

**Министерство образования и науки Республики Татарстан  
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
«Сабинский аграрный колледж»**

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

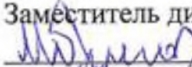
**ОГСЭ 04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ  
ОСНОВНОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ  
ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗВЕНА ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ**

**09.02.07 ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ И ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ**

**КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ: СПЕЦИАЛИСТ ПО ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМ СИСТЕМАМ**

2022 г

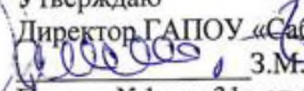
**Согласована**

Заместитель директора по ТО  
 Ибрагимов Р.М.  
«24» августа 2022 г.

Рассмотрен на заседании ПЦК  
Протокол №1  
от 24 августа 2022 г.

Утверждаю

Директор ГАПОУ «Сабинский аграрный колледж»

 З.М. Бикмухаметов

Приказ №1 от «31» от августа 2022 г.

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

### **ОГСЭ 04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Фонд-оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

ФОС разработаны в соответствии с программой подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ 09.02.07 ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ И ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

#### **1.1 Область применения**

Комплект фондов оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для проверки результатов освоения Учебной дисциплины (УД) Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, по специальности СПО 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование»

#### **1.2 Объекты оценивания – результаты освоения УД**

Комплект ФОС позволяет оценить следующие результаты освоения учебной дисциплины в соответствии ФГОС СПО по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование»

умения:

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

- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

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

знания:

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

Вышеперечисленные умения, знания и практический опыт направлены на формирование у студентов следующих профессиональных и общих компетенций:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.



ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6 Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 9. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 10. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

### **3 Формы контроля и оценки результатов освоения УД**

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения – это выявление, измерение и оценивание знаний, умений и формирующихся общих и профессиональных компетенций в рамках освоения УД Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

В соответствии с учебным планом специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование», программой дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности предусматривается текущий и промежуточный контроль результатов освоения.

#### **3.1 Формы текущего контроля**

Текущий контроль успеваемости представляет собой проверку усвоения учебного материала, регулярно осуществляемую на протяжении курса обучения.

Текущий контроль результатов освоения УД в соответствии с рабочей программой и календарно-тематическим планом происходит при использовании следующих обязательных форм контроля:

- проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы студентов,
- проверка выполнения контрольных работ,

Во время проведения учебных занятий дополнительно используются следующие формы текущего контроля – устный опрос, тестирование по темам отдельных занятий.

Критерии оценивания тестовых заданий:	
5 (отлично)	Выполнено 85% - 100% теста.
4 (хорошо)	Выполнено 65% - 84% теста.
3 (удовлетворительно)	Выполнено 50% - 64% теста.
2 (неудовлетворительно)	Выполнено менее 50% теста.

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

##### Progress Test 1 (Units 1, 2)

##### 1. Choose the best variant (A, B or C) to complete the sentences below.

1. A home network is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. LAN  
B. WAN  
C. server
2. Web pages are stored on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. modem  
B. client  
C. server
3. The speed of an Internet connection is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bandwidth  
B. ISP  
C. wireless access point
4. Which type of Internet service uses existing phone lines and allows simultaneous Internet and phone usage?  
A. Dial-up.  
B. DSL.  
C. Cable.
- A URL is usually typed in a browser's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. task bar  
B. plug-in  
C. address bar
6. The words you type into a search bar are known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. search terms  
B. search results  
C. search suggestions
7. ISP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Internet Security Protocol  
B. Internet Service Provider  
C. Internet Survey Period
8. The name given to the temporary storage area that a web browser uses to store pages and graphics that it has recently opened is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. webspace  
B. cache  
C. niche
9. The Internet was originally developed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. computer hackers  
B. the US Department of Defense  
C. the University of Michigan

10. Net neutrality refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the way Wikipedia editors are Instructed to handle new entries on their site.
- B. a promise by users of some websites that they will not make critical comments
- C. equal treatment of digital content by internet service companies

2. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

#### INTERNET OF THINGS

The Internet of Things (IoT) is an environment in which objects, animals or people are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ with unique identifiers and the ability to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer (3)\_\_\_\_\_. IoT has evolved from the convergence of wireless technologies, micro-electro- mechanical systems (MEMS) and the Internet. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ may also be referred to as the Internet of Everything.

A thing, in the Internet of Things, can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the driver when tire pressure is low, or any other natural or man-made object that can be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ an IP address and provided with the ability to transfer data over a network. So far, the Internet of Things has been most closely associated with machine-to-machine (M2M) communication in manufacturing and power, oil and gas utilities. Products built with M2M communication (7) \_\_\_\_\_ are often referred to as being smart.

Internet Protocol version 6's (IPv6's) huge (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in address space is an important factor in the development of the Internet of Things. Humans could easily assign an IP address to every "thing" on the planet. An increase in the number of smart (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as well as the amount of upstream data the nodes generate, is expected to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ new concerns about data privacy, data sovereignty and security.

(Adapted from <http://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com>)

1.	A. granted	B. provided	C. given	D. contributed
2.	A. transfer	B. dispatch	C. transport	D. deliver
3.	A. communication	B. cooperation	C. synergy	D. interaction
4.	A. concept	B. theory	C. approach	D. hypothesis
5.	A. stimulate	B. provoke	C. alert	D. activate
6.	A. assigned	B. attached	C. downloaded	D. charged
7.	A. competences	B. skills	C. intelligence	D. capabilities
8.	A. upgrade	B. intensification	C. maximization	D. increase
9.	A. links	B. nodes	C. ties	D. knots
10	A. exaggerate	B. raise	C. rise	D. grow

3. Use the words at the end of a sentence to form one word that fits in the gap.
1. Most Internet service providers offer broadband Internet access via a cable, DSL, or fiber \_\_\_\_\_. (CONNECT)
  2. Broadband refers to high-speed data \_\_\_\_\_ in which a single cable can carry a large amount of data at once. (TRANSMIT)
  3. Cookies are also used to store user \_\_\_\_\_ for a specific site. (PREFER)
  4. Every tweet \_\_\_\_\_ on Twitter, every status update published on Vkontakte, and every photo shared on the Internet contributes to your digital footprint. (POST)
  5. Domain names serve as \_\_\_\_\_ names for websites and other services on the Internet. (MEMORIZE)
  6. Downloading is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_ or sending data to another system over the Internet. (LOAD)
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ users may only be allowed to view certain FTP directories and may not be able to upload files. (ANONYM)
  8. The software used in grid computing is called middleware since it translates the information passed from one system to another into a \_\_\_\_\_ format. (RECOGNIZE)
  9. The only \_\_\_\_\_ for a computer to join a peer-to-peer network are an Internet connection and P2P software. (REQUIRE)
  10. If the increase in traffic is so dramatic that it causes the server to be completely \_\_\_\_\_, the server is said to have been “slash dotted”. (REACH)

### Progress test 2 (Units 3, 4)

1. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to the questions below.
  1. Which of the following is a telephone service over the Internet?
    - A. Instant Messaging.
    - B. VoIP.
    - C. Social Networking.
  2. What type of media downloads while it's playing?
    - A. Wi-Fi.
    - B. Streaming.
    - C. 4G.
  3. Who coined and popularized the term Web 2.0?
    - A. Tim O'Reilly.
    - B. Steve Jobs.
    - C. Marc Andreessen.
  4. Which of the following is the feature of traditional Web 1.0?
    - A. Static websites.
    - B. Interactive websites.
    - C. Social networking.
  5. What is an example of Web 1.0 website?



- A. An online shop that allows customers to post reviews.
  - B. A social networking website that lets users to share photos and make public comments.
  - C. An official online encyclopedia.
6. Which of the following is a markup language designed to transport and store data on the web?
- A. Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).
  - B. Extensible Markup Language (XML).
  - C. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).
7. The Internet is migrating to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).  
‘What addresses does it use to provide for many more devices?
- A. 128-bit.
  - B. 64-bit.
  - C. 256-bit.
8. How do we call quality information found on the Internet that can be used for a variety of purposes?
- A. Relevant.
  - B. Verifiable.
  - C. Flexible.
9. Which of the following the website URL can’t identify?
- A. Browser required to view the website.
  - B. Website's domain name.
  - C. Protocol used to retrieve a web document.
10. What will blogging NOT do for you?
- A. Get higher in Google searches.
  - B. Position you as an expert by illustrating your knowledge of the subject.
  - C. Make tons of money.

2. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

#### E-WALLET

E-wallet is one of the easiest and most popular solutions for online shopping. The idea (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it is that the provider creates virtual accounts, which you can then top up with as much as you want.

Afterwards, you can pay with that virtual money in every online shop that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ e-wallets.

E-wallet is encryption software that works like a physical wallet during electronic commerce transactions. A wallet can hold a user's payment information, a digital (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to identify the user, and shipping information to speed transactions. But e-wallets are being made not just for basic financial transactions but to also authenticate the holder's (4) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, an e-wallet could potentially verify the age of the buyer to the store while purchasing alcohol.

The buyer benefits because his or her information is encrypted against piracy and because some wallets will automatically (5) \_\_\_\_\_ shipping information at the merchant's site and will give the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the option of paying by digital cash or check. Merchants benefit by receiving (7) \_\_\_\_\_ against fraud.



Most wallets reside on the user's PC, but recent versions, called “thin” wallets, are placed on the credit card issuer's server. Microsoft now (8) \_\_\_\_\_ wallet technology on its browsers.

The key point to take from e-wallets is that they're (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of both digital wallet devices and digital wallet systems. There are dedicated digital wallet devices such as the biometric wallet by Dun-hill, where it's a physical device holding someone's cash and cards along with a Bluetooth mobile connection. Presently there are further explorations for smartphones with NFC e-wallet capabilities, such as the Samsung Galaxy series and the Google Nexus smartphones (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Google's Android operating system and the Apple Inc. iPhone 6 and iPhone 6 Plus — Apple Pay.

1.	A. back	B. afterwards	C. behind	D. below
2.	A. accepts	B. admits	C. consents	D. agrees
3.	A. authorization	B. diploma	C. certificate	D. license
4.	A. accreditation	B. credentials	C. passport	D. recommendation
5.	A. run	B. load	C. input	D. log in
6.	A. consumer	B. user	C. window-shopper	D. browser
7.	A. preservation	B. security	C. safety	D. protection
8.	A. sustains	B. supports	C. keeps up	D. carries
9.	A. arranged	B. composed	C. integrated	D. adapted
10.	A. utilizing	B. borrowing	C. accepting	D. following

3. Use the words at the end of a sentence to form one word that fits in the gap.

1. V Kontakte and Google depend on personal data from people's social media posts, search queries and online purchases to fuel \_\_\_\_\_ advertising businesses. (DIGIT)

2. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of creating a blog, many people have found a new presence on the web. (SIMPLE)

3. According to Google's website, the company's mission is to “organize the world's information and make it universally \_\_\_\_\_ and useful”. (ACCESS)

4. Google Drive provides 5 GB of free \_\_\_\_\_. (STORE)

5. Twitter automatically turns \_\_\_\_\_ words into links to a dynamic feed. (HASHTAG)

6. ICQ is community-oriented and offers several types of chat rooms, categorized by age, \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyles, beliefs, and other classifications. (LOCATE)

7. A politician or celebrity involved in a public scandal may become an Internet meme thanks to numerous \_\_\_\_\_ who publish their thoughts on the story. (BLOG)

8. Multicasting is used to efficiently transmit \_\_\_\_\_ media and other types of data to multiple users at one time. (STREAM)

9. When the Web became popular in the mid-1990s, it \_\_\_\_\_ people to share information in ways that were never possible before. (ABLE)

10. When you \_\_\_\_\_ someone, that person no longer has “friend” access to your profile page. (FRIEND)

### **Progress Test 3 (Units 5—7)**

1. Which programming language is used to create dynamic web pages?

- A. HTML
- B. CSS
- C. JavaScript
- D. PHP

2. What is the purpose of CSS in web development?

- A. To define the structure of web pages
- B. To add functionality to web pages
- C. To create interactive animations
- D. To add styling to web pages

3. Which of the following is not a commonly used back-end language?

- A. PHP
- B. Python
- C. Ruby
- D. HTML

4. Which type of server allows users to access their data and applications from any location with an Internet connection?

- A. Web server
- B. Mail server
- C. File server
- D. Cloud server

5. Which type of hosting provides the most control and flexibility over server resources?

- A. Shared hosting
- B. VPS hosting
- C. Dedicated hosting
- D. Cloud hosting

6. What is the purpose of FTP in web hosting?

- A. To upload website files to a server
- B. To create website layouts
- C. To add functionality to a website
- D. To manage website traffic

7. Which type of attack involves flooding a server with traffic in order to overwhelm it and cause it to crash?
  - A. DDoS attack
  - B. SQL injection attack
  - C. Phishing attack
  - D. Cross-site scripting attack
8. Which type of malware is designed to steal sensitive information such as usernames and passwords?
  - A. Virus
  - B. Spyware
  - C. Trojan
  - D. Worm
9. Which security protocol is used to encrypt data transmitted over the Internet?
  - A. SSL
  - B. HTTP
  - C. DNS
  - D. FTP
10. What is a firewall?
  - A. A program used to scan for viruses
  - B. A program used to monitor and control network traffic
  - C. A program used to encrypt data
  - D. A program used to block spam emails

2. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

### PHISHING SCAMS

Phishing is a form of fraud in which the attacker tries to) information such as login credentials or account information by masquerading as a reputable (2) or person in e-mail, IM or other communication channels.

Typically a victim receives a message that appears to have been sent by a known contact or organization. An attachment or (3)in the message may install malware on the user's device or direct them to a malicious website set up to (4) them into divulging personal and financial information, such as passwords, account IDs or credit card details.

Phishing is popular with cybercriminals, as it is far easier to trick someone into clicking a malicious link in a (5) legitimate e-mail than trying to break through a computer's defenses. Although some phishing e-mails are poorly written and clearly fake, sophisticated cybercriminals (6) the techniques of professional marketers to identify the most effective types of messages — the phishing “hooks” that get the highest “open” or click through rate and the posts that generate the most likes.

To make phishing messages look like they are (7) from a well-known company, they include logos and other identifying information taken directly from that company's website. The malicious links within the body of the message are designed to make it (8) that they go to the spoofed organization. The use of subdomains and misspelled URLs (typosquatting) are common tricks, as is homograph spoofing — URLs created using different logical characters to read exactly like a (9) domain. Some phishing scams use

JavaScript to place a picture of a legitimate URL over a browser's address bar. The URL revealed by hovering over an (10) link can also be changed by using JavaScript.

.	A. memorize	B. learn	C. master	D. revise
.	A. entity	B. thing	C. body	D. attribute
.	A. junctions	B. hookups	C. ties	D. links
.	A. puzzle	B. mystify	C. bluff	D. trick
.	A. surely	B. purely	C. seemingly	D. precisely
.	A. employ	B. authorize	C. convey	D. administrate
.	A. normally	B. commonly	C. typically	D. genuinely
.	A. hint	B. show up	C. appear	D. behave
.	A. essential	B. trusted	C. faithful	D. confidential
0.	A. embedded	B. installed	C. inserted	D. enclosed

3. Use the words at the end of a sentence to form one word that fits in the gap.

1. Some bots run \_\_\_\_\_, while others only execute commands when they receive specific input. (AUTOMAT)

2. The goal of a Content Management System is to provide an \_\_\_\_\_ user interface for building and modifying webpage content. (INTUITION)

3. While many well-known websites, like Google or Twitter, have all been targets of Denial of Service attacks in the past, they have been able to update their security systems and prevent further service \_\_\_\_\_. (INTERRUPT)

4. A single or double firewall may be used to create a demilitarized zone, which prevents \_\_\_\_\_ data from ever reaching the LAN. (TRUSTED)

5. Based on Microsoft's research, newsletters and special offers make up the \_\_\_\_\_ sages in the average u (MAJOR)

6. Most home pages include a \_\_\_\_\_ bar that provides links to different sections within the website. (NAVIGATE)

7. Honeypots are different than typical security solutions because they \_\_\_\_\_ lure in hackers or users with malicious intent. (INTENTION)

8. When you access a website, your browser sends a request to the \_\_\_\_\_ web server and it responds with an HTTP status code. (CORRESPOND)



9. Many ad platforms use iframes to display ads on webpages since they provide more \_\_\_\_\_ than an inline script. (FLEXIBLE) s inbox.

10. Originating from the name of Hormel's canned meat, "spam" now also refers to junk e-mail or \_\_\_\_\_ postings to a news- group or bulletin board. (RELEVANT)

### Speaking Test

#### Variant 1

History of the Internet:

- a) Can you describe the origins of the Internet?
- b) What were some of the earliest uses of the Internet?
- c) How has the Internet evolved over time?

#### Variant 2

Internet privacy:

- a) What are some ways to protect your online privacy?
- b) How do cookies affect Internet privacy?
- c) What are some potential risks of sharing personal information online?

#### Variant 3

Internet services:

- a) What are some common types of Internet services?
- b) What is cloud computing and how is it used?
- c) How do Internet service providers work?

#### Variant 4

'Web design and development:

- a) What are some important considerations when designing a web-site?
- b) What is responsive web design and why is it important?
- c) What are some common web development frameworks?

#### Variant 5

'Web hosting and servers:

- a) What is web hosting and how does it work?
- b) What are some common types of web servers?
- c) What is a domain name and how is it related to web hosting?

#### Variant 6

Internet security:

- a) What are some common types of online security threats?
- b) How can you protect your computer from viruses and malware?
- c) What is two-factor authentication and why is it important?

#### Variant 7

Online payment systems:

- a) What are some common types of online payment systems?
- b) How do online payment systems work?
- c) What are some potential risks of using online payment systems?

#### Variant 8

Internet Security:

- a) What are the most common security risks associated with using the Internet?

- b) How can you protect yourself from cyber-attacks?
- c) What is your opinion on the use of antivirus software?

Variant 9

‘Web Design and Development:

- a) What is your experience with web design and development?
- b) How important is responsive design in modern web design?
- c) What are some common web design mistakes to avoid?

Variant 10

‘Web Hosting and Servers:

- a) What is your understanding of web hosting and servers?
- b) What are the benefits and drawbacks of shared hosting?
- c) What is the difference between a dedicated server and a VPS?

Variant 11

History of the Internet:

- a) What is your understanding of the history of the Internet?
- b) What impact has the Internet had on society?
- c) What do you think the future of the Internet looks like?

Примеры заданий для контрольных работ 3 курса.

Переведите текст

Cloud Computing Advantages or Disadvantages

Storage and Scalability

No more infrastructure investments or time spent adding new servers, partitioning silos – none of that mess. With the cloud, you basically have access to unlimited storage capability and scalability.

Control and Reliability

The biggest fear of cloud computing is founding its major benefit – the ability to outsource

the IT burden to a specialized vendor or provider. Sure it sounds great, but with a move to the cloud you do give up the in-house control of a traditional IT department.

Security, Privacy and Compliance

Security can also be a concern in the cloud, particularly if you manage confidential data

like customer information. Compliance in the cloud may also become an issue, which may

require deploying a private cloud if you do have to secure private data.

Backup and Disaster Recovery

Those days of tape back-up are long gone. Most cloud providers across service types and platforms offer comprehensive backup and recovery capabilities.

Compatibility

Making sure every existing tool, software and computer is compatible with the Web based service, platform or infrastructure. While onsite IT may have a little more control in managing integration and compatibility, it is often "what you see is what you get" in the cloud.

## Mobility

Your cloud, anywhere. Whether it's your development platform, suite of office tools or custom content management system – cloud mobility enables access anywhere with a Web connection (just about).

## Unpredicted Costs

Sure, the cloud can substantially reduce staff and hardware costs, but the price could end up

being more than you bargained for. Migrating to the cloud is also an understated cost, and

making sure the current systems that support your business while moving to the cloud could

raise operating costs substantially.

## Contracts and Lock-Ins

Traditional IT could be downsized, upsized, contracted-in and otherwise controlled by you.

On-site hardware, software, infrastructure and platforms always carried some obligations, but

now the cloud service provider, for the most part, has all the decision power.

## Vendor lockin

is also a major issue – as it was with old IT – and this could add up to cost and performance disadvantages later.

## Cost Efficiency

Aside from storage and infrastructure costs, just think about all the other costs you can minimize with cloud services – updating and managing software or applications, hiring and training new staff and even decreased on-site energy costs.

## Enable IT Innovation

Probably the most understated benefit of the cloud – it is reshaping IT into a proactively innovative bunch that focuses a lot less on manual system administration, and a lot more on improving the technology. From integration, mobility to even user personalization, giving your IT the cloud can make their jobs much easier – and more enjoyable.

## переведите описания вебсайтов

To which website does each sentence 1-7 refer?

a) paralegal.com Fed up with paying exorbitant legal fees? Get leading-edge legal services at a fraction of the cost of going to a law firm. E-mail our legal team for low-cost advice on all aspects of company and tax law. Download specialist up to- the-minute documents for a small charge. Conduct your own court cases with our help and save thousands of euros! No win, no fee!

b) bespontaneous.com Be spontaneous! Do something on the spur of the moment.

Book otherwise impossible-to-get tickets to theatre and sports events. Ready to fly tomorrow? Take a break to one of our popular destinations: beach or city.

Worry-free booking by credit card on our secure server. Next-day courier delivery of tickets to your door.

c) worldweather.com Want to see what the weather's like anywhere in the world?

Come to worldweather.com! Consult free forecasts for 100 world cities.

Download stunning satellite pictures of the world's increasingly unpredictable weather for free. Deluxe, framed versions of these pictures make beautiful gifts.

Order on-line. Delivery within 48 hours.

d)goinggoinggone.com Consumer electronics products auctioned daily: computers, TVs, washing machines, you name it. It's so simple: put in your bid and we'll notify you by e-mail of the competing bids. You can raise your bid as many times as you like over a three-day period. If your bid is the highest at the end of three days, pay by credit card and goods are delivered to you within 24

hours.

1. You consult this site if you are not sure what clothes to take with you on a trip.

2. This site tries to reassure users who may be worried about giving their credit card details on-line.

3. This site mentions a delivery method that does not use the ordinary post office service.

4. This site does not mention physical delivery of goods or documents.

5. On this site, you can order a picture to put on your wall.

6. On this site, you can offer a price for something, but you won't necessarily get it.

7. On this site, there is a service that you may have to pay for or that may be free, depending on the results.

### Задание №1

Прочитайте и переведите текст

A programmer, or a computer programmer, is a person who writes programs to work on a computer. Computer programs are detailed instructions that computers must follow to do their functions. A programmer can be a specialist in one area of computer programming or a generalist who writes codes for many kinds of programs. Programmers also make, design, and test logical structures for solving problems by a computer. Many technical innovations in programming – modern computing technologies and new languages and programming tools - have changed the role of a programmer and enriched much of the programming work today. British mathematician Ada Lovelace (who was the famous British poet Lord Byron's daughter) was the first to write a program for a computing machine. The machine was Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine, and Ada wrote and published an algorithm to make the calculations of Bernoulli numbers in October 1842. Unfortunately, her work never ran because Babbage's machine was never finished in her time. The first person to successfully run a program on a computer was a computer scientist Konrad Zuse, who succeeded in it in 1941. The American ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) programming team, consisting of Kay McNulty, Betty Jennings, Betty Snyder, Marlyn Wescoff, Fran Bilas and Ruth Lichterman were the first regularly working programmers. International Programmers' Day is celebrated annually on the 7th of January. In Russia starting from the year of 2009 a professional annual holiday known as Programmers' Day is celebrated on the 13th of September (the 12th of September in leap years).



### Задание №2Переведите слова

1. Работа программиста – сложная, но интересная, она подходит для нас.
2. Мы выбрали её из многих других профессий и надеемся стать хорошими специалистами.
3. Хотя некоторые люди думают, что в сфере компьютеров уже больше нечего открывать, мы знаем, что наши открытия ещё впереди.

### Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who is a programmer?
2. Who was the first programmer in the history of computing? Prove your opinion.
3. When is International Programmers' Day celebrated?
4. Why is Programmers' Day in Russia celebrated on the other date?

### FROM THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

One of the earliest known computational devices, the abacus was developed. This is a mechanical device composed of a slab (плита) ( a box in Greek) with pebbles ( камушки из гальки) (calculi in Greek) strung on wires. The position of the pebbles on each wire determines the value of digit. The abacus can be used to add, subtract, multiply and divide. In 1812 Charles Babbage, a Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, invented the first calculating machine. He decided to build a device which he called an analytical engine. He designed the first programmable computer. It was able to perform only one command. In 1941 in the United States International Business Machines (IBM) built a machine called Mark 1 to perform calculations for the Manhattan Project, which led towards the development of the atomic bomb. It was a relay computer (релейный). Relays are electromechanical devices which operate by means of electromagnets (электромагниты) and springs (пружины). They were still slow and very noisy. First generation computers were extremely large and had poor reliability. They used vacuum tubes to control internal operations and required a lot of floor space. These computers could perform thousands of calculations per second. They were much faster than earlier mechanical machines. But they were very slow compared to today's computers. Punched cards were used to enter data into the computer. Card reader was used to translate them into machine language for the computer. The machine language information was often stored on magnetic drums. A splendid example of these first generation computers is ENIAC ( Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator). It was over 90 tons. Its 18 thousand vacuum tubes demanded 140 Kilowatts of electrical power. It is enough to supply a block of buildings of respectable size. In 1948 the transistor came into existence.

### Задание №2Переведите словосочетания

Mechanical, command, design, atomic bomb, electromagnets, major, data, packaged transistor, accelerating, circuit, relay, technology, monitoring, optical filter, vacuum tube, techniques, microminiaturization, microprocessor, artificial intelligence.

### Задание № 3 Ответьте на вопросы

1. What was the earliest known computing device?
2. What calculating machine was invented by Charles Babbage?

3. What computer did IBM make in 1942?
4. What computer did IBM make in 1942?

## Java

Java was developed by James Gosling, in 1990 at Sun Microsystems. Java is one of the most used programming languages in the world, which is reason enough to want to learn it if you're truly considering pursuing a career in programming. One of the things that make Java so great is that it works on a very wide range of platforms. There is always something that can be done with Java. Java further adds to the capabilities of C++ language. It is often said that Java owes a lot to C and C++ in terms of features and capabilities. The special thing about Java is that this is the first purely object oriented programming language. Java was developed on the principle of WORA i.e. "Write Once Run Anywhere". This feature adds to the portability of Java. You just need to compile Java Source code once and then on any machine where JVM (Java Virtual Machine is installed), you can run that code irrespective of the underlying operating system and hardware. Java language is used to develop enterprise level application and video games; it can be employed to develop web based applications when used with JSP (Java Server Pages). Java has huge job market with attractive incentives. This is a must learn language for every programmer. Java has the advantage of a long history of usage. There are lots of "boilerplate" examples, it's been taught for decades, and it's widely used for many purposes (including Android app development), so it's a very practical language to learn.. Developing a deep understanding of Java takes a lot of time and strenuous effort, as it requires deep knowledge of programming and how it works on a highly nuanced level. Coding in Java isn't just following steps until you get the project you want to work; it's knowing how and why the project works because of a complex fundamental knowledge. If a career in programming sounds attractive, just know that Java is going to eventually need to be learned, so why not sooner than later? In the end you will have developed a programmer's mind and will be ready for any obstacle.

### Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

language	level application
attractive incentives	the portability
machine-level control	the file system
strenuous effort	to manipulate the most important computer parts

### Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Who developed Java and when?     | 3. What is the principle of Java development?     |
| 2. What are the advantages of Java? | 4. Why Java is a must-learn for every programmer. |

## Python

Python is another high-level programming language and is often considered on the easiest language to learn, owing to its simplicity, readability and straight forward syntax. Python was developed by Guido Van Rossum in 1991. Python wasn't used that widely in the past; however, the language has seen great popularity in the recent years owing to Google's investment in the

language in the past 10 years. Currently, some highly famous and robust sites are operating in Python including pinterest.com, instagram.com, and rdio.com. Like, PHP, Python also has associated web frameworks which make it more convenient to develop web based applications in python. Many people recommend Python as the best beginner language because of its simplicity yet great capabilities. The code is easy to read and enforces good programming style, without being too strict about syntax (things like remembering to add a semicolon at the end of each line). One of the truly greatest perks of working with Python is that it's completely open-sourced and free. If you have access to a computer, you can feasibly learn Python. What's even better is that it has a great online community that offers scores of tutorials and other learning tools. The program is straight forward enough that there aren't many variable solutions to mistakes, so troubleshooting usually involves just a quick Google search for a helpful answer. Python may not teach the fundamentals the way C or Java do, but it will give you the satisfaction of actually getting work accomplished, which in the long run may be what keeps a potentially great programmer from giving up.

#### Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

high-level programming language

good programming style

make it more convenient to develop web

to write a simple script

great capabilities.

greatest perks of working

many variable solutions

some highly famous and robust sites

#### Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What is Python?             | 4. When did Python become      |
| 2. Why is it often considered  | very popular?                  |
| the easiest language to learn? | 5. Which sites work in Python? |
| 3. Who developed Python and    | 6. What are the advantages of  |
| when ?                         | Python?                        |

Where is Wi-Fi heading?

Wi-Fi is the name of a wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections. A common misconception is that the term Wi-Fi is short for "wireless fidelity," however this is not the case. Wi-Fi networks have no physical wired connection between sender and receiver by using radio frequency (RF) technology -- a frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When an RF current is supplied to an antenna, an electromagnetic field is created that then is able to propagate through space. The Wi-Fi Alliance, the organization that owns the Wi-Fi registered trademark term specifically defines Wi-Fi as any "wireless local area network (WLAN) products that are based on

the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' (IEEE) 802.11 standards." Initially, Wi-Fi was used in place of only the 2.4GHz 802.11b standard, however the Wi-Fi Alliance has expanded the generic use of the Wi-Fi term to include any type of network or WLAN product based on any of the 802.11 standards, including 802.11b, 802.11a, dual-band and so on, in an attempt to stop confusion about wireless LAN interoperability. Wi-Fi is supported by many applications and devices including video game consoles, home networks, PDAs, mobile phones, major operating systems, and other types of consumer electronics. Any products that are tested and approved as "Wi-Fi Certified" (a registered trademark) by the Wi-Fi Alliance are certified as interoperable with each other, even if they are from different manufacturers. For example, a user with a Wi-Fi Certified product can use any brand of access point with any other brand of client hardware that also is also "Wi-Fi Certified". Wi-Fi has become very popular very quickly, to the point that in certain sectors of the economy it is almost a prerequisite for doing business. Some hotels would probably lose custom if they didn't offer Wi-Fi to their guests, who expect to be able to log on before they nod off. Wi-Fi less coffee shops might be bypassed by laptop-toting latte drinkers wanting to connect while they caffeinate. The number of uses to which Wi-Fi could be put is almost limitless. In the home, caffeinate such as the refrigerator, television, lighting system, microwave and stereo equipment could all be linked and regulated by Wi-Fi. The technology also has exciting possibilities in environmental science (Box 2: Remote sensors and their applications).

#### Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

a wireless networking technology, high-speed Internet and network connections, sender and receiver, interoperability, to be supported by many applications and devices, different manufacturers, interoperable, a registered trademark, can use any brand of access point with any other brand of client hardware, has exciting possibilities

#### Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the Wi-Fi Alliance?
2. What is wireless?
3. What is Wireless Lan (WLAN)?
4. What is 802.11?
5. What is Wi-Fi enabled?

### **Вопросы К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ**

#### Variant 1

Устные вопросы к зачету:

1. Облачная технология.
2. Компьютерные технологии на службе здоровья.
3. Креативный дизайн.
4. Профессиональные требования для программиста.



5. Цифры, дроби, проценты, повышение, понижение, стабильность.
6. Практика перевода профессионального текста.
7. Система точного расчета в профессии.
8. Программный дизайн.
9. Основные методы программного обеспечения.
10. Основные тестовые программные ориентиры.
11. Программное тестирование.
12. Профилактический ремонт программного обеспечения.
13. Практика перевода профессионального текста.

Письменная часть:

4). Прочитайте текст и соотнесите вопросы с абзацами текста:

- What exactly is the Internet?
- What do I need in order to use the Internet?
- How do I "surf the net"?
- What can I use the Internet (or)?
- What is a web site, and how do I visit one?

The Internet: FAQs

(Frequently Asked Questions)

The Internet is without doubt one of the most important inventions in History. It was started in 1968 by the US government but at first it was used mainly by scientists. Since 1990, when the World Wide Web was created, it has changed the world, and its uses are growing every day. 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

The Internet is a network (several networks, in fact) of millions of computers around the world, connected by phone lines, satellite or cable, so that all the computers on the net can \_\_\_\_\_ exchange \_\_\_\_\_ information \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_ other. 2 \_\_\_\_\_?

Not quite. The Internet links computers, and the World Wide Web is a system which links the information stored inside these computers. 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

A company or organisation stores its information in electronic documents on one of the Internet computers, somewhere in the world. This computer space - the company's web site - has an address, in the same way that every telephone has a number. To visit a web site, you simply enter the address. Your computer is connected to the web site, a document is downloaded, and a page appears on your computer screen. 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

When you visit a web site looking for information, some words on the page may be underlined, showing that there is more information about the subject in another

document. If you click on one of these words, the Web automatically connects your computer to a new document or web site, even if this is stored thousands of kilometres away. You're surfing the net! 5 \_\_\_\_\_?

The main use of the Internet is to find information — for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies. Sports or current events. You can also use the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, play games, plan your holiday or buy things from your favourite shop. E-mail makes it possible to send electronic messages anywhere in the world in seconds, and you can use the Internet to 'chat' with people and make new friends.

6 \_\_\_\_\_?

If you don't already use the Internet, all you need to get started is a computer, a modem and a phone line. Using the Internet is getting cheaper and easier all the time. Are you ready to surf the net? There's a whole exciting Internet world out there waiting for you!

Variant 2

Устные вопросы к зачету:

1. Облачная технология.
2. Компьютерные технологии на службе здоровья.
3. Креативный дизайн.
4. Профессиональные требования для программиста.
5. Цифры, дроби, проценты, повышение, понижение, стабильность.
6. Практика перевода профессионального текста.
7. Система точного расчета в профессии.
8. Программный дизайн.
9. Основные методы программного обеспечения.
10. Основные тестовые программные ориентиры.
11. Программное тестирование.
12. Профилактический ремонт программного обеспечения.
13. Практика перевода профессионального текста.

. Прочитайте текст и вставьте данные слова в пропуски:

but, Finally, Firstly, for example, However, in conclusion, Also, what is more, On the other hand pros and cons OF USING the internet

Advertisement for the Internet promise you a world of information, entertainment, online shopping and e-mail services. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as the advertisements suggested.

Using the Internet offers many advantages. (2)..... , all of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day and night . It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. (3)....., on-line shopping makes it possible search

through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. By joining a newsgroup or chat group, you can share your hobbies and special interests, and perhaps make friends all over the world. (4) ....., e-mail is popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation. (5)....., the Internet has several disadvantages. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with so Much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they make downloading slow and boring. (8)....., there is too much advertising instead of real information. As for Internet friendships, sitting at home in front of a computer making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people. (9)....., the Internet obviously has both good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved. Whether we like it or not, the Internet is here to stay, so we have to make the best possible use of it.

Критерии оценки:

Устная часть

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, который правильно употребил языковые средства, его высказывания связные и логически выстроенные, он использует оценочные суждения, умеет поддерживать беседу, соблюдает речевой этикет, практически отсутствуют ошибки;
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, который в целом справился с поставленными задачами, его высказывания связные и последовательные, однако допущены некоторые ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, в речи присутствуют паузы, связанные с поиском средств выражения нужного значения;
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который в основном справился с задачей, но при этом диапазон речевых средств ограничен, речь не идиоматична, допускаются речевые ошибки, практически отсутствуют элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения, некоторые реплики собеседника вызывают затруднения, присутствуют паузы, мешающие речевому общению;
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который лишь частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи, высказывание небольшое, отсутствует элемент собственной оценки, допущено большое количество ошибок, студент затрудняется ответить на реплики партнера, коммуникация не состоялась.

Письменная часть

Всего 30 баллов

27-30 баллов: «отлично»

21-26 баллов: «хорошо»

17-20 баллов: «удовлетворительно»

Менее 17 баллов: «неудовлетворительно»

На основании полученных за обе части зачета (устную и письменную) положительных и отрицательных оценок студентам выставляются отметки «зачтено» и «не зачтено» соответственно.



## УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению.

Реализация учебной дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета иностранного языка.

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- мультимедийные презентации;
- грамматические таблицы;
- лексико – грамматический раздаточный материал.

Технические средства обучения:

- компьютер с лицензионным программным обеспечением;
- мультимедиа проектор.

Информационное обеспечение обучения.

Перечень учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы.

Основные источники:

1. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО /[Г.Т. Безкоровайная, Н.И. Соколова, Е.А. Койранская, Г.В. Лаврик]. – 3-е издание, стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2020.
2. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык/ учебник для студентов общеобразовательных учреждений СПО. – М.: Академия, 2021.

Дополнительные источники:

1. И.П. Агабекян. Английский язык. Среднее профессиональное образование. Ростов н/Д : из-во «Феникс», 2021.
2. Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь. – М.: «Эксмо», 2022.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Электронный ресурс «Английский язык on-line». Форма доступа: <http://www.english.language.ru>
2. Электронный ресурс «Английский для всех. Все для изучения английского языка: топики, диалоги, тесты, сертификаты, страноведение, культура. Форма доступа: <http://www.english-language.chat.ru>