III. Fill in the gaps with the best alternative.

The word computer is of Latin origin and (1) _____ "counting". A computer is a special kind of counting machine. It can solve arithmetic tasks at a tremendous (2)_____. By means of electrical (3) _____ it can find the answer to a very difficult and complicated problem with lightning speed.

A computer is a collection of resources, including (4) _____ electronic processing devices, stored programs and sets of data, which, under the control of the stored programs, automatically inputs, outputs, stores, retrieves and processes the data, and may also (5) _____ data to and receive them from other computers.

Computers vary enormously in (6) _____, processing power and cost. Nevertheless, all computers (7) _____ of one or more functional (8) _____, each carrying out one or more of the tasks described above. Each device performs a precisely specified task, and connects to other modules (9) _____ defined interfaces. Modules of the same type of computer may be exchanged, and new modules added, without modification to their internal workings. The phrase plug-compatible describes units which may be (10) _____ in this manner.

11. A. states	**B.** means	**C.** stands	**D.** claims
12. A. event	**B.** order	**C.** speed	**D.** limit
13. A. peripherals	**B.** operations	**C.** schemes	**D.** circuits
14. A. text	**B.** digital	**C.** analog	**D.** word
15. A. transmit	**B.** interoperate	**C.** store	**D.** automate
16. A. character	**B.** size	**C.** price	**D.** dimension
17. A. consist	**B.** contract	**C.** contain	**D.** locate
18. A. downloads	**B.** data	**C.** machines	**D.** devices
19. A. above	**B.** under	**C.** via	**D.** through
20. A. accessible	**B.** connected	**C.** reset	**D.** available

IV. Fill in the gaps with the best alternative.

1. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. The letter …….. .
   a. has been arriving b. have arrived c. arrived d. has arrived
2. How is Amy these days? – I don't know. I ……. her recently.
   a. have not saw b. have not seen c. don't see d. didn't see
3. The car broke down again yesterday. Not again! That's the second time …… this week.
   a. happens b. happened c. has happened d. is happening
4. Hello, Tom. I ……for you all morning. Where have you been?
   a. have looked b. was looking c. have been looking d. am lloking
5. Sarah is away on holiday. Oh, is she? Where …….?
   a. she has gone b. she has been going c. has she gone d. has she been going
6. Sorry I'm late. That's all right. I …… long.
   a. was not waiting b. have not been waiting c. have not waited
   d. have not waiting
7. Would you like to go to New York one day? Yes, I …….. to go to New York.
   a. always have wanted b. always have been wanting c. always wanted
   d. have always wanted
8. Tom's father have been doing the same job …… 20 years.
   a. since b. at c. in d. for
9. Aristotle …… a Greek philosopher.
   a. is b. wasc. have been c. has been
10. Jerry went back to his home town after many years. I wasn't the same as before. It …… a lot.
    a. has changed b. was changing c. had changed d. changed
11. I tried to phone Ann this morning but there was no answer. She …… out.
    a. went b. have gonec. has gone d. had gone
12. Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She …… .
    a. had been running b. has run c. ran d. was running
13. When I arrived, Kate was waiting for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she …… for a very long time.
    a. was waiting b. had been waiting c. had waited d. waited

14. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, …… all his money before the end of the holiday.
    a. will have spent b. will have spend c. will spend d. he spends
15. Can I borrow this book when you …….. it.
    a. finish b. will finish c. have finished d. will have finished
16. Would Tim mind if ……his bicycle without asking him?
    a. I borrow b. I will borrow c. will I borrow d. I do borrow
17. What would your friend do if his car …….?
    a. was stolen b. were stolen c. will be stolen d. would be stolen
18. I ……... that coat if I were you.
    a. wouldn't buy b. won't buy c. don't buy d. didn't buy
19. Ann isn't here. I wish she …… here .
    a. was b. will be c. would be d. were
20. I don't know anything about cars. I wish I …….. something, because my car has just broken down.
    a. know b. knew c. would know d. do know