Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

Уфимский колледж радиоэлектроники, телекоммуникаций и безопасности

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**Контрольно-оценочные средства**

УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

|  |
| --- |
| Иностранный язык |

*название учебной дисциплины*

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**Специальность:**

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| 09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы |

(углубленная подготовка)

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|  | | СОГЛАСОВАНО  Зав. кафедрой  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Л.К.Гурьева  РАЗРАБОТАНО:  преподаватели  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Н.А. Савина \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Р.Ф. Хаматнурова  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ М.В. Домрачева  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ А.В. Царегородцева |

Уфа 2017 г.

**СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | стр. |
| 1. Пояснительная записка | 3 |
| 2. Знания, умения по окончанию изучения дисциплины | 4 |
| 3. Тестовые задания | 5 |
| 4. Критерии по выставлению баллов | 22 |

**1. пОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Тест предназначен для студентов 4 курса.

Вопросы подобраны таким образом, чтобы можно было проверить подготовку студентов по усвоению соответствующих знаний и умений изученной дисциплины.

Предлагается пакет тестовых заданий по оценке качества подготовки студентов. Пакет содержит проверочные тесты, с помощью которых преподаватель может проверить качество усвоения пройденного материала:

- часть А – 60 заданий с кратким ответом – проверка теоретических знаний (задания закрытого типа);

- часть B – комплексный практический тест с 16 заданиями открытого типа;

- часть C – комплексный практический тест с 6 заданиями открытого развернутого типа.

С целью проверки знаний и умений изученной дисциплины каждый студент получает следующий пакет:

Часть А (проверка теоретических знаний) - информационный тест, включающий в себя 20 заданий.

Часть А тестового задания включает в себя:

* выбор правильного ответа;
* множественный выбор;
* установление соответствия;
* установление правильной последовательности;
* закончить предложение.

За каждый правильный ответ – 2 балла.

Максимальное количество баллов – 40.

Часть B (проверка практических знаний и умений) - комплексный практический тест, включающий в себя 8 заданий открытого типа со свободным ответом.

За каждый правильный ответ – 5 баллов.

Максимальное количество баллов – 30.

Часть C (проверка практических знаний и умений) - комплексный практический тест (письменное задание), включающий в себя 2 задания повышенного уровня сложности открытого типа с развернутым ответом.

За каждый правильный ответ – 5 баллов.

Максимальное количество баллов – 10.

**2. Знания, умения по окончанию изучения дисциплины**

В результате освоения обязательной части дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения обязательной части дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

**Часть А**

1.Выберите из списка слова, которые являются прилагательными (Укажите не менее двух вариантов ответа)

a) dependent

b) independence

c) independent

d) dependence

2. Выберите вариант перевода глагола заменять

a) to remove

b) to astonish

c) to substitute

d) to select

3. Образуйте составные имена существительные из двух корней

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. soft  2. inventory  3. visible  4. pay | a) units  b) roll  c) ware  d) control |

4. Выберите вариант перевода словосочетания *домашние приборы*

a) house tools

b) home units

c) household appliances

d) home instruments

5. Выберите слово, которое подходит по значению к выделенному слову: to *input* data

a) to process data

b) to store data

c) to output data

d) to feed data

6. Выберите антоним к слову *to place*

a) to order

b) to simulate

c) to execute

d) to replace

7. Закончите предложение The set of computer programs, procedures and associated documentation that make possible the effective operation of a computer system is …

a) software

b) hardware

c) firmware

d) systemsoftware

8. Выберите правильный союз. You should answer \_\_\_\_\_ this question or that one.

a) neither

b) both

c) either

d) nor

9. Выберите соответствующий перевод предложения. Ей сказали оставить ему записку.

a) He was told to leave her a note.

b) She told him to leave a note.

c) Her told to leave him a note.

d) She was told to leave him a note.

10. Употребите нужный модальный глагол. A driver \_\_\_\_ stop at a red flight.

a) can’t

b) may

c) must

d) can

11. Прочитайте текст и определите, какой из заголовков соответствует тексту

A resistor is one of the most common elements of any circuit. Resistors are used:

1. to reduce the value of current in the circuit;
2. to produce Ш. voltage drop and in this way to change the value of the voltage.

When current is passing through a resistor its temperature rises high. The higher the value of current the higher is the temperature of a resistor. Each resistor has a maximum temperature to which it may be heated without a trouble. If the temperature rises higher the resistor gets open and opens the circuit.

Resistors are rated in watts. The watt is the rate at which electric energy is supplied when a current of one ampere is passing at a potential difference of one volt.

a) resistors

b) the Circuit

c) the Value of Current

d) the Watt

12. Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого выражения

You can narrow a search in the Internet using logical operators such as AND, OR and NOT. AND retrieves all the words typed in the text box, OR retrieves either of the words and NOT excludes words. Spelling is important when typing in keywords, but a search engine will not usually read punctuation, prepositions and articles.

a) сузить обыск

b) сузить поиск

c) узкий поиск

d) ограниченный поиск

13. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами: (укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания)

We shall discuss amplifier circuits, or more specifically, audio amplifiers. 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an electron tube or transistor circuit, which 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up a signal applied to its input. It is called a voltage amplifier if the magnitude of the output 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . From the amplifier is considerably greater than that of the input voltage. As a matter of fact the ratio of the output voltage to the 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voltage is called the amplification or gain of the amplifier.

a) an amplifier

b) input

c) voltage

d)builds

14. Прочитайте текст

Hard disks can be divided into one to four separate sections, called partitions. Partitions separate your hard disk into individual areas, and each partition may contain a different operating system.

To prepare your hard disk for the MS-DOS operating system, you must create a partition for MS-DOS, called a DOS partition. You can create a DOS partition on уоur hard disk by using a menu driven utility called a disk.

You must use a disk if you want to do one of the following:

- Create a primary MS-DOS partition

- Create an extended DOS partition

- Change the active partition

- Delete a DOS partition

- Display partition information

- Review or modify the configuration of another hard disk on your computer

Ответьте на вопрос:

What must you create to prepare your hard disk for the MS-DOS operating system?

a) you must create a DOS partition

b) you must create a file.

c) you must create a disk.

d) you must create hard disk.

15. Прочитайте текст

The word computer comes from a Latin word which means to count. A computer is a machine with a complex network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches. like the cores, are capable of being in one of two possible states, that is, on and off; magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and characters. The basic idea of the computer is that we can make the machine do what we want by inputting signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or that magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.

Закончите предложение

The word computer comes from a Latin word which means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) to count

b) to manipulate

c) to write

d) to read

16. Выберите числительное

The company has laid off two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers

a) hundred

b) hundreds

c) a hundred

d) a hundreds

17. Выберите вариант правильно построенного предложения из следующих конструкций:

generation The of the use first was computers from 1950 to approximate 1959 period.

a) The approximate use of the period first generation computers was from 1950 to 1959

b) The approximate period of the use first generation computers was from 1950 to 1959.

c) The approximate period from 1950 to 1959 the use of first generation computers was.

d) The approximate period of the use computers first generation was from 1950 to 1959.

18. Выберите слово, которое подходит по значению к выделенному слову в данном выражении: major units

a) new

b) high

c) main

d) low

19. Выберите соответствующий перевод предложения -Нам сказали прийти на следующей неделе.

a) Us told to come next week.

b) We were told to come next week.

c) We told them to come next week.

d) They told us to come next week.

20. Выберите подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол

As \_\_\_\_ analog computers, digital computers deal with discrete rather than continuous quantities.

a) contrasted with

b) contrasted to

c) contrasted by

d) contrasted through

21. Выберите соответствующий перевод предложения.

a) Computers and their accessory equipment are designed by a computer system analyst.

b) Computers and their accessory equipment are designed by a computer system designer.

c) Computers and their accessory equipment are designed by a computer system manufacturer.

d) Computers and their accessory equipment are designed by a computer system architect.

22. Выберите правильный вариант

I haven't had \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Five years for a holiday

b) a holiday five years for

c) a holiday for five years

d) for a holiday five years

23. Выберите нужные варианты вопроса, ответом на которые является

данное предложение (укажите не менее двух вариантов ответа)

Не usually gets up at seven o'clock.

a) Why does he get up at seven o'clock?

b) When does he usually get up?

c)Where does he get up at seven o'clock?

d) Does he usually get up at seven o'clock or at eight o'clock?

24. Выберите числительное My phone number is 413269.

a) forty one thousand thirty two hundred and sixty-nine

b) four hundred thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine

c) forty-one thirty-two sixty-nine

d) four one three two six nine

25.Заполните пропуски в инструкции следующими фразами

You can choose between three different language settings: English, French and Spanish.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , complete the following steps:

1. Press MENU.

2. Press Down Arrow to move to Gen. Setup.

3. Press YES.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move to Language.

5. Press YES. You will be prompted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (for more information on security codes, see Locks Menu, Sec. Code).

6. Press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move between the selections.

7. Press YES to store the selection.

a) Press Up Arrow

b) an arrow key

c) to enter уоur security code

d) To change your language setting

26. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный модальный глагол

1. The work done at once.
2. You\_\_\_\_\_ read in bed.
3. you open the window, please
4. It rain soon.

a) may

b) must not

c) must be

d) could

27. Заполните пропуски в предложениях соответствующими неличными формами глагола

1. It makes my head \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. We asked him \_\_\_\_ to the guitar.

3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ in a choir.

4. We listened to the Russian folk songs \_\_\_\_\_ by the girls.

a) singing

b) sung

c) to sing

d) sing

28. Заполните пропуск, выбрав правильную форму местоимения

1. I don't have the book that likes.
2. Ann is asleep. Don't wake up.
3. We have taken our books; has she taken ?

4. returned from England this week.

a) she's

b) her

c) hers

d) she

29. Образуйте соответстующие словосочетания:

1. Physical
2. Data
3. Electronic
4. Vacuum

a) quantities

b) circuits

c) tubes

d) processing

30. Расположите пропущенные предложения в таком порядке, чтобы получился связанный текст

1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .You can move icons around the desktop, add new ones or remove them by deleting them. 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . People usually put programs they use most often on the desktop to find them quickly. When you double-click on My Computer another screen appears. 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) This screen shows the A: drive icon, for floppy disk; the C: drive icon, which usually contains all the main programs and folders on your computer; the D: drive icon, which is usually the CD-ROM drive, and the Control Panel folder.

b) Deleted files go to the Recycle Bin.

c) Folders usually contain other files.

d) Double-clicking on any icon in your computer with the mouse opens a computer program, a folder or a file.

31. Употребите нужную форму имени существительного

My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is dark and short.

a) haires’

b) hairs

c) haires

d) hair

32. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную

"I will help you." She said to him.

a) She told him that I would help him.

b) She told him that she would help him.

c) She told to him that she will help him.

d) She told him that she will help him.

33.Вставьте пропущенные слова:

The units that are visible in any computer are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a data processing system, or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.* Thus, the input, storage, processing and control devices are hardware. Not

visible is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ — the set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation that make possible the effective operation of the computer system. Software programs are of two types: systems software and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) applications software

b)software

c) hardware

d) physical components

34. Соотнесите первую часть предложения со второй.

1. My mum adores celebrating,

2. I'd like to invite you to our party,

3. Kate thinks it's important to look great,

4. Nick hates feeling awful

a) that's why she takes care of her hair.

b) that's why I'm phoning.

c) that’s why we celebrate every possible holiday.

d) that's why he likes wearing smart clothes.

35. Соотнесите следующие понятия с их определениями (Укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания)

1. I can understand you

2. It will be nice

3. You'll be cold

4. I'm sure they'll understand

a) if you can come to the party.

b) if you explain the problem to them.

c) if you speak slowly.

d) if you don't wear a coat.

36. Расположите пропущенные предложения в таком порядке, чтобы получился связанный текст (Укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания)

The father of all present-day computers was designed by Charles Babbage. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . J232,000 was provided by the British government to build it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The calculations were to be made by means of thousands of rotating gear-wheels, and moving levers and rods. \_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) All parts had been really well made, it would have worked slowly.

b) But they weren't.

c) It was to make long calculations and analyze them.

d) Babbage's huge computer-machine was to have been programmed from a punched paper tape.

37. Подберите слова, противоположные по значению

1. tiny

2. receive

3. request

4. initial

a) response

b) huge

c) final

d) issue

38. Подберите слова, близкие по значению

1. to place

2. significant

3. memory

4. to connect

5. digit

a) main

b) to house

c) number

d) storage

e) to link

39. Прочитайте текст

Hardware are computer components that you can touch, like disks, disk drives, monitors, keyboards, printers, boards, and chips. But you cannot touch software. Software exists as ideas, concepts, and symbols. A computer without software is dead - you need software to make the computer work.

Ответьте на вопроc

What is hardware?

a) It is a monitor.

b) They are disks, disk drives.

c) They are keyboards and printers.

d) They are computer components.

40. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

There are \_\_\_\_\_ power amplifiers. These are similar to voltage amplifiers, except that their main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to supply a considerable amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i. e. voltage times current to the output or load circuit, although the ac input signal may not draw any grid current and, hence, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ power may be zero.

a) purpose

b) so-called

c) power

d) input

41. Выберите соответствия между английскими, словами и выражениями и их русскими эквивалентами

1. disk error reading

2. format

3. shielding

4. earner

a) формат, размер

b)экранирование

c) носитель

d) ошибка, допущенная при считывании данных с диска

42.Выберите русский эквивалент английского глагола в страдательном залоге

The exhibition will be opened by the mayor.

a) будет открыта

b) открывается

c) была открыта

d) откроет

43. Выберите нужные варианты вопроса, ответом на которые является данное предложение.

I always go to my office by bus

a) Do you always go to уour office by bus or on foot?

b) How long do you go to уour office?

c) How do you go to уour office?

d) Why do you go to уour office by bus?

44. Соотнести вопросы и ответы

1.What can you buy in the diary department of a shop?

2.What can you buy in the greengrocer's department of a shop?

3.What can you buy in the baker's department of a shop?

4.What can you buy in the butcher's department of a shop?

a) apples, potatoes, cabbage

b) different kinds of meat

c) milk, sour cream, yogurt

d) bread, rolls, biscuits

45. Соотнесите английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами

1.She can speak English.

2.She'll have to speak English.

3.She needn't speak English.

4.She should speak English.

a) Ей придется говорить по-английски.

b) Ей следует говорить по-английски.

c) Она умеет говорить по-английски.

d) Ей не нужно говорить по-английски.

46. Заполните пропуск, выбрав правильную форму местоимения

1. They live farther from school than do.
2. He gave some advice.
3. I think English teacher was very patient.
4. This dictionary is , and not yours.

a) we

b) ours

c) our

d) us

47. Выберите соответствия между английскими словами и выражения и их русскими эквивалентами

1. peripheral device
2. capacity
3. to increase
4. to turn on

a) периферийное устройство

b) включать

c) емкость

d) увеличивать

48. Выберите соответствующие цифровые обозначения числительных

1. three point four

2. three thousand four hundred

3. thirty-four

4. three fourths

a) ¾

b) 3.4

c) 3400

d) 34

49.Соотнесите первую часть предложения со второй

1. I didn't have the book

2. When I arrived at work I realised

3. I made it quite clear

4. Optimists are sure

a) that I had no intention of selling the picture.

b) that future will be happy.

c) that I had left my watch at home.

d) that she liked.

50. Вставьте вместо пропусков подходящие по смыслу слова

1. Who is taking of your baby while you're away?
2. Parents should teach their children to be while crossing the road*,*
3. I had been and left the window unlocked.
4. You should handle a picture with .

a) careless

b) care

c) careful

d) carefulness

51. Восстановите правильный порядок слов в предложении:

a) Information – becoming are quickly an society we becoming

b) Quickly becoming society an are information – becoming we

c) An information – becoming are we society becoming quickly

d) We are quickly becoming an information – becoming society

52. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный модальный глагол:

1. The work … done autocue a) may
2. You … read in bed b) must not
3. … you open the window, please c) must be
4. I … rain soon d) could

53.Выберите соответствующие цифровые обозначения числительных:

1. three point four a) 3/4
2. three thousands four hundred b) 3.4
3. thirty-four c) 3400
4. three fourths d) 34

54. Закончите предложение:

It is known that one of the fundamental parts of the computer is a control…

1. system
2. unit
3. form
4. element

55.Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильную грамматическую форму:

Joystick … a special pen that can draw and input texts

1. is
2. was
3. has been
4. will be

56.Выберите соответствия между английскими словами и выражениями и их русскими эквивалентами:

1. peripheral device a) периферийное устройство
2. capacity b) включать
3. to increase c) емкость
4. to turn on d) увеличивать

1-а, 2- c, 3-d, 4-b

57.Выберите вариант перевода глагола складывать:

1. to select
2. to add
3. to astonish
4. to store

58. Выберите антоним к слову to place:

1. to order
2. to simulate
3. to execute
4. to replace

59. Выберите правильный союз:

You should answer … this question or that one.

1. neither
2. both
3. either
4. nor

60. Выберите правильный вариант перевода:

Похоже на то, что пойдет дождь.

1. It is likely to rain
2. It is unlikely to rain
3. It is sure to rain

**Часть В**

1.Укажите, в какой видовременной форме используется модальный глагол:

Many other uses of computers that we cannot imagine at present will become.

**Ответ: Present Simple**

2.Какой частью речи является выделенное слово?

**A printer** is an example of a device to produce output in a human-readable format.

Ответ: **существительное**.

3.Какой частью речи является выделенное слово:

In digital computers the CPU can be devided into two **functional** units.

Ответ: **прилагательное**.

4.Какой частью речи является подчёркнутое слово:

A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores.

**Ответ: прилагательное**

5.Определите тип вопроса?

Was Russia the first country to start the cosmic era.

Ответ: **общий**.

6. Определите тип вопроса:

Did you give examples of using computers in everyday life?

**Ответ: общий**

7.Назовите правильную видовременную форму глагола в предложении.

There are several devices used for inputting information into the computer.

Ответ: **Past Simple**.

8.Назовите вид залога в предложении.

New types of integrated circuits have been developed lately.

Ответ: **Страдательный залог**.

9.Закончите предложение:

We know all data to be translated into binary code before being stored in main…

Ответ: **storage**.

10.Укажите, какое значение придаёт префикс подчёркнутому слову:

Transistors have not so many disadvantages.

**Ответ: Отрицательное**

11.Определите тип вопросительного предложения:

What is the function of a keyboard?

Ответ: **специальный**.

12.Укажите видо- временную форму глагола в предложении:

Scientists considered silicon was the best materials for the creation of an IC.

Ответ: **Past Simple**.

13.В каком залоге используется глагол в предложении?

Scanner is used for optical inputting of images.

Ответ: **Страдательный**.

14.В каком залоге используется глагол в предложении?

The scanning techniques of optical scanners use a light source.

Ответ: **Активный.**

15.Закончите предложение:

Personal computers have a lot of …

Ответ: **applications.**

16.Определите тип вопроса:

What is touch pad?

Ответ: **Специальный.**

**Часть С**

**1.а) Прочтите текст и скажите, что такое компьютер и каковы его основные функции:**

**What is a computer?**

A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches, like the cores, are capable of being in one or two possible states, that is, on or off; magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and characters (symbols).

The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the machine do what we want by inputting signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.

The basic job of computers is processing of information. For this reason computers can be defined as devices which accept information in the form of instructions, called a program, and characters, called data, perform mathematical and / or logical operations on the information, and then supply results of these operations. The program, or part of it, which tells the computers what to do an the data, which provide the information needed to solve the problem, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.

It is considered that computers have many remarkable powers. However most computers, whether large or small, have three basic capabilities.

First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation.

Second, computers have a means of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information in and get results back, these machines wouldn't be of much use. Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use terminals, diskettes, disks and magnetic tapes. The computer's input device (a disk drive or tape drive) reads the information into the computer. For outputting information two common devices used are: a printer, printing the new information on paper, and a cathode-ray-tube display, which shows the results on a TV-like screen.

Third, computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kinds of decisions which computer circuits can make are not of the type: "Who would win the war between two countries?" or "Who is the richest person in the world?" Unfortunately, the computer can only decide three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? and, Is one number greater than another?

A computer can solve a series of problems and make thousands of logical decisions without becoming tired. It can find the solution to a problem in a fraction of the time it takes a human being to do the job.

A computer can replace people in dull, routine tasks, but it works according to the instructions given to it. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical 'brain', but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information; but because electric pulses can move at the speed of light, a computer can carry out great numbers of arithmetic-logical operations almost instantaneously. A person can do the same, but in many cases that person would be dead long before the job was finished.

**б) Найдите в тексте 2 английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

Сложная сеть электронных цепей; управлять (приводить в действие) переключателями; возможные состояния; хранить (запоминать) числа; обрабатывать символы; по- средством ввода сигналов; включать; выключать; размагничивать сердечники; обработка информации; информация в виде команд; символы, называемые данными; выполнять математические операции; выдавать результаты; обеспечивать необходимую информацию; иметь замечательные возможности; основные свойства; сложение, вычитание, деление, умножение; возведение в степень; средства для общения с пользователем; устройство ввода; дисковод; считывать информацию; вывод информации; катодно-лучевая трубка; принимать решения; выполнять тысячи логических операций; без устали; находить решение задачи; значительно меньший промежуток времени; человек; нудная рутинная работа; в соответствии с введенной программой; вырабатывать свои суждения; возможности ограничены программой, заложенной в него человеком; дать требуемую информацию; электрические

импульсы; со скоростью света; мгновенно производить огромное количество математических операций; человеку может не хватить всей жизни, чтобы закончить работу.

**2.Прочитайте текст и составьте аннотацию:**

**PERSONAL COMPUTERS**

The personal computer can serve as a work station for the individual today. Moreover, as it has become financially feasi­ble to provide a computer for the individual worker, so also tech­nical developments have made the interface between man and machine increasingly "friendly", so that a wide array of com­puter functions are now accessible to people with no technical background.

A personal computer is a small computer based on a micro­processor; it is a microcomputer. Not all computers, however, are personal computers. A microcomputer can be dedicated to a single task such as controlling a machine tool or metering the injection of fuel into an automobile engine; it can be a word processor, a video game or a "pocket computer" that is not quite a computer. A personal computer is something different: a stand­alone computer that puts a wide array of capabilities at the dis­posal of an individual.

The first generation of true personal computers, which came on the market between 1977 and 1981, had eight-bit micropro­cessors; later introduced systems had 16-bits ones. Now 32-bit microprocessor chips are available, and soon they will be includ­ed in complete computer systems.

**3.Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст:**

**A MODEM**

The piece of equipment that allows a computer to commu­nicate with other computers over telephone lines is called a modem. The modem allows the individual to access informa­tion from all over the world and use that information in every­day life. Connecting with banks, Automatic Teller Machines, cash registers to read credit cards, access travel agents, buy prod­ucts, e-mail, access databases, and teleconferencing, the mo­dems provide easy access to many services. Files can be trans­ferred easily, by uploading to another machine, or downloading to your own machine within a matter of minutes. The comput­er modem can be used as a telephone answering system, and documents can be faxed from one computer to another assur­ing fast and easy access to important documents.

A modem takes computer information and changes it into a signal that can be sent over telephone lines. The modem is a bridge between digital and analog signals. The computer is of the digital type, and the telephone using analog technology. The modem converts the "0"s and "l"s of the computer (off-on switches) into an analog signals modulating the frequency of the electronic wave or signal. The modem does just the opposite and demodulate the signal back into digital code. The modem gets its name from MOdulate and the DEModulate.

Most people believe that you need a separate phone line for a modem, but that is not true. Your modem and telephone can share one line, the problem arises when someone else needs to use the tele­phone while the modem is in use. Also disable call waiting, it could disrupt your modem connection while the modem is in use.

There are three kinds of modems — internal, external, and fax. All modems do the same thing, they allow computers to communicate through telephone lines. This lets computers ex­change information everywhere. *Internal Modem* is a circuit board that plugs into one of the expansion slots of the comput­er. Internal modems usually are cheaper than external modems, but when problems occur, fixing and troubleshooting the mo­dem can sometimes prove to be quite difficult. *External Modem* attaches to the back of the computer by way of a cable that plugs into the modem port. It is usually less expensive and very por­table. It can be used with other computers very easily by unplug­ging it and plugging it into another computer. Fax *Modem* can be hooked up to your telephone and used to send information to your computer. Your computer can also send information to a fax machine. Most computer modems are modems with fax­ing capabilities.

**4.**

**а) Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему:**

**Microelectronics**

The intensive effort of electronics to increase the reliability and performance of its products while reducing their size and cost led to the results that hardly anyone could predict. The evolution of electronic technology is sometimes called a revolution: a quantitative change in technology gave rise to qualitative change in human capabilities. There appeared a new branch of science — microelectronics.

Microelectronics embraces electronics connected with the realization of electronic circuits, systems and subsystems from very small electronic devices. Microelectronics is a name for extremely small electronic components and circuit assemblies, made by film or semiconductor techniques. A microelectronic technology reduced transistors and other circuit elements to dimensions almost invisible to unaided eye. The point of this extraordinary miniaturization is to make circuits long-lasting, low in cost, and capable of performing electronic functions at extremely high speed. It is known that the speed of response depends on the size of transistor: the smaller the transistor, the faster it is. The smaller the computer, the faster it can work.

One more advantage of microelectronics is that smaller devices consume less power. In space satellites and spaceships this is a very important factor.

**Вопросы:**

1. What would you say about electronics?

2. Why is the development of electronics called a revolution?

3. What is microelectronics?

4. What techniques does microelectronics use?

5. What is the benefit of reducing the size of circuit elements?

6. What do you understand by the term of microminiaturization?

7. What does the speed of the signal response depend on?

8. What advantages of microelectronics do you know?

9. What scales of integration are known to you?

10. How are microelectronics techniques developing?

**5.**

**а) Составьте аннотацию к тексту на русском языке:**

The first all-electronic computer, the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC) was developed at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania. It was developed as a result of a military need. J.Presper Eckert and John Mauchly proposed the machine to solve the problem of calculating firing tables for new weapons.

The ENIAC weighed 90 tons, its 18.000 vacuum tubes demanded 140 kilowatts of electric power. Although it was fully electronic, the ENIAC had two major shortcomings: it could store and manipulate only a very limited amount of information, and its programs were wired on board. Since its programs were hardwired — that is, the programs operating the computer were established by physically changing the patterns of the wires interconnecting the vacuum tubes — the machine was not so flexible in operation. These limitations made it difficult to detect errors and to change the programs. And yet, the project was successful and the ENIAC was used for many years to solve ballistic problems.

**б) Переведите на английский язык словосочетания:**

Цифровые компьютеры; технические усовершенствования; совершенствование компьютеров; ответственный за изобретение; математические задачи; электронные трубки; важное достижение; запоминающее устройство; значительный вклад; двоичный код; высокое напряжение; низкое напряжение; электрические импульсы; тысячная доля секунды.

Происходить; завершать; вычислять; хранить команды внутри компьютера; запоминать информацию; запоминать команды; содействовать; использовать единицу и ноль; упрощать дизайн; усиливать сигналы; выполнять вычисления.

**6.Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему:**

**PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

Let's assume that we have studied the problem, designed a logical plan (our flowchart or pseudo code), and are now ready to write the program instructions. The process of writing program instructions is called coding. The instructions will be writ ten on a form called a coding form. The instructions we write will be recorded in a machine-readable form using a keypunch, key-to-tape, or key-to-disk, or entered directly into computer memory through a terminal keyboard. The computer cannot understand instructions written in just any old way. The instructions must be written according to a set of rules. These rules are the foundation of a programming Language. A programming language must convey the logical steps of the program plan in such a way that the control unit of the CPU can interpret and follow the instructions. Programming languages have improved throughout the years, just as computer hardware has improved. They have progressed from machine oriented languages that use strings of binary Is and 0s to prob­lem-oriented languages that use common mathematical and/or English terms.

There are over 200 problem-oriented languages. The most common of them are COBOL, FORTRAN, PL/I, RPG, BA­SIC, PASCAL.

1. What is the process of writing instructions called?
2. What is code?
3. How must instructions be written?
4. What is the foundation of any programming language?

**4. Критерии по выставлению баллов**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Определение количества тестовых вопросов (заданий)** | | | | |
| Количество часов учебной дисциплины согласно учебному плану | Всего | Часть А | Часть В | Часть С |
| 71-85 | 82 | 60 | 16 | 6 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Сводная таблица с критериями баллов** | |
| Части | Баллы |
| А | 40 |
| B | 40 |
| C | 20 |
| Итого (макс. баллы) | 100 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Критерии оценок** | |
| Баллы | Оценки |
| 86-100 | 5 |
| 71-85 | 4 |
| 49-70 | 3 |
| Менее 48 баллов | перезачет |

Время выполнения тестовых заданий: 60 минут астрономического времени.