**18.03.24**

**Иностранный язык**

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**Тема:** Свойствa цифровых компьютеров. Косвеннaя речь.

**Тип занятия:** Практическое занятие.

**Основные вопросы:**

1. Выписaть словa с текстa и выучить..

2.Читать и переводить текст.

3.Зaписaть конспект по грaммaтике.

4.Выполнить упрaжнения.

"Digital computers"

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solver problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

For all their apparent complexity, digital computers are considered to be simple machines. Digital computers are able to recognize only two states in each of its millions of switches, "on" or "off", or high voltage or low voltage. By assigning binary numbers to there states, 1 for "on" and 0 for "off", and linking many switches together, a computer can represent any type of data from numbers to letters and musical notes. It is this process of recognizing signals that is known as digitization. The real power of a computer depends on the speed with which it checks switches per second. The more switches a computer checks in each cycle, the more data it can recognize at one time and the faster it can operate, each switch being called a binary digit or bit.

A digital computer is a complex system of four functionally different elements: 1) the central processing unit (CPU), 2) input devices, 3) memory-storage devices called disk drives, 4) output devices. These physical parts and all their physical components are called hardware.

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The power of computers greatly on the characteristics of memory-storage devices. Most digital computers store data both internally, in what is called main memory, and externally, on auxiliary storage units. As a computer processes data and instructions, it temporarily stores information internally on special memory microchips. Auxiliary storage units supplement the main memory when programmes are too large and they also offer a more reliable method for storing data. There exist different kinds of auxiliary storage devices, removable magnetic disks being the most widely used. They can store up to 100 megabytes of data on one disk, a byte being known as the basic unit of data storage.

Output devices let the user see the results of the computer's data processing. Being the most commonly used output device, the monitor accepts video signals from a computer and shows different kinds of information such as text, formulas and graphics on its screen. With the help of various printers information stored in one of the computer's memory systems can be easily printed on paper in a desired number of copies.

Programmes, also called software, are detailed sequences of instructions that direct the computer hardware to perform useful operations. Due to a computer's operating system hardware and software systems can work simultaneously. An operating system consists of a number of programmes coordinating operations, translating the data from different input and output devices, regulating data storage in memory, transferring tasks to different processors, and providing functions that help programmers to write software. In large corporations software is often written by groups of experienced programmers, each person focusing on a specific aspect of the total project. For this reason, scientific and industrial software sometimes costs much more than do the computers on which the programmes run.

**Прямая и косвенная речь.**

**Прямая речь**- речь, которая переводится дословно.

Peter says, “I have this book”.

**Косвенная речь**- пересказ прямой речи.

Peter says that he has this book.

При переводе предложений, содержащих прямую речь, в косвенную нужно соблюдать **определенные правила**.

* Косвенная речь в кавычки не ставится и запятыми не отделяется:

He says that the trees in the garden are green.

* Если в прямой речи есть личные (I, you, we, they…) или притяжательные (my, your, his…) местоимения, то при переходе из прямой речи в косвенную они обычно меняются в соответствии со смыслом.

He says “**I** have **your** book” **>** He says that **he** has **my** book.

* Если предложение **повествовательное**, то в косвенной речи перед предложением стоят слова автора, содержащие глагол **to say** или **to tell**, за которыми следует дополнение (**to say**- говорить что-то, **to tell**-говорить кому-то).
* Косвенная речь вводится союзом that или без него.

He **says**, “I have this book”**>**He **says that he**has this book.

He **says to me**, “I have this book” **>**He **tells me** (that) **he** has this book.

* Если предложение **вопросительное**, то в косвенной речи слова автора будут содержать глагол **to ask.**
* В косвенном вопросе употребляется прямой порядок слов.
* Косвенный вопрос вводится при помощи вопросительного слова, которое выполняет роль соединительного союза или, если это общий вопрос, при помощи союзов **if, whether.**

He says to me, “Do you know her?” **>**He asks me **if** I know her.

He says to me, “Where do you want to go?” **>**He asks me **where** I want to go.

* Если предложение **повелительное,**то в косвенной речи слова автора будут содержать глаголы **to ask, to order, to tell**, а глагол будет стоять в форме инфинитива или отрицательного инфинитива.

He **says to** me, “Come here, please.” **>**He **asks** me **to come** here.

He **says to** me, ”Go there at once!” **>** He **orders** me **to go** there at once.

 He **says**, “Don’t go there.” **>** He **tells** us **not to go** there.

* Если слова автора стоят в прошедшем времени, то при переводе предложения из прямой речи в косвенную

1. Меняются следующие слова

**This > that**

**Now > then**

**Ago > before**

**Tomorrow > the next day**

**These > those**

**Today > that day**

**Yesterday > the day before**

1. В косвенной речи употребляются только формы **прошедшего**времени в соответствии с **правилом согласования времен.**

**Правило согласования времен**.

Согласование времен это зависимость времени глагола придаточного предложения от времени действия главного предложения. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, то глагол придаточного предложения, также стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени.

He **said**, “They **are** watch**ing** TV.” **>**He **said** that they**were** watch**ing**TV.

Если слова автора стоят в прошедшем времени, то при переводе из прямой речи в косвенную происходит сдвиг времен в придаточном предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present Simple**/ do,does/ V1/s | **Past Simple**/did/ V2/ed |
| **Present Continuous**/am,is,are+Ving | **Past Continuous**/was,were+Ving |
| **Present Perfect**/ have,has+V3/ed | **Past Perfect**/ had+V3/ed |
| **Past Simple**/did/ V2/ed | **Past Perfect**/ had+V3/ed |
| **Future**/ will+V1 | **Future in the Past**/ would+V1 |

**1.Передайте следующее повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи.**

1. Betty said to Lucy, “I’m sorry to disturb you.”
2. The girl said to her friends, “I didn’t go to the stadium yesterday.”
3. Nora says to Jack, “I’ll tell you what to do.”
4. Bill said, “I’ve been ill for a fortnight.”
5. He said, “Bill wants to know if you are free tomorrow.”

**2.Исправь ошибки.**

1. She asked him where he came from.
2. She asked me why the tree was cut down.
3. The custom officer asked me if I had had anything to declare.