Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере

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4 курс

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

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

2. Convert these instructions for fitting a new motherboard into a description in the Present Passive
Example:
Access the PC's system start-up program and note the hard disk's parameters.
The PC's 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.

3. Complete each gap in this text with a suitable word from this list.

a) A	h) Efficiency	o) Expert
b) More	i) And	p) Enables
c) Features	j) Multimedia	q) Computers
d) Enhances	k) Getting	r) Security
e) Devices	l) Environments	s) Human
f) Systems	m) Educational	t) Example
g) Machine	n) Video	

Not only the computing equipment <1> smaller, it is getting more sophisticated. <2> are part of many machines and <3> that once required continual <4> supervision and control. Today, computers in <5> systems result in safer <6>, computers in cars improve energy <7>, and computers in phones provide <8> such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

Multimedia <9> are known for their <10> and entertainment value – which e call edutainment <11> combines text with sound, <12> , animation, and graphics, which greatly <13> the interaction beteen user and <14> and can make information <15> interesting and appealing to people. <16> systems software <17> computers to 'think' like experts. Medical diagnosis expert systems, for <18>, can help doctors pinpoint <19> patient's illness, suggest further tests, <20> prescribe appropriate drugs.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. How many main components does the Internet have?
2. What does hardware include?
3. What are nodes, servers and protocols?
4. What is a robot?
5. What is the purpose for making robots?
6. What does the term "RSI" stand for?
7. Who are at the most risk of RSI?
8. What are the symptoms of RSI?
9. What should people do to prevent RSI?

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Rewrite these warning and pieces of advice on netiquette according to the prompt:
1. Don't Leave the email subject in line blank. Avoid …
2. You must not send very large attachments without asking the recipient's permission. Never …
3. Don't use the same password all the time. … must not …
4. Avoid using capital letter; it's considered shouting. Don't …
5. Before joining anew online group, observe for a while. … should…
6. Check out the FAQ page before you ask questions. … good idea…
7. You must not email any information you want to keep secure. Never …
8. Don't leave a running machine unattended. … had better not…
9. Delete flames. Don't start a flame war … recommend…
10. Don't borrow from someone's website without asking permission. … should not…

2. Complete these definitions with the correct participle of the verb given in brackets.
1. Telnet is an Internet service (enable) users to log on to theier computers at a distance
2. FTP is an Internet service (use) to download files from a server.
3. IRC is an Internet service (allow) users to chat in real time
4. The Web is an Internet service (make) webpages abailable to millions of users worldwide.
5. The internet is a huge number of computers (link) together.
6. A LAN is usually a network (connect) computers over a small distance such as within a company
7. CMC is a communication (use) computers.
8. A search engine is an Internet search tool (consist of) databases of information that can be searched using keywords or phrases.
9. Subject directories are hierarchically organized indexes (categorise) into subject areas.
10. A Gateway is a collection of hardware and software (enable) a network to communicate with a dissimilar network.

3. Complete each gap in this text with a suitable word from this list.

a) Best	h) Engine	o) Keywords
b) Search	i) Browse	p) Entire
c) Linked	j) Single	q) Cannot
d) Exclude	k) Miss	r) Sites
e) Combination	l) Hits	s) News
f) Web	m) Database	t) index
g) On	n) Which	

No search engine covers the <1> Web. The scale is too enormous. Meta search tools may cover forty percent at <2>. When you use a search <3>, you are searching a database. Keyword search engines build their own <4> of search items. They depend <5> sesarch robots which <6> the Web, stopping at each site to find <7> to add to their indexes. Most of them <8> every word they find in a document. These <9> engines can produce a huge number of <10> for any keyword you enter but many may have no relvance to your search.

Because search engines can only find <11> pages that are <12> to other websites or Usenet <13> articles, they cannot find <14> which stand alone. In addition, they <15> evaluate in any way the material they find. The result can be that you have a lrage amount of irrelevant and inappropriate hits and may <16> the most helpful site.

Searching for phrases or a <17> of key words is more effective than searching for <18> words. Most search engines offer advanced seasrch facilities <19> can be used to combine and <20> words and phrases from your search.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. What are managed services?
2. What is included in managed services?
3. What are the types of managed services?
4. What are the benefits of managed services?
5. What is the value of managed services?
6. What is the difference between managed services and outsourcing?
7. How does a managed service provider work?
8. What is a MSP?
9. What is MSP model?

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form in this description of GPS

       GPS helps drivers <1>FIND <\1> the quickest route and prevents walker <2> GET <\2> lost. It allows mapmakers <3> LOCATE <\3> a feature exactly. GPS is made up of satelites <4> ORBIT <\4> the earth combined with mapping software <5> BUILD <\5> into receivers. The receivers pick up signals from at least three satellites and use that information <6> CALCULATE<\6> their exact position. To prevent terrorists <7> USE <\7> the system for missile control, the US Defense Department <8> USE <\8> to build in some error but this is no longer done. GPS is the basis for car navigation systems. If the driver goes off route, the system causes warning <9> BROADCAST <\9> in the car or makes a light <10> FLASH <\10> on and off.

2. Rewrite each of these statements using the certainity expression in brackets to produce a statement of similar meaning
1. GPRS phones may revolutionize the way we communicate (possible).
2. It is certain GPRS phones will provide faster Web access. (Certainly)
3. Networks will probably support GPRS phones efficiently. (Probable)
4. It is possible the next generation of mobile phones will be introduced next year (could)
5. The new phones could be a big disappointment. (might)

3. Rewrite each of these statements by replacing the words in italics with en-/-en or phrasal verbs of similar meaning.
1. *Make sure* the PC is disconnected before you remove the case
2. You can *make* the picture on your monitor *wider*.
3. Hackers *closed* Hotmail for five hours.
4. Although it is not recommended, most people *record* their passwords.
5. A gateway *makes* it *possible for* different kinds of networks to communicate.

4. Complete each gap in this text with a suitable word from this list.

a) About	h) divide	o) mail
b) Software	i) addresses	p) environment
c) Malicious	j) spread	q) boot
d) Executable	k) more	r) types
e) Common	l) infected	s) networks
f) Using	m) computers	t) macro language
g) run	n) virus	

       Your computer could be <1> by many different viruses. There are probab;ly <2> than 30 000 in existence but only <3> 200 or 300 are present in sufficient numbers to be a threat to your PC. We can <4> viruses into a small number of basic <5>. Boot sector viruses infect a computer when you <6> it. File viruses infect <7> files and the system when the files are<8>. These are less <9> now that PCs mainly run Windows.

       The most common viruses now work in the Windows <10> and are spread using <11>, including the Internet. Most are macro-viruses. Melissa is an example. Melissa <12> using email. It operated by <13> the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) <14> to automate the Microsoft Outlook <15> client to send itself to the first fifty <16> in the Outlook address book. In this way it infected millions of <17> in a few days.

       A worm is not a <18> but it is <19> program. It infiltrates your system's network <20> and from there infects other systems.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. What do the routers do?
2. What organization created the first high-speed backbone in 1987?
3. What does the trunk line have to increase the capacity?
4. What is the Internet Protocol?
5. How are the four numbers in an IP address called and why?
6. What values can each octet contain?
7. What is the Net section used for?
8. What does the Host section identify?
9. Who really owns the Internet?
10. Who controls the Internet?
11. What is POP?
12. What do we use to send a message via the Web?
13. How do we call «www»?
14. What can DNS server do?

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Make a sentence using words given in brackets
 1. Ability to provide leadership to junior team members. (Must)
 2. Excellent communication skills. (essential)
 3. Ability to manage a team. (Have to)
 4. Positive and flexible attitude. (need to)
 5. Good resource planning skill. (must)

2. Fill in the blanks with can or be able to
 1. Laser light ____ travel faster than an electric current.
 2. In future, domestic appliances _____ report any breakdowns for repair
 3. Marconi _____ send a radio signal across the Atlantic.
 4. Professor Warwick had a chip fitted into his arm which _____ open doors and switch on computers as he approached.
 5. Imagine _____ to access the Internet from a kitchen appliance.

3. Rewrite these sentence to emphasize the words in italics.
 1. *The Intel Pentium* was introduced in 1993.
 2. Microsoft launched Windows XP *in 2001*.
 3. *The WAP phone* was the first mobile phone to make internet access possible.
 4. Moore's Law is named after *Gordon Moore*
 5. We need *an alternative to silicon*.
 6. *The GPRS phone* became available in 2001
 7. *Laser light* can switch faster than electric current.
 8. Intel *designed the first microprocessor* in 1971.
 9. Wap phone users didn't like *waiting for Internet Access*.
 10. I don't like *electronic books*

4. Complete each gap in this text with a suitable word from this list.

a) Alternatives	h) Chip	o) limit
b) Predictions	i) Before	p) computing
c) Number	j) Principle	q) between
d) Current	k) Person	r) soon
e) But	l) Designers	s) piece
f) Switch	m) Cheaper	t) even
g) Possibility	n) would	

A chip is basically millions of switches on a tiny <1> of silicon. Each <2> is a transistor. Gordon Moore, the co-founder of Intel, was the first <3> to predict that the <4> of transistors on a standard size of silicon <5> double every eighteen months. This <6> became known as a Moore's Law. 's not a law of physics <7> developments have shown it to be broadly true. With the number of transistors on a <8> now approaching fifty million, <9> the most optimistic processor designers are beginning to realize that limits will <10> be reached.

The problem is that there is a natural <11> on the number of transistors which can be squeezed onto a chip <12> it melts or the operation of the transistors becomes unpredictable. By the 20, chip <13> expect that processors will be built ith 0,07-micron technology. That means the distance <14> circuits will be 700000th of a millimeter. To reach even that stage will cost billions of dollars.

So designers have to look at <15> to silicon. Optical computing works on the <16> that laser light is faster than an electric <17>. Quantum Computers would permit a kind of mega parallel <18> Computers which use superconductivity are another <19> Fine grained multiprocessing, which consists of thousands of simple processors working together, may be a <20> alternative. Even biological computing using DNA molecules is being considered.

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой:

1. What does each system in a typical modern living-room form to talk between the main unit and peripherals?
2. What does the base do when it is first turned on?
3. What is the most popular security mode included in Bluetooth-enabled gadgets?
4. How do electronic devices communicate with each other?
5. What is Bluetooth? What does it do with small-area networking?
6. What is WiFi used for?
7. What are the advantages of WiFi?
8. What is the difference between WiFi radios and radios used for walkie-talkies, cell phones and other devices?
9. What are WiFi hotspots?