**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ОРЕНБУРГСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ**

**«МЕДНОГОРСКИЙ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**г.МЕДНОГОРСКА ОРЕНБУРГСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**(ГАПОУ МИК)**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ**

**ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

**ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

**Для специальности СПО**

**13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)**

2021

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности среднего **13.02.11** Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)

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1. Введение

Цели и задачи дисциплины.

Обучение иностранному языку представлено в программе как основной элемент системы профессионального образования, а его назначение – завершить формирование основ владения иностранным языком, начатое в средней профессиональной школе, и заложить основы практического владения иностранным языком и ориентирована на достижение следующих целей:

дальнейшее развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной):

*речевая компетенция* – совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;

*языковая компетенция* – овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения: увеличение объема используемых лексических единиц; развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;

*социокультурная компетенция* – увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике, формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка;

*компенсаторная компетенция* – дальнейшее развитие умений объясняться в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации;

*учебно-познавательная компетенция* – развитие общих и специальных учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знания;

* + развитие и воспитание способности и готовности к самостоятельному и непрерывному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний; способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранном языках; личностному самоопределению в отношении будущей профессии; социальная адаптация; формирование качеств гражданина и патриота.

**Методические указания по выполнению контрольной работы**

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов – заочников всех курсов.

Пособие включает темы, наиболее важные для практического овладения языком. Пособие состоит из двух частей: грамматический справочник и контрольные работы.

Грамматический справочник содержит правила по всем темам, включенным в данное пособие. Грамматический материал излагается на русском языке и иллюстрируется примерами на русском и английском языках. Основные темы дополняются сводными таблицами, которые создают необходимую зрительную опору.

В пособие включены контрольные работы с 10 вариантами. Вариант определяется номером студента по списку. Если в группе 17 человек, а вариантов 10, то 11-тый по списку выбирает 1 вариант, 12-тый – 2 и т.д.

Каждая контрольная работа содержит грамматические упражнения и работу с текстом.

Прежде чем начать выполнять письменную работу, студент должен изучить теоретический материал, указанный преподавателем, а затем приступить к работе над контрольной работой.

Контрольная работа студента должна отвечать следующим требованиям:

Оформление контрольной работы:

Контрольная работа выполняется в ученической тетради (12 листов) или на листах А 4 (печатный вариант) .

На тетрадь наклеивается титульный лист и адресный бланк (выдается к каждому контрольному заданию на заочном отделении).

В тетради должны быть оставлены поля для замечаний и рекомендаций рецензента;

Работа должна быть выполнена грамотно и аккуратно, четким, разборчивым подчерком. Не допускается сокращение слов, кроме общепринятых.

Перевод текста должен осуществляться параллельно, т.е. каждому английскому предложению должно соответствовать русское предложение.

Перевод слов, словосочетаний должен производиться следующим образом: записать на английском, через тире - русский перевод. Каждое слово или словосочетание записывать с новой строки, с маленькой буквы.

Ответы на вопросы оформляются следующим образом: записывается вопрос на английском языке, переводится, после этого записывается ответ на английском языке (перевод ответа не требуется).

Между каждым заданием оставляется три клетки.

Выполненная работа высылается в колледж на рецензию.

При получении отрецензированной работы студент должен выполнить все указания рецензента. Работа над ошибками, дополнения к ответам, согласно рецензии, выполняется в этой же тетради. Контрольная работа с оценкой «не зачтено» выполняется студентом повторно и высылается в колледж на проверку вместе с не зачтенной работой.

На рецензию не принимаются работы:

\_ выполненные по не правильно выбранному варианту;

\_ переписанные у других студентов;

\_ выполненные небрежно, неразборчивым подчерком.

В случае возникновения затруднений при выполнении контрольной работы студент может получить консультацию преподавателей в установленные сроки.

Студенты, не справившиеся с контрольной работой, не допускаются к зачету

**Контрольная работа**

**для студентов 1 курса (на базе 11 классов)**

**Вариант № 1.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «WHAT IS A COMPUTER? »

The term **computer** is used to describe a device made up of a combination of electronic and electromechanical (part electronic and part mechanical) components. Com­puter has no intelligence by itself and **is referred to** as **hardware.** A computer system is a combination of five elements:

• Hardware • Software • People • Procedures • Data/information

When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system, connectivity becomes the sixth system element. In other words, the manner in which the various individual systems are connected — for ex­ample, by phone lines, **microwave** transmission, or sat­ellite — is an element of the total computer system.

**Software** is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.People, however, are the most important compo­nent of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

The basic job of the computer is the processing of in­formation. Computers accept information in the form of **instruction** called a **program** and **characters** called **data** to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results. The data is **raw** material while **informa­tion** is organized, processed, refined and useful for deci­sion making. Computer is used to convert data into in­formation. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

***1. General understanding:***

1) What does the term «computer» describe?

2) Is computer intelligent?

3) What are five components of computer system?

4) What is connectivity?

5) What is software? What's the difference between hardware and software?

6) Why people are the most important component of a computer system?

7) In what way terms «data» and «information» differ?

8) How does computer convert data into information?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...
2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...
3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...
4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
   they ...
5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...
6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 2.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## "TYPES OF SOFTWARE»

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software — programs for directing the opera­tion of a computer or electronic data.

Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine which requires specific software to per­form a given task. Computers can input, calculate, com­pare, and output data as information. Software deter­mines the order in which these operations are performed.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: sys­tem **software and applications software.**

**System software** controls standard internal compu­ter activities. An operating system, for example, is a col­lection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the sys­tems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used, and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware. These programs are called *drivers* and coor­dinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a pe­ripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part.

***1. General understanding***

1. What is software?

2. In what two basic groups software (programs) could be divided?

3. What is system software for?

4. What is an operating system — a system software or application software?

5. What is a «driver»?

6. What is application software?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3.Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
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***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 3.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «HARDWARE»

What is hardware? Webster's dictionary gives us the following definition of the hardware — **the mechanical, magnetic, electronic, and electrical devices composing a computer system.**

Computer hardware can be divided into four catego­ries:

**1) input hardware**

**2) processing hardware**

**3) storage hardware**

**4) output hardware.**

**Input hardware**

The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert it into a form suitable for computer process­ing. The most common input device is a **keyboard.** It looks very much like a typewriter. The **mouse** is a hand held device connected to the computer by small cable. As the mouse is rolled across the mouse pad, the cursor moves across the screen. When the cursor reaches the desired location, the user usually pushes a button on the mouse once or twice to signal a menu selection or a command to the computer.

The **light pen** uses a light sensitive photoelectric cell to signal screen position to the computer. Another type of input hardware is optic-electronic **scanner** that is used to input graphics as well as typeset characters. **Micro­phone** and **video camera** can be also used to input data into the computer. Electronic cameras are becoming very popular among the consumers for their relatively low price and convenience.

**1.  *General understanding:***

1. What is the Webster's dictionary definition of the hardware?

2. What groups of hardware could be defined?

3. What is input hardware? What are the examples of input hardware?

4. What is mouse designed for? What is a light pen?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
they ...

5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...

6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 4.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «WINDOWS 95»

**Windows 95** is a new operational system with an easy interface based on the expanding windows principle which uses icons to graphically represent files and their types.

Windows 95 makes the way you and your computer interact easy. Most everyday tasks are now easier to ac­complish than ever before. For example, the second mouse button has become a powerful weapon. The old Windows 3.0 Program Manager and File Manager have been replaced. The desktop tools that replace them are very like those found on a Macintosh. For example, there is a Recycle Bin that makes it easier to recover acciden­tally deleted files.

Your computer probably will crash less running Win­dows 95 than it did with Windows 3.1 and 3.0 or even DOS. Most memory related problems have been removed. Built-in networking features make it easy to reliably share files with co-workers across the room or across the world. And MS-DOS as we know it is so well hidden that you'll rarely give it a thought. Yes, you can still run DOS programs and older Windows applications but most us­ers will probably want to spend most of their time using Windows 95 applications instead.

Microsoft says that it is moving forward to the time when we'll all think more about our data and less about the specific name-brand programs used to create them.

Window 95 plug-and-play capability makes it easy to upgrade your computer hardware. And portable compu­ter users will like what Microsoft has done to make their lives calmer.

***1.*  *General understanding:***

1) What is Windows 95?

2) What new principles are used in Windows 95?

3) What is a Recycle Bin feature?

4) What problems has Windows 95 solved?

5) Is it possible to run old DOS programs under Win­dows 95?

6) What is a «plug-n-play» capability?

***2 .Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
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6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 5.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «INTRODUCTION TO THE WWW AND THE INTERNET»

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of top­ics in a wide variety of areas including the arts, business, government, humanities, news, politics and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of in­formational exchange. They share information and make commercial and business transactions. All this activity is possible because tens of thousands of networks are con­nected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

The **World Wide Web** (WWW) is a part of the Internet. But it's not a collection of networks. Rather, it is information that is connected or linked together like a web. You access this information through one interface or tool called a ***Web browser****.* The number of resources and serv­ices that are part of the World Wide Web is growing ex­tremely fast. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the WWW, and more than half the information that is transferred across the Internet is accessed through the WWW. By using a computer terminal (hard­ware) connected to a network that is a part of the Internet, and by using a program (software) to browse or retrieve information that is a part of the World Wide Web, the people connected to the Internet and World Wide Web through the local *providers* have access to a variety of information. Each browser provides a graphi­cal interface. You move from place to place, from site to site on the Web by using a mouse to click on a portion of text, icon or region of a map. These items are called hyperlinks or links. Each link you select represents a document, an image, a video clip or an audio file some­where on the Internet. The user doesn't need to know where it is, the browser follows the link.

***1. General understanding:***

1) What is Internet used for?

2) Why so many activities such as e-mail and business transactions are possible through the Internet?

3) What is World Wide Web?

4) What is Web browser?

5) What does a user need to have an access to the WWW?

6) What are hyperlinks?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

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**Вариант № 6.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

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When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system, connectivity becomes the sixth system element. In other words, the manner in which the various individual systems are connected — for ex­ample, by phone lines, **microwave** transmission, or sat­ellite — is an element of the total computer system.

**Software** is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do.People, however, are the most important compo­nent of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

The basic job of the computer is the processing of in­formation. Computers accept information in the form of **instruction** called a **program** and **characters** called **data** to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results. The data is **raw** material while **informa­tion** is organized, processed, refined and useful for deci­sion making. Computer is used to convert data into in­formation. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

***1. General understanding:***

1) What does the term «computer» describe?

2) Is computer intelligent?

3) What are five components of computer system?

4) What is connectivity?

5) What is software? What's the difference between hardware and software?

6) Why people are the most important component of a computer system?

7) In what way terms «data» and «information» differ?

8) How does computer convert data into information?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

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they ...

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***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

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English.

**Вариант № 7.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## "TYPES OF SOFTWARE»

A computer to complete a job requires more than just the actual equipment or hardware we see and touch. It requires Software — programs for directing the opera­tion of a computer or electronic data.

Software is the final computer system component. These computer programs instruct the hardware how to conduct processing. The computer is merely a general-purpose machine which requires specific software to per­form a given task. Computers can input, calculate, com­pare, and output data as information. Software deter­mines the order in which these operations are performed.

Programs usually fall in one of two categories: sys­tem **software and applications software.**

**System software** controls standard internal compu­ter activities. An operating system, for example, is a col­lection of system programs that aid in the operation of a computer regardless of the application software being used. When a computer is first turned on, one of the sys­tems programs is booted or loaded into the computers memory. This software contains information about memory capacity, the model of the processor, the disk drives to be used, and more. Once the system software is loaded, the applications software can be brought in.

System programs are designed for the specific pieces of hardware. These programs are called *drivers* and coor­dinate peripheral hardware and computer activities. User needs to install a specific driver in order to activate a pe­ripheral device. For example, if you intend to buy a printer or a scanner you need to worry in advance about the driver program which, though, commonly goes along with your device. By installing the driver you «teach» your main board to «understand» the newly attached part.

***1. General understanding***

1. What is software?

2. In what two basic groups software (programs) could be divided?

3. What is system software for?

4. What is an operating system — a system software or application software?

5. What is a «driver»?

6. What is application software?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
they ...

5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...

6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 8.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «HARDWARE»

What is hardware? Webster's dictionary gives us the following definition of the hardware — **the mechanical, magnetic, electronic, and electrical devices composing a computer system.**

Computer hardware can be divided into four catego­ries:

**1) input hardware**

**2) processing hardware**

**3) storage hardware**

**4) output hardware.**

**Input hardware**

The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert it into a form suitable for computer process­ing. The most common input device is a **keyboard.** It looks very much like a typewriter. The **mouse** is a hand held device connected to the computer by small cable. As the mouse is rolled across the mouse pad, the cursor moves across the screen. When the cursor reaches the desired location, the user usually pushes a button on the mouse once or twice to signal a menu selection or a command to the computer.

The **light pen** uses a light sensitive photoelectric cell to signal screen position to the computer. Another type of input hardware is optic-electronic **scanner** that is used to input graphics as well as typeset characters. **Micro­phone** and **video camera** can be also used to input data into the computer. Electronic cameras are becoming very popular among the consumers for their relatively low price and convenience.

**1.  *General understanding:***

1. What is the Webster's dictionary definition of the hardware?

2. What groups of hardware could be defined?

3. What is input hardware? What are the examples of input hardware?

4. What is mouse designed for? What is a light pen?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
they ...

5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...

6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 9.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «WINDOWS 95»

**Windows 95** is a new operational system with an easy interface based on the expanding windows principle which uses icons to graphically represent files and their types.

Windows 95 makes the way you and your computer interact easy. Most everyday tasks are now easier to ac­complish than ever before. For example, the second mouse button has become a powerful weapon. The old Windows 3.0 Program Manager and File Manager have been replaced. The desktop tools that replace them are very like those found on a Macintosh. For example, there is a Recycle Bin that makes it easier to recover acciden­tally deleted files.

Your computer probably will crash less running Win­dows 95 than it did with Windows 3.1 and 3.0 or even DOS. Most memory related problems have been removed. Built-in networking features make it easy to reliably share files with co-workers across the room or across the world. And MS-DOS as we know it is so well hidden that you'll rarely give it a thought. Yes, you can still run DOS programs and older Windows applications but most us­ers will probably want to spend most of their time using Windows 95 applications instead.

Microsoft says that it is moving forward to the time when we'll all think more about our data and less about the specific name-brand programs used to create them.

Window 95 plug-and-play capability makes it easy to upgrade your computer hardware. And portable compu­ter users will like what Microsoft has done to make their lives calmer.

***1.*  *General understanding:***

1) What is Windows 95?

2) What new principles are used in Windows 95?

3) What is a Recycle Bin feature?

4) What problems has Windows 95 solved?

5) Is it possible to run old DOS programs under Win­dows 95?

**6)** What is a «plug-n-play» capability?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
they ...

5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...

6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
English.

**Вариант № 10.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

## «INTRODUCTION TO THE WWW AND THE INTERNET»

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of top­ics in a wide variety of areas including the arts, business, government, humanities, news, politics and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of in­formational exchange. They share information and make commercial and business transactions. All this activity is possible because tens of thousands of networks are con­nected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

The **World Wide Web** (WWW) is a part of the Internet. But it's not a collection of networks. Rather, it is information that is connected or linked together like a web. You access this information through one interface or tool called a ***Web browser****.* The number of resources and serv­ices that are part of the World Wide Web is growing ex­tremely fast. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the WWW, and more than half the information that is transferred across the Internet is accessed through the WWW. By using a computer terminal (hard­ware) connected to a network that is a part of the Internet, and by using a program (software) to browse or retrieve information that is a part of the World Wide Web, the people connected to the Internet and World Wide Web through the local *providers* have access to a variety of information. Each browser provides a graphi­cal interface. You move from place to place, from site to site on the Web by using a mouse to click on a portion of text, icon or region of a map. These items are called hyperlinks or links. Each link you select represents a document, an image, a video clip or an audio file some­where on the Internet. The user doesn't need to know where it is, the browser follows the link.

***1. General understanding:***

1) What is Internet used for?

2) Why so many activities such as e-mail and business transactions are possible through the Internet?

3) What is World Wide Web?

4) What is Web browser?

5) What does a user need to have an access to the WWW?

6) What are hyperlinks?

***2.Answer the questions:***

1. Do you walk to school? — Yes, I .../No, I ...

2. Does he drive a car? — Yes, he .../No, he ...

3. Did it often rain last autumn? — Yes, it .../No, it ...

4. Did they go to bed early yesterday? — Yes, they .../No,  
they ...

5. Will she come to see us soon? — Yes, she .../No, she ...

6. Shall we meet at the station? — Yes, we .../No, we ...

***3. Поставьте глагол в the Past и the Future Indefinite, употребляя соответствующие индикаторы времени:***

1. Не plays tennis twice a week. 2. She learns French and German. 3. We keep our car in the garage. 4. They often make mistakes. 5. I help my mother about the house. 6. They do their shopping every day. 7. We go to the University by metro. 8. The classes begin at 8. 9. I stay at school till 2 o'clock. 10. It often rains in October. 11. Tom gets excellent marks in  
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