

**BIG DATA · UNIT TEST**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**01 VOCABULARY**

8 points · 7 min

Match the words (1–8) with the definitions (A–H). Write ONE letter in each box.

- |                     |                          |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. retrieve         | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. understand something              |
| 2. vast             | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. very large                        |
| 3. roughly          | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. include as a part                 |
| 4. incorporate      | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. find or get something back        |
| 5. make sense of    | <input type="checkbox"/> | E. acceptable or appropriate         |
| 6. snapshot of data | <input type="checkbox"/> | F. approximately                     |
| 7. predict          | <input type="checkbox"/> | G. say what may happen in the future |
| 8. reasonable       | <input type="checkbox"/> | H. data viewed at a particular time  |

**02 BIG DATA: COMPREHENSION**

8 points · 7 min

Choose ONE correct answer for each question. Tick the corresponding box.

**1. Big data means data that ...**

- |                                                   |                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) is stored only online | <input type="checkbox"/> b) is too large and complex for traditional tools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) is always structured  | <input type="checkbox"/> d) comes only from social networks                |

**2. Which are the three Vs of big data?**

- |                                                         |                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) volume, value, verification | <input type="checkbox"/> b) velocity, visualization, volume  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) volume, velocity, variety   | <input type="checkbox"/> d) variety, validity, visualization |

**3. What does velocity describe?**

- |                                                      |                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) different data formats   | <input type="checkbox"/> b) the speed of incoming data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) the total amount of data | <input type="checkbox"/> d) data quality               |

**4. Which example shows variety?**

- |                                                              |                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) faster processing                | <input type="checkbox"/> b) more storage           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) text, photos, audio and GPS data | <input type="checkbox"/> d) lower processing costs |

**5. According to the text, most big data is ...**

- |                                        |                                             |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) structured | <input type="checkbox"/> b) unstructured    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) numerical  | <input type="checkbox"/> d) in Excel tables |

**6. What made data analysis difficult in the past?**

- |                                                    |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) too little data        | <input type="checkbox"/> b) too many specialists |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) slow and complex tools | <input type="checkbox"/> d) only photo data      |

**7. What was a risk of working with snapshots?**

- |                                                      |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) missing important events | <input type="checkbox"/> b) changing file formats    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) losing all image storage | <input type="checkbox"/> d) processing data too fast |

**8. What can companies use big data for?**

- |                                                      |                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) eliminating all risks    | <input type="checkbox"/> b) predicting and gaining insights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) replacing every database | <input type="checkbox"/> d) stopping data creation          |

**BIG DATA · UNIT TEST**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**03 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT: EMPHATIC DO / DOES / DID****6 points · 6 min****Choose ANY THREE questions. Answer each in 1-2 complete sentences.**

Use do / does / did + base verb for emphasis AND add a contrast with but or however.

1. Do you spend a lot of time online every day?
2. Do you use cloud storage for your personal files?
3. Does your smartphone help you organize your life?
4. Do you use AI tools for your studies?
5. Did you choose your future profession because you liked technology?
6. Do you want to work in IT after graduation?

Example: I do use AI tools for studying, but I check their answers carefully.

Answer A / Question no.:

---

---

Answer B / Question no.:

---

---

Answer C / Question no.:

---

---

**04 PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH: TRANSLATION****8 points · 10 min**

Translate the sentences into English. Use Unit 1 vocabulary. (2 points each)

1. Большие данные включают в себя множество различных типов данных.

---

2. Большую часть больших данных составляют неструктурированные данные.

---

3. В прошлом компании были вынуждены работать со снимками данных.

---

4. Современные инструменты позволяют компаниям разобраться в огромных объемах данных и получить новые выводы.

---

---