**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**По дисциплине «Деловой иностранный язык»**

**Направления 09.03.02 «Информационные системы и технологии»**

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить работу № 4, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Причастие настоящего и прошедшего времени: функции и перевод (Participle I, Participle II).
2. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.
3. Модальные глаголы.
4. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
5. Активный и пассивный залог.
6. Использование англо-русского технического словаря, словаря для программистов.

**Вариант 1**

1. **Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.**

**Alternative Energy Sources.**

In our modern industrial society we consume vast amounts of energy to make our daily life more comfortable, productive and enjoyable. All of us use energy every day - for heat and light in living and working areas, cooking, transportation, manufacturing, and entertainment. The choices we make about how we use energy - turning machines off when we’re not using them or choosing to buy energy efficient appliances - impact our environment and our lives.

Energy comes from several different sources. These sources can be split into two main categories: non-renewable and renewable. Non-renewable types of energy include the three major types of fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas. Fossil fuels supply more than 90% of the world's energy. Oil leads with a share of about 40 percent of total world energy consumption, followed by coal (24 percent) and natural gas (22 percent). All of these are burned to produce power.

Fossil fuels are relatively easy to use to generate energy because they only require a simple direct combustion. However, a problem with fossil fuels is their environmental impact. Not only does their excavation from the ground significantly alter the environment, but their combustion leads to a great deal of air pollution. Carbon dioxide ( CO2 ) from burning fossil fuels is the largest source of greenhouse gases from human activities. Extra greenhouse gases we are putting into the atmosphere are causing global warming and climate change. Besides, these are fuels that are being consumed more rapidly than they are being replaced. That means that someday we could run out of these fuels.

1. **Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**
2. **Разделите существительные на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые и запишите в два столбика.**

Book, cup, dust, flour, flower, happiness, knowledge, love, milk, meat, mountain, music, oil, piano, rain, river, snow, song, table, wall, computer, water, 8 bread, pen, pan, apple, sand, juice, ball, cream, sofa, window, lamp, ice cream, wish.

1. **Заполните пропуски словами, данными ниже.**

Intelligent, care about, decisive, reserved, shape 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a person‘s lips can say a lot about them. 2. They are also\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they make decisions quickly. 3. They seem to only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves and they sometimes forget about other people‘s feelings. 10 4. However, they tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; they don‘t like showing their feelings or expressing their opinions. 5. They are also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and understand difficult subjects quickly and easily.

1. **Заполните пропуски глаголами из списка.**

Behave, study, pass, do, fail, cheat, revise, take 1. When she was at school she used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for hours every evening. 2. I must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight. I have exam tomorrow. 3. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your homework, you can't watch TV later. 4. The teacher was very angry because some of the pupils had tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the exam. 5. If you want to be a doctor, you have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of exams. 6. I hope I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my exam. My parents will be furious if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . 7. He was a rebel at school. He used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very badly.

**Вариант 2.**

1. **Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.**

**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:

1. Hardware
2. Software
3. People
4. Procedures
5. 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 computer is processing information. Computers accept information in the form of instruction called a programme and characters called data to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give results. The data is raw material while information organized, processed, refined and useful for decision making. Computer is used to convert data into information.

1. **Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**
2. **Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.**

1. What is (large): the United States or Canada? 2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 4. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 5 St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 6. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 7. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 8. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 9. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar. 10. Russia is a very (large) country.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Active или Passive Voice.**

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation

**Вариант 3.**

1. **Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.**

**History of Computer Systems.**

The very first calculating device was the ten fingers of a man's hand. This, in fact, is why today we still count in tens and multiples of tens. Then people invented the abacus, a bead frame in which the beads move from left to right. People went on using some form of aba­cus well into the 16th century, and it is used in some parts of the world because it's not necessary to know how to read in order to use it.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, many people tried to find easy ways of calculating. The French scientist Blaise Pascal invented the first adding machine in 1642. His machine was mechanical in nature and it used gears to store numbers. John Napier, a Scotsman, devised a mechanical way of multiplying and dividing. He also produced the first logarithms. All mathematicians today use logarithm tables. Leibnitz, a German mathematician, developed the binary system of mathematics in the 1600s. Binary mathematics uses only the 0 and the 1, and arranges them to represent all numbers.

The first real calculating machine appeared in 1820 as the result of several people's experi­ments. This type of machine, which saved agreat deal of time and reduced the possibility of mistakes, depended on a series of gear wheelsand used “punched cards”. In 1830 Charles Babbage, an Englishman, began to design a machine that was later called the “Analytical Engine”. Babbage showed this machine at the Paris Exhibition in 1855. It contained all of the basic elements of an automatic computer – storage, working memory and input device. Many of his ideas were the basic for building today’s computers.

1. **Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**
2. **Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.**

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

1. **В данном упражнении перечислены способы проведения свободного времени. Заполните пропуски глаголами из списка.**

Meet, play, watch, listen to, have, do, ride, wash, go, read

1. \_\_\_\_ a film, the news on TV

2. \_\_\_\_ video games, tennis, cards

3. \_\_\_\_ a bicycle, a motorbike

4. \_\_\_\_ shopping, dancing, fishing, to bed

5. \_\_\_\_ a book, a magazine, a newspaper

6. \_\_\_\_ friends

7. \_\_\_\_ dinner, a shower, coffee, breakfast, lessons

8. \_\_\_\_ music, the radio

9. \_\_\_\_ the dishes, the car, my clothes, my face

10. \_\_\_\_ my homework, the washing-up, the ironing, the housework

**Вариант 4.**

1. **Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.**

**Solar energy.**

In active solar category the solar energy is directly converted in the application form. One of the simplest and economical ways to utilize solar energy is through solar thermal systems. Solar thermal technology is employed for collecting and converting the sun energy to heat energy for application such as water and air heating, cooking and drying, steam generation, distillation, etc.

Solar thermal technologies include solar heat collectors (flat-plate collectors, evacuated-tube collectors) and solar concentrating collectors. Flat-plate collectors are the most commonly used type of collector today. A typical flat-plate collector consists of a box containing a sheet of metal painted black, which absorbs the suns energy. In the most common design, built in pipes in the box carry liquids that take the heat from the box and bring it into the building. This heated liquid, usually a water-alcohol mixture to prevent winter freezing, is used to heat water in a tank or is put through radiators to heat the air. Solar heat collectors sit on the rooftops of buildings and are generally used in hotels and homes.

Solar concentrating collectors (parabolic concentrators) use mirrors and lenses to concentrate and focus sunlight onto a receiver mounted at the system's focal point. The receiver absorbs and converts the sunlight into heat. This heat is then transported by means of a heated fluid (either water or molten salt) through pipes to a steam generator or engine where it is converted into electricity. There are also large centralized solar power plants, known as "power towers". Power tower is a large tower surrounded by small rotating (tracking) mirrors called heliostats. These mirrors align themselves and focus sunlight on the receiver at the top of tower, collected heat. This focused heat turns water into steam that is used to power a generator. Solar concentrating systems produce high temperatures that can be used for industrial purposes.

1. **Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**
2. **Поставьте выделенные глаголы в Passive Voice, внеся необходимые изменения в предложения.**

She took a long time to write the composition but at last she wrote it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will break it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? — They didn't invite me. 4. We met many difficulties but all the same we finished the work in time. 5. We shall leave you behind if you are not quick. 6. I spent all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we shall do all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always stops me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will eat them. 10. The elephant broke the branch of the tree. 11. The bees attacked the bear when it tried to take their honey.

1. **Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.**

1. Has \_\_ in this group got a dictionary? 2. \_\_ left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 3. The question was so difficult that \_\_ could answer it. 4. I am afraid I shan't be able to find \_\_ in the office now: it is too late. 5. \_\_ knows that water is necessary for life. 6. Is there \_\_ here who knows French? 7. You must find \_\_ who can help you. 8. \_\_ knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it. 9. I saw \_\_ in the train yesterday who looked like you. 10. There is \_\_ in the next room. I don't know him.

# Вариант 5.

1. **Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.**

# Mobile phone use 'raises children's risk of brain cancer fivefold'

Children and teenagers are five times more likely to get brain cancer if they use mobile phones, startling new research indicates.

The study, experts say, raises fears that today's young people may suffer an "epidemic" of the disease in later life. At least nine out of 10 British 16-year-olds have their own handset, as do more than 40 per cent of primary schoolchildren.

Yet investigating dangers to the young has been omitted from a massive £3.1m British investigation of the risks of cancer from using mobile phones, launched this year, even though the official Mobile Telecommunications and Health Research (MTHR) Programme – which is conducting it – admits that the issue is of the "highest priority".

Despite recommendations of an official report that the use of mobiles by children should be "minimised", the Government has done almost nothing to discourage it.

Last week the European Parliament voted by 522 to 16 to urge ministers across Europe to bring in stricter limits for exposure to radiation from mobile and cordless phones, Wi-fi and other devices, partly because children are especially vulnerable to them. They are more at risk because their brains and nervous systems are still developing and because – since their heads are smaller and their skulls are thinner – the radiation penetrates deeper into their brains.

The Swedish research was reported this month at the first international conference on mobile phones and health.

It sprung from a further analysis of data from one of the biggest studies carried out into the risk that the radiation causes cancer, headed by Professor Lennart Hardell of the University Hospital in Orebro, Sweden. Professor Hardell told the conference – held at the Royal Society by the Radiation Research Trust – that "people who started mobile phone use before the age of 20" had more than five-fold increase in glioma", a cancer of the glial cells that support the central nervous system. The extra risk to young people of contracting the disease from using the cordless phone found in many homes was almost as great, at more than four times higher.

1. **Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов.**
2. **Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.**

1. We haven't \_\_ black stockings (no, any). 2 They have \_\_ red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want \_\_ today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got \_\_ clean exercise-books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy \_\_ in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy \_\_ potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7.I didn't see \_\_ in the street when I went out (anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play \_\_ games in the yard because it was 45 raining all day long (no, any). 9. There is \_\_ at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for these boots? - I didn't pay \_\_ (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother.

**4. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, may или must.**

1. What \_\_ we see on this map? 2. \_\_ you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I \_\_ 3. At what time \_\_ you come to school? 4. \_\_ I come in? 5. You \_\_ not smoke here. 6. \_\_ take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He \_\_ not speak English yet. 8. I have very little time: I \_\_ go. 9. They \_\_ not go 52 to the park today because they are busy. 10. You \_\_ read this text: it is easy enough.