

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВПО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков (гум.-пед. направление)

УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

для студентов заочной формы обучения

по дисциплине **«Иностранный язык (профессиональная коммуникация)»**

для направления подготовки 44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование»

профиль

«Информатика и информационные технологии в образовании»

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины 108 часов, 3 зачетные единицы

Виды занятий	Распределение по семестрам	Всего часов
	5 семестр	
Общая трудоемкость	108	108
Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.:	14	14
лекционные (ЛК)		
практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ)		
лабораторные (ЛР)	14	14
Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС)	94	94
Форма текущего контроля в семестре*	зачёт	108

Part 1

Elements of the computer system

1. Read and translate the text “Hardware and software”. Do the tasks after the text.

Hardware and software

All computers consist of hardware. This includes the computer itself and all other physical devices. The other pieces of the computer system include software, data and you, the user. The computer takes in data through input devices. It manipulates the data according to its instructions. The computer outputs the results of its processing. It stores data for later use. These four processes together are known as the computing cycle.

Input is the process of entering data into the computer. The most common input device is the keyboard. Computer keyboards include many special commands and function keys. Other input devices include a mouse, which manipulates a pointer on the computer screen for giving commands and entering data; a scanner, which reads graphic images and pages of text and sends them to the computer; and several other devices.

Output devices are a monitor screen, a printer or plotter. USB flash drives are used for easy, portable storage. Built-in hard disks are used for more permanent storage of larger amounts of data and programs for fast access.

A program is a group of instructions that tells the processing devices what to do. Software can be a single program or a set of programs. Two types of software are necessary to make the computer capable of performing useful work. They are the operating system and application software. The operating system contains basic instructions how to use other hardware devices, where to find programs, and how to load and keep track of programs in memory.

Application software is the term used to describe programs that tell the computer how to perform such jobs as creating text documents, manipulating of

numbers, creating graphic images, communicating with other computers. The six most common types of application software are:

- Word processing software
- Graphics software
- Desktop publishing software
- Spreadsheet software
- Database management software
- Communications software.

2. Finish the sentences.

1. Hardware includes 2. The computer manipulates the data according to ... 3. The computing cycle is ... 4. The keyboard is ... which includes ... 5. Output devices are ... 6. Two types of software necessary to make the computer capable of performing useful work are... 7. The types of application software are ...

3. Read the collocations below and cross out the collocation in each group that is *not* commonly used when talking about computers.

1. **create** a new password a new document a new printer
2. **print out** a hard copy a soft copy a document
3. **attach** a file an email a document
4. **visit** a chatroom a website your mouse
5. save delete surf cut and paste **text**
6. **download** hardware software a file
7. **upgrade** your software your hardware the menu
8. **type in** a key word the keyboard your password
9. **click on** an icon type a hyperlink
10. open forward delete post **an email**

Part 2

Information Society

1. Practice in reading and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Society, industry, technology, mobile, access, science, disease, priority, digital, knowledge, opportunities, cultures, contradiction, exchange, broadband, cyber, spread, domain, database, approach, however.

2. Match the words from column A with their definitions from column B. Give their Russian equivalents.

1. technology	a. the system by which Internet domain names and addresses are tracked and regulated
2. access	b. a system that uses signals from satellites to find out the position of an object
3. information communication technologies (ICT)	c. the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, for example, in industry
4. domain name system (DNS)	d. all devices, networking components, applications and systems that combined allow people and organizations to interact in the digital world
5. Global Positioning System (GPS)	e. a means of approaching or entering a place

3. Complete the sentences with one of the words or word combinations from Ex. 2. Translate them into Russian.

1. ____ helps users to find their way around the Internet. 2. Ann thinks that integration of ____ in teaching has made the learning experience very engaging. 3. Each satellite determined its own position using the _____. 4. We have ____ to the Internet from our university labs. 5. Effective educational policies can encourage the successful implementation and use of ____ in education.

4. Read and translate the text.

Information Society

by Richard Sidaway

Once upon a time societies were organised around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important - the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this. Twenty-four hour news, e-commerce, international call-centres, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

The growth in telecommunications is now giving more and more people access to democratic ideas, to the principles of international law and human rights, to the science that will help their country to develop or to the medical knowledge that can fight disease. It is starting a real global village which people only dreamed of a generation ago.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either, the language that 80% of the information is written in. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't is called the 'digital divide'. Scandinavia and South East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. It wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to poorer nations.

Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world's population will have access to the internet from schools and universities, health centres and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Just a dream? Certainly there are some contradictions. Does only good come with freedom of information? If information is power, why will people share it? Doesn't more technology mean fewer jobs? And how can the exchange of information keep local cultures alive if most of that information is only in one language?

It is much easier to get people connected to broadband or put government online in Europe than in South America or the Middle East. However, developing countries often leapfrog the process which richer nations went through, and avoid

their mistakes. Brazil collects most of its taxes online these days. There are cyber cities in Dubai and Mauritius. And Taiwan and Hong Kong have better access to ICT than the United Kingdom. Maybe the English language isn't so important after all.

Perhaps the spread of technology means that the old centres of power are also changing. The United States introduced internet technology in the 1970s. But people are asking why they should continue to be in charge. Why should a small organisation in California tell the rest of the world how computers talk to each other?

The US says it makes the rules, but it doesn't control the flow of information. The domain name system (DNS) controls how internet addresses work, but not what a website or database contains. Many want a more international approach, however. But they also want the internet to remain open and free for all to use.

Can the world create an information society for all? If a farmer in Bangladesh can read this in the year 2015, then maybe the answer is yes.

5. Match the words from column A (1-10) with the words from column B (A – J) to make collocations (word combinations) from the text. Translate them into Russian.

A	B
1. digital	a. name system
2. information	b. access to a computer
3. exchange of	c. cities
4. global	d. divide
5. technological	e. information
6. to have	f. society
7. Information Communication	g. village
8. cyber	h. Technologies
9. spread of	i. advances
10. domain	j. technology

6. Read six statements about the text. Decide if each one is *True* or *False*. Correct the false sentences.

1. More than three quarters of the information on the internet is in English.
True/False
2. More people use information technology in the Pacific than in South East Asia.
True/False
3. The United Nations hopes that half the world will use the internet in 2015.
True/False

4. The writer isn't sure if new technology can preserve local languages. *True/False*
5. Poorer countries can often adopt technology more quickly than richer countries. *True/False*
6. An international organisation decides how computers communicate with each other. *True/False*

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is becoming more important in modern societies? 2. What is the growth in telecommunications giving people now? 3. Can all people in the world share the recent technological advances? 4. Is information a priority for most people on this planet? 5. What is called the 'digital divide'? 6. How is the United Nations trying to make the information society a reality? 7. What does the spread of technology mean? 8. When did the United States introduce internet technology? 9. What controls how internet addresses work?

Part 3

Technology in education

1. Practice in reading and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Find them in the text (Ex. 4).

Digital, mobile, generation, mathematical operations, access the Internet, basic research, technology, mobile phone, opportunity, proliferation, programming, multimedia literacy, software, administrative, instruction, projector, presentation, word processor, database, school website, complete online, download, interactive whiteboard, assessment, broadcasting, up to date, support, collaboratively, accessible, filtering system, appropriateness, content, society, computer technology, effort

2. Match the words from column A with their definitions from column B. Give their Russian equivalents.

1. technology	a. the theory and practice of using computers to store and analyze information
2. up to date	b. the generation of people that have grown up with easy access to digital information and communication technologies

3. information technology (IT)	c. the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, for example, in industry
4. digital generation	d. an instructional tool that allows computer images to be displayed onto a board using a digital projector
5. interactive whiteboard	e. incorporating the latest developments and trends

3. Complete the sentences with one of the words and word combinations from Ex. 2. Translate them into Russian.

1. ___ is an ideal instructional tool for demonstrating software in any discipline. 2. ___ students prefer to be engaged and discover course content through interaction and collaboration using countless technological devices. 3. All you need is an ___ web browser and the corresponding Flash Plug-in. 4. There is an increasing women's share in male dominated disciplines, including telecommunications and ___. 5. ___ offers powerful learning tools that demand new skills of students.

4. Read and translate the text.

The digital age and education

We are now living in what some people call the *digital age*, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called the *digital generation*. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and improve their maths skills. They are used to access the Internet, to do basic research and to communicate with other students around the world.

Information technology (IT) has changed our society radically. It comprises electronic computer technology and telecommunications technology. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are a “diverse set of tools and resources used to communicate, create, disseminate, store, and manage information.” These technologies include computers, the Internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television), and telephony. There is increasing interest in how computers and the Internet can improve education at all levels. There is plenty of accessible and up to date information available online to support new teachers and education professionals and resources to use with pupils of all ages.

Technology is an increasingly influential factor in education online. Computers and mobile phones are being widely used in many countries both to complement established education practices and develop new ways of learning such as online education (a type of distance education). This gives students the opportunity to choose what they are interested in learning. The proliferation of

computers also means the increase of programming and blogging. Technology offers powerful learning tools that demand new skills of students, including multimedia literacy, and provides new ways to engage students, such as classroom management software. Technology is being used more not only in administrative duties in education but also in the instruction of students.

Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history or language courses. PCs are also used for administrative purposes - schools use word processors to write letters, and databases to keep records of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete online. Students can also enroll for courses via the website and parents can download official reports. The use of technologies such as PowerPoint and interactive whiteboard is capturing the attention of students in the classroom. Technology is also being used in the assessment of students. Computer assisted learning (CAL) has been increasingly used to describe the use of technology in teaching.

The Internet provides a wealth of information, as well as teaching material and resources, and using the Internet with pupils in the classroom is an excellent way to create and publish content, and to learn collaboratively. There are many positive ways in which good quality technology use can extend and support pupil learning. Whenever possible, always check online content that you are intending to use with pupils in the classroom beforehand – to see if the site is accessible through the school’s filtering system, and to check the appropriateness of both the content and surrounding content. For example, if you are using online video clips, ensure they are clear of any unsuitable content, including surrounding links and adverts, and know how to flag and report.

Computers play an increasingly important role in society. The future will bring many changes in computer technology, which will help man in his efforts to improve this world.

5. Match the words from column A (1-10) with the words from column B (A – J) to make collocations (word combinations) from the text. Translate them into Russian.

A	B
1. digital	a. technologies
2. interactive	b. presentations
3. information and communication	c. information
4. to perform	d. the Internet
5. to learn	e. learning

6. to give	f. generation
7. to access	g. tools
8. up to date	h. whiteboard
9. computer assisted	i. collaboratively
10. learning	j. mathematical operations

6. TRUE / FALSE: Read the sentences. Guess if they are *true* (T) or *false* (F).

1. The representatives of the digital generation access the Internet, do basic research and to communicate with other students around the world. **T / F**
2. Up to date learning tools demand new skills of students, including multimedia literacy. **T / F**
3. Technology is used only in administrative duties in education. **T / F**
4. Teachers can publish exercises for students to complete online. **T / F**
5. Technology is never used in the assessment of students. **T / F**
6. ICTs include computers and the Internet.
7. The use of technologies such as PowerPoint and interactive whiteboard is becoming very popular for students to use in the classroom.
8. Teachers should always check online content that they are intending to use with pupils in the classroom.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is the digital age?
2. What people are called *the digital generation*?
3. What does IT comprise?
4. What do ICTs include?
5. Why is technology an increasingly influential factor in education?
6. What learning tools does technology offer?
7. How are technologies used by students and teachers?
8. What are effective tools of using the Internet with pupils in the classroom (give examples)?

8. Presentation.

Make a presentation about the use of ICT in teaching physics (maths, informatics, etc.).

Part 4

Internet safety

1. Match the terms with their Russian equivalents and definitions.

Word/phrase	Definition	Translation
Identity theft	1. the practice of trying to trick people into giving secret financial information by	А. разновидность интернет-мошенничества; незаконное получение информации,

	sending e-mails that look as if they come from a bank	позволяющей совершить "кражу личности"
Cyber-bullying	2. sending, receiving, or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs or images, primarily between mobile phones.	В. секстинг (обмен СМС откровенного содержания, обычно фотографий)
Phishing	3. harassment that takes place using electronic technology	С. "кража личности" (хищение информации, содержащейся в удостоверяющих личность документах, для совершения мошенничества - например, получения кредита в банке; часто осуществляется через интернет)
Sexting	4. a program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes	Д. вирусы
Viruses	5. the crime of getting personal information about another person without their knowledge, for example in order to gain access to their bank account	Е. психологическое давление на личность с использованием компьютерных технологий

2. INTERNET SAFETY: Complete this table with your partner(s). Share what you wrote.

Dangers	How big a danger?	How to deal with it/them?
Identity theft		
Cyber-bullying		
Phishing		
Sexting		

3. STAYING SAFE: What are the best ways for kids to stay safe online? Rank these and share your rankings with your partner. Put the safest at the top.

- Text/chat with people they know
- Tell parents where they're surfing
- Use anti-virus software
- Keeping personal details secret
- Maximum privacy settings on facebook
- Using child-friendly sites only
- No sharing of photos
- Always be skeptical of everything

4. GAP FILL: Read the text and put the words into the gaps in the text.

The increasing _____ of social networking sites and mobile phone texting have presented society with problems in how to _____ children online. More and more youngsters are becoming victims of Internet predators and _____. Parents are finding it more difficult to _____ their kids are safe online. Gone are the days when Mum and Dad could keep an eye on their child's surfing with _____ controls on the family computer. Today's new mobile and networked world _____ new and dangerous threats to online kids. Two recent initiatives _____ to teach children about cyber-safety. Internet safety will soon be taught in UAE schools, while in Indiana, USA, parents will _____ an Internet Social Networking conference.

*poses
ensure
protect
aim
popularity
attend
bullies
parental*

The UAE has _____ a nationwide programme aimed at educating students on how to use the Internet safely and _____ suspicious websites. Spokesman Jay Bavisi said: "Advances in _____ communication media, including the likes of Twitter, Facebook, and other instant messaging services, _____ the very fabric of our modern society. Parents, siblings, teachers and children _____ will need to understand the dangers the connected world presents." The Indiana conference will _____ topics like cyber-bullying, sexting and online child exploitation. Local attorney Steven DeBrotta said: "The number one way to keep a kid safe is for them to be _____. If they do not _____ automatically what people tell them, they will be safer."

*instant
skeptical
avoid
alike
believe
launched
drive
explore*

5. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Problems arise in protecting kids as they use social networking more. T / F
- b. Parents are finding it easier to help their kids stay safe online. T / F
- c. The old method of parents monitoring kids' surfing isn't enough today. T / F
- d. Children in Indiana will soon learn about cyber-safety at school. T / F
- e. Children in the UAE will be taught how to recognize suspicious sites. T / F
- f. Jay Bavisi said the Internet would soon be in the fabric of our clothes. T / F
- g. People at the Indiana conference will not hear about sexting. T / F
- h. An attorney said the safest thing is for kids to remain skeptical. T / F

6. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. increasing | a. make certain |
| 2. youngsters | b. suspicious |
| 3. ensure | c. growing |
| 4. keep an eye on | d. brothers and sisters |
| 5. initiatives | e. questionable |
| 6. suspicious | f. watch over |
| 7. drive | g. children |
| 8. siblings | h. look at |
| 9. explore | i. plans |
| 10. skeptical | j. move forward |

7. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The increasing popularity | a. on their child's surfing |
| 2. how to protect | b. world presents |
| 3. victims of Internet | c. our modern society |
| 4. keep an eye | d. children online |
| 5. Two recent initiatives | e. suspicious websites |
| 6. avoid | f. of social networking sites |
| 7. Advances in instant | g. aim to teach children |
| 8. the very fabric of | h. predators and bullies |

- 17) “The number one way to keep a kid safe is for them to be skeptical.” Do you agree with this?
- 18) What dangers do you think the Internet might pose in the future?
- 19) Could the Internet become more dangerous than the real world?

Part 5

Jobs in computing

1. What do the following people in computing do? Compare your answers with your partner.

1. Webmaster
2. Applications programmer
3. Security specialist
4. Systems programmer
5. Computer technician
6. Computing Support Officer

2. Study professional skills and abilities and try to match them to the list of jobs.

- a) *Computer Salesperson*
- b) *Systems Support Person*
- c) *Hardware Engineer*
- d) *Applications Programmer*

1. ___ Advises potential customers about available hardware and sells equipment to suit individual requirements. Discusses computing needs with the client to ensure that a suitable system can be supplied. Organizes the sale and delivery and, if necessary, installation and testing. May arrange support or training, maintenance and consultation. Must have sufficient technical knowledge.

2. ___ Writes the programs which enable a computer to carry out particular tasks. May write new programs or adapt existing programs, perhaps altering computer packages to meet the needs of an individual company. When writing a new program, follows a specification provided by a systems analyst. Devises a series of logical steps and converts these to the appropriate computer language. Checks programs for faults and does extensive testing.

3. ___ They are responsible for maintaining, updating and modifying the software used by a company. Some specialize in software which handles the basic operation of the computers. This involves use of machine codes and specialized low-level computer languages. Most handle applications software. May sort out problems encountered by users. Solving problems may involve amending an area of code in the software, retrieving files and data lost when a system crashes and a basic knowledge of hardware.

4. ___ Researches, designs and develops computers, or parts of computers and the computerized element of appliances, machines and vehicles. Also involved in their manufacture, installation and testing. May specialize in different areas: research and

development, design, manufacturing. Has to be aware of cost, efficiency, safety and environmental factors as well as engineering aspects.

3. Read how different people in computing talk about their jobs.

A. Software Engineer

“Engineering is about problem solving and thinking logically,” says *Joe Harvey*, project lead engineer at GE Fanuc Automation in Charlottesville, Va. “The best techniques you can learn are how to break down problems to make them easier to solve, and being able to teach yourself.” Harvey develops software for manufacturing companies using assembly lines. He received his bachelor’s in computer science from Virginia Tech. Harvey works with a team of engineers to implement new computer programs from start to finish. “The best part of my job is when I finish a project and can see it working,” he says. Harvey also fixes problems with the software. “When I have a bug in the software system and I keep looking for the problem but can’t find it, I can get really frustrated,” he says. “Usually a fresh perspective from a co-worker helps me see the problem in a new light.”

“Technology is always changing, so you have to keep up with it and learn all the time,” Harvey says. Graduates in the computer software engineering field are in demand.

B. Computer Programmer

“To be able to walk up to someone at the end of their day and say, ‘Finished!’ always puts a smile on even the grumpiest person,” says *Jeffrey Bish*. Bish is the owner and operator of Integrated Solutions and Essentials, a small national computer services company in Fairport Harbor, Ohio. Bish discovered his love for computers at age 14. He attended Willoughby-Eastlake Technical Center for computer information systems. “Aside from taking Web seminars and keeping up on my certifications, the rest is self-taught,” he says. “Hands-on training is my best tool.” As the president of his own company, it’s both difficult and necessary for Bish to let go of some of his responsibilities as it grows. He now sends technicians out to different jobs. “The worst part of my job is not being able to be everywhere at the same time,” he says. “Technology is always changing. You have to be willing to continue your education whenever you can.”

C. Game designer

Does designing and testing video games seem like a dream job to you? For *Andrew Phelps*, director of game design and development and an associate professor at the B. Thomas Golisano College of Computing and Information Sciences at the Rochester Institute of Technology, it is. “Working in game design and development is one of the most exciting, most vibrant things I’ve ever done,” Phelps says. “It’s not just sitting around and playing games, no matter how many students might want it to be.” There will be times when you’ll get to test and play games, but that’s not the only thing game designers do. They brainstorm new ideas for games, design storyboards and write scripts and code and test for any improvements or bugs.

Phelps develops new video games and teaches students how to create their own. “I have the luxury of having teams of students working on creating wild, wacky video games where I get to brainstorm the ideas and create the underlying technology,” he says. “We play a lot together, we think a lot together and we have a lot of fun together trying out crazy ideas for the games of the future.” Phelps’ advice to future game designers is to “work hard, play hard, and don’t lose sight of your goals and passion ... the current industry is only the beginning of what I think gaming will be in a few more years.”

D. IT professional

Almost every business needs an information technology (IT) department, even if that department is just one person. IT professionals provide support for companies’ computer networks and may help develop new technology. “The best part of my job is working with a diverse group of IT professionals,” says *Shalisa Richards*, service owner for Eli Lilly & Company’s global e-mail and calendaring service in Indianapolis, Ind. “Because we often have different ideas on how to tackle a problem, I get so energized watching a solution come to fruition based on the thoughts and recommendations of my peers.”

As a graduate of Purdue University with a bachelor’s in computer technology, Richards stood out from her technology peers by pursuing four internships and being active in student organizations. “It demonstrated my ability to multitask, work in teams and understand the importance of social responsibility,” she says. While at college, Richards took computer technology lab courses as well as business and communications classes, too.

4. Work in groups of 4 (A, B, C, D). Complete the table using information from the text. Share your information. Be ready to tell about computer professionals.

Name	Job title	Nature of work	Personal skills	Technical skills	How to make progress
<i>Joe Harvey</i>
....					

5. Mark the following statements as *True* or *False*.

1. Joe Harvey implements new computer programs from start to finish.
2. Harvey also fixes problems with the hardware.
3. Fresh perspectives from a co-workers helps Joe Harvey see the problem in a new light.
4. Jeffrey Bish is the owner and operator of a small national computer services company in Ohio.
5. Hands-on training is Bish’s best tool.
6. Designing and testing video games seems like a dream job to Andrew Phelps.
7. Andrew Phelps is just sitting around and playing games.

8. Shalisa Richards provides support for companies' computer networks.
9. Shalisa Richards can demonstrate her ability to multitask, work in teams and understand the importance of social responsibility.

6. Read the CV and match the headings A –H to the parts of the document (1 – 8).

Curriculum vitae (CV)

- A. Personal information
- B. IT skills
- C. Work experience
- D. Education and Training
- E. Hobbies and Interests
- F. Languages
- G. Personal skills
- H. References

Curriculum vitae (CV)

1. _____

Name: Carmen Enamorado
Address: Avida Seneca, 5, Madrid 28040
Telephone: 00 34 92 5645201
Email: cenamorado0782@telefonica.net
Date of birth: 28/07/82

2. _____

2006 Online diploma in web-based technology for business,
www.elearnbusiness.com
2005 Course in web design at the Cybernetics College, London: HTML, Java and
Micromedia Dreamweaver
2004 Course in computer hardware and networking at the Cybernetics College,
London
1999 – 2004 Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, University of Madrid

3. _____

January 2006 – present Part-time Webmaster at www.leo.es; responsible for
updating the site and using Adobe
Flash to create animation
May 2005 – December 2006 IT consultant at Media Market, specializing in e-
commerce and IT strategies

4. _____

Knowledge of multiple computer platforms (Windows, Mac and Linux); strong
database skills; complete
understanding of graphics formats and Cascading Style Sheets

5. _____

Social and organizational skills. Good communication skills.

6. _____

Spanish mother tongue; English (Cambridge CAE); Arabic (fluent)

7. _____

Web surfing, listening to music and travelling

8. _____

Damian Santiano, Manager, leo.es

Sam Jales, Lecturer, Cybernetics College

Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации (зачёт)

Устное сообщение по темам:

1. Элементы компьютерной системы. Elements of the computer system.
2. Информационное общество. Information society.
3. Технологии в образовании. Technology in education. Мультимедиа в обучении информатике. Multimedia in teaching informatics.
4. Интернет-безопасность. Обучение детей Интернет-безопасности. Internet safety. Teaching kids about Internet safety
5. Профессии в сфере компьютерных технологий. Jobs in Computing
6. Будущая карьера. Трудоустройство Future Career. Employment.

Письмо:

Составьте резюме для трудоустройства.

Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

Основная литература

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2. Полякова Т. Ю. Английский язык для диалога с компьютером: для использования в учебном процессе студентами вузов / Т. Ю. Полякова. - 3-е изд., стереотип. - М.: Высшая школа, 2007. - 160 с. - ISBN 978-5-06-004163-7:231 р. (аб. №4 – 20 экз.)

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Дополнительная литература

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