

УДК 629.123+656.61.052

Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический университет



МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
"Технический перевод" для студентов III – IV курсов
специальности 0305 "Филология"
и студентов специальностей
0701 "Физика", 0908 "Электроника", 0907 "Радиотехника"
продвинутого этапа обучения

Севастополь
2005

Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине "Технический перевод" для студентов III – IV курсов специальности 0305 "Филология" и студентов специальностей 0701 "Физика", 0908 "Электроника", 0907 "Радиотехника" продвинутого этапа обучения / Сост. В.А.Стеценко. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2005. – 56 с.

Целью методических указаний является активизация и совершенствование речевых умений и навыков в процессе изучения профессионально ориентированных текстов, умений и навыков перевода оригинальной технической литературы.

Методические указания утверждены на заседании кафедры Практики романских и германских языков (протокол № 9 от 27.05.2005 г.).

Допущено учебно-методическим центром и научно-методическим Советом СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические указания по дисциплине "Технический перевод" предназначены для студентов 3-4 курсов специальности "Филология" и специальностей "Радиотехника", "Электроника", "Физика" продвинутого этапа обучения для:

- развития умений и навыков речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение);
- изучения лексического материала по специальности;
- повторения и закрепления пройденного материала;
- развития коммуникативных навыков и умений;

Методические указания состоят из 9 уроков. Каждый урок включает в себя:

- новые слова и выражения из текста;
- текст/видео на английском языке;
- послетекстовые упражнения;
- тренировочные упражнения;
- контрольные.



1. LESSON 1. THE TECHIE DREAM: AN ALL-PURPOSE SUPER – GADGET

Words and combinations:

- techie = technician
- gadget = device, gizmo, contrivance
- ID = identification
- Wis. = the state of Wisconsin
- utility belt = tool kit belt
- Batarang, Batcable = Batman's appliances
- spool = a cylinder on which flexible material is wound
- seamlessly = smoothly, without a hitch
- fodder = coarse food for livestock
- outlandish = grotesquely strange or odd
- usurp = to seize and hold by force
- gadget head = gadget fan
- masquerade = to go about under false pretences
- silicon = a nonmetallic chemical element, Si.
- brethren = fellow members, (Arch) brothers
- ounce = a unit of weight, equal roughly to 30 grams.
- pd Q = pretty damn Quick (colloq)
- pad = folding part
- the likes of = someone or sth. like
- to phase out = to put out of use gradually
- obsolescence = state of becoming obsolete, falling into disuse.
- to synchronize = to cause to occur at the same instant
- to update = to make information or data updated
- CEO = Chief Executive Officer
- to root for = to support or encourage by cheering
- geek = addict

TEXT

THE TECHIE DREAM AN ALL-PURPOSE SUPERGADGET

DAN HOYER LOVES HIS electronic toys, but he can't help wondering if they make him look silly. On the right side of his belt he's got a pager and a cell phone; on the left side, a personal digital assistant that stores his appointments, contacts and e-mail. Add to that an ID card that

opens office doors, a Timex Data Link watch and the NEC 4080 laptop computer that he takes on customer calls. Hoyer, a network engineer based in Green Bay, Wis., admits, "I feel like I have Batman's utility belt on. All I need is a Batarang and a spool of Batcable, and I'll be all set."

Hoyer is sounding a common complaint: do we really need all these gadgets? Techies dream of one supergadget that would seamlessly blend the functions of all these units and along the way spare a few rain forests from becoming fodder for user manuals. It's not such an outlandish idea: already a new generation of cellular phones is adopting some of the functions of handheld computers, while the handhelds are usurping functions that used to belong to pagers, electronic planners, calculators and laptops. But it remains to be seen whether these new hybrids will capture the fancy of today's gadgetheads, and what exactly the winning gadget of the next century will look like.

If cellular-phone makers Nokia and Qualcomm have anything to say about it, a wireless "smartphone" will swallow some of its silicon brethren. For two years the Finnish telecom Nokia has been selling its 9000 Communicator series of devices. The unit masquerades as a phone but, upon opening, reveals a personal organizer with keyboard that holds contacts and appointments and connects to the Internet. At 14 ounces, it's about twice as heavy as a regular cell phone and has been criticized as bulky and hard to use. Last month Qualcomm said it would do better with its 8.2-ounce pdQ Smart-phone, due out early next year. The device looks like a cell phone, but the dial pad folds down: inside is the wildly popular PalmPilot, which the company licensed from maker 3Com. No doubt directing his comments to the likes of Dan Hoyer. Qualcomm president of consumer products Paul Jacobs says, "Consumers can reduce the number of communication devices they carry to one."

Not so fast, say companies like Motorola, which sells some of the appliances like pagers that could be phased out. "We're not believers that everything is going to consolidate into one universal device," says Randy Battat, a senior VP at Motorola. "What's important is that all these things work together." Battat says that all the different forms of communication fill specific needs. Pagers, though seemingly ripe for obsolescence, still do the best in places like subways where cellular coverage fails. The real breakthrough, Battat says, will come when all our devices automatically synchronize their information. In other words, change a phone number in your PalmPilot and the same number will be instantly updated via a wireless connection in your phone and PC.

Gerry Purdy, CEO of the research firm Mobile Insights and a prognosticator on all things wireless, agrees with that vision; he thinks that



in the next century we actually will see more, not fewer, mobile devices. Purdy adds two ingredients to the mix: a pen-based electronic tablet that will replace the yellow legal pad for note-taking, and a large handheld computer that will run the Microsoft CE operating system and serve as our primary computing companion. Code-named Jupiter by Microsoft, the units will have a keyboard and a larger screen than PalmPilots (on which inputting information can be difficult) and will cost half as much as the smallest laptops. Synchronizing information between all the various gadgets, Purdy says, will keep us from going insane, and "we'll wonder how we ever got along without them."

As for Dan Hoyer, he's still rooting for the one integrated appliance that will let him unclip some of the devices from his belt. When and if that happens, says Hoyer, "hopefully I'll start looking a little less like a computer geek."

EXERCISES

1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

(главный) исполнительный директор; беспрепятственно; ноутбук (портативный компьютер); электронная записная книжка; удостоверение личности; устройства связи; откидная крышка с клавиатурой набора номера; устаревающий; снимать с производства; вводимая информация; беспроводная (радио) связь; зона покрытия сотовой связью; катушка кабеля; тропический лес; клавиатура; инструкция по пользованию; обычный сотовый телефон; человек, увлечённый компьютерами; странная мысль; внешне выглядеть как телефон.

2. True or false?

- 1) All our devices can automatically synchronize their information.
- 2) Mr. Hoyer is a Batman admirer.
- 3) The 9000 Communicator is light and easy to use.
- 4) Cellular coverage never fails.
- 5) Pagers are still of material use to consumers.
- 6) A keyboard is a musical instrument.
- 7) A single integrated device will allow us to get rid of cell phones, pagers, personal digital assistants, etc.
- 8) A laptop is a pet dog.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What's an ID card?
- 2) Do you think Mr. Hoyer really looks silly? Why?
- 3) What does he do?
- 4) What does "to blend functions seamlessly" mean?
- 5) What's the difference between a pager and a cell phone? Which is better?
- 6) Why do so many people root for a single integrated device? What's the big idea?
- 7) Are you a gadgethead?
- 8) Could you give a definition of a personal digital assistant (Pd A)?
- 9) What's a personal organizer for?
- 10) Summing up: What's the solution to gizmo clutter? When (if ever) will the real breakthrough come?

4. Translate orally, and make it snappy!

клавиатура; устройство (синонимы); to root for; пояс; деловые встречи; "технарь"; a new generation; network; корм (фураж); user manual; handheld computer; привлечь внимание; беспроводной (радио) телефон; устройство связи; to unclip; "фанат"; корректировать; синхронизировать информацию; to connect to the Internet; to go insane; to spare; работать на операционной системе; pen-based; code-named; полупроводниковые; покупать лицензию; громоздкий; to fold down; уния; geek.

5. Retell the text.

2. LESSON 2. THE S 2 VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY TAPE RECORDER

Words and combinations:

- very long baseline = wide spectrum
- interferometry = precise measuring using interference phenomenon
- feature = (technical) characteristic
- transport = an act (mechanism) of transporting
- data rate = speed of data transfer
- modularity = a structure consisting of modules
- playback = an act of reproducing a recording (often immediately after recording)
- interface = a surface forming a common boundary of two bodies, spaces, etc.
- compatibility = ability to exist or act together
- to sustain = to keep going; to hold up
- storage capacity = memory (comp.technol.)
- multiple = numerous
- to correlate = to connect in a systematic way
- a correlator = a device to make data flow uniform
- feasible = capable of being done or carried out
- architecture = structure
- generic = not specific; general
- to digitize = to transfer into digital form
- medium (pl.media) = a channel of communication
- to format = to produce sth. in a particular form
- a format = the general plan or arrangement of sth.
- to recover = to get back again; regain; retrieve
- to embed = to enclose (closely) in a surrounding mass
- to buffer = to lessen (to cushion) shock
- "jitter" effects = interfering effects

TEXT

THE S2 VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY TAPE RECORDER

Abstract— The S2 is a new generation very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) tape recorder designed at the Institute for Space and

Terrestrial Science (ISTS). The unique features of the S2 are its use of consumer-type videocassette transports to achieve low-cost, high data rate, high-density recordings; modularity in system design and extensive internal system self-monitor and diagnosis; and standardized record and playback interfaces for VLBI systems compatibility. The S2 sustains a maximum data rate of 128 megabits per second for up to 8.5 h, and has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 4×10^{12} bits; multiple S2's may be used for increased data rates of 512 megabits per second and beyond. This paper will review the role of the VLBI tape recorder in the signal-processing chain of a complete VLBI system, a system in which it may be argued that the VLBI recorder has historically been the weakest link, then describe the S2 and its key features which serve to increase the reliability of the recorder in the VLBI data acquisition process at the radio telescope and the general means by which S2 recorded data may be reproduced at the VLBI correlator.

Introduction

THE technique of very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) in radio astronomy, geodesy, and geodynamics has significantly evolved since the first VLBI experiments in 1967 in Canada [1] and the U.S. [2]. However, today, the fundamental differences between VLBI and connected-element interferometry (CEI) continue to be the requirements for independent frequency standards and data storage media at the VLBI stations and although real-time systems to link remote stations to a central location for correlation as in CEI are now already technically feasible via satellite links or optical fiber, these options are not yet cost-effective. In current VLBI systems, typical data rates in excess of 100 megabits per second generate approximately 10^{12} bits of data per day, which must be transferred by some means to the processing correlator. Magnetic tape recorders are still the data transmission system of choice in VLBI due primarily to their high-volume data density and relatively low cost. In this paper, we present the S2 recording system, a direct descendent of the SI VLBI system developed from 1980 to 1987 at the University of Toronto [3], [4] which utilized VHS consumer-type videocassette transports and efficient methods of data detection to achieve a data rate of 12 megabits per second per video transport. In the S2 recording system, this data rate has been increased to 16 megabits per second per transport. The S2 maximum data rate employing a system of eight transports is 128 megabits per second, and may be sustained for a maximum of 8.5 h for a maximum storage capacity of approximately $4 \cdot 10^{12}$ bits; multiple S2's may efficiently be used for increased data rates of 512 megabits per second and beyond. In this paper



we present the S2 as a new generation VLBI tape-recording system. Emphasis will be placed on the S2's modular architecture, simple and reliable operations via sophisticated self-monitor and diagnosis, and standardized user interfaces at the radio telescope and correlator.

VLBI System Architecture

A block diagram of a generic VLBI system, shown in Fig. 1, may be described in terms of three major functional blocks: "radio telescope," "data transmission system" (DTS), and "correlator." In this context, the radio telescope is assumed to produce astronomical signals in digital form; the functions of signal reception, down-conversion, and digitization are assumed to be performed in the radio telescope. The fundamental requirement of the DTS, as in CEI, is that it must reproduce the signal samples at the correlator input as if the correlator were connected directly to the radio telescope digitizer, and in general consists of a "transmitter" (e.g., tape recorder), a physical "medium" (e.g., magnetic tape), and a "receiver" (e.g., playback tape recorder). Although implementation of the DTS in current VLBI systems is via magnetic tape recorder, in general the DTS may be implemented via waveguide, optical fiber, radio link, etc. In a magnetic tape recorder implementation of the DTS, the "transmitter" in Fig. 1 is implemented as a "formatter" and record transport(s), and the "receiver" is implemented as playback transport(s) and "decoder." "Decoding" consists of a "data and clock recovery" step to recover the digitized (unsynchronized) data from the playback read head analog signal, followed by a "deformatting" step to remove the embedded format information and generate the reproduced samples; deformatting also involves buffering to remove miscellaneous mechanical and other timing "jitter" effects from the tape signal, and provides synchronized samples.

EXERCISES

1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

совместимость; воспроизведение; лентопротяжный механизм; магнитная лента; цифровая форма; приём сигнала; низкая себестоимость; скорость передачи данных; оптически-волоконный (кабель); видеокассета; самоконтроль; основные функциональные блоки; модулярная структура; передатчик; ключевые характеристики; надёжность; запись (магнитная); обработка сигнала; спутниковая связь; разрабатывать систему; оцифровка (информации).

2. True or false?

- 1) The technique (VLBI) is used in farming.
- 2) The system utilizes consumer-type video-cassette transports.
- 3) A number of S2's may efficiently be used.
- 4) The acronym VHS stands for very High Sensitivity.
- 5) A new tape-recording system is presented in the paper.
- 6) The S2 is an expensive device.
- 7) The VLBI system has three major functional blocks.
- 8) The system uses consumer-type audio cassettes to store data.
- 9) The first VLBI experiments were carried out in 1967.
- 10) The radio telescope produces astronomical signals in digital form.
- 11) The S1 VLBI system was developed in Korea a few years ago.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What type of the tape recorder is utilized?
- 2) Why is it assumed the tape recorder is not expensive (low cost)?
- 3) Could you give a definition of "a block diagram"?
- 4) What's the maximum storage capacity of the S2?
- 5) What are the main blocks of the VLBI system?
- 6) Are the VHS cassettes still in use?
- 7) What's correlation?
- 8) Is it technically feasible to use optical fiber as a communication medium?
- 9) What is a data acquisition process?
- 10) How is a tape played back on a VCR?

4. Translate orally – and put some snap into it!

radio link; read head; аналоговый сигнал; синхронизированные образцы; широкий спектр; high density; приблизительно; storage capacity; за секунду; технически осуществимый; частотные стандарты; remote stations; via satellite links; разрабатывать (систему); этап деформирования; соединять напрямую; оцифровывающее устройство; transmitter; повышенная скорость передачи данных; головка считывания.

5. Give the general outline of the paper.



3. LESSON 3. VIDEO. COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN MEDICINE

Words and combinations:

- 3 D images = 3 dimensional images
- 2D X-Ray film = 2 dimensional conventional X-Ray film
- lap top = portable computer
- vital = indispensable, basic.
- scalpel = a small straight knife with a thin blade used in surgery
- Rory McCloy
- Manchester Royal Infirmary = hospital
- breed = kind or variety with hereditary qualities
- cutting-edge = most sophisticated, advanced
- operating theater = a room for operations to be performed in
- technique = method, manner of doing sth.
- to project = to cause a picture from a film, slide, etc. to fall on a surface
- tissue = a mass or layer of cells forming a basic structural element of an animal or plant body
- static = at rest, not moving, not active
- routine = any regular course of action
- pancreas = a large gland that produces insulin and discharges enzymes into the intestine
- radiology room = a hospital room for radiological (ultrasound, X-Ray, etc.) examination
- to share processing power with = to lend the computing capability to another computer
- humble = not pretentious, unassuming, insignificant, modest, lowly
- blockage = obstruction, an obstacle.
- bile = a bitter greenish fluid secreted by the liver that aids in the digestion of fats
- duct = a tube or canal for conveying a fluid
- tumor = an abnormal or diseased swelling or growth in any part of the body
- ultrasound probe = a medical (electronic) instrument using ultrasound impulses
- to pick up = to spot, to locate
- resection = the surgical removal of part of an organ or tissue
- pancreatitis = inflammation of the pancreas
- biopsy = the removal of cells or tissue from the living body for examination

EXERCISES

1. Watch the video one time. Put down your pens, note-books and other weapons of mass destruction – simply watch and try to grasp the main idea of the story. Pay particular attention to the new words. After watching give the Russian equivalents of the following words:
in firmary; to project; laptop; cutting-edge technology; breed; tissue; resection; ultrasound probe; graphics computer; software; processing power; technique; pancreas; routine; operating (operation) theater; dimension; to win the day for sb.; humble; bile; image; to pick up; blockage.
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:
 - 1) Mr. McCloy represents a new breed of
 - 2) He introduces. technology into the operating theater.
 - 3) He is a consultant-surgeon at the Manchester Royal
 - 4) Formely they used conventional 2D X-Ray
 - 5) Scalpel is a instrument for a surgeon.
 - 6) A portable computer is often called a
 - 7) means surgical removal.
 - 8) is secreted (produced) by the liver.
 - 9) A tumor may cause. of the duct.
 - 10) Ultra-sound. is widely used nowadays.
3. Watch the video one more time. Pay particular attention to the details. After watching answer the questions:
 - 1) What's an X-Ray film?
 - 2) What type of computer is used during an operation?
 - 3) What's a laptop?
 - 4) What's the idea to project 3D images on the wall of the operating theater?
 - 5) Is it really important for a surgeon to have 3D images of an organ right in front of him projected on the wall? Why?
 - 6) What can you say about the most powerful computer in Europe? Where is it stationed?
 - 7) What's pancreatitis?
 - 8) Was the patient a female?
 - 9) What was the previous diagnosis?
 - 10) What was the use of taking a biopsy?
 - 11) What was a routine procedure of carrying out an operation using a computer stationed elsewhere?



4. Translate orally and look smart!

скромный; трёхмерные изображения; программа; закупорка; duct; желчь; методика; портативный (компьютер); infirmary; probe; resection; поджелудочная железа; проецировать; static; операционная; ткань (органа); to pick up; обработка информации; жизненно важный; рентген; операционная.

5. Watch the video for the last time. You may pick up your pens and notebooks and make notes you deem necessary. Having watched the video, retell the story but stick to the details.

6. Home: write a summary of the proceedings you've just watched.

4. LESSON 4. VIDEO TRENDS

Words and combinations:

- threshold = any point of beginning
- VHS = Video Home Standard
- incarnation = personification, embodiment
- compatible = able to exist or act together harmoniously
- broadcast = the transmitting of sound or images by radio waves
- definition = power of making definite and clear
- to mirror = to reflect
- VCR = Video Cassette Recorder
- galaxy = an assemblage of
- breed = a sort or kind
- to link up = to connect, to meet, to establish contact
- juncture = a place or point where things meet or converge
- conventional wisdom = universally known fact
- terrestrial = land based
- offshoot = anything conceived of as springing from a main stock
- to range = to vary within
- hitherto = up to this time
- to enhance = to make greater
- formidable = terrific, extremely difficult or demanding
- to hail = to salute, greet
- to envision = to picture mentally
- entity = sth. with separate and real existence

TEXT

VIDEO TRENDS

After several years of uncertainty, digital technology is on the threshold of reinventing video, with new products and technologies on the horizon that will bear little relationship to what has gone before.

D-VHS, for instance, is a new digital incarnation of the familiar VHS recording format that will be compatible with all digital TV services, including European digital broadcasts and high-definition TV formats. Developed by JVC, the inventor of VHS, a single D-VHS cassette is capable of recording 3.5 hours of high-definition TV, or an incredible 49 hours of VHS-quality recordings. All D-VHS machines will be able to record both



digital video and regular analog broadcasts and are backward-compatible with first-generation VHS.

"D-VHS is very important, as it mirrors the introduction of digital TV services," points out Philips spokesman Nick Thomas. "It offers enormous benefits over standard VHS: The ability to record in a wide-screen format. The extended recording time. Backward compatibility with regular VHS. And the ability to evolve into what we call a learning VCR—by that I mean a machine which can learn your viewing preferences. All are hugely significant."

Digital (D-VHS) video recorders are likely to be only the first step in an expanding galaxy of products that use computing and video technology in entirely new ways. Thomas foresees an entirely new breed of devices in the near future which will link up and talk to each other, including digital TVs which will connect to the Internet and come equipped with built-in hard drives.

"Digital TV is an exciting new technology that is at a critical juncture in its development in regard to both technology and the marketplace," agrees Gerry Kaufhold, principal digital-TV analyst for Cahners In-Stat Group, a U.S.-based high-technology market-research firm. Contrary to conventional wisdom, Kaufhold believes that it will be digital TV, not the PC, that will dominate tomorrow's in-home entertainment universe.

Digital Video Discs

Along with digital broadcasts via cable and terrestrial systems, the digital video disc (DVD) is also expected to be a major factor in the move to digital TV. This new super-disc format, and its PC offshoots DVD-ROM and DVD-RAM, offers storage capacities ranging from 4.7 to 17 gigabytes. DVD promises hitherto unseen quality benefits, including superior images that can be enhanced for wide screen-TV viewing, plus multichannel sound.

DVD's ability to provide up to eight hours of near-broadcast-quality wide-screen pictures and 32 different language subtitles make it a formidable video format. And DVD also promises far-reaching changes for home audio as well.

A new music-based medium known as DVD-Audio is being hailed as a future replacement for CD and is actively being promoted by such industry giants as Matsushita and Warner Music. Players that accept DVD-Video and DVD-Audio discs are scheduled for launch next year. Given that a dual-sided DVD can store up to 25 times the data of regular CD, DVD-A will be marketed as a value-added format offering features that are likely to

include uncompressed multichannel sound, interactive menus, graphics, snapshot photos and video clips relating to the musical content.

Where will it end? Derek McAuley, assistant director of Microsoft Research, U.K., envisions the day when audio, video and computing are no longer separate entities and "every screen on the planet will be able to act as my own personal PC." Science fiction? Perhaps. But when it comes to digital technology, McAuley concludes: "Science fiction gives us a reasonable view of the future."

EXERCISES

1. Find in the text:

тенденция; рынок; встроенный; высокая разрешающая способность; воплощение; разработать; устанавливать связь; повторное изобретение; субтитры; широкоэкранный; время записи; видеомэгнитофон; вещание; совместимость; обычное аналоговое вещание; находящаяся в США; общепринятая точка зрения (мнение); домашние развлечения; до сих пор.

2. True or false?

- 1) Digital TV is pretty obsolete technology
- 2) DVD promises unseen quality benefits
- 3) DVD Audio is a new music-based medium
- 4) CD is a replacement for DVD-audio
- 5) DVD is expected to be a major factor in the move to democracy
- 6) D-VHS cassettes have a high-definition capability
- 7) Regular VHS cassettes provide the highest recording quality
- 8) Digital TV will dominate in-home entertainment universe
- 9) Video and computing are quite separate entities nowadays
- 10) Matsushita and Warner Music are electronic industry dwarfs.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What does the acronym "VHS" stand for?
- 2) Is a D-VHS cassette designed for analogue recording?
- 3) What does "backward-compatible" mean?
- 4) Why is it necessary to make modern devices backward-compatible?
- 5) "A learning VCR" is a leg-pull, don't you think?
- 6) Is a DVD-Audio any better than a regular CD? Why?
- 7) Could you give a definition of "a snapshot photo"?
- 8) 17 gigabyte storage capacity, how much is that?



- 9) What does an analyst do?
 10) How would you describe current video trends?

4. Translate orally – and hurry up!

экран; научная фантастика; цифровая технология; dual-sided; to schedule; широкоэкранный; вселенная; представитель; wide-screen format; regular VHS; интересная (захватывающая) новая технология; наземные системы; VCR; incarnation; to link up; аналитик; обычное аналоговое вещание; subtitles; launch; multi-channel; до сих пор; цифровой видеодиск; to evolve; to develop; hard drive; встроенный.

5. Retell the text.

5. LESSON 5. CASSETTE TAPE RECORDER OPERATING GUIDE

Words and combinations:

- AC power (mains) = alternating current socket
- lead = an insulated electrical conductor
- fuse = an electrical safety device to interrupt the circuit when the current becomes too strong
- DC = direct current
- AC (wall) outlet (Am) = an electrical socket
- plug = the device on the end of an electrical cord for making a connection (with a wall outlet)
- AFC (Automatic Frequency Control) = АПЧ (Автоматическая подстройка частоты)
- feeder antenna = additional external antenna
- FM = Frequency Modulation
- SW = Short Wave
- ferrite ['ferait] = ferric oxide + basic metallic oxide compound
- to lock = to connect in such a way that action of one part affects action of another part
- Levelmatic = Sound Level Automatic Control АРУЗ (Автоматическая Регулировка Уровня Записи)
- RIF = Reduction of Interferences
- amplifier = a radio device to make sound stronger
- turntable = a gramophone record player

TEXT

POWER REQUIREMENTS

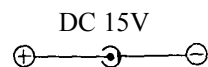
Operation using Batteries: Remove the battery compartment lid and install 10 batteries as shown in the diagram in the compartment with the ribbon underneath. The batteries can easily be removed by pulling the ribbon.

Note: When the unit is not in use or used on AC power (mains) for a long period of time, the batteries should be taken out of the battery compartment.

Operation using Car battery: To operate using a car battery, insert one end of a car battery lead (which may be available in the market) into the



DC 15V socket and the other end into the cigarette lighter of your car. This will automatically disconnect the batteries.



- There is no fuse inside the DC inlet, therefore a fuse should be applied on the DC lead

Operation on AC power (mains): Insert one end of the AC power (mains) lead into the AC socket and the other end into a convenient AC outlet. This will automatically disconnect the batteries. To return to battery operation, disconnect the AC power (mains) lead from the AC socket.

Note: Disconnect the AC power (mains) lead plug from the AC outlet when the unit is not used on AC power (mains) for a long period of time or when you are away from home.

RADIO OPERATION

1. Set the Function-selector to "RADIO".
 2. Set the Band selector to the desired position.
 3. Turn the Tuning control to tune to the desired station. Tuning indicator is red when no broadcast is received; it is green when a broadcast station is tuned in.
 4. Adjust the antenna (aerial).
- FM reception: Extend the Telescopic antenna (aerial) to its full length. Change antenna (aerial) direction to obtain the best reception. After tuning to an FM station set the AFC switch to the "ON" position. AFC (Automatic Frequency Control) circuit prevents drifting from the properly tuned-in FM station. For reception of weak signal from a station located near a strong signal station, set the AFC switch to the "OFF" position.

FM Stereo indicator: If the FM mode switch is set to "FM STEREO", FM stereo indicator lights when the station is broadcasting a stereo programme.

Indicator does not light even if the station is broadcasting a stereo programme when FM mode switch is set to "FM MONO".

If the Stereo indicator light should go off later, the station is no longer transmitting a stereo programme, therefore you may change the FM mode switch to "FM MONO". When an FM stereo signal is too weak or

noisy for enjoyable stereo listening, set the FM mode switch to "FM MONO".

* In the area comparatively near the broadcasting station, the telescopic antenna is sufficient for use. In areas where signals are weak, however, connect an FM feeder antenna to the FM external antenna sockets and spread it on the ceiling or wall, aligning the horizontal section of the antenna, or install an outdoor-type FM antenna and connect it to the FM external antenna sockets for the best reception.

SW reception: Extend the Telescopic antenna (aerial) to its full length.

MW/LW reception: The built-in ferrite-core antenna (aerial) provides good reception under normal conditions. Rotate unit and find the position in which the best reception is obtained.

5. Adjust the Volume, Treble, Bass and Balance controls.
6. To turn the radio off, set the Function selector to "TAPE/ off".

Loudness switch

At low listening levels, set the Loudness switch to ON for better sound. The Loudness switch compensates for the decreased sensitivity to bass frequencies of the human ear at low listening levels. As the listening level is increased, the amount of compensation is progressively reduced.

TAPE PLAYBACK

To playback a cassette tape, set the Function selector to "TAPE/off" and the Tape selector, to the proper position then press the Playback button.

DOLBY NR (Noise Reduction) SWITCH

ON: Set to this position when recording utilizing the Dolby NR system or playing back cassette *I* tapes recorded through a Dolby NR system.

OFF: Set to this position when playing back cassette tapes not recorded through a Dolby NR system or making a recording not utilizing the Dolby NR system.

FAST FORWARD AND REWIND:

Fast forward/cue: Press the Fast forward button with the Playback button kept pressed, and the tape is fed forward quickly. Release the Fast



forward button and playback starts again. For ordinary fast forwarding, press the Fast forward button after pressing the Stop button.

Rewind/review: When desiring to listen to a certain part again during playback, press the Rewind button with the Playback button kept pressed, and the tape is rewound quickly. For ordinary rewind, press the Rewind button after pressing the Stop button. Note: If you press the Playback button by mistake in the cue or review operation, the buttons lock; be careful.

IREWIND AUTO-PLAY MECHANISM

When the Rewind button is pressed while the Playback button is kept pressed, the buttons lock and the unit enters the rewind mode. When the tape is rewound to the start, the unit is automatically switched to the play mode.

RECORDING

Since the levelmatic circuit is employed in this unit, the recording level is kept constant even if there are changes in the recording input level. "LEVELMATIC" AND "VARIABLE MONITOR": No record level adjustment is necessary during recording. The Levelmatic circuitry adjusts the recording level and reduces distortion of loud sounds. The radio programme may be heard at any desired volume and tone controls setting without affecting the recording because of the "Variable monitor" device.

RECORDING FROM RADIO PROGRAMMES: Set the unit to the radio reception mode and press the Playback button while pressing the Record button. (The sound can be monitored through the speakers.)

Note: if beats sound is audible during recording of an MW or LW radio programme, set the RIF switch to the position in which such sound is reduced.

RECORDING FROM BUILT-IN (OR EXTERNAL) MICROPHONE: For recording in monaural from the built-in microphone, set the Function selector to "TAPE/off" and press the Playback button while pressing the Record button. (The sound cannot be monitored through the speakers.)

Note: No stereo recording is possible from the built-in microphone.

When making stereo recording from external microphones, connect each of the two microphone plugs to the Microphone sockets. (The sound cannot be monitored through the speakers.)

RECORDING FROM STEREO SYSTEM: Recording from stereo system is possible by connecting the Record/Playback (DIN) socket and the amplifier output terminals using a DIN lead. Set the Function selector to "LINE IN/PHONO" after setting the Line in/Phono selector to "LINE IN". (The sound can be monitored through the speakers.)

Note: Remove the DIN lead when you wish to listen to tapes or radio broadcasts.

RECORDING FROM TURNTABLE: Connect the turntable (MM Cartridge type) to the Phono sockets (Input sensitivity and Impedance: 6mV, 50 ohms) and Ground terminal and set the Function selector to "LINE IN/PHONO" after setting the Line in/Phono selector to PHONO". (The sound can be monitored through the speakers.)

TO STOP THE TAPE: By employing a Full Auto Stop Mechanism, tape stops automatically at the end of tape during recording, playing back fast forwarding.

To stop the tape any other time, press the Stop button. By use of the Pause button, the operation of the recorder can be stopped temporarily during recording or playing back without changing the mode. Press the Pause button again to start recording or playing back.

ERASING: When a recording is being made, any sound already on the tracks is automatically erased before the new recording is made. Erasure is accomplished only when the recorder is in the recording mode. If you wish to erase a tape without making a new recording, set the Function selector to the "LINE IN/PHONO" position then press the Playback button while pressing the Record button after disconnecting the external microphone and external programme sources.

Note: The Record button cannot be pressed if there is no cassette or if a cassette without tabs is inserted into the unit.

Always press the Record button first, then the Playback button; never press these buttons in the reverse order because this will damage the unit.



EXERCISES

1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

крышка батарейного отсека; электросеть; автомобильный аккумулятор; переменный ток; шнур (электрический); штепсель; розетка (электрическая); переключатель; диапазон; ручка настройки; переключатель рода работ; положение "вкл."; схема (цепь) переключателя режима; передавать (вещать); внешняя антенна; приём (сигнала) встроенная ферритовая антенна; система шумопонижения; воспроизведение (записи); перемотка (ленты); усилитель; выход (сигнала).

2. True or false?

- 1) The batteries should be kept installed at all times.
- 2) To operate the unit you should light a cigarette.
- 3) Remove the AC power lead plug from the AC outlet when you are away.
- 4) The tuning control is used to tune in.
- 5) The FM Stereo indicator never lights.
- 6) When a radio signal is weak you should deploy a feeder antenna.
- 7) The built-in ferrite-core antenna provides good reception in all the bands.
- 8) The acronym NR stands for "no recording".
- 9) The levelmatic circuit is employed in the unit.
- 10) No stereo recording is possible from the built-in mike.
- 11) To stop the tape anytime punch the playback button

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) How many batteries are required to activate the unit?
- 2) What's the Function selector?
- 3) How is tuning in to a radio station executed?
- 4) What's the AFC circuit for?
- 5) What does the FM Stereo indicator show?
- 6) Does it operate in all the modes?
- 7) How is recording from radio programs made?
- 8) Why is it impossible to make a stereo recording from the built-in mike?
- 9) What does "Full Auto Mechanism" mean?
- 10) Is it really necessary to have the "Pause" button? Why?

4. Translate orally – and make it sizzle!

ускоренная перемотка (вперед); режим записи; переключатель; Dolby NR system; усилитель; уровень записи; input level; speakers; громкость; положение "выкл."; гнездо антенны; DC 15v socket; AC outlet; FM

reception; индикатор стереосигнала; автоматически отключать; подрегулировать громкость; сниженная чувствительность; отпустить кнопку; distortion; контролировать звук.

5. Speak on the following:

- Recording from radio programs;
- Power requirements;
- Fm Stereo indicator.



6. LESSON 6. VIDEO. DIGITAL CAMERAS AND SCANNERS

Words and combinations:

- to snap at sb's heels = to follow sb. very closely
- to develop = to place (exposed photographic material) in chemicals in order to make the image visible
- snapper = amateur of photography
- in full Technicolor = in full splendor
- to delete = to erase, to remove, to efface
- CCD = charge coupled device, responsible for digitizing a visual image
- megapixel = 1 mln. of small dots (pixels)
- flexibility = ability to be changed, adaptability
- resolution = sharpness (imaging)
- interpolate = to change by inserting new or foreign matter
- correlation = connection in a systematic way
- zoom = camera lens with continuously variable focal length, capable to take photographs of distant objects
- point and shoot = press the button and forget
- SLR = single lens reflex (camera)
- to lock on = to find and follow automatically
- paparazzi = tabloid photographers
- view-finder = the port on the back of a camera for pointing it at an object
- LCD = liquid crystal display
- low-end = cheap and simple
- to slot = to insert sth (a coin, a card, etc.) into a narrow opening
- index sheet = sheet containing all snapshots
- thumb nail = the size of
- to computerize = to turn into digital form
- snap = amateur photograph, snapshot
- to scrunch = to crunch, to grind or press with a crushing noise
- feeder = a device (unit) to supply automatically material necessary for operating
- peripheral(ia) = a device connected to a computer to provide communication or auxiliary functions
- negs = negatives
- to fade = to become discolored, to lose brilliance of color

EXERCISES

1. Watch the video one time. Try to understand the general idea of the story. Pay particular attention to new words. After watching give the Russian equivalents of the following: low end; to computerize; feeder; view-finder; zoom; memory card; to delete; to develop; point and shoot; LCD; resolution; high-end; to slot; to scrunch; adapter; SLR; index sheet; to turn into digital form; neg; to digitize; flexibility.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1)are tiny dots on an image.
- 2)means to turn into digital form.
- 3) Youthe memory card with pictures into the printer to have youprinted.
- 4) LCD stands for Liquid Crystal
- 5) To develop a film means to it.
- 6) Each and every camera has the
- 7)are devices to digitize graphical images.
- 8) You'd better use the view-finder instead of the LCD tobattery
- 9) A scanner together with the PCcan be used to edit
- 10)is a special lens to take pictures of distant objects.

3. Watch the video one more time. Pay attention to the details. Having watched it answer the questions.

- 1) Could you name the main parts of a digital camera?
- 2) What is the CCD responsible for?
- 3) What are the advantages of a digital camera (if any)?
- 4) Any disadvantages?
- 5) What skill is required to handle a digital camera?
- 6) What's a zoom lens?
- 7) Will you describe the procedure of printing digital pictures?
- 8) What type of cameras are we going to have in a near future? Why?
- 9) What's an approximate price of a digital camera?
- 10) What devices is a digital camera compatible with?
- 11) What's necessary to scan negatives and slides?
- 12) Why was the picture of the young lady (what's her name) yellow? Are there any means to mend it?



4. Translate orally – and let no grass grow under your feet (tongue).

универсальность; зеркальный объектив; feeder; периферия; оцифровывать; to slot; невысокого качества; проявлять (плёнку); обрабатывать (плёнку); разрешающая способность; memory card; megapixel; выгорать; жидкокристаллический дисплей; to save; крышка(адаптера); устанавливать освещённость (в камере); paparazzi; смять; ноготь; любительский снимок; snapper.

5. Watch the video for the last time. Make notes if you feel like. After watching the video, retell the story trying to mention all important points.

6. Home: write an advertisement of a digital camera (cameras) comparing it (them) with a conventional film camera (cameras).

7. LESSON 7. HOT PICKS FOR THE HOME OFFICE (part 1)

Words and combinations:

- picks = selections
- cool = groovy, swell, great
- to make sth. sizzle = to do sth. quickly, to put some snap into sth.
- all together now = refrain, all the same again
- a snap to do = no sweat to do, sth. very easy
- to plug into = to insert into a socket
- to hog sth. = to take more than one's share
- to tweak = to pinch and pull with a jerk and twist
- high-end = expensive and sophisticated
- dpi = dots per (square) inch
- photo = realistic = brand of paper
- micro dry ink = brand of ink
- fuzzy = indistinct or blurred
- street price = retail price
- feeder = mechanism providing with necessary materials for operation
- bundled = coupled
- back up = a reserve for an emergency
- goner = a person or thing that is dead or lost
- trim = pleasingly neat and smart
- whopping = uncommonly large
- crash = a sudden collapse

TEXT

HOT PICKS FOR THE HOME OFFICE

Cool Tools That Make Small Business Sizzle

THE FIVE-BUTTON SCAN

Throw away your copier. Get rid of your fax machine. I have a better idea: the Visioneer PaperPort OneTouch scanner. Connect it to your PC, and you'll have almost everything you need to run your office. The \$249 (list price) OneTouch looks like any other flatbed scanner, but with one important difference – five buttons adorn its front panel instead of none. Push a button to scan your document. Press another to scan and fax the



document. Want to copy something to your printer, or optically recognize the text? All together now: Press a button.

This 36-bit, 600-by-1200-dots-per-inch color scanner is a snap to install: Just plug it into your PC's parallel port. It's compact (about 10 inches wide by 18.5 inches high), so it doesn't hog your desk space. Black-and-white documents took seconds to scan—with sharp output. Color scans were minutes slower, and I had to tweak some images to make them look good, but that's not unusual even with high-end scanners. The OneTouch comes with PaperPort—which has to be my favorite document management program—and PictureWorks PhotoEnhancer, a useful image manipulation tool. Isn't it time you pressed a few buttons?

INSTANT PHOTO LAB

"What, another printer?" I exclaimed as I opened the box. But when I saw the first document slide out of the Alps MD-1300, I was stunned: The photo I printed on plain paper looked like—a real photo. When I printed it at 1200 by 600 dpi on Alps's glossy Photo-Realistic stock, the output was photo-shop stunning. The secret: Unlike ink jet printers, the MD-1300 uses Micro Dry waterproof ink that affixes firmly to the page. The ink doesn't smudge or soak into the paper and make the image look fuzzy. The MD-1300, which has a street price of \$549, produces ordinary black-and-white documents at a rate of about 2 pages per minute; color documents take from 3 to almost 10 minutes per page, depending on the image size involved. The unit is small (about 19 inches wide, inches high), and it can hold up to 100 sheets in its automatic page feeder. Adobe's high-grade PhotoDeluxe photo editing program is bundled with the printer. Plain color ink cartridges cost \$7 each; photocolour cartridges (good for about 15 full page photos) are \$12. Special paper is priced at roughly \$10.50 for 20 sheets.

BACK UP TO THE MAX

You've turned on your PC, eager to finish a critically important project. The computer starts up, but something's not right. The hard disk isn't responding. Yep, the worst has happened: The drive's dead, kaput, a goner. But hey, no problem—you have a recent backup, right? Listen, the worst can happen, and the best way to protect yourself is with a tape backup drive. I use the \$200 Iomega Ditto Max because it's fast, reliable, and has a comfortably large capacity. I can work with tape cartridges ranging from a trim 3GB compressed (about \$20) to a whopping 7GB (\$30). The external Ditto Max backs up data at about 19MB per second, the internal at 36MB.

(Actual speed depends on the type of files you're backing up: On my system, a 1GB backup takes roughly 20 minutes.) The drive includes Ditto Tools 1-Step software for backing up and restoring data, and FullBack—a recovery program that provides essential protection in case of a system crash.

EXERCISES

1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

жесткий диск; ёмкость; программа; данные; программа восстановления; глянцевый; нажать кнопку; инструмент; программа редактирования; устройство подачи; дюйм; резкий (чёткий); подкрутить (подрегулировать); сканер; копировальное устройство; высокосортный; колеблющиеся в диапазоне; дублировать (информацию); водостойкий; выскользнуть; оптически распознать (сканировать).

2. True or false?

- 1) A scanner is a sort of a copier.
- 2) Scanning a document is a piece of cake.
- 3) High-end scanners are those placed in high skyscrapers.
- 4) Photocolor cartridges are very expensive.
- 5) Glossy means smooth and shining.
- 6) Micro dry ink sticks very firmly.
- 7) Street price is the same as list price.
- 8) Sometimes you have to tweak any scanner.
- 9) Photo deluxe program should be used with a camera.
- 10) One touch is pretty hard to install.
- 11) Photo-realistic is a common brand of paper.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What's a scanner?
- 2) Is it compatible with a PC?
- 3) How is one touch installed?
- 4) What's a document management program?
- 5) What's the difference (if any) between plain paper and photographic?
- 6) What can make a printed image look fuzzy?
- 7) What's a photo-shop?
- 8) Is an automatic page feeder really necessary? Why?
- 9) What (or whom) does it feed?
- 10) What's a drive?



- 11) How can you protect data?
 12) Could you give a definition of "system crash"?

4. Translate orally – and squander no time!

встроенный; программа для дублирования; sharp output; чёрно-белый; устройство автоматической подачи бумаги; высокосортный; editing program; cartridge; to slide out; инструмент для работы с изображениями; кнопка; list price; компактный; to tweak; ошеломляющий; прикрепляться; размазывать; dpi; в отличие; устройство; оценивать; расплывчатый (нечёткий); drive.

5. Retell the chapter you like most.

8. LESSON 8. HOT PICKS FOR THE HOME OFFICE (part 2)

Words and combinations:

- PC compatible = capable of operating together with a PC
- to pop = to come or go suddenly
- seamless = joined together smoothly
- to enter = to program
- ID = identification
- Personal Call Manager = a software
- ASCII = computer code standardized to allow transmission of data between various hardware and software (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)
- to delimit = to fix or mark the limits of
- 900 number call = a collect call
- kick start = quick and energetic start
- tamale = a Mexican dish
- top notch = of the top quality
- to browse = to look through in a casual, unhurried manner
- Ma Bell = Bell telephone co.
- to spot = to locate, to notice
- synthesized = artificial
- to punch in = to enter
- handy = conveniently available; easily manipulated
- to skip = to omit
- canned = prefabricated
- to schlep(p) = to carry around
- to set sb. back = to cost sb.
- nifty = fine, swell; smart or stylish
- to customize = to build, fit or alter according to individual specifications
- boilerplate = a large report sheet
- to testdrive = to have a try

TEXT

ADVERTISING SECTION

THE NO-SURPRISE-CALLS PC PHONE

Is the telephone your small or home office just about ready for the junk pile? If so, replace it with Nortel's \$330 PC-compatible Meridian 9617



USB, a standard two-line speakerphone that also connects to your PC by means of a Universal Serial Bus port. When you combine Caller ID (available as an option from your phone company) and the Meridian's Personal Call Manager, information about your caller pops onto your PC's screen after the first ring. The Call Manager software, similar to Microsoft's Outlook, can import ASCII-delimited text from your existing personal information manager. Because the speakerphone has two lines, you can seamlessly conference two callers using the PC's software. While you're out of the office, the Meridian can provide pager notification of incoming calls. You also have the option of entering dialing restrictions to prevent 900-number calls from being placed. And the Meridian keeps working even when you turn off your PC. Never again will you find yourself asking, "Now who could that be?"

HOT OFF THE INTERNET

You already know what a valuable business research tool the Internet can be. But you can also get great advice from Usenet newsgroups. Examples: The newsgroup `misc.taxes.moderated` helps with tax issues; Symantec's 90 moderated discussion groups offer product support; and `biz.jobs.offered` has tons of employment listings. (And a tip from `alt.cooking` gave my tamale sauce a kick start.) The problem? Even for experienced users, newsgroups are hard to access and manage. The easiest—and cheapest—way to get to the data is with Free Agent 1.11, a top-notch freeware newsreader. Free Agent takes you online to download message headers (or to sample available newsgroups), then carries you offline to browse the headers at your leisure and choose the most intriguing messages. Back online, the program retrieves the messages you've selected and then lets you log off to read and respond to them.

MA BELL DOES E-MAIL

I was pedaling the backroads of California's wine country on a ten-speed bike when I spotted a pay phone and decided to check my e-mail. So I called a toll-free number, punched in my code—and a synthesized voice read me the e-mail headers. I chose specific messages, listened to them, forwarded one as a fax, replied to another, and deleted the rest. Mail Call's handy service lets you do all this and more. It will immediately read specific messages (say, from your boss) and skip others (maybe from your ex-spouse). You can reply with one of four canned messages – like "Please call me on the telephone as soon as you can"—or vise the phone's buttons to

send your number. You can even record a 15-second message to accompany your reply. The cost? About \$19 a month for 30 minutes of use (19 cents per minute thereafter); forwarding a fax sets you back 19 cents per page. Mail Call is ideal if you're tired of schlepping a notebook computer when you leave the office—or when you want to travel light on your ten-speed.

WHAT YOUR POLICY?

When I first hired employees, I faced a major hurdle: creating a policy manual. Even for a writer, this was an onerous task. I could have hired a consultant to do it—and paid a fortune. But luckily I have Policies Now, a nifty \$119 program from KnowledgePoint. I supply important details about my company by answering step-by-step questions, choosing from more than 90 topics that fit my business. For example, I can add boilerplates dealing with child care benefits, safety issues, work schedules, and employee conduct. The program customizes and prints my official Bass International Employee Handbook, complete with a table of contents. And I'm covered legally because the policy is written to meet federal labor laws. Performance Now, also \$119, provides a quicker way to write employee performance reviews.

EXERCISES

1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

вытирать (удалять); сообщение; обременительное задание; направить факс; ввести код; просмотреть заголовки; программа; находит; телефон оснащённый громкоговорящими; сочетать; экран; программа; лимитированный; беспрепятственно; совместимый; пейджерное уведомление; вопросы налогообложения; доступ; лёгкая подсказка (намёк); вопросы техники безопасности; поэтапно; юридически защищённый; пробная копия.

2. True or false?

- 1) "Policies now" can customize the handbook.
- 2) The policy doesn't meet federal labor laws.
- 3) You can create a performance review for \$10.
- 4) Forwarding a fax isn't expensive.
- 5) The call manager is the switchboard boss.
- 6) Test drive in simple words means "try".
- 7) The meridian keeps working when you turn off your PC.



- 8) Usenet news groups are simply a bunch of gossips.
- 9) You can delete any e-mail message like a shot.
- 10) Incoming calls are those we receive.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What's a Universal Serial Bus (USB)?
- 2) Is a speakerphone really a benefit? Why?
- 3) When is mail call ideal?
- 4) How is the tamale sauce cooked?
- 5) What does "to download" mean?
- 6) Who is entitled to child care benefits?
- 7) How is the employee handbook customized?
- 8) What does Ma Bell have to do with e-mail?
- 9) Could you explain what a fax is?
- 10) What's an "ASCII delimited text"?
- 11) Why is it called "the no-surprise – calls PC phone"?

4. Translate orally – and do it in a jiffy!

предварительно заготовленное сообщение; доступ; списки вакансий; инструмент; delimited; information manager; куча хлама; телефон совместимый с компьютером; быстро появляться; ID; USB port; to sample; находить сообщения; to spot; tollfree; просёлок; ввести код; конкретные сообщения; step-by-step; серьёзное препятствие; boilerplates.

5. Retell any of the 4 items of the text.

9. LESSON 9. VIDEO. RE-SIZING CLOTHES

Words and combinations:

- to re-size = to re-arrange according to the size
- to scan in 3D = three dimensions
- lumpy = abnormally swelled
- Lyon = a French city
- to size-up = to form a judgement or opinion of
- daunting = fearful, disheartening
- off the peg = ready-made (clothes)
- to update = to modernize
- dramatically = suddenly and excitingly
- calipers = an instrument to measure short distances between
- sophisticated = advanced, modern
- sweeping = of wide range or scope
- tape-measure = a strip of thin, flexible material graduated for measuring things with
- posture = attitude of, way of holding the body
- clientele = a body of clients and esp. customers

EXERCISES

1. Watch the video one time. Make no notes, try to understand what it's all about. After watching it give the Russian equivalents of the following: to generate data; fashion; laser beams; calipers; to scan in 3 D; to re-size; supporting role; tape-measure; to update; to sweep; sophisticated; lumpy; software; posture; peg; daunting; to size up; dramatically; dimension; car-manufacturer; clothes.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1) The Institute of is situated in Lyon.
- 2) system consists of measuring up people.
- 3) A number of are employed to scan
- 4) Bodies are in 3 dimensions.
- 5) Lasers generate
- 6) Many people buy clothes off the
- 7) A computer is used to process generated by the lasers.
- 8) is an obsolescent measuring-up technique.
- 9) The laser beams produce no effect.



3. Watch the video once again. Pay attention to the minutest details. After that answer the questions:

- 1) What institution do they have in Lille?
- 2) What's the use of re-sizing population?
- 3) What does "to size up" mean?
- 4) When did they take the previous measurements?
- 5) How many beams are produced by the lasers?
- 6) How much time does it take to size up a human body?
- 7) What means of protection are used against the beams?
- 8) What's the next step in using the data generated by the laser?
- 9) Why not use two-dimension scans to make the procedure simpler?
- 10) What's a peg?
- 11) What other industries can use the obtained data?
- 12) Have the French changed for the last 30 years?

4. Translate orally – and look lively!

мода; вешалка; луч; модернизировать; calipers; supporting role; коренные (изменения); производить (информацию); dimension; одежда; обрабатывать (информацию); осанка; совершенный; tape-measure; to sweep over; daunting; автомобильная промышленность; начало 70-х гг.; clone; lumpy; generous; талия; сканировать; клиентура; posture.

5. Watch the video for the last time. You may make notes if you think it necessary. After watching the video retell the story trying to mention the smallest details.

6. Home: write a summary of the video.

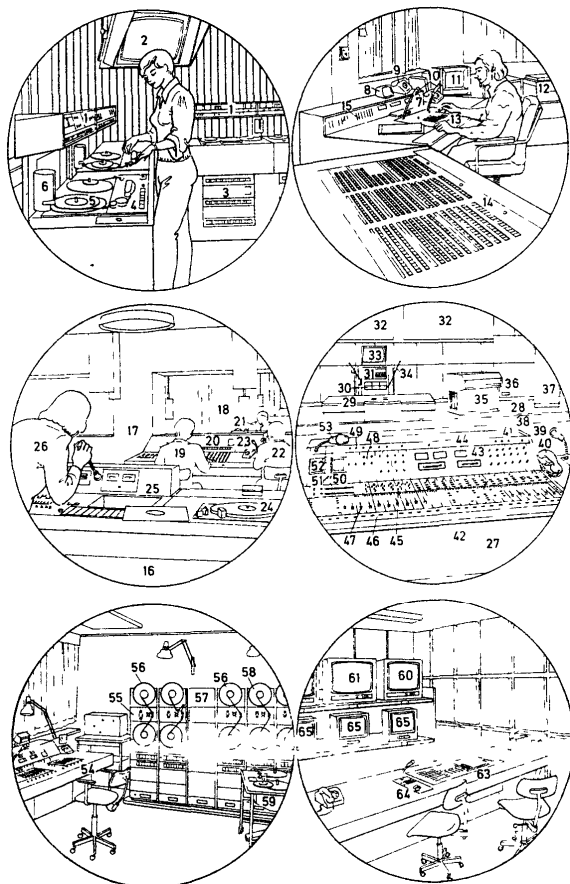
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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ А

PICTORIAL VOCABULARY



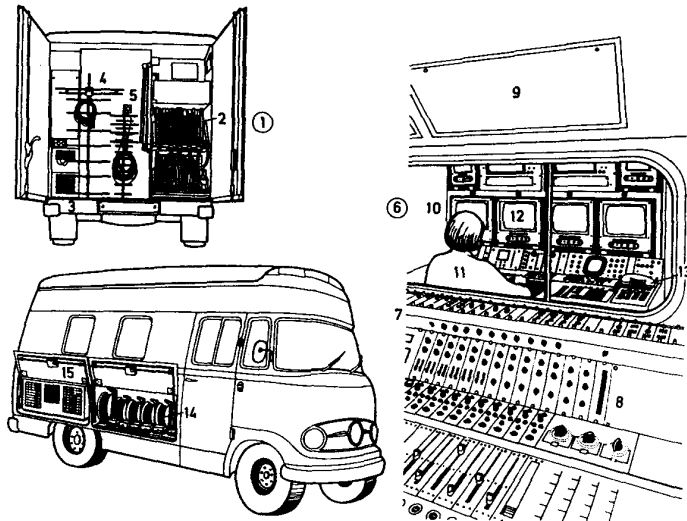
BROADCASTING (Radio and Television) I

- 1-6 central recording channel of a radio station
1. monitoring and control panel
2. data display terminal (video data terminal, video monitor) for visual display computer-controlled programmes (Am. programs)
3. amplifier and mains power unit
4. magnetic sound recording and playback deck for $\frac{1}{4}$ " magnetic tape
5. magnetic tape, a $\frac{1}{4}$ " tape
6. film spool holder
- 7-15 radio switching centre (Am. center) control room
7. monitoring and control panel
8. talkback speaker
9. local-battery telephone
10. talkback microphone
11. data display terminal (video data terminal)
12. teleprinter
13. input keyboard for computer data
14. telephone switchboard panel
15. monitoring speaker (control speaker)
- 16-26 broadcasting centre (Am. center)
16. recording room
17. production control room (control room)
18. studio
19. sound engineer (sound control engineer)
20. sound control desk (sound control console)
21. newsreader (newscaster)
22. duty presentation officer
23. telephone for phoned reports
24. record turntable
- room (sound control room) console (mixing desk, mixer)
26. sound technician (sound mixer, sound recordist)
- 27-53 television post-sync studio
27. sound production control
30. visual signal
28. dubbing studio (dubbing theatre, Am. theater)
29. studio table
25. recording room mixing console (mixing desk, mixer)
26. sound technician (sound mixer, sound recordist)
- 27-53 television post-sync studio room (sound control room)
27. sound production control
28. dubbing studio (dubbing theatre, Am. theater)
29. studio table
30. visual signal
31. electronic stopclock
32. projection screen
33. monitor
34. studio microphone
35. sound effects box
36. microphone socket panel
37. recording speaker (recording loudspeaker)
38. control room window (studio window)
39. producer's talkback microphone
40. local-battery telephone
41. sound control desk (sound control console)
42. group selector switch



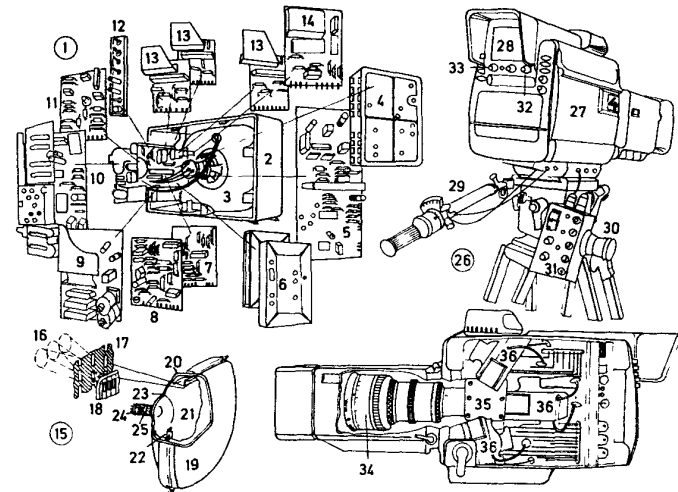
- | | |
|---|--|
| 43. visual display | 55. compact magnetic tape recording and playback control |
| 44. limiter display (clipper display) | 56. single playback deck |
| 45. control modules | 57. central drive unit |
| 46. pre-listening buttons | 58. single recording and playback |
| 47. slide control | 59. rewind bench |
| 48. universal equalizer (universal corrector) | 60-65 final picture quality checking room |
| 49. input selector switch | 60. preview monitor |
| 50. pre-listening speaker | 61. programme (Am. program) monitor |
| 51. tone generator | 62. stopclock |
| 52. talkback speaker | 63. vision mixer (vision-mixing console, vision-mixing desk) |
| 53. talkback microphone | 64. talkback system (talkback equipment) |
| 54-59 pre-mixing room for transferring and mixing 16 mm, 175 mm, 35 mm perforated magnetic film | 65. camera monitor (picture monitor) |
| 54. sound control desk (sound control console) | |

BROADCASTING (Radio and Television) II



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1-15 outside broadcast (OB) vehicle (television OB van; also: sound OB van, radio OB van) | 13. on-board telephone (intercommunication telephone) |
| 1. rear equipment section of the OB vehicle | 14. microphone cable |
| 2. camera cable | 15. air-conditioning equipment |
| 3. cable connection panel | |
| 4. television (TV) reception aerial (receiving aerial) for Channel I | |
| 5. television (TV) reception aerial (receiving aerial) for Channel II | |
| 6. interior equipment (on-board equipment) of the OB vehicle | |
| 7. sound production control room (sound control room) | |
| 8. sound control desk (sound control console) | |
| 9. monitoring loudspeaker | |
| 10. vision control room (video control room) | |
| 11. video controller (vision controller) | |
| 12. camera monitor (picture monitor) | |

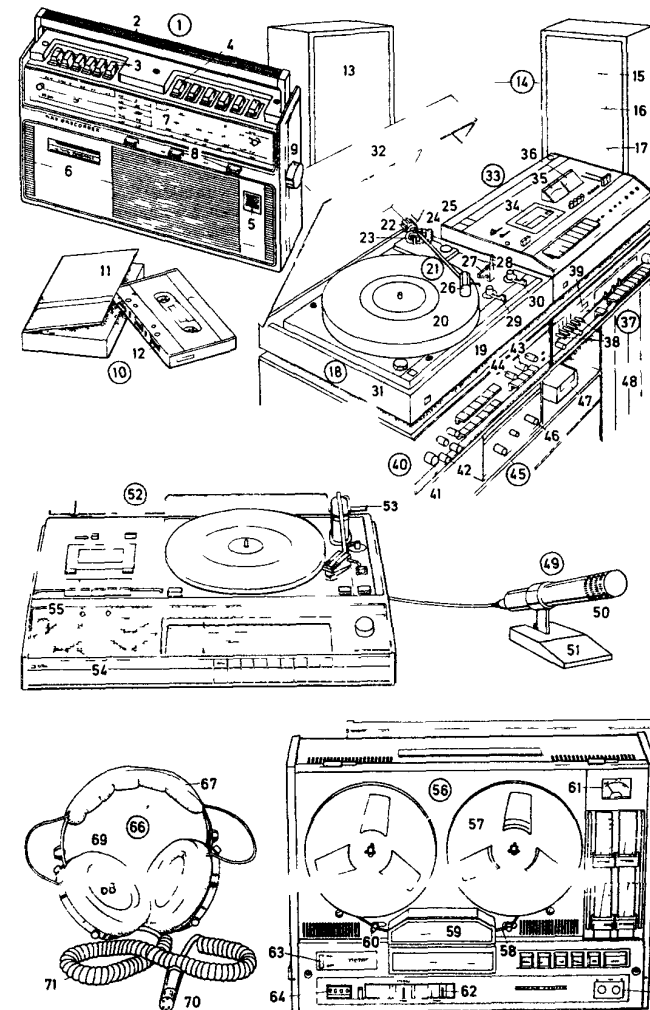
BROADCASTING III (Television Engineering)



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. colour (Am. color) television (TV) receiver (colour television set) of modular design | 2. television cabinet |
| | 3. television tube (picture tube) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. IF (intermediate frequency) amplifier module | 20. inner magnetic screen (screening) |
| 5. colour (Am. color) decoder module | 21. vacuum |
| 6. VHF and UHF tuner | 22. temperature-compensated shadow mask mount |
| 7. horizontal synchronizing module | 23. centring (centering) ring for the deflection system |
| 8. vertical deflection module | 24. electron gun assembly |
| 9. horizontal linearity control module | 25. rapid heat-up cathode |
| 10. horizontal deflection module | 26. television (TV) camera |
| 11. control module | 27. camera head |
| 12. convergence module | 28. camera monitor |
| 13. colour (Am. color) output stage module | 29. control ____ (control lever) |
| 14. sound module | 30. focusing adjustment |
| 15. colour (Am. color) picture tube | 31. control panel |
| 16. electron beams holes | 32. contrast control |
| 17. shadow mask with elongated | 33. brightness control |
| 18. strip of fluorescent (luminescent, phosphorescent) material | 34. zoom lens |
| 19. coating (film) of fluorescent material | 35. beam-splitting prism (beam splitter) |
| | 36. pickup unit (colour, lm. color, pickup tube) |

MUSIC SYSTEMS (Audio Systems)



1. radio cassette recorder
2. carrying handle

3. push buttons for the cassette recorder unit

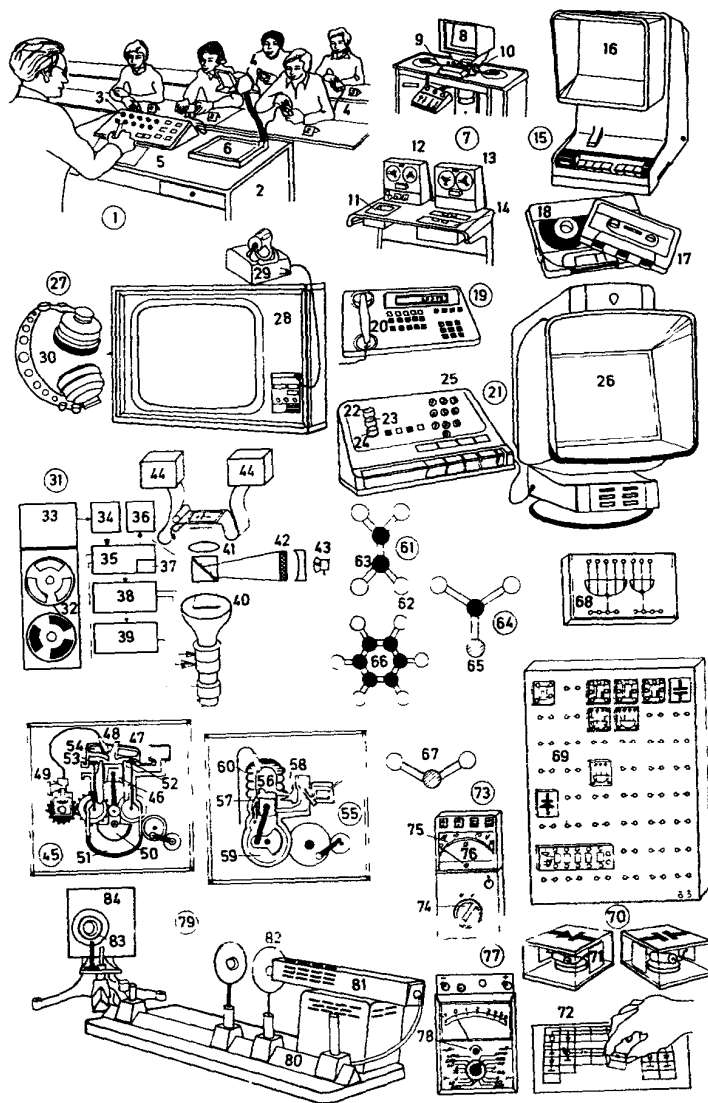


4. station selector buttons (station preset buttons)
5. built-in microphone
6. cassette compartment
7. tuning dial
8. slide control (for volume or tone)
9. tuning knob (tuning control, tuner)
10. compact cassette
11. cassette box (cassette holder, cassette cabinet)
12. cassette tape
- 13-48 stereo system (also: quadraphonic system) made up of Hi-Fi components
- 13-14 stereo speakers
14. speaker (loudspeaker), a three-way speaker with crossover (crossover network)
15. tweeter
16. mid-range speaker
17. woofer
18. record player (automatic record changer, auto changer)
19. record player housing (record player base)
20. turntable
21. tone arm
22. counterbalance (counterweight)
23. gimbal suspension
24. stylus pressure control (stylus force control)
25. anti-skate control
26. magnetic cartridge with (conical or elliptical) stylus, a diamond
27. tone arm lock
28. tone arm lift
29. speed selector (speed changer)
30. starter switch
31. treble control
32. dust cover
33. stereo cassette deck
34. cassette compartment
- 35-36 recording level meters (volume unit meters, VU meters)
35. left-channel recording level meter
36. right-channel recording level meter
37. tuner
38. VHF(FM) station selector buttons
39. tuning meter
40. amplifier; tuner and amplifier together: receiver (control unit)
41. volume control
42. four-channel balance control (level control)
43. treble and bass tuning
44. input selector
45. four-channel demodulator for CD4 records
46. quadra/stereo converter
47. cassette box (cassette holder, cassette cabinet)
48. record storage slots (record storage compartments)
49. microphone
50. microphone screen
51. microphone base (microphone stand)
52. three-in-one stereo component system (automatic record changer, cassette deck, and stereo receiver)
53. tone arm balance
54. tuning meters
55. indicator light for automatic FeO/CrO₂ tape switch-over

56. open-reel-type recorder, a two or four-track unit
57. tape reel (open tape reel)
58. open-reel tape (recording tape, 1/4" tape)
59. sound head housing with erasing head (erase head), recording head, and reproducing head (or: combined head)
60. tape deflector roller and end switch (limit switch)
61. recording level meter (VU meter)
62. tape speed selector
63. on/off switch
64. tape counter
65. stereo microphone sockets (stereo microphone jacks)
67. padded headband (padded headpiece)
66. headphones (headset)
68. membrane
69. earcups (earphones)
70. headphone cable plug, a standard multi-pin plug
71. headphone cable (headphone cord)



TEACHING EQUIPMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

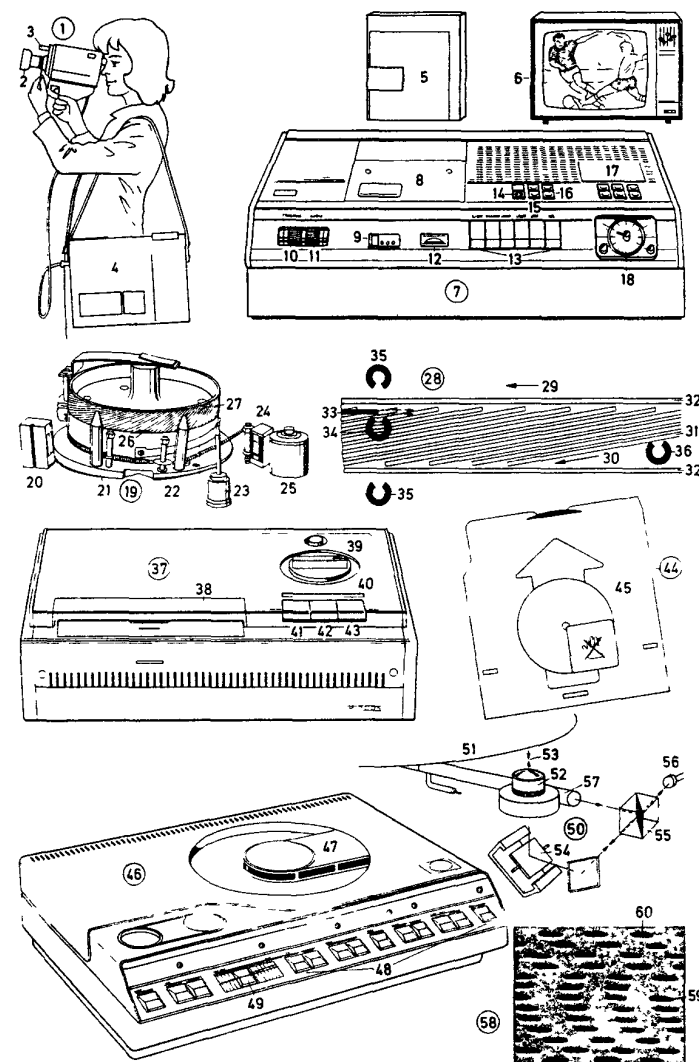


1. group instruction using a teaching machine
2. instructor's desk with central control unit
3. master control panel with individual displays and cross total counters
4. student input device (student response device) in the hand of a student
5. study step counter (progress counter)
6. overhead projector
7. apparatus for producing audio-visual learning programmes (Am. programs)
- 8-10 frame coding device
8. film viewer
9. memory unit (storage unit)
10. film perforator
- 11-14 audio coding equipment (sound coding equipment)
11. coding keyboard
12. two track tape recorder
13. four track tape recorder
14. recording level meter
15. PIP (programmed individual system)
16. AV (audio visual) projector for programmed instruction
17. audio cassette
19. data terminal
20. telephone connection with the central data collection station
21. video telephone
22. conference circuit (conference hook up conference connection)
23. camera tube switch (switch for transmitting speaker's picture)
24. talk button (talk key, speaking key)
25. touch tone buttons (touch tone pad)
26. video telephone screen
27. infrared transmission of television sound
28. television receiver (television set, TV set).
29. infrared sound transmitter
30. cordless battery powered infrared sound headphones (headset)
31. microfilming system (diagram)
32. magnetic tape station (data storage unit)
33. buffer storage
34. adapter unit
35. digital control
36. camera control
37. character storage
38. analogue (Am. analog) control
39. correction (adjustment) of picture
40. cathode ray tube (CRT)
41. optical system
42. slide (transparency) of a form for mixing in images of forms
43. flash lamp
44. universal film cassettes
- 45-84 demonstration and teaching equipment
45. demonstration model of a four stroke engine
46. piston
47. cylinder head
48. spark plug (spark plug)
49. contact breaker



- 50. crankshaft with balance weights (counterbalance weights) (counterbalanced crankshaft)
- 51. crankcase
- 52. inlet valve
- 53. exhaust valve
- 54. coolant bores (cooling water bores)
- 55. demonstration model of a two-stroke engine
- 56. deflector piston
- 57. transfer port
- 58. exhaust port
- 59. crankcase scavenging presentation)
- 60. cooling ribs
- 61-67 models of molecules
- 61. ethylene molecule
- 62. hydrogen atom
- 63. carbon atom
- 64. formaldehyde atom
- 65. oxygen molecule
- 66. benzene ring
- 67. water molecule
- 68-72 electronic circuits made up of modular elements
- 68. logic element (logic module), an integrated circuit
- 69. plugboard for electronic elements (electronic modules)
- 70. linking (link up joining connection) of modules sound
- 71. magnetic contact
- 72. assembly (construction) of a circuit, using magnetic modules
- 73. multiple meter for measuring current, voltage and resistance
- 74. measurement range selector
- 75. measurement scale (measurement dial)
- 76. indicator needle (pointer)
- 77. current/voltage meter
- 78. adjusting screw
- 79. optical bench
- 80. triangular rail
- 81. laser (teaching laser instruction laser)
- 82. diaphragm tube geometry
- 83. lens system
- 84. target (screen)

AUDIOVISION (AV)



1-4 AV (audio-visual) camera with recorder
 1. camera
 2. lens
 3. built-in microphone
 4. portable video (videotape) recorder (for $\frac{1}{4}$ " open-reel magnetic tape)
 5-36 VCR (video cassette recorder) system
 5. VCR cassette (for $\frac{1}{2}$ " magnetic tape)
 6. domestic television receiver (also: monitor)
 7. video cassette recorder
 8. cassette compartment
 9. tape counter
 10. centring (centering) control
 11. sound (audio) recording level control
 12. recording level indicator
 13. control buttons (operating keys)
 14. tape threading indicator light
 15. changeover switch for selecting audio or video recording display level
 16. on/off switch
 17. station selector buttons (station preset buttons)
 18. built-in timer switch
 19. VCR (video cassette recorder) head drum
 20. erasing head (erase head)
 21. stationary guide (guide pin)
 22. tape guide
 23. capstan
 24. audio sync head
 25. pinch roller
 26. video head

27. grooves in the wall of the head drum to promote air cushion formation
 28. VCR (video cassette recorder) track format
 29. tape feed
 30. direction of video head movement
 31. video track, a slant track
 32. sound track (audio track)
 33. sync track
 34. sync head
 35. sound head (audio head)
 36. video head
 37-45 TED (television disc) system
 37. video disc player
 38. disc slot with inserted video disc
 39. programme (Am. program) selector
 40. programme (Am. program) scale (programme dial)
 41. operating key ('play')
 42. key for repeating a scene (scene-repeat key, 'select')
 43. stop key
 44. video disc
 45. video disc jacket
 46-60 VLP (video long play) video disc system
 46. video disc player
 47. cover projection (below it: scanning zone)
 48. operating keys
 49. slow motion control
 50. optical system (diagram)
 51. VLP video disc
 52. lens
 53. laser beam
 54. rotating mirror
 55. semi-reflecting mirror

56. photodiode
 57. helium-neon laser
 58. video signals on the surface of the video disc

59. signal track
 60. individual signal element ('pit')



Заказ №

Изд-во СевНТУ

от



Тираж

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