**Контрольная работа №1 по английскому языку.**

Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст:

**PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

 Let's assume that we have studied the problem, designed a logical plan, and are now ready to write the program instructions. The process of writing pro­gram instructions is called coding. The instructions will be writ­ten on a form called a coding form. The instructions we write will be entered directly into computer memory through a terminal keyboard.

 The computer cannot understand instructions written in just any old way. The instructions must be written according to a set of rules. These rules are the foundation of a programming lan­guage. A programming language must convey the logical steps of the program plan in such a way that the control unit of the CPU can interpret and follow the instructions. Programming languages have improved throughout the years, just as computer hardware has improved. They have progressed from machine-oriented languages that use strings of binary Is and Os to prob­lem-oriented languages that use common mathematical and/or English terms.

There are over 200 problem-oriented languages. One of them is PASCAL.

***PASCAL***

PASCAL was invented in 1970 by Professor Niklaus Wirth of Zurich, Switzerland. It was named after the mathematician Blaise Pascal, who invented one of the earliest practical calcu­lators. PASCAL is a mathematically oriented programming lan­guage and, as such, is most commonly used in mathematics, engineering, and computer science departments of colleges and universities. This language is somewhat unusual in that it was designed to be a structured language. This means that the pro­gram must be written in logical modules which are in turn called by a main controlling module. Much of PASCAL'S popularity is due to work done at the University of California at San Di­ego, where PASCAL has been implemented on several differ­ent computers including microcomputers.

Задания к тексту:

*1. Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова:*

*process, CPU, microcomputers, improved, control unit, implemented, interpret, mathematician, coding, convey.*

1. It was named after the … Blaise Pascal .

2. A programming language must … the logical steps of the program plan in such a way that the …of the … can … and follow the instructions

3. The … of writing pro­gram instructions is called ….

4. Programming languages have … throughout the years

5. PASCAL has been … on several differ­ent computers including ….

*2. Переведите следующие сочетания слов с русского языка на английский:*

 Языки программирования; кодированная форма; в соответ­ствии с набором правил; представить логические шаги программы; таким образом; совершенствовать языки про­граммирования; машинно-ориентированные языки; про­блемно-ориентированные языки; обычный термин; практические калькуляторы; наиболее часто; компьютерные науки; логические модули; в свою очередь; главный модуль управления вводом-выводом; несколько различных компьютеров.

Задания по грамматике

*1.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в* ***Present, Past*** *или* ***Future Simple Passive.***

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to re­ceive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Fri­day. 6. Not many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. A lot of interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. Lost time never (to find) again. 14. Rome (not to build) in a day. 15. My question (to answer) two days ago. 16. Hockey (to play) in winter. 17. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 18. Thousands of houses (to destroy) during the Great Fire of London. 19. His new book (to finish) next year. 20. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 21. St Petersburg (to found) in1703.

*2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в* ***the simple present*** *или* ***the present continuous tense:***

1 Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds.

2 You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath.

3 He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.

4 What she (do) in the evenings? ~

She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.

5 I won't go out now as it (rain) and I -(not have) an umbrella.

6 The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.

7 He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.

8 Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her

own clothes.

9 Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays.

10 I'm afraid I've broken one of your coffee cups. —

Don't worry. I (not like) that set anyway.

11 I (wear) my sunglasses today because the sun is very strong.

12 Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.

13 I'm busy at the moment. I (redecorate) the sitting room.

14 The kettle (boil) now. Shall I make the tea?

15 You (enjoy) yourself or would you like to leave now? -

I (enjoy) myself very much. I (want) to stay to the end.

*3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в* ***the simple past*** *или* ***the past continuous tense****:*

1 I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (bum) brightly when Tom came in at 7.00.

2 When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector.

3 I (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.

4 I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (leave).

5 Unfortunately when I arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words.

6 He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it.

7 He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room he (stand) up.

8 The admiral (play) bowls when he received news of the invasion. He (insist) on finishing the game.

9 My dog (walk) along quietly when Mr Pitt's Pekinese attacked him.

10 When I arrived she (have) lunch. She apologized for starting without me but said that she always (lunch) at

12.30.

11 He always (wear) a raincoat and (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office.

12 What you (think) of his last book? ~

I (like) it very much.

13 I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness.

14 He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.

15 He (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and (throw) out a bucket of

water.

*4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в* ***the present perfect*** *или*  ***the simple past tense****. В некоторых предложениях возможно употребить* ***the present perfect***

***Continuous:***

1 This is my house. ~

How long you (live) here? ~

I (live) here since 1970.

2 He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh.

3 You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? ~

Yes, my mother (insist) on it.

4 But when I (leave) school I (cut) my hair and (wear) it short ever since.

5 Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.

6 My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy.

7 I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. ~

You (see) the Loch Ness monster?

8 I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.

9 He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.

10 Chopin (compose) some of his music in Majorca.

11 When he (arrive)? ~

He (arrive) at 2.00.

12 You (lock) the door before you left the house?

13 I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much.

14 I can't go out because I (not finish) my work.

15 I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp.