

I. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков.

1. Transistors have many _____ over vacuum tubes.
a) patterns; b) advantages; c) scales
2. They _____ very little power.
a) consume; b) generate; c) embrace
3. An integrated circuit is a group of elements connected together by some circuit _____ technique.
a) processing; b) assembly; c) manipulation
4. The transistor consists of a small piece of a _____ with three electrods.
a) diode; b) conductor; c) semiconductor.
5. Modern _____ began in the early 20th century with the invention of electronic tubes.
a) miniaturization; b) electronics; c) microelectronics
6. John Fleming was the _____ of the first two-electrode vacuum tube.
a) generator; b) receiver; c) inventor
7. One of the transistor advantages was lower power _____, in comparison with vacuum tubes.
a) consumption; b) reception; c) transmission.
8. Microelectronics greatly extended man's intellectual _____.
a) subsystems; b) capabilities; c) dimensions

II. Подберите вместо пропусков подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. Mark I was the first _____ computer that could solve mathematical problems.
a) analog; b) digital; c) mechanical
2. J. von Neumann simplified his computer by storing information in a _____ code.
a) analytical; b) numerical; c) binary
3. Vacuum tubes could control and _____ electric signals.
a) calculate; b) amplify; c) generate
4. The first generation computers were _____ and often _____ burned out.
a) uncomfortable; b) uncommunicative; c) unreliable
5. Computers of the second generation used _____ which reduced computational time greatly.
a) transistors; b) integrated circuits; c) vacuum tubes
6. Due to _____ the development of the fourth generation computers became possible.
a) microelectronics; b) miniaturization; c) microminiaturization

III. Подберите к терминам, данным в левой колонке, определения, представленные справа.

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| 1. Computer | a) a machine by which information is received from the computer; |
| 2. Data | b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters; |
| 3. Input device | c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program; |
| 4. Memory | d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer; |
| 5. Output device | e) information given in the form of characters. |