

Тема занятия: «Что такое компьютер?»

Цель занятия: выучить новый лексический материал по теме «Что такое компьютер?»; 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 «Что такое компьютер?». Конспект занятия выполняйте **в рабочей тетради письменно, обязательно указывая дату занятия, тему занятия, номер упражнения.** Ответы предоставить преподавателю на проверку **до 28. 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 «What is the computer?».
3. Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы к тексту.

What is the computer?

Vocabulary:

intricate – сложный

electronic circuit – электронная цепь

core – сердцевина, ядро

character – символ

inputting – ввод

processing – обработка

data – данные

capability – возможность, способность

outputting – вывод

A computer is a machine with an **intricate** network of **electronic circuits** that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal **cores**. The switches, like the cores, are capable of being in one or two possible states, that is, on or off; magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and **characters** (symbols). The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the machine do what we want by **inputting** signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.

The basic job of computers is **processing** of information. For this reason computers can be defined as devices which accept information in the form of instructions, called a program, and characters, called **data**, perform mathematical and / or logical operations on the information, and then supply results of these operations. The program, or part of it, which tells the computers what to do and the data, which provide the information needed to solve the problem, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.

It is considered that computers have many remarkable powers. However, most computers, whether large or small, have three basic **capabilities**.

First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation.

Second, computers have a means of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information in and get results back, these machines wouldn't be of much use. Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use terminals, diskettes, disks and magnetic tapes. The computer's input device (a disk drive or tape drive) reads the information into the computer. For **outputting** information two common devices used are: a printer, printing the new information on paper, and a cathode-ray-tube display, which shows the results on a TV-like screen.

Third, computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kinds of decisions which computer circuits can make are not of the type: "Who would win the war between two countries?" or "Who is the richest person in the world?" Unfortunately, the computer can only decide three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? and, Is one number greater than another?

A computer can solve a series of problems and make thousands of logical decisions without becoming tired. It can find the solution to a problem in a fraction of the time it takes a human being to do the job.

A computer can replace people in dull, routine tasks, but it works according to the instructions given to it. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical 'brain', but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information; but because electric pulses can move at the speed of light, a computer can carry out great numbers of arithmetic-logical operations almost instantaneously. A person can do the same, but in many cases that person would be dead long before the job was finished.

Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы:

1. What is a computer?
2. What are the two possible states of the switches?
3. What are the main functions of a computer?
4. In what way can we make the computer do what we want?
5. What is the basic task of a computer?
6. In what form does a computer accept information?
7. What is a program?
8. What are data?
9. What is memory?
10. What three basic capabilities have computers?
11. What are the ways of inputting information into the computer?
12. What is the function of an input device?
13. What devices are used for outputting information?
14. What decisions can the computer make?
15. What are the computer's achievements limited by?