


РАССМОТРЕНО  
на заседании методической  
комиссии Т и ЭД  
Председатель  Е.А. Федотова  
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## КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ (дифференцированный зачет 4,6,7 семестр)

### ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности  
телекоммуникационных систем

Дифференцированный зачет является промежуточной формой контроля в 4,6,7 семестрах и подводит итог освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем для проверки освоения общих компетенций (ОК)

- ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.
- ОК 2. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 3. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие
- ОК 4. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.
- ОК 5. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.
- ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.
- ОК 7. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.
- ОК 8. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности.
- ОК 9. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

Результатом освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности в 4, 6, 7 семестрах являются освоенные умения и усвоенные знания.

В результате освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности студент должен уметь:

#### Уметь:

- У 1 - понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые),
- У 2 - понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы,
- У 3 - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы,
- У 4 - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности,
- У 5 - кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые),
- У 6 - писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие

профессиональные темы.

В результате освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности студент должен знать:

**Знать:**

3 1 правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;

3 2 основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);

3 3 лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;

3 4 особенности произношения;

3 5 правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

Дифференцированный зачёт в 4 семестре по ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем проводится в форме тестирования.

Тест содержит 50 вопросов (первый блок 25 вопросов закрытого типа, второй блок 25 вопросов с кратким ответом), выбираемых случайным образом из каждого блока заданий по 10 вопросов.

Время тестирования – 45 минут (по 2 минуты на каждый вопрос закрытого типа и по 2,5 минуты на краткие ответы). Вес критерия одного вопроса 0,5 балла, вес критерия 20 вопросов – 10 баллов.

Дифференцированный зачёт в 6 семестре по ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем проводится в форме тестирования.

Тест содержит 50 вопросов (первый блок 25 вопросов закрытого типа, второй блок 25 вопросов с кратким ответом), выбираемых случайным образом из каждого блока заданий по 10 вопросов.

Время тестирования – 45 минут (по 2 минуты на каждый вопрос закрытого типа и по 2,5 минуты на краткие ответы). Вес критерия одного вопроса 0,5 балла, вес критерия 20 вопросов – 10 баллов.

**Дифференцированный зачёт в 7 семестре по ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем проводится в форме тестирования.**

**Тест содержит 50 вопросов (первый блок 25 вопросов закрытого типа, второй блок 25 вопросов с кратким ответом), выбираемых случайным образом из каждого блока заданий по 10 вопросов.**

**Время тестирования – 45 минут (по 2 минуты на каждый вопрос закрытого типа и по 2,5 минуты на краткие ответы). Вес критерия одного вопроса 0,5 балла, вес критерия 20 вопросов – 10 баллов.**

**Шкала оценивания образовательных результатов:**

Оценка	Критерии
5 «отлично»	Студент набрал 10-9 баллов (по весу критерия)
4 «хорошо»	Студент набрал 8-7 баллов (по весу критерия)
3 «удовлетворительно»	Студент набрал 6-5 баллов (по весу критерия)
2 «неудовлетворительно»	Студент набрал 4-0 балла (по весу критерия)

**2 курс-4 семестр**

**Блок заданий закрытого типа**

Формируемые **ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10**

№	Вопрос	Варианты ответа	
1	The interrogative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense is:	1	Who is looking after the patients?
		2	Was Ann preparing her report at 5 o'clock yesterday?
		3	Did these patients suffer from pneumonia last week?
		4	Where did you go last night
2	The interrogative sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense is:	1	Has nurse come in time today?
		2	Do your doctors always operate?
		3	Did he go to the doctor yesterday?
		4	What are you doing now?
3	The verb in the Present Perfect Tense is:	1	had played
		2	will have made
		3	have translated
		4	had read
4	The verb in the Future Indefinite Tense is:	1	will have caused
		2	shall say
		3	have done
		4	prints
5	The verb in the Past Perfect Tense is:	1	had treated
		2	has visited
		3	have slept
		4	have been finished
6	The negative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense is:	1	The professor is not delivering the lecture now
		2	My mother has not consulted a doctor
		3	The nurse was not ready to make injections
		4	The operation does not require many medical devices
7	The verb in the Future Indefinite Tense is:	1	will have bought
		2	has looked
		3	helped
		4	shall go
8	The verb in the Future Perfect Tense is:	1	will have been given
		2	have studied
		3	cry
		4	will have watched
9	The verb in the Past Continuous Tense is:	1	laying
		2	had rained
		3	was staying
		4	have been snowing
10	The verb in the Passive Voice is:	1	has caused
		2	have caused
		3	causes
		4	was caused
11	Participle I is:	1	persist
		2	remove
		3	cause
		4	taking
12	The irregular verb is:	1	to open
		2	to move
		3	to get
		4	to like
13	The irregular verb is:	1	to open
		2	to put

		3	to prove
		4	to try
14	The modal verb is:	1	go
		2	take
		3	open
		4	must
15	The modal verb is:	1	could
		2	move
		3	stand
		4	drink
16	The equivalent of the modal verb is:	1	to go to
		2	to be glad
		3	to be able
		4	to be ready
17	Выберите существительное неисчисляемое. Physics, details, glasses, things	1	details
		2	glasses
		3	Physics
		4	things
18	Выберите существительное, которое не подходит к данному ряду слов. money, life, butter, subject	1	life
		2	money
		3	subject
		4	butter
19	Выберите существительное, которое не подходит к данному ряду слов. people, coffee, gates, clothes	1	people
		2	coffee
		3	gates
		4	clothes
20	What computer system makes it possible to send letter very quickly?	1	database
		2	floppy disk
		3	the Internet
		4	E-mail
21	What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information?	1	the Internet
		2	automation
		3	laptop
		4	floppy disk
22	What programs provide colorful pictures and sounds?	1	virtual reality
		2	oscillator
		3	multimedia
		4	crash
23	What is the name of a computer-created «world», which seems almost completely real?	1	virtual reality
		2	oscillator
		3	multimedia
		4	crash
24	What is a special term, which means «to obtain stored information from a computer`s memory».	1	Plenty the same
		2	oscillator
		3	virtual reality
		4	Access
25	What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?	1	Much taller that
		2	Access
		3	crash
		4	hard disk

## 2 курс-4 семестр

### Блок заданий открытого типа

#### Формируемые

**ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10**

**Ответьте на вопросы по изученным ранее темам:**

1. What blocks are modern computers being assemble?

2. What knowledge is necessary in order to produce modern handsets?
3. What do the leading handset makers turn their phones into?
4. What layer is added into microcomputers?
5. What elements of a mobile phone are considered to belong to the most complex ones?
6. What tasks are faced by the producers? What device can mobile phones be turned into?
7. In what devices are memory chips being used?
8. What detail controls the computing functions in the third-generation phones produced in Japan?
9. What is a radio center?
10. What functions do networks have?
11. What are modern satellites capable of?
12. How is detection defined?
13. What is the function of the detector?
14. What is a smart card reader?
15. What you can say about a touch screen?
16. What is - interconnection?
17. How are the antennas divided depending on the purpose?
18. What is the purpose of the transmitting antenna?
19. What components of a radio system serves to retain the definite frequency?
20. What are the main components of a transmitter?
21. How are radio transmitting devices divided according to the type of work?
22. In what form is the energy presented to the receiver in radio communication?
23. What types of receivers are in use nowadays?
24. What phenomenon is called telecast?
25. What is the purpose of telecast?

<b>3 курс-6 семестр</b>		
<b>Блок заданий закрытого типа</b>		
<b>Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10</b>		
№	Вопрос	Варианты ответа
1	What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of computer system?	1 hardware
		2 Access
		3 software
		4 crash
2	What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?	1 hard disk
		2 crash
		3 Access
		4 Database
3	What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally?	1 software
		2 virus
		3 hard disk
		4 web site
4	Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?	1 Access
		2 hard disk
		3 database
		4 web site
5	What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?	1 internet
		2 database
		3 World Wide Web
		4 software
6	What levels for the classification of data and documents can you	1 Top Secret, Public Documents
		2 Proprietary, Internal Use Only

	name?	3	Internal Use Only
		4	Top Secret, Proprietary, Internal Use Only, Public Documents
7	Whom must access to protected information be restricted to?	1	unauthorized individuals
		2	authorized individuals, including employees and business partners
		3	policies and other security
		4	employees and business partners
8	Steve Jobs is (популярнее) than Stephen Wozniak.	1	more famous
		2	famouser
		3	most famous
		4	the famous
9	What is a type of cryptographic algorithm that uses a single key to encrypt a message or stream of data?	1	a block cipher
		2	cipher block chaining
		3	cipher text
		4	a stream cipher
10	To locate data for transfer from one part of a computer system to another, generally between an external storage device and main storage	1	to install
		2	to replicate
		3	malfunction
		4	to scan
11	To repeat, duplicate, or reproduce, esp. for experimental purposes	1	to replicate
		2	access
		3	to install
		4	to download
12	Informatics was (самым сложным) subject at school.	1	harder
		2	the hardest
		3	easy
		4	the most
13	A carefully arranged and systematic program of action for attaining some object or end	1	number
		2	system
		3	security
		4	scheme
14	Designating or of a number system in which the base used is two	1	definition
		2	binary
		3	number
		4	system
15	A predetermined set of instructions for solving a specific problem in a limited number of steps	1	algorithm
		2	security
		3	scheme
		4	malfunction
16	What are programs initially used for gaining unauthorized access to a computer system by misleading users of its true intent?	1	special programs
		2	trojan horse programs
		3	a block cipher
		4	cipher block chaining
17	Who can use techniques such as phishing, social engineering, malware injection, brute force attacks, SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and exploiting software vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access to systems or data?	1	viruses
		2	worms
		3	hackers
		4	trojan horse programs
18	What can self-replicate and	1	a worm

	spread across networks without requiring user interaction?	2	malfunction
		3	a block cipher
		4	a hacker
19	What is the best way to avoid sniffing attack?	1	a block cipher
		2	encryption
		3	algorithm
		4	security
20	What have most of users have started to use to prevent the systems from hackersattacks ?	1	security classification
		2	a block cipher
		3	encryption
		4	good firewall systems
21	What is the process of categorizing information based on its value and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements?	1	security classification
		2	service disruptions
		3	authorization
		4	confidentiality
22	To devise or modify a computer program, usually skillfully	1	to compromise
		2	to install
		3	to launch
		4	to hack
23	In information security integrity means that		It prevent service disruptions
		2	data cannot be modified without authorization.
		3	It could be violated without malicious intent.
		4	implement controls
24	What is the property to prevent disclosure of information to unauthorized persons or system called?	1	availability
		2	unauthorized
		3	confidentiality
		4	information
25	What is the CIA Triad?	1	confidentiality
		2	integrity
		3	availability
		4	all variants

### 3 курс-6 семестр

#### Блок заданий открытого типа

Формируемые **ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10**

#### Дайте английский эквивалент:

1. Информационная безопасность - это защита информации и информационных систем от несанкционированного доступа, использования, раскрытия, модификации или уничтожения.
2. Термины "информационная безопасность" и "компьютерная безопасность" часто неправильно используются как взаимозаменяемые.
3. Эти области часто взаимосвязаны и имеют общие цели по защите конфиденциальности, целостности и доступности информации, однако между ними существуют некоторые тонкие различия.
4. Информационная безопасность связана с обеспечением конфиденциальности, целостности и доступности данных, независимо от того, в какой форме они могут быть представлены: электронной, печатной или иной.
5. Компьютерная безопасность может быть сосредоточена на обеспечении доступности и правильной работы компьютерной системы, не заботясь об информации, хранящейся или обрабатываемой компьютером.
6. Правительства, военные, финансовые учреждения, больницы и частные предприятия накапливают огромное количество конфиденциальной информации о своих сотрудниках, клиентах, продуктах,

исследованиях и финансовом положении.

7. Большая часть этой информации сегодня собирается, обрабатывается и хранится на электронных компьютерах и передается по сетям на другие компьютеры.

8. Защита конфиденциальной информации - это требование бизнеса, а во многих случаях также этическое и юридическое требование.

9. За последние годы область информационной безопасности значительно выросла и развилась.

10. Более двадцати лет в области информационной безопасности конфиденциальность, целостность и доступность (известная как триада ЦРУ) являются основными принципами информационной безопасности.

11. Конфиденциальность - это свойство предотвращать раскрытие информации неавторизованным лицам или системе.

12. Например, операция с кредитной картой через Интернет требует передачи номера кредитной карты от покупателя к продавцу и от продавца к сети обработки транзакций.

13. Система пытается обеспечить конфиденциальность путем шифрования номера карты во время передачи, ограничения мест, где он может появиться (в базах данных, файлах журналов, резервных копиях, распечатанных квитанциях и т. д.), и ограничения доступа к местам, где он хранится.

14. Если неавторизованная сторона получает номер карты любым способом, это означает нарушение конфиденциальности.

15. Нарушение конфиденциальности принимает различные формы. Разрешение кому-то заглянуть через ваше плечо на экран компьютера, когда на нем отображаются конфиденциальные данные, может быть нарушением конфиденциальности.

16. Если портативный компьютер, содержащий конфиденциальную информацию о сотрудниках компании, будет украден или продан, это может привести к нарушению конфиденциальности.

17. Передача конфиденциальной информации по телефону является нарушением конфиденциальности, если звонящий не уполномочен владеть этой информацией.

18. Целостность в информационной безопасности означает, что данные не могут быть изменены без разрешения.

19. Целостность нарушается, когда сотрудник случайно или со злым умыслом удаляет важные файлы данных, когда компьютер заражается компьютерным вирусом, когда сотрудник может изменить свою собственную зарплату в базе данных по заработной плате, когда неавторизованный пользователь вандалит на веб-сайте, когда кто-то может отдать очень большое количество голосов в онлайн-опросе и так далее.

20. Существует множество способов, с помощью которых целостность может быть нарушена без злого умысла. В простейшем случае пользователь может неправильно ввести чей-то адрес.

21. В более широком масштабе, если автоматизированный процесс не написан и не протестирован должным образом, массовые обновления базы данных могут изменить данные неправильным образом, в результате чего целостность данных будет нарушена.

22. Перед специалистами по информационной безопасности стоит задача найти способы внедрения средств контроля, которые предотвращают ошибки целостности. Чтобы любая информационная система служила своей цели, информация должна быть доступна, когда она необходима.

23. Это означает, что вычислительные системы, используемые для хранения и обработки информации, средства контроля безопасности, применяемые для ее защиты, и каналы связи, используемые для доступа к ней, должны функционировать правильно.

24. Системы с высокой степенью готовности стремятся всегда оставаться доступными, предотвращая перебои в обслуживании из-за отключения электроэнергии, сбоев оборудования и обновления системы.

25. Защита конфиденциальных данных в ваших файлах и на ваших компьютерах - это просто хороший бизнес. В конце концов, если эта информация попадет в чужие руки, это может привести к мошенничеству или краже личных данных.

#### 4 курс-7 семестр

#### Блок заданий закрытого типа

Формируемые ОК1, ОК2, ОК3, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК7, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

№	Вопрос	Варианты ответа	
1	What is the definition of word	1	Ambient temperature



	«degree»?	2	Level of education
		3	Distance from the starting point
		4	Extent, amount, or relative intensity
2	What is the definition of «member»?	1	Elementary particle
		2	Document confirming membership
		3	Section in a book
		4	A distinct part or element of a whole
3	What is the definition of «senior»?	1	Higher-paying position
		2	University professor
		3	Retiree
		4	Of higher rank or standing, or longer in service
4	What is the definition of «particular»?	1	general, public
		2	apart from any other; regarded separately
		3	universal
		4	unclear, ambiguous
5	What is the definition of «regulatory»?	1	serving as a standard by which others are regulated
		2	competitive
		3	experimental
		4	industrial
6	What is the definition of «to handle»?	1	to touch lightly
		2	to do something hastily
		3	to manage, operate, manipulate
		4	to ignore
7	What is the definition of «sensitive»?	1	inattentive
		2	indifferent
		3	dealing with secret or delicate matters
		4	painful
8	What is the definition of «valuable»?	1	everyday
		2	of great merit, use, or service; highly important, esteemed
		3	useless
		4	wealthy
9	What is the definition of «attempt»?	1	refusal
		2	intention
		3	an effort to do, get, have
		4	success
10	What is the definition of «to prescribe»?	1	to write a prescription
		2	to discuss at a meeting
		3	to set down as a rule or direction; order; direct
		4	to conduct a survey
11	What is the definition of «to treat»?	1	to subject to some action; to apply something to
		2	to neglect
		3	to get by effort or merit +
		4	to avoid
12	What is the definition of «seed»?	1	a plant
		2	the source, origin, or beginning of anything
		3	to remove
		4	to give up
13	What is the definition of «obvious»?	1	the proper or official course of transmission of communications
		2	complicated
		3	obvious
		4	easy to see or understand; plain; evident
14	What is the definition of	1	a method of communication

	«channel»?	2	a tool
		3	a river
		4	a manner or way of acting, doing, or being; method or form +
15	What is the definition of «to determine»?	1	to gain
		2	to postpone
		3	to forget
		4	to find out exactly
16	What is the definition of «independent»?	1	related
		2	not connected or related to another, to each other, or to a group; separate
		3	separate
		4	connected
17	What is the definition of «to assume»?	1	to take for granted; suppose
		2	to refuse
		3	to determine
		4	to clarify
18	What is the definition of «block»?	1	an obstacle
		2	an obstruction
		3	to assist
		4	to unblock
19	What is the definition of «mode»?	1	a model
		2	a manner or way of acting, doing, or being; method or form
		3	a mistake
		4	a state or condition
20	What is the definition of «to gain»?	1	to lose
		2	to donate
		3	to achieve
		4	to acquire through effort or experience
21	What is the definition of «to implement»?	1	to give a basis for expecting
		2	to catch or discover
		3	to give practical effect to
		4	designating or of a number system in which the base used is two
22	What is the definition of «to cause»?	1	to give a basis for expecting
		2	to catch or discover
		3	designating or of a number system in which the base used is two
		4	to make happen
23	What is the definition of «unique»?	1	having no like or equal
		2	to give practical effect to
		3	to catch or discover
		4	to give a basis for expecting
24	What is the definition of «to promise»?	1	to give a basis for expecting
		2	to make a declaration assuring that something will or will not be done
		3	designating or of a number system in which the base used is two
		4	to make happen
25	What is the definition of «binary»?	1	designating or of a number system in which the base used is two +
		2	to make a declaration assuring that something will or will not be done
		3	to catch or discover
		4	to give practical effect to

#### 4 курс-7 семестр

#### Блок заданий открытого типа

Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10

**Дайте развернутый ответ на вопрос:**

1. What does information security mean?
2. What terms are frequently incorrectly used? Are they interrelated in any ways?
3. What is information security concerned with?
4. Can computer security focus on ensuring the availability and correct operation of a computer system without concern for the information stored or processed by the computer?
5. Is protecting confidential information a business requirement?
6. What is the CIA Triad?
7. There are many ways in which integrity could be violated without malicious intent, aren't there?
8. What do high availability systems aim?
9. Is all information equal?
10. What is security classification?
11. What is the first step in information classification?
12. What do factors that influence which classification information should be assigned include?
13. Why should the classification a particular information asset has been assigned be reviewed periodically?
14. Whom must access to protected information be restricted to?
15. Must policies and other security controls be enforceable and upheld?
16. Are there many different ways the information and information systems can be threatened?
17. Why must each component of the information processing system have its own protection mechanisms?
18. What levels for the classification of data and documents can you name?
19. What categories of threats for the information security do you know?
20. Why do people do hacking?
21. What kinds of techniques do hackers use?
22. Is there a difference between a virus and a worm?
23. What is the better way to avoid viruses?
24. What are Trojan horse programs initially used for?
25. What is the main idea of spoofing?

Разработчик: преподаватель Бортовик Ю. В.

**Ключи к КОС  
2курс-4 семестр**

Блок заданий закрытого типа		
Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10		
№	Вопрос	Ключ (правильный ответ)
1	The interrogative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense is:	Who is looking after the patients?
2	The interrogative sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense is:	Did he go to the doctor yesterday?
3	The verb in the Present Perfect Tense is:	have translated
4	The verb in the Future Indefinite Tense is:	shall say
5	The verb in the Past Perfect Tense is:	had treated
6	The negative sentence in the Present Continuous Tense is:	The professor is not delivering the lecture now
7	The verb in the Future Indefinite Tense is:	shall go
8	The verb in the Future Perfect Tense is:	will have watched
9	The verb in the Past Continuous Tense is:	was staying
10	The verb in the Passive Voice is:	was caused
11	Participle I is:	taking
12	The irregular verb is:	to get
13	The irregular verb is:	to put
14	The modal verb is:	must
15	The modal verb is:	could
16	The equivalent of the modal verb is:	to be able
17	Выберите существительное неисчисляемое. Physics, details, glasses, things	Physics
18	Выберите существительное, которое не подходит к данному ряду слов. money, life, butter, subject	Subject
19	Выберите существительное, которое не подходит к данному ряду слов. people, coffee, gates, clothes	gates
20	What computer system makes it possible to send letter very quickly?	E-mail
21	What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information?	the Internet
22	What programs provide colorful pictures and sounds?	multimedia
23	What is the name of a computer-created «world», which seems almost completely real?	virtual reality
24	What is a special term, which means «to obtain stored information from a computer`s memory.	Access
25	What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?	crash

**2 курс-4 семестр**

Блок заданий открытого типа		
Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10		
№	Вопрос	Ключ (правильный ответ)
1	What blocks are modern computers being assembled?	Nowadays in the PC industry computers are being assembled from standart building.
2	What knowledge is necessary in order to produce modern handsets?	In order to produce modern handsets it is necessary to under-stand not only the complexity of the phone structure but also the wireless network and the software that links the two.
3	What do the leading handset makers turn their phones into?	According to the new data, many od leading handset makers turn their phones into minicomputers.

4	What layer is added into microcomputers?	They add a layer of Java software on top of their own software.
5	What elements of a mobile phone are considered to belong to the most complex ones?	According to the industry experts, the radiochips and its accompanying software belong to the most complex elements in a mobile phone.
6	What tasks are faced by the producers? What device can mobile phones be turned into?	Among the complex tasks faced by the producers there is the task of turning mobile phones into powerful devices that can run video clips.
7	In what devices are memory chips being used?	Memory chips are being used in many modern handsets, which now are beginning to be popular.
8	What detail controls the computing functions in the third-generation phones produced in Japan?	Third-generation phones produced in Japan use a microprocessor a chip that controls the computing functions of the Phone.
9	What is a radio centre?	A group of broadcast stations interconnect by leased channels on wire. Microwave or satellite to central feed points for receiving and rebroadcasting programme material.
10	What functions do networks have?	Networks make it possible to broadcast live programmes simultaneously to the people through affiliated radio stations.
11	What are modern satellites capable of?	Intercontinental communication by satellites are now commonplace. The satellites in use are capable of handling several thousand narrow-channels, all simultaneously.
12	How is detection defined?	Communications between two or more points, employing electromagnetic waves as the transmission medium.
13	What is the function of the detector?	The purpose of the detector in a receiver is to remove the undesired communication from this carrier and to convert it into a form actuates the output device, such as a loud speaker.
14	What is a smart card reader?	A smart card reader – is an electronic device that reads smart cards.
15	What you can say about a touchscreen?	A touchscreen – is an input and output device normally layered on the top of an electronic visual display of an information processing system. A user can give input or control the information processing system by touching the screen with one or more fingers.
16	What is - interconnection?	Interconnection – connecting one wireless network to another, such as linking a wireless carrier's network with a local telephone company's network.
17	How are the antennas divided depending on the purpose?	Antennas, depending on the purpose, are divided into receiving, transmitting and transceiving.
18	What is the purpose of the transmitting antenna?	The transmitting antenna converts the energy coming from the electromagnetic oscillation radio transmitter into an electromagnetic wave propagating in space.
19	What components of a radio system serves to retain the definite frequency?	The oscillator of a transmitter converts electric power into oscillator of definite radio frequency.
20	What are the main components of a transmitter?	The main components of a transmitter are an oscillator, amplifiers, and a transducer.
21	How are radio transmitting devices divided according to the type of work?	According to the type of work, radio transmitting devices are divided into telephone, telegraph, pulse, single-band.
22	In what form is the energy presented to the receiver in radio communication?	The energy collected by the antenna and presented to the input of the receiver in the form of RF waves which act as a carrier for the information to be transmitted.
23	What types of receivers are in use nowadays?	Two general types of receivers are in use nowadays. They are the tuned-radio-frequency (TRF) and the super heterodyne. Both of them can be used for amplitude-modulated signals. Frequency-modulated receivers are almost always super heterodyne.

24	What phenomenon is called telecast?	A television broadcast involving the transmission of the picture and sound portions of the programme by separate transmitters at definite carrier frequencies within the channel assigned to a television station.
25.	What is the purpose of telecast?	A telecast is intended for reception by the general public, just as the radio broadcast. The picture may be either in black-and-white or in full colour, using amplitude modulation, while the sound portion usually uses frequency modulation.

### 3 курс-6 семестр

Блок заданий закрытого типа		
Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10		
№	Вопрос	Ключ (правильный ответ)
1	What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of computer system?	hardware
2	What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?	Database
3	What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally?	virus
4	Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?	web site
5	What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?	software
6	What levels for the classification of data and documents can you name?	Top Secret, Proprietary, Internal Use Only, Public Documents
7	Whom must access to protected information be restricted to?	authorized individuals, including employees and business partners
8	Steve Jobs is (популярнее) than Stephen Wozniak.	Steve Jobs is more famous than Stephen Wozniak.
9	What is a type of cryptographic algorithm that uses a single key to encrypt a message or stream of data?	a stream cipher
10	To locate data for transfer from one part of a computer system to another, generally between an external storage device and main storage	to scan
11	to repeat, duplicate, or reproduce, esp. for experimental purposes	to replicate
12	Informatics was (самым сложным) subject at school	Informatics was the hardest subject at school
13	A carefully arranged and systematic program of action for attaining some object or end	scheme
14	Designating or of a number system in which the base used is two	binary
15	A predetermined set of instructions for solving a specific problem in a limited number of steps	algorithm
16	What are programs initially used for gaining unauthorized access to a computer system by misleading users of its true intent?	trojan horse programs

17	Who can use techniques such as phishing, social engineering, malware injection, brute force attacks, SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and exploiting software vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access to systems or data?	hackers
18	What can self-replicate and spread across networks without requiring user interaction?	a worm
19	What is the best way to avoid sniffing attack?	encryption
20	What have most of users have started to use to prevent the systems from hackers attacks ?	Good firewall systems
21	What is the process of categorizing information based on its value and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements?	security classification
22	To devise or modify a computer program, usually skillfully	to hack
23	In information security integrity means that	data cannot be modified without authorization.
24	What is the property to prevent disclosure of information to unauthorized persons or system called?	Confidentiality
25	What is the CIA Triad?	The CIA Triad means confidentiality, integrity and availability in information security.

### 3 курс-6 семестр

#### Блок заданий открытого типа

#### Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10

Вопрос	Правильный ответ
1	Information security means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction.
2	The terms 'information security' and 'computer security' are frequently incorrectly used interchangeably.
3	These fields are interrelated often and share the common goals of protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information; however, there are some subtle differences between them.
4	Information security is concerned with the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data regardless of the form the data may take: electronic, print, or other forms.
5	Computer security can focus on ensuring the availability and correct operation of a computer system without concern for the information stored or processed by the computer.
6	Governments, military, financial institutions, hospitals, and private businesses amass a great deal of confidential information about their employees, customers, products, research, and financial status.
7	Most of this information is now collected, processed and stored on electronic computers and transmitted across networks to other computers.
8	Protecting confidential information is a business requirement, and in many cases also an ethical and legal requirement.
9	The field of information security has grown and evolved significantly in recent years.
10	For over twenty years in information security confidentiality, integrity and availability (known as the CIA Triad) have held the core principles of information security.
11	Confidentiality is the property of preventing disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or system.
12	For example, a credit card transaction on the Internet requires the credit card number to be transmitted from the buyer to the merchant and from the merchant to a transaction processing network.

13	The system attempts to enforce confidentiality by encrypting the card number during transmission, by limiting the places where it might appear (in databases, log files, backups, printed receipts, and so on), and by restricting access to the places where it is stored.
14	If an unauthorized party obtains the card number in any way, a breach of confidentiality has occurred.
15	Breaches of confidentiality take many forms. Permitting someone to look over your shoulder at your computer screen while you have confidential data displayed on it could be a breach of confidentiality.
16	If a laptop computer containing sensitive information about a company's employees is stolen or sold, it could result in a breach of confidentiality.
17	Giving out confidential information over the telephone is a breach of confidentiality if the caller is not authorized to have the information.
18	In information security integrity means that data cannot be modified without authorization.
19	Integrity is violated when an employee accidentally or with malicious intent deletes important data files, when a computer virus infects a computer, when an employee is able to modify his own salary in a payroll database, when an unauthorized user vandalizes a website, when someone is able to cast a very large number of votes in an online poll, and so on.
20	There are many ways in which integrity could be violated without malicious intent. In the simplest case a user could mistype someone's address.
21	On a larger scale, if an automated process is not written and tested correctly, bulk updates to a database could alter data in an incorrect way leaving the integrity of the data compromised.
22	Information security professionals are tasked with finding ways to implement controls that prevent errors of integrity. For any information system to serve its purpose, the information must be available when it is needed.
23	This means that the computing systems used to store and process the information, the security controls used to protect it, and the communication channels used to access it must be functioning correctly.
24	High availability systems aim to remain available at all times preventing service disruptions due to power outages, hardware failures, and system upgrades.
25	Safeguarding sensitive data in your files and on your computers is just plain good business. After all, if that information falls into the wrong hands, it can lead to fraud or identity theft.

<b>Блок заданий закрытого типа</b>		
<b>Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10</b>		
№	Вопрос	Ключ (правильный ответ)
1	What is the definition of «degree»?	Extent, amount, or relative intensity
2	What is the definition of «member»?	A distinct part or element of a whole
3	What is the definition of «senior»?	Of higher rank or standing, or longer in service
4	What is the definition of «particular»?	apart from any other; regarded separately
5	What is the definition of «regulatory»?	serving as a standard by which others are regulated
6	What is the definition of «to handle»?	to manage, operate, manipulate
7	What is the definition of «sensitive»?	dealing with secret or delicate matters
8	What is the definition of «valuable»?	of great merit, use, or service; highly important, esteemed
9	What is the definition of «attempt»?	an effort to do, get, have
10	What is the definition of «to prescribe»?	to set down as a rule or direction; order; direct



11	What is the definition of «to treat»?	to get by effort or merit
12	What is the definition of «seed»?	the source, origin, or beginning of anything
13	What is the definition of «obvious»?	the proper or official course of transmission of communications
14	What is the definition of «channel»?	a manner or way of acting, doing, or being; method or form
15	What is the definition of «to determine»?	to gain
16	What is the definition of «independent»?	not connected or related to another, to each other, or to a group; separate
17	What is the definition of «to assume»?	to determine
18	What is the definition of «block»?	an obstruction
19	What is the definition of «mode»?	a manner or way of acting, doing, or being; method or form
20	What is the definition of «to gain»?	to acquire through effort or experience
21	What is the definition of «to implement»?	to give practical effect to
22	What is the definition of «to cause»?	to make happen
23	What is the definition of «unique»?	having no like or equal
24	What is the definition of «to promise»?	to make a declaration assuring that something will or will not be done
25	What is the definition of «binary»?	designating or of a number system in which the base used is two

**4 курс-7 семестр**

**Блок заданий открытого типа**

**Формируемые ОК01, ОК02, ОК03, ОК04, ОК05, ОК06, ОК07, ОК08, ОК09, ОК10**

Вопрос	Правильный ответ
1	Information security means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction.
2	The terms 'information security' and 'computer security' are frequently incorrectly used interchangeably. These fields are interrelated often and share the common goals of protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.
3	Information security is concerned with the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data regardless of the form the data may take: electronic, print, or other forms.
4	Computer security can focus on ensuring the availability and correct operation of a computer system without concern for the information stored or Processed by the computer.
5	Protecting confidential information is a business requirement, and in many cases also an ethical and legal requirement.
6	The CIA Triad means confidentiality, integrity and availability in information security.
7	There are many ways in which integrity could be violated without malicious intent. In the simplest case a user could mistype someone's address.
8	High availability systems aim to remain available at all times preventing service disruptions due to power outages, hardware failures, and system upgrades.
9	No, all information is not equal and so not all information requires the same degree of protection. This requires information to be assigned a Security classification.
10	Security classification is the process of categorizing information based on its value and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements for that information.

11	The first step in information classification is to identify a member of senior management as the owner of the particular information to be classified.
12	Factors that influence which classification information should be assigned include the value of the information for the organization, the age of the information, whether the information has become obsolete, and compliance with laws and regulatory requirements.
13	The classification assigned to particular information assets should be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is still appropriate for the information and that the required security controls are in place.
14	Access to protected information must be restricted to authorized individuals, including employees and business partners, who have been trained on the classification schema and understand the required security controls.
15	Yes, policies and other security controls must be enforceable and upheld to ensure the protection of classified information.
16	Yes, there are many different ways in which information and information systems can be threatened, including unauthorized access, disclosure, modification, or destruction.
17	Each component of the information processing system must have its own protection mechanisms to ensure the security of the overall system.
18	The levels for the classification of data and documents include: Top Secret, Proprietary, Internal Use Only, Public Documents.
19	Categories of threats to information security include malware (such as viruses, worms, Trojans), hacking, social engineering, phishing, insider threats, denial-of-service attacks, data breaches, and physical threats.
20	People may engage in hacking for various reasons, including financial gain, ideological reasons (such as activism or hacktivism), espionage, personal challenge or curiosity, and malicious intent.
21	Hackers may use techniques such as phishing, social engineering, malware injection, brute force attacks, SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and exploiting software vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access to systems or data.
22	There is a difference between a virus and a worm. A virus requires user intervention to spread, usually by executing an infected file or program, while a worm can self-replicate and spread across networks without requiring user interaction.
23	Better ways to avoid viruses include using reputable antivirus software, keeping software and operating systems up to date with security patches, being cautious about opening email attachments or clicking on suspicious links, and practicing safe browsing habits.
24	Trojan horse programs are initially used for gaining unauthorized access to a computer system by misleading users of its true intent. They often appear to be legitimate software or files but contain malicious code that can allow remote access or steal sensitive information.
25	The main idea of spoofing is to disguise communication from an unknown source as being from a known, trusted source to gain unauthorized access or deceive users. This can include IP address spoofing, email spoofing, or caller ID spoofing.