

STATE COMMITTEE OF COMMUNICATION, INFORMATIZATION
AND TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

Portfolio

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GROUP: 224-12

NAME: Jamshid

SURNAME: Akhmedov

DATE: January 7, 2015

TEACHER: Khodjaqulova Nargiza Khosiyatqulovna

MARK: _____

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The plan:

First part (topics)

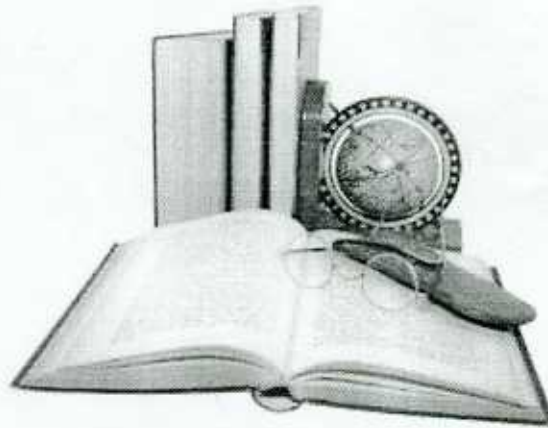
1. Education system of Uzbekistan
2. Education system of Great Britain
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Education system of Uzbekistan



According to official sources, about 60 percent of Uzbekistan's population is covered under the system of education. The earlier educational system required 11 years of compulsory schooling for both men and women. In 1992 the policy decision was made to change from 11 to 9 years of compulsory education. After nine years of compulsory schooling, students can prepare for higher education in tenth or eleventh grade or turn to vocational training. After graduating from any type of secondary education, an individual can enter a higher education institution to obtain a bachelor's degree and continue study toward a master's or doctoral degree.

Budget constraints and other transition problems following the collapse of the Soviet Union, have made it difficult to maintain and update educational buildings, equipment, texts, supplies, teaching methods, and curricula. Foreign aid for education is desperately needed, but has not been sufficient to compensate for the loss of central funding.

When viewed in general, the Uzbekistan educational system includes:

- ✓ Preschool training (preprimary—from three to six years old);
- ✓ General secondary education (from 6 to 15 years old);
- ✓ Secondary vocational education (from 15 to 18 years old);
- ✓ Higher education (undergraduate and graduate—from 18 years old).

Girls and boys are legally considered equal and study in the same classes and schools. Schools are open to all ethnic groups, and minorities in schools are rarely an issue.

The academic year begins on 2 September (the first of September is the Independence Day) or the first working day of September. The academic year ends in June for secondary schools and in July for higher education. Russian was a common language for over 100 nationalities living in the Soviet Union and played the same role as English for the United States. After Uzbekistan gained its independence, Uzbek (not Russian) became the official language of instruction. In 1998–1999, some 76.8 percent of pupils at day schools were educated in Uzbek.

Examinations in the educational system of Uzbekistan are primarily oral. Universities, institutes, and some colleges still have entrance exams. Course exams occur only at the end of the course (semester). State exams are taken at higher education institutions at the completion of all coursework. The grading system of Uzbekistan is numerical. The highest grade is 5 (excellent = A), then follows 4 (good = B), 3 (satisfactory = C), and 2 (unsatisfactory = F). One is never used. Final grades are determined by test scores, papers, attendance, and class participation.

As a result of decline in funding, the printing of books, textbooks, and other publications face numerous difficulties. This problem is common for all NIS countries. Nevertheless, despite obvious difficulties, according to UNESCO, Uzbekistan schools supplied about 60 percent of textbooks as a whole and for some selected subjects up to 100 percent. Publishing houses produced about 149 million copies of over 1700 various titles. From 1992 to 1997, some 174 textbooks with over 53,000 copies were published, including 138 original, 19 translated, 8 parallel in 2 languages, and 9 experimental textbooks. About 170 various tutorials and educational literature in 7 languages are published. Audiovisual materials are usually manually prepared by teachers. With the high price of copying and low salaries, teachers and professors must be creative.

The Educational System of Great Britain



The educational system of G.B. is extremely complex and bewildering. It is very difficult to generalize particular types of schools as schools differ from one to the other. The department of education and science is responsible for national educational policy, but it doesn't employ teacher or prescribe curricula or text books.

Each school has its own board of governors consisting of teachers, parents, and local politicians, members of local community, businessmen and sometimes pupils. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. It is religious instruction.

Schooling for children is compulsory from 5 to 16, though some provision is made for children under 5 and some pupils remain at school after 16 to prepare for higher education.

The state school system is usually divided into 2 stages (secondary and primary). The majority of primary schools are mixed. They are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 to 7), and junior schools (ages 7 to 11). In junior schools pupils were often placed in A, B, C or D-streams, according to their abilities. Under the pressure of progressive parents and teachers the 11+ examination has now been abolished in most parts of the country. There are several types of schools in G. B. Grammar schools provide an academically cause for selected pupils from the age of 11 to 18. Only those children who have the best results are admitted to these schools. They give pupils a high level of academic education which can lead to the university.

Technical Schools offer a general education with a technical bias and serve those pupils who are more mechanically minded. The curriculum includes more lessons of science and mathematics. Secondary modern schools were formed to provide a non-academic education for children of lesser attainment. The curriculum includes more practical subjects. Comprehensive schools bring about a general improvement in the system of secondary education.

Travelling



If we are fond of travelling we see and learn all sorts of things we can never see or learn at home. Though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them at the cinema. The best way to study geography is to travel and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own houses.

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

Vocabulary:

to travel — путешествовать

journey — путешествие

dangerous — опасный

ticket — билет

train — поезд

bicycle — велосипед

profitable — доходный

to go sightseeing — осматривать

достопримечательности

to enjoy — наслаждаться

Путешествия

Увлекаясь путешествиями, мы замечаем и запоминаем всё то, что не увидим и не узнаем дома. Хотя можно прочитать об этом в книгах и газетах и увидеть в кино. Самый лучший способ выучить географию — это путешествия, а самый лучший способ понять и узнать людей — это встретиться с ними у них дома.

Люди начали путешествовать давным-давно. Самые первые путешественники были исследователями, которые отправлялись в путь на поиски богатства, славы или чего-нибудь ещё. Их путешествия были очень опасными, но люди все продолжали идти к неизведанным землям.



Сейчас это не так опасно, да и более удобно. Хотите поехать куда-нибудь? Есть сотни компаний, которые помогут вам. Они позаботятся о ваших билетах и забронируют всё что нужно. Вы не говорите на языке страны, в которую едете? Есть переводчики, которые помогут вам.

Современный уровень сервиса дает вам возможность путешествовать вокруг света. Вы можете выбрать вид транспорта, который вам нравится: самолёт, поезд, корабль, велосипед, или вы можете путешествовать пешком.

Туризм стал очень выгодным бизнесом, потому что люди готовы платить деньги за хорошую возможность великолепно провести время, изучая новые страны, осматривая достопримечательности, отдыхая и получая при этом удовольствие.

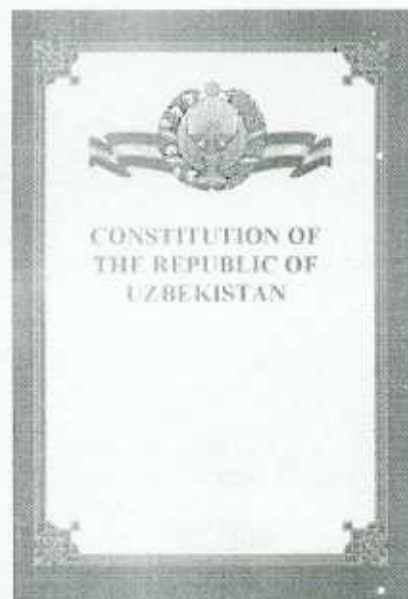
Constitution Day

The date of adoption of the main law of the country, the constitution, is the great public holiday. Uzbekistan adopted the constitution on December 8, 1992. Since that time the date is widely celebrated.

At this day, streets and squares are decorated with flags and notwithstanding the winter are crowded with people who look forward the sequence of festive events, timed to this significant date: concerts of pop stars, exhibitions, sports events, various shows...

Constitution Day is a public holiday in Uzbekistan.

As stated in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, in commemoration of adopting the constitution of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, December 8—the day on which the Constitution was adopted—shall be proclaimed Constitution Day, a national holiday of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



History of Constitution Day in Uzbekistan

We cannot speak of Constitution Day without referring to August 31, 1991, the day Uzbekistan declared independence.

In the 19th century Uzbekistan was incorporated into the Russian Empire and in 1924 became a republic of the Soviet Union. It wasn't until August 1991 when an attempted coup against the Gorbachev government by Russian hardliners that mass change took place in the Soviet Union. At first, Uzbekistan hesitated to oppose the coup, but eventually decided to the republic independent. In December 1991, Uzbekistan passed an independence referendum and started working on its own constitution. Uzbeks had to wait until the close of 1992 to have their civil rights written into a constitution that they could call their own. On December 8, 1992, President Karimov signed the constitution in the city of Tashkent, capital city of Uzbekistan. The event was so politically important that the date was proclaimed in the constitution as a public holiday to be observed every year as Constitution Day.

Uzbekistan's Constitution Day Traditions, Customs and Activities

This is a non-work holiday for Uzbeks. Even though Independence Day garners most of the attention in August, Constitution Day is also celebrated with enthusiasm, and nationwide activities that focus on the Constitution are organized. Constitution Day street festivals take place in all cities of the country while the main events are held in the capital city of Tashkent. More than 130 ethnic groups live in Uzbekistan, and on this day they present their folklore, songs, dances, arts, and cuisine. The president and several politicians address the nation with speeches, and the president approves a presidential pardon for Uzbeks in jail to be released. This has also been a day for non-governmental organizations to hold protests against the human rights violations in the country that have not been properly addressed by the government of Uzbekistan.

Symbols of Uzbekistan

The National Flag



The national flag was approved by the Extraordinary 8th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 18, 1991.

The flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of blue, white and green stripes, separated by two narrow red stripes. A crescent and three rows of twelve stars are situated on the left side of the upper blue stripe.

The blue color symbolizes the sky and water as the principle sources of life. The National flag of Amir Timur was also blue in color. The white stripe is the traditional symbol of peace and of moral and spiritual purity. The green stripe symbolizes nature, the new epoch and abundance in the countries where the majority of the population is Islamic. Besides that, this is in harmony with the modern movement of Greenpeace, which protects nature. The red separating stripes symbolize the current of vital energy in any living body and also connect our pure and noble thoughts with the sky and the earth. The crescent of the new moon, along with its traditional historical symbolism, is at the same time a symbol of the birth of republic's independence. The symbolism of twelve stars is connected historically with the solar calendar year, which begins from Navruz and embodies the twelve principles laying in the foundation of state management.

The State Emblem



The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the 10th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 2, 1992. The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan actually absorbed the centuries-old experiences of the Uzbek people. It reflects a blossoming valley and a shining sun. The right side of the valley is set off with wheat and to the left with a cotton plant garland. The octagonal star, symbolizing the unity of the Republic, crowns the state emblem. The holy Muslim symbols of the crescent and the star are placed inside the star. In the center of the emblem there is the holy bird, Khumo, with its spread wings symbolizing magnanimity, nobility and service. These symbols reflect the long way of the Uzbek people towards peace, stability, happiness, wealth and prosperity. A little frame with the inscription "Uzbekistan" is placed in the lower part of the state emblem.

The National Anthem

The state anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the 11th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the 12th convocation on December 10, 1992. The lyrics are by Abdulla Aripov and the music by Mutal Bourkhanov.

The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,
You are a warmhearted companion to the friends
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,
May your fame shine as long as the world exist!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors in companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Free, young children are a strong wing for you!
The torch of independence, guardian of peace,
Just motherland be eternally prosperous!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors in companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

Ecological problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus was also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbas, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.



An international environmental research Centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.



Political System of Uzbekistan

Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992, by the 11th Session of the Supreme Council of the 12th convocation.

It is based on the provisions of UN documents, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international public law. The Constitution consists of the preamble and six sections which include 26 chapters and 128 articles. The first section defines the major principles of the Constitution, the second section secures the fundamental rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of the people and citizens; the third section is devoted to the economic and social bedrock of the state; the fourth section determines the administrative, territorial and state structure; the fifth section defines the structure and functions of the government; the sixth section of the Constitution regulates the order of its amendment. It is necessary to note that 60 of the 128 articles are devoted to the legal status of Uzbekistan's people and citizens. This is clear evidence of the country's orientation, in which human beings are of great and principle value. In order to mark the adoption of the Constitution, December 8th was proclaimed as a public holiday - Constitution Day.

Government

Oliy Majlis

Parliament (Oliy Majlis) of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of two Chambers: The Senate and The Legislative Chamber.

Senate is the Upper Chamber of territorial representation and consists of 100 members (senators). The Chairman of the Senate is Mr. Ilgizar Sobirov.

Members of the Senate are elected in equal quantity - six persons from each territorial entity (Republic of Karakalpakstan, provinces and the City of Tashkent) by secret ballot at relevant Joint Sessions of deputies of Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, representative bodies of state authority of provinces, districts, cities and towns among their deputies. Sixteen members of the Senate are appointed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the most respectable citizens with large practical experience and special merits in the sphere of science, art, literature, industry and other spheres of state and public activity.

The term of Senate's office - 5 years. The Legislative Chamber consists of 120 Deputies elected by territorial constituencies on multiparty basis. The Speaker of the Chamber is Mrs. Dilorom Tashmukhamedova.

President

The presidency was instituted in Uzbekistan on March 24, 1990. The president is the head of the state and executive power. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is simultaneously the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The President is elected by nation-wide elections for a term of five years. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has reached the age of 35 years, having an excellent command of the official language, permanently residing in the territory of Uzbekistan not less than 10 years prior to the elections can be elected as the president. One and the same person cannot be the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan over two successive terms. The constitutional authorities of the President are extensive.

He performs as a guarantor of democracy and observer of the constitution, represents Uzbekistan in international relations, concludes and ensures the observance of signed international treaties and agreements, forms and manages the cabinet of executive power, signs the laws, is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, etc. Upon the expiration of presidential term, the president becomes a member of the Constitutional Court for the term of his life. Islam Karimov is the first president of the



Republic of Uzbekistan; he has been performing these duties since 1990. In December 2007, Islam Karimov was re-elected as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a new term.

Cabinet of Ministers

The Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the president and approved by the Oliy Majlis of the republic. The Cabinet of Ministers is the supreme executive power of the state. The Cabinet of Ministers include the Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister, Deputies of the Prime Minister, ministers, chairmen of state committees, heads of large state concerns and corporations, and the Chairman of Karakalpakstan's government. The Cabinet of Ministers ensures the execution of laws and other decisions issued by the Oliy Majlis and decrees and orders of the President. The Cabinet of Ministers also guarantees effective functioning of the economy, society and the spiritual sphere. It issues decrees and enactments, which are mandatory for the execution by all the acting bodies, institutions, and citizens in the entire territory of the country.

The building of the Cabinet of Ministers is situated on the Mustaqillik Square in the center of Tashkent.

Local Bodies of Power

The Councils of the People's Deputies and Khokims (governors), elected by the councils, constitute the basis of the government in the regions, districts and towns. The origins of Khokim's institution lie deep in the past. It is the traditional institution of power, which embodies the experience of development in national statehood. This institute of power is based on personal responsibility and meets the contemporary requirements for a strong government, which can resolve vital problems. The Khokim constitutes representative and executive power. That is why the institution of the Khokims was revived by the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. The Khokims guarantee law and order, resolve the issues of economic and social development, form the local budget, etc. The Khokims of all the levels - regional, district, town, perform their functions based on the principle of undivided authority. This means that they are personally responsible for their decisions and the actions of the subordinate bodies. The initiative for the recommendation of regional Khokims belongs to the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whereas the regional Khokims recommend the Khokims of towns and districts.

Judicial Authority

The court is the sole state body which administers justice. Judicial system of Uzbekistan consists of the following: The Constitutional Court which controls the execution of the Constitution and its principles by all the branches of the government; the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan which is the paramount body in the system of civil, criminal and administrative legal proceedings; Supreme Economic Court is the ultimate judicial body in the sphere of regulating economic relations. The supreme judicial bodies are elected for a term of five years. The judicial system also includes the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Economic Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Tashkent Municipal Court, regional, district, town, economic and military courts appointed for a term of five years. The law On Courts dated September 2, 1993 defined the legal status of the above courts.

Electoral System

The citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan enjoy the right to vote and to be elected to representative bodies of power. Each constituent has one vote. Presidential elections, as well as the elections of the representative bodies of power, are carried out on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The citizens upon reaching the age of 18 enjoy electoral rights. Citizens who are recognized by the court as incapable and persons deprived of liberty cannot be elected or take part in the elections. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot be simultaneously a deputy in more than two representative bodies. The order of holding the elections is determined by the law.

Office of Public Prosecutor

The Office of Public Prosecutor in the Republic of Uzbekistan administers control over correct and equal execution of laws in the territory of the state. The legal status of the Office of Public Prosecutor was determined by the Chapter 24 of the Constitution and the Law On the Office of Public Prosecutor dated December 9, 1992. The General Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan heads a single centralized system of Public Prosecutors's Offices. The General Public Prosecutor appoints public prosecutors of regions, districts and towns; the Public Prosecutor of Karakalpakstan is appointed by the Jokary Genes of Karakalpakstan in accordance with the General Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The term of office for all public prosecutors is five years. They have to suspend their membership in political parties and other unions, which pursue political

aims for the term of their authority. The bodies of public prosecutors execute their authority regardless of state bodies and functionaries and are guided only by the law.

Financial System

The Republic of Uzbekistan has its own financial and monetary-credit system. The state budget includes state budget, budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and local budgets. A single tax system exists in the territory of Uzbekistan. The right to determine taxes belongs to the Oliy Majlis.

The Central Bank is on top of the banking system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state actively utilizes budgetary and centralized credit resources for capital investments into priority-driven branches of industry and investment projects. Apart from a number of measures to create a favorable credit and tax policy within the framework of the budget, the state promotes the attraction of foreign investments via the target and purpose loan program. With the aim of accounting and customs payments, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the official exchange rate of foreign currencies against the Soum on a weekly basis.

Defense and Security

The fundamentals of the policy in this area are consolidated in the Military Doctrine adopted by the Oliy Majlis. The Doctrine is based on the following principles: renunciation of the use of force, or the threat of its use; ensuring of defense potential at a reasonable adequacy level; unswerving observance of the norms of international law and the execution of obligations to international agreements. According to the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its armed forces are not numerous but are mobile, well supplied with modern weaponry and military equipment, and are capable to independently and reliably guarantee the security of Uzbekistan. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Supreme Commander-in Chief. The National Security Council, under the chairmanship of the President, coordinates the work connected with the strengthening of the defense capabilities. In July, 1994 Uzbekistan joined NATO's program "Partnership for Peace", directed towards the creation of an extensive system of collective security and stability.

International relations of Uzbekistan.

International Organizations

August 31, 1991, the day when Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was officially proclaimed, has become an initial point of Uzbekistan's full-scale integration into the world community.

Since then the Republic of Uzbekistan has established diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries of the world.

45 embassies of foreign states, 8 honorable consuls, 11 representatives of international organizations, 5 international financial organizations, and 3 trade missions with diplomatic status carry out their activity in Tashkent.

Today 46 diplomatic missions, consulates, and representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan function in foreign countries and at international organizations.

Uzbekistan is a member of more than 100 international organizations, and develops relations with various institutions of multilateral cooperation.

According to the Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy activity is the region of Central Asia, with which the vital interests of the country are linked.

Uzbekistan's policy in Central Asia is aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the region, addressing the key problems of regional security, including contribution to the settlement of situation in Afghanistan, ensuring fair and rational use of water resources of transboundary rivers in Central Asia and ecologic sustainability of the region, completion of the delimitation and demarcation of borders, adoption of effective measures to prevent new threats, and building a close, mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation with all neighboring countries.

Uzbekistan is committed to pursuing an open, friendly and pragmatic policy towards its nearest neighbors, steps out for resolving all urgent political, economic and ecologic problems of the region by the countries of Central Asia on the basis of mutual consideration of interests, constructive dialogue and norms of international law.

The Republic is also an active participant in regional organizations. In the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Uzbekistan supports the further development of partnership in countering the challenges and threats to the regional security, ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of the SCO member countries, and implementation of joint infrastructure and investment projects. Priority areas of multilateral cooperation of Uzbekistan within the Commonwealth of Independent States are the issues of trade and economic cooperation, development of transport communications, countering transnational threats and challenges to security.

Computer in our life



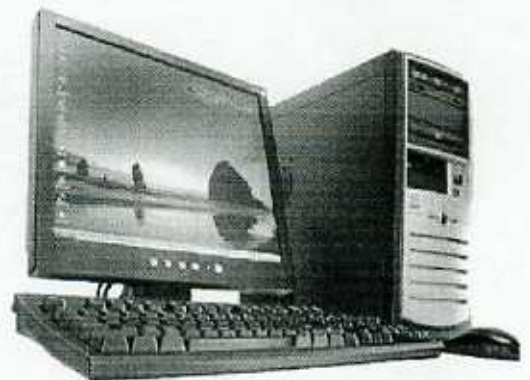
Nowadays, we cannot imagine our life without computers and the fact is that they have become so important that nothing can replace them. They seem to be everywhere today. Since 1948 when the first real computer has been invented our life has changed so much that we can call it real digital revolution.

First computers differed from today's ones. They were so huge that they occupied whole rooms or buildings being relatively slow. They were not faster than modern simple watches or calculators. Nowadays they are also used by scientist and they may also be as huge as the old ones but they are millions times faster. They can perform many complex operations simultaneously and scientist practically can't do without them. Thanks to them people has access to enormous amount of information. Gathering data has never been more simple than now. They are not only used in laboratories but also in factories to control production. Sometimes it is computers who manufacture other computers.

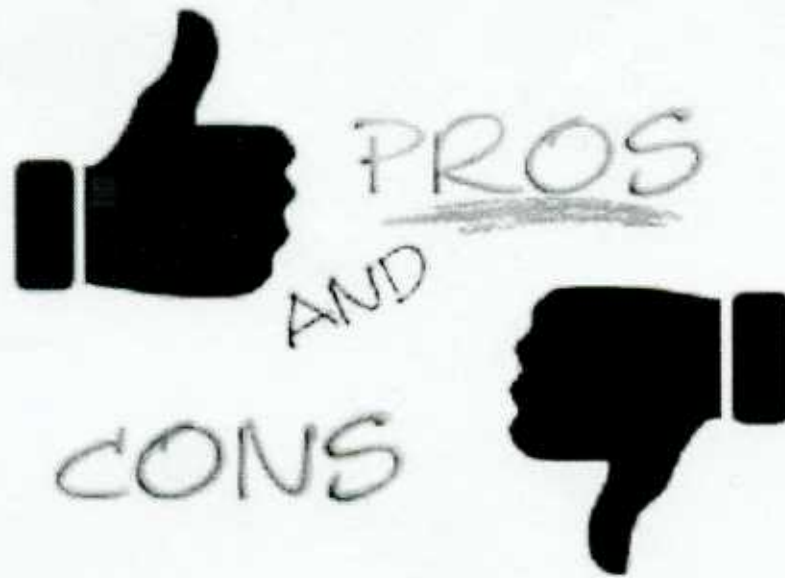
But not only in science and industry computers are being used. Thanks to them modern medicine can diagnose diseases faster and more thoroughly. Also in banking system computers have become irreplaceable. They control ATMs, all data is stored on special hard disks and paper isn't used in accountancy any more. Furthermore, architects, designers and engineers can't imagine their work without computers. This machines are really everywhere and we depend on them also in such fields as criminology. They help police to solve crimes and collect evidence.

Moreover, computers are wide-spread in education. Except their classic tasks such as administration and accountancy they are used in process of learning. Firstly, they store enormous amount of data which helps students to gain an information. Secondly, thanks to special teaching techniques and programs they improve ours skills of concentration and assimilation of knowledge. They have become so popular that not knowing how to use them means to be illiterate.

Of course except these superb features there is also dark side of computer technology because every invention brigs us not only benefits but also threats.



Pros and cons of the Internet



Pros

- One of the biggest advantages of the internet is 'communication'. With new services pouring in, communication is going to be even faster, cheaper and more efficient with every passing day. Nowadays, with the use of the internet, people can communicate with others, from any part of the globe, within a blink of an eye, which seemed to be a farfetched dream not too long ago.
- One more major benefit of the internet is information. Internet is an endless storehouse of information. Any kind of information, on any topic under the sun is available on the internet. Some of the prominent search engines such as, Google, Yahoo, etc. are making this information easily accessible to its seekers. The information available on the net is so vast that, even in academics the use of the internet has now become inevitable.
- Gradually, the internet has also evolved into a popular medium of entertainment. With a vast multitude of sites, the internet provides a gateway to an endless assemblage of videos, audios, movies and games.
- The internet has also made lives comfortable and the whole world now, seems to be on our doorsteps, or keystrokes. Now, in the age of the internet, one doesn't have to wait for hours in the queues to pay bills, taxes or withdraw money and buy tickets or book hotels etc. With the help of online services, all of these can be quite conveniently done from home.
- The popularity of social networking is also growing exponentially. It is one of the finest and most convenient medium to connect and acquaint with millions of people from all over the globe, with similar passion and hobbies. Social media sites also offer a great gateway for marketing and have evolved into a great tool for creating public awareness also. With internet, it has also become much easier to search for jobs, business opportunities, etc as there are many forums, communities and services which offer great assistance in this regard.
- With the internet, a new economic system has evolved, known as the e-commerce marketplace. The new economic concept involves exchange of goods and other services throughout the globe, over the internet. There is a plethora of e-commerce sites which offer a wide gamut of products that can be purchased online; the products are then delivered at your doorstep.
- With several matrimonial sites on the internet, finding a life partner from all over the world, depending on your specific criteria and parameters, has also become very convenient.

Cons

- Internet poses a great threat to one's personal data. As people use online banking and other transaction services, there lies a great risk of the account details, credit card numbers etc. being stolen, through unsecured connections. Spywares, hacking software are responsible for many credit card frauds which have become a common occurrence nowadays.
- Pornography is also a great disadvantage of the internet. On internet, pornographic photos and videos are easily accessible which can cast a negative impact on children and teenagers.
- With social networking sites, people are getting more and more engrossed in the virtual online world. As a result, social and family ties are getting thinner by the day. With the growing popularity of online games, children hardly participate in physical activities and games which can be extremely detrimental to their all-round development.
- Computer viruses are also carried through by the internet. Computer viruses are malignant programs which can cause malfunctioning of your systems and may even lead to loss of data. Though there is anti-virus software available in the market but, the rate at which the viruses are getting more and more complex is alarming.
- With the surge in the use of the internet, the reading habit of the current generation is also on a steep decline. Previously, reading used to be a great source of amusement and knowledge but the internet, with its many distractions, has turned into a bane of leisurely reading.

Though the internet has become a lifeline of modern economy and is an indispensable part of our daily lives, the hazards it poses are also significant. However, with moderation and discretion, people can curb the ill-effects of the internet!

DUP

Database Management System



A Database Management System (DBMS) is a set of computer programs that controls the creation, maintenance, and the use of a database. It allows organizations to place control of database development in the hands of database administrators (DBAs) and other specialists.

A DBMS is a system software package that helps the use of integrated collection of data records and files known as databases. It allows different user application programs to easily access the same database. DBMSs may use any of a variety of database models, such as the network model or relational model. In large systems, a DBMS allows users and other software to store and retrieve data in a structured way.

Instead of having to write computer programs to extract information, user can ask simple questions in a query language. Thus, many DBMS packages provide Fourth-generation programming language (4GLs) and other application development features. It helps to specify the logical organization for a database and access and use the information within a database. It provides facilities for controlling data access, enforcing data integrity, managing concurrency, and restoring the database from backups. A DBMS also provides the ability to logically present database information to users.

Vocabulary

Application programs	Прикладные программы
Maintenance	Обслуживание
Any of variety	Любой из множества
Retrieve	Извлекать
Managing concurrency	Управление параллелизмом

Questions

- 1) What does the acronym DBMS?**
DBMS means a Database Management System.
- 2) What opportunities does the DBMS?**
It helps the creation, maintenance, and the use of a database.
- 3) What DBMS common nowadays?**
Nowadays the most popular DBMS are MS SQL Server, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Firebird, etc.
- 4) What does a DBMS allow?**
It allows organizations to place control of database development.
- 5) What types of database models do you know?**
The network model, relational model, etc.

True/ False/ Not Given Sentences

Using DBMS you can ask simple queries instead of having to write programs.	T
In large systems, a DBMS allows users and other software to store data in a structured way.	T
A DBMS doesn't provide the ability to logically present database information to users.	F
Modern DBMSs may use only relational model.	F
The DBMS MS SQL is more popular than the DBMS Firebird.	NG

The central processing unit



The two main parts of the central processor are the Control Unit (CU) and the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU).

The CU controls all the other units in the computer system. It decodes the program instructions and makes sure they are carried out in the correct sequence.

The ALU, on the other hand, performs the calculations and data manipulation, for example comparing, sorting and combining data.

These units have small, short-term storage areas called registers which are used for special tasks. For example, the register in the CU known as the program counter is used to hold addresses of the next instructions which the computer must carry out. The register in the ALU known as the accumulator is used to temporarily hold the data item which the computer currently processes. Each unit of the CPU is connected by a group of wires called a bus. There are data buses which carry data from one unit to another, control buses which send control signals to each unit and address buses which access each part of the main memory.

The power of the CPU is partly determined by its speed. This is controlled by a clock which sends out regular pulses to each unit to keep them in step. We measure the clock pulse rate in megahertz (MHz).

Vocabulary

In the correct sequence	<i>В правильной последовательности</i>
Short-term	<i>Краткосрочный</i>
Bus	<i>Шина</i>
Partly determined	<i>Частично определяется</i>
Program counter	<i>Счётчик команд</i>

Questions

- 1) **What do the acronyms CPU, ALU?**
CPU – Central Processing Unit; ALU – Arithmetic Logic Unit.
- 2) **What functions does the CPU?**
The CU manages all the operations in the computer system.
- 3) **What are the main characteristics of the CPU?**
Operation frequency, producer, nucleus's number are.
- 4) **What producers of CPU do you know?**
Intel Technology, AMD, etc.
- 5) **What are the two main parts of the central processor?**
The two main parts of the CPU are the Control Unit and the Arithmetic Logic Unit.

True/ False/ Not Given Sentences

The CU controls all the other units in the computer system.	T
The ALU performs the calculations and data manipulation.	T
The ALU decodes the program instructions.	F
The power of the CPU is determined only by its speed.	F
The Intel's CPUs are the most popular nowadays.	NG