**Практическое занятие№ 24**

**Тема**: Информационные технологии.

**Цель**:

* закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексическим темам;
* совершенствование навыков поискового чтения.
* Прочитайте текст

1) Internet is а global network connecting millions of computers. Each Internet computer, called а *host,* is independent. Its operators саn choose which Internet services to use.

It is a system of Internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in *а markup language called HTML* *(Hyper Text Markup Language)* that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio, and video files. This means you саn jump from one document to another simply by clicking the mouse button.

2) What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web? The Internet and the Web are two separate but related things.

The *Internet* connects millions of computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the Internet. Information travels over the Internet in many languages known as protocols.

3) The *World Wide Web,* or simply *Web* is built on top of the Internet. The Web also utilizes browsers, such as Internet Explorer, to access Web documents called Web pages. Web documents also contain graphics, sounds, text and video. The Web is just one of the ways that information can be sent and received over the Internet. Internet is used for e-mail, not the Web. So the Web is just a portion of the Internet, but the two terms should not be confused.

4) Tim Berners-Lee (born in 1955) invented the World Wide Web. His first version of the Web was a program named "Enquire". He invented the system as a way of sharing scientific data (and other information) around the world, using the Internet, a world-wide network of computers and hypertext documents. He wrote the language HTML (HyperText Mark-up Language), the basic language for the Web, and devised URL' s ( universal resource locators) to designate the location of each web page. HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) was his set of rules for linking to pages on the Web. Berners-Lee is now a Principal Research Scientist at the Laboratory for Computer Science at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

**Words:**

global network - глобальная сеть

to link - соединять, связывать

exchange - обмен

host - хост (компьютер, подключенный к сети Интернет)

to gain, get access - получить доступ

remote tenninal - дистанционный (удаленный) терминал

server – сервер

formatted - форматированный

hypertext document - гипертекстовый документ

markup - разметка документа в НТМL-формате

HTML (НyperText Markup Language)- язык HTML (стандартный язык, используемый для создания страниц WWW)

URL(Universal Resource Locator)- универсальный указатель информационного

ресурса (стандартизованная строка символов, указывающая местонахождение документа в сети Internet)

application - приложение, прикладная программа

browser (Web browser) - Wеb-браузер (программа для просмотра Wеb-страниц в сети Internet)

* Найдите заголовок к каждому абзацу 1) – 4)
* What Is World Wide Web?
* Who Invented the World Wide Web?
* What Is Internet?
* What Is the Difference between Internet and World Wide Web

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

* What is Internet?
* What is World Wide Web?
* What is HTML?
* What is used for e-mails?
* Are World Wide Web and Internet the same?
* Who invented World Wide Web?
* What is URL?
* What is HTTP?

**Практическое занятие№ 25**

**Тема**: Причастие I. Причастие II.

**Цель**:

* закрепление и систематизация знаний по грамматическим темам;
* совершенствование навыков перевода, работы со словарями, в том числе и техническим.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| **Participle I** | drilling | being drilled |
| **Participle II** | **-** | drilled |
| **Perfect Participle** | having drilled | having been drilled |

***The man sitting at the table is our teacher****. — Человек, сидящий за столом — наш учитель.*

***The houses being built in our town are not very high.*** *— Дома, строящиеся в нашем городе, невысоки.*

***Going home I met an old friend.*** *— Идя домой, я встретил старого друга.*

***Having finished work I went home. —*** *Закончив работу, я пошел домой.*

***The book translated from English is interesting****. — Книга, переведенная с английского языка, интересная.*

***Given the task he began to work.*** *— Когда ему дали задание он начал работать.*

***Having solved the problem correctly*** *they changed the answer.- Решив пример правильно, они поменяли ответ.*

* Переведите словосочетания с причастиями.

*Participle I:* Computers using superconducting material; the machine calculating mathematical problems; students coding the infor­mation.

*Participle II:* The given information; the name given to the machine; the coded data; the device used in World War II; the engine designed by engineers; dictation written the day before was corrected.

* Переведите предложения с разными формами причастий.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Having been tested, the new equipment was ready to use.