Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет: историко-филологический

Кафедра: иностранных языков

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

*(с полным сроком обучения)*

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

Направление подготовки

 11.03.02 Инфокоммуникационные технологии и системы связи

код и наименование специальности

Профиль "Оптические системы и сети связи"

 (уровень прикладной бакалавриат)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) – 7 зачетных единиц (252 ч.)

Форма текущего контроля в семестре – контрольная работа.

Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) – нет.

Форма промежуточного контроля в семестре – экзамен.

**КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 1**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени суще­ствительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. The "Big Ben" clock weighs 13.5 tons.

2. Most of London's places of interest are situated to the north of the river Thames.

3. Hyde Park covers 360 acres.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на рус­ский язык определений, выраженных именем существи­тельным.

1. The bus stop is not far from here.

2. Several Moscow University physicists work at this problem.

3. There are only daylight lamps in this room.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на рус­ский язык.

1. One of the most famous buildings in England is St. Paul's Cathedral.

2. This room is smaller than that one.

3. The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2).

1. This student first came to Moscow in 1995.

2. The Port of London is to the east of the City.

3. In a few days she will leave for Irkutsk.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

 Information and communication technology

Information and communication technology  is an another extensional term for [information technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology) which stresses the role of [unified communications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_communications)and the integration of [telecommunications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunications) ([telephone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone) lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary [enterprise software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterprise_software), [middleware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middleware), storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information.The term ICT is also used to refer to the [convergence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convergence_%28telecommunications%29) of audio-visual and [telephone networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_network) with [computer networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives (huge cost savings due to elimination of the telephone network) to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, signal distribution and management. However, definition, as "the concepts, methods and applications involved in ICT are constantly evolving on an almost daily basis."The broadness of ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form, e.g. personal computers, digital television, email, robots. For clarity, Zuppo provided an ICT hierarchy where all levels of the hierarchy "contain some degree of commonality in that they are related to technologies that facilitate the transfer of information and various types of electronically mediated communications".[Skills Framework for the Information Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skills_Framework_for_the_Information_Age) is one of many models for describing and managing competencies for ICT professionals for the 21st century. The phrase "information and communication technologies" has been used by academic researchers since the 1980s,and the abbreviation ICT became popular after it was used in a report to the UK government by [Dennis Stevenson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Stevenson%2C_Baron_Stevenson_of_Coddenham) in 1997,and in the revised [National Curriculum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Curriculum_%28England%2C_Wales_and_Northern_Ireland%29) for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2000. But in 2012, the [Royal Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society) recommended that ICT should no longer be used in British schools "as it has attracted too many negative connotations", and with effect from 2014 the National Curriculum uses the word [computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing), which reflects the addition of [computer programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_programming) into the curriculum. Variations of the phrase have spread worldwide, with the United Nations creating a "[United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Information_and_Communication_Technologies_Task_Force)" and an internal "Office of Information and Communications Technology".

**КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 1**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени суще­ствительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. Tallinn exports a great variety of goods.

2. Last month my friend read a very interesting book on Tallinn's history.

3. The inhabitants of Tallinn are fond of their city.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на рус­ский язык определений, выраженных именем существи­тельным.

1. This is the building of the Tallinn City Soviet.
2. The students of our group will go to the State History Museum tomorrow.
3. Teams of figure skaters and ice-hockey players undergo intensive training at the Sports Centre of Tallinn.

 III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Kadriorg is one of the most favourite parks of the Tallinners.

2. The more I thought of that plan, the less I liked it.

 3. Your translation is better than mine.

 IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив: переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2).

1. One of Tallinn's farmacies functions for more than 550 years.
2. The construction of the Tallinn Town Hall began in the first decades of the 14th century.
3. In two years my brother will become an engineer.

 V. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык текст

Radio systems

 Radio systems used for [communications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telecommunications) will have the following elements. With more than 100 years of development, each process is implemented by a wide range of methods, specialized for different communications purposes. Each system contains a [transmitter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmitter). This consists of a source of electrical energy, producing [alternating current](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternating_current) of a desired [frequency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency) of oscillation. The transmitter contains a system to [modulate (change)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modulation) some property of the energy produced to impress a signal on it. This modulation might be as simple as turning the energy on and off, or altering more subtle properties such as amplitude, frequency, phase, or combinations of these properties. The transmitter sends the modulated electrical energy to a tuned [resonant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resonance) [antenna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28radio%29); this structure converts the rapidly changing alternating current into an [electromagnetic wave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_radiation) that can move through free space (sometimes with a particular [polarization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polarization_%28waves%29)).

 Electromagnetic waves [travel through space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_propagation) either directly, or have their path altered by reflection, refraction or diffraction. The intensity of the waves diminishes due to geometric dispersion (the [inverse-square law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inverse-square_law)); some energy may also be absorbed by the intervening medium in some cases. [Noise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal_noise) will generally alter the desired signal; this [electromagnetic interference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_interference) comes from natural sources, as well as from artificial sources such as other transmitters and accidental radiators. Noise is also produced at every step due to the inherent properties of the devices used. If the magnitude of the noise is large enough, the desired signal will no longer be discernible; this is the fundamental limit to the range of radio communications.

 The electromagnetic wave is intercepted by a tuned receiving [antenna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28radio%29); this structure captures some of the energy of the wave and returns it to the form of oscillating electrical currents.

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 1**

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи явля­ются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функ­цию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существи­тельного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени сущес­твительного (см. образец выполнения 1).

1. The lecturer gave several examples of the Sevastopol scientists' international ties.

1. The foundation of Sevastopol dates back to 1783.
2. The author mentions this phenomenon in his article.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существитель­ным.

1. His father was one of the leaders of the partisan movement during World War I

2. The reporter spoke about the fulfilment of the Food Programme in the region.

3. Not long ago our family moved into a large three-room flat.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержа­щие разные формы сравнения, и переведите их на русский язык

1. The more I studied the English language, the more I liked it.
2. My friend is one of the best students of our group.
3. This room is smaller than that one.

 IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфи­нитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. обра­зец выполнения 2)

1. The dean will come here later.
2. The student made no mistakes in his translation.
3. Plasma is the fourth state of matter.

V. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Digital telephony»

 Starting with the introduction of the transistor, invented in 1947 by [Bell Laboratories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_Laboratories), to amplification and switching circuits in the 1950s, and through development of computer-based [electronic switching systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_switching_system), the [public switched telephone network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_switched_telephone_network) (PSTN) has gradually evolved towards automation and digitization of signaling and audio transmissions.

 Digital telephony is the use of [digital electronics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_electronics) in the operation and provisioning of telephony systems and services. Since the 1960s a digital [core network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Core_network) has replaced the traditional [analog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_signal) transmission and signaling systems, and much of the [access network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access_network) has also been digitized. Digital telephony has dramatically improved the capacity, quality, and cost of the network. End-to-end [analog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_signal) telephone networks were first modified in the early 1960s by upgrading transmission networks with [Digital Signal 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Signal_1) (DS1/T1) carrier systems, designed to support the basic 3 kHz voice channel by sampling the bandwidth-limited analog voice signal and encoding using [PCM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulse-code_modulation). While digitization allows [wideband voice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wideband_voice) on the same channel, the improved quality of a wider analog voice channel did not find a large market in the PSTN. Later transmission methods such as [SONET](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SONET) and [fiber optic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiber_optic) transmission further advanced digital transmission. Although analog carrier systems existed that multiplexed multiple analog voice channels onto a single transmission medium, digital transmission allowed lower cost and more channels [multiplexed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplexing) on the transmission medium. Today the end instrument often remains analog but the analog signals are typically converted to [digital signals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_signals) at the [serving area interface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serving_area_interface) (SAI), central office (CO), or other aggregation point. [Digital loop carriers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_loop_carrier) (DLC) place the digital network ever closer to the customer premises, relegating the analog [local loop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_loop) to legacy status. All digital information possesses common properties that distinguish it from analog communications methods.

Ведущий преподаватель Кабановская Елена Юрьевна

Заведующий кафедрой Каплина Светлана Евгеньевна