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ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

Приложение к рабочей программе по дисциплине

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Квалификация
выпускника

магистр

Направление
подготовки

09.04.04 ПРОГРАММНАЯ ИНЖЕНЕРИЯ

Направленность
(профиль)

**Разработка и интеграция информационных
систем и сервисов**

Форма обучения

очная

Кафедра-
разработчик

Лингвистики и переводоведения

Выпускающая
кафедра

Автоматики и компьютерных систем

Сургут, 2023 г.

Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Этап: проведение текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине

Семестр 2

Деловой английский язык для профессионального общения: учеб-метод. пособие. А.О. Симонова, И.Е. Чмых. Сургут: Издательский центр СурГУ, 2019. – 76 с.

Тема 1. Meeting people

Устный опрос

Read the text and answer the questions:

- *What does the author recommend?*
- *Do you agree with these suggestions and why?*

Every future employee will have his or her own unique recipe for success. Whether you are a new specialist or a seasoned one, it's important to set goals that will keep you moving forward, and goals that are realistic and attainable. While your main goal may be to land a new job, it can help to set smaller goals to create the forward motion that will set you up for success. Goals to consider to help you advance your career this year include:

Getting out and meeting people in your industry is critical for professional success. Whether or not networking results in a job offer, expanding your professional network is always a good idea. Attending professional networking events, industry association events, conventions, and other functions will afford you the opportunity to meet new people and learn new things.

Document your accomplishments. The most effective resumes quantify achievements. It can be difficult to pull all of your accomplishments out of your memory when you decide it's time to improve your resume. If you keep a running list of those achievements as they happen, and update your resume accordingly, you can be sure none will get left out. This year, make it a point to track and document your accomplishments on the job.

Know your value. Potential employees should always be aware of their value in the marketplace. Research local salaries in your industry online so that you know where you fall in terms of your experience and education. You don't want to find out the day after you accept a job offer that you're actually getting paid \$20,000 less than what you're worth.

Learn something new. The one constant in the world is change. What can you do this year to keep your skills sharp and learn something new? Whether you take a class or attend an industry conference, do something to enhance your skills this year.

Focus on work-life balance. Good professionals work hard, and getting ahead in the field can mean clocking long hours, often to the detriment of personal time and family time. What can you do this year to give yourself more time for the people and hobbies you love?

Partner with a recruiter. Searching for new opportunities can be difficult for busy professionals. Partnering with a recruiter can help you connect with exciting jobs that aren't necessarily posted on public job boards. A recruiter can also help you set goals, improve your resume, and perfect your interviewing technique so that when the right opportunity comes along, you are prepared to rise to the challenge.

Найдите в тексте перевод следующих фраз:

1) ставить цели	6) позволять
2) достижимый	7) развивать навыки
3) предложение	8) удобная возможность
4) расширять	9) искать
5) достижение	10) знать, быть осведомлённым

Подготовьте презентацию о себе по плану:

Full name. Date of birth. Place of birth. Address. Education. Computer Skills. Interests.

Практическое задание

Письменная работа: Резюме по образцу :

<http://www.dayjob.com/content/construction-cv-template-373.htm>

Тема 2. Effective communication

Устный опрос

Read the text and answer the questions:

- What is communication?
- Why is it difficult sometimes to communicate with other people?
- What are the main tips for effective communication?
- What good interpersonal skills are helpful for communication?

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

The Crash Course in Communication

Talking is very easy, but communication, that means an interaction with the other person, requires the greater skill. Communication demands that we listen attentively and speak skillfully, and just not talk mindlessly. Interacting with the fearful, angry, or the frustrated people will be even more difficult, because we are less skillful when we are caught up in such kind of emotions. Do not despair or resign yourself to the lifetime of miscommunication at the work or at home! Good communicators can be trained as well as born. Here are few of the tips to get you started. This will remind us how difficult it is to communicate effectively in any of the organization. The problem is not that we have got the bad people, the problem is that we have got the poor systems. This guide will teach how to overcome the communication barriers and also improve the communication skills.

The Communication is the skill and like any other skills it also requires the practice. It is improved through practice which differentiates the skill from other forms of the knowledge. Understanding a theory of the communication and the effective presentation will not make you brilliant communicator or the presenter but should make you aware of how to maximize an impact of the presentations.

Most important thing to remember is a message which you intend to communicate is most likely to be misunderstood by the listeners. Therefore, in addition to the carefully preparing and presenting the message, stay alert for any of the signs which your audience are mis-interpreting it. It is up to you, a presenter, to continually check if your message has been received, understood, interpreted correctly and is filed in the receivers' mind.

Effective Communication Fundamentals

Communication is the complex two-way process, involving encoding, translation and the decoding of the messages. The effective communication requires a communicator to translate their messages in the way which is specifically designed for the intended audience.

Creating and delivering the effective presentation requires basic understanding of a communication process. Most of the business presentations require a clear and an unambiguous communication of the message in the way which can be clearly understood by a recipient.

Tips for Effective Communication

- Be honest while communicating. Dishonesty will somewhere show up along a line.
- Take interest in the people you are communicating with. Remember the people are more attracted towards those who have interest in them, and pays more attention to what they say.
- Think before you speak or put pen to paper: what message you trying to convey? What outcome do you want to elicit?
- Be direct and not aggressive. Lot of flannelling around can make the people lose interest and miss a vital point.
- Don't use the jargon – and acronyms, and also the technical expressions, unless you are sure about that your listeners do understand
- Write the way as you will speak. Do not fall into a trap of using the long words just because it is written down.
- Take time. Whether in the speech or in paper, rushing will make you seem nervous, unconfident and like downright scared.

The Interpersonal Communication Skills

Ability to ask the questions and listen are vital to the good interpersonal skills. In fact the empathetic listening is a number one skill which can help to build the relationships.

Ten Tips for Good Interpersonal Skills

1. Listen to the person first. Communication is the two-way process; getting all your message across depends on understanding a other person.
2. Be interested in people you will be communicating with. Remember that the people are more attracted towards those who have interest in them, and therefore will pay more attention to what they will say.
3. Relax. The bad body language like hunched shoulders, fidgeting, the toe-tapping or the hair-twiddling all give a game away.
4. Smile and use the eye contact. It is a most positive signal which you can give.
5. Ask the questions. It is great way to show the people that you really are interested in them.
6. If the other person has different point of view towards you find out why they have such point of view. More you understand reasons behind their thinking more you will be able to understand their point of view or can help them understand your point of view.
7. Be assertive. So that we can try to value their input as your own inputs. Do not be pushy and do not be a pushover. Try for a right balance.
8. When you will be speaking try to be enthusiastic in appropriate context. Use voice and the body language to show this.
9. Immediately don't try to latch to something which someone has just now said ... "oh yes it happened to me" and immediately go on and telling your own story. Make sure that you ask questions about them first and then be careful while telling your story so as not to sound like a competition.
10. Learn from the interactions. If you have a good conversation with someone try to think why it all went well and remember key points for the next time. If it did not go well - again try and learn something out of it.

Практическое задание: Do the quiz 'Are you a good communicator?' стр 7-8.

Тема 3. Career choice (Unit 3)

Устный опрос

1. What course are you doing at the moment?
2. When did you start this course?
3. Why did you choose this course?

4. What is Bachelor's Degree in Radio Engineering and Telecommunications?

CAREER CHOICE.

Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent.

Do you think someone can be a good teacher if he/she doesn't love children?

Do you think someone can be a good vet if he/ she doesn't like animals?

Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? Can an actor or dancer become famous if they have no **special** talent?

You can never be a **respectable** judge if you are not **just** and **honest**.

Only those who are brave, can become sailors.

Only people who have **creative** minds can be **successful** businessmen.

The profession of a doctor requires **special** education and long training. A doctor must be very **responsible** because they **deal with** the most **precious** thing that people have — their health.

There are a lot of interesting and **noble** professions, and many roads are opened before you. But remember most professions **are available** only to educated people. So if you want to be a professional you have **to enter an institute** or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard. It is not easy, because only those who have a **strong will**, can study hard. Try to build your character, develop the **strength of will** and your dreams will **come true**.

Choosing a profession is not easy. Listen to some advice that can help you to make the right choice.

If you are not sure what job or profession to choose, do **the following**:

- Ask your parents about their profession and the profession of their friends. Ask them to describe other jobs they know.

- Your **likes and dislikes** are very important. No one can work well, if he or she does not like the profession.

- **In order to discover** your **abilities and traits of character** you can visit a psychologist, who tests your attention, memory and character.

- **Mass media** such as newspapers, magazines and TV can help you too. There are interesting articles and programs about famous and **common people**.

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 5-8, стр. 53-54.

Тема 4. Applying for a job

Материал для устного опроса

Tips

1. Be specific in the subject line and say what job you are applying for.
2. Start your email with Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms + person's surname.
3. Say where you saw the advertisement.
4. Say which job you're applying for. You can use the sentence I'm writing in response to the job advertisement for the position of
5. Write a short paragraph to say why you're suitable for the job. Mention your education, qualifications, work experience or skills.
6. Attach a CV (also known as a résumé in the USA) with more information about your qualifications and background.
7. End by saying I look forward to hearing from you soon or I hope to hear from you soon.
8. Sign off with Best regards or Best wishes.

Практическое задание

Напишите письмо по образцу:

From: Laura Mazzanti
To: David Kelly, HR Manager
Subject: Application for sales manager position
Dear Mr Kelly,

I am writing in response to the job advertisement on the ABC Jobs website for the position of sales manager.

I have five years of experience in sales. For the last three years, I have worked as a team leader, managing a team of 20 sales assistants in a large store. I have experience in hiring, training and managing staff. I have good communication skills and I can speak Italian, Spanish and English.

I have attached my CV with more information about my background and qualifications.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,
Laura Mazzanti

.....
Тема 5. Job interview

Устный опрос

Most common job interview questions and answers

Question no. 1: Can you tell me something about yourself?

Hint: This is often the very first question. It helps the HR managers to get a basic idea of your communication skills, motivation, and interests. It is also an ice breaker, and a good answer will help you to feel more relaxed in the room. The interviewers do not ask about your education, experience, personal life, or anything else in particular—**you can choose** the way to introduce yourself.

However, **your choice reflects what matters to you**. In a job interview, you should talk about your education, working experience, career goals, skills and abilities. You should talk about **things that are relevant for the employer**. On the other hand, you can mention one or two hobbies, or tell them something from your personal life. This **shows that you have a life outside of work**. Check one sample answer below.

Question no. 2: Why did you apply for this job?

Hint: Motivation is one of the deciding factors in every single job interview. Do you apply for a job just because you want to earn money, or graduated from the field? **Do you apply only because you need a job, or do you really want to have this particular position?** Your goal is to convince the employer that you **genuinely want to work for them**, and that you have a good reason for choosing their offer (and not an offer of one of their competitors).

Pre-interview research should help you to find a good answer. You should learn something about the working environment, their vision and goals, the value they bring to their customers and business partners. Try to **look for something that goes beyond your personal role in the company**, something you can praise, something that resonates with you.

Question no. 3: Why did you leave your last job? / Why are you planning to leave your present job?

Hint: Changing a job, or even a career, is completely normal. Nevertheless, employers want to understand why you plan to make a change, or why you were forced to make your move. They try to understand **whether they can count with you in a long run**, and how it will feel to work with you. *Do you look for good things, or for bad things in a job? Do you demand a lot from your colleagues, or do you demand a lot from yourself?*

Regardless of your past experience, **you should focus on good things**. Even if they fired you in your last job (for no real reason), try to speak nicely about your former colleagues and employers. Nobody wants to hire an employee who will complain about everything, a person who always looks for the worst...

Question no. 4: Can you tell me something about your education?

Hint: A degree has never made a good employee of anyone. Nonetheless, HR managers will often inquire about your education, trying to **understand your attitude to learning**.

You should focus on **the practical skills and abilities that will help you in your new job**. These matter more than the names of degrees and educational institutions—unless you graduated from Harvard or Cambridge, obviously :).

Question no. 5: Can you tell us something about your working experience?

Hint: Employers can read about your experience on your resume. Nevertheless, they want to hear what matters to you, and they want to **see your attitude to work**. You should pick one or two roles that are most relevant for your current job application, and then you should speak about your **duties, achievements, and lessons you learned while having them**.

If you had **just one job in the past**, and it was completely irrelevant to the one you try to get, you can at least say that the experience helped you to gain basic working habits, and simply to prepare for an employment in general.

Практическое задание

Сопоставьте вопросы 1-5 с возможными ответами ниже:

a) I have worked only at Walmart so far. But I learned a lot there, how to approach the customers, how to work with other people. It is not such an easy job as it seems, since the workload is heavy most days. But I do not complain, just I hope to get a better job now, and learn something new again.

b) As you can see on my resume, this is my first job application. But I have done some volunteering for Red Cross, and I worked a lot with my father while we were renovating the house. I believe that I know what it means to have a job, and I am eager to finally start working somewhere, after many years of studying, and preparing for employment.

c) I had my job in a restaurant for four years. I enjoyed the company of my colleagues, and believe that I helped the guests to enjoy the place. But I needed a change. The duties were repetitive, and I felt I was not moving forward anymore. That's why I left, and decided to apply for your offer, as I really see a potential for learning and growing in your company.

d) They fired me because I had a different opinion than the director of the company. Nothing wrong with him—we just had a different philosophy of leadership, and how things should be done. Maybe he was right, maybe I was—only time will tell. But I do not want to live in the past. Now I am here, looking for a new challenge, and an opportunity to help your company to prosper.

e) I have studied at *ABC University*. I acquired knowledge of statistics, project management and accounting, beside many other subjects. I took part in projects and competitions we had at school. I believe that my education and internship that followed prepared me perfectly for a job in your company.

f) I really like the job description and believe I can fit here, and bring some value to your team of financial analysts. On the top of that, I have the right education for this position, and I would enjoy working in an international environment.

g) Your store is just ten minutes away from my apartment, and I shop here regularly. I like the way you approach customers, and I would be proud to be a member of your team. On the top of that, I like the vision of your company, the way this store is organized, and overall I have a good feeling about the place.

h) I am Mario, 25 years old, and I have just finished my Masters in Economy. I enjoy team work, and I am looking for my first job, ideally in a big company. I want to learn, and meet like-minded people in work. In my free time I like to run, read, and meet with friends. I try to have positive outlook of life, and take everything that comes my way as an opportunity to become a better person.

Тема 6. In the office

Устный опрос

Read the text carefully answering the questions. Write down the underlined words and phrases. You will need them in the follow-up lexical exercises. The last question is based on the whole text.

When Paul walked into the manager's office he knew something was wrong. Bob didn't say hello in the usual way. He didn't even look up from his desk. Paul stood there awkwardly wondering whether to shut the door.

Two minutes passed.

'Bob,' he said nervously, 'is something the matter?'

'You tell me,' he replied, looking at him intently, with no trace of a smile. He realized that he was angry about something,

'Look,' he stammered, 'If I've done anything to offend you, anything at all, please tell me. Or do you want me to just stand here?'

Bob took off his glasses and stood up. He stretched, turned his back on the other man and walked to the large plate-glass window at one side of the room.

'If you don't get in shape soon, I'll have to let you go,' he said, so quietly that Paul could hardly hear his voice.

'What do you mean?' He hadn't expected this. 'I am "in shape" as you call it.'

'Are you? Are you really? I don't think so.'

You've been missing training sessions, and I think you're unfit and — on top of that -' Bob picked up that morning's newspaper, 'I have to read about you in the Daily Mirror. Look at this!' he almost shouted at him, 'What on earth were you thinking of?''

'If you'd just let me explain...'

'There's nothing to explain, Paul. You're out every evening at fashionable parties having a good time with your friends. God knows what you get up to. I've had enough of it.' He turned to face him. 'Frankly, Paul, I think I've had enough of you.'

'If I thought you meant that, I'd...'

'You'd what, Paul. Leave the club? Complain to the manager? But that's just the problem for you isn't it? I am the manager.'

'Look, Bob, I'm sorry; honestly I am.' He walked over to stand beside him. From here you could see right into the stadium. Some of his team-mates were down there kicking balls around. He should be with them. He knew that. But he'd got up late and he felt terrible.

'If you don't change your ways, you'll be out of the team.' There. He had said it.

'You can't mean that.'

'Oh but I do. Paul. I do. Just because we have the same mother and father ...!'

'Brothers Bob! We're brothers. Go on, say it, I know it's difficult for you. You've always hated the fact that I'm a great footballer, better than you could ever be. Sometimes I wonder how we can exist in the same club I

'That makes two of us, Paul.'

The silence in the room grew louder Paul didn't know what to say or do. It was true that he had missed a lot of training sessions. It was true he was going out a lot. But that's because everyone asked him to. He was one of the most famous players in the world. The newspapers wanted photographs of him all the time. People wanted to talk to him. They wanted to get to know him. Anyway, he enjoyed going out, he liked the attention. As for the team, the club ...

‘So tell me,’ Bob said, interrupting his thoughts, ‘how important is the game to you? How much do you want to play?’

Paul's brother must have read his thoughts. What could he say to him now?

Практические задания: Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 5-8, стр. 60-61.

Тема 7. Effective presentation skills

Устный опрос

READ AND DISCUSS

Read the article about presentation skills and be ready to discuss the following questions:

- What are the key objectives of effective presentation skills?
- How can a presenter create a clear message?
- How can a presenter deliver his/her message effectively?
- How can a presenter engage his/her audience?

Effective Presentation Skills

In these recessionary times, you might well need to be a highly effective presenter just to remain in your current job – or find new employment. To achieve this, it's first necessary to identify what creates an effective presentation and what skills are needed.

It is also important to understand that effective presentation skills are not solely for the fortunate few who are naturally good communicators but that effective presentation skills can be developed in anyone and that we all have the ability to learn how to become highly effective presenters.

In this article we'll be looking at some techniques to help you achieve more from your presentations.

Key Objectives of Effective Presentation Skills

The key objectives that underline a good presentation often include the following:

- to establish credibility with your audience;
- to communicate information clearly to your audience;
- to persuade and/or influence your audience.

To achieve these objectives, there are a range of practical skills that you can develop to help you become an effective presenter.

We can categorise these skills into three main areas:

- The ability to create a clear message
- The ability to deliver your message effectively
- The ability to fully engage with your audience.

An effective presentation should cover all of these three areas, so let's see how you can achieve this.

Presentation Skill #1 – Create a clear effective message

A clear message is normally a simple one. You may feel that you have to go into a lot of detail to get your message across but more often than not – “less is more”. Your audience are only able to take in so much during a presentation, so the clearer the message the more powerful it will be. Keep your message clear and simple by using the following guidelines:

- Have one Key Message only – this should be the most important point that you want to get across to your audience. Restrict it to one sentence that is easier to remember.
- Restrict your content to three main points only – three is the magic number that people tend to remember things in – so if you restrict your presentation to three sections only, your audience will be more likely to remember it.
- Have a strong opening and ending – these are the moments when your audiences’ attention is at its highest so take the opportunity to state and re-state your key message at these times.

Presentation Skill #2 – Deliver your message effectively

So you now have a clear message and structure to your presentation and the next stage is to consider how you are getting it across effectively to your audience. The ability to express your ideas is as important as the ideas themselves and this is a fundamental requirement of effective presentation delivery.

Although not everyone is naturally expressive, we all have the ability to develop our personal resources to help us enhance those expressive qualities required to help us become more effective presenters.

The way you speak and look has a huge impact on what you say and how you come across to your audience and there are some simple techniques you can adopt to help enhance your overall image. Try to incorporate the following when you next give a presentation:

- Speak at a slower pace – we tend to speed up when we are nervous so by consciously slowing down you will end up speaking at the right pace and controlling your nervous tension.
- Imagine you are telling a story – by doing this, you will automatically increase the expression in your voice and sound more interesting to your audience.
- Make eye contact with your audience – it may feel awkward at first but if you actually look directly at people you will feel as though you are having a conversation with them and this will feel less intimidating.

Presentation Skill #3 – Fully engage with your audience

To deliver an effective presentation, it’s also important that you fully engage with your audience so that you can see things from their point of view and “speak in their language”. It’s therefore important that you have a full understanding of your audience. To help achieve this gather as much information as possible about your audience before you present. There are three main areas where you can gather information about your audience as follows:

-Audience Make-Up – this is who will actually attend. Ask yourself, from what departments/organisations they will come from, what level of seniority they will be, what level of expertise will they have about my subject etc.

-Audience Motivation – this is the attitudes of the audience and how they may react to you. Ask yourself what is their interest in my topic, their attitude towards me, any misconceptions or preconceived ideas they may have etc.

-Audience Environment – these are the external factors that may influence you and your audience. Ask yourself how many will be in the audience, what will be the length of my presentation, what sort of room/venue will I present in etc.

By considering these factors you will be able to plan your presentation to accommodate the attitudes and needs of your audience. This will make it easier for you to ‘buy in’ their trust in you and make it easier for you to engage with them.

Presentation Skills – The holistic approach

We have now looked at three areas where you can develop your effective presentation skills to enable you to be the effective presenter that you would like to be.

By addressing all three areas you will equip yourself with the confidence needed to communicate effectively with any audience and in any presentation situation.

Invest in your own presentation skills

There are no hidden secrets to being more effective and successful when you present. You can develop these skills through training and practice. By enhancing the ways in which you present and communicate you'll be able to develop a much stronger influence on your audience and thus encourage them to respond to you in the way you want!

Практические задания

I. Find English equivalents for the following words in the text:

1) оставаться, 2) трудоустройство, 3) установить/ добиться доверия, 4) убедить, 5) вдаваться в подробности, 6) донести сообщение/суть, 7) воспользоваться возможностью, 8) требование, 9) влияние, 10) заимствовать технику (выполнения чего-л.), 11) скорость, темп, 12) пугающий/ устрашающий, 13) точка зрения, 14) состав зрителей, 15) (практическое) знание, 16) место (проведения мероприятия).

II. Fill in the gaps with the necessary prepositions:

1. You should communicate information clearly ___ your audience.
2. You should restrict your presentation ___ 3 sections only.
3. You should follow the guidelines if you want to get a message across effectively ___ the audience.
4. The way you speak and look has a huge impact ___ your presentation.
5. Speak ___ a slower pace.
6. In case your speech is too fast, slow it ___, this way you will end ___ speaking ___ the right pace.
7. Relevant and clear messages sound more interesting ___ your audience.
8. ___ first make eye contact ___ your audience.
9. It's important that you fully engage ___ your audience.
10. People might react ___ you the way you haven't expected.
11. The presenter had better equip oneself ___ the confidence.

Контрольная работа №1

1. Give English equivalents for the following words:

1) ставить цели	6) позволять
2) достижимый	7) развивать навыки
3) предложение	8) удобная возможность
4) расширять	9) искать
5) достижение	10) знать, быть осведомлённым

2.

A Translate the expressions into English (4.3)

Здравствуйтесь, в ответ на, подавать заявление на, опыт работы, соответствующее образование, обязанности, решать технические проблемы, личностные характеристики, частичная занятость, ответственный, стрессоустойчивый, общительный, творческий подход к.

B Use the phrases above to write a letter of application for a job of a technical assistant (160-180 words).

3. Translate the text.

I suppose most people are influenced in one way or another by the jobs their parents do. My dad is a freelance builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I grew up thinking hard physical work was what fathers usually did. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying History at university. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

4. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words:

- 1) How do you try and create a good first impression?
- 2) Why did you decide to go in the field of radio communications?
- 3) How is it possible to become successful in your future profession?

Этап: проведение промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (зачёт)

Проведение промежуточной аттестации происходит в виде зачёта.

Перечень типовых заданий для зачёта.

I. Give an extended answer to the following questions:

1. Why is it difficult sometimes to communicate with other people?
2. What are the main tips for effective communication?
3. What good interpersonal skills are helpful for communication?
4. Can you tell me something about yourself?
5. Why did you apply for this job?
6. Why did you leave your last job? / Why are you planning to leave your present job?
7. Can you tell me something about your education?
8. Can you tell us something about your working experience?
9. Give some details how to make a good impression.

II Translate the sentences

1. Это оборудование сломалось, потому что мы не занимались его техобслуживанием (не поддерживали его в должном техническом состоянии).
2. Мой одноклассник не сдал экзамен, потому что преподаватель оценил его знания неправильно.
3. Ученые недавно провели исследование и выяснили: оптоволокно обладает особыми свойствами.
4. Я недавно познакомился с замечательным специалистом в области инженерии, он возьмёт меня в качестве стажёра.
5. На выходных специалисты проверили эксплуатационные свойства нового устройства, предназначенного для экономии энергии.
6. Вчера на встрече руководство Газпром решило вложить деньги в разработку программного обеспечения.

7. В прошлом месяце мы не смогли найти решение из-за различных мнений. Нас интересует ситуация на сегодня. Инженер уже решил эту проблему?
8. Недавно Специалисты из области гражданской инженерии спроектировали огромный вокзал, предназначенный обслуживать более 200 тысяч пассажиров за сутки.

Этап: проведение текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине в 6 семестре.

Семестр 2

Базовый курс

Н.А. Беседина, В.Ю. Белоусов. Английский язык для инженеров компьютерных сетей. Профессиональный курс / English for Network Students. Professional Course. – СПб.: Издательство «Лань», 2013. – 352с.

Тема 8. Robots and gadgets in our life (Unit 14)

Устный опрос

1. What is a robot?
2. What is the purpose for making robots?

Read the text and answer the questions:

- Which device(s)
allows the owner to change the way it looks?
1. can save time for the owner?
 2. can make signals to attract its owner's attention?
 3. is a machine which usually has a different appearance?
 4. is intended to protect its owner from danger?
 5. is the writer uncertain about how many will be sold?
 6. may not work in all countries?
 7. allows you to decode your objectives and measure your progress?
 8. can be used when other similar devices are not allowed?
 9. may save money?
 10. allows the owner to do something in private instead of in public?
 11. can be used to deceive other people?
 12. are superior to most other products of the same type?

New Products Review

A. The Nabaztag

Nabaztag is a Wi-Fi connected rabbit. It'll wake you up in the morning with the latest weather report, give an electronic signal to tell you when an email or text message has arrived and even play your favourite tunes. All you do is plug the rabbit in and let it find your internet connection. As well as communicating using its little loudspeaker, Nabaztag also had lights built into his body and it can move its ears. You can even link or marry your rabbit to another one anywhere else on the Internet. Nabaztag is just the first of many Wi-Fi connected devices that don't resemble computers, even though that's what they are. I hope this one will disappear, but it could equally become a global fashion.

B. The X-Bike

We all know cycling's supposed to be a pretty good form of exercise. It gives your whole body a good workout and develops your natural coordination. Sadly, there are rather a lot of downsides in the form of weather, bad roads, drivers and clothes. Cycling clothes make most cyclists look ridiculous. The X-Bike is a sensible alternative, giving all the fitness benefits of riding a mountain bike without the embarrassment because you're indoors.

Without that X-Bike you can set targets and check how your fitness is improving. You can also choose the programme that suits those exercise goals, which is something that a wheeled bicycle simply cannot do.

C. The Tulip Ego

The Tulip Ego is the first laptop computer I've seen that's aimed at people who want to look fashionable. It even has special software for turning the screen into a mirror in case you want to check your make-up using a built-in camera. At the same time most current laptops are very similar inside, with far more power than any normal user could ever require. And the Ego is at the top end of specifications, as you'd expect from its substantial price tag. You could spend the same on four or five normal laptops. But most buyers won't be as interested in the power of processor as in the fashion extras. These come mostly in the form of 'skins' that alter the appearance of the laptop. They vary from antique wood or dark leather to bright pink or zebra skin.

D. The Pretender

There are items when I would like to be able to control my electronic communication a little more, particularly when it comes to unwanted, unnecessary or overlong phone calls. What the Pretender does is act as voice changer. The idea is that when you're trying to get somebody off the line, you press a button and they hear a sound of a baby crying or something else what demands immediate attention. Suddenly, saying goodbye is easy. The Pretender is only currently available as an import from the United States, so it's uncertain whether or not it is compatible with other phone systems. However, it seems to work better than many other voice changers because it's attached to the phone line. You can even persuade a caller that they're speaking to somebody of the opposite sex.

E. The Sazo

The Sazo is a device about the size of a small box of matches that can pinpoint the location of its owner, sometimes to within a meter, using the Internet. It's clearly aimed at parents who can use it to check where their children are even though it doesn't allow them to supervise what they are doing. Although parents could use mobile phone, the company reminds them of the possible health risks of the mobiles. There are other problems with phones: parents can't control the costs of their children's phones and schools are not keen on pupils having them switched on in class. The Sazo does have some mobile features, such as the ability to receive calls, dial three pre-programmed numbers. It sounds well thought out. On the other hand, if I had one in my teens, I would have 'accidentally' left the tracker at the place I was supposed to be, while I was up to no good elsewhere.

Практическое задание: Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 13-14, стр. 243-244.

Тема 9. The Internet

Устный опрос

1. How many main components does the Internet have?
2. What does hardware include?
3. What are nodes, servers and protocols?

Практическое задание: Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 6-10, стр. 12-13.

Тема 10. Internet Infrastructure

Устный опрос

1. What is a robot?
2. What is the purpose for making robots?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 13-14, стр. 243-244.

Тема 11. Netiquette

Устный опрос

Netiquette is a combination of the words network and etiquette and is defined as a set of rules for acceptable online behavior. Similarly, online ethics focuses on the acceptable use of online resources in an online social environment.

Both phrases are frequently interchanged and are often combined with the concept of a 'netizen' which itself is a contraction of the words internet and citizen and refers to both a person who uses the internet to participate in society, and an individual who has accepted the responsibility of using the internet in productive and socially responsible ways.

What Does Good Web Etiquette Look Like?

Underlying this overall concept of socially responsible internet use are a few core pillars, though the details underneath each pillar are still subject to debate.

For Society:

- **Recognizing that the internet is an extension of society.** The internet isn't a new world in which anything goes, but rather, a new dimension of the world around us.
- **Applying the same standards online as we do in public.** In simple terms, this means that the values society has in place against hate speech and bigotry, child exploitation, and child pornography, copyright violations and other forms of theft, remain intact. Values around courtesy, kindness, openness, and treating others with the same respect we wish to receive should also be adhered to.
- **Refusing to empower abuse and harassment while online.** Accepting that the laws which are currently in place to protect the rights and dignity of citizens apply online and that where needed, laws are updated to reflect these rights in the extended environment. Theft, harassment, and bullying while online is still theft, harassment, and bullying, period.
- **Acknowledging cultural differences.** Even when national boundaries no longer apply, cultural respect and tolerance should remain. This requires finding a way to accept that the social values and norms of some netizens will not be the social values and norms of all netizens.

For Businesses:

For companies, being a good netizen, applying online ethics, and using netiquette include:

- **Respecting rights of privacy for offline employees.** Information possessed by citizens in their offline interactions should be respected.

- **Maintaining transparency in information policies.** By taking action so that consumers can easily and quickly understand how that company is using their information and protecting them from harm, companies can provide users with a clear means of ownership and self-determination as to what is, and isn't shared about them, which strengthens the consumer relationship.

Most internet users automatically apply the same responsible respectful behavior online as they do in every other environment and by nature apply netiquette an online ethics, and are good netizens. The minority that fails to apply societal values in some or any environment- including the internet- are quickly identified as exceptions to be dealt with on a social, or criminal level. When you choose to partner with technology companies, especially for something as important as internet security, it's imperative you ensure that the partner shares your understanding of what it means to act ethically online.

Практическое задание: стр 61.

Тема 12. Letters and e-mails

Устный опрос

Dear Sir,

I would like to apply for a place on History course which commences this September at Winston University.

I am 25 years old and I hold a degree in Linguistics at Bocconi University, where I received first class honours. Furthermore, I was a pupil at Harvard-Westlake School, where I obtained two A levels in Literature, History, Geography and German.

Since the completion of my BA I have spent two years working as a teacher in USA. During this time I have learnt two more languages and have taken some courses in History. This work was quite beneficial and now I would like to gain qualifications in other fields of my career.

I enclose a detailed curriculum vitae in the hope that you will consider my application for entry. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Angie Mills

Практическое задание: Capel A., Sharp W. Objective First: Student's Book with answers (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, printing 2013) стр 20-21.

Тема 13. Managed services (Unit 6)

Устный опрос

1. What are managed services?
2. What are the types of managed services?
3. What advantages of managed services do you know?
4. What is included in managed services?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 2, стр. 49

Контрольная работа №2

Задание 1. Чтение , перевод и реферирование англоязычного текста

Task 1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте письменно на вопросы:

1. What is one of the greatest threats to open communication on the Internet?
2. What do recent studies show?
3. What did researchers demonstrate in 2012?
4. Can users avoid the part of the world they wish to route around?
5. What is a peer-to-peer network?

Text

New Internet routing method allows users to avoid sending data through undesired countries

August 19, 2018 by University of Maryland
<http://www.sciencedaily.com/>

Censorship is one of the greatest threats to open communication on the Internet. Information may be censored by a user's country of residence or the information's desired destination. But recent studies show that censorship by countries through which the data travels along its route is also a danger.

Now, computer scientists at the University of Maryland have developed a method for providing concrete proof to Internet users that their information did not cross through certain geographic areas. The new system offers advantages over existing systems: it is immediately deployable and does not require knowledge or modifications to the Internet's routing hardware or policies.

"With recent events, such as censorship of Internet traffic, suspicious 'boomerang routing' where data leaves a region only to come back again, and monitoring of users' data, we became increasingly interested in this notion of empowering users to have more control over what happens with their data," says project lead Dave Levin, an assistant research scientist in the University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies (UMIACS).

This new system, called Alibi Routing, will be presented on August 20, 2015, at the Association for Computing Machinery Special Interest Group on Data Communication (ACM SIGCOMM) conference in London. Levin teamed with associate professor Neil Spring and professor Bobby Bhattacharjee, who have appointments in UMD's Department of Computer Science and UMIACS, on the paper.

Information transmitted over the Internet, such as website requests or email content, is broken into packets and sent through a series of routers on the way to its destination. However, users have very little control over what parts of the world these packets traverse.

Some parts of the world have been known to modify data returned to users, thus censoring content. In 2012, researchers demonstrated that Domain Name System (DNS) queries that merely pass through China's borders are subject to the same risk as if the requests came from one of the country's own residents.

To evaluate their Alibi Routing method, the researchers simulated a network with 20,000 participants and selected forbidden regions from the 2012 "Enemies of the Internet" report published by Reporters Without Borders - China, Syria, North Korea and Saudi Arabia as well as the three other countries with the highest number of Internet users at the time of the study - the United States, China and Japan.

Alibi Routing works by searching a peer-to-peer network to locate "peers", other users running the alibi routing software that can relay a user's packets to its ultimate destination while avoiding specified forbidden regions. The peer is called an "alibi." The alibi provides proof calculations that exploit the fact that information cannot travel faster than the speed of light that at a particular time, a packet was at a specific geographic location sufficiently far enough away from the forbidden areas that the data could not have entered them.

If successful, users receive proof that their information reached its desired destination and that it did not traverse the forbidden regions. Alternatively, the response could indicate that the packets may have traversed forbidden areas.

Levin says the success rate for Alibi Routing depends on a few things, including how close the source and destination are to the forbidden region and how central the forbidden region is to Internet routing.

"There's also a safety parameter that we use. Basically, it's a way for users to select a desired level of confidence that the packet absolutely does not traverse the forbidden region," Levin says.

"The larger the safety parameter, the harder it is to find an alibi. The smaller the safety parameter, the easier it is to find an alibi."

Based on simulated deployments, the system successfully found an alibi more than 85 percent of the time. With a small safety parameter, the success rate rose to 95 percent. The results suggest that users can typically avoid the part of the world they wish to route around, according to Levin.

Users do not always need an alibi, though. If two users are in the same room in Maryland and they want their information to avoid China, they don't need an alibi to help them; they can just send the data directly to one another and measure the time it takes to do so.

"For some of the countries we tested, we only needed an alibi about one-third of the time" says Levin.

The team plans to release a version of Alibi Routing--likely as an Internet browser plug-in for users to test by the end of 2015.

"The more participants this type of peer-to-peer system has in different geographical locations, the more useful it will be," says Levin.

Task 2. Сопоставьте английские словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. offer advantages | a. научный сотрудник |
| 2. information reached its desired destination | b. предлагать преимущества |
| 3. search a peer-to-peer network | c. поиск одноранговой сети |
| 4. forbidden areas | d. угрозы для общения |
| 5. threats to open communication | e. предоставить точные расчеты |
| 6. provide proof calculations | f. запрещенные области |
| 7. research scientist | g. определять пакеты |
| 8. indicate the packets | h. информация достигла желаемого пункта назначения |

Task 3. Составьте письменное реферирование текста. (10 предложений).

Этап: проведение промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (зачёт)

Проведение промежуточной аттестации происходит в виде зачёта.

Перечень примерных заданий для зачёта.

I. Give an extended answer to the following questions:

1. What are managed services?
2. What is included in managed services?
3. What are the types of managed services?
4. What are the benefits of managed services?
5. What is the value of managed services?
6. What is the difference between managed services and outsourcing?
7. How does a managed service provider work?
8. What is a MSP?
9. What is MSP model?

II Translate the sentences

1. Я ищу инструкцию к этому оборудованию. Ты ее не видел?
2. Где Александр? Он только что ушёл из университета, потому что он хочет подать заявление на работу.
3. Ты уже заполнил заявление на курсы? Первым заявителям дают скидки.

4. Это оборудование сломалось, потому что мы не занимались его техобслуживанием (не поддерживали его в должном техническом состоянии).
5. Мой одноклассник не сдал экзамен, потому что преподаватель оценил его знания неправильно.
6. Ученые недавно провели исследование и выяснили: оптоволокно обладает особыми свойствами.
7. Я недавно познакомился с замечательным специалистом в области инженерии, он возьмёт меня в качестве стажёра.
8. На выходных специалисты проверили эксплуатационные свойства нового устройства, предназначенного для экономии энергии.

Этап: проведение текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине в 7 семестре.

Семестр 3

Базовый курс

Н.А. Беседина, В.Ю. Белоусов. Английский язык для инженеров компьютерных сетей. Профессиональный курс / English for Network Students. Professional Course. – СПб.: Издательство «Лань», 2013. – 352с.

Santiago Remacha Esteras. Infotech English for Computer Users. - Cambridge University Press, 2009.- 170с.

Тема 14. Creative software (Unit 6)

Устный опрос

1. What types of software do you know?
2. How can you design a web-site?
3. What are the advantages of creating 3-D images?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1, стр. 101

Устный опрос

1. What is a desktop publishing system?
2. What kind of documents can be produced with a desktop publishing system?
3. What is a PDF?
4. Which program do you need to view a PDF document?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1, стр. 105

Тема 15. Programming (Unit 7)

Устный опрос

1. What is a programming?
2. What is the difference between coding and programming?
3. What are HTML and CSS?
4. What computer program do people use to write code?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1, стр. 121

Тема 16. Dealing with technical problems (Unit 9)

Устный опрос

1. What warning signs do you know?

2. What forbidding signs do you know?

Практическое задание : Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1- 3, стр. 158-163.

Тема 17. The Ethernet (Unit 9-10)

Устный опрос

1. What is the Ethernet? Who first designed and tested the Ethernet?
2. Explain the basic terms “Medium”, “segment”, “node”, “frame”.
3. What are the main functions of the Ethernet?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Quiz 3. Pp.94-95

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-7, стр. 98-99; 1-7, pp. 110-111.

Тема 18. Ethernet Medium (Unit 11)

Устный опрос (Интервью, деловая игра) упр. 8, стр. 121

1. What is critical to identify the intended recipient of the frame?
2. What does a station do when it first receives the frame?
3. What is interesting about Ethernet addressing?
4. What does the acronym CSMA/CD signify?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-7, стр. 120-121.

Тема 19. Alternative Network Technologies (Unit 14)

Устный опрос

1. What is the most common local area network alternative to Ethernet?
2. What access method does token ring implement?
3. What is FDDI?
4. What are ATM networks suitable for?
5. What are hybrid networks?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-7, стр. 157-159.

Контрольная работа №3

Задание 1. Чтение , перевод и реферирование англоязычного текста

Task 1. Прочитайте текст и укажите абзац, в котором говорится о...

- современных угрозах кибербезопасности;
- способах защиты данных;
- будущем технологий.

The Importance of Digital Risk Management

August 24, 2017 by University Alliance
<http://www.villanovau.com>

In early August, 2015, the Pentagon reported that an email system used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff had been hacked by an unknown aggressor. This hack joined the growing number of prominent organizations that experienced a security breach. The information lost posed a financial as well as a

security risk. Verizon's 2015 Data Breach Investigations Report noted that the estimated financial losses directly resulting from these breaches have totaled approximately \$400 million.

The risk of further breaches is expected to increase, particularly as organizations move more of their data to cloud-based storage. While some of the responsibility for data security rests with cloud storage providers, the Department of Homeland Security has begun to encourage awareness of cybersecurity threats for CEOs and small business owners. Knowledge of best practices is increasingly crucial for all individuals in an economy, not just for dedicated IT teams.

In Lloyd's recent 360 Risk Insight: Managing Digital Risk publication, the financial firm suggested that "digital risk needs to become a board-level concern." CEOs must acknowledge that an increasing reliance on technology, including future technologies that further increase interconnectedness, carries with it a growing risk that organized criminals may hack into servers and seek to exploit stolen data for financial gain.

Attacks are expected to grow in both frequency and sophistication. While organizations may employ talented security specialists and utilize software that takes data encryption seriously, organized hackers may still find access holes. The Internet's global reach allows hackers from distant regions to execute an attack. Security teams can develop complex defense mechanisms, but this complexity also increases the possibility that a weakness may be overlooked.

If organizations lack the capacity to properly research threats and implement effective security solutions, they are advised to seek the services of third-party cybersecurity products or management teams. The growing field of private cybersecurity response allows smaller organizations, or businesses without technical know-how, to outsource security management to dedicated specialists.

"There is a need for increased communication, co-operation and collaboration to tackle digital risk," according to Lloyd's report. From IT teams to executive-level managers, employees at all levels are encouraged to embrace open collaboration to facilitate up-to-date knowledge and minimize destructive impacts of even the most skilled hackers.

Many organizations have also begun to orchestrate a response at the structural level. According to Gartner's 2014 CEO and Senior Executive Survey, a third of large organizations are expected to utilize a senior digital risk officer (DRO) or equivalent position by 2017. DROs will interface with dedicated IT security teams to disseminate information on security procedures to organization employees and ensure that database protection is current and effective given known threats.

The Department of Homeland Security has noted that all organizations should expect to experience a cyber-attack. Even with strong security systems in place, open information sharing and dedicated technology officers should help organizations reduce attack frequency and minimize financial losses when attacks do occur. Organizations may not be able to prevent an attack entirely, but with a suitable response plan in place, they should be able to respond effectively.

Task 2. Give the equivalents for the following words:

вставить в розетку выключить штекер закрутить винты подсоединить к компьютеру разъём ослабить шурупы включить вилка запас электричества повредить контакты розетка	to loosen screws wall socket electricity supply plug to damage pins to turn/ switch off to plug in socket to tighten screws to connect to the computer to turn/ switch on plug
---	---

Task 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте письменно на вопросы:

1. What information did the Pentagon report in August, 2015?
2. What did the Department of Homeland Security begin to do with cybersecurity threats?
3. Are attacks expected to grow?

4. What has the Department of Homeland Security noted?
5. Are organizations able to prevent an attack?

Task 4. Сопоставьте английские словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. cloud-based storage | a. использовать украденные данные |
| 2. cybersecurity threats | для финансовой выгоды |
| 3. hack into servers | b. защита баз данных |
| 4. exploit stolen data for financial gain | с. угрозы кибербезопасности |
| 5. an increasing reliance on technology | d. разрабатывать сложные механизмы |
| 6. develop complex defense mechanisms | защиты |
| 7. disseminate information | e. растущая зависимость от |
| 8. database protection | технологий |
| | f. взломать серверы |
| | g. распространять информацию |
| | h. облачное хранилище данных |

Task 5. Переведите текст письменно и приготовьтесь к контролю чтения.

Task 6. Составьте письменное реферирование текста.

Этап: проведение промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (зачёт)

Проведение промежуточной аттестации происходит в виде зачёта.

Перечень примерных заданий для зачёта.

I. Give an extended answer to the following questions:

1. What do the routers do?
2. What organization created the first high-speed backbone in 1987?
3. What does the trunk line have to increase the capacity?
4. What is the Internet Protocol?
5. How are the four numbers in an IP address called and why?
6. What values can each octet contain?
7. What is the Net section used for?
8. What does the Host section identify?
9. Who really owns the Internet?
10. Who controls the Internet?
11. What is POP?
12. What do we use to send a message via the Web?
13. How do we call www?
14. What can DNS server do?

Этап: проведение текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине в 8 семестре.

Семестр 3

Базовый курс

Н.А. Беседина, В.Ю. Белоусов. Английский язык для инженеров компьютерных сетей. Профессиональный курс / English for Network Students. Professional Course. – СПб.: Издательство «Лань», 2013. – 352с.

Тема 20. Introduction to Bluetooth

Устный опрос

1. What causes a broadcast storm?

2. What did DEC create to prevent broadcast storms and other unwanted side effects of looping?
3. What is the function of the spanning-tree algorithm?
4. How long is the bridge ID and what does it contain?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-8, стр. 223-225.

Тема 21. Introduction to Wi-Fi

Устный опрос

1. What does each system in a typical modern living-room form to talk between the main unit and peripherals?
2. What does the base do when it is first turned on?
3. What is the most popular security mode included in Bluetooth-enabled gadgets?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-8, стр. 268-270.

Тема 22. Introduction to wireless network (Unit 21)

Устный опрос

1. How do electronic devices communicate with each other?
2. What is Bluetooth? What does it do with small-area networking?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-8, стр. 255-257.

Quiz 4, p. 248-249

Тема 23. Wireless technology at home (Unit 23-24)

Устный опрос

1. What is WiFi used for?
2. What are the advantages of WiFi?
3. What is the difference between WiFi radios and radios used for walkie-talkies, cell phones and other devices?
4. What are WiFi hotspots?

Практическое задание: Письменная работа

Quiz 5, стр. 278-279

Лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения 1-8, стр. 283-285; 1-8, pp. 295-297.

Контрольная работа №4

Задание 1. Чтение, перевод и реферирование англоязычного текста

Task 1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте письменно на вопросы:

1. What is one of the greatest threats to open communication on the Internet?
2. What do recent studies show?
3. What did researchers demonstrate in 2012?
4. Can users avoid the part of the world they wish to route around?
5. What is a peer-to-peer network?

Text

New Internet routing method allows users to avoid sending data through undesired countries

August 19, 2018 by University of Maryland
<http://www.sciencedaily.com/>

Censorship is one of the greatest threats to open communication on the Internet. Information may be censored by a user's country of residence or the information's desired destination. But recent studies show that censorship by countries through which the data travels along its route is also a danger.

Now, computer scientists at the University of Maryland have developed a method for providing concrete proof to Internet users that their information did not cross through certain geographic areas. The new system offers advantages over existing systems: it is immediately deployable and does not require knowledge or modifications to the Internet's routing hardware or policies.

"With recent events, such as censorship of Internet traffic, suspicious 'boomerang routing' where data leaves a region only to come back again, and monitoring of users' data, we became increasingly interested in this notion of empowering users to have more control over what happens with their data," says project lead Dave Levin, an assistant research scientist in the University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies (UMIACS).

This new system, called Alibi Routing, will be presented on August 20, 2015, at the Association for Computing Machinery Special Interest Group on Data Communication (ACM SIGCOMM) conference in London. Levin teamed with associate professor Neil Spring and professor Bobby Bhattacharjee, who have appointments in UMD's Department of Computer Science and UMIACS, on the paper.

Information transmitted over the Internet, such as website requests or email content, is broken into packets and sent through a series of routers on the way to its destination. However, users have very little control over what parts of the world these packets traverse.

Some parts of the world have been known to modify data returned to users, thus censoring content. In 2012, researchers demonstrated that Domain Name System (DNS) queries that merely pass through China's borders are subject to the same risk as if the requests came from one of the country's own residents.

To evaluate their Alibi Routing method, the researchers simulated a network with 20,000 participants and selected forbidden regions from the 2012 "Enemies of the Internet" report published by Reporters Without Borders - China, Syria, North Korea and Saudi Arabia as well as the three other countries with the highest number of Internet users at the time of the study - the United States, China and Japan.

Alibi Routing works by searching a peer-to-peer network to locate "peers", other users running the alibi routing software that can relay a user's packets to its ultimate destination while avoiding specified forbidden regions. The peer is called an "alibi." The alibi provides proof calculations that exploit the fact that information cannot travel faster than the speed of light that at a particular time, a packet was at a specific geographic location sufficiently far enough away from the forbidden areas that the data could not have entered them.

If successful, users receive proof that their information reached its desired destination and that it did not traverse the forbidden regions. Alternatively, the response could indicate that the packets may have traversed forbidden areas.

Levin says the success rate for Alibi Routing depends on a few things, including how close the source and destination are to the forbidden region and how central the forbidden region is to Internet routing.

"There's also a safety parameter that we use. Basically, it's a way for users to select a desired level of confidence that the packet absolutely does not traverse the forbidden region," Levin says. "The larger the safety parameter, the harder it is to find an alibi. The smaller the safety parameter, the easier it is to find an alibi."

Based on simulated deployments, the system successfully found an alibi more than 85 percent of the time. With a small safety parameter, the success rate rose to 95 percent. The results suggest that users can typically avoid the part of the world they wish to route around, according to Levin.

Users do not always need an alibi, though. If two users are in the same room in Maryland and they want their information to avoid China, they don't need an alibi to help them; they can just send the data directly to one another and measure the time it takes to do so.

"For some of the countries we tested, we only needed an alibi about one-third of the time" says Levin.

The team plans to release a version of Alibi Routing--likely as an Internet browser plug-in for users to test by the end of 2015.

"The more participants this type of peer-to-peer system has in different geographical locations, the more useful it will be," says Levin.

Task 2. Дополните таблицу требующимися частями речи. Переведите полученные формы на русский язык.

Noun	Verb	Adjective/adverb
communication		
	transmit	
		successfully
		specific
information		

Task 3. Сопоставьте английские словосочетания с их русскими эквивалентами.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. offer advantages | a. научный сотрудник |
| 2. information reached its desired destination | b. предлагать преимущества |
| 3. search a peer-to-peer network | c. поиск одноранговой сети |
| 4. forbidden areas | d. угрозы для общения |
| 5. threats to open communication | e. предоставить точные расчеты |
| 6. provide proof calculations | f. запрещенные области |
| 7. research scientist | g. определять пакеты |
| 8. indicate the packets | h. информация достигла желаемого пункта назначения |

Task 4. Выберите требуемую форму глагола и переведите предложения на русский язык:

- The new system (offer, offers) advantages over existing systems: it (has been, is) immediately deployable and (does not require, will not require) knowledge or modifications to the Internet's routing hardware or policies.
- In 2012, researchers (had demonstrated, demonstrated) that Domain Name System (DNS) queries that merely pass through China's borders (were, are) subject to the same risk as if the requests (will come, came) from one of the country's own residents.
- Alibi Routing (works, worked) by searching a peer-to-peer network to locate "peers", other users running the alibi routing software that (could, can) relay a user's packets to its ultimate destination while avoiding specified forbidden regions.
- Based on simulated deployments, the system successfully (finds, found) an alibi more than 85 percent of the time.

Task 5. Составьте письменное реферирование текста. (10 предложений).

Задание 2. Реферирование русскоязычного текста на английском языке

Статья: А.А. Шуман РОССИЙСКИЙ РЫНОК ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИЙ //вектор экономики. Электронный научный журнал. 2018. №12.

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http://www.vectoreconomy.ru/images/publications/2018/12/economic_theory/Shuman.pdf

Этап: проведение промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (зачёт)

Проведение промежуточной аттестации происходит в виде зачёта.

Перечень типовых заданий для зачёта.

I. Give an extended answer to the following questions:

1. What does each system in a typical modern living-room form to talk between the main unit and peripherals?
2. What does the base do when it is first turned on?
3. What is the most popular security mode included in Bluetooth-enabled gadgets?
4. How do electronic devices communicate with each other?
5. What is Bluetooth? What does it do with small-area networking?
6. What is WiFi used for?
7. What are the advantages of WiFi?
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