Мусійовська О.Ф., Ботвин Т.М.

BASICS OF COMPUTING

Посібник для самостійної роботи з курсу «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальностей «Комп'ютерні науки» та «Інформаційні системи та технології»

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Рецензенти:

Іванченко М.Ю. - доц., доцент кафедри перекладознавства та іноземних мов навчальнонаукового інституту психології і соціального захисту Львівського державного університету безпеки життєдіяльності.

Піх І.В., д.т.н., професор кафедри комп'ютерних наук та інформаційних технологій Української академії друкарства

Мусійовська О.Ф. Ботвин Т.М. Basics of Computing. Посібник для самостійної роботи з курсу «Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів спеціальностей «Комп'ютерні науки» та «Інформаційні системи та технології» / Українська академія друкарства. — Львів: УАД, 2022. - електронне видання. - 7,7 умовн.авт.арк.

Навчальний посібник призначений для самостійної роботи студентів спеціальностей «Комп'ютерні науки» та «Інформаційні системи та технології» з курсом "Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням". Завдання, які включені у посібник, спрямовані на розвиток лінгвокомунікативних компетентностей студентів і потребують застосування елементів творчого підходу та критичного мислення для опрацювання та розуміння оригінальної літератури за фахом. В результаті роботи над ними студенти зможуть успішно опанувати основи спілкування фаховою іноземною мовою в межах визначеної програмою навчальної тематики.

Вступ

Пріоритетність комунікативного аспекту у навчанні іноземних мов, бажання реалізувати нову модель спеціаліста, здатного ефективно спілкуватися в професійному середовищі визначає основні цілі вивчення іноземної мови у ВТНЗ, а саме: опанування студентами основ спілкування іноземною мовою та вироблення умінь і навичок мовлення, необхідних для опрацювання та розуміння оригінальної літератури за фахом.

Успішне вивчення англійської мови професійного спрямування є можливим тільки *за умови систематичної самостійної роботи*. Самостійна робота студентів при вивченні англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням є невід'ємною складовою навчально-виховного процесу, оскільки вона продовжує і доповнює аудиторну роботу і готує студентів до самостійного використання мови для задоволення інформаційних потреб та участі у потенційних актах комунікації.

Метою укладання посібника з самостійної роботи на основі курсу «Англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням» є сформувати у студентів старших курсів комп'ютерних спеціальностей, стійкі іншомовні фахово-орієнтовані лінгвокомунікативні уміння і навички, а саме:

- сформувати у них навички роботи з іншомовними джерелами інформації за профілем спеціальності (читання, переклад, аналіз, інтерпретація, оцінка, передача інформації),
- сформувати уміння і навички усного мовлення (говоріння та аудіювання) в межах тем, які вивчаються,
- ознайомити студентів з термінологією, проблематикою та особливостями фахової комунікації;
- забезпечити їх необхідними даними, методиками та алгоритмами для успішного виконання різних видів самостійної роботи.

Самостійна робота студентів передбачає виконання ними наступних завдань:

- читання, переклад та опрацювання тексту за професійною тематикою;
- підготовка до обговорення отриманої інформації у форматі діалогічного мовлення;
- виконання усних і письмових завдань на критичне осмислення опрацьованого матеріалу;
- підготовка усної доповіді на визначену тему у супроводі електронних презентаційних засобів;
- виконання письмових робіт на запропоновану тематику (доповіді, реферати, рекомендаційні нотатки тощо);
- виконання різноманітних індивідуальних, парних, групових та колективних завдань, які потребують творчого підходу для вирішення проблемних задач.
- здійснення самостійного пошуку та опрацювання інтернет-ресурсів за рекомендованими джерелами;
- самостійне складання словника-мінімуму фахових термінів;

• самостійний розвиток уміння користуватися довідковою літературою, термінологічними словниками і використовувати міждисциплінарні знання з інших предметів при підборі, систематизації і інтерпретації ділової та професійної інформації з метою використання її у мовленні;

Упорядники вдячні викладачам кафедри комп'ютерних наук та інформаційних технологій Української академії друкарства, які брали участь в обговоренні основних ідей курсу, а також рецензентам: - доценту Іванченко М.Ю., доценту кафедри перекладознавства та іноземних мов навчально-наукового інституту психології і соціального захисту Львівського державного університету безпеки життєдіяльності та професору кафедри комп'ютерних наук та інформаційних технологій Піх.І.В. Української академії друкарства за надані рекомендації.

UNIT 1 INTRODUCING TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES:

Computers, Devices, and the Web

1. SELF-STUDY EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Answer the questions below using the format that helps you remember best or that is required by your instructor. Possible formats may include one or more of these options: write the answers; create a document that contains the answers; record answers as audio or video using a webcam, smartphone, or portable media player; post answers on a blog, wiki, or website.

- 1. Define the term, digital literacy.
- 2. Define the terms, computer, hardware, and user.
- 3. Differentiate between a PC and a mobile computer. A laptop also is known as a(n) ____ computer.
- 4. Describe the characteristics and features of a tablet. List several touch screen gestures.
- 5. Explain the difference between a desktop and an all-in-one. What additional meaning does the term, desktop, sometimes have?
- 6. Define the term, server. What services does a server provide?
- 7. Explain whether or not a mobile device is a computer.
- 8. List characteristics of a smartphone.
- 9. Differentiate among voice, text, picture, and video messages.
- 10. Describe the purpose of these mobile devices: digital cameras, portable and digital media players, e-book readers, wearable devices, and game devices.
- 11. Describe the trend of digital device convergence and how it applies to mobile devices.
- 12. Describe uses of technology in home automation.
- 13. Differentiate between data and information. Give an example of each.
- 14. Define the terms, input and output. List several types of input devices and output devices.
- 15. Describe the purpose of a pointing device. Give an example.
- 16. List the hardware you can use to input and view output for voice and video.
- 17. Differentiate between memory and storage.
- 18. A computer keeps data, instructions, and information on ___media. Give some examples.
- 19. Define the term, cloud storage. Describe the types of services offered by cloud storage providers.
- 20. Describe components of a backup plan. How do backup plans for mobile devices and personal computers differ?
- 21. Describe the Internet. Identify reasons people use the Internet.
- 22. Differentiate between the web and the Internet.
- 23. The ___ consists of a worldwide collection of electronic documents. What is each electronic document called?
- 24. What is a browser? Describe the purpose of a search engine.

- 25. Explain the purpose of an online social network.
- 26. Differentiate between the services and uses of Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn.
- 27. List services of the Internet that facilitate communications.
- 28. Define the term, malware. List ways you can protect yourself from malware.
- 29. What privacy risks are involved with using technology? List guidelines for creating a strong password.
- 30. Explain physical and behavioral health risks associated with using computers.
- 31. Describe strategies that support green computing.
- 32. Define the term, software. Software also is called a(n) ____.
- 33. Define the term, operating system. List popular operating systems for computers and mobile devices.
- 34. Differentiate between desktop, web, and mobile apps.
- 35. List the steps involved in installing programs.
- 36. Explain how to locate, install, and run programs. What is the role of a software developer?
- 37. Define the term, communications device. List examples of wireless communications technologies.
- 38. Define the term, hot spot. Give two examples and describe how each is used.
- 39. Describe how homes and businesses use networks.
- 40. Identify issues surrounding accessing an unsecured network.
- 41. Explain what occurs when you synchronize computers and mobile devices.
- 42. List ways that schools use technology to enhance education.
- 43. Identify how the following industries use technology: government, financial, retail, entertainment, health care, science, travel, publishing, and manufacturing.
- 44. Describe how you might use blogs, wikis, and podcasts to publish content.
- 45. Differentiate among the following technology user types: home user, small/home office user, mobile user, power user, and enterprise user.
- 46. Describe how technology is used in the health care industry.

Ex. 2 Answer the critical thinking questions:

- 1. What does it mean to be digitally literate, and why is it important?
- 2. What are the different touch screen gestures and the actions they may cause to occur?
- 3. What types of keyboards are available for smartphones and tablets?
- 4. In addition to books, what other digital media can be read on an e-book reader?
- 5. In addition to keeping time, how might you use a smartwatch?
- 6. Why might a consumer purchase separate stand-alone device, such as smartphones, digital cameras, portable media players?
- 7. How can you ease eyestrain while using a computer or mobile device?
- 8. What types of files might you choose to store on a memory card or USB flash drive, rather than on a hard drive?
- 9. What steps might you include in a backup plan?
- 10. Why might you choose to use LinkedIn rather than Facebook?
- 11. How might you know if your computer or mobile device is infected with malware?

2. Search Skills

2.1 Using the Web for Research

A search engine may provide targeted results from news websites, blogs, corporate websites, and other sources. In addition, research websites, digital libraries, and specialized search engines can provide valuable information when using the web for research. Your college or university library's website may list links to online journals, magazines, films, and books that will be helpful resources. It may make available links to online research databases, such as Gartner, Factiva, LexisNexis, and ProQuest, that offer IT professionals' press releases, analysis, and case studies about companies, technologies, and industries. These sources often present valuable background information, and they offer IT professionals relevant business information to guide their decision-making.

Academic search engines, such as Google Scholar, and digital libraries, such as JSTOR (Journal Storage), provide access to academic journals and conference publications that can be useful when doing academic research. Navigating to these websites from campus may give you additional access to online research databases to which your library has a paid subscription.

Research This: Complete these tasks and report your findings.

- (1) Use your school library's website to find articles in online newspapers about information literacy.
- (2) Use a research database available from your school library's website to find an article about the fastest-growing IT careers.
- (3) Use a research database available from your school library's website to find an article about a company or technology discussed in this chapter.
- (4) Use Google Scholar or JSTOR to find a recent scholarly publication about rapid application development.

2.2 Security

Microsoft, Apple, Facebook, and Twitter are among the technology companies that have experienced a series of attacks exploiting security flaws in the Java plug-in for browsers. These security intrusions appear to have originated from hackers in China, Russia, or Eastern Europe who were attempting to obtain the companies' intellectual property, sensitive data, and users' personal information. The cyberthieves bypassed Java's built-in protections and installed malware on the compromised computers. Kaspersky Security estimates that more than one-half of the security threats can originate from Java flaws. Oracle, the company that develops Java, issues patches to address known security vulnerabilities, but the Department of Homeland Security and other experts recommend not using Java until it is needed in browsers because new attacks may occur in the popular programming language..

Research This: Locate at least two articles discussing Java security flaws. How do Oracle and other companies inform users about the need to obtain updates to fix security holes? How many devices worldwide have Java installed? How can users discover if Java is installed on their computer or mobile device and, if it is, learn how to uninstall it?

3. Cloud Services

Enterprise Software Apps

Many companies make use of enterprise software apps to manage customer relationship management (CRM) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). The rise of cloud computing in the enterprise has resulted in these and other enterprise software apps being hosted and managed on the cloud, rather than being purchased and installed in house. Software as a service (SaaS), a service of cloud computing, provides the delivery of software applications that are stored and deployed from servers on the Internet.

Enterprise software applications are popular SaaS offerings because IT departments do not need to install the software or manage the servers on which they run; instead, they can concentrate on configuring and specifying the services that these apps provide. Their "pay as you go" model, where customers are charged only for the capabilities they use, make SaaS apps attractive from a financial perspective. Users always interact with the most up-to-date version, and because the apps are accessed in a browser, it is easy to maintain the app across large organizations.

Research This: (1) Read about Salesforce, a pioneer in cloud-based CRM applications. What services does Salesforce provide? Find a case study about Salesforce, and describe how Salesforce's cloud solutions met one of its customer's needs.

(2) Read about enterprise SaaS offerings to manage business operations and customer relations. Select or compare cloud services from companies such as SAP, Microsoft, and Oracle, and prepare a summary of their offerings. What are advantages and disadvantages to companies running these apps on the cloud?

4. READ THE TEXT AND CONSIDER THIS

Test your skills at effective research by examining a website for a vehicle you would consider purchasing. Describe the photos, colors, placement of objects, and description.

- 1. Who is the intended audience?
- 2. Is any information missing from the website?
- 3. What message is the company attempting to send?
- 4. Do you think the message achieves its purpose?

Information Literacy

Managing the vast amount of information inundating us daily can be an overwhelming task, not only for those involved in technology careers, but also for any digital citizen. This twenty-first century skill set, called *information literacy*, prepares students, employees, and citizens to manage information so that they can be knowledgeable decision makers.

Defining Information Literacy

More than 25 years ago, the American Library Association was the first organization to recognize the importance of information literate citizens. As the web and the Internet became a mainstay in education, busi- ness, and home environments, experts realized that the traditional basic literacy skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic were insufficient for living a productive life. According to the Association of College & Research Libraries, also needed are lifelong skills "to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information."

Information Literacy Components

An individual's quality of existence depends upon obtaining quality information. Information literate peo- ple know how to locate meaningful sources that can be used to solve problems, make decisions, and set goals. The following five categories are recognized as integral literacy components:

- **Digital literacy:** Using computers, mobile devices, the Internet, and related technologies effectively is a necessity in business and society. Also important is an understanding of the general concerns of having computers in the world, including their integration in employment and education and their effects on national and personal security.
- **Library instruction:** Undergraduates rarely seek the help of librarians when performing academic research. This lack of help may be due, in part, to the fact that the students misunderstand the role of the reference librarian. Information literate individuals use the librar- ians' expertise in locating relevant sources. They also understand the necessity of using citations, how infor- mation is cataloged and organized, search strategies, and the process of locating and evaluating resources.
- **Media literacy:** Skills needed to understand how mass communication and popular culture affect learning and entertainment include the ability to evaluate and analyze how music, film, video, television, and other nonprint media are used effectively to persuade and inform.
- **Numerical literacy:** The ability to use basic math skills and interpret data is essential to solving problems and communicating information. Also important are understanding how data is gathered and presented in graphs, charts, and other visuals and how to interpret and verify information presented in media.
- **Traditional literacy:** Individuals who can read and understand a variety of documents are likely to complete their educations, obtain employment, and participate in community groups. They also need to think critically about the material they have read and to express their thoughts by writing and speaking coherently.

Steps in Effective Research and Composition

Locating appropriate material, organizing these sources, and producing the final document require effort and careful thought. The following paragraphs discuss steps you should take when crafting research, thinking critically, and drafting strategies:

- Establish an appropriate topic. Identify the purpose and audience. Determine an effective method of com- municating the information, such as a written paper, oral presentation, or blog. Explore and narrow the topic so that it is manageable within time and logistical constraints. Determine the audience's familiarity with the topic and the need to find reference materials.
- **Identify sources.** Determine where to locate electronic and print resources, including websites, media, databases, and printed materials. Differentiate between primary and secondary sources, popular and scholarly articles, and current and historical materials.
- Evaluate materials. Analyze the sources to determine reliability, accuracy, timeliness, and bias. Compare the materials to determine if the authors agree or disagree with topics.
- Create the final work. Organize and integrate the source material using direct quotations, paraphrases, and summaries. Document the work to credit sources and avoid plagiarism. Integrate photos, charts, and graphs when necessary to clarify the message. Use the writing process to create, review, revise, and proofread.

5. Create your own vocabulary by writing the translation of the terms from the list. You may withdraw the term in case you know it or add note if necessary. Learn new terms

Prin	nary Terms		
#	Term	Translation	Note
1.	artificial intelligence (AI)		
2.	cloud architect		
3.	computer security specialist/mobile		
	security specialist		
4.	computer technician		
5.	content management system (CMS)		
6.	customer relationship management (CRM) specialist		
7.	data scientist		
8.	database administrator		
9.	database analyst		
10.	database designer		
11.	decision support system		
12.	desktop or mobile		
13.	application programmer/ developer		
14.	digital forensics analyst		
15.	digital forensics examiner		
16.	document management system (DMS)		
17.	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)		
18.	expert system		
19.	games designer/ programmer		
20.	help desk specialist/ technician		
21.	information system		
22.	Internet/social media		
23.	marketing specialist		
24.	IT consultant (568)		
25.	management information system (MIS)		
26.	mobile strategist		
27.	mobile technology expert		
28.	network administrator/ engineer		
29.	network security administrator		
30.	program and app developer		
31.	search engine		
32.	optimization (SEO) expert		
33.	security analyst		
34.	security system project manager		
35.	systems analyst		
36.	systems programmer		
37.	technical project manager		

38. user experience (UX) 39. designer 40. web analytics expert 41. web designer 42. web developer Secondary Terms 43. A+ (573) 44. batch processing (558) 45. Certified Information Systems 46. Security Professional (CISSP) 47. computer-aided engineering (CAE) 48. computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) 49. customer relationship management (CRM) 50. detailed report	
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(CRM)	
50. detailed report	
51. exception criteria	
52. exception report	
53. Google Apps Certified Specialist	
54. human resources information system	
(HRIS) 55. hybrid app	
56. inference rules	
57. information literacy	
58. jailbreaking	
59. knowledge base	
60. Manufacturing Resource Planning II	
(MRP II)	
61. Material Requirements Planning (MRP)	
62. Microsoft Office Specialist	
63. native app	
64. online analytical processing (OLAP)	
65. online transaction processing (OLTP)	
66. Project Management Professional	
67. rooting	
68. salesforce automation (SFA)	
69. software and apps field	
70. summary report	
71. technology equipment field	
72. technology service and repair field	
73. transaction processing system(TPS)	

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