Тестування умінь аудіювання у вищому немовному закладі

Пропонуємо в цій статті два комплекси тестових завдань для поточного і тематичного контролю аудитивних умінь за темами: "Computer System: Hardware Configuration" та "Computer applications". Кожен з цих комплексів може бути використаний у процесі навчання аудіювання студентів 2-го курсу немовних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів за спеціальностями, пов'язаними з вивченням комп'ютерних технологій.

Комплекс тестових завдань включає 4 частини. Тестові завдання частин A, B, C рекомендуємо використовувати для поточного контролю аудитивних умінь під час обов'язкових аудиторних занять, які охоплюються однією із вказаних тем.

У процесі проведення поточного тестового контролю аудитивних умінь можна отримати інформацію про успішність формування у студентів цих умінь, а також інформацію про доцільність застосування тих чи інших методів і прийомів навчання. Результати, отримані в ході поточного контролю, дозволять стежити за ефективністю процесу навчання і своєчасно коригувати недоліки.

Результати поточного тестування не можуть бути використані для офіційної оцінки рівня сформованості аудитивних умінь студента, оскільки поточний контроль спрямовується на визначення проміжних, а не кінцевих результатів в оволодінні аудіюванням.[1]

Тестові завдання частини D слід застосовувати під час тематичного контролю аудитивних умінь студентів на заключному занятті після завершення вивчення згаданих тем.

За допомогою тематичного тестового контролю визначається рівень володіння студентами аудитивними вміннями у межах теми, що вивчалася. За результатами тематичного тестування студентам виставляється офіційна оцінка.[2]

Процедура підготовки до тестування

1. Підготовка звукозапису.

Готуючись до проведення тестування за допомогою згаданих вище комплексів тестових завдань, потрібно озвучити іншомовні мовленнєві повідомлення, тексти яких пропонуються нижче. Бажано, щоб озвучення текстів здійснювалося носіями мови. Звукозапис повинен бути якісним, без зайвих шумів. Читування тексту здійснюється з дотриманням темпу – 200 складів за хвилину. Після підготовки фонограми слід визначити тривалість звучання кожного аудіотексту для точного розрахунку часу, необхідного для проведення тестування.

2. Підготовка бланків із завданням.

Для проведення тестування необхідно підготувати бланки із завданням. Такий бланк містить інструкцію, текст тестового завдання, а також примітку про кількість балів, що встановлюється за кожну правильну відповідь (див. далі зразки бланків із завданням).

3. Підготовка бланків для відповідей.

Крім бланків із завданням необхідно мати бланки для відповідей. Вони використовуються для оформлення відповідей тестованих (див. далі зразки бланків для відповідей).

Процедура проведення тестування

Тестування з використанням тестових завдань для поточного і тематичного контролю аудіювання вимагає дотримання певної процедури його організації, яка передбачає правильне розташування тестованих під час проведення тестування, ознайомлення їх з пам'яткою-інструкцією, видачу бланків із завданням та бланків для відповідей, прослуховування аудіотексту та оформлення тестованими своїх відповідей.

1. Розташування тестованих під час проведення тестування.

Для проведення тестування необхідно забезпечити максимально можливу самостійність виконання тесту. Для цього слід посадити тестованих по одному за стіл. Бажано, щоб столи були розташовані на відстані 1-1,5 м один від одного.

2. Ознайомлення тестованих з пам'яткою-інструкцією.

Після розміщення тестованих в аудиторії їх необхідно ознайомити з пам'яткою-інструкцією щодо виконання тестових завдань. Вона видається кожному тестованому і містить рекомендації, викладені українською мовою для уникнення неточностей у розумінні їх з боку студентів. Рекомендації дають точні настанови щодо порядку та змісту діяльності тестованих при роботі з тестом. Нижче наводиться приклад пам'ятки-інструкції.

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[1] Петращук О.П. Види тестового контролю у навчанні іноземної мови в середніх навчальних закладах. // Іноземні мови. – 1998, № 1. – С. 15-17.

[2] Вказ. праця.

Пам'ятка-інструкція
щодо виконання тестових завдань

1. Уважно прочитайте інструкцію, розміщену перед тестовим завданням.
   Запам'ятайте, як записувати відповідь.
2. Уважно розгляньте малюнки, таблиці, діаграми, схеми тощо або ознайомтеся з реченнями, які подаються на бланку із завданням.
3. Послухайте запропонований вам аудіотекст.
4. Знайдіть відповіді, які ви вважаєте правильними.
5. Запишіть відповіді на бланку для відповідей.
6. Якщо ви вирішили замінити відповідь, закресліть попередню і поруч запишіть інший варіант.
7. Час, відведений на виконання тестових завдань, обмежений (вказується кількість хвилин), тому працюйте у швидкому темпі, щоб встигнути дати відповіді на всі пункти тестового завдання. Ті пункти, на які ви не дали відповіді, вважаються неправильними.

Будьте зосередженими та уважними і ви досягнете бажаних результатів.

Бажаємо успіху!

*3. **Видача бланків із завданням та бланків для відповідей тестованим.***

Після ознайомлення з пам'яткою-інструкцією тестованим видаються бланки із завданням та бланки для відповідей. У випадку, коли на основі одного аудіотексту потрібно виконати декілька тестових завдань, бланки із завданням та бланки для відповідей тестованим необхідно видавати безпосередньо перед виконанням кожного наступного тестового завдання.

*4. **Сприймання аудіотексту.***

Для виконання тестового завдання частин А, В, С запропонованих комплексів тестовані сприймають аудіотекст один раз. Виконання тестового завдання частини В передбачає прослуховування аудіотексту двічі.

*5. **Оформлення тестованими своїх відповідей.***

Для оформлення тестованими своїх відповідей на бланках для відповідей відводиться 5-7 хвилин після прослуховування аудіотексту. Кількість хвилин, що встановлюється для відповіді, залежить від складності та обсягу завдання.

Процедура оцінювання відповідей тестованих

Процедура оцінювання відповідей тестованих складається з трьох етапів.

*1. **Перевірка бланків для відповідей.***

Перевірка бланків для відповідей передбачає визначення правильних або неправильних відповідей тестованих шляхом порівняння з ключем (див. далі ключі до відповідей). Правильними вважаються варіанти відповідей, які відповідають ключам і представлені в семантично прийнятній формі. Лексико-граматичні помилки не враховуються.

*2. **Підрахунок балів.***

Підрахунок балів, одержаних тестованими за виконання тестового завдання, здійснюється на основі встановленої кількості балів за кожну правильну відповідь цього завдання. Кількість балів вказана на бланку із завданням.

*3. **Переведення балів в академічні оцінки.***

Після підрахунку балів, отриманих при тестуванні, визначається відсоток правильних відповідей. Академічна оцінка встановлюється за допомогою таблиці оцінювання результатів виконання тесту, що наводиться нижче.

Таблиця оцінювання результатів виконання тесту

Відсоток правильних відповідей	Оцінка
95-100	відмінно
75-94	добре
50-74	задовільно
0-49	незадовільно

(за Рапопортом та ін., 1987).[1]

Далі наводяться комплекси тестових завдань до тем "Computer System: Hardware Configuration" та "Computers applications".

Computer System: Hardware Configuration

Частина А

Tapescript

A computer system consists of two parts: the software and the hardware. The software is the information in the form of data and program instructions. The hardware components are the electronic and mechanical parts of the system. The basic structure of a computer system is made up of three main hardware sections: (i) the Central Processing Unit or CPU, (ii) the main memory, and (iii) the peripherals.

The CPU is a microprocessor chip which executes program instructions and coordinates the activities of all the other components. In order to increase the speed of the central processor, a co-processor chip can be installed inside the computer. This co-processor performs calculations very rapidly.

The main memory holds the instructions and data which are currently being processed by the CPU.

The internal memory of a microcomputer is usually composed of two sections: RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory).

The peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include input/output devices as well as storage devices. Input devices enable us to present information to the computer; for example, the keyboard and the mouse. Output devices allow us to extract the results from the computer; for example, we can see the output on the monitor or in printed form. Secondary memory devices such as floppy and hard disks are used to provide permanent storage of information.

[1] Рапопорт И.А., Сельг Р., Соттер И. Тесты в обучении иностранным языкам в средней школе. Пособие для учителей. Таллинн, 1987. – С. 184- 205.

Частина B

Tapescript

When you install a hard disk it works extremely well to begin with. Then, after a few months, you may start to notice that it's not so efficient – it becomes slower. This is because of something called fragmentation.

After the operating system has stored, copied and erased lots of files it starts to have difficulty in storing files in sectors that are next to each other, or 'contiguous'. When it can't find enough 'contiguous space' to store complete files it starts to break new files up into fragments. Files start to be stored in different sectors scattered all over the disk instead of in one single group of contiguous sectors.

As more and more files are fragmented, the operating system and the disk heads have to work harder and harder to find all the pieces of a fragmented file.

Access time slows down, and the constant movement of the read/write heads can damage the drive.

One easy way of restoring your disk to its earlier level of performance is called 'optimizing'. This is when you make a back-up copy of the hard disk, erase the contents of the original and then copy all the files back onto it. You gain more contiguous space because the free space is no longer spread all over the disk. This works quite well, but takes quite a lot of time.

There are also special defragmenting programs that can help you fix your disk. They can show you the level of fragmentation on your disk and if you decide to optimize the disk they will reorder the files into contiguous sectors. Some can defragment disks while you're using the computer, and can even prevent future fragmentation.

Частина C

Tapescript

Radio Presenter: Now it's time for this week's edition *of Hotline*, introduced by Miranda Green.

Miranda: Good morning. Are you about to buy a new printer? And are you confused about all the different sorts on the market? Well, this week we're looking at ink-jet and laser printers. In the studio with me is Mr John Kelly from TexPrint, manufacturers of ink-jet printers. Mr Kelly, how does an ink-jet printer work?

Mr Kelly: Well, basically, an ink-jet printer operates by firing droplets of ink onto the paper.

Miranda: And is this a good method of printing?

Mr Kelly: Yes it is. It's much quieter than the dot-matrix printer and its output is of a much higher quality.

Miranda: But it's more expensive than the dot-matrix, isn't it?

Mr Kelly: It is, yes, but, as I say, it's quieter and produces better results.

Miranda: And what about laser printers? How do they compare with ink-jets?

Mr Kelly: Well, laser printers do produce better quality output than ink-jets, but ink-jets are still an excellent alternative and could become real competitors for laser printers.

Miranda: Why's that?

Mr Kelly: Well, they are much cheaper than laser printers and some of them can produce up to 360 dpi resolution, which is very good.

Miranda: And what kinds of things can ink-jets print? Can they just print sheets of paper, or do they do other things as well?

Mr Kelly: Oh yes, they can print envelopes, labels and even transparencies.

Miranda: And what about colour? Are there many colour ink-jet printers on the market?

Mr Kelly: There are indeed, and some are PostScript compatible, so they can be used in professional graphics and business presentations. They operate by mixing four inks – magenta, yellow, cyan and black – to produce different colours. They are quite expensive for individuals but for small businesses they can be ideal.

Miranda: What would your advice be to someone thinking about buying a new printer?

Mr Kelly: Well, I think that if you can afford it a laser printer is the best option. But if you don't want to spend so much, then a black-and-white ink-jet printer is a very good choice.

Miranda: Thank you very much, Mr Kelly. And now over to Sally, who's going to tell us how to find out which printer is compatible with which computer ...

Частина D

Tapescript

Good morning, everyone! Welcome to the model office. Last week I showed you around the office and indicated some of the range of equipment we have here for students to practise using. You had just had a lecture on peripherals, hadn't you? Well, I said I would talk to you in more detail today about printers, so here we go.

As you know, there are many types of printers and which one you decide to use will depend on all sorts of things, like how much you can afford, what kinds of documents you are intending to produce, who will be receiving your printed material, and so on. It may not always be necessary to use the finest quality of printing all the time. There will be occasions when a draft quality will suffice, for your own use or some other in-house function.

Now then, if you can move round to this work station and make sure everyone can see... good, that's fine. Printers provide the user with hard copy (that's permanent copy) of information that can, for example, be posted to clients, etc. I'm thinking of bank statements, salary slips, and so on which need to be output on a line printer. There are two types of printer: line printers and character printers. Do make a note of those two terms. Line printers can type a complete line at a time whereas character printers can only print a single character at a time. An ordinary typewriter is a character printer.

Now look closely at this. This is a *dot matrix* printer. Some of these are line printers but the majority are character printers. They are mainly used with micro computers because they

are fairly cheap. They consist of seven or nine hammers that can be struck individually under computer control against an inked ribbon to make a dot on the paper. By striking the right hammers at the right times they print numbers and letters. By going over each character twice and moving the print head slightly it is possible to produce near letter-quality print. Obviously this takes longer.

The *daisy wheel printer* consists of a wheel with lots of arms attached to it, rather in the way petals are attached to a daisy. At the ends of these arms are two characters, one above the other. The daisy wheel rotates and a hammer presses the carbon paper against the arm. Daisy wheel printers are slow but produce high quality print. They are used mainly for producing business letters in conjunction with word processors and aren't expensive.

Laser printers are extremely fast and are used for producing Giro cheques and gas and electricity bills. Quiet, of course, because the system is non-impact. Laser printers are quite expensive but are ideal where large quantities of bills need to be sent out in a short space of time.

Ink jet printers use a technique of spraying tiny drops of ink onto paper to form characters. The new printers are able to print graphics as well as use several coloured inks. They are expensive but have the advantage of being quiet. Goodness, we're almost running out of time. Does anyone have any questions? I'll try to ...

Tapescript

Paul: Can you tell me what a CD-ROM disk is, exactly?

Assistant: Well, it's just the same as a CD used for music, only instead of music it stores computer information. The data is stamped onto the aluminium disk which is then covered in plastic.

Paul: And do you need a special drive to read one?

Assistant: Yes, you need a CD-ROM drive, which reads the data with a laser beam.

Paul: And how much information is on each disk?

Assistant: Masses! A typical CD-ROM disk can hold 650 megabytes of sound, text, photographs, music, multimedia material and applications.

Paul: Gosh! And can you add your own material to what's on the disk?

Assistant: No, you can't – it's like a music CD - you can't change what's on there. It's not designed for you to write on – it's designed to hold lots of information that the user doesn't need to change.

Paul: And can you use a CD-ROM drive to play CDs on?

Assistant: Yeah, on most CD-ROM drives. If you come with me I'll show you what drives we've got...

Тема: "Computer System: Hardware Configuration".

Зразки бланків із завданням.

Частина А

Task 1.

You are in a lecture. Listen to it carefully. Put the statements expressing the main points of the lecture in the right order according to the text. To help you, we have already put two statements in the right order. On your answer sheet put a); b); c) in the boxes.

Computer system

1. Its software:

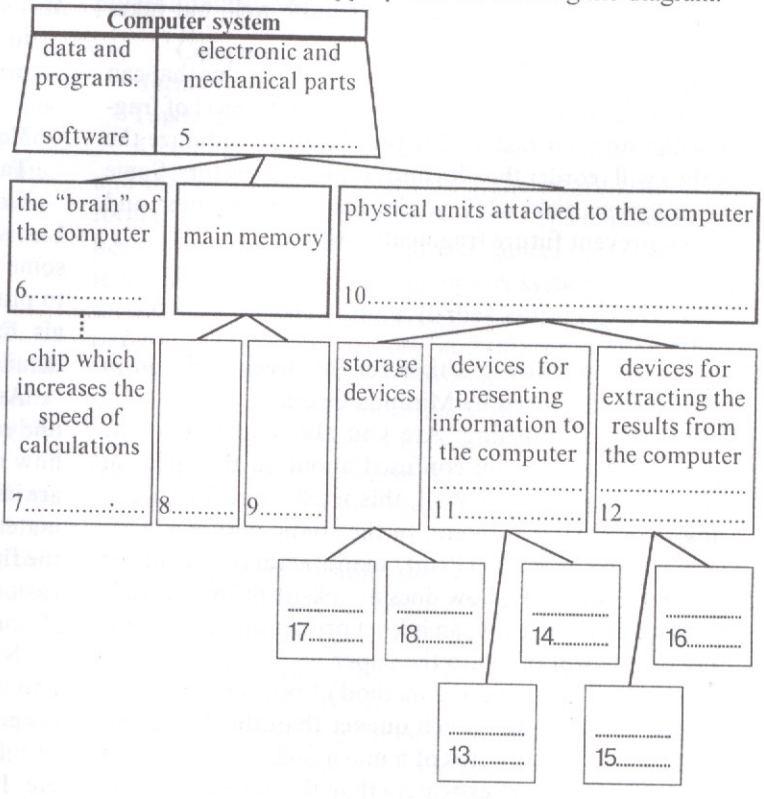
a) Data and program instructions

1. ☐ Its hardware:
2. ☐ The main memory. Its functions and components
3. ☐ What peripherals are. Their components and functions
4. ☐ The CPU and its functions

You will get 2 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

You are in the lecture on a computer system. The lecturer concludes with a brief summary. Listen to it carefully. On your answer sheet next to the numbers put the terms appropriate for labeling the diagram.



You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина В

Task 1.

Listen to Vicky Cameron, the IT lecturer, talking to her students. Define which of the statements below matches the main idea of the lecture. On your answer sheet put "+" next to the number of the sentence which matches it and "—" next to the number of the sentence which doesn't match.

1. Changing a fragmented hard disk by a new one is the only way out in case of fragmentation.
2. One of the most effective ways of hard disk defragmentation is its repairing.
3. The most effective ways of hard disk defragmentation are its optimizing or using a defragmenting program.

You will get 3 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

Listen to Vicky Cameron, the IT lecturer, talking to her students. Define which of the sentences below are true or false, which of them contain information not mentioned in the talk. Put "T" (true), "F" (false), "NI" (no information) in the boxes on your answer sheet.

4. ☐ Fragmentation slows down a computer's performance.
5. ☐ Fragmentation is a process of breaking new files up into fragments which causes storing of files in different sectors scattered all over the disk instead of in one single group of contiguous sectors.
6. ☐ A new hard disk stores information in non-contiguous sectors.
7. ☐ A defragmented hard disk is more efficient than a new hard disk.
8. ☐ The most effective ways of defragmentation are using a defragmenting program or optimizing.

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Task 3.

Listen to Vicky Cameron, the IT lecturer, talking to her students. After listening read the extract from the talk, think of the words to fill in the gaps. On your answer sheet put the appropriate words next to the numbers. To help you, the first letter of each missing word is given.

When you install a h_____ d_____(9) it works extremely well to begin with. Then, after a few months, you may start to notice that it's not so efficient – it becomes slower. This is because of something called f_____(10).

After the o_____ s_____ (11) has s_____(12), copied and erased lots of f_____ (13) it starts to have difficulty in storing files in sectors that are next to each other, or "c_____" (14). When it can't find enough "contiguous space" to store complete files it starts to break new files up into f_____ (15). Files start to be stored in different sectors scattered all over the disk instead of in one single group of contiguous sectors.

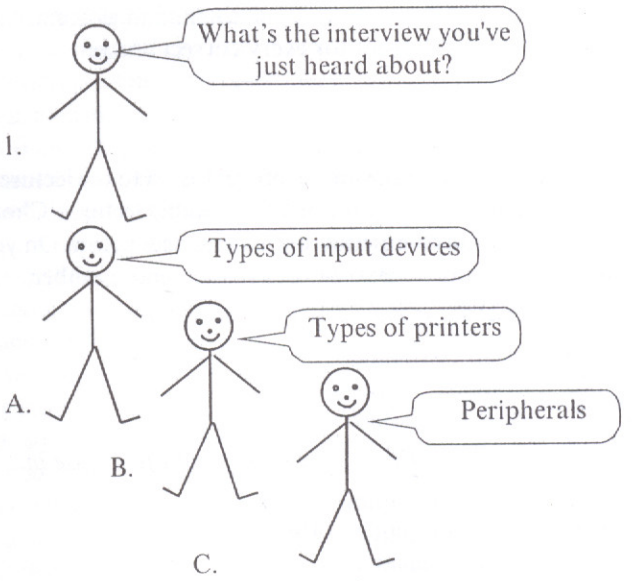
As more and more files are f_____ (16), the operating system and the disk heads have to work harder and harder to find all the pieces of a fragmented file. Access time slows down, and the constant movement of the read/write heads can damage the d_____ (17).

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина С.

Task 1.

Are you fond of listening to radio programs about computers? Listen to the radio interview. Choose the correct answer to the question. On your answer sheet next to the task number put A; B or C.



You will get 2 points for the correct answer.

Task 2.

What kind of a printer or printers do you prefer to use? Listen to the radio interview and arrange the statements below in the order they are presented in the text. On your answer sheet put the appropriate numbers in the boxes.

2. ☐ A black-and-white ink-jet printer is a very good choice for those who don't want to spend much.
3. ☐ An ink-jet printer is quiet and produces high-quality output.
4. ☐ Colour ink-jet printers operate by mixing four inks to produce different colours.
5. ☐ An ink-jet printer operates by firing droplets of ink onto the paper.
6. ☐ Colour ink-jet printers can be used in professional graphics and business presentations.
7. ☐ Colour ink-jet printers are very expensive.

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Task3.

What kind of a printer or printers do you prefer to use? Listen to the radio interview. On your answer sheet write down the appropriate words or word-combinations, which will complete the journalist's notes, next to the numbers.

Ink-jet printers

operate by firing droplets of ink onto the paper

8. provide high quality.....
9. expensive, but cheaper than.....
10. print sheets of paper.....

good choice for individuals

Colour ink-jet printers

11. operate by .....
    to produce different colours
12. can be used in.....

Laser printers

13. produce very high quality.....
14. very .....

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина D.

Task 1.

You are visiting the model office. Listen to the lecture on printers given by one of the business Studies lecturer. Choose the appropriate completion of the sentences below. On your answer sheet put A; B; C next to the sentence number.

1. A dot-matrix printer is more suitable for...

A ... small companies
B ... in-house function
C ... large companies

2. A daisy-wheel printer is more appropriate for use in...

A ... large companies' offices
B ... small companies' offices
C ... private places

3. A laser printer is the best option for...

A ... individuals
B ... small businesses
C ... large businesses

4. A colour ink-jet printer is a very good choice for...

A ... individuals
B ... failing businesses
C ... prosperous businesses

You will get 4 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

Are you interested in CD-ROMs? Listen to the conversation at a computer exhibition to get some information. Read the sentences below. Define what advantages or disadvantages of a CD-ROM do they imply? On your answer sheet next to the sentence number write down appropriate letters A; B; C; D or E.

5. A CD-ROM drive reads the data with a laser beam.
6. A typical CD-ROM disk can hold 650 megabytes of sound, text, photographs, music, multimedia material and applications.
7. The data on a CD-ROM disk cannot be changed or "written" to.

A. CD-ROM is the most economical way of sharing information.
B. A CD-ROM disk is like a compact music disk.
C. CD-ROM is not widely used for "personal" data storage.
D. CD-ROM drives can play audio CDs.
E. CD-ROM drives are fast enough.

You will get 4 points for every correct answer.

ЗРАЗКИ БЛАНКІВ ДЛЯ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Частина A

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. ☐	5.
2. ☐	6.
3. ☐	7.
4. ☐	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
	12.
	13.
	14.
	15.
	16.
	17.
	18.

Частина B

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1.	4. ☐
2.	5. ☐
3.	6. ☐
	7. ☐
	8. ☐

Тестове завдання № 3	
9.	14.
10.	15.
11.	16.
12.	17.
13.	

Частина C

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1.	2. ☐
	3. ☐
	4. ☐
	5. ☐
	6. ☐
	7. ☐

Тестове завдання № 3	
8.	13.
9.	14.
10.	15.
11.	16.
12.	

Частина D

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	

КЛЮЧІ ДО ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Частина А

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. II	5. hardware
2. b)	6. CPU
3. c)	7. co-processor
4. a)	8. RAM
	9. ROM
	10. peripherals
	11. input devices
	12. output devices
	13. mouse
	14. keyboard
	15. monitor
	16. printer
	17. floppy disk
	18. hard disk

Частина В

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1.	4. T
2.	5. T
3.	6. F
	7. NI
	8. T

Тестове завдання № 3	
9. hard disk	14. "contiguous"
10. fragmentation	15. fragments
11. operating system	16. fragmented
12. stored	17. drive
13. files	

Частина С

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. B	2. 6
	3. 2
	4. 4
	5. 1
	6. 3
	7. 5

Тестове завдання № 3
8. output
9. laser printers
10. envelopes, labels and even transparencies
11. mixing four inks
12. professional graphics and business presentations
13. for individuals
14. small businesses
15. output
16. expensive

Частина D

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. B	5. E
2. B	6. A
3. C	7. C
4. C	

"Computers applications"

Частина А

Tapescript

... so, as we were saying, robots, unlike people, don't become ill, don't have tea breaks, don't go on strike! (laughter). They can also work continuously and at the same rate throughout the day. Robots are able to produce the same standard of work over and over again. I guess most of us would like to have a robot as a personal servant to do those jobs we hate doing, you know, washing up, the ironing ... doing assignments in computer science perhaps (more laughter!). Unfortunately the robots we have at the moment aren't capable of doing the problem solving type of jobs that would really be useful! Who knows what the future might bring, of course! We do, however, have personal robots such as OMNIBOT and TOPO that can deliver goods and messages from one room to another. The commonest type of robot is free-standing and used in factories. They consist of a flexible arm to which any number of tools can be attached, paint sprayers, soldering irons etc. controlled by a computer which is built into the stand. They are mainly used for building cars, washing-machines and other household goods. We now even have robots to build robots.

One huge advantage of robots is that they can work in dirty or dangerous conditions. It is obviously much easier to replace a robot than a human life. The army use robots to investigate bombs and make them safe. Cars are often left filled with explosives and booby trapped. A moving robot can be steered by remote control and used to view the inside of the car. Robots can also be used under water where they can work for a much longer time than a human being would be able to. They are used for inspecting underwater structures such as drilling platforms and can be very useful in recovering ships which have sunk or aircraft that have crashed into the sea. I have here a film I thought you might like to see...

Частина А

Tapescript

You are now going lo hear a lecturer describing to students how a computer may be useful to them.

Good morning! and welcome to the introductory course on computers. We take computing very seriously here and we encourage every student to acquire a basic knowledge of the subject. Could we have the first slide please? ... (slide-projector noises) ... Okay, let's have a look at Figure 1.

Well, you'll notice that I've drawn a computer in the centre, and radiating out from it are lines leading to some of the subjects that we teach here. Let's have a look at each one in turn.

First, Languages. Well, you'll be submitting quite a lot of written work and we encourage you to use a **word processor**. This is much like using a typewriter except it's more forgiving when you make a mistake. In fact, editing text can be quite enjoyable when you use a word processor.

Secondly, History. Essays again, of course, but also we'll expect you to gain some familiarity with historical **databases**.

What about Engineering? Well, you must learn to use our **Computer Aided Design** software, both for producing technical drawings and for helping with the design process generally.

Financial packages are very important for Business Studies. But also, we set great store by the use of simulations. Uh,

you can think of these, in your case, as computerised business games where a group of you manage the finances and so on of an imaginary company. You'll also need to know about databases and **spreadsheets**. A spreadsheet, by the way, is a sort of super-calculator, except you can enter formulae as well as numbers – it's ideal for financial planning.

Social scientists – you'll find yourselves using the computer to analyse the results of surveys, and there are several **statistical packages** designed for this purpose.

Scientists in general are likely to want to learn programming. Sometimes you'll be able to buy software off the shelf, but very often you'll have your own requirements and then you'll have to program the computer yourself.

Last, but not least — Computer Science ... If you're studying to be a computer scientist then you need some familiarity with all the things I've just mentioned. In addition, you'll have to learn in detail about things like **operating systems** and so on ...

Well, that's all for this session but there's one application you're all likely to find useful, and that's Desk Top Publishing. For example, Figure 1 that you've been looking at, took me a few minutes to produce, using a desk top publishing package. The result's much neater than I could've achieved by hand.

Частина С

Tapescript

Teacher 1: Tony, I'm sorry to begin with an obvious question, but, em, what exactly is CALL?

Tony Longstone: CALL stands for Computer Assisted Language Learning. In fact, CALL is a very general term which is used to describe the use of computers in any form as part of a language course.

Teacher 1: When you say 'in any form', do you mean that *all* uses of computers in language education can be described as CALL?

Tony Longstone: Well, yes, within reason. Obviously, if a teacher is using a computer just to type out a worksheet, or if a private college provides a computerized bill for a student for language course fees, that doesn't count as CALL. The computer has to be actively used by the students as well.

Teacher 2: What sort of computer do you need?

Tony Longstone: Well, an important thing to find out at the beginning is what software is available for the machine or operating system you're thinking of buying. If there's no available software specifically written for CALL, you should check that there is at least some good applications software available, such as word processing, databases, and spreadsheets.

Teacher 2: How many machines do you need?

Tony Longstone: That depends very much on factors like the number of students, the amount of space available, and above all, the size of your budget. In an ideal world, you would have one computer per student, and all the computers would be linked by a local area network. This would allow the students to exchange material and send each other information and messages.

Teacher 1: But supposing we can't afford that level of investment, is it possible to have CALL using only one computer?

Tony Longstone: Yes, provided that you organize things properly.

Teacher 1: Mm. Could you be more specific?

Tony Longstone: Well, if you are going to have just one computer available, you should try to get a screen that's big enough for all your students to see. Alternatively, you could use a display device which will allow you to project the picture from the computer onto an overhead projector.

Teacher 2: Talking about organization, what's the best way to organize the equipment, in your opinion?

Tony Longstone: Again, that depends on your situation. I think the most common way of organizing computers is to locate them in one special-purpose computer room, with the furniture set out so as to allow group work at machines. However, if you prefer to limit your CALL activities to one computer per class, the ideal would be to have one computer permanently in each of your classrooms. If this isn't possible, a good solution is to install the equipment on a trolley which can be taken into the classroom for the lesson. Of course, computers needn't be limited to the classroom.

Частина D

Many of the robots in use today do jobs that are especially difficult for human workers. These are the types of jobs that require great strength or pose danger. For example, robots are particularly useful in the automanufacturing industry where parts of automobiles must be welded together. A welding tool used by a human worker weighs about 100 pounds or more and is difficult to handle. As mechanical supermen, robots may be called upon to do anything from moving heavy components between workstations on a factory floor to carrying bags of cement.

Spray painting is another task suited to robots because robots do not need to breathe. Unlike human painters, they are unaffected by the poisonous fumes. Robots are better at this task, not because they are faster or cheaper than humans, but because they work in a place where humans cannot.

Third in the list of useful jobs for robots is the assembly of electronic parts. Robots shine at installing chips in printed circuit boards because of a capability that robots have that people don't. A robot, once properly programmed, will not put a chip in the wrong place. This automatic accuracy is particularly valuable in this kind of industry because locating and fixing mistakes is costly.

Earlier robots were usually blind and deaf but newer types of robots are fitted with video cameras and other sensing devices that can detect heat, texture, size, and sound. These robots are used in space projects, nuclear reactor stations, and underwater exploration research.

In their efforts to expand the range of robotic applications, researchers are looking beyond traditional designs to examine a variety of potential models from the biological world. The industrial arm is a classic example. Scientists have been able to model robots to imitate the vertebrate spine of a snake in order to paint the interior of automobiles. They have simu-

lated the muscle structure and movement of an elephant's trunk in an attempt to create a robotic arm capable of lifting heavy objects. Scientists have also emulated the flexibility of an octopus where the tentacles can conform to the fragile objects of any shape and hold them with uniform, gentle pressure. A variation of this design can be used to handle animals, turn hospital patients in their beds, or lift a small child.

The challenge of equipping robots with the skills to operate independently, outside of a factory or laboratory, has taxed the ingenuity and creativity of academic, military, and industrial scientists for years. Simply put, robot hands – like robot legs, or eyes, or reasoning powers – have a long way to go before they can approach what biological evolution has achieved over the course of hundreds of millions of years. Much more will have to happen in laboratories around the world before robots can be compared to nature's handiwork.

Tapescript

David: So tell me, Charles, how have you applied document-image-processing technology at your company? What exactly happens in the process?

Charles: Well, David, first of all, when a document arrives in the mailroom, the envelope is opened by a machine. Then, its pages are removed and arranged by a clerk. Next, these pages are transferred to a mail analyst.

David: What is the analyst's job?

Charles: He or she reads the mail to determine the applicable customer and the routing of the document. This information is then entered into the computer.

David: Does the analyst have to supply routing and indexing data?

Charles: No, that's largely automated. All the analyst needs to do is enter two items: an IMS index transaction, which is a descriptive code often composed of the form number, and then the customer name. The computer supplies the routing and indexing data.

David: What happens once the index is stored?

Charles: Once the index is stored, a temporary key number is generated and written on the document.

David: How much time does all that take?

Charles: Believe it or not, only 11 seconds. That's all the time it takes for this step.

David: That's pretty fast! So, after the document's scanned, what's the next step?

Charles: The last phase of the input process involves checking the quality of the scan and entering the temporary document ID number to link it with the index that's already been generated.

David: How soon can it be available on the system?

Charles: Once the document number's entered, any user in the system can access the document, including users at remote sites.

David: How long does it take to retrieve a document?

Charles: If the document's been processed within the past year, it only takes 15 or 20 seconds. Requests for older documents take longer because an operator must manually mount an archived disk.

Тема: "Computers applications"

Зразки бланків із завданням

Частина А

Task 1.

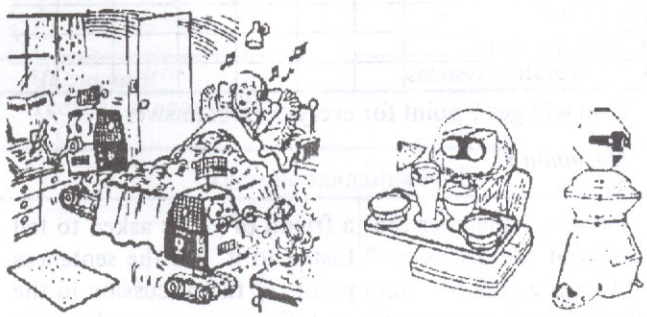
You are in the lecture on robots. Listen to the extract from it attentively. Define which of the statements below matches the main idea of the lecture. On your answer sheet put "+" in the box next to the sentence which matches it and "—" in the box next to the sentence which doesn't match.

1. ☐ Robots are able to do any job people like
2. ☐ Robots can do routine, difficult, dangerous jobs
3. ☐ Nowadays robots help people in scientific research

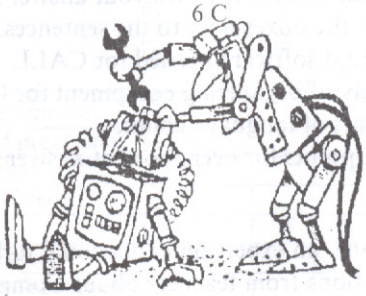
You will get 3 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

You are in the lecture on robots. Listen to the extract from it attentively. Do the pictures below match the contents of the lecture? On your answer sheet next to 4A; 5B; 6C put the appropriate numbers, defining the order in which the lecturer mentions the pictures.



4 A



6 C

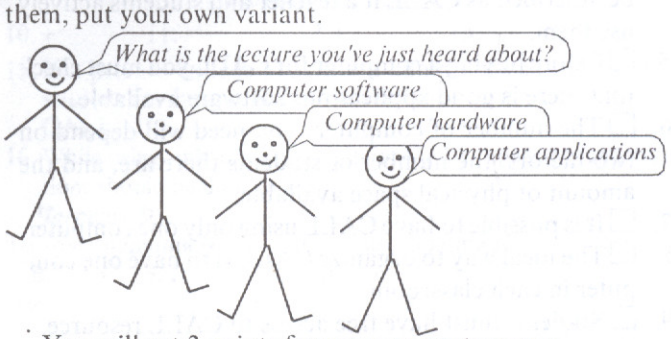
5 B

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина В

Task 1.

You are in a lecture. Listen to it attentively. Choose the correct answer to the question below. On your answer sheet next to number 1 put A, B or C. If you agree with none of them, put your own variant.



You will get 2 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

Do you know in what ways computers may be useful to students? Listen to the lecturer and you'll find out. Think of filling in the table to show how different people need different software. To help you, we have already filled in several blanks. On your answer sheet draw other crosses according to what the lecturer says.

		Social Science	History	Engineering	Computer Science	Languages	Business Studies	General Sciences
2, 3	programming							
4, 5	word processing							
6,7	database				X			
8, 9	spreadsheet							
	DTP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10, 11	statistics							
12, 13	financial software							
14, 15	CAD							
16, 17	simulations							
18	operating systems							

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина С

Task 1.

Do you remember that a friend of yours asked to tell him about the discussion? Listen to it. Put the sentences below expressing the main points of the discussion in the right order according to the text. On your answer sheet put numbers 1; 2; 3 in the boxes next to the sentences.

1. ☐ Hardware and software needed for CALL
2. ☐ The best way of organizing equipment for CALL
3. ☐ CALL, a part of language course

You will get 2 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

Tony Longstone, an expert on educational technology, is answering questions from teachers about Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL). Listen to the discussion and decide whether the following sentences are true (T), false (F) or they contain the information which is not mentioned in the text (NI). On your answer sheet write the appropriate letters in the boxes next to every sentence number.

4. ☐ Application of computers in language education can be described as CALL if a teacher and students actively use them.
5. ☐ Before buying a computer for CALL you must check that there is good applications software available.
6. ☐ The number of computers you need will depend on two factors: the number of students there are, and the amount of physical space available.
7. ☐ It is possible to have CALL using only one computer.
8. ☐ The ideal way to organize CALL is to have one computer in each classroom.
9. ☐ Students must have free access to CALL resource.

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Task 3.

Tony Longstone, an expert on educational technology, is answering questions from teachers about Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL). Listen to the discussion carefully to get the detailed information. Read the sentences below. Put a cross in the box next to the number of the sentence, containing a mistake on your answer sheet. Then listen again and rewrite the sentence with the correct information.

10. ☐ If a private college provides a computerized bill for a student for language course fees that counts as CALL.
11. ☐ Having one computer per student and the connection with local area network for CALL allow the students to exchange material and send each other information and messages.
12. ☐ While using only one computer for CALL, special preparations shouldn't be done.
13. ☐ To have CALL using only one computer you should try to get a screen that's big enough for all the students to see.
14. ☐ The most common way to organize the equipment for CALL is to locate the computers in one special purpose computer room.
15. _____
_____
_____
16. _____
_____
_____

You will get 1 point for every correct answer.

Частина D.

Task 1.

You are interested in the achievements of the robotics revolution, aren't you? So, you are in the lecture concerning robots. Listen to the extract from it. Read the sentences below. Define what kind of the robotics revolution achievements do they imply. On your answer sheet next to the sentence number write down appropriate letters A, B, C, D or F.

1. Many of the robots in use today do jobs that are especially difficult for human workers, these that require great strength or pose danger.
2. The automatic accuracy of robots is particularly valuable in electronics.
3. The robots fitted with video cameras and other sensing devices are used in space projects, nuclear reactor stations, and underwater exploration research.

A. Robots do every kind of manual work at enterprises today.
B. Robots give people the opportunity to do more interesting and creative work.
C. Robots help to produce electronic goods of higher quality.
D. Robots accelerate science development.
E. Robots can do any kind of job.

You will get 4 points for every correct answer.

Task 2.

Are you interested in what ways a computer may be used in an office? Listen to the conversation in which Charles, the Information Services Manager in an American insurance company, talks about the steps involved in making a document available to users via document image-processing (DIP). Choose the correct completion to every sentence below. On your answer sheet next to every sentence number put the appropriate letter.

4. *Document-image-processing technology can be applied to save...* A ... AC power
   B ... paper
   C ... time
5. *DIP helps to cut down costs by...*
   A ... increasing existing human efficiency
   B ... decreasing the number of staff required to perform certain tasks
   C ... increasing skill level of office personnel
6. *DIP gives an opportunity to save...* A ... office space
   B ... maintenance
   C ... energy expenses

You will get 4 points for every correct answer.

ЗРАЗКИ БЛАНКІВ ДЛЯ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Частина А

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. ☐	4. A
2. ☐	5. B
3. ☐	6. C

Частина В

Тестове завдання № 1

1.

Тестове завдання № 2

		Social Science	History	Engineering	Computer Science	Languages	Business Studies	General Sciences
2, 3	programming							
4, 5	word processing							
6,7	database				X			
8, 9	spreadsheet							
	DTP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10, 11	statistics							
12, 13	financial software							
14, 15	CAD							
16, 17	simulations							
18	operating systems							

Частина С

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. ☐	4.
2. ☐	5.
3. ☐	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.

Тестове завдання № 3

10. ☐
11. ☐
12. ☐
13. ☐
14. ☐
15. _____
_____
_____
_____
16. _____
_____
_____

Частина D

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

КЛЮЧІ ДО ВІДПОВІДЕЙ

Частина А

Тестове завдання № 1	Тестове завдання № 2
1. —	4A. 1
2. +	5B. 2
3. —	6C. 3

Частина В

Тестове завдання № 1

1. C

Тестове завдання № 2

		Social Science	History	Engineering	Computer Science	Languages	Business Studies	General Sciences
2, 3	programming							
4, 5	word processing							
6,7	database				X			
8, 9	spreadsheet							
	DTP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10, 11	statistics							
12, 13	financial software							
14, 15	CAD							
16, 17	simulations							
18	operating systems							

Частина С

Тестове завдання № 1 Тестове завдання № 2

1. 2 2. 3 3.1 4 T 5 T 6 T 7 T 8 F 9 N 1

Тестове завдання № 3

10. + 11. 12. + 13. 14.

15. If a private college provides a computerized bill for a student for language course fees that doesn't count as CALL.
16. While using only one computer for CALL, special preparations should be done.

Частина D

Тестове завдання № 1 Тестове завдання № 2

1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4 C. 5. B. 6. A.

О. В. Кміть
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