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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ ОГСЭ. 04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный языка в профессиональной деятельности разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование, входящей в состав укрупнённой группы специальностей 09.00.00 Информатика и вычислительная техника.

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Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен к утверждению на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссий гуманитарно– правовых дисциплин ГБПОУ НАО «Ненецкий аграрно-экономический техникум имени В.Г. Волкова».

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (далее - ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

ФОС учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

ФОС учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 04. Иностранный язык разработан в соответствии с программой подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование, рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

2.1 Комплект материалов для проведения контрольных работ:

Вариант 1:

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

What is a computer?

A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches, like the cores, are capable of being in one of two possible states, that is, on or off; magnetized.

The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters.

The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the machine do what we want by inputting signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or that magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.

The basic job of computers is the processing of information. For this reason, computers can be defined as devices which accept information in the form of instructions called a program and characters called data performing mathematical and logical operations on the information, and then supply results of these operations.

The program or a part of it, which tells the computers what to do and the data, which provide the information needed to solve the problem, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.

Computers are thought to have many remarkable powers. Most computers, whether large or small have three basic capabilities.

First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetical operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation. Second, computers have means of communicating with the user. If we couldn't feed information in and get results back these machines wouldn't be of much use.

However, certain computers (commonly minicomputers and microcomputers) are used to control directly things such as robots, aircraft navigation systems, medical instruments, etc. Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use terminals, diskettes, disks and magnetic tapes.

2. Translate these into your own language:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. an intricate network | 9. an input device |
| 2. tiny metal cores | 10. for outputting information |
| 3. by inputting signals | 11. a decision |
| 4. the processing of information | 12. to replace |
| 5. to define | 13. appropriate |
| 6. to provide | 14. to carry out |
| 7. to solve | 15. Vast |
| 8. memory | |

IV. Translate these into English:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. переключатель, подобный | 9. непосредственно управлять |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| металлическому сердечнику | |
| 2. буквы и знаки (символы) | 10. схема |
| 3. намагничивать металлический сердечник | 11. механический мозг |
| 4. обработка информации | 12. ограниченный |
| 5. выполнять металлические и логические операции | 13. до тех пор, пока |
| 6. данные | 14. подходящий |
| 7. замечательный | 15. скорость света |
| 8. средствасвязиспользователем | |

V. Fill in the necessary words:

1. A computer is a with an intricate network of electronic circuits.
2. The machine is of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters.
3. The basic job of a computer is the of information.
4. Most computers have three basic
5. Computers have for performing arithmetical operations.
6. Certain computers are used directly things such as robots, medical instruments, etc.
7. For outputting information two common are used.
8. A computer can people in dull routine.

VI. Fill in the gaps the prepositions:

1. A computer is a device an intricate network.
2. The switches are capable of being one or two states.
3. We can make the machine do what we want inputting signals.
4. Computers accept information the form of instructions called a program.
5. Computers have circuits performing operations.
6. Computers have means of communicating the user.
7. Input device may be a disk drive depending the medium used inputting information.
8. Computers can solve a series of problems becoming tired or bored.

VII. Match the names on the left with the definitions on the right:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. video recorder | a) a kind of sophisticated typewriter using a computer |
| 2. photocopier | b) a machine which records and plays back sound |
| 3. fax machine | c) a machine which records and plays back pictures |
| 4. tape recorder | d) a camera which records moving pictures and sound |
| 5. modem | e) a machine for chopping up, slicing, mashing, etc. |
| 6. camcorder | f) a machine which makes copies of documents |
| 7. robot | g) a machine which makes copies of documents and sends them down telephone lines to another place |
| 8. word-processor | h) a machine which acts like a person |
| 9. food-processor | i) a piece of equipment allowing you to send information from one computer down telephone lines to another computer |

Вариант 2:

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Computer Applications

Many people have or will have had some experience of ‘conversing’ with computers. They may have their own micro-computer; they may use a terminal from the main company at work or they may have a television set with a view data facility. Those who do not have this experience may observe the staff at, for example, an airline check-in or a local bank branch office sitting at their desks, pressing keys on a typewriter like a keyboard and reading information presented on a television type screen. In such a situation the check-in clerk or the branch cashier is using the computer to obtain information (e.g., to find out if a seat is booked) or to amend information (e.g., to change a customer’s name and address).

The word computer conjures up different images and thoughts in people’s mind depending upon their experiences. Some view computers as powerful, intelligent machines that can maintain a ‘big brother’ watch over everyone. Others are staggered and fascinated by the marvels achieved by the space programs of the superpowers, where computers play an important part.

Numerous factories use computers to control machines that make products. A computer turns the machines on and off and adjusts their operations when necessary. Without computers, it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations needed to solve many advanced technological problems. Computers help in the building of spacecraft, and they assist flight engineers in launching, controlling and tracking the vehicles. Computers also are used to develop equipment for exploring the moon and planets. They enable architectural and civil engineers to design complicated bridges and other structures with relative ease.

III. Translate these into your own language:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. some experience of conversing | 8. advanced technological problem |
| 2. view data facility | 9. to guide telescopes |
| 3. to obtain information | 10. ancient civilization |
| 4. powerful, intelligent machine | 11. arithmetical operations |
| 5. to be staggered and fascinated | 12. logical decisions |
| 6. to adjust operations | 13. to execute instructions |
| 7. enormous number of calculations | 14. efficient storage |

IV. Translate these into English:

1. использовать терминал главной компании
2. нажимать кнопки на клавиатуре
3. получить информацию
4. различные образы
5. компьютер включает и выключает машины
6. разработать оборудование для исследования Луны и других планет
7. чувствительное оборудование
8. анализировать экспериментальные данные
9. могут быть использованы для сочинения музыки

10. работа, управляемая компьютером
11. помочь ученым определить
12. не могут думать сами
13. хорошо справляться с выполнением
14. вносить вклад

V. Give the situation from the text in which the following words and expressions are used:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. people have some experience | 6. to process photographic images of |
| 2. different images | 7. to resemble |
| 3. it would be impossible | 8. intelligence |
| 4. spacecraft | 9. fast speed |
| 5. enable to design | 10. magnetic media |

VI. Fill in the gap's necessary prepositions:

1. People may use a terminal the main company work.
2. A clerk can press keys a typewriter.
3. The word computer conjures a different image.
4. A computer turns the machine and
5. Computers help building of spacecraft.
6. They are used to develop equipment exploring the moon and planets.
7. Chemists and physicists rely computers to control sensitive instruments.
8. Computers don't have intelligence the way humans do.
9. Computers are good arithmetical operations.
10. Computers can store huge amounts of information magnetic media.

VIII. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Only a few people have or will have had some experience of «conversing» with computers.
2. The word computer conjures up the same images and thoughts in computer's brain depending upon the structure of the computer.
3. Without computers it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations.
4. Architectures and civil engineers can't design complicated bridges and other structures with the help of computers.
5. Computers haven't been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences.
6. Poets and physicists rely on computers to control and check sensitive laboratory equipment.
7. Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings.
8. Computers have intelligence in the way humans do.
9. Today, computers are very big, slow and can store little information on magnetic media.

2.2 Комплект материалов для проведения практических занятий:

Вариант 1:

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Computer Memory

Software gives instructions that tell computers what to do. There are two kinds of software. The first is System Software and includes programs that run the computer system or that aid programmers in performing their work. The second kind of software is Application Software, which directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.

Memory is the general term used to describe a computer system's storage facilities. Memory's job is to store the instruction or programs and data in the computer. Memory can be divided into two major categories: 1. main memory, 2 auxiliary storages. Main memory is also called main storage, internal storage or primary storage and is a part of the CPU. Main memory is usually on chips or a circuit board with the other two components of the CPU. RAM for Random Access Memory, is the storage area directly controlled by the computer's CPU. Main Memory assists the control unit and the ALU by serving as a repository for the program being executed and for data as it passes through. RAM or Volatile memory so called because its contents are replaced when new instructions and data are added, or when electrical power to the computer is shut off. RAM is read-write memory, in that it can receive or read data and instructions from other sources such as auxiliary storage.

Another type of memory is ROM or Read Only Memory. ROM holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over. ROM is sometimes called firmware because it holds instructions from the firm or manufacturer.

Auxiliary storage, also called auxiliary memory or secondary storage, is memory that supplements main storage. This type of memory is long-term, Nonvolatile Memory. Nonvolatile means that computer is turned off or on.

III. Fill in the blank's necessary words:

1. gives instructions that tell computers what to do.
2. directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.
3. Memory's job is to store
4. can be divided into two main categories.
5. Main memory is usually on
6. is read-write memory.

7. holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over.
8. is memory that supplements main storage.
9. means that the computer is turned off or on.

IV. Fill in the prepositions:

1. Memory can store instructions, programs, data the computer.
2. Main memory is usually chips or a circuit board the other two components of the CPU.
3. RAM random access memory is the storage area controlled the computer's CPU.
4. Memory so called because its contents are replaced, when instructions are added or when electrical power is shut
5. ROM holds instructions that can be read, but no written

V. Find the synonyms to the following words:

a storage device, to perform, to handle, to process, a portion
to transmit, to store, a routing

VI. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to take away, to break down, secondary, external
old instructions, switch on, short-term

VII. Which sentences don't correspond to the sense of the text?

1. CMOS is used in PCs to store information such as the amount of installed memory.
2. Software gives instructions that tell computers what to do.
3. CMOS also contains a wonderful clock with a built-in-alarm, which we don't get to use.
4. The Software as most intangible products is not always capable of being readily evaluated.
5. Volatile memory is replaced when new instructions and data are added.
6. Firmware holds instructions from the firm or manufacturer.
7. CMOS memory is used on IBM compatible machines to store system information that needs to be preserved even when the computer is turned off.

Вариант 2.

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Input and Output Devices

A peripheral is a device performs input, output or storage functions and is connected to CPU. In order for the computer to be of use to us, there must be some types of mechanism for entering data into the computer for processing. Devices which allow the task of data entry to be performed are called input devices.

Input we use to perform the two basic computational tasks: data entry and issuing commands. The most widely used input device is the keyboard, which was adapted from the typewriter. The keyboard is the standard mean for the user to input data into the computer. Unfortunately, it is not a very satisfactory means of input because most people have little or no knowledge of the layout of a typewriter keyboard.

The keyboard itself doesn't contain any mechanism for creating printed pages. Each time a key on the keyboard is pressed, an electronic signal is sent to the system unit indicating which key was pressed. The system unit and the software interpret this signal and take the appropriate action.

Some keys are added to terminal keyboards to fulfill special functions. The most important of these is the RETURN or ENTRY key. This is pressed by the user to indicate to the computer, by the sending of a special code, that the typed line is complete and that the computer can now analyze it. Other keys that may be present include a delete key which when pressed deletes the character just typed, special function keys that can be used for special purpose by different programs and one marked CONTROL or CTRL which also has a particular function when used with other keys. Some keyboards may also have a numeric keypad to the right of the typewriter keyboard. This may be of help when entering numeric data.

III. Translate these into your own language:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. input, output or storage functions | 10. a stationary upside-down mouse |
| 2. to be of use to us | 11. without human intervention |
| 3. basic computational tasks | 12. less bulky |
| 4. the standard mean | 13. naked eye |
| 5. interpret the signal | 14. spraying a fine jet of ink |
| 6. numeric keypad | 15. fonts and graphics |
| 7. central portion | 16. direct and sequential access |
| 8. small blinking box | 17. flexible, plastic envelope |
| 9. small rotating ball embedded in the bottom | |

IV. Translate these into English:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. вводное устройство | 10. курсор |
| 2. выводное устройство | 11. легко передвигается по столу |
| 3. клавиатура | 12. необходимо нажать 1 или 2 кнопки |
| 4. результативные команды | 13. двойной щелчок |
| 5. для создания напечатанных образов | 14. удалить |
| 6. выполнять специальные функции | 15. соединенный с помощью кабеля |
| 7. слои | 16. Жидкий кристаллический диод |
| 8. справа | 17. четкость изображения |
| 9. следующий напечатанный символ | |

V. Fill in the gap's necessary words:

1. A peripheral is a that performs input/ output or functions.
2. There must be some type of mechanism for data into the computer for
3. Input is used to perform two basic computational tasks and
4. There are three keyboards.....
5. The numeric is useful when numeric data must be into the computer.
6. The mouse is a unit with a small rotating ball.
7. A user must the buttons to activate the command.
8. The system unit must the results to us.
9. Printers are devices which produce
10. or are magnetic disk drives use for auxiliary storage?
11. The of disks is by the density.
12. The is a sealed unit, which is installed by the manufacturer?

VI. Fill in the prepositions:

1. A keyboard was adapted the typewriter.
2. Special function keys can be used special purpose different programs.
3. There are 10 function keys the top side of the keyboard.
4. Numeric data must be entered the computer.
5. Joystick is usually associated playing computer games.
6. A scanner permits entering text a computer.
7. Vacuum tube is used to generate the display most monitors.
8. Micrographics is a way to store output film.
9. Floppy disks are divided two sizes of portable magnetic disks.
10. The capacity of disks is determined by the density which the metal particles are placed the disk.

VII. Find the synonyms to the following words:

a unit, a memory, a device, to permit, to correspond, (to)input/ output, to erase, a part, to direct, to slip, to insert, to transfer, to diverse, to short, to use.

VIII. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to forbid, narrow, a main unit, hardly, to forget, dull, to separate, to enter commands, without results, inappropriate, to release, top, rouge, to store, a thick beam, beginning, lower speed, hard disk, inconstant, soft copy, impact, printing, low quality, expensive, to pollute.

3. Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации:

Вариант 1.

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Kinds of Computers.

All computer systems, regardless of their size, have the same four hardware components:

1. A processor or CPU, where the data input is processed according to the program.
2. Input/output devices or peripherals such as the keyboard and printer, which receive data from people and enter it into the computer for processing, then send it back to people so it can be used.
3. Storage components such as disk drives or tape drives keep data for later use.
4. Routing and control components, which direct the instructions and/or data from one component to the next making sure each does its task properly.

Computers are generally classified as general-purpose or special purpose machine. A general-purpose computer is one used for a variety of tasks without the need to modify or change it as the tasks change. A common example is a computer used in business that runs many different applications.

A special-purpose computer is designed and used solely for one application. The machine may need to be redesigned and certainly reprogrammed, if, it is to perform another task. Special-purpose computers can be used in a factory to monitor a manufacturing process; in research to monitor seismological, meteorological and other natural occurrences; and in the office.

So, all computers have in common, but certain computers differ from one another. These differences often have to do with the way a particular computer is used. That is why we can say there are different types of computers that are suited for different kinds of work or problem solving.

Personal computer is a computer system that fits on a desktop, that an individual can afford to buy for personal use, and that is intended for a single use.

III. Fill in the necessary words:

1. are generally classified as general – or special-purpose machine.
2. A special-purpose computer is designed and used for one application.
3. Personal computer on a desktop.
4. Each type of a personal computer many characteristics in common with their counterparts.
5. There are many portables today.
6. CPUs, terminals, printers and storage devices can be separately.

IV. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. All computer systems have the same five hardware components.
2. Input/output devices receive data, enter it into the computer for processing, then send it back to people so it can be used.
3. Storage components don't keep data for later use.
4. Computers are general-purpose machines.
5. The machine may need to be redesigned and certainly reprogrammed.
6. We can't say, that there are different types of computers.

V. Ask questions to which the following statements might be the answer:

1. Desktop personal computers are used for education, running a small business or in large corporation to help office workers be more productive.
2. Laptops fall into the same general categories as desktop personal computers.
3. The workstation is a computer that fits on a desktop.
4. Workstations are designed for three major tasks.
5. A minicomputer system combined with specialized equipment and peripherals is designed to perform a specific task.
6. A mainframe uses the same basic building blocks of a computer system: the CPU, I/O devices and external memory.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. What have all computers in common?
2. How can we classify computers?
3. What are general /special-purpose computers used for?
4. What are three primary types of personal computers?
5. What is the primary difference between personal computer and workstation?
6. What are major tasks of a workstation?
7. What is minicomputer used for?
8. What does the supercomputer differ from the general-purpose mainframe computer?
9. What are two main characteristics of the supercomputer?

VII. Find the synonyms to the following words:

a component, a device, to receive, to enter, to keep, to handle, to run, to confine, to fit, terminals, calculation

VIII. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to pay attention to, unprocessed, undirect, monotony, designed, programmed, similar, similarity, unlimited, unite, rare, single, task, together, slow, odd, number, simplicity, to destroy.

IX. Match the words of the first column with those of the second one:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. regardless | 1. убеждать |
| 2. to enter | 2. проверять |
| 3. a routing | 3. покупать |
| 4. to direct | 4. ограничиваться |
| 5. to modify | 5. входить |
| 6. to purchase | 6. видоизменять |
| 7. to convince | 7. программа |
| 8. solely | 8. не обращая внимание |
| 9. to monitor | 9. ладонь |
| 10. occurrence | 10. представлять/ быть в состоянии |
| 11. to afford | 11. исключительно |
| 12. to confine | 12. управлять |
| 13. a palm | 13. случай |

X. Give the definitions to the following terms:

1. computer
2. supercomputer
3. special-purpose computer
4. general-purpose computer
5. personalcomputer
6. minicomputer
7. mainframe

Контрольно – оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации:

Вариант 2.

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Programming Languages

Programming has been with us for over 40 years but it wasn't born at the time as the first computers. When the first early computers were built, there were no programming languages. First machines were initially programmed by flipping toggle switches and changing cables. Needless to say, this was a slow, awkward process. People began quickly searching for a better, faster way to issue instructions to the computer.

The result was what we call Programming Languages. The programming languages fall into three general categories. They are comprised of ones and zeros, and are directly understood or executed by hardware. Electronic circuitry turns these 0s and 1s into the operations the computer performs.

Assembly Languages are powerful programming tools because they allow programmers a large amount of direct control over the hardware. They offer programmers greater ease in writing instructions but preserve the programmer's ability to declare exactly what operations the hardware performs. Assembly languages are machine-specific, or machine-dependent. Machine-dependent means the instructions are specific to one type of computer hardware. Assembly languages are still provided by most computer manufacturers – they can't be translated and used on another computer.

Assembly code for a Prime mini won't work on a Digital mini. Assembly code can't even be transferred between some machines built by the same manufacturer. For the most part, assembly languages are used by systems programmers to develop operating systems and their components.

III. Fill in the gaps necessary words or expressions:

1. First machines were by flipping toggle switches and
2. The programming languages fall into
3. They are comprised of and
4. are powerful programming tools.
5. Machine-dependent means
6. A high-level language is a language in which

7. is an expression of instruction in a programming language.
8. allows programmers to calculate complex formulas with a few source code instructions.
9. stands for Algorithmic Language.
10. Basic uses

IV. Fill in the prepositions:

1. Programming has been us for over 40 years.
2. People began searching a better, faster way to issue instructions to the computer.
3. They offer programmers greater ease writing instructions.
4. Assembly code a Prime mini won't work a Digital mini.
5. Assembly languages were the first bridge the English Language and the computer's binary language.
6. A statement translates one or more instructions the machine language level.
7. System Commands tell the operating system how to work ... Basic programs.

V. Find the synonyms to the following words:

to execute, a tool, to allow, to preserve a notation, to issue, to differ

VI. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to die, to be destroyed, important, slowly, indirectly, difficulty, low level, unfamiliar, high level, to unite

VII. Give appropriate definition of the following terms:

1. programming languages
2. Assembly Language
3. Cobol
4. Algol
5. Basic

VIII. Give the situation from the text in which the following words and expressions are used:

1. for over 40 years
2. slow, awkward process
3. three general categories
4. a large amount of direct control
5. machine-dependent
6. to develop operating systems and their components
7. combine several machine language instructions
8. a set of statements
9. a few code instructions
10. write code efficiently

Критерии оценивания:

Процент правильных ответов:

«5»

95-100%

Студент полностью справился с лексико–грамматическим тестом, использовал при этом смысловую догадку, анализ слов, владеет речевыми оборотами, не допустил речевых ошибок.

«4»

80%

Студент допустил 1-2 ошибки грамматического или лингвистического характера, хорошо владеет речевыми оборотами, использует языковую догадку, анализ слов.

«3»

65%

Студент допустил более 3-х ошибок в лексико-грамматическом тесте, ограниченно владеет речевыми оборотами, не использует языковую догадку, анализ слов.

4. Список литературы

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3.Е.Ю. Бутенко Английский язык для ИТ- специальности Москва Юрайт 2019

Дополнительные источники:

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