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Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

**Профессиональный иностранный язык
1-2 семестры**

Код, направление подготовки	03.04.02 Физика
Направленность (профиль)	Цифровые технологии в геофизике
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Иностранных языков
Выпускающая кафедра	Экспериментальной физики

Типовые задания для контрольной работы

Семестр 1

Контрольная работа № 1

1. Put the verbs into one of the following tense forms: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous. 1. A: Oh dear! Look out of the window. It ... (rain). B: Oh no. I ... (not bring) my umbrella. 2. My uncle ... (know) everything about roses. He ... (grow) them for 35 years. Now he ... (try) to produce a blue one. 3. I ... (listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I'm afraid I ... (not understand) a word. 4. A: What's the matter, Jane? B: I ... (read) in my room and the light isn't very good. I ... (have) a headache. It's really hurting. 5. A: What are you doing? B: I ... (write) a letter. A: You ... (sit) at the desk for hours. Is it a difficult letter? B: Yes. I ... (decide) to resign from my job. A: But how do you know you don't like it? You ... only ... (do) it for a week. B: I do like it. But I ... (get) a better position, and I'm going to accept it. It's in Brazil, and ... always ... (want) to go to Brazil. I ... (not like) living in cold climates.

2. Fill in the blanks with can or could and use an appropriate infinitive form of the verbs in brackets. 1.... you (to ask) my sister to help you? I am very busy today. 2. ... it (to be) seven o'clock now? 3. You ... not (to see) her at the party. She was at home working on her English. 4. He... not (to forget) your request: he is very attentive to people. 5. I should be very happy if you ... (to visit) us in the village. 6. I don't believe her, she ... not (to forget) to bring the book. She simply did not want to bring it. 7. He said he ... (to finish) the task by Monday. 8. No, they ... not (to be) twins. 9. He said we ... (to use) his computer. 10. She was so tired. She ... (to sleep) for a week. 11. No, you ... not (to have) another piece of cake. 12. Our son ... (to speak) Russian and English before he was six. He is bilingual.

3. Translate the sentences.

Он может сдать экзамен, если все хорошенько повторит. Могу я взять твою ручку? Ты не должен ехать на красный сигнал светофора. Ему не надо покупать ничего, у нас полный холодильник. Вы умеете кататься на коньках? Когда она была маленькой, она не умела говорить. Я умею играть в теннис хорошо. Ты не должен играть со спичками. Это опасно. Тебе не надо кормить собаку, я ее покормлю. Могу я воспользоваться вашим сотовым телефоном?

4. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. My father is not very healthy because he is smoking.
2. My mother is French. She is coming from Paris.
3. Diana is not talking to Charles at the moment

5. Choose the right form of the Participle. Translate the sentences.

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best student.

2. Everything (writing, written) here is right.
3. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
4. Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at the table?
5. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
6. The medicine (prescribing, prescribed) by the doctor was bitter.
7. The room (facing, faced) the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
8. (Feeling, felt) tired, I went to bed early.
9. Margaret had an accident (driving, driven) to work yesterday.
10. Most of the goods (making, made) in this factory are exported.

Семестр 2

Контрольная работа № 2

1. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Ноутбук — это переносной персональный компьютер, который весит несколько килограммов. Время работы ноутбуков от аккумулятора находится в пределах от 1 часа до 4 часов. Портативные компьютеры выполняют те же задачи, что и настольные компьютеры, хотя производительность ноутбука существенно ниже. Портативные компьютеры имеют жидкокристаллический дисплей. В дополнение ко встроенной клавиатуре, они могут содержать сенсорную панель или иное устройство для ввода, хотя к нему может подключаться внешний компьютерный манипулятор типа мыши или клавиатуры.

2. Планшетный компьютер — класс ноутбуков, оборудованных сенсорным экраном, которые позволяют работать при помощи стилуса или пальцев, как с использованием, так и без использования клавиатуры и мыши. Планшетный ПК удобен для чтения электронных книг и редактирования документов.

3. Карманный персональный компьютер - портативное вычислительное устройство, обладающее широкими функциональными возможностями. Изначально КПК предназначались для использования в качестве электронных органайзеров. В настоящее время КПК используются для доступа к офисным приложениям, чтения книг, проигрывания аудио и видео, выхода в Интернет.

4. Надеваемый компьютер можно носить на теле. Предоставляет возможность работать, общаться, развлекаться при помощи компьютера постоянно и иметь при этом полную свободу передвижения.

5. Мейнфрейм - высокопроизводительный компьютер со значительным объёмом оперативной и внешней памяти, предназначенный для организации централизованных хранилищ данных большой ёмкости и выполнения интенсивных вычислительных работ.

6. Настольный компьютер — стационарный персональный компьютер, предназначенный для работы в офисе или в домашних условиях. Термин обычно используется для того, чтобы обозначить вид компьютера и отличить его от компьютеров других типов, например, портативного компьютера, карманного компьютера, встроенного компьютера или сервера.

2. Read the text answer the questions:

1. What is the origin of virtualization?
2. What are the recent developments of start-up companies?
3. What are the benefits of virtualization?
4. What are the hurdles that virtualization has to overcome?

THE LIQUEFACTION OF HARDWARE

Imagine a personal computer that has two souls. One moment it is your work machine, complete with a set of corporate applications and tight security settings. Then it becomes an entertainment centre, allowing you to watch any video and download any program.

Thanks to a process called "virtualisation", such computers are now being created. Ever more processing power and clever software are allowing devices of all kinds to separate from their hardware vessels and move to new homes. If this process continues as some expect, it will change computing radically. And more than one IT company will have to rethink how it does business. Virtualisation dates back to the age of mainframe computers. To make better use of them they were sometimes split into smaller "virtual machines", each of which could run its own operating system and application.

The success of server virtualisation has inspired IT firms and their customers to do the same thing with other types of hardware, such as devices to store data. Software now pools their capacity and allocates "virtual disks" as needed. Even large files can take only seconds to upload if they already exist somewhere on one of these firms' disks.

The virtualisation of PCs is now under way. Many company computers can already work with applications that run on a central server. But start-ups are pushing the concept further. DeskDone offers virtual desktops as an online service. NComputing, a maker of computer terminals, virtualises PCs so they can be shared by up to 30 users. It has already sold more than 2.5m devices, mostly to developing countries and schools. And technology from MokaFive can send an entire virtual machine - complete with operating systems, applications and data—over the network and install it on any PC. Eventually people may no longer need to carry laptops at all. Virtual computers, including data and applications, will follow them everywhere.

In the long run, smartphones and other mobile devices may also become shells to be filled as needed. Open Kernel Labs already lets smartphones run applications, multimedia and radio functions on a single processor, cutting manufacturing costs. Software from Citrix turns the iPad, Apple's tablet computer, into a terminal for applications that run in a corporate data centre.

There is certainly no lack of demand in virtualization. Virtualisation lowers costs by enabling firms to make better use of their servers and buy fewer new ones. The technology also allows PCs to be maintained remotely, which is much cheaper. But improved reliability and security are even more of an attraction. Users, for instance, can relaunch their virtual machine should a computer virus infect it. And it can be shut down if a laptop is lost or stolen.

Yet the technology also has to overcome a few hurdles. The virtualisation of servers is well understood, but for PCs and mobile devices the technique has yet to mature. In the longer run institutional barriers will prove more of a problem. Virtualising IT systems is only the first step to automating the management. This is seen as a threat to existing workers and makes many IT departments hesitant to embrace the technology.

Still, analysts believe virtualisation will win out. Its impact will be felt through the industry. The technology not only makes IT systems more flexible, but allows firms to switch vendors more easily—which will weigh on the vendors' profits.

Moreover, virtualisation makes it much easier to add new servers or storage devices. Alternatively, firms can simply rent extra capacity from operators of what are called "computing clouds", such as Amazon Web Services. That outfit has built a network of data centres in which virtual machines and disks can be launched in seconds. As a result, IT systems will increasingly no longer be a capital expense, but an operational cost, like electricity.

Yet the most noticeable change for computer users will be that more employees will be allowed to bring their own PC or smartphone to work. Companies can install a secure virtual heart on private machines, doing away with the need for a separate corporate device. A "bring your own computer" or "BYOC" movement has already emerged in America. Companies pay their employees a stipend, which they can use to buy any PC they want—even an Apple Mac.

Such innovations may help to ease growing tensions between workers and IT departments. New privacy regulations and rampant cybercrime are pushing firms to tighten control of company PCs and smartphones. At the same time more and more "digital natives" enter the workforce. They have grown up with the freewheeling internet and do not suffer boring black corporate laptops gladly. Giving workers more freedom while helping firms keep control may prove to be the biggest benefit of virtualisation.

3. Match the following statements as True or False:

1. Virtualization dates back to the age of transistors.
2. Virtualization allows PCs to be maintained remotely, which is much cheaper.
3. The complete automation of the IT management is a threat to existing workers.

Типовые вопросы к зачёту / экзамену:

1 семестр

Устные вопросы к зачету

Speak in detail on one of these themes:

1. My Master's degree. Master's degree programmes in Russia, Europe and the USA
2. Career choice. Applying for a job.
3. Engineering as a profession.
4. IT in science and education.

2 семестр

1. Текст для реферирования (2 тыс. печ.зн.)

2. Темы для подготовки монологического высказывания на экзамене:

1. My Master's degree. Master's degree programmes in Russia, Europe and the USA
2. Applying for a job.
3. Engineering as a profession.
4. IT in science and education.
5. Computing machinery, complexes, systems and networks.
6. Programming languages and systems.
7. Data storage and data security.
8. Geophysics as a science.