Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»
Рыбницкий филиал

Кафедра германских языков и методики их преподавания

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Зав. кафедрой-разработчика
_____/_____ Егорова В.Г.

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине **«Иностранный язык (Английский язык)»**

Направления подготовки:
6.44.03.01 Педагогическое образование
(с одним профилем подготовки)
2.09.03.03 Прикладная информатика
2.09.03.04 Программная инженерия

Профили подготовки:
«Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»
«Прикладная информатика в экономике»
«Разработка программно-информационных систем»

Квалификация
Бакалавр

Форма обучения
Очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2021

Разработал:
ст. преподаватель   _____   Новицкая Наталья Павловна

Рыбница, 2021
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Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине
«Иностранный язык (английский язык)»

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (немецкий язык)» у обучающихся должны быть **сформированы следующие компетенции**:

УК-4 (Для направления 6.44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование», профиль «Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»)

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Коммуникация	УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД $_{УК-4.1}$ – Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке. ИД $_{УК-4.2}$ – Демонстрирует умение вести деловые отношения на иностранном языке с учетом социокультурных особенностей. ИД $_{УК-4.3}$ – Способен находить, воспринимать и использовать информацию на иностранном языке, полученную из печатных и электронных источников для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач. ИД $_{УК-4.4}$ – Создает на русском языке грамотные и непротиворечивые письменные тексты реферативного характера.

УК-4 (Для направления 2.09.03.04 «Программная инженерия», профиль «Разработка программно-информационных систем»)

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Коммуникация	УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	ИД $_{УК-4.1.}$ Знает литературную форму государственного языка, основы устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, функциональные стили родного языка, требования к деловой коммуникации. ИД $_{УК-4.2.}$ Умеет выражать свои мысли на государственном, родном и иностранном языке в ситуации деловой коммуникации. ИД $_{УК-4.3.}$ Имеет практический опыт составления текстов на государственном и родном языках, опыт перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной, опыт говорения на государственном и иностранном языках.

УК-4 (Для направления 2.09.03.03 «Прикладная информатика», профиль «Прикладная информатика в экономике»)

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Коммуникация	УК-4. Способен осуществлять	ИД $_{УК-4.1.}$ Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и

деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации. ИД УК-4.2. Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию. ИД УК-4.3. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

№ n/n	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
Текущая аттестация			
1	**Базовый модуль 1.** Let's Get Acquainted! English For You And Me	УК-4	Устный опрос, письменное ДЗ
2	**Базовый модуль 2.** Education In Russia And English Speaking Countries. Student's Life	УК-4	Устный опрос, письменное ДЗ
3	**Базовый модуль 3.** Science and Scientists: Famous People In The History of IT	УК-4	Устный опрос, письменное ДЗ
4	**Базовый модуль 4.** Computer Literacy. Computer architecture. Peripherals	УК-4	Устный опрос, письменное ДЗ
Промежуточная аттестация			
Модули 1, 3		УК-4	Контрольная работа (Progress Test)
Модули 1-2, 3-4		УК-4	Контрольная работа (Final Test)
Итоговая аттестация			
Модули 1 – 2 Модули 3 – 4		УК-4	вопросы к зачету / экзамену / экзаменационные билеты

Процедура проведения оценочных мероприятий имеет следующий вид:

А.Текущий контроль.

В конце каждого практического занятия студентам выдаются задания для внеаудиторного выполнения по соответствующей теме. С целью контроля и подготовки студентов к изучению новой темы в начале каждого практического занятия преподавателем проводится индивидуальный или фронтальный устный опрос по выполненным заданиям предыдущей темы. Таким образом, *текущий контроль* осуществляется в течение семестра в устной и письменной форме в виде устных опросов, письменных домашних заданий, тестовых заданий. Результаты оценки успеваемости заносятся в журнал и доводятся до сведения студентов.

Студентам, пропускающим занятия, предлагается устное собеседование с преподавателем по темам пропущенных практических занятий, а также обязательное выполнение аудиторных / внеаудиторных устных заданий и письменных работ (ДЗ).

Б. Промежуточная аттестация (рубежный контроль).

Рубежный контроль проводится обычно 2 раза в течение семестра в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины. Каждое из рубежных контрольных мероприятий является «микроэкзаменом» по материалу одного или нескольких разделов и проводится с целью определения

степени усвоения материала указанных разделов дисциплины. В качестве форм *рубежного контроля* используются контрольные работы, тестирование.

В. Итоговая аттестация.

Итоговая аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме зачета / аттестации в первом семестре и в форме экзамена во втором семестре по календарному графику учебного процесса**.**

Зачетное занятие проводится согласно графику учебного процесса. Итоговая оценка определяется как сумма оценок, полученных в текущей и промежуточной аттестации и по результатам ответа на зачете / экзамене. Проверка ответов и объявление результатов производится в день зачета / экзамена. Результаты аттестации заносятся в зачетную / экзаменационную ведомость и зачетную книжку студента (при получении зачета / экзамена). Студенты, не прошедшие промежуточную аттестацию (итоговую аттестацию) по графику сессии, должны ликвидировать задолженность в установленном порядке.

Шкала оценивания успеваемости.

Для оценки дескрипторов компетенций используется балльная шкала оценок. Для определения фактических оценок каждого показателя выставляются следующие баллы:

– результат, содержащий полный правильный ответ, полностью соответствующий требованиям критерия (85-100);

– результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий незначительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий незначительные отступления от требований критерия (65-84);

– результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий значительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий значительные отступления от требований критерия (50-64);

– результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ (степень полноты ответа – менее 30%), неправильный ответ (ответ не по существу задания) или отсутствие ответа, т.е. ответ, не соответствующий полностью требованиям критерия (0).

Необходимый минимум для получения итоговой оценки или допуска к промежуточной (итоговой) аттестации 50 баллов.

Штрафы: пропуск занятия по неуважительной причине: минус 2 балла (уважительной причиной считается пропуск по болезни, подтвержденный справкой установленного образца, письменное разрешение завкафедрой или директора университета); отсутствие домашнего задания: минус 2 балла, выполнение задания не вовремя: минус 1 б.

Пересчет накопленной суммы баллов за результаты обучения обучающегося по учебной дисциплине за семестр в оценку рекомендуется производить по следующей шкале:

а) 50 баллов и более - зачтено (при недифференцированной оценке);

б) меньше 50 баллов - неудовлетворительно;

в) от 50 до 64 баллов включительно - удовлетворительно;

г) от 65 до 84 баллов включительно - хорошо,

д) от 85до 100 баллов включительно - отлично.

Задания для проведения рубежного контроля (промежуточной аттестации)
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для студентов I курса
направлений 6.44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование»
(с одним профилем подготовки)
2.09.03.03 «Прикладная информатика»
2.09.03.04 «Программная инженерия»,
Профилей подготовки
«Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»
«Прикладная информатика в экономике»
«Разработка программно-информационных систем»,
I, II семестр

PROGRESS TEST 1
I. Give the English equivalents to the following words and expressions:
1) быть студентом (студенткой) I курса; 2) просыпаться в 7 часов утра; 3) завтракать в 7 часов; 4) включать радио; 5) принимать душ; 6) чистить зубы; 7) одеваться; 8) слушать последние новости; 9) у меня уходит 10 минут, чтобы добраться до института; 10) ездить на автобусе; 11) опаздывать на занятия; 12) пропускать занятия; 13) сдать экзамены успешно; 14) снимать квартиру в центре; 15) жить в общежитии; 16) обедать в столовой; 17) перемена; 18) жить недалеко от университета.

II. Do you remember family members?

	Female	Male
1. Your parents' parents		
2. Your parents' brother & sister		
3. Spouses		
4. The mother & father of the person you marry		
5. Your brother's or sister's children		
6. Your aunt's / uncle's children		
7. Your mother or father remarries, so you have a ...		

III. Use the Present Simple forms of the following verbs in the missing parts in the text:

Have – play – give – get – take – study – live – rain – telephone – go – cycle – live – stay – go – return – stay – have – catch – go

MARK
Mark is a student at Warwick University. He 1)... with three other students in a small house in Coventry. Every day during the week he 2)... up at eight o'clock. He 3)... a shower and then he has breakfast. He usually 4)... toast, marmalade and tea. He generally 5)... about five miles to the university but when it 6)... he 7)... a bus or a friend 8)... him a lift. He always 9)... to lessons or 10)... in the library all morning until about half past twelve when he 11)... lunch in the university canteen. He usually returns to the library at two and 12)... there until seven or eight o'clock. In the evenings, after dinner he sometimes 13)... to a pub for a drink with his friends but he doesn't often 14)... out late during the week.

On Saturday mornings he usually 15)... tennis or goes jogging in the country and on Friday or Saturday evenings he sometimes 16)... to the cinema or to the theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon. During the term he rarely 17)... to Swansea where his parents 18)... because it is a long way, but he always 19)... his mother on Sunday.

IV. Translate the following word combinations into English:
1) жить в маленьком доме 2) обедать в столовой университета 3) ходить в пив-бар 4) загуляться 5) ходить в кино или в театр 6) подвозить кого-то 7) возвращаться в библиотеку 8) после обеда 9) садиться на автобус 10) в течение недели 11) играть в теннис 12) звонить маме 13) заниматься бегом 14) за городом 15) далеко.

V. Ask questions so as to have the following answers:
1. He studies at Warwick University. 2. With three other students. 3. He usually gets up at about eight o'clock. 4. He has toast, marmalade and tea. 5. Five miles. 6. He goes by bike. 7. He catches the bus or a

friend gives him a lift. 8. He goes to lessons or studies in the library. 9. At half past twelve. 10. In the university canteen.

Keys to the PROGRESS TEST IN ENGLISH (I semester)

I. 1) to be a first-year student; 2) to get up at 7 am; 3) to have breakfast at 7 o'clock; 4) to turn on the radio; 5) to take a shower; 6) to brush your teeth; 7) to get dressed; 8) to listen to the latest news; 9) it takes me 10 minutes to get to the university; 10) to catch a bus; 11) to be late for classes; 12) to miss classes; 13) to pass exams successfully; 14) to rent an apartment in the center; 15) to live in a dormitory; 16) to have lunch in the dining-room; 17) a break; 18) to live near (not far from) the university.

II. 1) grandmother, grandfather 2) aunt, uncle 3) wife, husband 4) mother-in-law, father-in-law 5) niece, nephew 6) cousin, cousin 7) step-mother, step-father.

III. 1) lives 2) gets 3) takes 4) has 5) cycles 6) rains 7) catches 8) gives 9) goes 10) studies 11) has 12) stays 13) goes 14) stay 15) plays 16) goes 17) returns 18) live 19) telephones

IV.
1) to live in a small house 2) to have lunch in the canteen of the university 3) to go to a pub 4) to go for a walk 5) to go to the cinema or theater 6) to give smb a lift 7) to return to the library 8) after dinner 9) to take a bus 10) during the week 11) to play tennis 12) to call your mother 13) to go jogging 14) outside the city 15) away.

V. 1) Where does he study? 2) Who does he live with? 3) When does he get up? 4) What does he have for breakfast? 5) How many miles does he cycle to the University? 6) How does he generally get to the university? 7) How does he get to the university when it rains? 8) What does he do in the morning? 9) When does he have lunch? 10) Where does he have lunch?

FINAL TEST IN ENGLISH 2 (I semester)
Topic: Let's Get Acquainted. English for You and Me.

I. Use the necessary forms of the verb "To be", "to have" in Present Simple.
1. It is a powerful computer. It ___ many functions. 2. We ___ many lessons every day. 3. We ___ students at the moment. 4. William likes animals. He ___ a dog. 5. Do you know these men? What ___ their names?

II. Translate from Russian into English using the Imperative mood.
1. Прочитайте текст! 2. Не берите книгу! 3. Дайте Алексу ручку! 4. Не посылайте факс! 5. Встречайте журналистов!

III. Make the plural form of the following nouns.
A flower, a man, a boat, a language, a watch, a country, a knife, a woman, an address, a sheep, a tooth, a leaf, a child, a foot, an umbrella, a person, a family, a holiday, a sandwich, a city, a mouse.

IV. Translate from Russian into English using the Demonstrative Pronouns:
e. g. This is a large room. *These are* large rooms.
1. Это новая книга. 2. Это хорошие столы. 3. Это зеленая лампа. 4. Это старые коробки. 5. Это большая комната. 6. Это интересные программисты.

V. Fill in the possessive pronouns into the gaps.
1. This is ... new secretary. ... name is Lucy. 2. These are ... programmers. ... names are Max and Alex. 3. ... chief is very busy now. ... job is hard. 4. You must do ... homework. 5. The book has many pictures on ... pages.

VI. Use the Possessive Case instead of "of-phrase".
1. The new club of the workers; 2. The poems of Shevchenko; 3. The voice of her mother; 4. The pages of the book; 5. The orders of the commanders.

VII. Choose the correct definite or indefinite article: "the", "a", "an" or a zero article.
1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet.

VIII. Fill in the gaps with the necessary Object Pronouns.

I. I am at home now. My friends are at ____. 2. My uncle is in the hospital. I am at ____ now. 3. These doctors are in the country. My sister is at ____ now. 4. I am looking at the map. I am looking at ____. 5. They are looking at the secretary. They are looking at ____.

IX. Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Look! She (run) because she's late for her lesson. 2. Our teacher always (give) us lots of homework. 3. We (not want) to go to the concert. 4. What time (you / meet) Pete tomorrow? 5. I (not work) today. I'm on holiday. 6. People (speak) English in Jamaica. 7. Archie (not use) his computer at the moment. 8. (Tony / live) near the park?

X. Make the sentences negative and ask General and Special questions.

1. He wants to buy a new pair of jeans.
2. These days Ann is doing a six-months practical course in a London hospital.

XI. Now read the text about Laura and her family.

a) answer the questions:
-                    What nationality are they?
-                    Where do they live now?
-                    What languages do they speak?

Laura and her family

Laura was born in Padua, a lovely, old town in Italy, but now she lives in Germany with her husband and their four children. However, her husband isn't German, he's English. He works in the Finance Department of an international company in Stuttgart. Their children are all bilingual. They speak English and Italian, but at home they usually speak Italian, even with their father. And now they're learning German at school and from their friends. They're very lucky!

Laura and her family live in a big, old flat in the middle of Stuttgart, near the park. The flat has got six rooms, a large kitchen and two bathrooms. There's a living-room, a dining-room, a small study and three bedrooms. The two boys are twelve and ten and share a bedroom; the two girls are eight and six and share another bedroom. The girls like to share a bedroom, but the boys don't.

The children all go to an international school where they use English and German in their classes. There are some other Italian and also some English children at their school, but there are also German, French, Japanese and Swedish children, too. It's really international! The school isn't very far from their flat, so Laura's children can all take their bikes to school. There's a good school canteen, so they don't go home for lunch. In the afternoon they can do their homework in small study groups, and then they often have sports activities or music lessons.

Laura doesn't go out to work. She wants to take an intensive German course first. Her husband, Douglas, often has meetings in the USA, and then Laura is alone with the children. But that's not a problem for Laura because she makes friends very easily. She's already got a small group of international friends from Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, and, of course, Italy, and they often meet for coffee and a chat.

b) Have a look at the following statements about Laura and her family. Are they True, False or Possible?

1. Laura and her husband are both from Italy.
2. Their children were born in England.
3. Laura's husband is bilingual.
4. The family lives in a modern flat in the middle of town.
5. The two boys like to share a bedroom.
6. The children only speak German at their new school.
7. They can have lunch at school.
8. Laura takes her bike to go shopping.
9. Douglas can also speak German.
10. Laura has a Swiss friend.

Keys to the FINAL TEST IN ENGLISH (I semester)

I. 1) has 2) have 3) are 4) has 5) are

II. 1) Read the text! 2) Don't take the book! 3) Give Alex a pen! 4) Don't send the fax! 5) Meet the journalists!

III. Flowers, men, boats, languages, watches, countries, knives, women, addresses, sheep, teeth, leaves, children, feet, umbrellas, people, families, holidays, sandwiches, cities, mice.

IV.
1) This is a new book.

2) These are good tables.

3) This is a green lamp.

4) These are old boxes.

5) This is a big room.

6) These are interesting programmers.

V. 1) our, her 2) our, their 3) our, his 4) your 5) its

VI.

1) The workers' new club.

2) Shevchenko's poems.

3) Her mother's voice.

4) The pages of the book.

5) The commanders' orders.

VII. 1) a, - 2) -, -, - 3) -, an, a, the 4) -, a, -, the, -, -, -, -, -, the

VIII. 1) me 2) him 3) them 4) it 5) her

IX. 1) is running

2) gives

3) don't want

4) are you meeting

5) am not working

6) speak

7) isn't using

8) does Tony live

X.

1) He doesn't want to buy a new pair of jeans. Does he want to buy a new pair of jeans? What does he want to buy?

2) These days Ann isn't doing a six-months practical course in a London hospital. Is Ann doing a six-months practical course in a London hospital these days? What is Ann doing these days?

XI.

a) Laura is Italian. Her husband is English.

   They live in Germany now.

   They speak English and Italian. Also the children learn German.

b) 1) F 2) P 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) F 7) T 8) P 9) P 10) T

PROGRESS TEST №1 (II семестр)
Topic: Famous People in the history of IT
I V.

1. What's the English for:

a) Изобретатель

b) Гений

c) Решать математические задачи

d) Умножение

e) Вычитание

f) Воплотить идеи в жизнь

g) Десятичная система

h) Вундеркинд

i) Точный

j) Дробь

k) Язык программирования

2. Choose the right variant.

1. Blaise Pascal was the first who wore _____ on his hand.

a) a wrist watch; b) Pascaline; c) a slide rule

2. Wilhelm Leibniz advocated use of _____ which is fundamental of modern computers.

a) a logarithm; b) a binary system; c) a formula

3. _____ was invented by William Oughtred and was still in use in the 1960's by the NASA engineers.

a) Pascaline; b) a slide rule; c) stepped reckoner

4. _____ is famous for creating logarithms, military inventions and Bones.

a) Blaise Pascal; b) Joseph Jacquard; c) John Napier
5. _____ invented calculus, stated the laws of gravity and optics.
a) Leibniz; b) Isaac Newton; c) Blaise Pascal
6. Wilhelm Leibniz was a _____
a) polymath; b) philosopher; c) academician
7. Napier's bones were used for:
a) multiplying, dividing; b) addition; c) taking square roots
8. Joseph Jacquard is famous for ____
a) a two-function calculator; b) multiplication tables; c) a weaving Loom
9. Pascaline was first specially designed to _____
a) improve crops; b) be used in speedometers; c) count taxes

3. a)Write it in English: 1) 1/2 2) 2/3 3) 2 ½ 4) 0.2 5) 2.45
   b)Tell the time in English:1) 8.05 2) 8.15 3)8.35 4) 9.00

4. Make think-questions.
Model: He's Nigerian. (What) – What *do you think* he is?
1) She is arriving today. (When)
2) He wrote a letter. (Why)
3) She can help us. (How)

5. Make up sentences with Imperative Mood.
1) to do your duty 2) not to make fun of somebody 3) not to make trouble

6. Translate from Russia into English.
1. Лето. 2. Трудно переводить этот текст. 3. Идет дождь. 4. Мне холодно. 5) Пять часов. 6) До озера две мили. 7) В прошлом году было холодно весной.

7. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Verb.
1. I (to spend) my summer holidays in Riga next year.
2. They (to attend) the conference in Paris two weeks ago. 3. It (to snow) from 5 till 8 yesterday. 4. The students (to translate) already the text and now they can discuss it. 5) Listen! My son (to play) the piano. 6) The music festival (to take) place in Moscow next year.

8) Ask all kinds of questions to the sentence: Pete bought fruit and vegetables last weekend.

Keys to PROGRESS TEST №1 (II семестр)
Topic: Famous People in the history of IT
I V.
1. What's the English for:
a) Inventor
b) genius
c) Solve math problems
d) multiplication
e) Subtraction
f) Bring ideas to life
g) Decimal system
h) Wunderkind
i) Accurate
j) Fraction
k) Programming language

2. Choose the right variant.
1. a)
2. b)
3. b)
4. c)
5. a)

6. a)
7. a)
8. c)
9. c)

3. a)Write it in English: 1) a half 2) two thirds 3) two and a half 4) zero point two 5) two point four five

b) Tell the time in English:1) It's 5 minutes past 8. 2) It's a quarter past 8. 3) It's 25 minutes to 9. 4) It's 9 o'clock.

4. Make think-questions.
1) When do you think she is arriving?
2) Why do you think he wrote a letter?
3) She can help us. (How do you think she can help us?

5. Make up sentences with Imperative Mood.
1) Do your duty 2) Don't make fun of somebody 3) Don't make trouble

6. Translate from Russia into English.
1. It's summer. 2. It's difficult to translate the text. 3. It's raining. 4. I'm cold. 5) It's 5 o'clock. 6) It's 2 miles to the lake. 7) It was cold last spring.

7. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Verb.
1. I **will spend** my summer holidays in Riga next year.
2. They **attended** the conference in Paris two weeks ago. 3. It **was snowing** from 5 till 8 yesterday. 4. The students **have already translated** the text and now they can discuss it. 5) Listen! My son **is playing** the piano. 6) The music festival **will take** place in Moscow next year.

8) Ask all kinds of questions to the sentence:
Did Pete buy fruit and vegetables last weekend?
Did Pete buy fruit and vegetables last weekend or yesterday?
What did she buy last weekend?
Who bought fruit and vegetables last weekend?
Pete bought fruit and vegetables last weekend, didn't he?

PROGRESS TEST №1 (II семестр)
Topic: Famous People in the history of IT
II V.
1. What's the English for:
a) Математик
b) Эрудит
c) Заслужить признание
d) Деление
e) Сложение
f) Извлечь корень квадратный
g) Логарифмическая линейка
h) Теория вероятности
i) Считать
j) Двоичная система
k) Счетное устройство

2. Choose the right variant.
1. Joseph Jacquard is famous for ____
a) a two-function calculator; b) multiplication tables; c) a weaving Loom
2. _____ invented calculus, stated the laws of gravity and optics.
a) Leibniz; b) Isaac Newton; c) Blaise Pascal
3. _____ was a by-product of Blaise Pascal's attempts to invent a perpetual motion machine.
a) wrist watch; b) one-function calculation; c) the roulette machine

4. A stepped reckoner consisted of _____
a) fluted drums; b) eight movable dials; c) wheels
5. Pascaline could only _____
a) add; b) multiply; c) subtract
6. Leibniz managed to build a four-function calculator called _____
a) Bones b) a stepped reckoner; c) a numerical wheel calculator
7. Blaise Pascal is famous for his invention of_____
a) a numerical wheel calculator; b) a stepped reckoner; c) weaving Loom
8. _____ were multiplication tables written on strips of wood.
a) Watches; b) Bones; c) logarithms
9. Napier's contribution in Mathematics included:
a) numerical wheel calculator; b) decimal notation; c) logarithms

3.a)Write it in English:1) 1/4 2) 3/4 3) 5 1/7 4) 4.5 5) 34.102
b)Tell the time in English: 1) 8.10 2) 8.30 3) 8.50 4) 12.00

4. Make think-questions.
Model: He's Nigerian. (What) – What *do you think* he is?
1) They live in Jamaica. (Where)
2) He arrives at 10. (What time)
3) You can't tell us. (What)

5. Make up sentences with Imperative Mood.
1) to do your best 2) not to make a mistake 3) to make progress

6. Translate from Russia into English.
1) Зима. Холодно. 2) Идет снег. 3) Поздно звонить ему. 4) Ранее утро.5) Поздно. 6) 20 градусов по Цельсию. 7) В сентябре не будет жарко.

7. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Verb.
1. I (to spend) my summer holidays in Riga next year.
2. They (to attend) the conference in Paris two weeks ago. 3. It (to snow) from 5 till 8 yesterday. 4. The students (to translate) already the text and now they can discuss it. 5) Listen! My son (to play) the piano. 6) The music festival (to take) place in Moscow next year.

8) Ask all kinds of questions to the sentence: Nick will get a new computer next month.

Keys to PROGRESS TEST №1 (II семестр)
Topic: Famous People in the history of IT
II V.
1. What's the English for:
a) Mathematician
b) Polymath
c) Deserve recognition
d) Division
e) Addition
f) take the square root
g) Slide rule
h) Probability Theory
i) Count
j) Binary system
k) Calculating device

2. Choose the right variant.
1. c)
2. a)
3. c)
4. a)

5. a)
6. b)
7. a)
8. b)
9. c)

3. a) Write it in English: 1) a quarter 2) three quarters 3) five and one seventh 4) four point five 5) thirty-four point one oh two

b) Tell the time in English: 1) It's 10 minutes past 8. 2) It's half past 8. 3) It's 10 minutes to 9. 4) It's 12 o'clock.

4. Make think-questions.
1) Where do you think they live?
2) What time do you think he arrives at?
3) What do you think you can't tell us?

5. Make up sentences with Imperative Mood.
1) Do your best! 2) Don't make a mistake! 3) Make progress!

6. Translate from Russia into English.
1) It's winter. It's cold. 2) It's snowing. 3) It's late to call him. 4) It's early morning. 5) It's late. 6) It's 20 degrees Centigrade. 7) It won't be hot in September.

7. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Verb.
1. I **will spend** my summer holidays in Riga next year.
2. They **attended** the conference in Paris two weeks ago. 3. It **was snowing** from 5 till 8 yesterday. 4. The students **have already translated** the text and now they can discuss it. 5) Listen! My son **is playing** the piano. 6) The music festival **will take** place in Moscow next year.

8) Ask all kinds of questions to the sentence:
Will Nick get a new computer next month?
Will Nick get a new computer next month or next week?
What will he get next month?
Who will get a new computer next month?
Nick will get a new computer next month, won't he?

Критерии оценки:
- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 85-100%.
- оценка «хорошо» если выполнено 65-84%.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» если выполнено 50-64%.
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» меньше 50%.

FINAL TEST №2 (II семестр)
Topic: Computer Usage. Computer Hardware. Input / Output Devices
I Variant
VOCABULARY
1. Match the verbs (1 -6) with the nouns (a-f) to make common collocations.

1) make	**a** information
2) store	**b** ringtones
3) keep	**c** video calls
4) access	**d** records
5) dispense	**e** the Internet
6) download	**f** money

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total __/6**

2. Use the collocations from Ex.1 to complete these sentences.
1) They use a database to _____ of customers, suppliers and orders.

2) Using the built-in camera, you can _____ to other 3G mobile phones and see yourself and the person you're talking to on the screen.
3) I _____ using Wi-Fi when I'm travelling.
4) If both card and PIN are valid, the ATM will proceed to _____to the customer.
5) *Windows* and *Mac OS* both use different formats to _____ on disk.
6) Most mobile phones allow you to_____,music and wallpapers.

2 marks for each correct answer: **Total___/12**

3. Identify these items.
1) It's used for reading and writing to removable magnetic disks.
2) Its function is to control the timing of signals in the computer.
3) It's used to control all the operations in a computer.
4) It's for holding instructions which are needed to start up the computer.
5) It's a kind of memory which provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data.
6) Its function is to hold data read or written to it by the processor. **Total___/6**

4. Which device would you use for the tasks (1-8)?
1) to show data on the screen
2) to capture moving images and then download them to the computer
3) to read price labels on products sold in shops
4) to read text or pictures from paper and transfer the information onto the computer
5) to type text into a computer
6) to select menu options, text and graphics displayed on the monitor
7) to send live video images via the Internet
8) to enter drawings and sketches into the computer

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total___/8**

5. Draw a diagram of the hardware and software components of your computer. Then describe the components and their functions. Use classifying expressions (e.g. *consists of..., includes...,... classified into X types).* **Total___/10**

6. What do these abbreviations stand for?
LCD, CRT, RAM, ROM, dpi, BIOS,

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total ___/6**

7. Describe the use of these devices.
Example:*A* digital camera*is used to* take and store images as digital (binary) data, which can then be processed by a PC.
A light pen, A touch screen, A game controller, A graphics tablet.
4 marks for each correct answer: **Total___/8**

8. Translate the expressions and use them in writing about your monitor and printer describing their main characteristics.
Технология дисплея, разрешение, соотношение размеров [сторон], размер по диагонали, глубина цвета; тип принтера, качество печати, скорость печати, стоимость обслуживания, уровень шума, цена, разрешение, используется для.

Total___/10

READING
9. Read the text and find the following.
1) a type of interface that allows users to select things by clicking on icons and menus
2) the technique which uses a computer model or program to reproduce a particular situation
3) a device used to manipulate and move virtual objects with your hands
4) devices which contain movement sensors
5) the machines that simulate flying conditions
6) machines designed to operate in dangerous environments

Virtual reality devices
The most common user interface in computing today is a *graphical user interface,* or *GUI.* Typically, a GUI includes menus, windows, icons, buttons and a mouse as pointing device. But with the development of virtual reality (VR) techniques, a different type of interface has emerged: *a virtual interface.* VR uses 3-D graphics and computer simulation to generate an imaginary world in which the user can move.

In a virtual interface, you put on a head-mounted display (HMD) to see the pictures, which makes you feel as if you are in a 3-D world. Most HMDs have two displays and provide stereoscopic vision.

You also use sophisticated controlling devices, such as 3-D joysticks, gloves, special suits and motion detectors. A virtual mouse, trackball or joystick is used to move around the space you are exploring. A data glove (or VR glove) has pressure pads and sensors on the fingers which make you feel as if you are picking up objects and touching things. Full body suits with position and bend sensors are used for capturing motion. Motion detectors allow the machine to sense when and how you move.

VR systems are already being used in fields like video games, architectural design and virtual exhibitions. Other VR applications allow participants to view reality from an advantageous position, for example simulators and telepresence systems. In simulators, scientists recreate a particular condition or situation by using a computer program to reproduce it. For example, pilots use flight simulators to do their training. A telepresence system connects remote sensors in the real world with the senses of a person; for instance, doctors use tiny cameras and instruments on cables to do complicated surgery, and scientists use remotely operated robots to work in dangerous conditions, to explore volcanic activity, the depths of the ocean, or outer space.   *2 marks for each correct answer.* **Total __/12**

10. Find the words in the text with the following meanings.
1) artificial reality or environment generated by computers
2) user interface based on virtual reality
3) a video display that a person wears in front of the face
4) effect of perceiving a 3-D world by sending two views to user's right and left eyes
5) control device used in video games
6) very small

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total__/6**

GRAMMAR
11. Complete these sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.
1) Laser printers are usually (fast) than inkjets, printing text pages at a speed of 10 to 20 ppm, and are (cheap)   to operate.
2) The human brain is far (powerful) than the (advanced) computer working at its full capacity.
3) I recommend getting the (high) resolution monitor you can afford.
4) Plasma screens are (heavy) than LCD screens.
5) The **I LOVE YOU** computer **bug** is the (bad) virus in history.
6) Film scanners are (expensive) than flatbeds, usually starting at £250.
7) This printer has been ranked as the (less reliable) on the market.

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total __/9**

12. Convert these instructions for fitting a new motherboard into a description in the Present passive.
Example:
Access *the PCs system start-up program* and **note** the hard disk's parameters.
The PCs system start-up program **is accessed** and the hard disk's parameters **are noted**.
1) Turn off *the computer* and open the *case.*
2) Check *the new motherboard* to ensure it fits the system case.
3) Disconnect *wires and cables* and label them with tape.
4) Unplug *all external peripherals.*
5) Take out *the add-in cards.*
6) Remove *the screws* holding the motherboard.
7) Lift *the motherboard* carefully from the case.
8) Add *the CPU and memory* to the new motherboard.
9) Insert *the new motherboard.*
10) Replace *the screws.*
11) Replace *cards and cables.*
12) Switch on *the computer and monitor.*

13. Use the necessary form of the verb.

1. At the moment I _____ (work) on a program for schools. 2. The computer assistant always _____ (ask) the users, not the managers, what they need from the system. 3. My colleague _____ (use) Active Server for this project because it's a Web-based. 4. Now we_____ (study) C++ and Java Script at our IT lessons. 5. We _____ just_____ (finish) part of a project, so we _____already (put) a copy of the software in a sub-folder as a record. 6. _____your brother _____ (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 7. _____ you ever (try) to learn how to use Active Server properly? 8. At the moment we _____ (develop) a Web-based project. 9. Last year I _____ (subscribe) to two IT magazines.

<div align="right">

Total__/10

Total: _____/115

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Keys to FINAL TEST №2 1 variant (II semester)

1. 1) c 2) a 3) d 4) e 5) f 6) b

2. 1) keep records; 2) make video calls; 3) access the Internet; 4) dispense money; 5) store information; 6) download ringtones.

3. 1) floppy disk drive; 2) clock; 3) the CPU; 4) ROM; 5) cash memory; 6) RAM

4. 1) monitor; 2) digital camera; 3) a barcode reader; 4) scanner; 5) keyboard; 6) a mouse; 7) web camera; 8) tablet computer.

5. A possible answer:

A PC system consists of software (OS, programs) and hardware. Hardware includes the CPU, memory (RAM, ROM, cache memory) and peripherals. The latter comprisesinput (keyboard, mouse, …), output (monitor, printer) and storage devices (CD / DVD disks, flash cards, HDD).

6. LCD – Liquid Crystal Display

CRT – Cathode Ray Tube

RAM – Read Access Memory

ROM – Read Only Memory

Dpi – dots per inch

BIOS – basic input / output system

7. A light pen is used to draw, select options on a tablet or scan a barcode.

A touch screen is used to control the computer by tapping on the screen.

A game controller is used to play a fast action video game.

A graphics tablet is used to draw direct into the computer.

8. Display technology, resolution, aspect ratio, diagonal size, colour depth, type of the printer, print quality, print speed, running costs, level of noise, a price, is used for/to.

9. 1) Graphical User Interface

2) Virtual reality

3) a data glove

4) body suits

5) flight simulators

6) remotely operated robots

10. 1) Virtual reality

2) virtual interface

3) head-mounted display (HMD)

4) stereoscopic vision

5) 3D joystick / gloves / suits

6) tiny

11. 1) faster, cheaper

2) more powerful, most advanced

3) highest

4) heavier

5) worst

6) more expensive

7) least reliable

12. 1)The computer is turned off and the case is opened.

2) The new motherboard is checked to ensure it fits the system case.

3) Wires and cables are disconnected and labeled with tape.

4) All external peripherals are unplugged.
5) The add-in cards are taken out.
6) The screws holding the motherboard are removed.
7) The motherboard is lifted carefully from the case.
8) The CPU and memory are addedto the new motherboard.
9) The new motherboard is inserted.
10) The screws are replaced.
11) Cards and cables are replaced.
12) The computer and monitor are switched on.

13. 1) am working
2) asks
3) uses
4) are studying
5) have finished, have put
6) will go
7) have... tried
8) are developing
9) subscribed

FINAL TEST №2 (II семестр)
Topic: Computer Usage. Computer Hardware. Input / Output Devices
II Variant
VOCABULARY
1. Match the verbs (1 -6) with the nouns (a-f) to make common collocations.

1) make		**a** information	
2) dispense		**b** ringtones	
3) store		**c** video calls	
4) keep		**d** records	
5) download		**e** the Internet	
6) access		**f** money	

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total __/6**

2. Use the collocations from Ex.1 to complete these sentences.
1) I _____ using Wi-Fi when I'm travelling.
2) *Windows* and *Mac OS* both use different formats to _____ on disk.
3) If both card and PIN are valid, the ATM will proceed to _____to the customer.
4) Using the built-in camera, you can _____ to other 3G mobile phones and see yourself and the person you're talking to on the screen.
5) They use a database to _____ of customers, suppliers and orders.
6) Most mobile phones allow you to_____, music and wallpapers.

2 marks for each correct answer: **Total__/12**

3. Identify these items.
1) It's used for reading and writing to removable magnetic disks.
2) Its function is to hold data read or written to it by the processor.
3) It's for holding instructions which are needed to start up the computer.
4) It's a kind of memory which provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data.
5) Its function is to control the timing of signals in the computer.
6) It's used to control all the operations in a computer.

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total__/6**

4. Which device would you use for the tasks (1-8)?
1) to enter drawings and sketches into the computer
2) to select menu options, text and graphics displayed on the monitor
3) to read text or pictures from paper and transfer the information onto the computer
4) to capture moving images and then download them to the computer
5) to type text into a computer
6) to send live video images via the Internet
7) to read price labels on products sold in shops

8) to show data on the screen

5. Draw a diagram of the hardware and software components of your computer. Then describe the components and their functions. Use classifying expressions (e.g. *consists of..., includes..., ... classified into X types).*

6. What do these abbreviations stand for?
LCD, CRT, RAM, ROM, dpi, BIOS.

7. Describe the use of these devices.

Example: *A* digital camera ***is used to*** *take and store images as digital (binary) data, which can then be processed by a PC.*

A light pen, A touch screen, A game controller, A graphics tablet.

8. Translate the expressions and use them in writing about your monitor and printer describing their main characteristics.

Технология дисплея, разрешение, соотношение размеров [сторон], размер по диагонали, глубина цвета; тип принтера, качество печати, скорость печати, стоимость обслуживания, уровень шума, цена, разрешение, используется для.

READING
9. Read the text and find the following.
1) machines designed to operate in dangerous environments
2) the technique which uses a computer model or program to reproduce a particular situation
3) a type of interface that allows users to select things by clicking on icons and menus
4) a device used to manipulate and move virtual objects with your hands
5) the machines that simulate flying conditions
6) devices which contain movement sensors

Virtual reality devices

The most common user interface in computing today is a *graphical user interface,* or *GUI.* Typically, a GUI includes menus, windows, icons, buttons and a mouse as pointing device. But with the development of virtual reality (VR) techniques, a different type of interface has emerged: *a virtual interface.* VR uses 3-D graphics and computer simulation to generate an imaginary world in which the user can move.

In a virtual interface, you put on a head-mounted display (HMD) to see the pictures, which makes you feel as if you are in a 3-D world. Most HMDs have two displays and provide stereoscopic vision.

You also use sophisticated controlling devices, such as 3-D joysticks, gloves, special suits and motion detectors. A virtual mouse, trackball or joystick is used to move around the space you are exploring. A data glove (or VR glove) has pressure pads and sensors on the fingers which make you feel as if you are picking up objects and touching things. Full body suits with position and bend sensors are used for capturing motion. Motion detectors allow the machine to sense when and how you move.

VR systems are already being used in fields like video games, architectural design and virtual exhibitions. Other VR applications allow participants to view reality from an advantageous position, for example simulators and telepresence systems. In simulators, scientists recreate a particular condition or situation by using a computer program to reproduce it. For example, pilots use flight simulators to do their training. A telepresence system connects remote sensors in the real world with the senses of a person; for instance, doctors use tiny cameras and instruments on cables to do complicated surgery, and scientists use remotely operated robots to work in dangerous conditions, to explore volcanic activity, the depths of the ocean, or outer space.

10. Find the words in the text with the following meanings.
1) effect of perceiving a 3-D world by sending two views to user's right and left eyes
2) artificial reality or environment generated by computers
3) user interface based on virtual reality
4) very small
5) control device used in video games
6) a video display that a person wears in front of the face

GRAMMAR

11. Complete these sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1) This printer has been ranked as the (less reliable) on the market.
2) I recommend getting the (high) resolution monitor you can afford.
3) Plasma screens are (heavy) than LCD screens.
4) The human brain is far (powerful) than the (advanced) computer working at its full capacity.
5) The **I LOVE YOU** computer **bug** is the (bad) virus in history.
6) Laser printers are usually (fast) than inkjets, printing text pages at a speed of 10 to 20 ppm, and are (cheap)   to operate.
7) Film scanners are (expensive) than flatbeds, usually starting at £250.

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total __/9**

12. Convert these instructions for fitting a new motherboard into a description in the Present passive.

Example:
Access *the PCs system start-up program* and **note** the hard disk's parameters.
The PCs system start-up program **is accessed** and the hard disk's parameters **are noted**.

1)   Turn off *the computer* and open the *case.*
2)   Check *the new motherboard* to ensure it fits the system case.
3)   Disconnect *wires and cables* and label them with tape.
4)   Unplug *all external peripherals.*
5)   Take out *the add-in cards.*
6)   Remove *the screws* holding the motherboard.
7)   Lift *the motherboard* carefully from the case.
8)   Add *the CPU and memory* to the new motherboard.
9)   Insert *the new motherboard.*
10)   Replace *the screws.*
11)   Replace *cards and cables.*
12)   Switch on *the computer and monitor.*

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total__/12**

13. Use the necessary form of the verb.

1. The computer assistant always _____ (ask) the users, not the managers, what they need from the system. 2. Last year I _____ (subscribe) to two IT magazines. 3. At the moment we _____ (develop) a Web-based project. 4. Now we_____ (study) C++ and Java Script at our IT lessons. 5. At the moment I _____ (work) on a program for schools. 6. _____your brother _____ (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 7. My colleague _____ (use) Active Server for this project because it's a Web-based. 8. We _____ just_____ (finish) part of a project, so we _____already (put) a copy of the software in a sub-folder as a record. 9. _____ you ever (try) to learn how to use Active Server properly?

1 mark for each correct answer: **Total__/10**
Total: _____/115

Keys to FINAL TEST №2 (II semester)
II Variant

1. 1) c 2) f 3) a 4) d 5) b 6) e
2. 1) access the Internet; 2) store information; 3) dispense money; 4) make video calls; 5) keep records; 6) download ringtones.
3. 1) floppy disk drive; 2) RAM; 4) ROM; 3) cash memory; 4) clock; 5) the CPU.
4. 1) tablet computer; 2) a mouse; 3) scanner; 4) digital camera; 5) keyboard; 6) web camera; 7) a barcode reader; 8) monitor.
5. *A possible answer:*
A PC system consists of software (OS, programs) and hardware. Hardware includes the CPU, memory (RAM, ROM, cache memory) and peripherals. The latter comprises input (keyboard, mouse, …), output (monitor, printer) and storage devices (CD / DVD disks, flash cards, HDD).
6.   LCD – Liquid Crystal Display
        CRT – Cathode Ray Tube
        RAM – Read Access Memory
        ROM – Read Only Memory

Dpi – dots per inch
BIOS – basic input / output system

7. A light pen is used to draw, select options on a tablet or scan a barcode.
A touch screen is used to control the computer by tapping on the screen.
A game controller is used to play a fast action video game.
A graphics tablet is used to draw direct into the computer.

8. Display technology, resolution, aspect ratio, diagonal size, colour depth, type of the printer, print quality, print speed, running costs, level of noise, a price, is used for/to.

9. 1) remotely operated robots
2) Virtual reality
3) Graphical User Interface
4) a data glove
5) flight simulators
6) body suits

10. 1) stereoscopic vision
2) Virtual reality
3) virtual interface
4) tiny
5) 3D joystick / gloves / suits
6) head-mounted display (HMD)

11. 1) least reliable
2) highest
3) heavier
4) more powerful, most advanced
5) worst
6) faster, cheaper
7) more expensive

12. 1) The computer is turned off and the case is opened.
2) The new motherboard is checked to ensure it fits the system case.
3) Wires and cables are disconnected and labeled with tape.
4) All external peripherals are unplugged.
5) The add-in cards are taken out.
6) The screws holding the motherboard are removed.
7) The motherboard is lifted carefully from the case.
8) The CPU and memory are added to the new motherboard.
9) The new motherboard is inserted.
10) The screws are replaced.
11) Cards and cables are replaced.
12) The computer and monitor are switched on.

13. 1) asks
2) subscribed
3) are developing
4) are studying
5) am working
6) will go
7) uses
8) have finished, have put
9) have… tried

Перевод баллов в оценки:
«неудовлетворительно»: < 58 ___ F (2);
«удовлетворительно»: > 58–80 ___ FX (3-), E (3);
«хорошо»: >81–97 ___ D (4-), C (4);
«отлично»: >98–115 ___ B (5-), A (5).

**Вопросы к зачету
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для студентов I курса
направлений 6.44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование»
(с одним профилем подготовки)
2.09.03.03 «Прикладная информатика»
2.09.03.04 «Программная инженерия»,
Профилей подготовки
«Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»
«Прикладная информатика в экономике»
«Разработка программно-информационных систем»,
I семестр**

I. Грамматический материал

1) Спряжение глаголов to be, to have в Present Simple.
2) Повелительное наклонение.
3) Личные местоимения.
4) Множественное число существительных.
5) Указательные местоимения.
6) Притяжательные местоимения.
7) Притяжательный падеж существительных (Possessive Case).
8) Предлоги места и направления.
9) Общие вопросы. Специальные вопросы. Альтернативные вопросы.
10) Количественные и порядковые числительные.
11) Настоящее простое (неопределенное) время (Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense).
12) Настоящее продолженное время (Present Continuous Tense).
13) Объектный падеж личных местоимений (Object Pronouns).

II. Устные темы для беседы (Topics for discussion)

1) My family.
2) Habits of getting acquainted in the USA and the UK.
3) At the office.
4) My working day.
5) My University. The department I study at.
6) My speciality.
7) Leisure time. The importance of having hobbies/interests.
8) Different kinds of hobbies.

Вопросы к экзамену
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для студентов I курса
направлений 6.44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование»
(с одним профилем подготовки)
2.09.03.03 «Прикладная информатика»
2.09.03.04 «Программная инженерия»,
Профилей подготовки
«Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»
«Прикладная информатика в экономике»
«Разработка программно-информационных систем»,
II семестр

Грамматический материал:

1) Чтение дробей, десятичных чисел.
2) Предлоги времени.
3) Предлоги места и направления.
4) Косвенные вопросы.
5) Повелительное наклонение.
6) Усилительные конструкции.
7) Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения.
8) Английские времена группы Indefinite действительного залога.
9) Английские времена группы Continuous действительного залога.
10) Английские времена группы Perfect действительного залога.
11) Грамматика: Страдательный залог
12) Причастие I, II.

Устные темы для беседы (Topics for discussion):

1) John Napier.
2) Blaise Pascal.
3) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.
4) Joseph Marie Jacquard.
5) Isaac Newton's Mistake.
6) Computers: data processing.
7) Everyday uses of computers.
8) Computer hardware.
9) What is inside a PC system?
10) Input devices: keyboard and mouse.
11) Displays: technologies, basic features.
12) Output devices: types of printers.
13) Storage devices.