**Задание для группы ИС 21 для урока ангийского языка 26.03.2020**

Продолжаем тему №5, переведите текст из учебника, поработайте над лексикой, буду смотреть как формулируете на русском, у каждого свой слог и подбор вариантов.

Учебнико легко скачивается из интернета, но скидываю и в папку тоже.

Радовель, Валентина Александровна.

Р15 Английский язык в сфере информационных технологий : учебно-прак-

тическое пособие / В.А. Радовель. — Москва : КНОРУС, 2017. — 232 с. **Стр.56 упр.12**

* Прочитать текст, понять его общее содержание, в тетради оформить конспект
* прислать преподавателю на проверку: на сайт техникума, вконтакте или на e-mail: [tatjana.butorina2011@yandex.ru](mailto:tatjana.butorina2011@yandex.ru)
* срок сдачи задания 26 марта до конца рабочего дня, чем позже будет сдана работа, тем ниже оценка.

**STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTERS**

1. In 1948 due to the invention of transistors there appeared the possibility

to replace vacuum tubes. The transistor occupied an important place on

the way to computer development. The potential advantage of the transistor

over the vacuum tube was almost as great as that of the vacuum tube over the

relay. A transistor can switch flows of electricity as fast as the vacuum tubes

used in computers, but the transistors use much less power than equivalent

vacuum tubes, and are considerably smaller. Transistors are less expensive

and more reliable. They were mechanically rugged, had practically unlimited

life and could do some jobs better than electronic tubes. Transistors were

made of crystallic solid material called semiconductor.

With the transistor came the possibility of building computers with much

greater complexity and speed.

2. The integrated circuit constituted another major step in the development

of computer technology. Until 1959 the fundamental logical components

of digital computers were the individual electrical switches, first in

the form of relays, then vacuum tubes, then transistors. In the vacuum tubes

and relay stages, additional discrete components, such as resistors, inductors,

and capacitors were required in order to make the whole system work.

These components were generally each about the same size as packaged transistors.

Integrated circuit technology permitted the elimination of some of

these components and integration of most of the others on the same chip of

semiconductor that contains the transistor. Thus the basic logic element —

the switch, or “flip-flop,” which required two separate transistors and some

resistors and capacitors in the early 1950s, could be packaged into a single

small unit in 1960. The chip was an important achievement in the accelerating

step of computer technology.

3. In 1974 a company in New Mexico, called Micro Instrumentation Telemetry

System (MITS) developed the Altair 8800, a personal computer (PC)

in a kit. The Altair had no keyboard, but a panel of switches with which to enter

the information. Its capacity was less than one percent that of the 1991 Hewlett-

Packard handheld computer. But the Altair led to a revolution in computer

electronics that continues today. Hardware manufacturers soon introduced

personal computers, and software manufacturers began developing software to

allow the computers to process words, manipulate data, and draw. During the

1980s computers became progressively smaller, better, and cheaper.

Today the personal computer can serve as a work station for the individual.

A wide array of computer functions are now accessible to people with

no technical background.