**Задания для дистанционного обучения по английскому языку на**

**30.04.2020 г.**

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Здравствуйте, уважаемые обучающиеся, как Вы знаете на время сложной эпидемиологической обстановки, наш техникум перешел на дистанционное обучение, в связи с этим отправляю Вам задания для самостоятельного изучения.

Порядок выполнения:

* Задания выполняются в рабочей тетради обучающегося.
* На период дистанционного обучения выполненную работу

необходимо отправить на электронную почту: Elen.bondarevva@yandex.ru

* В теме письма необходимо указать ФИО и № группы.

Практическое занятие № 157 по теме:

**Результаты работы по компьютерным технологиям.**

Цель: изучение нового лексического материла, развитие навыков работы с текстом по теме.

**Задание № 1. Изучите активную лексику занятия.**

to introduce - представлять

to provide — предоставлять, обеспечивать

to perform - выполнять

several - различные

ecessarily - обязательно

to relate — устанавливать связь

to realize — понять, осознать

smart - умный

hardware - оборудование

to manage - управлять

to store — хранить, сохранять

lastly - наконец

commonly — обычно, обыкновенно

release - освобождать

to undergo — испытывать, переносить

several changes — несколько изменений

to increase - увеличивать(ся0

to enhance — увеличивать, расширять

unlike — в отличие

compatible - совместимый

advantage - преимущество

capability - способность

to create - создавать

click - щелчок

to allow - разрешать

access - доступ

user-oriented — ориентированный на пользователя

multitasking - многозадачный

usage — применение, использование

quickly - быстро

**Задание № 2. Прочитайте предложенный текст. Составьте конспект об основных операционных системах.**

*! Не надо переписывать весь текст в тетрадь, выпишите основные моменты.*

**Operating systems**

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer.

**DOS ( disk operating system)**, the most commonly used PC operating system, was developed by a company named Microsoft.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

**Windows NT** (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programs. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

**OS/2** is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse.

**UNIX** is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

**Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000)** are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

**Задание № 3. Составьте 5-6 вопросов по содержанию текста, ответьте на них.**

Практическое занятие № 158 по теме:

**Отраслевые выставки. Основные цели и задачи отраслевых выставок.**

Цель: изучение нового лексического материла, развитие навыков работы с текстом по теме.

**Задание № 1. Изучите активную лексику занятия.**

1. All-Russian Exhibition Center - Выставка достижений народного хозяйства.
2. The Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR — Выставка Достижений Народного Хозяйств
3. An exhibition- выставка
4. To occupy- занимать, охватывать
5. To found- основывать, учреждать, создавать.
6. To advertise- придавать гласности, информировать, афишировать
7. An achievement- достижение, успех
8. Agriculture - сельское хозяйство, земледелие
9. Manufacture – производство, изготовление, обработка
10. A hammer- (кузнечный) молот

**Задание № 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните его перевод.**

**All-Russian Exhibition Center.**

**(Выставка достижений народного хозяйства).**

All Russian Exhibition centre (VDNH) has over 150 exhibitions each year and hosts around 15 mln visitors. It occupies 2,375,000 square metres of which 266,000 square metres are used for indoor exhibits, located not far from VDNH metro station.

 It was first founded in 1939 then rebuilt in 1954, the main idea of the whole complex was to advertise and demonstrate achievements of leading Soviet industries: agriculture, different manufactures, and technical novelties in each area. In fact exhibition halls are pavilions which are constructed as temples, they are magnificent, soaring and solemn. To add more to it, there are lots of sculptures and fountains at the exhibition park. Among the most famous ones there is a landmark Rabochiy i Kolkhoznitsa (Worker and Kolkhoz Woman) which represents a dynamic sculpture group of two figures with a sickle and a hammer raised over their heads (☭).

It is 78 feet high, made from stainless steel by Vera Mukhina for the 1937 World's Fair in Paris and then moved to Moscow. The monument may be named the ideal and symbol of the Soviet epoque. Pavillion design used to illustrate special features of each republic of the USSA: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Uzbekistan and others have their own originally designed exhibition spaces with national culture features. For example, Uzbekistan pavilion still has the national coloured glass dome.

Fountains 'Peoples friendship' and 'Stone flower' are considered to be the most recognized ones, they are original, monumental and suit the general concept perfectly well.

Now All-Russian Exhibition Centre is the operator of Russia's National exhibitions and Russia and Moscow expositions. Close to the VDNKH is the Mall of Astronauts and the monument dedicated to the Conquerors of the Cosmos, as well as the famous hotel "Cosmos". The VDNKH Exhibition Centre also has dedicated pavilions to other CIS countries such as Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Azerbaijan.

 The VDNKH was used as a backdrop many times for famous local films such as "The Foundling", "Shining Path", "Pig and the shepherd" and "Song of Moscow."

You will find people zooming around on roller skates and bicycles across the vast area that the venue covers. The VDNKH is also home to many rides and carousels, shooting galleries and cafes. People come here to relax with their families and, of course, to visit the specialised exhibitions dedicated to jewelery, furs, food, cats and dogs, equipment and much more.

**Домашнее задание**

**Homework**

**Задание № 1.Подготовьте сообщение о любой отраслевой выставке.**