

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ФИНАНСОВЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
ПЕРМСКИЙ ФИНАНСОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ –
ФИЛИАЛ ФИНУНИВЕРСИТЕТА

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании кафедры
общеобразовательных социально-
гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № 6 от «24» января 2023 г.

Зав. кафедрой, к.п.н.  /М.Л. Катаева

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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 /Н.В.Галкина/

«25» января 2023 г.

**КОМПЛЕКТ
КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ 04 Английский язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
квалификаций Администратор баз данных, Программист и Разработчик веб и
мультимедийных приложений
на базе среднего общего образования

Пермь, 2023

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 17.05.2012 № 413, в соответствии с Письмом Минобрнауки от 19.12.2014 г. № 06-1225 «Рекомендации по организации получения среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательных программ среднего профессионального образования на базе основного общего образования с учетом требований федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов и получаемой профессии или специальности среднего профессионального образования», приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 29.06.2017 г. № 613 «О внесении изменений в приказ № 413», Письмом ФГБУ ФиРо от 11.10.2017 г. № 01-00-59/925 «Разъяснения по формированию общеобразовательного цикла основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на базе основного общего образования с одновременным получением среднего общего образования и программно-методическому сопровождению изучения общеобразовательных дисциплин».

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I. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Комплект контрольно-оценочных материалов предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Английский язык специальности СПО 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование.

КОС составлены для очной формы обучения, в том числе с применением элементов дистанционных образовательных технологий и электронного обучения. При контроле результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья дистанционные образовательные технологии и электронное обучение предусматривают возможность приема-передачи информации в доступных для них формах.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Таблица 1

Объекты оценивания	Показатели оценки результата по каждому объекту оценивания	Критерии признака, на основе которого производится оценка по показателю	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации
З 1: лексический минимум (лексические единицы и фразеологические идиомы), предусмотренный рабочей программой дисциплины; З 2:грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, предусмотренный рабочей программой дисциплины	выполнение лексических тестовых заданий; выполнение грамматических тестовых заданий	грамотное написание и толкование лексических единиц и фразеологических идиом, предусмотренных рабочей программой в активном словарном запасе, в полном объеме; верное выполнение грамматических заданий, содержащих весь объем материала по грамматике немецкого языка, предусмотренный рабочей программой для активного усвоения	Теоретическое задание: лексические и грамматические тесты в оболочке MODUS	зачет
У 1: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на	составление и дополнение монолога, диалога,	соблюдение и выполнение всех стилистических, синтаксических,	практическое задание: работа с монологом,	зачет

профессиональные, страноведческие и повседневные темы;	полилога по теме общения;	грамматических норм и правил, а также и норм речевого этикета в ситуациях устного и письменного общения;	диалогом и полилогом на английском языке на профессиональные, страноведческие и повседневные темы;	
У 2: переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	выполнение литературного перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	выполнение в полном объеме литературного перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	практическое задание: работа с текстом на английском языке на профессиональные, страноведческие темы;	

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат УУД, предусмотренные ФГОС СОО по дисциплине обществознание.

Технология оценки знаний и умений по дисциплине увязана со спецификой дисциплины. Обучающийся должен иметь допуск к зачету – он должен выполнить все тестовые, контрольные и практические работы, сдать по ним отчёт, а так же должна быть хорошая посещаемость занятий. Для повышения оценки по дисциплине принимать участие в исследовательской работе, подготовке реферата, доклада.

3.2. Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
правильный ответ и верное решение задачи	5	отлично
частично неправильный ответ и верное решение задачи	4	хорошо
правильный ответ и неполное решение задачи	4	хорошо
недостаточно правильный ответ и неполное решение задачи	3	удовлетворительно
неправильный ответ и неправильное решение задачи	2	неудовлетворительно

3.3. Распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля

Типы контрольных заданий для проверки элементов знаний и умений:

Т– оценка результатов тестирования;

Д – оценка доклада;

ЛР – оценка выполнения лабораторных работ;

ПР – наблюдение и оценка деятельности во время практической работы;

ПЗ – оценка презентации;

КР – оценка контрольной работы;

4. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

Промежуточная аттестация 2 курс

4.1 Объект оценивания «Умение аудировать». Практическое задание № 1 Вариант 1.

Sandwich.

Once there lived a man in England. His name was Sandwich and he was very rich. He lived to play cards. He could play cards very well and was the best player of his time. Often he played all day and night. One day he played for 24 hours without stopping. He did not leave the card table even to eat. Servants had to bring food to him. They brought him some meat and bread. He did not want to stop playing while he ate. He put the meat between two pieces of bread. In this way he was able to continue playing. From the name of this man comes the word *sandwich* today.

Now a lot of people in England eat sandwiches for their lunch. There are lots of sandwich shops in London. There you can buy all sorts of sandwiches. You can get meat sandwich, or salad sandwiches, or meat-and-salad sandwiches. And you can get cheese, egg or fish sandwiches. You can even buy fruit sandwiches. Lots of people in the world like sandwiches, but some don't.

Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “Sandwich” about the origin of the word. Be ready to answer the question below.

1. What do we call a sandwich?
2. What sort of sandwiches do you know?
3. When do people in England eat sandwiches?
4. What is the origin of the word *sandwich*?
5. What was the Earl of Sandwich famous for?
6. What other facts about the man do we know?
7. When did he first make a sandwich?
8. Do you like sandwiches? If so, what sort of sandwich would you like for your lunch?

Exercise 2.

You are the Earl of Sandwich's grandson/granddaughter. Tell your friends about your grandfather and his "invention"

Вариант 2.

Balzac and his handwriting.

Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent. He wrote many novels which were translated into different languages and were known all over the world. But Balzac himself was proud of his ability to tell the character and behaviour of a person by his or her handwriting.

One day a woman friend of Balzac brought him a young boy's exercise book. She showed it to him and asked him to try to tell her what he thought of the boy's character. The woman said that the boy was not her son and that Balzac might tell her the truth. Balzac studied the handwriting for a few minutes and then said: "Everything is quite clear to me. I shall tell you the truth." He asked the woman to pay attention to some features of the handwriting and said that the boy was a bad, lazy fellow. "It can not be possible," said the woman smiling. "This is a page from the exercise book which you used when you were a boy."

Exercise 1.

1. Who is the story about?
2. What do you know about Balzac?
3. What features of his character was he proud of?
4. Why did a woman friend of Balzac come to him one day?
5. How could Balzac tell the character and behaviour of a person?
6. What did Balzac say to his friend?

Exercise 2.

You are the woman who showed the exercise – book to Balzac. Tell your friends about the episode.

Вариант 3.

To live School or Not to Leave.

If a student finishes secondary school he or she may get a better job. But if a student does well he or she can go to university. Most parents would like their children to stay on at school, but about three quarters of all people leave school at fifteen or sixteen.

William Parker lives in Birmingham which is a large industrial city in Great Britain. When he was fifteen years old he left school. He did badly at school and thought he would be much happier working. He got a job with a large engineering firm. As he did not have any qualification he got little money though his work was difficult. After some time William decided to attend classes at a technical college.

Once a week he trains to be a good electrician. The course of studies lasts five years. When William finishes it, he will have a good job.

Margaret Weber lives in London. She did not specially like school. When she was sixteen she took her school certificate exams, but she failed in almost every subject. She had learned to type at school, so she decided to leave school and get a job in an office. There are many factories, shops and businesses in London which need typists. Margaret got a job in a shop without difficulty. But she does not like her work; it is not interesting and pays little money. Now Margaret attends a special evening school where she is trained to be a good secretary. William's and Margaret's training is "vocational", that is practical for a special job.

Exercise 1.

Listen to the text "To Leave School or Not to Leave". When hearing the facts concerning the teenagers' life after school place ticks in the corresponding boxes of the chart.

		William Parker	Margaret Weber
The city they live in	London		
	Birmingham		
	Glasgow		
The institutions they study	A university		
	A technical college		
	A school		
The place they work in	A shop		
	A library		
	An engineering firm		
The occupation they are trained for	A secretary		
	An electrician		
	A typist		

4.1 Объект оценивания «Умение аудировать». Практическое задание № 2

Вариант 1.

New York Tram.

Aerial cable cars connect Manhattan Island with Roosevelt Island which is in the middle of the East River.

It is a residential complex with its own schools, shops, banks, restaurants and recreation facilities. The people living in this "new town" on the island welcomed the opening of the tramway which is 945 meters long. Red and white cars take them on Roosevelt Island and three and a half minutes later the people (passengers) are in Manhattan where they can get to their jobs by bus or underground.

The cable car rises to its cruising height of 41 meters above the ground and travels at a speed of 26 kilometers an hour. It moves over New York skyscrapers, the United Nations buildings, over the East River. Each car carries 125 passengers. The tramway operates from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily. In the morning and evening rush hours cars run continuously and every fifteen minutes at other times.

Roosevelt Islanders have now the best of city living – a pleasant, well – planned community with beautiful views of Manhattan’s skyline, yet just minutes from the city’s busiest streets.

Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “New York Tram” and fill in the chart.

Total length (m)	Speed (km/h)	Height (m)	Time of working	Intervals during rush hours/during the rest of the day	Terminal stations	Passenger capacity (per 1 car)

Вариант 2. Weather Forecast.

Two men travelling in a very wild part of America. They did not see any houses but only tents where Indians lived. One day they met an old Indian who was sitting near his tent. He was smoking. The Indian was a hunter and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it and many other things. He could also speak English rather well.

“Can you tell us what the weather will be like during the next few days?” one of the two travelers asked him.

“Oh, yes,” he answered. “Rain is coming, and wind. Then there will be snow for one or two days, but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine.”

“These old Indians know more about world than we with all our knowledge of physics, maths and other sciences.”

“Tell me,” he asked, “how do you know all that?”

The Indian answered: “I heard it over the radio.”

Exercise 1.

Listen to the story “Weather Forecast” and be ready to answer the questions that follow.

1. Where did the men travel?
2. Whom did they meet there?
3. What was the old Indian doing when they met him?
4. What did they speak to him about?
5. How did he know everything about the weather?
6. How do you think the weather forecasts are made up know?

Exercise 2.
Retell the story.

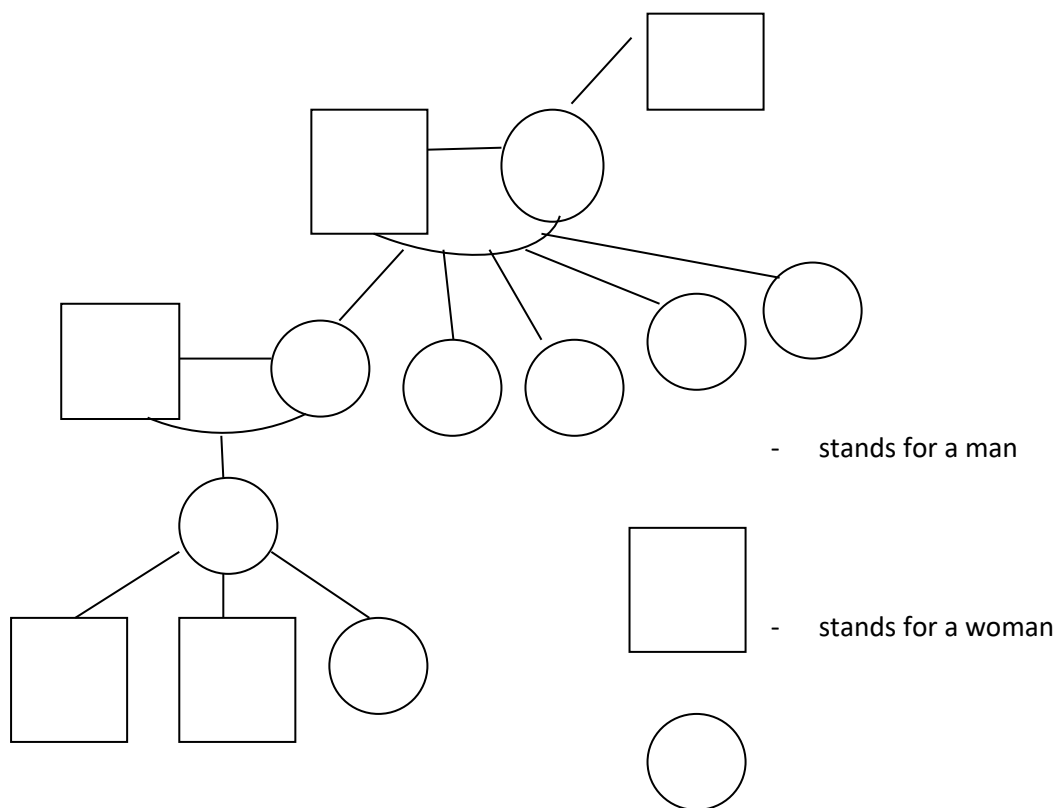
Exercise 3.
You are the Indian. Tell your friends about the incident.

Вариант 3. A Family of Scientists.

George Boole was born in 1815 and he is famous for his works in the field of mathematical analysis. His wife Mary Everest was a niece of George Everest. He is known as a man who performed topographic survey in India on a large scale in 1841. It is after him that the highest peak in the world is named. Mary Everest was very much interested in her husband's work and after his death she published several books which contributed greatly to the development of his theory. The Booles had five daughters. The eldest daughter Mary married C. Hinton who was a well-known mathematician, inventor and author of science-fiction books.

Their three grandchildren became scientists. Howard was a talented entomologist, William and Joan were both physicists. The latter was almost the only woman physicist who took part in the work at the atomic project of the USA. Their second daughter Margaret is known as the mother of the outstanding English mathematician Jeffrey Taylor who was a foreign member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Their third daughter Alicia was a specialist in the field of multidimensional space. The fourth daughter Lucy was the first woman-professor who was the head of a chemistry department. But the youngest daughter Ethel Lilian is the most famous. She married the Polish scientist and revolutionary Voynich. Her wonderful book "The Gadfly" has been translated into many languages and is popular in many countries of the world.

Exercise 1.



4.2 Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

4.2.1 Практическое задание № 4

Составить монолог по теме:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц

Выдающиеся английские ученые

Научно-технический прогресс

Достижения России

Информационные технологии

4.2.2. Практическое задание № 5

Составить диалог по теме:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц

Выдающиеся английские ученые

Научно-технический прогресс

Достижения России

Информационные технологии

4.3 Объект оценивания «Умение читать»

4.3.1. Практическое задание №6

Вариант 1.

*Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками A-F и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.*

- A.** There are lots of achievements to proud of.
- B.** Different actions were taken for one reason.
- C.** A lot of time was lost in protecting nature.
- D.** Nature protection has to struggle against industries.
- E.** The two aimed to help wildlife.
- F.** There was no time to lose.

1. More than a hundred years ago, two men who barely knew each other climbed up into the Sierra Nevada wilderness and spent four days exploring mountains and tracking wildlife. They saw elk and black bear, wild iris and larkspur. They drank from streams, slept on beds of pine needles, and awoke from a night camping on Glacier point to find four feet of sunrise snow. When they came down from the mountains, President Theodor Roosevelt and Sierra Club founder John Muir were good friends. Over their parting handshake they made a pact: They would work together to save America's wilderness. And they did.

2. The United States had already lost most of its buffalo, tall grass prairies, Eastern old-growth forests, and grizzly bears. Bold, immediate action was called for—and taken. Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt and Congress created five national parks, established more than fifty wildlife reserves, and set aside 100 million acres of forest for protection. During the decade, the Sierra Club grew from a hiking club to a political force.

3. John Muir and the growing membership of his Sierra Club conducted guided tours to wild areas to win allies and public support for the preservation efforts, wrote letters and articles in newspapers, pioneered the use of public education, political accountability and lobbying, and legislation to protect the health of our environment. It was the Sierra Club that fled lawsuits to stop pollution in Lake Superior and developments in Everglades, and created books, films, photographs, and advertising for wilderness and wildlife protection.

4. Since its founding in 1892, the Sierra Club has also helped bring about the establishment of Yosemite and more than a score of other national parks; an end to government plans to dam the Colorado River and flood the Grand Canyon; the enactment of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act; the granting of national movement status for Utah's Grand Staircase — Escalante, the giant sequoias of California's Sierra Nevada and many more national treasures in different parts of the country, including Alaska.

5. More than a century of national and local conservation campaigns has taught the Sierra Club that no place—despite its official designation, environmental value, or storied past—is ever completely protected. The oil companies, the logging industry, and developers never give up. And as the nation grows, the pressures to drill, log, and build in special places will also grow.

1	2	3	4	5

Вариант 2.

Прочитайте информацию для студентов, только что приехавших в летнюю школу. Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Е

и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-5. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- A. Was it easy to get to the areas where spices grew?
- B. Who had exclusive rights for pepper trade?
- C. What proves that spices in old times were even more used than today?
- D. Where did rare spices come from?
- E. Merchants from what place were number one in pepper trade?
- F. What was special about use of spices in old times??

1. Pepper, the most common and at the same time the most valued of spices, was frequently treated as a gift of honor from one sovereign to another, or as a polite form of payment instead of money. «Matilda de Chaucer is in the gift of the king, and her land is worth 8 pounds, 2d, and 1 pound of pepper and 1 pound of cinnamon and 1 ounce of silk, » reads a chance record in an old English survey.

2. The amount of these spices bought and sold was astonishing even as compared to modern trade. Venetian galleys, Genoese carracks, and other vessels on the Mediterranean brought great amount of them westward, and they were sold in fairs and markets everywhere. In romances and chronicles, in cook-books, trades-lists, and customs-tariffs, spices are mentioned with a frequency and consideration unknown in modern times.

3. For years the Venetians had a contract to buy from the sultan of Egypt annually 420,000 pounds of pepper. One of the first vessels to make its way to India brought home 210,000 pounds. A fine of 200,000 pounds of pepper was imposed upon one prince of India who refused to sell pepper to the Portuguese in 1520. «Pepper-sack» was a nick-name and yet not a negative epithet applied by German robbers, to Venetians merchants who passed down the Rhine.

4. Yet the location of «the isles where the spices grow» was very distant and obscure to the men of the Middle Ages. John Cabot, in 1497, said that he «was once at Mecca, whither the spices are brought by caravans from distant countries, and having inquired from whence they were brought and where they grew, the merchants answered that they did not know, but that such merchandise was brought from distant countries by other caravans to their home; and they further say that they are also conveyed from other remote regions».

5. Such lack of knowledge was pardonable, that even Marco Polo, one of the most experienced travelers, after spending years in Asia, believed, mistakenly, that such rare spices as nutmegs and cloves were produced in Java. It was only after many, many years that their true place of production became known in Europe. These spices were the native products of the so called Spice Islands, just under the

equator, in the midst of the Malay Archipelago. Their light, volcanic soil, could keep moist by the constant damp winds.

1	2	3	4	5

4.3.2. Практическое задание №7

Вариант 1.

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A5-A8 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 — **False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — **Not stated**).*

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not like it, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, «Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy».

«Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please, » Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, «That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roper's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger. » He wrote a message in the dust: «I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty. » He came home at 7 o'clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. «That silly woman still hasn't cleaned it! » he said to himself. «All it needs is a cloth! »

But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. «I didn't put that bottle there», he thought. «Mrs. Roper must have left it.» He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully.

«She's written some words on it», he said to himself. He read the words. They were: «Cough-medicine».

A5 Jim left home city to continue his education.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 Jim could not clean his house because he was allergic to dust.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Mrs. Roper did not have enough time to dust the room.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8 Jim was not happy with Mrs. Roper as a cleaner.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вариант 2.

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A5-A8** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**).*

Every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are believed to be cold, reserved, rather naughty, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. «There is no place like home», they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world.

They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow many traditions especially concerning food and manners. We know much about English traditions and Customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land-Russia.

First, some words about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters are their hospitality, their «open heartedness» and inventiveness. Russian fairytales reflect this. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world thousands of the world famous writers, composers, scientists, inventors and explorers. All of them are the pride of the nation.

Such names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of Khokhloma goes back to the 17th century. The production of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhniy Novgorod Province. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters.

The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colors are black, yellow, golden, green and red.

Nowadays this craft is sure to be saved; it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters.

A5 The Englishmen have bad reputation among different nations in the world.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A6 English people are home-centered.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A7 Russia has contributed a lot to the world civilization.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A8 Khokhloma style has been a typical Russian craft since Kievan Russ.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4.4 Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

4.4.1. Практическое задание № 9

Вариант 1.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Liz.

... I am going to learn a second foreign language. My first foreign language is French. What second language do you think I should choose and why? How many languages do you study at school? Are you planning to enter some language courses?

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Lucy.

...I am going to do a project on national holidays of different countries. Could you help me? What main national holidays are there in your country? Do you celebrate all of them? How does your family celebrate them?

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

4.4.2. Практическое задание № 10

Вариант 1.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend David.

...My mother complains that I am lazy and don't help her much. Do you or your friends often help your parents? How? What duties does every member of your family have in the house?...

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2.

You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

... Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his **3 questions**.

Write **80–100 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

4.5 Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»

2.5.1. Практическое задание № 1

Вариант 1.

Упражнение 1

Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. *Young King Kong was stronger than strong.* [ŋ]
2. *Rose knows Joe phones Sophie, but Sophie and Joe don't know Rose knows.* [əʊ]
3. *The fat cat sat on the man's black hat.* [æ]
4. *Sarah and Mary share their pears fairly.* [eə]
5. *Martha Smith's an author and an athlete.* [θ]

Упражнение 2

Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. *rude, run, but, luck, mug.*
2. *done, love, move, son, much.*
3. *calm, star, fair, half, March.*

Вариант 2.

Упражнение 1

Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. *Vera drove to Venice in a Van.* [v]
2. *Wendy went away twice a week.* [w]
3. *Nile crocodiles have the wildest smiles.* [ai]
4. *My mother's brother's my uncle; my uncle's son's my cousin.* [ʌ]
5. *The rabbits raced right around the ring.* [r]

Упражнение 2

Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. *calm, star, fair, half, March.*
2. *light, quite, type, pair, might.*
3. *cow, start, now, house, found.*

4.5.2. Практическое задание № 2

Вариант 1.

Упражнение 1.

Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова вслух и, основываясь на значениях соответствующих русских слов, определите их значения.

apparatus [ˌæpəˈreɪtəs]
chemical [kɪmɪkl]
experiment [ɪksˈperɪmənt]
mineral [ˈmɪnərəl]
element [ˈelɪmənt]
radioactivity [ˌreɪdɪəʊækˈtɪvɪti]
radium [ˈreɪdɪəm]
metal [ˈmetl]
uranium [juˈreɪniəm]
photographic [fəʊtəˈɡræfɪk]

Упражнение 2.

Прочитайте текст, соблюдая интонацию.

There were 'two 'French /traders | and a 'Belgian /colonel, | an I'talian /tenor, | the A'merican proprietor of a 'circus with his /wife, | and a re'tired 'French official with \his. ||

The 'French official had been accompanied on /board by the 'French 'minister at Bang/kok, | one or two /secretaries | and a 'prince of a 'royal \family. ||

Talking of 'one 'thing and a/nother | we 'watched the 'day de/cline, | we /dined, | and 'then we 'sat 'out a'gain on 'deck under the \stairs. ||

Вариант 2.

Упражнение 1.

Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова вслух и, основываясь на значениях соответствующих русских слов, определите их значения.

idealist [ai'diəlist]

dynamite ['daɪnəmaɪt]

industry ['ɪndəstri]

nation ['neɪʃən]

prize [praɪz]

chemistry ['kɛmɪstri]

medicine ['medsɪn]

progressive [prə'ɡresɪv]

nationality [næʃə'nælɪtɪ]

financial [faɪ'nænʃəl]

Упражнение 2.

Прочитайте текст, соблюдая интонацию.

1. There was 'also a'bell | and 'Clara 'chose the \bell ||

2. There \was 'also | she 'vaguely \noted | in 'one 'corner a pi'ano | and the 'windows had 'shutters of a ↑kind that she had 'never 'seen in \England ||

3. There were a 'good 'many \books in the 'room | 'one 'wall was \lined ,with them | and they 'lay in 'heaps on 'chairs and on the \floor ||

2.6. Объект оценивания «Знание грамматики»

2.6.1. Практическое задание №13

Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We saw a lot of pictures at the art shop, but _____ was good enough to buy for our museum.

a) none of them c) not some of them

b) no of them d) only any of them

2. If there are _____ calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?

a) some c) any

- b) none d) no
3. While peeling potatoes my small brother cut _____ with a *sharp* knife.
a) oneself c) his
b) him d) himself
4. There are many good hotels in the town. You can stay at _____ of them.
a) no c) any
b) some d) all
5. _____ the house when it started to rain.
a) Scarcely he had entered
b) Scarcely had he entered
c) He scarcely had entered
6. _____ at everyone who got off the plane.
a) Suspiciously he looked
b) He suspiciously looked
c) He looked suspiciously
7. _____ injured in the last match.
a) He badly was
b) Badly he was
c) He was badly
8. _____ than he fell ill.
a) No sooner he had arrived
b) No he had sooner arrived
c) No sooner had he arrived
9. There is _____ sand in my shoes.
a) — c) the
b) a d) an
10. The news was _____ very depressing.
a) a c) —
b) the d) an
11. _____ man and _____ woman were sitting opposite me.
a) a, the c) a, a
b) the, a d) -, -
12. Paris is _____ capital of France.
a) the c) an
b) a d) -
13. The exam was quite easy — _____ we expected.
a) more easy that c) easier than
b) more easy than d) easier as
14. The more electricity you use, _____.
a) your bill will be higher
b) will be higher your bill
c) the higher your bill will be
d) higher will be your bill
15. He's a fast runner. I can't run as _____ as he.

- a) fast c) faster
b) fastly d) fastest
16. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
a) most boring film c) the film more boring
b) the more boring film d) the most boring film
17. She was jealous _____ her friend because she had a better dress.
a) at c) of
b) on d) to
18. The waste paper bin is full _____ crumpled sheets of paper.
a) with c) to
b) for d) of
19. The computer is capable _____ producing graphics.
a) to c) for
b) of d) in
20. Moscow is especially famous _____ its elegant architecture.
a) for c) with
b) of d) at

Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I've been trying to phone her all day but _____ I phone her the line is engaged.
a) every time c) the every time
b) all the time d) the whole time
2. He is invited to lots of parties and he goes to _____.
a) everyone c) every one
b) everything d) each
3. These are _____ organizations operating in our market and even _____ we would consider real competitors.
a) a few, many b) little, some
c) some, fewer d) few, fewer
4. You are not the only one who failed to hear the news. I didn't _____.
a) neither c) either
b) both d) also
5. Not only _____ you, they smash everything too.
a) they do rob
b) do they rob
c) they rob
6. How _____ if I fall right through the **earth and come out** among the antipodes.
a) funny it will seem
b) it will seem funny
c) it funny will seem
7. He was born _____.

- a) at two o'clock on April 12th in the morning in 1947
b) in the morning at two o'clock on April 12th in 1947
c) at two o'clock in the morning on April 12th in 1947
8 _____ all the exercises he had to do.

- a) He carefully wrote
b) He wrote carefully
c) Carefully he wrote

9. Chinese eat _____ rice every day.

- a) the c) a
b) - d) an

10. There were _____ very few people in the shops today.

- a) an c) —
b) a d) the

11. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?

- a) a, a c) the, a
b) the, the d) a, the

12. Did you hear _____ noise just now?

- a) the c) a
b) - d) an

13. My book is _____ interesting _____ yours.

- a) as, as c) as, like
b) like, like d) like, as

14. My house is _____ height _____ his.

- a) as, as c) as, the same
b) the same, as d) the same, the same

15. John's grades are _____ his sister's.

- a) the higher than c) higher than
b) the highest as d) more high than

16. His drawings are as perfect as his _____.

- a) instructor b) instructor's
c) instructors d) instructor drawings

17. I felt very ashamed _____ making such a stupid mistake.

- a) of c) at
b) for d) to

18. Could you add this up for me? I'm not very quick _____ calculating.

- a) with c) at
b) in d) on

19. After days of preparation the hall is ready _____ the grand opening.

- a) on c) at
b) to d) for

20. Who is responsible _____ making such a mess?

- a) for c) with
b) of d) at

2.6.2. Практическое задание №14

Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант

1. If we hadn't taken the same plane, we might have never met _____.
a) ours c) each other
b) ourselves d) both of us
2. _____ food, clothes and some _____ goods have become more expensive nowadays.
a) much, others c) many, the others
b) many, others d) much, other
3. I'm going to the wedding on Saturday. _____ is getting married.
a) a friend of me c) mine friend
b) a friend of mine d) a friend of my
4. During the terrible road accident one car bumped into _____ one. One driver was heavily injured and _____ died.
a) another, other c) other, the other
b) another, the other d) the other, other
5. I _____ after that.
a) only saw him once
b) saw him only once
c) saw him once only
6. _____ have not arrived.
a) The ordered goods
b) The goods ordered
c) The goods which ordered
7. _____ got to the station on time.
a) Only I and my brother
b) Only my brother and I
c) My brother and I only
8. Last year we went _____.
a) to Vienna by train at Easter
b) at Easter to Vienna by train
c) by train at Easter to Vienna
9. What did you have for _____ breakfast?
a) - c) a
b) the d) an
10. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?
a) the c) an
b) a d) -
11. Ken's brother is in _____ prison now for robbery.
a) the c) a
b) - d) an

12. Bob is _____ seaman. He spends most of his time at _____ sea.
- a) a, — c) an, the
b) the, - d) a, the
13. The salary of a professor is higher than _____ a secretary.
- a) — c) has
b) one of d) that of
14. I feel _____ today than I did last week.
- a) much better c) no better
b) more good d) more better
15. No animal is so big _____ King Kong.
- a) as c) than
b) so d) that
16. Her sport car is different _____ Kate's.
- a) like c) from
b) as d) so
17. She was very proud _____ his achievements.
- a) for c) with
b) of d) at
18. It took some time to get accustomed _____ driving on the left.
- a) at c) to
b) with d) for
19. We always eat food typical _____ the region we are travelling in.
- a) for c) at
b) on d) of
20. Are you aware _____ any reason why he is late?
- a) with c) for
b) about d) of

Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант

1. — Did you hear about the party at Kate's last night? - No, I didn't. _____ of my friends _____ there.
- a) none, was c) nobody, were
b) nobody, was d) no, were
2. "The system of education is not superb," she said. "Too _____ mathematics _____ usually taught at school."
- a) many, are c) much, are
b) much, is d) many, is
3. _____ should be present at the meeting. A very serious question will be discussed.
- a) someone c) everyone
b) any one d) anyone
4. We've got too _____ petrol. We must have the car filled

a) a little c) much
b) little d) many

- a) show us
- b) show us to it
- c) show to us

- a) for a long time peacefully in the same house
- b) for a long time in the same house peacefully
- c) peacefully in the same house for a long time

- a) pleasant looking and middle-aged
- b) middle-aged pleasant looking
- c) pleasant-looking middle aged

- in a pub at the foot of College Road for a pre-lunch drink
- for a pre-lunch drink in a pub at the foot of College Road
- for a pre-lunch drink at the foot of College Road in a pub

[illegible]

a) the, the c) an, the
b) a, a d) -, -

a) - c) the
b)a d) an

a) a, a c) the, the
b) -, - d) -, the

[illegible]

a) more
b) twice more than
c) twice as many as
d) twice as much as

a) the more miserable c) more miserable
b) the miserable d) most miserable

a) the more smart c) smarter
b) the more smarter d) the smarter

17. She went out to work not to be dependent her

[illegible][illegible]

a) of c) for
b) from d) at

a) about c) of
b) with d) for

Вариант 1.

I knocked at Mike's door, but nobody answered. I tried again without any result at all. It was strange as I (B3) (HEAR) _____ that somebody was in. I thought that the door (B4) (LOCK) _____ but when I pushed, it opened easily. Mike was sitting in front of his computer, his eyes focused on the monitor - he was playing and (B5) (NOT SEE) _____ me. Several minutes passed before he noticed me. "Hi", he said. "Look, I (B6) (PLAY) _____ on-line. It's a great game! It's the (B7) (GOOD) _____ game I've ever played! Would you like to join me?" Without waiting for my answer, he turned to the monitor and then forgot about me. Well, the situation was (B8) (BAD) _____ than I had expected it to be. Mike had found a new game and nothing could make him quit before the game was over.

Вариант 2.

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В10—В14 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В10—В14.

Andy was the tallest girl in her class and that's why she was shy. She wanted to become a famous (B10) (SING)_____ or an actress but she wasn't popular even with her classmates. She never wore (B11) (EXPENSE)_____ clothes and she never took part in school concerts. Nobody guessed that she had a beautiful voice and was dreaming about the stage since her (B12) (CHILD)_____. However, one day everything changed. Andy was offered a supporting role in the school theatre musical. She had only a few words but Andy was so excited about it that she learnt the whole play by heart. On the day of the (B13) (PERFORM) _____ the girl who was to play the leading role got a sore throat and wasn't able to say a single word. Andy came up and said that she knew her part. You can guess what happened next, can't you? Andy was a great success and enjoyed applause and flowers for the first time in her life. (B14) (SUDDEN) _____, she became the most popular girl at her school.

Вариант 3.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Cricket

One of the most popular sports in England is cricket. It is sometimes called the national sport and many adults and (1)_____ (CHILD) play it in their spare time or at school. It (2)_____ (PLAY) by two teams of eleven and has some similarities to baseball. To put it simply, the aim is to score runs and the side (3)_____ (SCORE) most runs wins. The game is quite old, and the (4)_____ (EARLY) references to it date from the 1500s. Spectators (5)_____ (WATCH) cricket matches for hundreds of years in many parts of England. The list of famous cricket grounds (6)_____ (INCLUDE) Lord's in London and Old Trafford in Manchester. 'Test cricket' is the name (7)_____ (GIVE) to five-day matches between different countries.

Вариант 4.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

In Britain, the AA (or Automobile Association) has been providing assistance to drivers for over 100 years. In that time, the (1)_____ (MEMBER) has grown from 100 drivers to 15 million. The AA is involved in many different (2)_____ (ACTIVE), including publishing books and maps. However, it is best known for helping (3)_____ (FORTUNE) drivers who have had an accident or whose cars have broken down. It also tries to persuade the

(4)_____ (GOVERN) to introduce new laws which will help drivers and improve road (5)_____ (SAFE). For example, the AA was in favour of the 1983 law which made it illegal to drive without a seatbelt.

5.8. Объект оценивания «Умение использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни»

Темы для рефератов, докладов, сообщений, презентаций, научно-практических работ:

Страноведение (Великобритания, США)

Традиции и обычаи

Путешествие

Россия: государственное устройство, политическая система

Система единиц

Выдающиеся английские ученые

Научно-технический прогресс

Достижения России

Информационные технологии

3.1. Промежуточная аттестация 3 курс

Практическая работа №1

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. to deal (with)
 2. to elaborate (to work out) programs
 3. computer-aided-design
 4. computer-aided-manufacturing
 5. to meet up-to-date demands (requirements)
 6. software
 7. hardware
 8. to offer solutions
 9. to solve problems
 10. to defend from viruses
-
- a. программное обеспечение
 - b. отвечать современным требованиям
 - c. аппаратная часть
 - d. иметь дело (с кем-л., чем-л.)
 - e. автоматизированное проектирование
 - f. защищать от вирусов
 - g. предлагать решения
 - h. разрабатывать программы
 - i. автоматизированное производство
 - j. решать проблемы

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

specialist, productivity, optimal, problem, logic, operation, program, virus, expert, instruction, method, computer, mathematics, designer, manager, calculator.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

COMPUTER SCIENCE

1. Computer science is a part of an applied mathematics. Specialists in computer science say that this field of knowledge is very interesting because it deals with computer-aided-design (CAD) and computer-aided-manufacturing (CAM).
2. Computers are intended to improve the productivity of labour of scientists, designers, engineers, managers, and other specialists, because computers offer quick and optimal solutions. One of the main goals of using CAD/CAM is to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing.
3. Moreover, computers came in our li fe and to our houses and now we can solve our everyday problems with their help.
4. Computers can be divided into simple and complex devices. Simple computers such as calculators can perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. As far as complex computers are concerned they can do different logical operations and some of them even have artificial intelligence.
5. Thus in order to elaborate up-to-date and inexpensive programs as well as to defend them from viruses, it is important to know some programming languages.
6. There are low-level programming languages such as a machine language and an assembly language and high-level programming languages, for instance, FORTRAN, PASCAL, ADA, C, BASIC, etc.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 2,4 и 5.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

What do specialists in computer science deal with?

What are the computers used for?

What operations can simple devices perform?

What operations do complex computers perform?

What are CAD/CAM systems intended to do?

What high-level programming languages do you know?

Ответы

- a. To improve the productivity of labour of scientists, designers, managers and other specialists by offering quick and optimal solutions to them.
- b. Computer-aided-design (CAD) and computer-aided-manufacturing (CAM).
- c. For shortening the time between designing and manufacturing.
- d. Different logical operations.
- e. FORTRAN, COBOL, BASIC, ADA.
- f. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующее по смыслу окончание:

1. Experts in computer science deal with....
2. One of the aims of using

computers is

3. Simple devices can do ...

4. Complex computers perform....

5. High-level programming

languages are....

a) manufacturing cars;

b) computer-aided-design;

c) increasing the productivity of car.

a) to work out up-to-date demands;

b) to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing;

c) to construct hardwares.

a) logical operations;

b) such operations as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

a) BASIC, FORTRAN;

b) assembly and machine languages.

Практическая работа №2

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. mainframe

2. execute

3. to obtain

4. set of instructions

5. hard disk

6. floppy disk

7. to input data

8. to output data

9. Random access memory

10. Read Only memory

11. Program storage

12. printed board

a. гибкий диск

b. получать данные на выходе

c. печатная плата

d. память с произвольной выборкой

e. жесткий диск

f. набор инструкций

g. исполнять (команду)

h. память для хранения программ

i. получить, добиться

j. (универсальная) вычислительная машина

к. вводить данные

1. постоянная память

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

computer, function, class, microcomputer, supercomputer, electronic, system, processor, limit, instruction, information, program, type, disk, standard, mathematical, logical, operation, algebra, algebraic.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

1. Computer can perform many functions: they can do mathematical and logical operations, mathematical operations including arithmetic and algebraic operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, raising to a power, differentiating and integrating. Logical operations include comparing, selecting, sorting and matching.
2. Computers are divided into four main classes: microcomputers, minicomputers, mainframes and supercomputers.
3. A minicomputer is a computer manufactured on a single printed board which contains one or more chips. Most microcomputers are personal computers. At present personal computers have become so powerful that they are used as CAD/CAM systems.
4. A microprocessor is a very small device used in microcomputers, which deals with memories by reading and writing process. Microprocessors can obtain from memory and execute a limited set of instructions in order to perform addition or subtraction on a binary word, and to input or output binary data.
5. Memory is a device for storing digital information. Memory should be small in size and large in capacity. It should take little power and work at the same speed as computer logic. There are many types of memories. All microcomputers use Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM).
6. RAM is called so because information can be put into or out of any single byte of memory. ROM is permanent memory for program storage.
7. People know many types of memory units, hard disks and floppy disks being widely used. Floppy disks (flexible plastic disks) are used in personal computers.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1,3,4 и 6.

5. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. A microcomputer is a) a computer which can perform addition or subtraction on a binary word; b) a computer manufactured on a single printed board which contains one or more chips; c) a very small device that can obtain from memory and execute a limited set of instructions.
2. A microprocessor is a) a device which can perform logical operations; b) a computer manufactured on a single printed board which contains one or more chips; c) a device which can obtain from memory a limited set of instructions in order to perform addition or subtraction.
3. RAM is a) memory for a limited set of instructions;

Практическая работа №3

Задание. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

The profession of a computer programmer - Профессия программиста

When you leave school you understand that the time to choose your future occupation has come. It's not an easy task to decide what profession to choose. I have known for a long time that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of more serious examinations of my abilities and character.

I am interested in **computer science (2)** and want to be a computer programmer. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is a completely new world. Computers greatly **simplify (3)** day-to-day life. It is much easier to do some things on the computer. It **solves (4)** in seconds the problems generations of mathematicians would need months or years to solve.

I think that the profession of a programmer will give me many opportunities. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology. We are living in the age of information. Today it's even hard to tell all the uses the computer may have in the future. In our country they have been used just for a short time. But in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or communicate sitting at their computers. So after finishing school I'm going to study computer science.

Vocabulary

1. programmer — программист
2. computer science — программирование
3. simplify — облегчать
4. solve — решать

Questions

1. Is it difficult to choose your future occupation?
2. What is your choice?
3. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
4. Do we know all the abilities of the computers?
5. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology, isn't it?

Критерии оценивания:

- 5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы
4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.
3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.
2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №4

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Lots of people continue careers of their parents, but it is not the case with me. My mother is a nurse and my father is a history teacher, whereas I want to become a system administrator, aka sysadmin.

A system administrator is a specialist responsible for the maintenance and reliable performance of existing computer systems, networks and servers, and possibly also introducing and integrating new technologies.

A sysadmin acquires, installs, configures, and upgrades computer hardware and software. His/her tasks also include monitoring data files, executing backup and recovery, troubleshooting, training the staff, providing technical support to the users, and operations documenting. He/she is in charge for adding, removing, or updating user accounts, as well as for the information security.

It should be mentioned that a sysadmin has to be patient with less computer-inclined co-workers.

Unlike many other professions, there is no single path to becoming a system administrator. Numerous sysadmins have a degree in a related field: computer science, information technology, computer engineering, etc.

Recently, some schools have started offering undergraduate degrees in System Administration. The Rochester Institute of Technology was the first to do that, in 1992.

Практическая работа №5.

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол в указанную видовременную форму, и переведите их.

- 1) By the early part of the twentieth century electromechanical machines (to develop – Past Perfect Passive) and (to use – Past Indefinite Passive) for business data processing.
- 2) Computers (to become – Present Perfect Active) commonplace in homes, offices, schools, research institutes, plants.
- 3) Typical hardware devices (to rotate – Present Continuous Active) electromechanical devices.
- 4) Digital video cameras (to spread – Present Perfect Passive) recently.
- 5) BASIC (to become – Present Perfect Active) a very popular language in systems where many users share the use of a computer through terminals and it (to become – Present Perfect Active) a universal language for PC.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки и выберите глагол в требуемом по смыслу залоге (Active or Passive). Переведите получившиеся предложения на русский язык.

- 1) Windows applications (created; were created) by the experienced programmer.
- 2) The modem (allows; is allowed) the individual to access information from all over the world.
- 3) Almost everything in modern world (did; is done) with the help of computers
- 4) There are also systems which (are developing; are being developed) to translate foreign articles by computer.
- 5) The CPU (coordinates; is coordinated) all the activities of the various components of the computer.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в английских и русских предложениях модальные глаголы.

- 1) Computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information.
- 2) Business minicomputers can perform up to 100 million operations per second.
- 3) Citizens should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life.
- 4) You may find simplified versions of the major applications you use.
- 5) To be accessible, web pages and sites must conform to certain accessibility principles.

Задание 4. Задайте специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам или словосочетаниям.

- 1) There are thousands of different programming languages.
- 2) Supercomputers were used in science and engineering for many purposes.
- 3) In Great Britain, there is a system that will display weather reports from around the country.
- 4) Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s.
- 5) Today, most computer users buy, download, or share programs like Microsoft Word and Excel.

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите его и выполните упражнения, данные ниже.

APPLICATION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS.

Personal computers have a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.

Home and hobby. Personal computers enjoy great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. They are an exciting hobby. All hobbyists need not be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of

exciting leisure-time adventure.

The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security, home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.

Word processing. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it. Using the CRT monitor as a display screen, you are able to view what you have typed to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar, add or delete sentences, move paragraphs around, and replace words. The letter or document can be stored on a diskette for future use.

Professional. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are accountants, financial advisors, stock brokers, tax consultants, lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include accounting, income tax preparation, statistical analysis, graphics, stock market forecasting and computer modeling. The electronic worksheet is, by far, the computer modeling program most widely used by professionals. It can be used for scheduling, planning, and the examination of "what if" situations.

Educational. Personal computers are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher.

Задание 8. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1,2,3 абзацы текста.

Задание 9. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы.

1. What are the main spheres of PC application?
2. What is "a word processing program"?
3. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?
4. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display?
5. Which professions are in great need of computers?
6. How can computers be used in education?

Практическая работа №6

Задание. Переведите текст и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

«Internet»

Internet is a worldwide network that transmits data to different parts of the Earth. Owing to the internet, humanity has a chance to share information, download or transfer files, communicate in various chat rooms as well as learn the latest news in the split second.

Every year users in a network are not growing smaller. On the contrary, their number is increasing. Two thirds of Americans regularly use the internet. The second place has been taken by the Asian countries - China and Japan . However, as you see, data are constantly changing. We can draw one conclusion from these indices - every day the number of users is growing rapidly.

Advantages of the global network are obvious. Internet is not only an entertaining place, but also a learning platform. Want to learn something - search the answer to your question on the internet. The answer won't make you wait. Want to learn, for example, a foreign

language – it's all in your hands. Even higher education can be acquired via the World Wide Web. The only minus of the Internet is abundance of information. There is so much of it that at times you get lost in this web of communication.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №7

Задание. Переведите текст и задайте 10 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Текст "THE EARLY YEARS"

VOCABULARY LIST

Verbs: anticipate, collaborate, devise, donate, emerge, foresee, intimidate, market, thrive. Nouns: application, capacity, components, entrepreneur, expertise, gadget, innovation, investment, potential, technology, venture, wizard, pioneer, integrated circuit, microprocessor, circuit, peripherals.

Adjectives/Participles: cumbersome, genuine, inevitable, makeshift, massive, muted, skeptical, state-of-the-art, user-friendly. Adverbials: passionately, technologically, thereby, whereas.

TEXT 1. THE EARLY YEARS

(1) Until the late 1970s, the computer was viewed as a massive machine that was useful to big business and big government but not to the general public. Computers were too cumbersome and expensive for private use, and most people were intimidated by them. As technology advanced, this was changed by a distinctive group of engineers and entrepreneurs who rushed to improve the designs of then current technology and to find ways to make the computer attractive to more people. Although these innovators of computer technology were very different from each other, they had a common enthusiasm for technical innovation and the capacity to foresee the potential of computers. This was a very competitive and stressful time, and the only people who succeeded were the ones who were able to combine extraordinary engineering expertise with progressive business skills and an ability to foresee the needs of the future.

(2) Much of this activity was centered in the Silicon Valley in northern California where the first computer-related company had located in 1955. That company attracted thousands of related businesses, and the area became known as the technological capital of the world. Between 1981 and 1986, more than 1000 new technology-oriented businesses started there. At the busiest times, five or more, new companies started in a single week. The Silicon Valley attracted many risk-takers and gave them an opportunity to thrive in an atmosphere where creativity was expected and rewarded.

(3) Robert Noyce was a risk-taker who was successful both as an engineer and as an entrepreneur. The son of an Iowa minister, he was informal, genuine, and methodical. Even when he was running one of the most successful businesses in the Silicon Valley, he dressed informally and his office was an open cubicle that looked like everyone else's. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), he started working for one of the first computer-related businesses in 1955. While working with these pioneers of computer engineering, he learned many things about computers and business management.

(4) As an engineer, he co-invented the integrated circuit, which was the basis for later computer design. This integrated circuit was less than an eighth of an inch square but had the same power as a transistor unit that was over 15 inches square or a vacuum tube Unit that was 6.5 feet square. As a businessman, Noyce co-founded Intel, one of the most successful companies in the Silicon Valley and the first company to introduce the microprocessor. The microprocessor chip became the heart of the computer, making it possible for a large computer system that once filled an entire

room to be contained on a small chip that could be held in one's hand. The directors of Intel could not have anticipated the effects that the microprocessor would have on the world. It made possible the invention of the personal computer and eventually led to the birth of thousands of new businesses. Noyce's contributions to the development of the integrated circuit and the microprocessor earned him both wealth and fame before his death in 1990. In fact, many people consider his role to be one of the most significant in the Silicon Valley story.

(5) The two men who first introduced the personal computer (PC) to the marketplace had backgrounds unlike Robert Noyce's. They had neither prestigious university education nor experience in big business. Twenty-year-old Steven Jobs and twenty-four-year-old Stephen Wozniak were college drop-outs who had collaborated on their first project as computer hobbyists in a local computer club. Built in the garage of Jobs's parents, this first personal computer utilized the technology of Noyce's integrated circuit. It was typewriter-sized, as powerful as a much larger computer, and inexpensive to build. To Wozniak the new machine was a gadget to share with other members of their computer club. To Jobs, however, it was a product with great marketing potential for homes and small businesses. To raise the \$1300 needed to fill their first orders Jobs sold his Volkswagen bus and Wozniak sold his scientific calculator. Wozniak built and delivered the first order of 100 computers in ten days. Lacking funds, he was forced to use the least expensive materials, the fewest chips, and the most creative arrangement of components. Jobs and Wozniak soon had more orders than they could fill with their makeshift production line.

(6) Jobs and Wozniak brought different abilities to their venture: Wozniak was the technological wizard, and Jobs was the entrepreneur. Wozniak designed the first model, and Jobs devised its applications and attracted interest from investors and buyers. Wozniak once admitted that without Jobs he would never have considered selling the computer or known how to do it. "Steve didn't do one circuit, design or piece of code. He's not really been into computers, and to this day he has never gone through a computer manual. But it never crossed my mind to sell computers. It was Steve who said, 'Let's hold them up and sell a few.'"

(7) From the very beginning, Apple Computer had been sensitive to the needs of a general public that is intimidated by high technology. Jobs insisted that the computers be light, trim, and made in muted colors. He also insisted that the language used with the computers be "user-friendly" and that the operation be simple enough for the average person to learn in a few minutes. These features helped convince a skeptical public that the computer was practical for the home and small business. Jobs also introduced the idea of donating Apple Computers to thousands of California schools, thereby indirectly introducing his product into the homes of millions of students. Their second model, the Apple II, was the state-of-the-art PC in home and small business computers from 1977 to 1982. By 1983 the total company sales were almost \$600 million, and it controlled 23 percent of the worldwide market in personal computers.

(8) As the computer industry began to reach into homes and small businesses around the world, the need for many new products for the personal computer began to emerge. Martin Alpert, the founder of Tecmar, Inc., was one of the first people to foresee this need. When IBM released its first personal computer in 1981, Alpert bought the first two models. He took them apart and worked twenty-four hours a day to find out how other products could be attached to them. After two weeks, he emerged with the first computer peripherals for the IBM PC, and he later became one of the most successful creators of personal computer peripherals. For example, he designed memory extenders that enabled the computer to store more information, and insertable boards that allowed people to use different keyboards while sharing the same printer. After 1981, Tecmar produced an average of one new product per week.

(9) Alpert had neither the technical training of Noyce nor the computer clubs of Jobs and Wozniak to encourage his interest in computer engineering. His parents were German refugees who worked in a factory and a bakery to pay for his college education. They insisted that he study medicine even though his interest was in electronics. Throughout medical school he studied electronics passionately but privately. He became a doctor, but practiced only part time while pursuing his preferred interest in electronics. His first electronics products were medical instruments that he

built in his living room. His wife recognized the potential of his projects before he did, and enrolled in a graduate program in business management so she could run his electronics business successfully. Their annual sales reached \$1 million, and they had 15 engineers working in their living room before they moved to a larger building in 1981. It wasn't until 1983 that Alpert stopped practicing medicine and gave his full attention to Tecmar. By 1984 Tecmar was valued at \$150 million.

(10) Computer technology has opened a variety of opportunities for people who are creative risk-takers. Those who have been successful have been alert technologically, creatively, and financially. They have known when to use the help of other people and when to work alone. Whereas some have been immediately successful, others have gone unrewarded for their creative and financial investments; some failure is inevitable in an environment as competitive as the Silicon Valley. Rarely in history have so many people been so motivated to create. Many of them have been rewarded greatly with fame and fortune, and the world has benefited from this frenzy of innovation.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа № 8

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Microsoft Company - Компания Майкрософт

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best-known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.

Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its-MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 percent of the worlds IBM and IBM-clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

Firstly, Microsoft released Windows '95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows '98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing), Access (databases) and Outlook Express (e-mail)- There were releases in 1997, 2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry. The company has hundreds of products and thousands of employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.
3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.
2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа № 9

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

The Future of the Internet - Будущее Интернета

Everywhere we go, we hear about the Internet. It's on television, in magazines, newspapers, and in schools. One might think that this network of millions of computers around the globe is as fast and captivating as television, but with more and more users logging on everyday and staying on longer and longer, this «Information Superhighway» could be perhaps more correctly referred to as an expressway of big city centre at rush hour.

It is estimated that thirty five to forty million users currently are on the Internet. According to a recent statistics, an average Internet call lasts five times as longer as the average regular telephone call. 10 percent of the Internet calls last 6 hours or longer. This can cause an overload and, in turn, cause telephone network to fail.

The local network was designed for short calls which you make and then hang up, but Internet calls often occupy a line for hours. With so many users in the Internet and their number is growing by 200 percent annually, it certainly provides new challenges for the telephone companies. The Internet, up to the beginning of the 90s, was used only to read a different texts. Then in the early 90's, a way was made to see pictures and listen to a sound on the Internet. This breakthrough made the Internet to be most demanded means of communication, data saving and transporting.

However, today's net is much more than just pictures, text, and sound. The Internet is now filled with voice massages, video conferencing and video games. With voice massages, users can talk over the Internet for the price of the local phone call.

Nowadays we no longer have to own a computer to access the Internet. Now, -devices such as Web TV allow our television to browse the Web and use Electronic Mail. Cellular phones are now also dialing up the Internet to provide E-mail and answering machine services. The telephone network was not designed and built to handle these sorts of things. Many telephone companies are spending enormous amounts of money to upgrade the telephone lines.

K. Kao and G. Hockman were the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables, as opposed to copper wire, to carry telephone signals. Fiber optics uses pulses of light to transmit binary code, such as that used in computers and other electronic devices. As a result the amount of bandwidth is incredibly raised. Another solution for the problem is fast modems which satisfy the need for speed.

By accessing the Net through the coaxial cable that provides television to our homes, the speed can be increased 1,000 fold. However, the cable system was built to only send information one way. In other words, they can send stuff to us, but we can't send anything back, if there is no modem available.

Yet another way is being introduced to access the Internet, and that is through the use of a satellite dish just like the TV dishes currently used to deliver television from satellites in space to your home. However, like cable connection, the information can only be sent one way.

Faster ways of connecting to the Internet may sound like a solution to the problem, but, just as new lanes on highways attract more cars, a faster Internet could attract many times more users, making it even slower than before.

To help solve the problem of Internet clogs, Internet providers are trying new ways of pricing for customers. So, in business time any connection to Net cost more than your connection in the night.

In conclusion, I should add that if we want to keep the Internet usable and fairly fast, we must not only improve the telephone lines and means of access, but also be reasonable in usage.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа № 10

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Bill Gates - Билл Гейтс

William (Bill) H. Gates is chairman and chief software architect of Microsoft Corporation. Microsoft employs more than 39,000 people in 60 countries.

Born on October 28, 1955, Gates and his two sisters grew up in Seattle. Their father, William H. Gates II, is a Seattle attorney. Their late mother, Mary Gates, was a schoolteacher, University of Washington regent and chairwoman of United Way International.

At school Gates discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at age 13.

In 1973, Gates entered Harvard University. While at Harvard, Gates developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer.

In his junior year, Gates left Harvard to devote his energies to Microsoft, a company he had begun in 1975 with his childhood friend Paul Allen.

Guided by a belief that the computer would be a valuable tool on every office desktop and in every home, they began developing software for personal computers. Gates' foresight and his vision for personal computing have been central to the success of Microsoft and the software industry.

In 1999, Gates wrote "Business @ the Speed of Thought" a book that shows how computer technology can solve business problems in fundamentally new ways.

The book was published in 25 languages and is available in more than 60 countries. "Business @ the Speed of Thought" has received wide critical acclaim, and was listed on the best-seller lists of the "New York Times" "USA Today" the "Wall Street Journal and Amazon.com"

Gates has donated the proceeds of his book to non-profit organizations that support the use of technology in education and skills development.

In addition to his love of computers and software, Gates is interested in biotechnology. He is an investor in a number of biotechnology companies. Gates is an avid reader, and enjoys playing golf and bridge.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

4.Итоговая аттестация 4 курс

Практическая работа №1

Глоссарий:

analog computer – аналоговый компьютер

arithmetic logic unit (= ALU) – арифметическо-логическое устройство (= АЛУ)

artificial intelligence (= AI) – искусственный интеллект (= ИИ)

assembler – ассемблер (*язык программирования низкого уровня*)

BASIC (= Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) – бейсик (= универсальный код символических инструкций для начинающих)

binary numeral system / base-2 number system – двоичная система счисления (*использующая только нули и единицы*)

bit / binary digit – бит (*самая меньшая единица хранения и обработки цифровой информации*)

browser ['braʊsə] / web browser / internet browser – веб-обозреватель, браузер (*программное обеспечение для просмотра веб сайтов*)

byte – байт (*единица хранения и обработки цифровой информации, равная 8 битам*)

CD-ROM (= compact disc read-only memory) – CD-ROM (*компакт-диск с данными, доступными только для чтения*)

character ['kærəktə] – символ (*любое символьное обозначение – цифра, буква, и т.п.*)

COBOL ['kəʊbəl] (= COMmon Business-Oriented Language) – Кобол (*язык программирования, предназначенный, в первую очередь, для разработки бизнес-приложений*)

compact disc (= CD) – компакт диск, CD

compiler – компилятор (*программа, переводящая текст программы на языке высокого уровня в эквивалентную программу на машинном языке*)

computer – компьютер

computer case / computer chassis / system unit / case – системный блок

computer cooling – система охлаждения компьютера

central processing unit (= CPU) – центральный процессор (= ЦП), центральное процессорное устройство (= ЦПУ)

cursor – курсор

cyberspace ['saibə speis] – киберпространство

debugging – отладка (*программы*)

digital computer – цифровой компьютер

DOS (= Disk Operating System) – ДОС (= дисковая операционная система)

downloading and uploading – скачивание и закачивание (*термины, применяющиеся в отношении данных, передаваемых между двумя вычислительными системами*)

electronic mail / e-mail / email – электронная почта

file – файл

flash drive / USB flash drive – флеш карта / USB-флеш-накопитель

floppy disk – дискета

floppy disk drive - дисковод

font – шрифт

Fortran / FORTRAN (= Mathematical Formula Translating System) – Фортран (*первый язык программирования высокого уровня, имеющий транслятор*)

gigabyte ['gigəbait] – гигабайт (*единица измерения количества информации, равная 1024 мегабайтам*)

hard disk drive (= HDD) / hard disk / hard drive – жесткий диск, накопитель на жестких магнитных дисках (= НЖМД)

hardware ['he:dwɛə] – аппаратное обеспечение (*электронные и механические части вычислительного устройства*)

hypertext ['haipə tekst] – гипертекст

interface ['intəfeis] – интерфейс

Internet ['intənɪt] – интернет

keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] - клавиатура

local area network (= LAN) – локальная вычислительная сеть (= ЛВС), локальная сеть

megabyte – мегабайт (*единица измерения количества информации, равная 1024 байтам*)

menu ['menju:] – меню

monitor – монитор

motherboard – материнская плата

mouse – мышь, мышка, манипулятор "мышь"

mouse mat (BrE) / mousepad (AmE) – коврик для мыши

personal computer – персональный компьютер

printer - принтер

random-access memory (= RAM) – запоминающее устройство с произвольным доступом (= ЗУПД), запоминающее устройство с произвольной выборкой (= ЗУПВ) (*также часто обозначает оперативную память компьютера, оперативное запоминающее устройство (= ОЗУ)*)

software / computer software – программное обеспечение

sound card / audio card – звуковая плата / звуковая карта / аудиокарта

terabyte – терабайт (*единица измерения количества информации, равная 1024 гигабайтам*)

video card / video adapter / graphics-accelerator card / display adapter / graphics card –
видеокарта / графическая плата / графический ускоритель / графическая карта / видеоадаптер
(устройство, преобразующее изображение, находящееся в памяти компьютера, в видеосигнал
для монитора)

Форма контроля: словарный диктант

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №2

1.Прочтите предложения. Переведите их на русский язык:

№ 1

1. Triangular icons tell you that this information requires attention.
2. If a problem arises, turn off the camera, remove all the batteries, disconnect and unplug the AC power adapter.
3. Do not use the camera when it has been dropped or the casing is damaged. These actions could damage the cord and cause a fire or electric shock.
4. Do not use the camera while you are walking or driving a vehicle. This can result in your falling down or being involved in a traffic accident.
5. The use of other power sources can cause a fire.

№ 2

1. When you are cleaning the camera or you do not plan to use the camera for an extended period, remove the batteries and disconnect and unplug the AC power adapter.
2. In this mode, the camera uses automatic scene recognition to analyse the subject and provide optimum exposure in a wide range of shooting conditions.
3. This mode is particularly effective for shots of people wearing black or white clothing and shots of scenery.
4. Do not connect the camera to your Macintosh until the software installation is completed.
5. The socket-outlet shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

2. Образуйте слова, противоположные по значению, с помощью префиксов.

Переведите как исходные, так и производные слова:

un-: wanted, solved, natural, limited, able, practical;

non-: magnetic, productive, breakable, parallel;

in-: complete, ability, effective, definite, visible;

im-: possible, personal, movable;

ir-: regular, responsible, relative;

il-: logical, legal;

dis-: order, advantage, to connect, to continue;

mis-: use, information, to understand.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №3

1.Прочтите предложения. Переведите их на русский язык

№ 1

1. Since batteries do not work well in cold weather or locations, warm the batteries by placing them inside your garments.

2. There may be vibration noises from inside the battery charger during use. This is normal and does not indicate a fault.
3. When storing xD-Picture Cards, make sure that they are kept out of the reach of children.
4. When carrying or storing an xD-Picture Card, keep it in the special protective case.
5. The batteries have run out. The batteries are loaded backwards.

№ 2

1. The battery cover is not closed properly.
2. The camera is not connected to the TV correctly.
3. In order to start using the software programme enclosed, you are required to accept the terms and conditions of the agreement as provided below.
4. The system requirements information above is not a guarantee that the provided software will work on all personal computers meeting those requirements.
5. Panasonic cannot answer questions regarding basic operation of your PC, or questions regarding specifications or performances of the OS, other applications or drivers.

2. Переведите сочетания слов, обращая особое внимание на значения префиксов и суффиксов:

unexpected results, non-magnetic disk, to misunderstand the data, immobile installation, a serious miscalculation, unlimited possibilities, a useful transformation, to convert information, a comparatively modern device, an effective method, desirable characteristics, primitive device.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на то, в каком времени происходит действие:

1. The secretary types letters and other characters using the keyboard.
2. Two manuals come with this computer.
3. We shall use computers to do calculations or prepare texts.
4. This computer came with a printer.
5. The monitor displayed text characters and graphics.
6. I will find all the files you need.

Критерии оценивания:

- 5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы
 4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.
 3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.
 2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №4

1. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на чтение сочетания ea:

[i:] heat, cheap, lead, means, deal, treat, increase;

[e] head, already, heavy, measure;

[iə] near, hear, clear, appear;

[ə:] heard, earth, earn, early, research;

[eɪ] break, great, steak.

2. Прочтите интернациональные слова, встречающиеся в уроке, обращая внимание на их частичное фонетическое сходство с русскими словами:

million, logical, material, diskette, character, mechanical, mathematical, Internet, recommend, multimedia, graphics, animation, video.

Грамматические упражнения

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое:

а) с модальным глаголом:

1. Thanks to the computer we **can** process information millions times quicker.
2. You **should** buy a computer and the necessary software as well.
3. You **must** move the pointer on the screen with the help of the mouse.
4. The microcomputer **can** perform various logical functions.
5. User **needs** to install a specific driver to activate a device.

б) с эквивалентом модального глагола:

1. First you **had to** format the disk.
2. The amount and variety of material you **are able to** access with CD-ROM is amazing.
3. Both digital and the analogue computers **have to** be “programmed”.
4. They **were able to** send messages to each other and share information in the form of computer files.
5. Computer hardware **is to** be divided into four categories.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты:

№ 1

1. The drives can read and write on diskettes.
2. The application of this device has to be wide.
3. You should press the button to switch on the device.
4. You are able to type letters and other characters using a keyboard.
5. Computers have to provide security and safety.

№ 2

1. Screen savers must reduce wear on your screen.
2. The CD-ROM is to play music CDs.
3. The CD-ROM is just another hard drive, except that, although you can read from it, you can't save anything to it.
4. The computer must be used in computer control complexes as an information-processing unit.
5. Many countries have to introduce computers into agriculture, education and transport.

№ 3

1. Computers are to carry out increasingly complex tasks.
2. In the office personal computers may be used for word processing, bookkeeping, storage and handling of necessary information.
3. Babbage was not able to complete his mechanical device because of lack of funding.
4. Microphones and video cameras can also be used to input data into the computer.
5. With a well-designed CPU in your computer, you can perform highly-sophisticated tasks in a very short time.

№ 4

1. Hardware can fill several floors of a large office building or can fit on your lap.
2. Up-to-date computers should input, calculate, compare and output data as information.
3. If you want to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver programme.
4. Electronic network has to stimulate more and more companies to produce various communication software, such as Web-Browsers for Internet.
5. A powerful 32-bit CPU is able to run advanced operating systems at high speeds.

№ 5

1. Babbage developed a mechanical device that could perform simple mathematical calculations.
2. Computers had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices.
3. It would be smarter to develop one programme that could control the computer's hardware.
4. Eye strain can be reduced if you follow a few guidelines.
5. Millions of people around the world can use the Internet.

3. Переведите следующие цепочки существительных:

radiation loss heat-insulating material
production rate impurity concentration
room conditions zero position
copper nucleus contact surface
quartz glass surface resistance
electron flow conduction current
silicon insulation valence electrons

Диалог

Прочтите диалог. Выделите в нем ключевые слова, относящиеся к теме «Компьютер», сгруппируйте найденные слова по частям речи. Составьте возможные словосочетания из существительного и прилагательного:

- a)** computer, graphics, device, notebook, modem, speed, data, space, processor, disk;
- b)** portable, available, small, multimedia, handheld, hard, high, fast, powerful, enormous.

Buying a computer

A: I'm thinking of a new computer, and I need some advice.

B: OK. What do you want to use it for?

A: For writing, I may also play games. I want it for the Internet.

B: For the Internet and games... I think you should buy a multimedia computer.

A: What do you mean by a multimedia computer?

B: Well, it's more powerful than a basic computer. You will be able to use it for high quality graphics, animation and video.

A: What if I want to travel a lot. I want something smaller, what's available?

B: There are portable computers. A multimedia notebook can probably be the best.

A: Is a notebook the smallest kind you can get?

B: No, you can get subnotebooks and even smaller handheld devices. One can use them as organizers, as a diary, and that kind of things. But for writing and general use you have to buy a notebook.

Критерии оценивания:

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3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №5

Задание. Переведите текст и задайте 10 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Текст "THE EARLY YEARS"

VOCABULARY LIST

Verbs: anticipate, collaborate, devise, donate, emerge, foresee, intimidate, market, thrive. Nouns: application, capacity, components, entrepreneur, expertise, gadget, innovation, investment, potential, technology, venture, wizard, pioneer, integrated circuit, microprocessor, circuit, peripherals.

Adjectives/Participles: cumbersome, genuine, inevitable, makeshift, massive, muted, skeptical, state-of-the-art, user-friendly. Adverbials: passionately, technologically, thereby, whereas.

TEXT 1. THE EARLY YEARS

(1) Until the late 1970s, the computer was viewed as a massive machine that was useful to big business and big government but not to the general public. Computers were too cumbersome and expensive for private use, and most people were intimidated by them. As technology advanced, this was changed by a distinctive group of engineers and entrepreneurs who rushed to improve the designs of then current technology and to find ways to make the computer attractive to more people. Although these innovators of computer technology were very different from each other, they had a common enthusiasm for technical innovation and the capacity to foresee the potential of computers. This was a very competitive and stressful time, and the only people who succeeded were the ones who were able to combine extraordinary engineering expertise with progressive business skills and an ability to foresee the needs of the future.

(2) Much of this activity was centered in the Silicon Valley in northern California where the first computer-related company had located in 1955. That company attracted thousands of related

businesses, and the area became known as the technological capital of the world. Between 1981 and 1986, more than 1000 new technology-oriented businesses started there. At the busiest times, five or more, new companies started in a single week. The Silicon Valley attracted many risk-takers and gave them an opportunity to thrive in an atmosphere where creativity was expected and rewarded.

(3) Robert Noyce was a risk-taker who was successful both as an engineer and as an entrepreneur. The son of an Iowa minister, he was informal, genuine, and methodical. Even when he was running one of the most successful businesses in the Silicon Valley, he dressed informally and his office was an open cubicle that looked like everyone else's. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), he started working for one of the first computer-related businesses in 1955. While working with these pioneers of computer engineering, he learned many things about computers and business management.

(4) As an engineer, he co-invented the integrated circuit, which was the basis for later computer design. This integrated circuit was less than an eighth of an inch square but had the same power as a transistor unit that was over 15 inches square or a vacuum tube Unit that was 6.5 feet square. As a businessman, Noyce co-founded Intel, one of the most successful companies in the Silicon Valley and the first company to introduce the microprocessor. The microprocessor chip became the heart of the computer, making it possible for a large computer system that once filled an entire room to be contained on a small chip that could be held in one's hand. The directors of Intel could not have anticipated the effects that the microprocessor would have on the world. It made possible the invention of the personal computer and eventually led to the birth of thousands of new businesses. Noyce's contributions to the development of the integrated circuit and the microprocessor earned him both wealth and fame before his death in 1990. In fact, many people consider his role to be one of the most significant in the Silicon Valley story.

(5) The two men who first introduced the personal computer (PC) to the marketplace had backgrounds unlike Robert Noyce's. They had neither prestigious university education nor experience in big business. Twenty-year-old Steven Jobs and twenty-four-year-old Stephen Wozniak were college' drop-outs who had collaborated on their first project as computer hobbyists in a local computer club. Built in the garage of Jobs's parents, this first personal computer utilized the technology of Noyce's integrated circuit. It was typewriter-sized, as powerful as a much larger computer, and inexpensive to build. To Wozniak the new machine was a gadget to share with other members of their computer club. To Jobs, however, it was a product with great marketing potential for homes and small businesses. To raise the \$1300 needed to fill their first orders Jobs sold his Volkswagen bus and Wozniak sold his scientific calculator. Wozniak built and delivered the first order of 100 computers in ten days. Lacking funds, he was forced to use the least expensive materials, the fewest chips, and the most creative arrangement of components. Jobs and Wozniak soon had more orders than they could fill with their makeshift production line.

(6) Jobs and Wozniak brought different abilities to their venture: Wozniak was the technological wizard, and Jobs was the entrepreneur. Wozniak designed the first model, and Jobs devised its applications and attracted interest from investors and buyers. Wozniak once admitted that without Jobs he would never have considered selling the computer or known how to do it. "Steve didn't do one circuit, design or piece of code. He's not really been into computers, and to this day he has never gone through a computer manual. But it never crossed my mind to sell computers. It was Steve who said, 'Let's hold them up and sell a few.'

(7) From the very beginning, Apple Computer had been sensitive to the needs of a general public that is intimidated by high technology. Jobs insisted that the computers be light, trim, and made in muted colors. He also insisted that the language used with the computers be "user-friendly" and that the operation be simple enough for the average person to learn in a few minutes. These features helped convince a skeptical public that the computer was practical for the home and small business. Jobs also introduced the idea of donating Apple Computers to thousands of California schools, thereby indirectly introducing his product into the homes of millions of students. Their second model, the Apple II, was the state-of-the-art PC in home and small business computers from 1977

to 1982. By 1983 the total company sales were almost \$600 million, and it controlled 23 percent of the worldwide market in personal computers.

(8) As the computer industry began to reach into homes and small businesses around the world, the need for many new products for the personal computer began to emerge. Martin Alpert, the founder of Tecmar, Inc., was one of the first people to foresee this need. When IBM released its first personal computer in 1981, Alpert bought the first two models. He took them apart and worked twenty-four hours a day to find out how other products could be attached to them. After two weeks, he emerged with the first computer peripherals for the IBM PC, and he later became one of the most successful creators of personal computer peripherals. For example, he designed memory extenders that enabled the computer to store more information, and insertable boards that allowed people to use different keyboards while sharing the same printer. After 1981, Tecmar produced an average of one new product per week.

(9) Alpert had neither the technical training of Noyce nor the computer clubs of Jobs and Wozniak to encourage his interest in computer engineering. His parents were German refugees who worked in a factory and a bakery to pay for his college education. They insisted that he study medicine even though his interest was in electronics. Throughout medical school he studied electronics passionately but privately. He became a doctor, but practiced only part time while pursuing his preferred interest in electronics. His first electronics products were medical instruments that he built in his living room. His wife recognized the potential of his projects before he did, and enrolled in a graduate program in business management so she could run his electronics business successfully. Their annual sales reached \$1 million, and they had 15 engineers working in their living room before they moved to a larger building in 1981. It wasn't until 1983 that Alpert stopped practicing medicine and gave his full attention to Tecmar. By 1984 Tecmar was valued at \$150 million.

(10) Computer technology has opened a variety of opportunities for people who are creative risk-takers. Those who have been successful have been alert technologically, creatively, and financially. They have known when to use the help of other people and when to work alone. Whereas some have been immediately successful, others have gone unrewarded for their creative and financial investments; some failure is inevitable in an environment as competitive as the Silicon Valley. Rarely in history have so many people been so motivated to create. Many of them have been rewarded greatly with fame and fortune, and the world has benefited from this frenzy of innovation.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №6

Задание. Переведите текст и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Текст "THE FIRST HACKERS"

(1) The first "hackers" were students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) who belonged to the TMRC (Tech Model Railroad Club). Some of the members really built model trains. But many were more interested in the wires and circuits underneath the track platform. Spending hours at TMRC creating better circuitry was called "a mere hack." Those members who were interested in creating innovative, stylistic, and technically clever circuits called themselves (with pride) hackers.

(2) During the spring of 1959, a new course was offered at MIT, a freshman programming class. Soon the hackers of the railroad club were spending days, hours, and nights hacking away at their computer, an IBM 704. Instead of creating a better circuit, their hack became creating faster, more efficient program - with the least

number of lines of code. Eventually they formed a group and created the first set of hacker's rules, called the Hacker's Ethic.

(3) Steven Levy, in his book Hackers, presented the rules:

Rule 1: Access to computers - and anything, which might teach you, something about the way the world works - should be unlimited and total.

Rule 2: All information should be free.

Rule 3: Mistrust authority - promote decentralization.

Rule 4: Hackers should be judged by their hacking, not bogus criteria such as degrees, race, or position.

Rule 5: You can create art and beauty on a computer.

Rule 6: Computers can change your life for the better.

(4) These rules made programming at MIT's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory a challenging, all encompassing endeavor. Just for the exhilaration of programming, students in the AI Lab would write a new program to perform even the smallest tasks. The program would be made available to others who would try to perform the same task with fewer instructions. The act of making the computer work more elegantly was, to a bonafide hacker, awe-inspiring.

(5) Hackers were given free reign on the computer by two AI Lab professors, "Uncle" John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky, who realized that hacking created new insights. Over the years, the AI Lab created many innovations: LIFE, a game about survival; LISP, a new kind of programming language; the first computer chess game; The CAVE, the first computer adventure; and SPACEWAR, the first video game.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №7

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

Microsoft Company - Компания Майкрософт

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best-known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.

Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its-MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 percent of the worlds IBM and IBM-clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

Firstly, Microsoft released Windows '95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows '98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing), Access (databases) and Outlook Express (e-mail)- There were releases in 1997, 2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry. The company has hundreds of products and thousands of employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №8

Задание. Переведите текст на русский язык и задайте 5 вопросов к тексту. Составьте глоссарий по теме. Выучите новые слова и выражения

The Future of the Internet - Будущее Интернета

Everywhere we go, we hear about the Internet. It's on television, in magazines, newspapers, and in schools. One might think that this network of millions of computers around the globe is as fast and captivating as television, but with more and more users logging on everyday and staying on longer and longer, this «Information Superhighway» could be perhaps more correctly referred to as an expressway of big city centre at rush hour.

It is estimated that thirty five to forty million users currently are on the Internet. According to a recent statistics, an average Internet call lasts five times as longer as the average regular telephone call. 10 percent of the Internet calls last 6 hours or longer. This can cause an overload and, in turn, cause telephone network to fail.

The local network was designed for short calls which you make and then hang up, but Internet calls often occupy a line for hours. With so many users in the Internet and their number is growing by 200 percent annually, it certainly provides new challenges for the telephone companies. The Internet, up to the beginning of the 90s, was used only to read a different texts. Then in the early 90's, a way was made to see pictures and listen to a sound on the Internet. This breakthrough made the Internet to be most demanded means of communication, data saving and transporting.

However, today's net is much more than just pictures, text, and sound. The Internet is now filled with voice massages, video conferencing and video games. With voice massages, users can talk over the Internet for the price of the local phone call.

Nowadays we no longer have to own a computer to access the Internet. Now, -devices such as Web TV allow our television to browse the Web and use Electronic Mail. Cellular phones are now also dialing up the Internet to provide E-mail and answering machine services. The telephone network was not designed and built to handle these sorts of things. Many telephone companies are spending enormous amounts of money to upgrade the telephone lines.

K. Kao and G. Hockman were the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables, as opposed to copper wire, to carry telephone signals. Fiber optics uses pulses of light to transmit binary code, such as that used in computers and other electronic devices. As a result the amount of bandwidth is incredibly raised. Another solution for the problem is fast modems which satisfy the need for speed.

By accessing the Net through the coaxial cable that provides television to our homes, the speed can be increased 1,000 fold. However, the cable system was built to only send information one way. In other words, they can send stuff to us, but we can't send anything back, if there is no modem available.

Yet another way is being introduced to access the Internet, and that is through the use of a satellite dish just like the TV dishes currently used to deliver television from satellites in space to your home. However, like cable connection, the information can only be sent one way.

Faster ways of connecting to the Internet may sound like a solution to the problem, but, just as new lanes on highways attract more cars, a faster Internet could attract many times more users, making it even slower than before.

To help solve the problem of Internet clogs, Internet providers are trying new ways of pricing for customers. So, in business time any connection to Net cost more than your connection in the night.

In conclusion, I should add that if we want to keep the Internet usable and fairly fast, we must not only improve the telephone lines and means of access, but also be reasonable in usage.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы

4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.

2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

Практическая работа №9
Central processing unit and storage.

1 – вариант

1. Match the terms to their definition

1. Computer 2. Computer literacy 3. A program 4. Data

- a) the set of instructions that direct the operations of computers;
- b) e) possessing sufficient knowledge of how computers work and what to do to use them.
- c) an electronic device performing calculations on numerical data;
- d) facts unorganized but able to be organized.

2. Insert proper words

5. Computer data ____ system frees humans from routine error-prone tasks.

a) counting; b) computing; c) processing

6. Computers can store vast amount of information to organize it and _____ it.

a) to travel; b) to retrieve; c) to respond

3. Translate into English

7. клавиатура

8. порт ввода-вывода

9. емкость; объем (памяти)

10. мгновенный ответ

4. Match the terms to their definition

1. Data processing 2. Input 3. Output 4. Data bank

- a) a part of a computer, entering data into the device;
- b) a series of operations that results in the conversion of data system into useful information;
- c) an electronic device accepting the data processing results from the computer and displaying them;
- d) a set of related files.

5. Insert proper words

5. The possibility of ____ is reduced if data were correctly put into the data processing system.
a) character; b) access; c) error
6. Computer data processing systems can ____ at a fraction of a second.
a) receive; b) respond; c) retrieve

6. Translate into English

7. неверные, неправильные, недопустимые данные
8. встроенное программное обеспечение
9. струйный принтер
10. устанавливать; размещать.

5. Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1 – вариант

Translate into English:

1. Информационно-зависимое общество;
2. Вычислительное устройство
3. интегральная схема
4. математический анализ
5. двоичный код

Detect the predicates in the following sentences.

6. The first vacuum tubes computers are referred to as first generation computers.
7. The transistor, a smaller and more reliable successor to the vacuum tube, was invented in 1948.
8. The computers that were designed to use integrated circuit technology were called third generation computers.

Fill in the gaps.

9. The invention of was the starting point of the rapid growth of modern electronics..
10. The ... invented in 1948 completely replaced the vacuum tube.

Match the terms to their definition

2. Computer 2. Computer literacy 3. A program 4. Data
- c) the set of instructions that direct the operations of computers;
- d) possessing sufficient knowledge of how computers work and what do to use them.
- c) an electronic device performing calculations on numerical data;
- d) facts unorganized but able to be organized.

Insert proper words

5. Computer data ____ system frees humans from routine error-prone tasks.
a) counting; b) computing; c) processing
6. Computers can store vast amount of information to organize it and _____ it.
a) to travel; b) to retrieve; c) to respond

Translate into English

7. клавиатура
8. порт ввода-вывода
9. емкость; объем (памяти)
10. мгновенный ответ

2 – вариант

Translate into English.

1. Компьютерная грамотность;

2. система обработки данных
3. выполнять вычисления;
4. полупроводниковая технология;
5. научные исследования

Detect the grammar tense and voice of the predicates in the following sentences.

6. Fourth generation computers were greatly reduced in size.
7. As many as 100 tiny circuits are placed now on a single chip.
8. The circuit is encapsulated in plastic or metal.

Fill in the gaps.

9. The transistor, a small piece of a ... with three electrodes, had great advantages over the best vacuum tubes.
10. In 1830 Charles Babbage, proposed to build a general-purpose problem-solving machine that he called

Match the terms to their definition

1. Data processing 2. Input 3. Output 4. Data bank
- a) a part of a computer, entering data into the device;
- b) a series of operations that results in the conversion of data system into useful information;
- c) an electronic device accepting the data processing results from the computer and displaying them;
- d) a set of related files.

Insert proper words

5. The possibility of ____ is reduced if data were correctly put into the data processing system.
a) character; b) access; c) error
6. Computer data processing systems can ____ at a fraction of a second.
a) receive; b) respond; c) retrieve

Translate into English

7. неверные, неправильные, недопустимые данные
8. встроенное программное обеспечение
9. струйный принтер
10. устанавливать; размещать.

Критерии оценивания:

- 5 баллов: при переводе соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы
 4 балла: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.
 3 балла: 4-6 грамматических/лексических ошибок.
 2 балла: свыше 7 ошибок.

2.3. Пакет экзаменатора

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА		
Задания теоретические проводится в форме тестового контроля грамматических и лексических знаний в оболочке MODUS в центре тестирования Задания практические проводятся в форме чтения, перевода и составления диалога и перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности		
Объекты оценки	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств)	Отметка о выполнении

Предметные результаты: 1) сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире; 2) владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; 3) достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах, как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения; 4) сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях. .	грамотное написание и толкование лексических единиц и фразеологических идиом, предусмотренных рабочей программой в активном словарном запасе, в полном объеме; верное выполнение грамматических заданий, содержащих весь объем материала по грамматике английского языка, предусмотренный рабочей программой для активного усвоения соблюдения и выполнения всех стилистических, синтаксических, грамматических норм и правил, а также и норм речевого этикета в ситуациях устного и письменного общения;	
Метапредметные результаты: 1) умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения; 2) владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации; 3) умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты; 4) умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;	соблюдение и выполнение всех стилистических, синтаксических, грамматических норм и правил, а также и норм речевого этикета в ситуациях устного и письменного общения; выполнение в полном объеме литературного перевода текста страноведческой и профессиональной направленности	