ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ СГЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

для специальности

11.02.15 Инфокоммуникационные сети и системы связи

4 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет
5 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет
6 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет
7 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет
8 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(4 семестр)

Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Теоретические вопросы:

1. Артикли. Употребление неопределённого артикля «a», его формы «an» и определённого артикля «the».
2. Употребление оборота there is/there are.
3. Имя существительное. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.
4. Личные, притяжательные и указательные местоимения.
5. Имя прилагательное. Наречие. Степени сравнения имён прилагательных и наречий.
6. Имя числительное. Количественное и порядковое числительные.
7. Времена группы Simple (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple).
8. Действительный и страдательный залоги.
9. Образование и употребление страдательного залога в английском языке.
10. Времена группы Continuous (Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous).
11. Времена группы Perfect (Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect).
12. Сложносочинённые предложения: бессоюзные и с союзами and, but
13. Употребление и распознавание в речи предложений с конструкцией пассивного залога Present, Past и Future Simple Passive.
14. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения, в том числе условных предложениях (Conditional I, II, III).
15. Отличительные особенности Герундия в английском предложении.

Практические задания:

1. Переведите следующие слова без словаря:

Disk, indicators, operator, operating instructions, vibration, electricity, structure, class, form, element, battery, transformation, method, control, radio, experiment, plan, detail, technical, text, mechanism, magnetic, magnetism, effect, problem, energy, technology, virus, browser, server, modem, scanner, gigabyte, computer, type, information, installation, department, minicomputer, office, bank, popular, business, program, instruction, operation, processes, display, system, processor, control, peripherals, monitor.

2. Определите значение выделенных курсивом слов в контексте и переведите предложения:

1. The chameleon has the *power* of changing its colour.
2. I will do everything in my *power* to help.
3. He’s a man of great intellectual *powers*.
4. The boxer was sorry for having underestimated the *power* of his competitor’s blows.
5. The device operates on electrical *power*.

6. Are the *powers* of the President defined by law?
7. Is the press a great *power* in your country?
8. What is the third *power* of this number?
9. They employed a high *power* telescope.
10. The Great *Powers* have agreed to co-operate on this matter.

3. Прочитайте примеры, решите их:

Example: (a) 98.4 · 5= 492 492:12= 41

(a) Multiply 98.4 by 5 and divide the answer by 12. _____
(b) Add 33.5 to 26.35 and subtract 45.8 from the answer. _____
(c) Divide 40.5 by 5, and multiply the answer by 8. _____
(d) Add 235.08 to 51.73, and subtract the answer from 326.2. _____
Subtract 54.93 from 85.01. Add 2.27. Subtract the answer from 61.9. _____

4. Напишите названия символов:

-
=
>
<
[ ]
{ }
( )
%
/
~
≠

5. Сопоставьте фразы.

1. If you hadn't reminded me,	A if you'd seen what happened.
2. This wouldn't have happened	B we wouldn't have got lost.
3. If they hadn't worn their seat belts,	C if it hadn't rained.
4. We wouldn't have been late	D you would have seen them.
5. We would have gone to the beach	E if I'd known you didn't like it.
6. If you hadn't told me it was him,	F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet.
7. You would have laughed	G if you'd been more careful.
8. I wouldn't have bought it	H they would have been killed.
9. If you'd arrived two minutes earlier,	I I would have forgotten.
10. If you hadn't forgotten the map,	J I wouldn't have recognized him.
11. It would have been cheaper	K if we hadn't missed the bus.

6. Дополните условные предложения третьего типа правильной формой глаголов.

If you ***hadn't helped*** me, I ***wouldn't have finished*** on time. (not help, not finish)
1. We_____ if our best player _____injured. (win, not be)
2. If she_____ he was so mean, she _____him. (know, not marry)
3. I _____ you some money if you _____ me. (lend, ask)
4. If we _____ more time, we _____ another day in London. (have, spend)
5. I _____ to help you if you _____ me about it earlier. (be able, tell)
6. If you_____ me yesterday, I _____ my plans. (ask, change)
7. You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7. Расшифруйте аббревиатуры:

VoIP –	DSL –
WAN –	VSAT –
LAN –	ISDN –

VPN –	GSM –
MPLS –	USB -

8. Соотнесите аббревиатуры и сокращения, соответствующие следующим терминам:

1 CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT	a ROM
2 BASIC INPUT OUTPUT SYSTEM	b SVGA
3 READ ONLY MEMORY	c DOS
4 COPYRIGHT	d AT
5 SUPER VIDEO GRAPHICS ADAPTER	e BIOS
6 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	f XT
7 EXTENDED TECHNOLOGY	h C
8 DISK OPERATING SYSTEM	I CPU

9. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

Текст 1

List of basic terms on computer networks and telecommunication systems

A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers, peripheral equipment and network communication equipment connected by one or more autonomous high-speed digital data transmission channels within one or more nearby buildings.

Ethernet (From the English Ether - ether + Net – network) is a technology for building a local area network initially based on a coaxial cable. Currently, Ethernet technology can use twisted pair cable and radio frequency access technologies.

Wireless LAN is a local area network in which signals are transmitted over the air. Wireless local area networks are divided into local radio networks and local infrared networks.

Enterprise network

A corporate network is a network of mixed topology, which includes several local area networks. The corporate network unites the branches of the corporation and is the property of the enterprise.

Remote access is a technology of interaction of subscriber systems with local networks through territorial communication networks. Remote access is provided via a remote access server. Remote access uses the "remote control" and "remote system" models.

Local network management (Local-area network management)

Local network management is administration in order to ensure the operation of the local network. The local network is managed on the server or on a special client (console).

Gateway is a hardware and software complex: functioning at the network level of the OSI model and transmitting data between incompatible application programs or between networks using different protocols.

Mobile Internet is a wireless Internet access technology based on the WAP protocol. The transport for transmitting requests in mobile communication networks is the GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) or CSD (Circuit Switched Data) packet data transmission service.

A network is an interacting collection of objects connected to each other by communication lines.

A radio network is a wireless network with radio channels in which data is transmitted using waves whose electromagnetic spectrum covers an area from several hertz to hundreds and thousands of Hz. Radio networks are divided into terrestrial radio networks and satellite networks. Cellular packet radio network is a packet radio network in which radio base stations are located in accordance with cellular topology.

Cellular packet radio network is designed to establish communication with subscriber systems of mobile objects: airplanes, ships, cars, trains.

Dial-up access - in communication networks, access in which connections are established only when necessary.

Interface - in a broad sense - is a standard-defined boundary between interacting independent objects. The interface defines parameters, procedures, and characteristics of object interaction.

Traffic is the amount of data in units of the amount of discrete information (kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, etc.) passing through the server for a certain period of time.

A network node is a computer, terminal, or other device connected to the network.

A router is a device that provides traffic between local networks that have different network addresses. Router: - operates at the network layer of the OSI model; and is responsible for choosing the route of packet transmission between nodes.

Protocol is a standard that defines the behavior of functional blocks during data transmission.

A switch is a device or a program that selects one of the possible options for the direction of data transmission. The switches operate at the second level of access control to the OSI model environment. Depending on the purpose, there are: trunk switches; switches for workgroups; switches for desktop systems.

Bridge is a relay system connecting data transmission channels. The bridge performs the connection at the channel level of the OSI model. Bridges do not have mechanisms for controlling the flow of data blocks. There are internal and external bridges, local and remote.

Текст 2

Architecture of Computer System

Computer architecture is a specification detailing how a set of software (a set of instructions) and hardware (physical items) technology standards interact to form a computer system.

Computer is an electronic machine that makes performing any task very easy. In computer, the CPU executes each instruction provided to it, in a series of steps, this series of steps is called Machine Cycle, and is repeated for each instruction. One machine cycle involves fetching of instruction, decoding the instruction, transferring the data, executing the instruction.

Computer system has five basic units that help the computer to perform operations, which are given below: Input Unit, Output Unit, Storage Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit, Control Unit.

Input Unit

Input unit connects the external environment with internal computer system. It provides data and instructions to the computer system. Commonly used input devices are keyboard, mouse, magnetic tape etc.

Input unit performs following tasks:

- Accept the data and instructions from the outside environment.
- Convert it into machine language.
- Supply the converted data to computer system.

Output Unit

It connects the internal system of a computer to the external environment. It provides the results of any computation, or instructions to the outside world. Some output devices are printers, monitor etc.

Storage Unit

This unit holds the data and instructions. It also stores the intermediate results before these are sent to the output devices. It also stores the data for later use.

Your computer contains two kinds of information. One is information that's being actively used by the processor at a given moment, and the other is information you're just keeping around until it's needed. That's how you define primary and secondary storage: If the information is actively in use, it's in your primary storage. If it's not currently being used, but just stored for later, it's in secondary storage.

So the storage unit of a computer system can be divided into two categories:

- Primary Storage: This memory is used to store the data which is being currently executed. It is used for temporary storage of data. The data is lost, when the computer is switched off. RAM is used as primary storage memory.
- Secondary storage also holds data and programs. It stores permanently, thatis, the data and programs remain even after the turning off the electrical power.

All the calculations are performed in ALU of the computer system. The ALU can perform basic operations such as addition, subtraction, division, multiplication etc. Whenever calculations are

required, the control unit transfers the data from storage unit to ALU. When the operations are done, the result is transferred back to the storage unit.

Control Unit

It controls all other units of the computer. It controls the flow of data and instructions to and from the storage unit to ALU. Thus it is also known as central nervous system of the computer.

CPU

It is Central Processing Unit of the computer. The control unit and ALU are together known as CPU. CPU is the brain of computer system. It performs following tasks:

- It performs all operations.
- It takes all decisions.
- It controls all the units of computer.

Figure 1

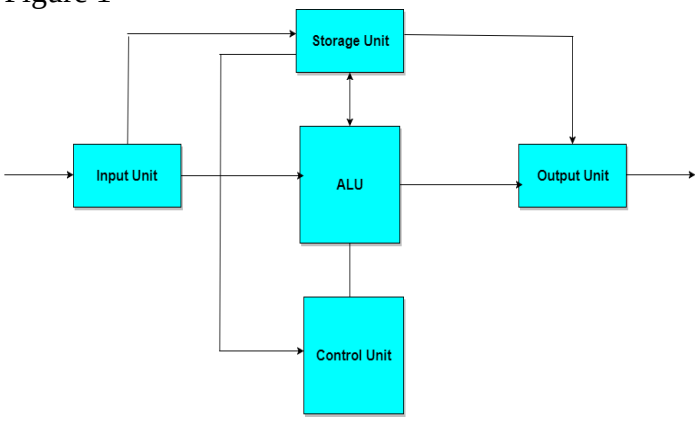

Figure 1 shows how the five functional units of the computer act together. A complete set of instructions and data are usually fed through the input equipment to the memory where they are stored. Each instruction is then fed to the control unit. The control unit interprets the instructions and issues commands to the other functional units to cause operations to be performed on the data. Arithmetic operations are performed in the arithmetic-logical unit, and the results are then fed back to the memory. Information may be fed from either the arithmetic unit or the memory through the output equipment to the outside world.

The five units of the computer must communicate with each other. They can do this by means of a machine language which uses a code composed of combinations of electric pulses. These pulse combinations are usually represented by zeros and ones, where the one may be a pulse and the zero — a no-pulse. Numbers are communicated between one unit and another by means of these one-zero or pulse — no-pulse combinations.

The input translates the information from our language into the pulse — no-pulse combinations understandable to the computer. The output's additional job is converting the pulse — no-pulse combinations into a form understandable to us, such as a printed report.

Расположите предложения в правильном порядке

Each instruction is then fed to the control unit.

Arithmetic operations are performed in the arithmetic-logical unit, and the results are then fed back to the memory.

A complete set of instructions and data are usually fed through the input equipment to the memory where they are stored.

Information may be fed from either the arithmetic unit or the memory through the output equipment to the outside world.

The control unit interprets the instructions and issues commands to the other functional units to cause operations to be performed on the data.

Заполните пропуски

Central nervous system of the computer is _____.

The brain of computer system is _____.

If the information is actively in use, it's in your _____ storage.

Combinations of electric pulses are usually represented by _____.

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(5 семестр)

Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Теоретические вопросы:
1. Распознавание и употребление глаголов времени Perfect (Present, Past, Future).
2. Признаки глаголов времени Perfect (Present, Past, Future) активного и пассивного залога.
3. Отличительные особенности Герундия в английском предложении.

Практические задания:

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

Текст 1

Every day we interact with software created by expert software development companies that helps us perform tasks and increase our efficiency. From the Microsoft Windows that greet us when we turn on the computer to the browser we use to surf the web, and the application on our smartphone that guides us on how many calories did we burn today! Each one of these different types of software helps us perform our day to day tasks either directly or indirectly.

Today there are numerous cutting-edge technologies and software available to us that define the way we lead our lives and accommodate our changing needs.

What Is Software

By definition, software is a computer program that provides instructions and data to execute a user's commands. It is an indispensable part of the machine you cannot see, but it allows you to use the computer … just like how a mouse, monitor, hard drive and keyboard help you use the computer.

Some common examples of software include Microsoft Word, Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Reader, Google Chrome, Gmail, Powerpoint, VLC, and many other similar computer programs that we often use in our daily life. If we sat down to list all the examples of software, the list would never end, but what's more important than that is to understand how they differ from each other.

Types of software can be broadly classified into two categories.

What Are the Two Major Software Types?

The two major types of computer software are: Application Software, System Software.

Two other types of computer software are: Programming Software, Driver Software.

Application Software

Application software or 'apps' are what you engage with the most. These types of computer software are productive end-user programs that help you perform tasks. Following are some examples of application software that allow you to do specific work:

MS Excel: It is spreadsheet software that you can use for presenting and analyzing data.

Photoshop: It is a photo editing application software by Adobe. You can use it to visually enhance, catalogue and share your pictures.

Skype: It is an online communication app that you can use for video chat, voice calling and instant messaging.

Software applications are also referred to as non-essential software. They are installed and operated on a computer-based on the user's requirement. There is plenty of application software that you can use to perform different tasks. The number of such apps keeps increasing with technological advances and the evolving needs of the users.

System Software

System software helps the user, hardware, and application software to interact and function together. These types of computer software allow an environment or platform for other software and applications to work in. This is why system software is essential in managing the whole computer system.

Operating systems are an example of system software. All of your computer-like devices run on an operating system, including your desktop, laptop, smartphone, and tablet, etc.

Programming Software

Programming software is the type of software that is not used by end-users. Programming software examples are programs that are used to write, develop, test, and debug other software, including apps and system software. Programming software is used by software programmers as translator programs. They are facilitator software used to translate programming languages (i.e., Java, C++, Python, PHP, BASIC, etc) into machine language code. Translators can be compilers, interpreters and assemblers. Compilers as programs that translate the whole source code into machine code and execute it. Interpreters run the source code as the program is run line by line. And assemblers translate the basic computer instructions – assembly code – into machine code.

Driver Software

Driver software is often classified as one of the types of system software. They operate and control devices and peripherals plugged into a computer. Drivers are important because they enable the devices to perform their designated tasks. They do this by translating commands of an Operating System for the Hardware or devices, assigning duties. Therefore, each device connected with your computer requires at least one device driver to function.

Usually, the operating system comes built-in with drivers for mouse, keyboard, and printers by default.

Сопоставьте термины 1-4 с описаниями a-d.

1. Application Software	a They operate and control devices and peripherals plugged into a computer
2. System Software	b These types of computer software are end-user programs that help you perform tasks
3. Programming Software	c These types of computer software allow an environment or platform for other software and applications to work in
4. Driver Software	d They are facilitator software used to translate programming languages into machine language code

Текст 2

TYPES OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

I. There are two types of programming languages, which can be categorized into the following ways: low level languages and high level languages.

Low level language is the most understandable language used by computer to perform its operations. It can be further categorized into: Machine Language and Assembly Language.

Machine Language (IGL-first Generation of languages) consists of strings of binary numbers (i.e. 0s and 1s) and it is the only one language, the processor directly understands. Merits of machine language include very fast execution speed and efficient use of primary memory. It also doesn't need larger memory. But it has some demerits: it is very difficult to program using IGL since all the instructions are to be represented by 0s and 1s. Use of this language makes programming time consuming. It is difficult to find error and to debug. It can be used by experts only.

Assembly Language (2GL) is also known as low-level language. Assembly language gives English-like phrases to the machine-code instructions, making it easier to program. An assembly-language program must be run through an assembler, which converts it into machine code.

Merits of Assembler: It makes programming easier than IGL since it uses mnemonics code for programming. Eg: ADD for addition, SUB for subtraction, DIV for division, etc. It makes programming process faster. Error can be identified much easily compared to IGL. Its demerits: programs written in this language are not directly understandable by computer so translators should be used. Being machine dependent language, programs written in this language are very less or not portable.

II. High level language. Instructions of this language closely resemble to human language or English like words. It uses mathematical notations to perform the task. The high level language is easier to learn. It requires less time to write and is easier to maintain the errors. The high level

language is converted into machine language by one of the two different languages translator programs — interpreter or compiler. High level language can be further categorized as: Procedural-Oriented language (3GL), Problem-Oriented language (4GL) and Natural language (5GL).

Procedural Programming is a methodology for modeling the problem being solved, by determining the order of the steps that must be followed in order to reach a desired outcome or specific program state. These languages are designed to express the logic and the procedure of a problem to be solved. It includes languages such as Pascal, COBOL, C, FORTRAN, etc. Merits: Because of their flexibility, procedural languages are able to solve a variety of problems. Programs written in this language are portable. Demerits: It is easier but needs higher processor and larger memory. It needs to be translated therefore the time for its execution increases.

Problem-Oriented language allows the users to specify what the output should be, without describing all the details of how the data should be manipulated to produce the result. This is one step ahead from 3GL. These are result-oriented and include database query language. It includes: Visual Basic, C#, PHP, etc. The objectives of 4GL are: to increase the speed of developing programs, to reduce errors while writing programs. Merits: Programmer doesn't need to think about the procedure of the program. So, programming is much easier. Demerits: It is easier but needs higher processor and larger memory. It needs to be translated therefore its execution time is more.

Natural languages are still in developing stage where we could write statements that would look like normal sentences. Merits: Easy to program. Since, the program uses normal sentences, they are easy to understand. The programs designed using 5GL will have artificial intelligence (Al). The programs would be much more interactive and interesting. Demerits: It is slower than previous generation language as it should be completely translated into binary code which is a tedious task. Highly advanced and expensive electronic devices are required to run programs developed in 5GL. Therefore, it is an expensive approach.

Сопоставьте левый и правый столбцы.

1 Machine Language	a) include database query language
2 Assembly Language	b) have artificial intelligence
3 Procedural Programming	c) it is the only one language, the processor directly understands
4 Problem-Oriented language	d) gives English-like phrases to the machine-code instructions
5 Natural languages	e) these languages are designed to express the logic

Текст 3

PHYSICAL TRANSMISSION MEDIA

Physical transmission media used in communications include twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable, and fiber-optic cable. These cables typically are used within or underground between buildings. Ethernet and token ring LANs often use physical transmission media.

Twisted-Pair Cable

One of the more commonly used transmission media for network cabling and telephone systems is twisted-pair cable. Twisted-pair cable consists of one or more twisted-pair wires bundled together (Figure 8-24). Each twisted-pair wire consists of two separate insulated copper wires that are twisted together. The wires are twisted together to reduce noise. Noise is an electrical interference that can degrade communications.

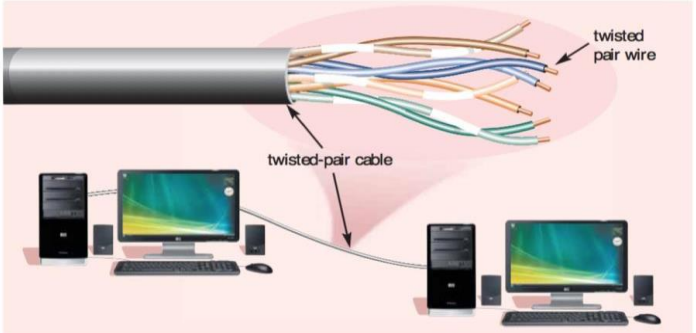

FIGURE 8-24 A twisted-pair cable consists of one or more twisted-pair wires. Each twisted-pair wire usually is color coded for identification.

Coaxial Cable

Coaxial cable, often referred to as coax (pronounced KO-ax), consists of a single copper wire surrounded by at least three layers: (1) an insulating material, (2) a woven or braided metal, and (3) a plastic outer coating (Figure 8-25).

Cable television (CATV) network wiring often uses coaxial cable because it can be cabled over longer distances than twisted-pair cable. Most of today's computer networks, however, do not use coaxial cable because other transmission media such as fiber-optic cable transmit signals at faster rates.

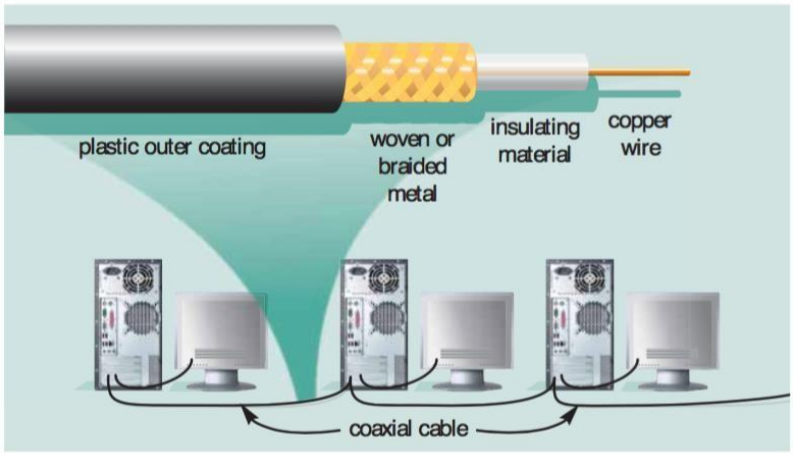

FIGURE 8-25 On a coaxial cable, data travels through a copper wire. This illustration shows computers networked together with coaxial cable.

Fiber-Optic Cable

The core of a fiber-optic cable consists of dozens or hundreds of thin strands of glass or plastic that use light to transmit signals. Each strand, called an optical fiber, is as thin as a human hair. Inside the fiber-optic cable, an insulating glass cladding and a protective coating surround each optical fiber (Figure 8-26).

Fiber-optic cables have the following advantages over cables that use wire, such as twisted-pair and coaxial cables:

- Capability of carrying significantly more signals than wire cables,
- Faster data transmission,
- Less susceptible to noise (interference) from other devices such as a copy machine,
- Better security for signals during transmission because they are less susceptible to noise,
- Smaller size (much thinner and lighter weight).

Disadvantages of fiber-optic cable are it costs more than twisted-pair or coaxial cable and can be difficult to install and modify. Despite these limitations, many local and long- distance telephone companies are replacing existing telephone lines with fiber-optic cables, enabling them to offer fiber Internet access to home and business users.

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(6 семестр)

Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Теоретические вопросы:

1. Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past & Future Progressive.
2. Словообразование английских частей речи: существительных, глаголов, прилагательных и наречий.
3. Структура предложения.
4. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами for, as, till, until, (as) though.
5. Предложения утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные, побудительные.
6. Безличные предложения.
7. Употребление и распознавание в речи предложений с конструкцией пассивного залога Future Simple Passive.

Практические задания:

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

Текст 1

What is the OSI model?

The OSI (Open System Interconnection) model fully describes how network devices work. This is a set of instructions (protocols) that help computers exchange data within local networks and the entire Internet.

The OSI model itself is not an Internet standard, like TCP/IP, for example; it can be compared rather with frameworks in the world of programming languages.

The OSI model includes seven layers, or levels, and each of them performs a specific function: for example, to transmit data or present it in a human—readable form on a computer. Each layer has its own set of protocols. The bottom layer is responsible for the physical representation of data, that is, how data is transmitted over wires or using radio waves and the top layer is responsible for how applications interact with the network.

The lower layer operates with concepts such as "cable type" or "connector type", and the upper layer operates with concepts such as HTTP or API. Let's look at each layer in more detail.

Physical layer

At the lowest level of the OSI model, data are physical objects—current, light, or radio waves. They are transmitted by wire or by wireless signals.

This layer works with cables, contacts in connectors, signal modulation, coding of ones and zeros, and others. In fact, the first level is the level of wires and physical methods of signal transmission.

Channel level

The channel layer is located above the physical layer. His task is to check the integrity of the received data and correct errors.

The data received from the lower level is divided into frames, or frames. Each frame consists of service information — for example, the sender's address and the recipient's address— as well as the data itself.

Network layer

This layer is responsible for routing data within the network between computers. Terms such as "routers" and "IP addresses" are already appearing here.

Routers allow different networks to communicate with each other: they use MAC addresses to build a path from one device to another.

Data at the network level is presented in the form of packets. Such packets are similar to frames from the link layer, but use different recipient and sender addresses — IP addresses.

Transport level

It is clear from the name that data is transmitted over the network at this level. All right. The two main protocols here are TCP and UDP. They are responsible for exactly how the data will be transmitted.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a protocol that guarantees the delivery of data in the correct form. It rigidly monitors every bit of information, but it works much slower than UDP.

Session level

Starting from this level and above, the data already has a normal appearance — for example, JPEG or MP3 files that are familiar to us. The task of the network at these levels is to present information in a way that is understandable to a person and make it so that the user can somehow "touch" it.

The session layer manages connections, or sessions. A typical example is a Skype or Zoom call. When you call another person, a connection is established between your computers, through which audio and video are transmitted. If such a connection is broken, then your call will be interrupted.

Presentation level

At this level, data formats are transformed — their encoding and compression. For example, the received data can turn into a GIF or MP4 file. The same thing happens in reverse order: when a user sends a file to another person, the data is first converted into bits and compressed, and then transferred to the transport layer.

Application level

The last level of the OSI model is applied. There are network services on it that help you surf the Internet without any problems.

The application layer is similar to a kind of graphical interface for the entire OSI model — with its help, the user interacts with other levels without even suspecting it. This interface is called a network interface.

Текст 2

A network is a group of devices (PCs, printers, etc.) or 'nodes' connected by communications circuits so that users can share data, programs and hardware resources. A network has two main elements: the **physical structure** that links the equipment and the **software** that allows communication.

There are two general network sizes: **local area networks and wide area networks**.

A “metropolitan” area network falls between the two in size.

A local area network (LAN) is a network contained within a small area, for example a company department. A LAN allows a large number of users to share corporate resources (such as storage devices, printers, programs, and data files) and integrates a wide range of functions into a single system. In an office, a LAN can give users fast and efficient access to a common bank of information while also allowing the office to pool resources such as printers and fax machines. A well-constructed LAN also can eliminate the need to circulate paper documents by distributing electronic memos and other material to each worker‘s terminal.

LANs come in an assortment of topologies. The topology of a network is the physical layout and connectivity of a network. Topology refers to the ways of channels connect the nodes, whereas protocol refers to the rules by which the data communications take place over the channels.

Each topology has strengths and weaknesses. When system developers choose a topology, they should consider such performance issues as delay, speed, reliability, and the network‘s ability to continue through, or recover after, failure in any device or connection to the network.

The network **gateway** connects the LAN to public networks or other corporate networks so that the LAN can exchange information with networks external to it. A gateway is a communications processor that can connect dissimilar networks by translating from one set of protocols to another. A **bridge** is hardware and software combination used to connect the same type of networks. A **router** is a computer that directs communicating messages when several networks are connected together. **Backbone** is the main cable that connects network segments.

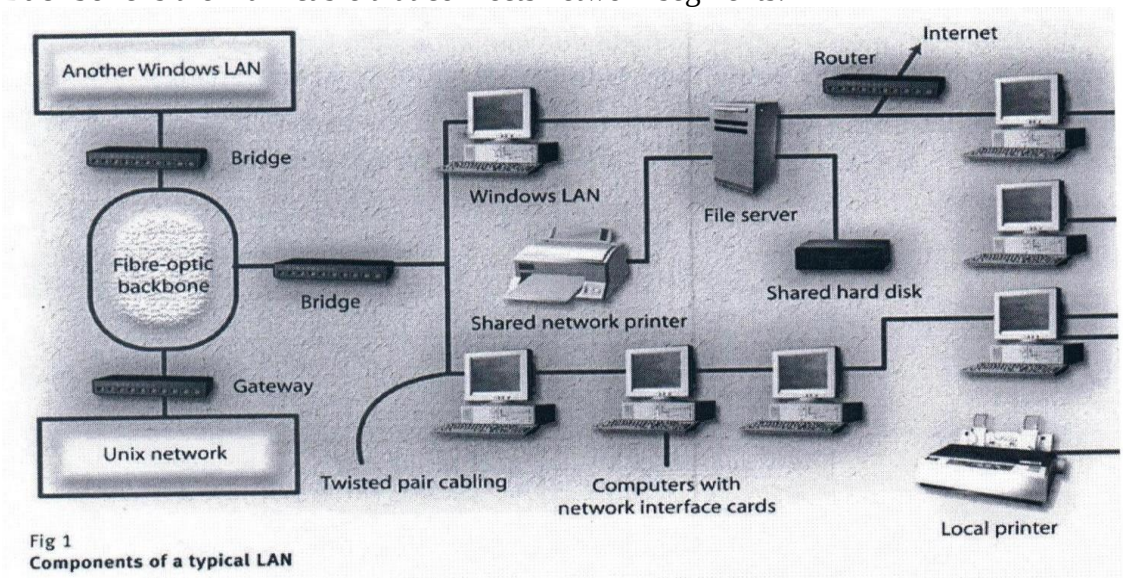

Fig 1
Components of a typical LAN

LANs employ a baseband or a broadband channel technology. In baseband LANs, the entire capacity of the cable is used to transmit a single digitally coded signal. In broadband LANs, the capacity of the cable is divided into separate frequencies to permit it to carry several signals at the same time.

Currently, the most commonly used standards of local area networks are Ethernet, TokenRing, FDDI.

Сопоставьте слова 1-5 и определения a-h:

1 LAN	a) the hardware that emits and receives signals in a computer network architecture
2 network	b) a network contained in a relatively small area
3 backbone	c) the arrangement of nodes in a communication system (i.e. the distribution of elements in a network)
4 gateway	d) a device that translates protocols between different types of networks (e.g. it can link networks of PCs and Macs to mainframes and minicomputers)
5 router	e) a set of rules that allows the exchange of information over a network
6 protocol	f) computer devices interconnected in a network.
	g) a device in the form of a small microcomputer that connects other devices to the network by forwarding data packets between them
	h) the main cable that connects the network segments

Текст 3

The Internet is a global network of interconnected computers, enabling users to share information along multiple channels. Typically, a computer that connects to the Internet can access information from a vast array of available servers and other computers by moving information from them to the computer's local memory.

Internet access is the ability of individuals and organizations to connect to the Internet using computer terminals, computers, and other devices.

Network connectivity methods like Ethernet cables, Bluetooth connections, mobile connections, etc., are used in enterprises to help them run business processes.

Wire-Based Connectivity Solutions

Wire-based connectivity refers to the transmission of information over a wireline communication that includes cable television, internet access through Ethernet cables, and fiber-optic communication. This solution is used among many enterprises and offers many benefits.

Coaxial cable, fiber optics, and twisted pairs are the most common wired networks used across the globe. Wired configuration maintenance is also easy as it uses Ethernet cables to communicate between PCs. For a small network, you can use a single router to connect all the devices, but large wireline connectivity involves multiple switches or routers for their work.

Wireless Connectivity Solutions

Wireless connectivity refers to the data transmission or telecommunication between network devices without any wires. Here, electromagnetic waves work as an invisible cable that carries signals over the data communication path.

Bluetooth, WiFi, RFID, Cellular, Zigbee, and more are some commonly used wireless technologies. Wireless connectivity allows enterprises to access any data from any location without getting disconnected from the network. Since traditional networks often fail to offer productivity and teamwork, wireless network connectivity comes into the picture.

Ways to Connect to the Internet

- Ethernet cables come under a wired connectivity method, allowing you to physically connect your computer to a router to access the internet connection and interact with your shared network resources in your enterprise.

- Leased Line. A leased line is a secure and dedicated communication channel that interconnects two or more applications and sites easily without any disruption. It refers to a service contract between a customer and provider. The dedicated leased line aims to ensure non-stop data flow between two points at a fixed rate.

- Dial-Up. A dial-up connection is a simple form of internet access that uses an analog modem and a standard phone line to transfer data at a rate of 56Kbps. This process is the least expensive but also the slowest connection mode.

- Integrated Services Digital Network – Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a circuit-switched network system that can easily transmit data over a digital line.

- **Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)** is a network connectivity method that offers broadband or highspeed internet connections over your conventional telephone lines.

- A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a service that lets you stay online privately. It establishes an encrypted and secure connection between the internet and your computer by providing a private tunnel for all your communications and data whenever you use a public network.

- Mobile (3G, 4G, and 5G) Everyone knows about mobile networks since mobile phones or smartphones are used tremendously throughout the planet.

Mobile connectivity refers to a communication network spread across a vast land area worldwide and connects wirelessly through transceivers known as base stations or cell sites. A mobile network is enabled in a physical device that you can carry anywhere. The mobile device consists of a battery that provides power to your phone and supports a specific type of network connectivity – 3G, 4G, or 5G. The terms 3G, 4G, and 5G only refer to the speed of your internet, where 'G' means generation of cellular technology.

Wireless connection is just the opposite method of Ethernet cable. It is of four types – wireless MAN, wireless LAN, wireless WAN, and wireless PAN. They differ according to the range, connectivity, and size requirements.

- Bluetooth is a simple network connectivity method that uses short-range wireless technology.

- Wi-Fi – Wireless Fidelity or Wi-Fi allows high-speed internet connectivity without the use of wires Wi-Fi is mainly used to connect your devices to a network, but Bluetooth can be used to share the internet or data between devices.

- Satellite The satellite network connectivity method is a widely used internet service that offers a relatively high-speed internet connection in the modern world. It is marked as the new broadband satellite network, which is designed and optimized for broadband connections.

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(7 семестр)

Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Теоретические вопросы:
1. Повелительное наклонение.
2. Инфинитив и инфинитивный оборот.
3. Различные значения глагола to be.

Практические задания:

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя.

Текст 1

As we know communication is exchange of information and messages.

The technical means used to deliver information include a variety of communications. They involve the use of fax, telephone, telegraph machines, computers equipped with modems, etc. All these devices make it possible to organize various types of communication.

Traditional types of communication are divided into:

- postal (carrying graphic and alphanumeric information);
- telephone (transmitting speech);

- telegraphic (designed to carry alphanumeric messages);
- facsimile (facilitating the transmission of graphic and alphanumeric information);
- radio relay and satellite communications.

Telephone communication is the most common and available means of transmitting information. The basic means of organizing telephone communication are telephone exchanges.

Telegraphic communication occupies a special place in the operational communication system. It provides transmission and reception in various combinations (to one, a group or all subscribers entering the network) of operational information in a documentary form.

Facsimile communication, designed for the exchange of graphic information (photographs, sketches, fingerprints, handwritten texts, etc.). Unlike telephone and telegraph, facsimile communication provides high reliability of the transmitted information.

Radio relay communication is understood as radio communication based on the retransmission of radio signals of decimeter and shorter waves by stations located on the surface of the Earth.

Satellite radio communication is communication via a repeater installed on an artificial satellite of the Earth. The satellite communication line is formed by two stations located on Earth and a station on an artificial satellite of the Earth.

Текст 2

Satellites are used around the world for a variety of reasons, communication is one of them. The first satellite to be equipped with a radio transmitter was launched in 1957 by the soviet government. This satellite was called Sputnik 1. The first American communication satellite was called Project SCORE which was launched in 1958. After the launch of these communication satellites, communication reached new heights. Many things which we thought to be impossible were achieved.

From earth a satellite seems to be stationary, but in reality it revolves around the earth at a constant speed once a day over the equator. This is called a geostationary orbit. This technique is very important because ground based antennas which need to be directed toward a satellite to gather information can operate effectively without the use of expensive equipment to track the position of the satellite. The first geostationary satellite was launched on the 9th of August 1964, which was called the Syncom 3. This satellite was used to relay television coverage of the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo to the United States of America. This event goes down in history as the first television transmission sent over the Pacific Ocean.

Satellite television became the main market for communication satellites. The fact that satellites traveled on a geostationary orbit helped and boosted the applications of the service. There are two main types of satellites used for North American television and radio. They are: Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) and Fixed Service Satellites (FSS). In Europe most satellites used for direct-to-home television have the same high power output as DBS class satellites in the United States, but use the same liner polarization as a FSS class satellite.

Satellites were deployed for communication purposes on a commercial basis started off with communication Satellite Corporation, also known as COMSAT began in 1963. Then in 1964 the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization or INTELSAT emerged and COMSAT became a member of the United States of America. INTELSAT was based in Washington and 120 nations joined the group of ownership. The first satellite launched by INTELSAT was called Intelsat 1 which was also known as the Early Bird, was launched in 1965. It hosted a two-way TV channel between Europe and the US. Then during the 1970's INTELSAT developed and successfully launched Intelsat 2, Intelsat 3 and Intelsat 4. In the 1980's INTELSAT launched its next generation of satellites called Intelsat 5 and Intelsat 6. By the 2000's INTELSAT had some 21 satellites orbiting the planet. INTELSAT provided the world's largest and most extensive telecom system.

With such communication advances it is difficult to state the heights communication will reach within the next decade. Satellite communication has played a major role in the development and advances of communication. Without satellites it would be impossible to do some of the things that are now taken by many of us for granted. When you are making a call, listening to radio, watching

satellite television or surfing the net we communicate with satellites. Things that look like shooting stars at night help to make our world a better place to live in. Время на выполнение 45 ми

Текст 3

Multiservice Network (MGN Next Generation Network) is a universal multi-purpose environment designed for the transmission of speech, images and data using packet switching technology (IP). The main difference between MGN and traditional networks is that all the information in the network is divided into two components: signal information that provides switching of subscribers and the provision of services; and directly user data intended for the subscriber (voice, video, data).

Multiservice networks can be built on the basis of a variety of technologies, both on the IP platform (IP VPN) and on the basis of dedicated communication channels.

The main task of multiservice networks is to ensure the operation of heterogeneous information and telecommunication systems and applications in a single transport environment, when a single infrastructure is used to transmit ordinary traffic (data) and traffic of other information (speech, video, etc.). The multiservice network provides:

Videoconferencing is a telecommunications technology that provides interactive communication between two or more users, thanks to the simultaneous transmission of video and sound. Sound and image are transmitted using peripheral equipment and special software solutions, the data transmission medium can be a built corporate network or the Internet. Videoconference sessions can be divided into two types — personal and group: the first assumes only two participants, and the second — from three or more.

Video surveillance is a process carried out using optoelectronic devices designed for visual control or automatic image analysis (automatic face recognition, state numbers). Video surveillance systems have firmly entered our lives. Modern IP surveillance cameras can have a fully wireless connection, which is very convenient to install and use.

The video surveillance system has three components:

- hardware (equipment);
- software (data processing algorithms);
- technologies (methods of catering, data transmission, etc.).

Distance learning is a form of education that involves the use of the Internet and modern technologies for remote study of teaching materials by students, testing their knowledge, as well as communication with teachers.

Modern distance learning is based on the use of the following basic elements: the medium of information transmission and methods dependent on the technical medium of information exchange.

Modern means of information technology make it possible to use various forms of presentation of the material during training: verbal and figurative (sound, graphics, video, and animation).

Today there are a large number of types of distance learning. Conventionally, they can be divided into three large groups.

- Synchronous training. A group of students study at the same time.
- Asynchronous learning. Students study independently of each other within the established deadlines
- Mixed or hybrid education. Combines synchronous and asynchronous learning.

The main components of the Distance Learning System:

1. A platform for organizing distance and blended learning.
2. Educational content management system.
3. Information portal management system.
4. Designer of electronic courses, tests, trainings, exercises.
5. A tool for organizing collaboration and on-line training. With this module, the company can organize webinars, web conferences, lectures, training seminars and trainings, hold on-line meetings and presentations, negotiations, meetings, rallies and other events with minimal time and financial costs.

Текст 4

Methods of information security in the information system:

- **An obstruction** is a physical barrier to an attacker's access to protected information (for example, important information is stored on a server inside a company building, which only its employees have access to).

- **Access control** is the regulation of the use of information and access to it through a system of user identification, identification, verification of powers, etc. (for example, each employee is given a personal login and password to access the database with different levels of privileges).

- **Cryptography** — encryption and protection of information using special algorithms.

- **Countering malware attacks**— involves the use of external storage of information only from trusted sources, antivirus programs, firewalls, regular backup of important data, etc.

- **Regulation** — creating conditions for processing, transmitting and storing information that most ensure its protection (for example, a ban on the use of own flash drives, etc.).

- **Compulsion** is the establishment of rules for working with information, for violation of which responsibility follows.

- **Motivation** is a call to the staff not to violate the established procedures for working with information.

Information security tools:

- **Technical (hardware) means** are devices of various types (mechanical, electromechanical, electronic, etc.) that solve information security problems with hardware. They prevent access to information, including by masking it. The hardware includes: noise generators, surge protectors, scanning radios and many other devices that "block" potential channels of information leak or allow them to be detected.

- **Software means** include programs for user identification, access control, information encryption, removal of remainder (working) information such as temporary files, test control of the security system, etc. The advantages of software tools are versatility, flexibility, reliability, and ease of installation, ability to modify and develop.

- **Mixed means** is a combination of hardware and software.

- **Organizational means** — rules of work, regulations in the field of information protection, preparation of premises with computer equipment and laying of network cables, taking into account the requirements for restricting access to information, etc.

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(8 семестр)

Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Теоретические вопросы:

1. Структура предложения.
2. Предложения утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные, побудительные.
3. Безличные предложения.
4. Распознавание и употребление в речи изученных ранее коммуникативных и структурных типов предложения.
5. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами for, as, till, until, (as) though.
6. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения, в том числе условных предложениях (Conditional I, II, III).

Практические задания:

Вариант 1

1. Прочтите текст, переведите его и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is a communications network?
2. What do some digital communications networks contain?

3. What does an analogue communication network consist of?
4. Why repeaters may be necessary for both types of networks?
5. Speak about another advantage of digital systems over analogue.

A communications network is a collection of transmitters, receivers, and communications channels that send messages to one another.

Some digital communications networks contain one or more routers that work together to transmit information to the correct user. An analog communications network consists of one or more switches that establish a connection between two or more users. For both types of network, repeaters may be necessary to amplify or recreate the signal when it is being transmitted over long distances. This is to combat attenuation that can render the signal indistinguishable from the noise. Another advantage of digital systems over analog is that their output is easier to store in memory i.e. two voltage states (high and low) are easier to store than a continuous range of states.

2. Приведите в соответствие определения 1-6 с терминами a-g.

1. A data networking protocol and service that can carry different kinds of traffic.	a) Hub
2. Digital lines that are provided by telephone companies.	b) VSAT
3. A small satellite dish normally mounted on the roof of building.	c) GSM
4. A worldwide standard for mobile making phones from one operator compatible with a different operator in another country.	d) LAN
5. A computer network covering a small area, such as a home or an office.	e) MPLS
6. A common connection point for devices in a local network.	f) DSL
	g) VoIP

3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. **Bluetooth** is a microwave high-speed wireless link system.
2. The scanner converts **the barcode** into electrical pulses.
3. The current runs along the wire **inside the cable**.

4. Выберите нужное словосочетание и дополните предложение:
a leased line wire-based connectivity optical fibers coaxial cables
radio communication wireless communication lines

1. _____ consist of an inner conductor insulated with plastic and surrounded by a woven copper shield.
2. _____ consist of strands of pure glass as thin as a human hair.
3. _____ refers to the transmission of information over a wire line communication that includes cable television, internet access through Ethernet cables, and fiber-optic communication.
4. _____ is a secure and dedicated communication channel.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

A wired network has _____ security than a wireless network. (good)
Twisted pair is currently _____ cable for building local area networks. (common)
Job search on the Internet is _____ way. (convenient)

Вариант 2

1. Прочтите текст, переведите его и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What two different meanings does the term "channel" have?
2. What is "channel" in telecommunications?
3. Is each channel assigned a separate frequency bandwidth?
4. What is called “frequency-division multiplexing”?
5. What is "time-division multiplexing"?

The term "channel" has two different meanings. In one meaning, a channel is the physical medium that carries a signal between the transmitter and the receiver. The other meaning of the term

"channel" in telecommunications is a subdivision of a transmission medium so that it can be used to send multiple streams of information simultaneously. Each channel is assigned a separate frequency bandwidth in which to broadcast radio waves. This system of dividing the medium into channels according to frequency is called "frequency-division multiplexing". Another way of dividing a communications medium into channels is to allocate each sender a recurring segment of time, and to allow each sender to send messages only within its own time slot. This method of dividing the medium into communication channels is called "time-division multiplexing», and is used in optical fiber communication.

2. Приведите в соответствие термины 1-6 с определениями a-g.

1 LAN	a) a network contained in a relatively small area
2 network	b) a device that translates protocols between different types of networks
3 backbone	c) a set of rules that allows the exchange of information over a network computer devices interconnected in a network
4 gateway	d) the main cable that connects the network segments
5 router	e) a set of rules that allows the exchange of information over a network
6 protocol	f) a device in the form of a small microcomputer that connects other devices to the network by forwarding data packets between them
	g) the arrangement of nodes in a communication system (i.e. the distribution of elements in a network)

3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. **Bandwidth** is the difference between the highest and lowest frequencies.
2. The central hub monitors **the flow of traffic**.
3. The term "channel" has **two** different meanings

4. Выберите нужное словосочетание и дополните предложение:

a wired network a dial-up connection a twisted-pair wire star topology
a communications satellite a radio signal data transmission

_____ is basically a station which receives signals in a given frequency and then retransmits them at a different frequency to avoid interference problems.
_____ consists of two strands of insulated copper wire, twisted around each other and covered in another layer of plastic insulation.
Modulated radio frequency oscillations are _____.
In _____ all the computers are connected to a central wiring point such as hub or a switch with a point to point connection.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:
The cost of implementing wireless networks is _____ than wired ones. (cheap)
The bus topology is _____. (simple)
Job search on the Internet is one of _____ methods for young people. (attractive)

Вариант 3

1. Прочтите текст, переведите его и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Are the most countries are connected up with undersea cables?
2. Do many countries have unreliable mobile phone networks?
3. Why has data services, such as MPLS and Ethernet, spread all over the world?
4. Has the cost of bandwidth increased dramatically recently?
5. What bandwidth can the services provide?

The world is now plugged in, and countries are connected up using a mixture of terrestrial networks, undersea cables, satellite and microwave communications, Wi-Max and Wi-Fi, GSM and 3G. The move from packet-based services to the internet protocol means everyone expects to communicate voice, data and video from anywhere to anywhere, globally. The availability of wide

area data services such as MPLS and Ethernet have spread all over the world, allowing companies to manage and communicate with their operations wherever they may be.

A reason for this has been the fall in bandwidth costs, and broadband is getting cheaper and cheaper.Services can now deliver tens or even hundreds of megabits of bandwidth into individual homes for much less money than a 64 kb line that a whole factory might have used to run its operation only a few years ago.

2. Приведите в соответствие термины 1-6 с определениями a-g.

1 Ethernet cables	a) is a circuit-switched network system
2 Mobile	b) allow you to physically connect your computer to a router to access the internet connection
3 VPN	c) uses short-range wireless technology
4 ISDN	d) to ensure non-stop data flow between two points at a fixed rate
5 DSL	e) offers broadband or high-speed internet connections over your conventional telephone lines
6 Bluetooth	f) provides a private tunnel for all your communications and data
	g) connects wirelessly through transceivers

3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. A global networking provider opened a new facility **in the capital**.
2. There are **three** keyboard layouts.
3. **Backbone** is the main cable that connects network segments.

4. Выберите нужное словосочетание и дополните предложение:
Integrated Services Digital Network ring topology a dial-up connection
primary storage wide area networks fiber optic cables

1. _____ is used to store the data which is being currently executed.
2. _____ are long-haul, broadband (analog) networks covering wide geographic areas.
3. The _____ is a type of network configuration where each computer is connected to other computer in the shape of the loop or ring.

5. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. A fiber optic cable transmits signals at a _____ speed than a coaxial cable. (high)
2. _____function of the diagnostic tool is to provide a visual representation of the real state of the network. (important)
3. Low level language is the most _____ language used by computer to perform its operations. (understandable)

Критерии оценки

Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти критериям:

1. Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости).

2. Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение).

3. Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку).

4. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку).

5. Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Оценка	Содержание	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение
5	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку	Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок
4	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены	Коммуникация немного затруднена	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося	Грамматические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка
3	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, обучающийся не проявляет речевой инициативы	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка

Критерии оценки письменных грамматических упражнений

За грамматические упражнения оценка вычисляется исходя из процента правильных ответов.

Виды работ	Оценка «3»	Оценка «4»	Оценка «5»
Грамматические упражнения	от 50% до 69%	от 70% до 90%	от 91% до 100%

Критерии оценки перевода текста

Оценки	Содержание	Стиль	Нормы ПЯ	Допускаемые ошибки
«отлично»	передано полностью	соблюден	соблюдены	до двух полных (нет смысловой)
«хорошо»	передано полностью	соблюден	соблюдены	до трех полных (в том числе одна смысловая)
«удовлетворительно»	передано не полностью	не соблюден	нарушены	до четырех полных (в том числе две смысловые)

«неудовлетворительно»	искажено	не соблюден	нарушены	более четырех полных (из них 3 смысловые)

Толкование ошибок

Лексическая ошибка (1/3 полной ошибки) — ошибка в передаче основного или контекстуального значения слова, а также нарушение норм сочетаемости слов.

Грамматическая ошибка (1/4 полной ошибки) — нарушение грамматических норм языка перевода, не приводящее к искажению смысла оригинала.

Орфографическая ошибка (1/4 полной ошибки) — ошибка в правописании слов.