**Комплект заданий по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» 10 сентября**

**№ 1**

Группа: СА-19-,СА-19к

Преподаватель: Тютикова О.В.

Е-mail [helgashubina@gmail.com](mailto:helgashubina@gmail.com)

**ДАТА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТИЯ: 10.09.2022г**

Тема: Формирование и активизация лексических навыков по работе с профессионально-ориентированным текстом.

Количество часов на выполнение задания:\_\_2\_учебных часа (в день)

**Срок сдачи: на занятии по расписанию**

**Текст задания**:

Выполнить перевод текста.

If the command does not contain a slash, the shell searches for it in your current search path. This is a list of directories, separated one from another by colons. The command search path is held in the environment variable PATH: type echo $PATH to see what it is. For example,

$ echo $PATH

/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/bin/X11:/usr/local/bin:/usr/games:/home/olly/bin

Each directory is searched in turn, starting at the beginning of the list. If a match for the name is found, the shell also considers whether the file found is executable (and readable, if it is a script). As soon as such a match is found, the search stops[[4](https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/user/footnotes.html" \l "f4)]. This is why new programmers often have trouble getting their first program to run. They frequently call it test and run it without a path; the shell finds the system program test first and runs that instead.

If you need to change your path, you should add the new directories to the end of the list; the current directory (.), if it is included at all, should go last of all[[5](https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/user/footnotes.html" \l "f5)]. The command to use is export PATH=$PATH:*new\_directory*[[6](https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/user/footnotes.html" \l "f6)] .

**6.2.3 Command options**

The operation of most commands can be changed by putting command options immediately after the command name. There are several styles of options used, and you have to check the documentation for each command to know what options it can take, and what they do.

The most common form of option is a letter preceded by a hyphen, thus:

ls -l

With this option style, several single-character options can be combined into one, thus:

ls -ali

which is equivalent to

ls -a -l -i

Sometimes, single-letter options like this need an extra argument:

awk -F: -f /tmp/bar /tmp/foo

Here : and /tmp/bar are arguments to the options -F and -f respectively.

A few commands have options which need not be preceded by a hyphen. The one you are most likely to use is tar.

tar cvmf /dev/st0 /usr

is the same as

tar -cvmf /dev/st0 /usr

A third option style, commonly used by GNU programs, is whole words or phrases introduced by --. Many commands can use both the single-letter and whole-word options:

tar --create --verbose --modification-time --file /dev/st0 /usr

Finally, commands may define completely different option patterns for themselves, such as options preceded by + as the opposite to -.

**Формат ответа:**

Ответ выполнить в тетради, проверка на занятии по расписанию. Опрос устно.

Возникающие вопросы высылать преподавателю на эл.почту с названием:

Фамилия\_имя\_группа\_№ задания (в теме письма информацию продублировать).