

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА 1 СЕМЕСТР

1. Circle the correct option.

1. British scientists invented a \_\_\_\_\_ way of multiplying and dividing.

a) mechanical; b) electrical; c) optical

2. A new branch of mathematics, \_\_\_\_\_, was invented in England and Germany independently.

a) mechanics; b) arithmetics; c) calculus

3. A young American clerk invented a means of coding \_\_\_\_\_ by punched cards.

a) letters; b) data; c) numbers

4. Soon punched cards were replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ terminals.

a) printer; b) scanner; c) keyboard

5. Mark I was the first \_\_\_\_\_ computer that could solve mathematical problems.

a) analog; b) digital; c) mechanical

6. J. von Neumann simplified his computer by storing information in a \_\_\_\_\_ code.

a) analytical; b) numerical; c) binary

7. Vacuum tubes could control and \_\_\_\_\_ electric signals.

a) calculate; b) amplify; c) generate

8. The first generation computers were \_\_\_\_\_ and often burned out.

a) uncomfortable; b) uncommunicative; c) unreliable

9. Computers of the second generation used \_\_\_\_\_ which reduced computational time greatly.

a) transistors; b) integrated circuits; c) vacuum tubes

10. Due to \_\_\_\_\_ the development of the fourth generation computers became possible.

a) microelectronics; b) miniaturization; c) microminiaturization

2. Underline the correct option (Infinitive, Gerund, Participle I or Participle II).

1. That was the machine provided with the necessary facts about the problem to be solved.

- a) Машину обеспечили необходимыми фактами, чтобы она решила проблему.
- b) То была машина, снабженная необходимой информацией о задаче, которую предстояло решить.
- c) Эту машину обеспечили необходимой информацией о решаемой задаче.

2. The computers designed to use IC were called third generation computers.

- a) Компьютеры сконструировали для использования ИС и назвали их третьим поколением.
- b) Компьютеры назывались третьим поколением, потому что в них использовались ИС.
- c) Компьютеры, сконструированные, чтобы использовать ИС, назывались компьютерами третьего поколения.

3. Mark I was the first machine to figure out mathematical problems.

- a) Первая машина для вычисления математических проблем была Марк I.
- b) Марк I явилась первой машиной для вычисления математических задач.
- c) Марк I была первой машиной, которая вычисляла математические задачи.

4. Early computers using vacuum tubes could perform computations in milliseconds.

- a) Первые компьютеры, использующие электронные лампы, могли выполнять вычисления в течение миллисекунд.
- b) Ранние компьютеры использовали вакуумные лампы, которые выполняли вычисления за миллисекунды.
- c) Рано компьютеры, использующие электронные трубки, выполняли вычисления за миллисекунды.

5. Vacuum tubes to control and amplify electric signals were invented by Neumann.

- a) Изобретенные Нойманом вакуумные лампы регулировали и усиливали

электрические сигналы.

b) Нойман изобрел электронные лампы для управления и усиления электрических сигналов.

c) Электронные лампы, которые регулировали и усиливали электрические сигналы, были изобретены Нойманом.

6. Neumann's machine called the EDVAC was designed to store both data and instructions.

a) Неймановскую машину, называемую EDVAC, сконструировали для хранения информации и команд.

b) Машина Ноймана, названная EDVAC, была создана, чтобы запоминать как информацию, так и команды.

c) Машину Ноймана, которая хранила данные и инструкции, называли EDVAC.

7. Computers were developed to perform calculations for military and scientific purposes.

a) Компьютеры были созданы, чтобы выполнять вычисления для военных и научных целей.

b) Компьютеры создали для выполнения военных и научных вычислений.

c) Созданные компьютеры выполняли вычисления военного и научного назначения.

8. An American clerk invented a means of coding the data by punching holes into cards.

a) Американский служащий изобрел посредством кодирования информации перфокарту.

b) Американский клерк изобрел перфокарту, кодируя информацию.

c) Американский служащий изобрел средство шифрования информации путем пробивания отверстий в карте.

3. Read the text and circle its main idea.

1. The text is about four generations of computers.
2. The text deals with the history of the transistor.
3. The text describes the work of an electronic tube.
4. The text outlines the advantages of computers.

The first vacuum tubes computers are referred to as first generation computers, and the approximate period of their use was from 1950 to 1959. UNIVAC 1 (UNiversal Automatic Computer) is an example of these computers which could perform thousands of calculations per second. Those devices were not only bulky, they were also unreliable. The thousands of vacuum tubes emitted large amounts of heat and burned out frequently.

The transistor, a smaller and more reliable successor to the vacuum tube, was invented in 1948. So-called second generation computers, which used large numbers of transistors were able to reduce computational time from milliseconds to microseconds, or millionths of seconds. Second-generation computers were smaller, faster and more reliable than first-generation computers.

Advances in electronics technology continued, and microelectronics made it possible to reduce the size of transistors and integrate large numbers of circuit elements into very small chips of silicon. The computers that were designed to use integrated circuit technology were called third generation computers, and the approximate time span of these machines was from 1960 to 1979. They could perform many data processing operations in nanoseconds, which are billionths of seconds.

Fourth generation computers have now arrived, and the integrated circuits that are being developed have been greatly reduced in size. This is due to microminiaturization, which means that the circuits are much smaller than before; as many as 100 tiny circuits are placed now on a single chip. A chip is a square or rectangular piece of silicon, usually from 1/10 to 1/4 inch, upon which several layers of an integrated circuit are etched or imprinted, after which the circuit is encapsulated in plastic or metal.