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РАССМОТРЕНО

Председатель ПЦК ВТиРТ

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Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов

по учебной дисциплине

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
по специальности среднего профессионального образования

09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы

Квалификация – специалист по компьютерным системам

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Эксперты:

(место работы)

(занимаемая должность)

(инициалы, фамилия)

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1. Общие положения

Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов (КИМ) по дисциплине

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, по специальности
среднего профессионального образования 09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы

КИМ для текущего контроля и КИМ для промежуточной аттестации, которые
позволяют оценивать сформированность общих компетенций.

| Код ПК, ОК | Код умений | Умения | Код знаний | Знания |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам | Уд 1 | вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения | Зд 1 | лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) английского профессионально-ориентированного текста |
| | Уд 2 | сообщать сведения о себе и заполнять различные виды анкет, резюме, заявлений и др. | Зд 2 | лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для заполнения анкет, резюме, заявлений |
| ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности | Уд 3 | понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на английском языке в различных ситуациях профессионального общения | Зд 3 | основы разговорной речи на английском языке |
| | Уд 4 | читать техническую документацию на английском языке | Зд 4 | профессиональные термины и определения для чтения инструкций, нормативной документации |
| | Уд 5 | называть на английском языке инструменты, оборудование, приспособления, используемые при выполнении профессиональной деятельности | | |
| ОК.09 Использовать информационные | Уд 6 | применять профессионально-ориентированную | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------|--|--|--|
| технологии в профессиональной деятельности | | лексику при выполнении профессиональной деятельности | | |
| | Уд 7 | Самостоятельно пополнять словарный запас | | |

Перечень учебных изданий, дополнительной литературы, Интернет-ресурсов

1 Основные печатные издания

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2. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для СПО / под ред. Г.Т. Безкоровайной. – 4-е изд., стер. – Москва: Академия, 2017. – 256 с.

2 Основные электронные издания

1. Малецкая, О. П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для спо / О. П. Малецкая, И. М. Селевина. — 3-е изд., стер. — Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2023. — 136 с. — ISBN 978-5-507-45432-7. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/269894> — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
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3. Бжилянская, Г. М. Английский язык для студентов техникумов и технических колледжей. English for Students at Technical Secondary Schools and Technical Colleges: учебное пособие для спо / Г. М. Бжилянская. — Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2022. — 316 с. — ISBN 978-5-507-44989-7. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/261338> — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
4. Гвоздева, Е. А. Короткие истории для чтения и обсуждения. Short Stories for Reading and Discussion: учебное пособие для спо / Е. А. Гвоздева. — Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2022. — 144 с. — ISBN 978-5-507-44052-8. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/247382> — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
5. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык. Основы разговорной практики: учебник для спо / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова, А. П. Кузьменков. — Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2021. — 184 с. — ISBN 978-5-8114-7946-7. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/178059> — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
6. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык. Основы разговорной практики. Книга для преподавателя: учебник для спо / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова, А. П. Кузьменков. — Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2021. — 132 с. — ISBN 978-5-8114-7926-9. — Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/179018> — Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.

3 Дополнительные источники

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. – ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 – URL: <http://videouroki.net> – Текст: электронный.
2. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: www.britannica.com – Текст: электронный.

3. Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. – Macmillan Education Limited – URL: www.macmillandictionary.com – Текст: электронный.
4. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. – URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com> – Текст: электронный.
5. Электронно-библиотечная система «Лань». Режим доступа: <https://e/lanbook.com>.

2. Комплект КИМ для текущего контроля

Лексико–грамматические задания

Тема: простые предложения в утвердительной и отрицательной форме с глаголами «to be» и «to have» во временах группы Indefinite.

Задание 1. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. Where ... your brother now? — He ... in the kitchen. He...hungry.
2. ... she ... at work tomorrow? - Yes, she
3. ... you at school yesterday? - Yes, I I...late for the first lesson.
4. My sister ... at school now. She ... not at home.
5. ... you ... an good architect in some years? – Yes, I....
6. My pens ... not on the table. Where ... they?
7. His brother ... a child. He ... 7. Hefond of model cars.
8. We ... pupils last year, but now we ... students.
9. My aunt ... in Paris now.
10. Where ... your grandmother? - She ... in Paris.
11. When ... you at work yesterday? - I... there at 8 o'clock.
12. It ... cold yesterday. It...warm tomorrow.
13. I ... not in Moscow now. I ... in London.
14. All my family ... at home tomorrow. They ...
15. When he ... young, he ... a pilot. He...old now.
16. She ... a good student. She...interested in arts.
17. Where ... you last Friday? - I ... at the cinema.
18. Nick ... tired yesterday. The day...difficult for him.
19. Where ... your father now? ...he angry with you?
20. I think he ... not ... afraid of dogs.

Задание 2. Вставьте глагол to have в форме Present, Past или Future Simple

1. My friend not many children. He two sons. They a house in Krasnodar.
2. I no paper to write a test.
3. We got an interesting article about Moscow.
4. How many English classes you next week ? – We three classes.
5. We much work to do at the office yesterday.
6. What time you usually breakfast ? – I usually breakfast at 9 o'clock in the morning.
7. The girl no cat, but soon she a black kitten.
8. we a lecture tomorrow ? – No, we We no lectures tomorrow.

Тема: времена группы Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite.

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. How much..... this sweater cost? | A is B does C do | 2. How much.... this sweater? | A is B does C do |
| 3. It..... rainy in summer. | A don't B doesn't C isn't | 4. It.... often rain in summer. | A don't B doesn't C isn't |
| 5. Mag and her sister.....live in Rome. | A aren't B doesn't C don't | 6. Mag and her sister.....in Rome | A aren't B doesn't C don't |
| 7. It..... cost much to stay at that hotel. | A doesn't B isn't C don't | 8. That hotel..... expensive. | A doesn't B isn't C don't |

Задание 2. Напишите каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. You write a lot of exercises at home.
4. She speaks English well.

2. He comes home late.
3. They live far from the University.

5. We read many English books.

Задание 3. Задайте специальные вопросы с вопросительными словами, данными в скобках.

1. We study at college. (Where?)
2. They like to read English books. (What books?)
3. She will come home at 7 tomorrow. (When?)
4. We read, write and speak English at the lesson. (Who?)
5. She drinks a cup of coffee in the morning. (What?)
6. We will learn many new words to speak English well. (Why?)
7. My friend will speak Italian very well when he goes to Italy. (How?)
8. We shall go to the park today. (Where?)

Тема: страдательный залог (все формы).

Задание 1. Выберите правильное окончание предложения

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Petrol prices ... | a... were killed in the rally |
| 2. This jacket ... | b... have been increased |
| 3. Five people ... | c... has been disconnected |
| 4. The telephone ... | d... is not permitted anywhere on this station |
| 5. The old town theatre ... | e... was made in Hong Kong |
| 6. It appears the telephone bill ... | f... was told to stay inside their homes |
| 7. Before the storm everyone ... | g... had not been paid |
| 8. Smoking ... | h... is currently being rebuilt |

Задание 2. Выполните трансформацию в пассивный залог

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| They sold their car. | Someone has moved my desk! |
| The manager always welcomes new employees. | Have you changed anything? |
| How soon will they repeat that TV program? | What are they building over their? |
| They are building a new supermarket near the cathedral. | |

Задание 3. Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. This monument was put up three hundred years ago.
2. Only one of his projects has been built in Russia.
3. The building was pulled down because it wasn't convenient for most of the people.
4. Some building company was being advertised when I switched on the TV set.
5. These contests are held every four year.
6. Your order will be fulfilled in five days' time.

Критерии оценки лексико-грамматических заданий

| Оценка | Процент правильных ответов |
|--------|---|
| «5» | 90-100% |
| | Студент полностью справился с лексико-грамматическим тестом, использовал при этом смысловую догадку, анализ слов, владеет речевыми оборотами, не допустил речевых ошибок. |
| «4» | 80-89% |
| | Студент допустил 1-2 ошибки грамматического или лингвистического характера, хорошо владеет речевыми оборотами, использует языковую догадку, анализ слов. |
| «3» | 65-79% |
| | Студент допустил более 3-х ошибок в лексико-грамматическом тесте, ограниченно владеет речевыми оборотами, не использует языковую догадку, анализ слов. |

Письменные тесты

Тема: Модальные глаголы

Задание. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. I... go to the beach or stay home.
a. must b. may c. ought to d. am to
2. What a nasty girl! You... say things like that in front of your mother!
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. may not d. needn't
3. You... be mad to go the disco by yourself.
a. shall b. need c. are to d. must
4. You had to stay at home yesterday, ...?
a. isn't it b. had you c. hadn't you d. didn't you
5. We have to prepare the document by tomorrow,... we?
a. haven't b. don't c. have d. has
6. The child ... walk out the dog every morning, I have already taken the dog for a walk.
a. must b. needn't c. hadn't to
7. He run to catch the train, and he was in time!
a. should b. may c. had to
8. The wallsbe solid, made of brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.
a. may b. need c. must
9. I'll go now. My friends are waiting.
a. must b. have to c. be able to
10. I must a very long story.
a. translate b. to translate c. translated
11. You ...see ruins of ancient buildings today in Greece.
a. can b. be able to c. need
12. you please be quiet? I'm trying to read.
a. can b. may c. should
13. I help you with your French tomorrow.
a. am able to b. will be able to c. can
14. You not see her at the party. She was at home working at her architectural project.
a. must b. can c. could
15. You have just had lunch. You be hungry.
a. can't b. shouldn't c. mustn't
16. you like a cup of coffee?
a. could b. would c. should
17. Good! I ...work tomorrow.
a. must not b. do not have to c. have not got to
18. The weatherchange tomorrow.
a. may b. must c. should
19. The water is cold, you swim.
a. can b. cannot c. must
20. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the buildingbe carefully designed and proportioned.
a. must b. can c. could
21. ask you to take off your hat?
a. could b. may c. can
22. You see our team play!
a. should b. had to c. could

Тема: сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами *because, so, if, when, that, that is why*, с согласованием времен и косвенной речью.

Задание. Выберите правильный вариант.

- a.arrives b.will arrive
4. If Iyou, I should choose the profession of an engeneer.
a.am b.was c.were
5. If he were in Moscow heus.
a.will visit b.would visit c.would have visited
6. If IChenese I should go to China.
a.know b.knew c.had known.
7. If I had had time Ithe translation.
a.should finish b.shall have finished c.would have finished
8. If you had taken my address you.....my house easily.
a.would find b.would have found
9. If heat the concert he would have enjoyed it.
a.had been b.were
10. If we that present she would have liked it.
a.had bought b.bought
11. If Bill hadn't stolen that car, he... in prison now.
a. wasn't b. hadn't c. wouldn't be d. won't be
12. I wish he.....with us now.
a.was b.were c.had been
13. I wish sheat the theatre yesterday.
a.was b.were c.had been
14. I wish weit before.
a.knew b.had known
15. He turned out to be such a liar! I wish I... him.
a. have never me b. had never met c. had never meet

Критерии оценки письменных тестов

| <i>Оценка</i> | <i>Процент правильных ответов</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| «5» | 90-100% |
| «4» | 80-89% |
| «3» | 65-79% |

Задания по работе с текстом

THE FIRST COMPUTERS

1. Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| analog computer | stored program computer |
| digital computer | binary code |
| to aim guns | condition |
| to figure out | vacuum tube |
| at a fast rate | to amplify |
| memory / storage | to perform computations |
| to store data and instructions | |

2. Read and translate the text

The first computers

In 1930 the first *analog* computer was built by American named Vannevar Bush. This device was used in World War II to help aim guns. Many technical developments of electronic *digital* computers took place in the 1940s and 1950s. Mark I, the name given to the first digital computer, was completed in 1944. The man responsible for this invention was Professor Howard Aiken. This was the first machine that could figure out long lists of mathematical problems at a very fast rate.

In 1946 two engineers at the University of Pennsylvania, J.Eckert and J.Maushly, built their digital computer with vacuum tubes. They named their new invention ENIAC (the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator).

Another important achievement in developing computers came in 1947, when John von Neumann developed the idea of keeping instructions for the computer inside the computer's memory. The contribution of John von Neumann was particularly significant. As contrasted with Babbage's analytical engine, which was designed to store only data, von Neumann's machine, called the Electronic Discrete Variable Computer, or EDVAC, was able to store both data and instructions. He also contributed to the idea of storing data and instructions in a *binary code* that uses only ones and zeros. This simplified computer design. Thus computers use two conditions, high voltage, and low voltage, to translate the symbols by which we communicate into unique combinations of electrical pulses. We refer to these combinations as codes. Neumann's stored program computer as well as other machines of that time were made possible by the invention of the vacuum tube that could control and amplify electronic signals. Early computers, using vacuum tubes, could perform computations in thousandths of seconds, called milliseconds, instead of seconds required by mechanical devices.

3. Tasks

Task 1. Answer the questions about the text.

1. When was the first analog computer built? 2. Where and how was that computer used? 3. When did the first digital computers appear? 4. Who was the inventor of the first digital computer? 5. What could that device do? 6. What is ENIAC? Decode the word. 7. What was J.Neumann's contribution into the development of computers? 8. What were the advantages of EDVAC in comparison with ENIAC? 9. What does binary code mean? 10. Due to what invention could the first digital computers be built?

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

1. The first digital computer could a lot of mathematical problems at a fast _____. 2. Vannevar Bush built the first _____ computer in 1930. 3. Babbage's analytical engine was designed to _____ data. 4. J. von Neumann invented a machine that was able to _____ not only data but also _____. 5. Neumann _____ the idea of storing data in a _____. 6. Computers use two conditions for _____ symbols. 7. The invention of _____ made computers possible to control and _____ electronic signals. 8. Due to _____ computers could perform _____ much faster.

INTERNET: HOW IT AFFECTS US

Прочитайте текст, выпишите простые, сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения, укажите главные и второстепенные члены предложения, составьте пять вопросов различных типов к содержанию текста.

Internet: How it affects us

One of the most valuable functions of the Internet is its information function. The Internet keeps people informed about current events, as well as about the latest achievements in science and culture. Recently a system of distant learning became popular. You can study foreign languages and even study in universities. Individual educational program can be developed especially for you.

The Internet is also widely used in business. Thanks to the Internet, we have rapid connection with partners from all corners of the world.

The most negative effect of the Internet could be people's addiction to it. People often feel a strange and powerful need to spend time on the network. Addiction to a computer screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction and people almost never believe they are addicted.

One more disadvantage of the Internet is the absence of information control. Children receive wide access to porno sites and sites with violence and promoting hate.

From that, how much we know about the Internet depends on the choice we make and how effectively we use the opportunity of the Internet in our time.

There are several serious disadvantages to the Internet. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend free time, but some people spend six hours or more a day on the network. Many children look at a screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including the studying and sleeping. It's clear that the network has powerful influence on their lives, and that its influence is often negative. Another disadvantage is that for many people the Internet becomes more real than reality, and their own lives seem boring. Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as they can do it in Internet games. In real life they cannot simply press "escape".

COMPUTER MEMORY

1. Vocabulary

| | | |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| to run | RAM (random access memory) | to assist |
| to direct | Volatile memory | a repository |
| to involve | ROM (read only memory) | disk drive |

2. Read and translate the text

Computer memory

Software gives instructions that tell computers what to do. There are two kinds of software. The first is System Software and includes programs that run the computer system or that aid programmers in performing their work. The second kind of software is Application Software, which directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.

Memory is the general term used to describe a computer system's storage facilities. Memory's job is to store the instruction or programs and data in the computer. Memory can be divided into two major categories: 1. main memory, 2 auxiliary storage. Main memory is also called main storage, internal storage or primary storage and is a part of the CPU. Main memory is usually on chips or a circuit board with the other two components of the CPU. RAM for Random Access Memory, is the storage area directly controlled by the computer's CPU. Main Memory assists the control unit and the ALU by serving as a repository for the program being executed and for data as it passes through. RAM or Volatile memory so called because its contents are replaced when new instructions and data are added, or when electrical power to the computer is shut off. RAM is read-write memory, in that it can receive or read data and instructions from other sources such as auxiliary storage.

Another type of memory is ROM or Read Only Memory. ROM holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over. ROM is sometimes called firmware because it holds instructions from the firm or manufacturer.

Auxiliary storage, also called auxiliary memory or secondary storage, is memory that supplements main storage. This type of memory is long-term, Nonvolatile Memory. Nonvolatile means that computer is turned off or on.

3. Tasks

Task 1. Fill in the blanks necessary words.

1. gives instructions that tell computers what to do.
2. directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.
3. Memory's job is to store
4. can be divided into two main categories.
5. Main memory is usually on
6. is read-write memory.
7. holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over.
8. is memory that supplements main storage.
9. means that the computer is turned off or on.

Task 2. Find the synonyms to the following words.

a storage device, to perform, to handle, to process, a portion, to transmit, to store, a routing

Task 3. Find the antonyms to the following words.

to take away, to break down, secondary, external, old instructions, switch on, short-term

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1. Does software give instructions that tell computers what to do?
2. How many kinds of software do you know? What are they?
3. When do you use the term 'memory'?
4. What is the job of memory?
5. Can you name two major categories of memory?

Критерии оценки практических заданий по работе с текстом

| <i>Оценка</i> | <i>Процент правильных ответов</i> |
|---------------|--|
| «5» | 90-100% |
| | Студент полностью понял содержание текста, может выделить все основные факты и почти все второстепенные, находит всю заданную информацию, свободно ориентируется в тексте. Языковая догадка развита хорошо, умеет догадываться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста. Произношение учащегося полностью соответствует программным требованиям, хотя иногда могут встречаться незначительные ошибки. |
| «4» | 80-89% |
| | Студент понял основное содержание текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить отдельные факты, находит примерно 2/3 заданной информации, хорошо ориентируется в тексте. Языковая догадка развита не достаточно, затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов. Произношение учащегося в целом соответствует программным требованиям, но встречаются случаи отклонения от произносительных норм. |
| «3» | 65-79% |
| | Студент неточно понял содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов, находит примерно 1/3 заданной информации, плохо ориентируется в тексте. Языковая догадка не развита. У учащегося наблюдаются попытки правильно произносить и интонировать речь, но заметна интерференция родного языка. |

3. Комплект КИМ для промежуточной аттестации

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

При *оценке ответа* используется традиционная форма оценивания по пятибалльной шкале, за каждый вопрос выставляется 1 балл. Итоговая оценка выставляется по сумме набранных баллов за 3 задания в соответствии со следующей шкалой:

Оценка «5» – Студент отлично знает и применяет на практике грамматический материал по темам. Объем правильности выполненных заданий составляет 90-100% (27-30 баллов).

Оценка «4» – Допускаются неточности при выполнении заданий. Студент хорошо знает и применяет на практике грамматический материал по темам. Объем правильности выполненных заданий составляет 75-89% правильных ответов (21-26 баллов).

Оценка «3» – Допускается неточности и ошибки в выполнении заданий. Студент знает и применяет на практике грамматический материал по темам. Объем правильности выполненных заданий составляет 55-74% (15-20 баллов).

Оценка «2» – Отсутствует половина выполненных заданий. Студент не знает и не применяет на практике грамматический материал по темам. Объем правильности выполненных заданий составляет 0-54% (0-14 баллов).

Перечень вопросов и практических задач

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Сопоставьте английские и русские слова.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) main memory | a) программа |
| 2) output device | b) мышь |
| 3) mass storage | c) проводить |
| 4) programm | d) передовая технология |
| 5) to carry out | e) вводить данные |
| 6) to enter data | f) чертить диаграммы |
| 7) instruction | g) запоминающее устройство |
| 8) to process | h) обрабатывать |
| 9) mouse | i) команда |
| 10) to produce diagrams | j) устройство вывода |
| 11) command | k) главная память |
| 12) a socket | l) передавать |
| 13) to transmit | m) оптоволоконные технологии |
| 14) advanced technology | n) инструкция |
| 15) fiber optics | o) гнездо |

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания после текста.

INTERNET AND MODERN LIFE

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how

many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words – an anarchist's dream.

1. Найдите следующие слова и выражения в тексте

глобальная компьютерная сеть, военный эксперимент, может быть заражено радиацией, можно пересчитать довольно приблизительно, азартные игры, безопасность, нет эффективного контроля в Интернете.

2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:

- a) Where did the history of Internet begin?
- b) What is the accurate number of internet users?
- c) Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?

Задание 3. Определите залог и видовременную форму глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык.

1. The last two lessons were very difficult for me.
2. They had come when you finished your work.
3. A prize in economics has been awarded since 1969.
4. Alfred Bernhard Nobel was born in Stockholm in 1833.
5. We are watching a television program now.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Сопоставьте английские и русские слова.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) processing unit | a) клавиатура |
| 2) instruction | b) хранить данные |
| 3) device | c) обрабатывать |
| 4) input device | d) чертить диаграммы |
| 5) to store data | e) инструкция |
| 6) to process | f) вводить данные |
| 7) to produce diagrams | g) устройство |
| 8) command | h) загружать |
| 9) to download | i) команда |
| 10) to gain fame | j) гнездо |
| 11) to enter data | k) доступ |
| 12) access | l) оптоволоконные технологии |
| 13) fiber optics | m) процессор |
| 14) a socket | n) устройство ввода |
| 15) keyboard | o) заслужить славу |

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните задания после текста.

The Internet and WWW

The Internet originated in the early 1970s when the United States wanted to make sure that people could communicate after a nuclear war. This needed a free and independent

communication network without a center and it led to a network of computers that could send each other e-mail through cyberspace.

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) when he discovered a way to jump to different files on his computer using the random, or unplanned, links between them. He then wrote a simple coding system, called HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), to create links to files on any computer connected to the network. This was possible because each file had an individual address, or URL (Uniform Resource Locator). He then used a set of transfer rules, called http (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol), to link Web files together across the Internet. Berners-Lee also invented the world's first browser. This lets you locate and view Web pages and also navigate from one link to another.

The WWW became available to everyone in 1991 and the number of Internet users grew from 600,000 to 40 million in five years. Today, that number is much larger and there are now many browsers that provide Web pages, information and other services. You can also do research, download music files, play interactive games, shop, talk in chat rooms and send and receive e-mail on the WWW.

1. Определите какие утверждения верны, а какие ложны.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) The Internet and the WWW are different. | T/F |
| 2) Berners-Lee invented the Internet. | T/F |
| 3) One file on the WWW can have two or more addresses. | T/F |
| 4) There are 40 million Internet users today. | T/F |

2. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

- | |
|---|
| 1) Some people spend too much time playing _____ games on the Internet. |
| 2) It is easy to _____ around a screen with a mouse. |
| 3) Berners-Lee discovered how to _____ links between computers in new ways. |
| 4) Some people surf the Internet at _____ just to see what they can find. |
| 5) People use the Internet to _____ information from one place to another. |
| 6) When you surf the Internet, you are travelling in _____. |

Задание 3. Определите залог и видовременную форму глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык.

- | |
|--|
| 1. Father has already cleaned his car. |
| 2. Elephants don't eat meat. |
| 3. When was New York founded? |
| 4. Smith and Green are collecting information now. |
| 5. In the USA machine building and computer industry are highly developed. |