

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
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**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**по учебной дисциплине**  
***ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности***

**программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена**  
**по специальности СПО**

***09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование***

Черемхово, 2025

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности **09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование**, базовый уровень программы учебной дисциплины **Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**.

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## **1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины **Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО **09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование** общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 04 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 06 Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе российских духовно- нравственных ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения

## **2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

В результате аттестации осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, которые формируют общие и профессиональные компетенции:

### **знания:**

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности
- особенности произношения
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

### **умения:**

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые),
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности
- кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)

- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы, правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы .

### 3. ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Контроль и оценка знаний, умений, а также сформированность общих и профессиональных компетенций осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: проведения тестирования, выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий, работы с профессионально ориентированными текстами.

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает использование накопительной системы оценивания при промежуточной аттестации и дифференцированном зачете.

### 4. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

#### Раздел 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом.

##### Вариант 1

##### Задание:

##### *1. Образуй множественное число имен существительных.*

a dog, a ball, a desk, a horse, a class, a box, a bus, a match, a wish, a tomato, a princess, a lady, a baby, a puppy, a wife, a wolf.

##### *2. Вставьте is или are.*

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in the salad.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ six balls in the box.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese on the plate.

##### *3. Составь и запиши предложения.*

1. on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .
2. a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .
3. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

##### *4. Read the text and answer the questions:*

1. Is education compulsory in Russia?
2. What kinds of school are there in Russia?
3. At what age does the primary education start?

## **Education in Russia**

*Words for the text:*

1. academic subjects – учебные предметы
2. competition – зд. конкурс
3. fierce — жесткий
4. public — государственный
5. bachelor's degree – диплом бакалавра
6. specialist's degree – диплом инженера
7. master's degree – диплом магистра
8. higher education — высшее образование
9. institutions of higher education — высшие учебные заведения

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

## **Вариант 2**

**Задание:**

***1. Образуй множественное число имен существительных.***

a sister, a lion, an elephant, an apple, a boss, an ostrich, a brush, a witch, a fox, an address, a cherry, a reply, a party, a spy, a story, an enemy

**2. Вставьте is или are.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there three cups on the coffee-table?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ there a carpet on the floor?
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ no cats in the sitting room.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the table.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ 3 dogs in the box

**3. Составь и запиши предложения.**

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .
2. aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .
3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?

**4. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What are three stages of education in Britain?
2. What are pupils taught in primary schools ?
3. What two kinds of degree do universities award?

**Education in Britain**

*Words for the text:*

1. stage — ступень
2. grammar school — гимназия
3. national exam — государственный экзамен
4. General Certificate of Secondary Education — Аттестат об общем среднем образовании
5. 6th form — шестой класс (соответствует 10-11 классу в российской системе образования)
6. further education — дальнейшее образование
7. accept — принимать
8. graduate from — заканчивать
9. private school — частная школа
10. provide education — предоставлять образование
11. boarding school — школа с проживанием
12. Oxford and Cambridge — старейшие британские университеты
13. public school — английская частная школа для аристократии
14. Eton — известная частная элитная школа
15. assessment — оценивание

Education in Britain is compulsory from 5 till 16. The first stage is primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In

primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three “R”: reading, writing and arithmetic.

The second stage is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called comprehensive, they are free and take children of all abilities, without entrance exams. There are also grammar schools which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education or “O” level (Ordinary) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form ( at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called “A” level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need “A” level to enter a university. If you don’t enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc.

The third stage is further education at university or college. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with “A” levels. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

## **Раздел 2. Различные виды искусств. Моё хобби**

### **Вариант 1**

#### **Задание:**

Read the texts about famous Russian people. Match the texts with the names of these famous people.

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                            |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | He was a well-known Soviet and Russian actor and clown who acted in many popular films. He worked in a circus in Moscow and now this circus has his name. Children and grown-ups like to visit it.                                                                        | a.<br>Valentina Tereshkova |
| 2 | She is a Russian professional tennis player. She is an Olympic medalist, who won silver for Russia in women's competition at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London.                                                                                                          | b.<br>Peter the Great      |
| 3 | She is a Russian cosmonaut. She was the first woman in the world to fly in a space rocket. She flew in spaceship Vostok 6 on 16 June 1963.                                                                                                                                | c.<br>Dmitry Bilan         |
| 4 | He was a Russian czar at the end of 17th century. He is best known for his big reforms and made Russia a great nation. He went to Europe where he met many talented people and learnt a lot of jobs. He built ships and created Russian fleet. He founded St. Petersburg. | d.<br>Yury Nikulin         |
| 5 | He was a Russian scientist and inventor. He discovered and formulated the Periodic Law and made the Periodic Table of Elements. An interesting fact about him is that he saw this system in his dream, when he was sleeping.                                              | e.<br>Maria Sharapova      |

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                            |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6 | He is a Russian actor, singer and a songwriter. He represented Russia at the Eurovision Song Contest 2006 with the song "Never Let You Go". He won the second place. In 2008, he won the contest in in Belgrade with the song "Believe". | f.<br>Mikhail<br>Lomonosov |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|

## Вариант 2

**Задание:** Match the names of the famous British people (a-f) with the sentences (1-5).

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |   |                        |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | All the British admire that man. He was a brave and skillful admiral. He won the battle of Trafalgar.                                                                                                                                                                                        | a | Sir Isaac<br>Newton    |
| 2 | The British called her “the Queen of people’s hearts”. She was well-known for her charity; she helped people with dangerous diseases. At the age of 20 she married Prince Charles and they had two sons.                                                                                     | b | Horatio<br>Nelson      |
| 3 | His name is well known all over the world. He acted at the London theatre called “The Globe” and wrote tragedies, historical plays, comedies and poetry. His plays are still popular – not only in England but in the whole world.                                                           | c | Daniel Defoe           |
| 4 | He is one of the greatest men in the history of science. He was born in a small village in England in 1642, studied mathematics and physics at Cambridge University. He discovered the universal law of gravitation.                                                                         | d | William<br>Shakespeare |
| 5 | He was a famous English writer of the eighteenth century. He wrote his famous book when he was nearly 60 years old. His book was based on the real adventures of a sailor, who had lived alone for four years on a desert island. For this book he was called “the father of English prose”. | e | Princess<br>Diana      |

## Раздел 3. Здоровье и спорт

### Задание № 1

#### Вариант 1

#### Swimming

*Read the text. Complete the passages using the words: racing, until, goggles (очки), almost, as long as, safety, splash, besides, ear plugs (беруши), prevent.*

Most Americans can swim, and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ everyone likes at least to

2 \_\_\_\_\_ around in the waves on a hot day at the beach. Knowing how to swim is important for 3 \_\_\_\_\_ but when you do it seriously, swimming is also one of the best exercises for your body.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ water and swimsuit you don't need much.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ keep irritating chlorinated water out of your eyes and let you watch where you're going. A swimming cap makes you more streamlined for 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and keeps your hair out of your face.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ keep the water out and 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ear infections.

To get in shape, start by swimming twenty minutes three times a week. Add ten minutes 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you're swimming for an hour each time. Vary your strokes to work different muscles. It's okay to take short breaks, 10 \_\_\_\_\_ your heart rate stays up.

## **Вариант 2**

**Задание:** *Read the text. Answer the questions.*

### **Sports and healthy lifestyle**

Sport plays an important role in the life of teenagers. Those people who go in for sports, lead a healthy lifestyle, follow a diet and control their weight tend to be more cheerful and are less susceptible to diseases. On the other hand, those people who don't participate in any physical activity and prefer junk food tend to be subjected to obesity and are at risk of heart and vascular diseases. As a matter of fact, the problem of obesity is one of the most pressing in the modern world. Today more and more teenagers are becoming overweight. One solution that can be put forward is doing sports, which can help teens not only to lose excessive weight and to stay fit, but also to feel more vigorous and spirited throughout the day. Physical exercises are also the perfect way for emotional release. To improve school performance it is essential for school children to balance mental stimulation and physical activity. Besides, it is necessary to mention that supporters of healthy life style are also at much less risk of getting involved in drinking alcohol, taking drugs and other bad habits than those who are addicted to computer games, instead. In addition, sports develop the will for victory, as well as caseharden the constitution and the spirit. Sports also create opportunities to find congenial souls with common interests and values. That feeling that you are a part of the team can help to develop your leadership skills and to boost your self-esteem.

The most popular team sports for teenagers are football, volleyball, basketball and tennis. However, some youngsters prefer winter sports, such as figure-skating, ice-hockey and skiing, while others are fond of summer sports, including diving, swimming, yachting and rafting.

*Vocabulary:*

- 1) to go in for sports — заниматься спортом
- 2) to lead a healthy lifestyle — вести здоровый образ жизни
- 3) to follow a diet — соблюдать диету
- 4) physical activity — физическая деятельность
- 5) to take part (in) / to participate in — принимать участие (в чем-либо)
- 6) junk food — нездоровая пища, фаст-фуд
- 7) to lose weight — худеть, сбрасывать вес
- 8) to keep fit — оставаться в хорошей физической форме
- 9) susceptible to diseases — восприимчивый к болезням
- 10) heart and vascular diseases — сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
- 11) obesity — тучность, ожирение
- 12) overweight people — люди с избыточным весом
- 13) vigorous — сильный, энергичный
- 14) spirited — живой, оживлённый, энергичный
- 15) emotional release — эмоциональная разгрузка
- 16) bad habit — дурная привычка
- 17) to caseharden the constitution — закалять тело
- 18) skating rink — каток
- 19) will for victory — воля к победе
- 20) to caseharden the spirit — закалять дух
- 21) congenial soul — близкий по духу человек
- 22) to boost self-esteem — повышать самооценку
- 23) to go for a run — выходить на пробежку
- 24) to do morning exercises — делать утреннюю зарядку
- 25) yachting (sport) — парусный спорт

*Answer these questions.*

1. What role does sport play in the life of teenagers?
2. What problem is one of the pressing in the modern world?
3. What role do physical exercises play for emotional release?
4. What should students do to improve school performance?
5. What are the most popular sports for teenagers and youth?

**Раздел 4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.**

**Вариант 1**

**Задание 1. Read the text and do the tasks:**

**Travelling to Scotland**

Although Scotland forms a part of the United Kingdom, it has a distinct character of its own. In area it is more than half as big as England. Its population is, however, only one-eighth as great — about 5 200 000.

Scotland is a land of romance and it has had a most eventful history. The Picts and Celts lived there before the coming of the Romans to Britain. Those Northern tribes worried the Romans so much that the Great Wall was built to protect the Roman camps in the Northern part of England.

It was in the 11th century that the Normans began to settle in Scotland. Almost all of Scotland's history is associated with and reflected in many castles and forts that are to be seen all over the country. They are very picturesque, having retained their medieval features: stern, proud, impressive, perched high on a rock or at a hillside. Mary, Queen of Scots, the beautiful Mary Stuart was married in one of them, her son James (who was to become James I of England) was born in another.

Edinburgh — the capital of Scotland has always been admired as one of the most beautiful cities. Glasgow — its second city — always had a bad reputation. It was too often seen as a dirty, run-down urban area. But no longer. The buildings have been cleaned up, the streets are tidy and the people now take an obvious pride in their city. Glasgow was chosen to be the cultural capital of Europe 1990.

Not far from Glasgow there is one of the most famous of Scotland's many lakes (called «lochs»), Loch Lomond. Scottish numerous valleys are known as «glens». Scotland is a country with an intense and living national tradition of a kind only too rare in the modern world. It has its distinctive national dress, the kilt, worn only by men. It also has its own typical musical instruments (the pipes, sometimes called «the bagpipes»), its own national form of dancing, its own songs, language, traditions and education. Scotland has even its own national drink, a fact so widely known that one need only ask for «Scotch».

### *Notes*

The Picts and Celts — пикты и кельты (племена)

tribe — племя

camp — лагерь

to pass the Act — принять Акт/Закон (в парламенте)

### *1. Complete the sentences.*

1. Scotland forms...
2. The Northern tribes...
3. Mary Stuart...
4. The kilt...

### *2. Answer the questions.*

1. What is the population of Scotland?
2. What do they call Scottish valleys and lakes?
3. Why are there so many castles in the country?
5. What's the country's second city?

## **Вариант 2**

## **Задание 1. *Read the text and do the tasks:***

### **Travel to Australia!**

Australia – a wonderful place. At the same time, and a country and a continent, it is striking contrasts, and therefore is an excellent option for rest of many people with diverse preferences. Many believe that all the attractions of Australia – it's only opera building in Sydney and Uluru. But this is fundamentally wrong idea of the huge country, just full of “delicacies” for true gourmets travel.

Let's start with the capital city of Australia. You will not believe, but it is not the capital of Australia – Canberra, it's the largest town of the country – Sydney. This city was founded back in 1788, when the ship approached the coast of Australia from England, which was half the passenger prisoners.

Other attractions include Sydney and several “business card” of the whole of Australia – Harbour Bridge, the Cathedral of the Virgin Mary and, of course, Opera House. Also, do not lose the chance to visit the central park of the city – Royal Hyde Park. In Sydney, popular among foreign tourists is Melbourne, Brisbane, Cairns and others. And for lovers of marine tourism in Australia there are special tours of the coastal area with activities in major ports (Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Cairns, Gold Coast).

The most famous national park of the country is considered Kakadu Park, which is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Around the perimeter it is surrounded by the natural rocky ridges that form this reservation. In the park Kakadu are two ancient caves with rock paintings.

In the “wild life park” Northern Territories tourists can see giant fish “barramandi”. Representative unique flora of this area is the eucalyptus tree, which grows everywhere in Australia in many forests, and even attended a state emblem. As most exotic animals of the Australian continent, which can be found only in these national parks are koalas, kangaroos, echidna and platypus.

In Australia, there are many natural wonders. The most powerful adrenaline rush you can get in the crevices along the banks of the river Fritsroy. Admire the cosmic scale make the world's largest crater Wolf Creek. But even the most unusual and truly indescribable spectacle for tourists to Australia unused space will be “filled” with fossilized remains of ancient forests – a place called Pinnakli, and it is located in the desert in the park Nambanh.

As some Australian states, New South Wales, be sure to visit tour of the Blue Mountains and evergreen forests of New England.

#### ***1. Complete the sentences.***

1. The most famous national park of the country...
2. The capital city of Australia is...
3. The most powerful adrenaline rush you can get in...
4. The most exotic animals of the Australian continent are ...

#### ***2. Answer the questions.***

1. What is the capital of Australia?

2. What is the largest city of Australia?
3. What animals live in Australia?
4. Where can you see two ancient caves with rock paintings?

## **Раздел 5. Моя будущая профессия, карьера**

### **Вариант 1**

#### **Задание**

*1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.*

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?

2. Read the text and do the tasks:

#### **I want to be a computer programmer**

In the future, I may enjoy being a computer programmer because I am keen on trying computer techniques and working with computers is always fun and exciting for me.

People with jobs in the career field of IT use computers, software, networks, servers, and other technology to manage and store data. There is growing demand in various jobs in the field of information technologies nowadays.

It is important to understand that the work of the programmer can be different: some of them work for a small agency, some for a huge company, others are freelance or have their own business. I'd like to work for a big company.

In order to be a successful IT specialist you must possess some skills and personal qualities. The most important ones are the following: being able to think logically, love to solve problems, persistence and patience. A computer programmer must be able to find the most efficient way to solve the problem.

I want my future job be interesting and well-paid. People say that money isn't everything, but it certainly does help because it gives independence and freedom.

I'd like to combine a good satisfying job with a high paying salary.

What are pros and cons of being an IT specialist?

The advantages of being an IT specialist are the following:

- relatively high wage level
- growing demand on the labor market
- constant learning; companies often welcome professional growth of their employees and pay for trainings, conferences and courses

- good working conditions; it is usually quiet and comfortable in an office
- the work is often creative; solving non-standard tasks using wit is exactly what programmers are paid for
- can work remotely; it allows to choose a comfortable place to live and work.

The negative sides are:

- sedentary work in front of computer screen
- the work can be boring
- there is not much communication
- in small projects, you have to be a jack-of-all-trades person

### **1. Complete the sentences:**

1. It is important to understand that..
2. People say that money...
3. I'd like to work for...
4. A computer programmer must be able to..

## **Вариант 2**

### **Задание**

*1. Open the brackets and put the verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.*

1. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
2. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
3. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
4. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
5. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

**2. Read and translate the following text.**

### **Choosing a career**

To choose a career it is best to work out a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what your requirements are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job which involves organizing people, but liking for such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your strong point.

On the other hand, you should remember that training will equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives. Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements.

As for me, I have made up my mind to be a programmer. As my parents are programmers they have made a great influence on my choice and I can say that this profession runs the family. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. I think that nowadays this profession is of great need and importance in our country. It is my aim to be a qualified specialist and to serve the interests of my country. To be a well prepared programmer I should have some important qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and, of course, knowledge of foreign languages. In spite of these arguments we mustn't forget about everybody's vacation. I think that my facilities combined with the knowledge would be quiet enough to succeed in my work.

**1. Complete the sentences:**

1. I have made up my mind...
2. It is my aim to be ...
3. It is a good idea to begin by ...
4. To be a well prepared programmer I should..

**Раздел 6. Компьютеры и их функции.**

**Контрольное задание №1**

Вариант 1

**Задание № 1:**

1. MS-Dos is an operation system – a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ which looks after the running of your computer.
  - a) software
  - b) hardware
2. This operating system lets you create \_\_\_\_\_ and make use of peripheral \_\_\_\_\_ attached to your computer.
  - a) files, devices
  - b) programmes, drivers
3. The operating system is \_\_\_\_\_ from disk when the computer is started up
  - a) driven
  - b) loaded
4. You will receive five \_\_\_\_\_ with your computer
  - a) disks
  - b) files

5. Blank disks can be used to store the information, but these disks must be \_\_\_\_\_ before they can be used

- a) protected
- b) formatted

**Задание № 2:**

1. Hard disks can be divided into one or four separate \_\_\_\_\_ called partitions

- a) sections
- b) devices

2. To prepare your hard disk for the MS-Dos operating system, you must \_\_\_\_\_ a partition for MS-Dos called a Dos partition.

- a) think of
- b) create

3. Too many files open.

- a) слишком много файлов открыто
- b) слишком многие файлы открываются
- c) открытие слишком многих файлов

4. Sector size too long.

- a) длинный секторный размер
- b) длина размера сектора
- c) размер сектора слишком длинный (большой)

5. Enter new date

- a) новая дата введена
- b) введите новую дату
- c) введение новой даты

**Вариант 2:**

**Задание №1**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of related information such as a computer programme or the text of a message.

- a) directory
- b) file

2. Each filename is stored in the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) programme
- b) directory

3. MS-Dos needs a \_\_\_\_\_ to find way to a particular file

- a) Pathname
- b) specification

4. You must tell the computer which directory it is to use as its current working directory. Do this with the change directory \_\_\_\_\_
- a) command
  - b) programme
5. If you want to know what files are on your disk you can use the DIR command. It tells MS-Dos to \_\_\_\_\_ all the files in a specific directory on a disk
- a) display
  - b) store

**Задание №2:**

1. Re-insert diskette for drive X
- a) дискета снова вставлена в дисковод X
  - b) вставьте снова дискету для дисковода X
  - c) повторная вставка дискеты в дисковод X
2. Rename file
- a) переименуйте файл
  - b) переименование файла
  - c) файл переименован
3. Source diskette does not contain backup files
- a) Дискета, с которой осуществляется считывание, не будет содержать резервных копий файлов
  - b) Дискета, с которой осуществляется считывание, содержит резервные копии файлов
  - c) Дискета, с которой осуществляется считывание, не содержит резервных копии файлов.
4. File contains non-contiguous blocks
- a) Не связывайте блоки в файле
  - b) Файл содержит несвязанные блоки
  - c) файл не содержит несвязанных блоков
5. Volume in drive X has no label
- a) дисковод не был помечен
  - b) не помечайте меткой том на дисководе
  - c) том на дисководе X не имеет метки

**Контрольное задание №2**

Вариант 1

**Задание №1:**

*Прочитайте и переведите со словарем 2 любых абзаца этого текста.*

## Computers

Generally, any device that can perform numerical calculations, even an adding machine, may be called a computer but nowadays this term is used especially for digital computers. Computers that once weighed 30 tons now may weigh as little as 1.8 kilograms. Microchips and microprocessors have considerably reduced the cost of the electronic components required in a computer. Computers come in many sizes and shapes such as special-purpose, laptop, desktop, minicomputers, supercomputers.

Special-purpose computers can perform specific tasks and their operations are limited to the programmes built into their microchips. These computers are the basis for electronic calculators and can be found in thousands of electronic products, including digital watches and automobiles. Basically, these computers do the ordinary arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

General-purpose computers are much more powerful because they can accept new sets of instructions. The smallest fully functional computers are called laptop computers. Most of the general-purpose computers known as personal or desktop computers can perform almost 5 million operations per second.

Today's personal computers are known to be used for different purposes: for testing new theories or models that cannot be examined with experiments, as valuable educational tools due to various encyclopedias, dictionaries, educational programmes, in book-keeping, accounting and management. Proper application of computing equipment in different industries is likely to result in proper management, effective distribution of materials and resources, more efficient production and trade.

**Задание №2.** *Ответьте на вопросы письменно.*

1. What are the main types of computers?
2. How do the computers differ in size and methods of their application?
3. What are the main trends in the development of the computer technology?

Вариант 2

**Задание № 1**

*Прочитайте и переведите со словарем 2 любых абзаца этого текста.*

## COMPUTER CRIMES

(1) More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

(2) These facts have not been lost on criminals or would-be criminals. A recent Stanford Research Institute study of computer abuse was based on 160 case histories, which probably are just the proverbial tip of the iceberg. After all, we only know about the unsuccessful crimes. How many successful ones have gone undetected is anybody's guess.

(3) Here are a few areas in which computer criminals have found the pickings all too easy.

(4) Banking. All but the smallest banks now keep their accounts on computer files. Someone who knows how to change the numbers in the files can transfer funds at will. For instance, one programmer was caught having the computer transfer funds from other people's accounts to his wife's checking account. Often, traditionally trained auditors don't know enough about the workings of computers to catch what is taking place right under their noses.

(5) Business. A company that uses computers extensively offers many opportunities to both dishonest employees and clever outsiders. For instance, a thief can have the computer ship the company's products to addresses of his own choosing. Or he can have it issue checks to him or his confederates for imaginary supplies or services. People have been caught doing both.

(6) Credit Cards. There is a trend toward using cards similar to credit cards to gain access to funds through cash-dispensing terminals. Yet, in the past, organized crime has used stolen or counterfeit credit cards to finance its operations. Banks that offer after-hours or remote banking through cash-dispensing terminals may find themselves unwillingly subsidizing organized crime.

**Задание №2.** *Ответьте на вопросы письменно.*

1. What did last researches show?
2. What is a way of doing criminal operations?
3. How do credit cards influence on the computer crimes?

### **Контрольное задание №3**

Вариант 1

**Задание:**

*Прочитайте и переведите со словарем 2 любых абзаца этого текста.*

### **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.

**Задание №2.** *Ответьте на вопросы письменно.*

1. What was a design of the early computers?
2. What was a technological capital of the world?

Вариант 2

**Задание:**

*Прочитайте и переведите со словарем 2 любых абзаца этого текста.*

### **Digital computers**

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solver problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

For all their apparent complexity, digital computers are considered to be simple machines. Digital computers are able to recognize only two states in each of its millions of switches, "on" or "off", or high voltage or low voltage. By assigning binary numbers to there states, 1 for "on" and 0 for "off", and linking many switches together, a computer can represent any type of data from numbers to letters and musical notes. It is this process of recognizing signals that is known as digitization. The real power of a computer depends on the speed with which it checks switches per second. The more switches a computer checks in each cycle, the more data it can recognize at one time and the faster it can operate, each switch being called a binary digit or bit.

**Задание №2. Ответьте на вопросы письменно.**

1. What are the two types of computers?
2. Are the digital computers complex or simple?
3. What units does a digital computer consist of?

**Раздел 7. Подготовка к трудоустройству**

Устный опрос

**Раздел 8. Правила телефонных переговоров**

Устный опрос

**Раздел 9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка**

**Вариант 1**

**Задание**

**1. Read, translate and reply to the letter:**

*"Dear Charles Milton,*

*I would like to invite you to a seminar that I'm confident will interest you.*

*The 3D Technologies Seminar held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 13 will feature lectures by several key programmers and designers in the field of 3D modeling, with topics including trilinear filtering, anti-aliasing and mipmapping.*

*I am enclosing 3 tickets for you. I hope that you decide to attend and I am looking forward to seeing you there.*

*Best regards,*

*Igor Petrov ,*

*Managing Director Ltd. The company "Center"*

## **Вариант 2**

### **Задание**

#### **1. Read, translate and reply to the letter:**

*" Mr Ken Smith  
9034 Commerce Street  
Detroit, Michigan  
USA, 90345*

*ParkInn Hotel  
7834 17th Street  
Tampa, Florida  
June 28, 2016*

*Dear Sir or Madam*

*I'd like to book a single room in your hotel from August 1 till August 10. Could you please tell me the price per night including breakfast and dinner if possible? Do you have airport transfer and car rent service?*

*I am looking forward to your reply,  
Mr Ken Smith"*

## **5. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЗНАНИЙ**

### **Тестовые задания для контроля качества знаний**

#### **Вариант №1**

**Фамилия, имя обучающегося** \_\_\_\_\_

**Группа** \_\_\_\_\_

**Учебная дисциплина:**      **Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

*При выполнении теста необходимо внимательно прочитать вопросы, выбрать и записать правильные ответы в бланк ответов.*

#### **1. What is the main function of a computer?**

☐ a) To play music

- ☐ b) To store furniture
- ☐ c) To process data
- ☐ d) To heat the room

## **2. What is an operating system?**

- ☐ a) A type of software that supports a computer's basic functions
- ☐ b) The part of the computer that keeps it cool
- ☐ c) The desk that a computer sits on
- ☐ d) The person who operates the computer

## **3. What does RAM stand for?**

- ☐ a) Random Access Memory
- ☐ b) Readily Available Machine
- ☐ c) Running Application Module
- ☐ d) Rapid Action Movement

## **4. What is a hard drive used for?**

- ☐ a) Storing data permanently
- ☐ b) Making the computer look good
- ☐ c) Controlling the computer screen
- ☐ d) Charging the computer

## **5. Which device is used to input data into a computer?**

- ☐ a) Monitor
- ☐ b) Speaker
- ☐ c) Keyboard
- ☐ d) Printer

## **6. What does the CPU do?**

- ☐ a) Powers the computer
- ☐ b) Performs the computer's main operations and processes
- ☐ c) Plays videos

- ☐ d) Stores files

## 7. What is the Internet?

- ☐ a) A type of computer
- ☐ b) A global network connecting millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks
- ☐ c) A new TV channel
- ☐ d) A computer game

## 8. What is an application?

- ☐ a) A job interview
- ☐ b) A type of computer hardware
- ☐ c) A computer program designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks, or activities
- ☐ d) A type of operating system

## 9. What is phishing?

- ☐ a) A way to catch fish
- ☐ b) A technique used to steal personal information via the internet
- ☐ c) A type of computer game
- ☐ d) A method for improving internet speed

## 10. What does USB stand for?

- ☐ a) Universal Serial Bus
- ☐ b) Uniform System Block
- ☐ c) United States Broadcast
- ☐ d) Unique Signal Beam

### Бланк ответов

| Номер задания | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Номер ответов |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Количество баллов \_\_\_\_\_ Оценка \_\_\_\_\_

Вариант №2

Фамилия, имя обучающегося \_\_\_\_\_

Группа \_\_\_\_\_

Учебная дисциплина: Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

*При выполнении теста необходимо внимательно прочитать вопросы, выбрать и записать правильные ответы в бланк ответов.*

*Время выполнения 40 минут.*

**1. What does Wi-Fi stand for?**

- ☐ a) Wired Fidelity
- ☐ b) Wireless Fidelity
- ☐ c) Wide Frequency
- ☐ d) Web Interface

**2. What is a browser?**

- ☐ a) A software program created for viewing and managing TV shows
- ☐ b) A program that allows users to access and view websites on the internet
- ☐ c) A device used for browsing in stores
- ☐ d) A light on the computer

**3. What is the purpose of a firewall?**

- ☐ a) To protect a computer from unauthorized access
- ☐ b) To make the computer run faster
- ☐ c) To store extra data
- ☐ d) To enhance graphics

**4. What is a spreadsheet?**

- ☐ a) A tool for managing web pages
- ☐ b) A software application for capturing video
- ☐ c) A computer program that allows you to organize, store and analyze data in tabular form

- ☐ d) A digital form of newspaper

**5. What does 'booting up' a computer mean?**

- ☐ a) Connecting the computer to the Internet
- ☐ b) Starting the computer operating system
- ☐ c) Installing new software
- ☐ d) Cleaning the computer

**6. What is an output device?**

- ☐ a) Device that controls a computer
- ☐ b) Device that inputs data into a computer
- ☐ c) Device that brings data out of a computer
- ☐ d) Device that powers a computer

**7. What is a modem?**

- ☐ a) A device that washes the computer
- ☐ b) A device that boosts the computer's speed
- ☐ c) A device that allows computers to communicate over telephone lines
- ☐ d) A tool for building websites

**8. What does 'peripheral' mean in terms of computer hardware?**

- ☐ a) The main parts of the computer
- ☐ b) Devices connected to the computer which expand its functionality
- ☐ c) The oldest part of the computer
- ☐ d) The software that runs the computer

**9. What is a gigabyte?**

- ☐ a) A type of computer
- ☐ b) A measure of computer processor speed
- ☐ c) A unit of storage capacity
- ☐ d) A part of the computer screen

**10. What does the 'desktop' refer to in a computer?**

- ☐ a) The top of a physical desk where a computer sits

- ☐ b) The initial screen of a computer's interface where icons are displayed
- ☐ c) A type of wallpaper
- ☐ d) The outside case of the computer

#### Бланк ответов

| Номер задания | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Номер ответов |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Количество баллов \_\_\_\_\_ Оценка \_\_\_\_\_

**Критерии оценивания результатов контроля качества знаний:** за каждое правильно выполненное задание обучающийся получает 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов 10.

| Процент результативности<br>(правильных ответов) | Отметка                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 85-100%                                          | 5 (отлично)             |
| 75-84%                                           | 4 (хорошо)              |
| 65-74%                                           | 3 (удовлетворительно)   |
| менее 50%                                        | 2 (неудовлетворительно) |

## 6. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

### Задания для промежуточной аттестации

#### Вариант 1

**Инструкция для обучающихся:** Прочитайте текст, переведите его и выполните задание, данное ниже.

#### Задание

#### Computers

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry out them. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.

Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing

tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

There are two main types of computers, analog and digital, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. That is why I am going to tell you about digital computers.

*Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны?*

- 1.Computer is made of electronic components so it is referred to as electronic device
- 2.Computer has no intelligence until software is loaded.
- 3.There are four elements of computer system: hardware, software, diskettes and data.
- 4.Without software instructions hardware doesn't know what to do.
- 5.The software is the most important components because it is made by people.
- 6.The user inputs data into computer to get information as an output.

*Заполните пропуски:*

Information in the form instruction is called a ...

The basic job of the computer is the ...

program

processing of information

## **Вариант 2**

### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

*Прочитайте текст, переведите его и выполните упражнения, данные ниже.*

### **Задание**

#### **Computers in my life**

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use then less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally 'male' subjects.

Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

*Прочитайте следующие аргументы. Выберите наиболее важное для Вас:*

1. Computers save a lot of time.
2. They are dangerous for your health.
3. They can do calculations and other things which people do not find interesting.
4. People waste a lot of time playing computer games.
5. They help you to process information.
6. You can lose your work if something goes wrong with the computer.
7. You can learn many things using a computer as a tutor.
8. Some people live in a virtual reality not in the real world.
9. You can relax playing computer games.
10. Children cannot do the simplest arithmetic sums because they rely on computers.

### **Вариант 3**

#### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

#### **Задание**

##### **Software**

Software represents programs for directing the operation of the computer. Software is the final computer system component.

The computer is a general-purpose machine that requires specific software to perform a given task. Computers can input, calculate, compare and output data as information. Software determines the order for performing these operations.

There are 2 types of programs: system software and application software.

System software controls standard internal computer activities. An operating system is a collection of system programs that aid in the operation of the computer regardless of the application software being used. None of applications can be run without an operating system.

*Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы.*

1. What is software?
2. In what two basic groups software could be divided?
3. What is system software for?
4. What is an operation system – system or application software?

*Что из нижеперечисленного является программным обеспечением?*

1. Program
2. Mouse
3. CPU
4. Word processor
5. Modem
6. Web-browser
7. Operation system
8. Scanner
9. Developer
10. Equipment

#### **Вариант 4**

#### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

#### **Задание**

#### **Prehistory**

(1) Tools are any objects other than the parts of our own bodies that we use to help us do our work. Technology is nothing more than the use of tools. When you use a screwdriver, a hammer, or an axe, you are using technology just as much as when you use an automobile, a television set, or a computer.

(2) We tend to think of technology as a human invention. But the reverse is closer to the truth. Stone tools found along with fossils show that our ape-like ancestors were already putting technology to use. Anthropologists speculate that using tools may have helped these creatures evolve into human beings; in a tool-using society, manual dexterity and intelligence count for more than brute strength. The clever rather than the strong inherited the earth.

(3) Most of the tools we have invented have aided our bodies rather than our minds. These tools help us lift and move and cut and shape. Only quite recently, for the most part, have we developed tools to aid our minds as well.

(4) The tools of communication, from pencil and paper to television, are designed to serve our minds. These devices transmit information or preserve it, but they do not modify it in any way (If the information is modified, this is considered a defect rather than a virtue, as when a defective radio distorts the music we're trying to hear.)

(5) Our interest lies with machines that classify and modify information rather than merely transmitting it or preserving it. The machines that do this are the computers

and the calculators, the so-called mind tools. The widespread use of machines for information processing is a modern development. But simple examples of information-processing machines can be traced back to ancient times.

*Ответьте на вопросы письменно.*

1. What are tools?
2. What was the first tool?
3. What do we call mind tools?

## **ЛИСТ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ И ДОПОЛНЕНИЙ К КОМПЛЕКТУ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ<sup>1</sup>**

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на \_\_\_\_\_ учебный год по дисциплине \_\_\_\_\_

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

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Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании ЦК

\_\_\_\_\_

« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ г. (протокол № \_\_\_\_\_).

Председатель ЦК \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

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<sup>1</sup> Данный раздел выносится на отдельную страницу