

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ТОМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ТОМСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ»
(ОГБПОУ «ТТИТ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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«____» _____ 2025 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
для специальности:
09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий искусственного интеллекта
Квалификация: специалист по работе с искусственным интеллектом
Форма обучения: очная
Базовая подготовка

Томск 2025 г.

РАССМОТРЕННО
на заседании ПЦК

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины
разработан на основе Федерального

протокол № _____
от « ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.

государственного образовательного стандарта по
специальности среднего профессионального
образования 09.02.13 Интеграция решений с
применением технологий искусственного
интеллекта (утв. Приказом Министерства
просвещения РФ №1025 от «24» декабря 2024 г.)
(далее — ФГОС СПО)

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ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Результатом освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является освоение обучающимися профессионально-значимых знаний и умений, необходимых для формирования профессиональных и общих компетенций соответствующих специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование (Веб)»

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *Дифференцированный зачет*

1. ФОРМЫ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ И УМЕНИЙ

Таблица 1

Код и наименование элемента умений или знаний	Виды аттестаций	
	Промежуточная аттестация (форма)	Текущий контроль (форма)
У.1: Понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы(профессиональные и бытовые)	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания, Устный опрос Текущий контроль умения высказывания по предложенной теме
У.2: понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания по аудированию Аудирование с элементами языковой догадки
У.3:участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания Устный опрос
У.4.строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания Устный опрос
У.5.кратко обосновывать объяснить свои действия(текущие и планируемые)	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания Контроль высказываний по предложенной теме
У.6.писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания Практическая работа №10,12,17
У.7.Использовать грамматический минимум в ситуациях речевого общения	Дифференцированный зачет	Практическая работа №1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
3.1: правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Дифференцированный зачет	Практическая работа № 10,12,14,19
3.2: основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Дифференцированный зачет	Практическая работа № 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,17,19
3.3: лексический, грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Дифференцированный зачет	Практическая работа № 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
3.4.особенности произношения	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания по аудированию
3.5.правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	Дифференцированный зачет	Практические задания, Текущий контроль

* знания, введенные за счет вариативной части

ДЗ – дифференцированный зачет.

КР – письменная контрольная работа.

КТ – компьютерное тестирование.

Д- доклад.

Р – реферат.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации

2. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Задания для оценки усвоения знаний и умений текущего контроля

2.1.1. Практическая работа №1

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У7

Форма контроля: Тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только указанные видовременные формы группы Past;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию.

Время выполнения: 80 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 40.

«отлично» - 40 – 38 баллов.

«хорошо» - 37 – 30 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 29 – 20 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 20 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 1.

2.1.2. Практическая работа №2

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только Страдательный залог;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 60 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 32.

«отлично» - 32 – 30 баллов.

«хорошо» - 29 – 24 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 23 – 16 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 16 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 2.

2.1.3. Контрольная работа №3

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестовая работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только Неличные формы глагола/ Non-Finite Forms of the Verb ;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 40 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 20.

«отлично» - 20 – 19 баллов.

«хорошо» - 18 – 15 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 14 – 10 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 14 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 3.

2.1.4. Контрольная работа №4

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестовая работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;

- 2) используйте только Модальные глаголы и их заменители ;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 40 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 20.

«отлично» - 20 – 19 баллов.

«хорошо» - 18 – 15 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 14 – 10 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 14 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 4.

2.1.5. Практическая работа №5

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестовая работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только Причастие 1,2/ Participle 1,2;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 80 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 40.

«отлично» - 40 – 38 баллов.

«хорошо» - 37 – 30 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 29 – 20 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 20 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 5.

2.1.6. Практическая работа №6

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестовая работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только Degrees of comparison./Степени сравнения прилагательных ;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 60 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 32.

«отлично» - 32 – 30 баллов.

«хорошо» - 29 – 24 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 23 – 16 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 16 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 6.

2.1.7. Практическая работа №7

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестовая работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только Причастие 1 /Participle 1. Perfect Participle Active. Perfect Participle Passive.;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию

Время выполнения: 20 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 10.

«отлично» - 10 баллов.

«хорошо» - 9 – 7 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 6 – 5 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 5 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 7.

2.1.8. Практическая работа №8

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.2, 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: Тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только «Независимый причастный оборот»;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию.

Время выполнения: 20 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 10.

«отлично» - 10 баллов.

«хорошо» - 9 – 8 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 7 – 6 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 5 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 8.

2.1.9. Практическая работа №9

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.2, 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: Тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только «Формы инфинитива. Инфинитивные конструкции»;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию.

Время выполнения: 30 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 15.

«отлично» - 15 – 14 баллов.

«хорошо» - 13 – 12 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 11 – 10 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 9 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 9.

2.1.10. Практическая работа №10

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, У.6, У.7

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) используйте только «Сослагательное наклонение, условные предложения»;
- 3) приступайте к тестированию.

Время выполнения: 40 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждое правильно выполненное задание дается один балл. Максимальное количество – 20.

«отлично» - 20 – 19 баллов.

«хорошо» - 18 – 16 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 15 – 13 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 12 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 10.

2.1.11. Практическая работа №11

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.2, 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) прочитайте текст;
- 2) определите, какие из утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие нет (False), или выберите (Not stated) – если в тексте не шла речь об этом.
- 3) прочитайте задание 2;
- 4) ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Время выполнения: 25 мин.

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Правильно выполненное задание №1.	5
2	Правильно выполненное задание №2.	15
	Итого	20

«отлично» - 18 – 20 баллов.

«хорошо» - 16 – 17 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 14 – 25 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - менее 13 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 11.

2.1.12. Практическая работа №12

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, У.6, У.7

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция:

- 1) переведите безличные предложения на английский язык;
- 2) составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which;
- 3) вставьте подходящие по смыслу союзы: Since, even if, who, before, while, when, as though, that, wherever, after, and, so that, as soon as, if, that.

Время выполнения: 30 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждое правильно выполненное задание дается один балл. Максимальное количество – 25.

«отлично» - 25 – 24 баллов.

«хорошо» - 23 – 20 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 19 – 16 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 15 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 12.

2.1.13. Практическая работа №13

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.2, 3.3, У.7

Форма контроля: Тестирование

Инструкция:

- 1) выберите правильный вариант ответа;
- 2) приступайте к тестированию.

Время выполнения: 30 мин.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ по одному баллу. Максимальное количество – 23.

«отлично» - 23 – 22 балла.

«хорошо» - 21 – 20 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 19 – 17 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - Менее 16 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 13.

2.1.14. Практическая работа №14

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.1, 3.2

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте задания и выполните упражнения

Время выполнения: 45 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Выполнение упражнения 1	30
2	Выполнение упражнения 2	10
	Итого	40

«отлично» - 37 – 40 баллов.

«хорошо» - 30 – 36 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 20 – 29 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - менее 20 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 14.

2.1.15. Практическая работа №15

Проверяемые знания и умения: У.2, У.6, З.1, З.3, З.3

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы

Время выполнения: 45 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Содержание	5
2	Полнота	5
3	Грамматическое оформление	5
	Итого	15

«отлично» - 14 – 15 баллов.

«хорошо» - 11 – 13 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 8 – 10 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - менее 8 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 15.

2.1.16. Практическая работа №16

Проверяемые знания и умения: З.2, З.3

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте задание и выполните упражнение

Время выполнения: 25 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Правильность подобранных терминов	20
2	Орфография	10
	Итого	30

«отлично» - 25 – 30 баллов.

«хорошо» - 20 – 24 балла.

«удовлетворительно» - 15 – 19 баллов.

«неудовлетворительно» - менее 15 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 16.

2.1.17. Практическая работа №17

Проверяемые знания и умения: У.6, З.1, З.2, З.3

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте задание и выполните лексико-грамматические упражнения

Время выполнения: 30 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Выполнение упражнения 1	11
2	Выполнение упражнения 2	7
3	Выполнение упражнения 3	7
	Итого	25

«отлично» - 22 – 25 баллов.

«хорошо» - 18 – 21 баллов.

«удовлетворительно» - 13 – 17 балла.

«неудовлетворительно» - менее 13 баллов.

Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 16.

2.1.18. Практическая работа №18

Проверяемые знания и умения: З.1, З.2

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте задания и выполните упражнения

Время выполнения: 25 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Выполнение упражнения 1	16
2	Выполнение упражнения 2	10
	Итого	26

«отлично» - 23 – 26 баллов.
 «хорошо» - 18 – 22 баллов.
 «удовлетворительно» - 13 – 17 балла.
 «неудовлетворительно» - менее 13 баллов.
 Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 18.

2.1.19. Практическая работа №19

Проверяемые знания и умения: 3.1, 3.2

Форма контроля: письменная работа

Инструкция: прочитайте задания и выполните упражнения

Время выполнения: 45 минут

Критерии оценки:

	Критерий	Баллы
1	Выполнение упражнения 1	10
2	Выполнение упражнения 2	9
3	Выполнение упражнения 3	6
	Итого	25

«отлично» - 23 – 25 баллов.
 «хорошо» - 19 – 22 балла.
 «удовлетворительно» - 13 – 18 баллов.
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 Полный перечень вопросов приводится в Приложении 19.

Приложение 1.

Тест №1 Прошедшее простое время/ The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense

1. **There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.**
 - ☐ is
 - ☐ was
 - ☐ were
2. **Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.**
 - ☐ finish
 - ☐ finishes
 - ☐ finished
3. **Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.**
 - ☐ not helped
 - ☐ didn't helped
 - ☐ didn't help
4. **Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.**
 - ☐ doesn't play
 - ☐ didn't play
 - ☐ didn't played
5. **We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.**
 - ☐ had lunch
 - ☐ have lunched
 - ☐ had had lunch
6. **Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/ smoke) before.**
 - ☐ hadn't smoked
 - ☐ didn't smoke
 - ☐ not smoked
7. **The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.**
 - ☐ were living
 - ☐ did live
 - ☐ lived
8. **I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.**
 - ☐ getted
 - ☐ goted
 - ☐ got
9. **How you (cut) your finger?**
 - ☐ How have you cut

- ☐ How you cutted
- ☐ How did you cut
10. **Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.**
- ☐ was tried
- ☐ tried
- ☐ tryed
11. **Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistakes.**
- ☐ finded
- ☐ founded
- ☐ found
12. **He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.**
- ☐ had met, falled
- ☐ met, fell
- ☐ meeted, fell
13. **Helen (prefer) tea to coffee.**
- ☐ preferred
- ☐ preffered
- ☐ prefered
14. **When you (write) to your parents last time?**
- ☐ When do you writed
- ☐ When did you write
- ☐ When did you wrote
15. **Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.**
- ☐ drunk
- ☐ drinked
- ☐ drank
16. **Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.**
- ☐ sended
- ☐ have sent
- ☐ sent
17. **When I was a child, I (always/be) late for school.**
- ☐ were always late
- ☐ was always late
- ☐ be always lated
18. **My husband (work) in the bank for three years since 1990 to 1993.**
- ☐ was worked
- ☐ had worked
- ☐ worked
19. **We (not/have) a holiday last year.**
- ☐ didn't have

- ☐ haven't had
- ☐ haven't had
- 20. **When Jill (finish) school?**
 - ☐ When did Jill finished
 - ☐ When was Jill finish
 - ☐ When did Jill finish

Прошедшее продолженное время/ The Past Continuous Tense

- 21. **The dog _____.**
 - ☐ was barking
 - ☐ bark
 - ☐ were barking
- 22. **_____ his head aching?**
 - ☐ was
 - ☐ were
- 23. **You _____ down the street.**
 - ☐ was rushing
 - ☐ rush
 - ☐ were rushing
- 24. **Where was Katie _____?**
 - ☐ sit
 - ☐ sitting
 - ☐ site
- 25. **Yesterday he _____ very friendly.**
 - ☐ is being
 - ☐ was being
 - ☐ being
- 26. **The teacher _____ pointing to the board.**
 - ☐ was
 - ☐ has
 - ☐ were
- 27. **We _____ the birds.**
 - ☐ being feed
 - ☐ were feeding
 - ☐ feeding
- 28. **My parents _____ at a restaurant.**
 - ☐ not were eating
 - ☐ were not eating

29. James and Phil _____ a tree house.

- ☐ was building
- ☐ building
- ☐ were building

30. The birds _____ in the tree.

- ☐ sat
- ☐ were sitting
- ☐ being sit

Прошедшее совершенное время/ Прошедшее совершенное длительное время The Past Perfect Tense/ The Past Perfect Progressive Tense

31. We could not send you a postcard because we _____ our address book.

- ☐ have forgotten
- ☐ had forgotted
- ☐ had forgotten

32. I _____ the key that he had given to me.

- ☐ lost
- ☐ losted
- ☐ had lost

33. 3. She put on the red dress, which she _____ for ages.

- ☐ has not worn
- ☐ not had worn
- ☐ had not worn

34. _____ your homework before you went to the cinema?

- ☐ Had you finished
- ☐ Did you finished
- ☐ You had finished

35. I _____ downstairs for five minutes

- ☐ go
- ☐ had been going
- ☐ went

36. When they came home, Sue _____ dinner already.

- ☐ has cooked
- ☐ had cooked
- ☐ had cooking

37. Why _____ the bathroom for a long time?

- ☐ had you been cleaning
- ☐ you had cleaned
- ☐ had you clean

38. The waiter served something that we _____.

- ☐ have not ordered

- ☐ had not ordered
 - ☐ not had ordered
- 39. Had she found a place to stay when she ____ to Boston?**
- ☐ will go
 - ☐ went
 - ☐ go
- 40. His mother was angry because he ____ her with the shopping.**
- ☐ have not helped
 - ☐ not had helped
 - ☐ had not helped

Приложение 2

Страдательный залог/ Passive Voice

1. **Yesterday we ... to the party by our friends.**
 - ☐ are invited
 - ☐ were invited
 - ☐ invite
2. **Our house ... now.**
 - ☐ is being repaired
 - ☐ is been repaired
 - ☐ has being repaired
3. **The message ... by e-mail tomorrow by 10 oclock.**
 - ☐ will be sent
 - ☐ will have been sent
 - ☐ will be sended
4. **Nick ... to be a very interesting person.**
 - ☐ has been known
 - ☐ is known
 - ☐ is been known
5. **Our school conferences ... once a year.**
 - ☐ were held
 - ☐ are being held
 - ☐ are held
6. **Your results ... and found correct.**
 - ☐ have been studied
 - ☐ has being stidied
 - ☐ were studied
7. **This book ... soon.**
 - ☐ would been published
 - ☐ will have been published
 - ☐ will been published
8. **Lomonosov ... in a small Russian village not far from the White Sea.**
 - ☐ was borne
 - ☐ am born
 - ☐ was born
9. **All the participants of the conference ... about the time-table.**
 - ☐ should have been told
 - ☐ should be told
 - ☐ should been told
10. **All tasty things ... at once. There is nothing on the plates.**
 - ☐ have been eaten

- ☐ has being eaten
- ☐ were eaten
11. **My suitcase ... when my friends came to see me off.**
- ☐ was already being packed
- ☐ had already been packed
- ☐ was packed
12. **The text ... translated.**
- ☐ was already
- ☐ is already
- ☐ has been already
13. **The building _____ two years ago.**
- ☐ destroyed
- ☐ was destroyed
14. **I _____ by the news he had told me the day before.**
- ☐ am surprising
- ☐ surprised
- ☐ was surprised
- ☐ am surprised
15. **_____ he _____ at the airport tomorrow?**
- ☐ Is ... being met
- ☐ Will ... be meet
16. **The police _____ to me.**
- ☐ is hands
- ☐ was handed
- ☐ will be handing
17. **I _____ into buying a motorbike by Martha.**
- ☐ was talked
- ☐ talk
- ☐ have been talked
18. **Yesterday the whole programme _____ over to a report from Bosnia.**
- ☐ has been given
- ☐ was given
- ☐ gave
- ☐ gives
19. **A number of priceless works of art _____ in the earthquake.**
- ☐ have been destroyed
- ☐ was destroyed
- ☐ has been destroyed
20. **Because my visa had expired I _____ from re-entering the country.**
- ☐ prevented

- ☐ am prevent
☐ prevent
☐ was prevented
21. **It's generally agreed that new industries _____ for the southern part of the country.**
- ☐ are need
☐ are needed
☐ need
22. **It's incredible to think that these clothes _____ by Queen Victoria.**
- ☐ wear
☐ are being worn
☐ were worn
23. **A new drug _____ to combat asthma in small children.**
- ☐ is developing
☐ has been developed
☐ developes
24. **A number of political prisoners _____ within the next week.**
- ☐ will be released
☐ release
☐ were released
25. **The problem _____ to me.**
- ☐ was saying
☐ was mentioned
☐ was being mentioning
26. **The game _____ to the children.**
- ☐ demonstrates
☐ was demonstrate
☐ is demonstrating
☐ will be demonstrated
27. **When I was young I _____ by my aunt and uncle.**
- ☐ was looked for
☐ was looked after
☐ was looked at
☐ was being looked
28. **He _____ for nearly 12 hours.**
- ☐ operates with
☐ is operated at
☐ was operated on
29. **His decision _____.**
- ☐ approves of
☐ was approved of

30. **The land next to our house _____.**

- ☐ has been bought
- ☐ have been bought
- ☐ was being bought

31. **The tennis court _____ so we couldn't play.**

- ☐ has been used
- ☐ was used
- ☐ was being used

32. **Better results _____ soon.**

- ☐ will be expected
- ☐ are expected
- ☐ expect

Неличные формы глагола/ Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

1. **Is there anything in that new magazine worth _____.**
 - ☐ to read
 - ☐ reading
2. **Although I was in a hurry, I stopped _____ to him.**
 - ☐ to talk
 - ☐ talking
3. **I really must stop _____.**
 - ☐ to smoke
 - ☐ smoking
4. **Would you mind _____ the front door?**
 - ☐ to close
 - ☐ closing
5. **You should remember _____ him. He'll be at home.**
 - ☐ to phone
 - ☐ phoning
6. **Do you enjoy _____?**
 - ☐ to teach
 - ☐ teaching
7. **All parts of London seem _____ to different towns and epochs.**
 - ☐ to belong
 - ☐ belonging
8. **Why have you stopped? Go on _____.**
 - ☐ to read
 - ☐ reading
9. **The teacher asked us some questions and went on _____ us about the climate of England.**
 - ☐ to tell
 - ☐ telling
10. **When we had finished _____ the waiter brought the bill.**
 - ☐ to eat
 - ☐ eating
11. **My elder brother went to college, and I hope _____ there too.**
 - ☐ to go
 - ☐ going
12. **My car needs a service badly, and Tom offered _____ me with it.**
 - ☐ to help
 - ☐ helping
13. **Avoid _____ and you'll feel better soon.**
 - ☐ to overeat
 - ☐ overeating

14. I can't help _____ about that awful accident.
- ☐ to think
 - ☐ thinking
15. The Brains want _____ Boston this week.
- ☐ to leave for
 - ☐ leaving for
16. I'll always remember _____ you for the first time.
- ☐ to meet
 - ☐ meeting
17. I decided _____ my holiday in France.
- ☐ to spend
 - ☐ spending
18. I enjoy _____ very much.
- ☐ to travel
 - ☐ travelling
19. We might manage _____ a lot of interesting places there.
- ☐ to visit
 - ☐ visiting
20. I dislike _____ around in the car.
- ☐ to tour
 - ☐ touring

Приложение 4

Модальные глаголы и их заменители

1. **You will ... speak English better if you communicate with Englishmen more often.**
 - ☐ can
 - ☐ have
 - ☐ be able to
 - ☐ ought
2. **I want ... speak English fluently.**
 - ☐ to can
 - ☐ to be able to
 - ☐ to have to
 - ☐ could
3. **I ... get up early not to be late for my lesson.**
 - ☐ am able
 - ☐ have to
 - ☐ must
 - ☐ may
4. **I ... have called you before coming.**
 - ☐ should to
 - ☐ ought to
 - ☐ had to
 - ☐ could
5. **Small children ... obey their parents.**
 - ☐ ought to
 - ☐ need to
 - ☐ must
 - ☐ may
6. **Nobody answers the phone. They ... be away.**
 - ☐ should
 - ☐ would
 - ☐ can
 - ☐ must
7. **You ... worry about your examination because you are well prepared for it.**
 - ☐ need not
 - ☐ need not to
 - ☐ could not
 - ☐ must not
8. **... you, please, close the door?**
 - ☐ will

- ☐ should
- ☐ could
- ☐ would
9. **You ... not smoke here.**
- ☐ may
- ☐ have to
- ☐ must
- ☐ ought to
10. **You ... consult the dictionary to translate this word.**
- ☐ should
- ☐ must
- ☐ can
- ☐ have to
11. **... I speak to Mr.Collins, please?**
- ☐ could
- ☐ shall
- ☐ must
- ☐ ought
12. **You ... take so many heavy books to school with you.**
- ☐ need not
- ☐ must not
- ☐ ought not
- ☐ should not
13. **You ... take care of your health!**
- ☐ may
- ☐ ought to
- ☐ must
- ☐ should
14. **The passengers ... come in time not to miss the plane.**
- ☐ should
- ☐ must
- ☐ might
- ☐ need not

Приложение 5

Тест Причастие 1,2/ Participle 1,2

1. **That night, _____ up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.**
 - ☐ went
 - ☐ going
 - ☐ having go
2. **She smiled _____ the joke.**
 - ☐ remembered
 - ☐ to remember
 - ☐ remembering
3. **_____ so little in the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.**
 - ☐ Seeing
 - ☐ Having seen
 - ☐ To see
4. **A new road _____ the plant with the railway station will soon be built.**
 - ☐ connecting
 - ☐ having connected
 - ☐ connected
5. **_____ two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh.**
 - ☐ To arrive
 - ☐ Arriving
 - ☐ Having arrived
6. **I felt very tired _____ the whole day in the sun.**
 - ☐ being worked
 - ☐ having worked
 - ☐ work
7. **He speaks like a man _____ his opinion of everything.**
 - ☐ taking
 - ☐ takes
8. **_____ that she could trust them she didn't know what to do.**
 - ☐ Not having known
 - ☐ Knowing not
 - ☐ Didn't know
 - ☐ Not knowing
9. **_____ a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department.**
 - ☐ Boughting
 - ☐ Having bought
 - ☐ Buying

10. **She left _____ us all she had found out.**
- ☐ told
 - ☐ telling
 - ☐ having told
11. **And _____ this he threw himself back in the armchair.**
- ☐ said
 - ☐ have said
 - ☐ was saying
 - ☐ saying
12. **_____ what he wanted he took his hat and left.**
- ☐ Having got
 - ☐ Getting
13. **By this time _____ to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.**
- ☐ getting used
 - ☐ having got used
 - ☐ got used
14. **I spent about ten minutes _____ over the sixteen pages of The Guardian before I found the main news and articles.**
- ☐ turn
 - ☐ having turned
 - ☐ turning
15. **I felt refreshed and rested _____ for eight hours.**
- ☐ sleeping
 - ☐ having slept
 - ☐ slept
16. **_____ so far away he still feels part of the community.**
- ☐ was
 - ☐ be
 - ☐ being
17. **The boy came out of the water _____ from top to toe.**
- ☐ was shaking
 - ☐ having shaken
 - ☐ shaking
18. **_____ all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off.**
- ☐ Having completed
 - ☐ Completing
 - ☐ Having complete
 - ☐ Completed

19. _____ her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.
- ☐ Supported
 - ☐ Supporting
20. _____ such difficulties she was at a loss.
- ☐ Never experienced
 - ☐ Having experienced never
 - ☐ Never have experienced
21. She enters, _____ by her mother.
- ☐ accompanying
 - ☐ being accompanying
 - ☐ accompanied
22. _____ by the crash, he leapt to his feet.
- ☐ Arousing
 - ☐ Have been aroused
 - ☐ Aroused
23. _____ about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.
- ☐ Warned
 - ☐ Having been warned
 - ☐ Warning
24. _____ that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
- ☐ Convincing
 - ☐ Convinced
 - ☐ Convince
25. Tom, _____ at what he had done, could at first say nothing.
- ☐ horrified
 - ☐ having horrified
 - ☐ horrifying
26. Jones and Smith came in, _____ by their wives.
- ☐ followed
 - ☐ following
 - ☐ follow
 - ☐ have followed
27. _____ by the blow, Peter fell heavily.
- ☐ Stunning

- ☐ Stunned
- ☐ Stun

28. The new job _____ to me lately seems to be very interesting.

- ☐ offered
- ☐ offering
- ☐ has offered

29. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread _____ into two halves

- ☐ divides
- ☐ dividing
- ☐ divided
- ☐ was divided

30. The animals _____ in the morning struggled furiously.

- ☐ caught
- ☐ caught
- ☐ catching

31. The child _____ alone in the large room began screaming.

- ☐ leaving
- ☐ left
- ☐ leaves

32. _____, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.

- ☐ Bitten twice
- ☐ Biting twice
- ☐ Having been bitten twice

33. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester _____ with Liverpool by a canal.

- ☐ connecting
- ☐ connected

34. The story _____ by the old captain made the young girl cry.

- ☐ tells
- ☐ told
- ☐ is telling

35. He didn't doubt that the information _____ by morning mail was of great interest to his competitors.

- ☐ receiving

- ☐ has received
- ☐ received

36. The equipment _____ in the shop is rather sophisticated.

- ☐ had installing
- ☐ installing
- ☐ installed

37. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples _____ to our distributors last month.

- ☐ sent
- ☐ sanding
- ☐ been sent
- ☐ sended

38. The methods _____ in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.

- ☐ applies
- ☐ applying
- ☐ applied
- ☐ applied

39. She warmed up the dinner that she _____ the day before.

- ☐ cooking
- ☐ had cooked
- ☐ has cooked

40. _____ by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe.

- ☐ Having been weakened
- ☐ Weakened
- ☐ Weaking
- ☐ Had weaked

Приложение 6

Degrees of comparison./Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. **My wife is ... than your wife.**
 - ☐ the most beautiful
 - ☐ beautifuller
 - ☐ more beautiful
2. **Their flat is ... than ours.**
 - ☐ more large
 - ☐ larger
 - ☐ the larger
3. **You are ... person that I know.**
 - ☐ luckyer
 - ☐ the luckiest
 - ☐ the Luckiest
4. **Cats are not so clever ... dogs.**
 - ☐ as
 - ☐ so
 - ☐ than
 - ☐ that
5. **The situation is ... than I thought.**
 - ☐ more bad
 - ☐ badder
 - ☐ worse
6. **Today the weather is ... than yesterday.**
 - ☐ niceer
 - ☐ more nicer
 - ☐ much nicer
7. **For me mathematics is ... physics.**
 - ☐ more easy as
 - ☐ easier than
 - ☐ easier than
8. **This car is ... of all.**
 - ☐ an expensive
 - ☐ the least expensive
 - ☐ a less expensive
 - ☐ The little expensive
9. **Concord was ... plane in the world.**
 - ☐ fast

- ☐ fastest
- ☐ the fastest
10. **The new teacher is ... than the previous one.**
- ☐ many good
- ☐ a lot better
- ☐ many better
- ☐ a lot of good
11. **This room is not so ... as that one on the first floor.**
- ☐ the most comfortable
- ☐ more comfortable
- ☐ comfortable
12. **The more you learn ... you become.**
- ☐ smarter
- ☐ the smarter
- ☐ the smartest
13. **These jeans are too small. I need ... size.**
- ☐ a large
- ☐ a larger
- ☐ a largest
14. **We left ... way possible.**
- ☐ the quickest
- ☐ a quick
- ☐ a quicker
- ☐ the quickest
15. **It is ... to go for a walk, than to watch TV at home.**
- ☐ good
- ☐ the best
- ☐ better
16. **What sea is ... The Black or the Red?**
- ☐ less salty
- ☐ little saltier
- ☐ less saltier
17. **The band will play on ... stage.**
- ☐ a new
- ☐ a newer
- ☐ the newest
18. **Oh! This dress is ... expensive than I expected!**
- ☐ far much
- ☐ far more
- ☐ far a lot

19. **It will do you ... if you start doing your homework.**

- ☐ good
- ☐ better
- ☐ the best

20. **It is ... dog that I have ever seen!**

- ☐ the biggest
- ☐ bigger
- ☐ the biggest

21. **pretty**

- ☐ prettier, prettiest
- ☐ prettyer, prettyest
- ☐ prettier, prettiest
- ☐ pretter, prettest

22. **cold**

- ☐ colder, coldest
- ☐ coldier, coldiest
- ☐ coldder, colddest
- ☐ colderer, colderest

23. **young**

- ☐ youngier, youngiest
- ☐ younger, youngerest
- ☐ younger, youngest
- ☐ youngerer, youngerest

24. **rude**

- ☐ ruderer, rudertest
- ☐ ruderer, rudest
- ☐ ruder, rudertest
- ☐ ruder, rudest

25. **hot**

- ☐ hotter, hottest
- ☐ hotterer, hottest
- ☐ hotter, hotterest
- ☐ hotter, hottest

26. **thin**

- ☐ thinner, thinnest
- ☐ thinner, thinnerest
- ☐ thinner, thinnerest
- ☐ thinner, thinnest

27. **red**

- ☐ redder, reddest

- ☐ reder, redest
- ☐ redier, rediest
- ☐ reddier, reddiest
- 28. **easy**
 - ☐ easier, easiest
 - ☐ easier, easiest
 - ☐ easer, easerest
 - ☐ easerer, easerest
- 29. **late**
 - ☐ later, latest
 - ☐ latter, latterest
 - ☐ latier, latiest
 - ☐ laterer, laterest
- 30. **good**
 - ☐ gooder, best
 - ☐ gooder, goodest
 - ☐ better, best
 - ☐ goodier, goodiest
- 31. **bad**
 - ☐ worse, worst
 - ☐ worser, worstest
 - ☐ badder, baddest
 - ☐ bader, badest
- 32. **far**
 - ☐ farer, farest
 - ☐ farther, farthest
 - ☐ farier, fariest
 - ☐ fartherer, fartherest

Приложение 7.

Причастие 1 /Participle 1. Perfect Participle Active. Perfect Participle Passive.

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. all his family at war the poor man went insane.
 2. for a dangerous criminal, he spent a night at the police station.
 3. a lot of money from different people the swindler disappeared.
 4. I left the office the report.
 5. We went out the door.
 6. over by a car the woman got no serious injuries.
 7. three years on a desert island the traveller was finally rescued.
 8. the accident the boy was questioned by the police.
 9. a chance the young man started a new life.
 10. several times, now I am careful with strangers.
-

Приложение 8

Тест

1. She smiled ... the joke.
 - a) Remembering
 - b) to remember
 - c) remembered
2. ... so little in the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.
 - a) To see
 - b) Seeing
 - c) Having seen
3. I felt very tired ... the whole day in the sun.
 - a) being worked
 - b) having worked
 - c) work
4. He speaks like a man ... his opinion of everything.
 - a) taking
 - b) takes
5. ... that she could trust them she didn't know what to do.
 - a) Knowing not
 - b) Didn't know
 - c) Not knowing
 - d) Not having known
6. She left ... us all she had found out.
 - a) told
 - b) telling
 - c) having told
7. And ... this he threw himself back in the armchair.
 - a) saying
 - b) was saying
 - c) said
 - d) have said
8. By this time ... to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.
 - a) having got used
 - b) getting used
 - c) got used
9. I felt refreshed and rested ... for eight hours.
 - a) sleeping
 - b) slept
 - c) having slept
10. The boy came out of the water ... from top to toe.
 - a) was shaking
 - b) having shaken
 - c) shaking

Ответы 1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – A; 9 – C; 10 – C.

1. He agreed _____ the job as soon as possible.
 A) start
 B) starting
 C) to start
 D) starts
2. I stopped _____ my book and went to bed.
 A) to read
 B) read
 C) will read
 D) reading
3. My teachers always expected me _____ well in exams.
 A) did
 B) doing
 C) do
 D) to do
4. Let me _____ for the meal. You paid last time.
 A) pay
 B) to pay
 C) paid
 D) paying
5. The dentist told me _____ more careful when I brush my teeth.
 A) will be
 B) being
 C) to be
 D) be
6. I never liked _____ to church when I was a child.
 A) going
 B) to do
 C) went
 D) go
7. You can't _____ your car outside the hospital.
 A) parks
 B) to park
 C) park
 D) parking
8. David always enjoyed _____ football at school.
 A) to be played
 B) playing
 C) to play
 D) play
9. My family is trying _____ where to go on holiday.
 A) decided
 B) decide
 C) to decide
 D) deciding
10. I'd like _____ somewhere different for a change.
 A) went
 B) to go
 C) go
 D) going
11. They prefer _____ in a swimming pool all day.
 A) playing
 B) plays
 C) to play
 D) to playing
12. They refuse _____ out on trips if it's too hot.

- A) to going
- B) to go
- C) going
- D) go

13. Last year we managed _____ a holiday that suited everyone.

- A) found
- B) to find
- C) find
- D) finding

14. We decided _____ a house with a swimming pool.

- A) renting
- B) rent
- C) to renting
- D) to rent

15. We began _____ about next year's holiday two months ago.

- A) talked
- B) talking
- C) talks
- D) talk

ОТВЕТЫ.

1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – D, 4 – A, 5 – C, 6 – A, 7 – C, 8 – B, 9 – C, 10 – B, 11 – A, 12 – B, 13 – B, 14 – D, 15 – B.

Приложение 10.

Тест

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion.
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask).
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me.
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him.

2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job.
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive.
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you.
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer.
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home.

3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill.
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too.
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella.
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes.
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night.

4. Переведите условные предложения всех типов.

1. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
2. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
3. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
4. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
5. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

Ответы

1.

1 If he practices every day, he will become a champion. 2 She will help us if we ask. 3 If they have enough money, they will open a restaurant next year. 4 I won't talk to you anymore if you insult me. 5 If Bob doesn't keep his word, Anna will be angry with him.

2.

1 If you had a driving license, you would get this job. 2 My dog would be 20 years old today if it were alive. 3 I would go to the police if I were you. 4 If people didn't buy guns, the world would become safer. 5 Tom wouldn't eat much "fast food" if his wife cooked at home.

3.

1 I would have visited Sarah yesterday if I had known that she was ill. 2 If you had gone with me to Paris last month, you would have seen the Eifel Tower too. 3 We wouldn't have got wet if you had taken an umbrella. 4 If Mum hadn't opened the windows, our room wouldn't have been full of mosquitoes. 5 Nick wouldn't have been so tired this morning if he had gone to bed early last night.

4.

1 I will watch this film if you like it. 2 If you had signed the papers yesterday, we would have sent them today. 3 If John hadn't lost the phone number, he would have called her. 4 Mark would be a healthy man if he didn't smoke. 5 If I go shopping, I will buy a new phone.

WHAT IS IT A COMPUTER VIRUS?

Computer virus is a computer program that can copy itself and infect a computer without the permission or knowledge of the owner. The term —virus is also commonly but erroneously used to refer to other types of malware, adware, and spyware programs that do not have the reproductive ability. A true virus can only spread from one computer to another (in some form of executable code) when its host is taken to the target computer; for instance, because a user sent it over a network or the Internet, or carried it on a removable medium such as a floppy disk, CD, DVD, or USB drive. Viruses can increase their chances of spreading to other computers by infecting files on a network file system or a file system that is accessed by another computer. The term —computer virus is sometimes used as a catch-all phrase to include all types of malware. Malware includes computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, most root kits, spyware, dishonest adware, crime ware, and other malicious and unwanted software, including true viruses. Viruses are sometimes confused with computer worms and Trojan horses, which are technically different. A worm can exploit security vulnerabilities to spread itself to other computers without needing to be transferred as part of a host, and a Trojan horse is a program that appears harmless but has a hidden agenda. Worms and Trojans, like viruses, may cause harm to either a computer system's hosted data, functional performance, or networking throughput, when they are executed. Some viruses and other malware have symptoms noticeable to the computer user, but many are surreptitious. Most personal computers are now connected to the Internet and to local area networks, facilitating the spread of malicious code. Today's viruses may also take advantage of network services such as the World Wide Web, Email, Instant Messaging, and file sharing systems to spread.

Read the following statements and decide if they are True, False or Not stated.

- 1. A computer virus is a computer program that can copy itself and infect a computer without the permission or knowledge of the owner.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Not stated.
- 2. Viruses can increase their chances of spreading to other computers by infecting files on a network file system or a file system that is accessed by another computer.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Not stated.
- 3. The term —computer virus cannot be used as a catch-all phrase to include all types of malware.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Not stated.
- 4. Malware includes computer viruses, but doesn't deal with worms, Trojan horses, most root kits, spyware, dishonest adware, crime ware, and other malicious and unwanted software, including true viruses.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not stated.
- 5. The best antivirus programs is Kaspersky.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Not stated.

Answer the questions to the text

- 6. A computer program that can copy itself and infect a computer without the permission or knowledge of the owner is a _____**
 - A) cookies

- B) worm
- C) antivirus
- D) virus

7. What program can only spread from one computer to another (in some form of executable code) when its host is taken to the target computer?

- A) true virus
- B) cookies
- C) antivirus
- D) mailware

8. What program is harmless but has a hidden agenda?

- A) Trojan horse
- B) Worm
- C) Spyware
- D) Cookies

9. What program can exploit security vulnerabilities to spread itself to other computers without needing to be transferred as part of a host?

- A) Trojan horse
- B) Worm
- C) Spyware
- D) Cookies

10. What is a blanket term for viruses, worms, trojans, and other harmful computer programs?

- A) Mailware
- B) Crimeware
- C) Harmware
- D) Malware

Choose the right variant

11. The Operating System is a _____

- A) system software
- B) application software
- C) utility software
- D) malware

12. Files are Organized in _____

- A) RAM
- B) cache
- C) directories
- D) none of the above

13. Two types of Networks are _____

- A) WAN and CAN
- B) WAN and LAN
- C) TAN and CAN
- D) all of the above

14. A Database is used to _____

- A) Store and Organize data in records
- B) Store and Organize papers
- C) Store and Organize records in fields
- D) Store and Organize records in files

15. The term Icon refers to _____

- A) a photograph
- B) a picture of symbol that represents a command
- C) a leader
- D) a symbol of power

Ответы 1 – А; 2 – А; 3 – В; 4 – А; 5 – С; 6 – D; 7 – А; 8 – А; 9 – В; 10 – D; 11 – А; 12 – С; 13 – В; 14 – D; 15 – В.

Приложение 12.

Упражнение 1. Переведите безличные предложения на английский язык

1. Трудно.
2. Возможно.
3. Вероятно.
4. Маловероятно.
5. Поздно.
6. Рано.
7. Считается.
8. Понятно, разумеется.
9. Говорят, говорится.
10. Известно.
11. Сообщается, сообщают.
12. Ожидается.
13. Считается, принято считать, есть мнение.
14. Мне нужно будет два часа, чтобы написать статью.
15. У него ушло два года, чтобы построить этот дом.

Упражнение 2. Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which:

1. He paid for the house 100,000\$. It is now worth 150,000\$.
2. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.
3. A boy broke the window. He ran away.
4. I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
5. What's the name of the river? The river goes through the town.
6. A coffee-maker is a machine. The machine makes coffee.
7. I gave you some money. Where is it?
8. You have bought some oranges. How much are they?
9. They invited the Browns to dinner. They didn't come.
10. Linda is dancing with a man. What is his name?

Упражнение 3. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу союзы: Since, even if, who, before, while, when, as though, that, wherever, after, and, so that, as soon as, if, that

1. ... the curtain accidentally fell during her speech, the actress forgot her lines.
2. ... the queen rode in the parade, she gave a speech.
3. She doesn't know ... he'll return.
4. Many brave soldiers fought in the war ... they received medals.
5. ... we were early, we had to wait.
6. Peter is a famous baseball player ... lives in a beautiful house in Miami.
7. We believe ... the statement may be true only from a theoretical perspective.
8. Tom was welcome ... he went.
9. Our boss devotes us time ... he is busy.
10. Regional directors are invited to participate ... they are in New York.

Ответы

Упражнение 1. 1 It's difficult. 2 It's possible. 3 It is likely. 4 It's unlikely. 5 It's late. 6 It's early. 7 It's believed. 8 It's understood. 9 It's said. 10 It's known. 11 It's reported. 12 It's expected. 13 It's thought. 14 It'll take me 2 hours to write this article. 15 It took him 3 years to build this house.

Упражнение 2. 1 His house, for which he paid 100,000\$, is now worth 150,000\$. 2 The policeman, who stopped our car, wasn't very friendly. 3 The boy, who broke the window, ran away. 4 I met the woman who can speak six languages. 5 What's the name of the river which goes through the town? 6 A coffee-maker is a machine that makes coffee. 7 Where is the money that I gave you? 8 How much are the oranges that you have bought? 9 They invited the Browns, who didn't come, to dinner. 10 What is the name of the man who Linda is dancing with?

Упражнение 3: 1 After the curtain accidentally fell during her speech, the actress forgot her lines. 2 Before the queen rode in the parade, she gave a speech. 3 She doesn't know if he'll return. 4 Many brave soldiers fought in the war, and they received medals. 5 Since we were early, we had to wait.

6 Peter is a famous baseball player who lives in a beautiful house in Miami. 7 We believe that the statement may be true only from a theoretical perspective. 8 Tom was welcome wherever he went. 9 Our boss devotes us time even if he is busy. 10 Regional directors are invited to participate when they are in New York.

Приложение 13.

Тест

1. Maria _____ German at evening classes this term.
a. Is studying b. studies c. study d. does study
2. I _____ out last night. I was too tired.
a. didn't go b. wasn't going c. didn't went d. haven't gone.
3. _____ my cousin 4 times today but her number's always engaged.
a. phoned b. I'd phoned c. I've phoned d. I've been phoning
4. _____ the dentist after school so I can't play tennis with you
a. I'll visit b. I'm going to visit c. I'm visiting d. I visit
5. Where _____? "In a village near London."
a. lives your uncle b. have your uncle lived c. does your uncle live d. is your uncle living
6. Lisa was driving into town when she _____ out of petrol
a. Was running b. run c. ran d. had run
7. I'll write to you as soon as _____ my exam results
a. I know b. I'll know c. I'm going to know d. I've known my exams
8. The builders _____ the house by the end of this week
a. have finished b. will have finished c. will have been finishing d. are finishing
9. I don't like action films now, but I _____ like them when I was younger.
a. was used to b. used to c. would d. would use to
10. Liz is from Edinburgh. She _____ there all her life.
a. is living b. has lived c. lives d. lived
11. 'Can you drive?' 'No, _____ a car but I want to learn.'
a. I never drove b. I was never driving c. I've never driven d. I've never be driving
12. My friend _____ for me when I arrived.
a. waited b. has waited c. was waiting d. has been waiting
13. Let's take a break soon, _____?
a. is it b. do we c. shall we d. will we
14. I hear you're having your house repainted. How _____?
a. is it looking b. does it look c. it looks d. will it look?
15. David has been practicing the song for days. It _____ quite good, but he doesn't think he's ready to perform it in public.
a. is sounding b. sounds c. has sounded d. has been sounding
16. 'I can't come over during the day.' 'I _____ you tomorrow, then.'
a. I'm seeing b. I'll see c. I'm going to see d. I'll have seen
17. Diana _____ her hair cut short when she left college.
a. had b. had had c. has had d. was having
18. Brad would have saved a lot of money if he _____ to my advice
a. would listen b. was listening c. had listened d. would have listened
19. 'Did you get the theater tickets?' 'No, I forgot all about them. I _____ them tomorrow.'
a. will book b. am going to book c. will have booked d. am booking
20. If you listen carefully, you _____ an owl in the trees over there.
a. would hear b. will hear c. hear d. will have heard
21. Tonight France _____ Germany in a match important for both teams.
a. will play b. is playing c. plays d. is going to play
22. When he arrives in Dallas he _____ by train all day.
a. will have been travelling b. will travel c. will have travelled d. is going to travel
23. We were so relaxed because we _____ all day.
a. weren't working b. hadn't worked c. didn't work d. had not been working

Ответы 1 – A; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – C; 6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – C; 13 – C; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – A; 18 – C; 19 – A; 20 – B; 21 – C; 22 – A; 23 – D.

Приложение 14.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму:

1. He gave up (gamble).
2. He told me (try) (come) early.

3. I advised him (ask) the bus conductor (tell) him where (get) off.
4. We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
5. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
6. A: Did you remember (give) him the money? B: No, I didn't. I still have it in my pocket; but I'll (see) him tonight and I promise (not / forget) this time.
7. I saw the plane (crash) in to the hill and (burst) into flames.
8. He is said (be) the best surgeon in the country.
9. We don't want anybody (know) we are here.
10. A: Why didn't you pay the bill for him? B: I offered (pay), but he refused.
11. He was accused of (steal) the valuable vase.
12. I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a disco instead?
13. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk).
14. A: Do the boys tidy their own rooms? B: They are supposed (tidy), but they don't always.
15. I hope the children won't go near the water. I warned them (not / go) near it.
16. Try to avoid (make) him angry.
17. Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of the cheque?
18. After (read) this article, will you give up (smoke)?
19. I suggest (hold) another meeting next week.
20. I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear (see) my favorite actress in such a dreadful part.
21. Try (forget) it; it's not worth (worry) about.
22. I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once.
23. He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it (ring).
24. It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read) books than by (listen) to lectures.
25. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
26. I arranged (meet) them here.
27. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
28. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you?
30. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму:

1. After she had decided (stay) in Turkey, she got used to (eat) Turkish foods.
2. They seem (have) plenty of money.
3. I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise (not / be) late again.
4. I remember (go) to the cinema with my girl friend when I was a teenager.
5. He is ashamed of (steal) that money.
6. I think we'd better (exchange) names and addresses.
7. Would you mind (show) me how the new machine works?
8. She warned her child (not / touch) the wire.
9. Can you manage (finish) (pack) these parcels alone?
10. His doctor advised him (give up) (sit) up late at night?

Ответы:

Упражнение 1.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Gambling | 16. Making |
| 2. To try, to come | 17. Writing |
| 3. To ask, to tell, to get | 18. Reading, smoking |
| 4. Reading | 19. Holding |
| 5. Going | 20. Going, seeing |
| 6. To give, see, not to forget | 21. To forget, worrying |
| 7. Crushing, bursting | 22. To start, looking |
| 8. To be | 23. Answering, ringing |
| 9. To know | 24. To learn, reading, listening |
| 10. To pay | 25. To lock, going |
| 11. Stealing | 26. Meeting |
| 12. Working, going | 27. To explain, to listen |
| 13. Living, talking | 28. To inform |
| 14. To tidy | 29. Cleaning, to do |
| 15. Not to go | 30. Sneezing, sitting |

Упражнение 2.

1. To stay, eating
2. To have
3. Not to be
4. Going
5. Stealing

6. Exchange
7. Showing
8. Not to touch
9. Finishing, packing
10. To give up, sitting

Приложение 15.

Прочитайте текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы

THE IPHONE DEVICES

The iPod

The iPod is a portable media player (PMP) designed and marketed by Apple and launched in October 2001. As of June 2010, the product line up includes the hard drive-based iPod Classic, the touchscreen iPod Touch, the video-capable iPod Nano, and the compact iPod Shuffle. iPod Classic models store media on an internal hard drive, while all other models use flash memory to enable their smaller size. As with many other digital music players, iPods can also serve as external data storage devices. Apple's iTunes software can be used to transfer music to the devices from computers using certain versions of Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows operating systems. For users who choose not to use Apple's software or whose computers cannot run iTunes software, several open source alternatives to iTunes are also available. iTunes and its alternatives may also transfer photos, videos, games, contact information, e-mail settings, web bookmarks, and calendars to iPod models supporting those features.

The iPhone

The iPhone is a line of Internet and multimedia-enabled smartphones designed and marketed by Apple Inc. The first iPhone was introduced in 2007. An iPhone functions as a camera phone, including text messaging and visual voicemail, a portable media player, and an Internet client with e-mail, web browsing, and Wi-Fi connectivity. The user interface is built around the device's multi-touch screen, including a virtual keyboard rather than a physical one. Third-party applications, launched in mid-2008, have diverse functionalities, including games, reference, GPS navigation, social networking, and advertising for television shows, films, and celebrities. There have been four generations of iPhone hardware, and they have been accompanied by four major releases of iOS. The iPhone 3G brought 3G cellular network capabilities and A-GPS location. The iPhone 3GS brought a compass, faster processor, and higher resolution camera, including video. The iPhone 4 has two cameras for face time video calling and a higher resolution display. It was released in June 2010.

The iPad

The iPad is a tablet computer designed and developed by Apple. It is particularly marketed as a platform for audio and visual media such as books, periodicals, movies, music and games, as well as web content. Its size and weight, about 700 grams, are between those of most contemporary smartphones and laptop computers. Apple released the iPad in April 2010. The iPad runs the same operating system as the earlier iPod and iPhone. It can run its own applications as well as ones developed for the iPhone. Like the iPhone and iPod Touch, the iPad is controlled by a multitouch display sensitive to up to eleven fingers. The iPad uses Wi-Fi or a 3G mobile data connection to browse the Internet, load and stream media, and install software. The device is managed by iTunes on a personal computer via USB cable.

1. What is an iPod?
2. What company launched the iPod and when?
3. What types of iPods do you know?
4. What are iTunes used for?
5. When was the first iPhone introduced?
6. What are iPhone functions?
7. What new did each generation of iPhones acquire?
8. What is iPad?
9. Who released the iPad and when?
10. What common features do iPad have with iPod and iPhone?

Приложение 16.

Переведите следующие слова и выражения на английский язык:

Языки программирования;
блок-схема;
кодированная форма;
вид, удобочитаемый для компьютера;
в соответствии с набором правил;
представить логические шаги программы;
совершенствовать языки программирования;
машинно-ориентированные языки;
проблемно-ориентированные языки;
язык для программирования экономических задач;
обработка информации;
операции по вводу-выводу данных;
гибкость;
идентифицировать поле и его цели;
решение проблем математического характера;
сферы научного применения;
универсальный язык;
включать свойства;
уникальные возможности;
многофункциональный и самый мощный из языков программирования.

Приложение 17.

Упражнение 1. *Переведите следующие слова на русский язык.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Correctness | 7. Cryptography |
| 2. Cryptanalysis | 8. Cryptanalyst |
| 3. Cryptographer | 9. Cryptology |
| 4. Cryptographic | 10. Encryption |
| 5. Encrypt | 11. Decrypt |
| 6. Decryption | |

Упражнение 2. *Закончите предложения.*

1. In cryptographic terminology, the message...
2. Encoding the content of the message...
3. Cryptography is the art or science of...
4. Cryptography deals with all aspects of...
5. All modern algorithms use a key to control...
6. There are two classes of key-based algorithms...
7. Modern cryptographic algorithms cannot...

Упражнение 3. *Определите истинность или ложность следующих выражений.*

1. Cryptography is still a military term.
2. In cryptographic terminology, the message is called plaintext or cleartext.
3. The process of retrieving the plaintext from the ciphertext is called decryption.
4. Encryption and decryption usually use a key, and decryption can be done only by knowing the proper key.
5. Cryptography deals only with secure messages.
6. A message can be decrypted only if the key matches the encryption key.
7. Modern cryptographic algorithms can really be executed by humans.

Ответы:

Упражнение 1.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Правильность | 7. Криптография |
| 2. Криптоанализ | 8. Криптоаналитик |
| 3. Шифровальщик | 9. Криптология |
| 4. Криптографический | 10. Шифр |
| 5. Шифровать | 11. Расшифровывать |
| 6. Расшифровка | |

Упражнение 3.

1. false
2. true
3. true
4. true
5. false
6. true
7. false

Приложение 18.

Упражнение 1. Объедините предложения, используя герундий:

11. Peter's sometimes late. He can't help it.
.....Peter can't help being late.
2. Gordon has to get up early. He dislikes it.
.....
3. Paul asked Mary to come home. He remembers it.
.....
12. Jill occasionally speaks Spanish. She can't avoid it.
.....
13. Jim didn't take his holiday until June. He delayed it.
.....
14. Jim was speaking French when Bob came in. He stopped.
.....
15. Jim wanted to see the race. He didn't want to miss it.
.....
16. You may have an accident if you drive that car. You risk it.
.....
17. I wouldn't like to work in an office. I don't fancy it.
.....
18. I spent all my money. I regret it, because I've got none left now.
.....
19. Henry has his lunch very late. He is used to it.
.....
20. John saw the girl. He denies it.
.....
21. I had dinner with a film star. I'll never forget it.
.....
22. Richard took the books home with him. He admitted it.
.....
23. Mary wanted to have dinner at a restaurant. She suggested it.
.....
24. You should speak English all the time. You should practice it.
.....

Упражнение 2. Перепишите предложения, используя конструкцию «предлог + герундий»

25. David is studying. He's bored.
.....
2. Gordon likes to watch football. He's keen.
.....
3. Peter wants to learn English. He's interested.
.....
26. Sheila keeps her own room tidy. She's responsible.
.....
27. Sally will visit her aunt. She's excited.
.....
28. Swan will meet Gordon. She is looking forward.
.....
29. Paul doesn't want to be misunderstood. He's afraid.
.....
30. Jane has to do the housework by herself. She's tired.
.....
31. John has to get up early. He is used.
.....
32. Tom passed all his exams. He succeeded.
.....

Ответы:

Упражнение 1.

1. Peter can't help being late.
2. Gordon dislikes getting up early.
3. Paul remembers asking Mary to come home.
4. Jill can't avoid occasionally speaking Spanish.
5. Jim delayed taking his holiday until June.
6. Jim stopped speaking French when Bob came in.
7. Jim didn't want to miss seeing the race.
8. You risk having an accident if you drive that car.
9. I don't fancy working in an office.
10. I regret spending all my money, because I've got none left now.
11. Henry is used to having his lunch very late.
12. John denies seeing the girl.
13. I'll never forget having dinner with a film star.
14. Richard admitted taking the books home with him.
15. Mary suggested having dinner at a restaurant.
16. You should practice speaking English all the time.

Упражнение 2.

1. David is bored of studying
2. Gordon's keen on watching football.
3. Peter's interested in learning English.
4. Sheila's responsible of keeping her own room tidy.
5. Sally's excited about visiting her aunt.
6. Swan is looking forward to meeting Gordon.
7. Paul's afraid of being misunderstood.
8. Jane's tired of doing the housework by herself.
9. John is used to getting up early.
10. Tom succeeded in passing all his exams.

Приложение 19.

Упражнение 1. Соедините предложения, используя *WHERE* or *WHEN*:

1. Here is the shop. I bought my new camera from this shop.
.....
2. We will spend our holiday in the same village. We have had a lot of joyful days there so far.
.....
3. We enjoyed Marmaris. We spent our summer holiday there this year.
.....
4. The library is quite far from the city center. I go and work there twice a month.
.....
5. I'll never forget the day. I met my wife on this day.
.....
6. I'm looking forward to the Fifteenth of next month. I'll get married then.
.....
7. Do you know the restaurant? We will meet you there tomorrow.
.....
8. John visited me last Friday. A few other friends also called me up last Friday.
.....
9. Last week I went to see the country town. I used to live in that town.
.....
10. Abant is a beautiful place. There are many lakes there.
.....

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски в условных предложениях:

1. If we go to London, we'll visit our cousin.
2. If they their homework tonight, their teacher happy.
3. If the weather good, George swimming this weekend.
4. If he swimming this weekend, a wonderful time.
5. If you don't eat your dinner tonight, hungry.
6. If tired, they'll go to sleep early tonight.

7. If it , she'll wear her new raincoat.
8. If you too many cookies after dinner tonight, get a stomachache.
9. If I too much coffee, get a headache.

Упражнение 3. Соедините части предложений в правильном порядке:

1. If / she / she'll / misses / bus / the / the / walk
..... If she misses the bus, she'll walk.....
2. If / he / he'll / concert / goes / his / suit / the / to / wear
.....
3. If / she / she'll / cook / isn't / dinner / tired
.....
4. If / I'm / I'll / busy / not / you / visit
.....
5. If / you / you'll / be / don't / school / finish / sorry
.....
6. If / he / he'll / a / get / good / hard / job / works
.....

Ответы:

Упражнение 1.

1. Here is the shop where I bought my new camera.
2. We will spend our holiday in the same village where we have had a lot of joyful days.
3. We enjoyed Marmaris where We spent our summer holiday this year.
4. The library where I go and work there twice a month is quite far from the city center.
5. I'll never forget the day when I met my wife.
6. I'm looking forward to the Fifteenth of next month when I'll get married then.
7. Do you know the restaurant where we will meet tomorrow?
8. John visited me last Friday when a few other friends also called me up.
9. Last week I went to see the country town where I used to live in that town.
10. Abant is a beautiful place where there are many lakes there.

Упражнение 2.

1. If we go to London, we'll visit our cousin.
2. If they do their homework tonight, their teacher will be happy.
3. If the weather is good, George will go swimming this weekend.
4. If he goes swimming this weekend, he will have a wonderful time.
5. If you don't eat your dinner tonight, you will be hungry.
6. If they are tired, they'll go to sleep early tonight.
7. If it rains, she'll wear her new raincoat.
8. If you eat too many cookies after dinner tonight, you'll get a stomachache.
9. If I drink too much coffee, I'll get a headache.

Упражнение 3.

1. If she misses the bus, she'll walk
2. If he goes to the concert, he'll wear his suit.
3. If she isn't tired, she'll cook dinner.
4. If I'm not busy, I'll visit you.
5. If you don't finish school, you'll be sorry
6. If he works hard, he'll get a good job.

A final test.

1. Выберите вариант, который лучше всего выражает главную идею текста 2.
 - a) Computers are devices that accept information in the from of instructions.
 - b) The switches are usually in one of two states: magnetized or demagnetized.
 - c) Computers are remarkable devices serving for processing and storage the information and for solving problems.
2. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков.
 1. Information is given into the computer in the from of ____.

- a) Ideas; b) characters; c) rules
2. The basic function of a computer is ____ information.
a) to switch; b) to keep; c) to process
 3. The data needed for solving problems are kept in the ____.
a) memory; b) input device; c) output device
 4. Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of ____.
a) a printer; b) letters; c) diskettes
 5. A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations ____.
a) quickly; b) instantaneously; c) during some minutes
 6. Computer have become ____ in homes, offices, research, institutes.
a) commonwealth; b) commonplace; c) common room
 7. Spaces ____ uses computers widely.
a) information; b) production; c) exploration
 8. Computers are used for image ____.
a) processing; b) operating; c) producing
 9. Computers help in ____ of economy.
a) environment; b) management; c) government
 10. Air traffics control depends on computer-____ information.
3. Подберите к терминам, данным в левой колонке, определения, представленные справа.
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Computer | a) a machine by which information is received from the computer; |
| 2. Data | b) a device capable of strong and manipulating numbers, letters and characters; |
| 3. Input device | c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program; |
| 4. Memory | d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer; |

Output device e) information given in the from of characters

Reading comprehension

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. Computer is made of electronic components so it is deferred to as electronic device.
2. There are four elements of computer system: hard-ware, software, diskettes and data.

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert them into a form suitable for computer processing.
2. User is unable to change the contents of ROM.

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. Arithmetic operations are operations with numbers – subtraction and division.
2. Computer can accept human speech as an audiovisual input data.

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. Computer programs only instruct the hardware how to handle data storage.
2. Web-browsers is the class of software for electronic communication through the network.

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. Traditionally, UNIX was run by many users simultaneously.

2. Windows 95 and Windows 98 are DOS compatible and have very «friendly» and convenient interface.

Какие из приведенных утверждений верны/неверны? Аргументируйте свой ответ, опираясь на текст.

1. Internet is tens of thousands of networks which exchange the information in the same basic way.
2. You can access information available on the World Wide Web through the Web browser.

Заполните пропуски

1. ... are computations with numbers such as addition, subtraction, and other mathematical procedures.
2. The computers ability to compare two values to determine if one is larger than, smaller than, or equal to other is called a ...
3. New tools ranging from typewriters to microwave ovens have embedded computers, or ... computers.
4. An ... can accept data to use several options in it's program, but the program itself cannot be changed.
5. ... can be used for calculations as well as sorted and compares to each other .
6. ... can contain any combination of letters, numbers and special characters.
7. Various forms of data that we can hear and see makes up ... which is captures the environment.

Заполните пропуски

1. Like NT, ... is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse.
2. ... is the most commonly used PC operating system.
3. ... is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system.
4. ... is an operating system developed by Microsoft, an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows programs.
5. The usage of ... is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly.
 - a) UNIX
 - b) DOS
 - c) NT
 - d) OS/2
 - e) Windows 95

Заполните пропуски

1. You access the information through one interface or tool called a
2. People connected to the WWW through the local ... have access to a variety of information.
3. The user doesn't need to know where the site is, the ... follows the
4. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the
5. Each ... provides a graphical interface.
6. Local ... charge money for their services to access ... resources.

Перечень практических работ:

1. Практическая работа № 1
«Что такое компьютер»
2. Практическая работа № 2
«История создания компьютера»
3. Практическая работа № 3
«Современные языки программирования»
4. Практическая работа № 4
«Современные компьютеры»
5. Практическая работа № 5

