**Шорин В.Д. 71-ПГ 21.05.2020 Задание на пару**

**«Английский язык для специальных целей. Информационные и компьютерные технологии»**

**Упражнение 33**

Его философия дизайна подчеркивает читабельность кода, а его синтаксис позволяет программистам выражать понятия в меньшем количестве строк кода, чем это было бы возможно в таких языках, как C++ или Java.

Python был задуман в конце 1980-х годов, и его реализация была начата в декабре 1989 года Гвидо ван Россумом в Центре математики и информатики в Нидерландах.

Более шести лет назад, в декабре 1989 года, я искал себе «хобби» - проект программирования, который бы помог мне занять себя на неделю перед Рождеством.

Важной особенностью Python является динамическое разрешение имен (позднее связывание), которое связывает имена методов и переменных во время выполнения программы.

Сказать, что код питоновский, значит сказать, что он хорошо использует идиомы Python, что он естественен или показывает свободное владение языком, что он соответствует минималистской философии Python и акценту на читаемость.

**Упражнение 34**

1) What kind of language is Python? – Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level programming language.

2) What does its design philosophy emphasize? – Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability.

3) And what about its syntax? – its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than would be possible in languages such as C++ or Java.

4) What paradigms are supported by the language? – Python supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative and functional programming or procedural styles.

5) What does it feature? – It features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management and has a large and comprehensive standard library.

6) Python doesn’t require a special interpreter, does it? – Python interpreters are available for installation on many operating systems, allowing Python code execution on a wide variety of systems.

7) When was Python implemented? – its implementation was started in December 1989 by Guido van Rossum at CWI in the Netherlands.

8) What does BDFL stand for? – benevolent dictator for life.

9) Why is Van Rossum called benevolent dictator for life? – Shortly after Van Rossum joined the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, the term appeared in a follow-up mail by Ken Manheimer to a meeting trying to create a semi-formal group that would oversee Python development and workshops; this initial use included an additional joke of naming Van Rossum the «First Interim BDFL».

10) How are Christmas and Python development connected? – About the origin of Python, Van Rossum wrote in 1996: «Over six years ago, in December 1989, I was looking for a «hobby» programming project that would keep me occupied during the week around Christmas. My office would be closed, but I had a home computer, and not much else on my hands. I decided to write an interpreter for the new scripting language I had been thinking about lately. I chose Python as a working title for the project being a big fan of Monty Python’s Flying Circus».

11) What features of Python are of value to programmers? – Python is a multi-paradigm programming language: object- oriented programming and structured programming are fully supported, and there are a number of language features which support functional programming. Python uses dynamic typing and a combination of reference counting and a cycle-detecting garbage collector for memory management. An important feature of Python is dynamic name resolution (late binding), which binds method and variable names during program execution.

12) What does the core philosophy of the language reflect? – The core philosophy of the language is summarized by the document «PEP 20 (The Zen of Python) », which includes aphorisms such as:

* Beautiful is better than ugly.
* Explicit is better than implicit.
* Simple is better than complex.
* Complex is better than complicated.
* Readability counts.

13) What is an important goal of the Python developers? – An important goal of the Python developers is making Python fun to use. This is reflected in the origin of the name which comes from Monty Python, and in an occasionally playful approach to tutorials and reference materials.

14) What does “unpythonic” mean? – In contrast, code that is difficult to understand or reads like a rough transcription from another programming language is called unpythonic.

15) What are users and admirers of Python called? – Users and admirers of Python – most especially those considered knowledgeable or experienced – are often referred to as Pythonists, and Pythoneers.

**«Английский язык. Обучение аннотированию (лексико- грамматический аспект»**

**Упражнение 6 (3.11)**

1. The author pays special attention to the disadvantages of the device.
2. The author gives a critical assessment of the program.
3. The article provides an accurate description of the system device.
4. The author gives a detailed description of two methods.
5. The author studies the application areas in depth.
6. The article extensively covers the history of the issue.
7. The author gives a comprehensive explanation of the causes of failures.
8. The author gives special recommendations on energy consumption.

**Упражнение 3 (3.12)**

1. The article is of particular interest.
2. This work is especially valuable today.
3. The study was of great interest.
4. The conclusions are very important for further study of the problem.

**Упражнение 2 (3.13)**

The article is of interest for future engineers;

is useful for graduate students;

has implications for professionals in the field of communication;

important for readers who are well versed in electronics;

addressed to a wide circle of readers;

an interesting future engineers;

helpful to all those who are interested in science and technology.