Тема занятия: «Компьютерная грамотность»

Цель занятия: выучить новый лексический материал по теме «Компьютерная грамотность»; совершенствовать навыки чтения и перевода текста профессионального направления; систематизировать знания, ответив на контрольные вопросы по теме занятия.

Уважаемые студенты! Ознакомьтесь с материалами лекционного занятия на тему «Компьютерная грамотность». Конспект занятия выполняйте **в рабочей тетради письменно**, **обязательно указывая дату занятия, тему занятия, номер упражнения.** Ответы предоставить преподавателю на проверку **до 23. 01. 2023 г.** в электронном виде **(фотоотчёт)** на e-mail mikagol2605@mail.ru. Телефон преподавателя для консультации и возникающих вопросов: 072-14-15-816.

С уважением, Голодюк Марина Викторовна.

1. **Запишите новую лексику в словарь, выучите новую лексику.**

2. **Прочитайте и устно переведите текст «Computer literacy».**

3. **Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы к тексту и выполните задания.**

1. Computer literacy

Vocabulary:

computer literacy — компьютерная грамотность

problem-solving device — устройство, обеспечивающее решение задачи

be aware of — понимать, сознавать

opportunity — возможность

basics — основы

application — применение; использование

to restate— пересмотреть, переосмыслить

significant — значительный

achievements — достижения

computing — вычисление; счет; работа на компьютере

to embrace — охватывать

dimension — измерение

instruction — команда, инструкция, указание

to direct the operation — направлять работу

to process — обрабатывать

subscription magazine — журнал по подписке

data processing system — система обработки данных

store manager — директор магазина

to have much in common — иметь много общего

Informed citizens of our information-dependent society should be computer-literate, which means that they should be able to use computers as everyday problem-solving devices. They should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life.

There was a time when only privileged people had an opportunity to learn the basics, called the three R's: reading, writing, and arithmetic. Now, as we are quickly becoming an information-becoming society, it is time to restate this right as the right to learn reading, writing and *computing*. There is little doubt that computers and their many applications are among the most significant technical achievements of the century. They bring with them both economic and social changes. "Computing" is a concept that embraces not only the old third R, arithmetic, but also a new idea — computer literacy.

In an information society a person who is computer-literate need not be an expert on the design of computers. He needn't even know much about how to prepare *programs* which are the instructions that direct the operations of computers. All of us are already on the way to becoming computer-literate. Just think of your

everyday life. If you receive a subscription magazine in the post-office, it is probably addressed to you by a computer. If you buy something with a bank credit card or pay a bill by check, computers help you process the information. When you check out at the counter of your store, a computer assists the checkout clerk and the store manager. When you visit your doctor, your schedules and bills and special services, such as laboratory tests, are prepared by computer. Many actions that you have taken or observed have much in common. Each relates to some aspect of a data processing system.

Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы и выполните задания.

1. What does "a computer-literate person" mean?

2. Are you aware of the potential of computers to influence your life?

3. What do the people mean by "the basics"?

4. What is the role of computers in our society?

5. What is "computing'?

6. What is a program?

7. Prove that we all are on the way to becoming computer-literate.

8. Give examples of using computers in everyday life.