

Міністерство освіти та науки України
Херсонський державний університет

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Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)
Методичні рекомендації до вступних випробувань
для студентів ОКР «магістр» денної та заочної форм навчання
вищих навчальних закладів

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«магістр» денної та заочної форм навчання вищих навчальних закладів/ –
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ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка.....
2. Програма вступних випробувань з іноземної мови (за професійним спрямуванням) для здобуття освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Магістр» для усіх спеціальностей та форм навчання
.....
3. Лексико-граматичне
тестування.....
4. Ключи.....
5. Список рекомендованої літератури.....

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Інтеграція України у Європейський простір вищої освіти висуває необхідність встановлення національних параметрів викладання/вивчення іноземної мови, зазначених у Загальноєвропейських Рекомендаціях з мовної освіти щодо практичних потреб майбутніх фахівців. Вступний іспит передбачає засвоєння навчальної програми з дисципліни «Іноземна мова», розробленої згідно національних стандартів викладання/вивчення іноземних мов у вищій школі. Вступний іспит до магістратури з іноземної мови визначає рівень знань іноземної мови (від початкового до професійно-спрямованого) та перевіряє комунікативну компетенцію, володіння словниковим запасом та граматичними структурами. Загальною метою програми викладання іноземних мов для професійного спілкування є формування у студентів/курсантів професійних мовних компетенцій, що сприятиме їхньому ефективному функціонуванню у культурному розмаїтті навчального та професійного середовищ.

Тематика змісту методичних рекомендацій розроблена з урахуванням мовної компетенції відповідно до вимог програми навчання для навчально-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр» з урахуванням напрямку всіх спеціальностей.

Розроблені методичні рекомендації містять завдання для складання вступного іспиту студентами всіх спеціальностей Херсонського державного університету. Представлені у збірнику завдання повторюють структуру вступного випробування; вступний іспит до магістратури проводиться у вигляді тестування, яке розраховане на 80 хв. Тестові завдання складаються з п'яти частин.

Перша частина (лексичне тестування (текст за фахом 250-300 слів) – 24 тестові завдання) спрямована на перевірку вживання лексичних одиниць, а саме на знання абітурієнтом професійно-орієнтованої лексики.

Друга частина (переклад фахового тексту) дозволяє оцінити рівень сформованості перекладацької компетенції студентів. Належність перекладу до так званих «комплексних завдань», для яких недостатньо чіткої логіки і мислення за шаблоном, дає можливість оцінити вміння студентів використовувати загальну норму перекладу, що складається з: 1) норми еквівалентності перекладу; 2) жанрово-стилістичної норми перекладу; 3) нормативності мови перекладу; 4) прагматичної норми перекладу.

Третя частина (граматичний тест (текст за фахом 250-300 слів) – 12 тестових завдань) направлена на перевірку знання граматичних конструкцій та правил їх використання.

Четверта частина (читання і розуміння тексту за фахом) орієнтована на перевірку навичок роботи абітурієнтів з професійно-орієнтованим текстом. У завданні здійснюється контроль здатності розуміти ідею тексту, його сутність, деталі і структуру, виявити головні думки та конкретну інформацію, розуміти особливості дискурсу.

П'ята частина тесту (написання анотації до тексту) оцінює вміння абітурієнта у творчій письмовій роботі. Основними критеріями сформованості вмінь іншомовної письмової комунікації виступають: 1) відповідність мовленнєвих дій комунікативному завданню в межах тематики або ситуації спілкування; 2) зв'язність (логічність) висловлювання; 3) достатня кількість фраз, побудованих за мовленнєвими моделями мови, яка вивчається; 4) повне виконання завдання протягом наданого часу; 5) різноманітність мовленнєвих моделей, що використовуються, та лексична варіативність мовлення; 6) лексична і граматична правильність писемного мовлення.

Зазначимо, що завдання всього збірника змістові, вони забезпечують досить високу валідність, відповідають фаховим інтересам студентів.

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ПРОГРАМА
ФАХОВИХ ВСТУПНИХ ВИПРОБУВАНЬ
З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)

для здобуття освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня магістр
на основі базової або повної вищої освіти
(денна, заочна форми навчання)

Галузь знань:

- 0101. Педагогічна освіта
- 0401. Природничі науки
- 0402. Фізико-математичні науки
- 0403. Системні науки та кібернетика
- 0202. Мистецтво
- 0305. Економіка та підприємництво
- 0304. Право
- 0301. Соціально-політичні науки
- 0203. Гуманітарні науки
- 1301. Соціальне забезпечення
- 0102. Фізичне виховання та спорт

Спеціальність:

8.01010501 Корекційна освіта (олігофренопедагогіка, логопедія), 8.04010101 Хімія*, 8.04010201 Біологія*, 8.04010208 Ботаніка, 8.04010401 Географія*, 8.04010601 Екологія, охорона навколишнього середовища та збалансоване природокористування, 8.01010601 Соціальна педагогіка, 8.13010201 Соціальна робота, 8.030102.01 Психологія, 8.02030201 Історія*, 8.01020101 Фізичне виховання*, 8.03040101 Правознавство, 8.03050101 Економічна теорія, 8.03050401 Економіка підприємства, 8.04020101 Математика*, 8.04020301 Фізика*, 8.04030201 Інформатика, 8.02020201 Хореографія*, 8.02020401 Музичне мистецтво*, 8.020205.01 Образотворче мистецтво*, 8.01010301 Технологічна освіта, 8.01010401 Професійна освіта (Технологія виробництва і переробка продуктів сільського господарства), 8.01010201 Початкова освіта, 8.01010101 Дошкільне навчання, 8.02030301 Українська мова і література, 8.02030302 Російська мова і література

Інтеграція України в Європейський простір вищої освіти висуває необхідність встановлення національних параметрів викладання/вивчення іноземної мови, зазначених у Загальноєвропейських Рекомендаціях з мовної освіти щодо практичних потреб майбутніх фахівців.

Вступний іспит передбачає засвоєння навчальних програм з іноземних мов для професійного спілкування для нефілологічних спеціальностей, розроблених відповідно до національних стандартів викладання/вивчення іноземних мов у вищій школі, що узгоджені з міжнародними стандартами у світлі рекомендацій Болонського процесу.

Загальною метою програми викладання іноземних мов для професійного спілкування є формування у студентів професійних мовних компетенцій, що сприятиме їхньому ефективному функціонуванню в культурному розмаїтті навчального та професійного середовищ.

Розроблені програми відповідають Загальноєвропейським Рекомендаціям з мовної освіти та змінам, що відбуваються у національній системі вищої освіти в Україні, які було започатковано процесом інтеграції країни в європейський простір вищої освіти та базуються на програмі ESP (English for Specific Purposes), що:

- забезпечує стандартизовану базу для розробки університетських курсів і планів відповідно до професійних потреб студентів;
- сприяє мобільності студентів та конкурентноздатності їх на ринку праці;
- підвищує ефективність самостійної роботи у процесі вивчення іноземних мов;
- посилює привабливість та конкурентноздатність вищої освіти в Україні шляхом надання прозорості та гнучкої системи викладання/вивчення мов.

Ураховуючи результати національної реформи викладання іноземної мови та беручи до уваги міжнародну практику мовної освіти у ВНЗ, програма з іноземних мов для професійного спілкування констатує, що мінімально прийнятним рівнем володіння мовою для бакалавра є рівень B2 (Незалежний користувач). «Критерії» для цього рівня Типової програми базуються на:

- дескрипторах, запропонованих Загальноєвропейськими Рекомендаціями з мовної освіти;
- вимогах освітньо-кваліфікаційних характеристик (ОКХ) випускників, затверджених Міністерством освіти і науки України;
- конкретних посадових інструкціях, що розроблені та затверджені підприємствами, організаціями, інститутами;
- результатах допроектного дослідження викладання ІМПС (2004р.) та опитування фахівців, викладачів і студентів ВНЗ.

Вступний іспит до магістратури з іноземної мови (за професійним спрямуванням) спрямований на перевірку рівня знань студентів з іноземної мови (від початкового до професійно спрямованого) та визначення комунікативної компетентності, ступеня сформованості умінь володіти словниковим запасом та граматичними структурами.

Вступне оцінювання ставить за мету визначити рівень комунікативної мовної компетентності студентів відповідно до вимог програми (B2 для бакалаврів). Тематика розділів програми розроблена з урахуванням специфіки кожної спеціальності та є уніфікованою програмою, що дає можливість охопити основну проблематику навчального курсу «Іноземна мова», «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» і здійснити моніторинг студентів різних фахових напрямків.

Згідно з положенням про магістратуру, затвердженим Міністерством освіти і науки України, прийом до магістратури відбувається на конкурсній основі. До складу вступних іспитів до магістратури внесено іспит з іноземної мови (за професійним спрямуванням), який відбувається за поданням рекомендацій випускових кафедр та заяв студентів, які отримали ступінь бакалавра і мають намір продовжувати свою освіту в магістратурі.

Вимоги вступного іспиту до магістратури з іноземної мови базуються на вимогах рівня володіння іноземною мовою B2, який є стандартом для ступеня бакалавра і який є загальним для студентів різних спеціальностей. Ці вимоги передбачають уміння, які проявляються в різних типах мовленнєвої поведінки і відповідають рівню B2.

Мовні /Мовленнєві знання та вміння

Для вступу в магістратуру студенти повинні:

- мати робочі знання граматичних структур, що є необхідними для гнучкого вираження відповідних функцій та понять, а також для розуміння і продукування широкого кола текстів в академічній та професійній сферах;
- бути ознайомленими з правилами синтаксису, що дають можливість розпізнавати і продукувати широке коло текстів в академічній та професійній сферах;
- володіти широким діапазоном словникового запасу (у тому числі фахової термінології), що є необхідним в академічній та професійній сферах;
- розрізняти та використовувати мовні форми, властиві для офіційних та розмовних реєстрів.

Студенти повинні:

- розуміти автентичні тексти, пов'язані з навчанням та спеціальністю, з підручників, популярних та спеціалізованих журналів та Інтернет-ресурсів;
- розуміти намір автора письмового тексту і комунікативні наслідки висловлювання;
- розуміти головну ідею та знаходити необхідну інформацію в неадаптованій технічній літературі за фахом;
- розуміти деталі в доволі складних рекламних матеріалах, інструкціях, специфікаціях;
- розуміти інструкції до роботи устаткування \ обладнання;
- здійснювати ознайомче читання неадаптованих технічних текстів для отримання інформації;
- розуміти автентичну академічну та професійну кореспонденцію (листи, факси, електронні повідомлення тощо);
- накопичувати інформацію з різних джерел для подальшого її використання (на презентаціях, конференціях, дискусіях в академічному навчальному середовищі, а також у подальшій науковій роботі);
- здійснювати читання з метою поповнення термінологічного тезаурусу;
- писати анотації до неадаптованих технічних текстів за фахом;
- писати реферати на основі автентичної технічної літератури за фахом;
- укладати термінологічні словники за фахом на базі автентичної технічної літератури;
- розрізняти різні стилістичні реєстри усного та писемного мовлення.
- складати тексти презентацій, використовуючи автентичні науково-технічні матеріали за фахом;
- писати зрозумілі, деталізовані тексти різного спрямування, пов'язані з особистою та професійною сферами;
- готувати та продукувати ділову та професійну кореспонденцію;

Випробування з іноземної мови, спрямоване на комплексну перевірку вищезазначених умінь та навичок, проводиться у письмовій формі та містить лексико-граматичний матеріал, що був опрацьований під час вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)».

Структура вступного іспиту з іноземної мови

Формат вступного іспиту до магістратури базується на вимогах рівня володіння мовою B2.

Основна характеристика лексико-граматичних завдань та час, що виділяється для виконання їх

Іспит складається з п'яти завдань.

Перша частина (лексичне тестування (текст за фахом 250-300 слів) – 24 тестові завдання) спрямована на перевірку вживання лексичних одиниць, а саме на знання абітурієнтом професійно-орієнтованої лексики (час для виконання завдання – 20 хвилин).

Друга частина (переклад фахового тексту) дозволяє оцінити рівень сформованості перекладацької компетенції студентів. Належність перекладу до так званих «комплексних завдань», для яких недостатньо чіткої логіки і мислення за шаблоном, дає можливість оцінити вміння студентів використовувати загальну норму перекладу, що складається з: 1) норми еквівалентності перекладу; 2) жанрово-стилістичної норми перекладу; 3) нормативності мови перекладу; 4) прагматичної норми перекладу (час для виконання завдання – 30 хвилин).

Третя частина (граматичний тест (текст за фахом 250-300 слів) – 12 тестових завдань) направлена на перевірку знання граматичних конструкцій та правил їх використання (час для виконання завдання – 20 хвилин).

Четверта частина (читання і розуміння тексту за фахом – 4 тестових завдань) орієнтована на перевірку навичок роботи абітурієнтів з професійно-орієнтованим текстом. У завданні здійснюється контроль здатності розуміти ідею тексту, його сутність, деталі і структуру, виявити головні думки та конкретну інформацію, розуміти особливості дискурсу (час для виконання завдання – 20 хвилин).

П'ята частина тесту (написання анотації до тексту) оцінює вміння абітурієнта у творчій письмовій роботі. Основними критеріями сформованості вмінь іншомовної письмової комунікації виступають: 1) відповідність мовленнєвих дій комунікативному завданню в межах тематики або ситуації спілкування; 2) зв'язність (логічність) висловлювання; 3) достатня кількість фраз, побудованих за мовленнєвими моделями мови, яка вивчається; 4) повне виконання завдання протягом наданого часу; 5) різноманітність мовленнєвих моделей, що використовуються, та лексична варіативність мовлення; 6) лексична і граматична правильність писемного мовлення (час для виконання завдання – 30 хвилин).

Час для виконання письмової роботи – 120 хвилин.

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Лексико-граматичне тестування

Спеціальність: Хімія

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Ways of Storing Gases

There are three 1_____ ways of storing gases. First, they are stored in gasometers over water, or under a sliding piston or diaphragm. Secondly, gases are stored in cylinders under 2_____. This squeezes a lot of gas into a little 3_____.

Thirdly, some gases can be made into liquids by 4_____ them, and these are sold in strong glass syphons or iron cylinders. When the valve at the top of the syphon is opened, the liquid evaporates and the gas 5_____. Acetylene, explodes when it is strongly compressed, so it is dissolved under moderate pressure in a 6_____ called acetone, just as carbon dioxide is 7_____ under pressure in water to make soda-water. When the cylinder of acetylene dissolved in acetone is opened, the acetylene comes bubbling out like the carbon dioxide from soda-water. To 8_____ the acetone from being spilt, it is soaked up in porous material.

The 9_____ of gas is now a big industry. Oxygen is sold to engineers for welding with the oxyacetylene blowpipe, and to doctors for sustaining pneumonia patients. Nitrogen is sold for filling electric lamps and some other purposes. Hydrogen is sold for 10_____ balloons and for various chemical purposes. Chlorine is sold for bleaching and for making various 11_____. Carbon dioxide is sold in cylinders for making fizzy drinks and soda-water. Ethylene and ethyl chloride are used as anaesthetics. Acetylene is used for lighting. There are at least thirteen familiar gases you can buy, packed in cylinders or 'syphons'. One more gas is 12_____ to us all, the coal-gas, which is supplied to houses. This is a mixture of half-a-dozen gases. It is mostly hydrogen and methane — the gas which causes explosions in coal mines — but it also contains the poisonous carbon monoxide and several other gases.

1.	A favourite	B bad	C unknown	D poor
2.	A temperature	B pressures	C controls	D supervision
3.	A speed	B box	C bottle	D space
4.	A expanding	B compressing	C tapping	D storing
5.	A rushes out	B rushes in	C collects	D finishes
6.	A gas	B solid	C liquid	D acid
7.	A crystallized	B dissolved	C frozen	D evaporated
8.	A keep	B cause	C make	D prevent
9.	A selling	B buying	C exchanging	D building
10.	A filling	B making use of	C utilizing	D clearing
11.	A substances	B chemicals	C liquids	D solids
12.	A familiar	B strange	C unknown	D obscure

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. mixture A. a loud sound and the energy produced by something
14. explosion B. a liquid or other substance made by mixing several substances together
15. to store C. a substance that is not a solid or gas, for example water or milk
16. liquid D. to keep

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. to sell A. ancient
18. moderate B. solid
19. modern C. to buy
20. liquid D. extreme

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. to obtain A. to utilize
22. to evaporate B. soda water
23. to use C. to dry out
24. fizzy drink D. to get

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **The Ways of Storing Gases** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Water** with the correct with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Natural Science Magazine

February 2001

Water

By Kathleen Mathews

Water (25) _____ (is, was) a chemical compound of oxygen and hydrogen, the latter gas forming two thirds of (26) _____ (it, its) volume. It is the most abundant of all chemical compounds, five sevenths of the earth's surface being (27) _____ (covers, covered) with water. Water does not burn. But the two gases which it is composed of act in the opposite way: hydrogen burns, oxygen (28) _____ (makes, made) things burn much faster than air does. Hydrogen is the (29) _____ (lighter, lightest) gas known, oxygen being slightly heavier than air. The properties of a compound though are unlike the properties of its elements.

On Earth, water is found mostly in oceans and other large water (30) _____ (bodys, bodies). Water on Earth moves (31) _____ (continuous, continuously) through a cycle of evaporation or transpiration, precipitation, and runoff, usually reaching the sea.

Water like air is never (32) _____ (find, found) quite pure in nature but contains various salts and minerals in solution. Salt water being heavier, some things will float in it which would sink in fresh water; hence it is (33) _____ (easy, easier) to swim in salt water. When sea water freezes the salt (34) _____ (separate, separates) from it, ice being quite pure.

Water is necessary for the existence of man, animals and plants. Being a solvent of most substances, it is indispensable in chemistry and medicine. When (35) _____ (heats, heated), water changes into an invisible gas; freezing it we get a solid block of crystals. When evaporated it forms clouds from where it falls on (36) _____ (the, a) earth as rain or snow, the soil absorbs the water, which appears on the surface again in the form of streams to begin a new cycle of evaporation. It goes round and round, the total amount of water on the earth never changing.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text "**Water**" again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Water is the most abundant of all chemical compounds, because ...

- (A) it covers half of the earth's surface.
- (B) a very small amount of the Earth's water is contained within biological bodies.
- (C) it can be subjected to a tremendous pressure without appreciably reducing its volume.
- (D) it covers five sevenths of the earth's surface.

38. Water does not burn, that is why...

- (A) it is generally used by fire-fighters in their daily activity.
- (B) it is not used for firing.
- (C) it is generally used for putting out the fire.
- (D) it can be compressed into a much smaller space by pressure.

39. Water like air is never found quite pure in nature but contains ... EXCEPT

- (A) fats and acids in solution.
- (B) solutions of other substances containing salt and minerals.
- (C) solutions of salts and minerals.
- (D) various salts and minerals in solution.

40. As far as water is a solvent of most substances...

- (A) it isn't used in chemistry and medicine.
- (B) it is narrowly used in chemistry and physics.
- (C) no one uses it in his daily life.
- (D) it is necessary for the existence of man, animals and plants.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text "**Water**"

Спеціальність: Корекційна освіта (за нозологіями)

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Special Schools

On the eve of the Second World War all 1 _____ and retarded children in a number of large cities of the country were fully 2 _____ by the special school system and in many regional and territorial centers this task was close to being realized.

At present 3 _____ children and those with severely impaired eyesight, receive a complete secondary education in the course of 12 years of study. Deaf and hard of 4 _____ pupils are given the same period to acquire the 5 _____ of the eight-year secondary education in 12 years.

Auxiliary schools with an eight-year term of study provide an elementary education and give children vocational training. There are special evening secondary schools for working adults who are blind, 6 _____sighted, deaf or hard of hearing.

There are also special secondary schools for children with 7 _____ of motor function and special schools for children who are multiply handicapped.

Preschool establishments for the deaf and hard of hearing, the blind, the mentally retarded and children with speech defects have been 8 _____ successfully in the past decades.

Prior to entering school all children who have reached 6 years of age must have a 9 _____ medical examination by a team of specialists at their district children's polyclinic. These children who have serious defects of vision, hearing or speech and who find studying in a normal school too difficult are referred to a special school. These special schools have their own 10 _____ consisting of a child's psycho-neurologist, a speech therapist, a member of the administration of the special school and, when necessary, an ear, nose and throat or an eye specialist. These specialists do not only 11 _____ the child carefully, they analyze his entire 12 _____. Based on this study the board determines the degree of his disability and the type of establishment he is to be referred to.

1.	A damaged	B handicapped	C abnormal	D insane
2.	A cared for	B cured for	C treated with	D healed by
3.	A implicit	B blind	C mute	D dumb
4.	A vision	B speech	C hearing	D smell
5.	A curriculum	B program	C course	D syllabus
6.	A absolutely	B fully	C completely	D partially
7.	A breakdowns	B damages	C failure	D disturbances
8.	A developing	B appearing	C occurring	D increasing
9.	A thorough	B detailed	C general	D overwhelming
10.	A committees	B conferences	C admission boards	D councils
11.	A investigate	B examine	C look	D view
12.	A case history	B job experience	C disease record	D illness record

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 13. retarded | A. physically unable to hear anything or unable to hear well |
| 14. eyesight | B. a person who deals with speech disorders |
| 15. speech therapist | C. less mentally developed than other people of the same age |
| 16. deaf | D. ability to see |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 17. complete | A. inattentively |
| 18. carefully | B. general |
| 19. special | C. partial |
| 20. adults | D. children |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. speech | A. sightless |
| 22. blind | B. full |
| 23. to provide | C. articulation |
| 24. entire | D. to serve |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Special Schools** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **The Curriculum of Auxiliary Schools** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Hearing Health magazine / June 15, 2009

The Curriculum of Auxiliary Schools

By Brian Garth

The curriculum of the auxiliary school (25) _____ (is, was) based on the principle of correcting

education and upbringing. The older children of the auxiliary school spend closely 40 percent of (26) _____ (their, theirs) study periods in workshop practice. An intensive study, (27) _____ (bases, based) on the work of the auxiliary schools is now under way. There is an intensive research for new audio-visual and other measures are being introduced to facilitate the (28) _____ (learns, learning) process. Much is being (29) _____ (does, done) in the field of moral education, in studying relationships between the pupils of the auxiliary schools, through group study, work, games, etc.

Schools for the deaf (30) _____ (teach, teaches) a child his native language based on the principle of communication. Everything is done to teach the child to understand direct speech, and the use of finger-spelling is instrumental. The basic means of communication between deaf children during the first stage of (31) _____ (their, them) education — finger-spelling, as the knowledge of the spoken and written language increases, in time it (32) _____ (became, becomes) an auxiliary means, which aids in the (33) _____ (best, better) assimilation of the spoken language and a (34) _____ (more accurate, most accurate) understanding of direct speech.

Unlike deaf children, the hard of hearing child proved to be able to acquire a small active vocabulary as it does not fully articulate the words. Schools for the hard of hearing are to create the necessary conditions for the maximum development of the pupil's limited speech. The curriculum and teaching methods in these schools call for systematic training in the basic components of language. (35) _____ (This, These) schools have classes in pronunciation, lip-reading, corrective grammar and sound and letter practice. Individual tutoring is of special importance in developing the (36) _____ (pupils, pupil's) ability to hear.

One of the stages of this corrective work is preschool training and education, aiming to achieve good results in overcoming and preventing secondary defects.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text “**The Curriculum of Auxiliary Schools**” again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. There is an intensive research for new audio-visual and other measures are being introduced...

- (A) to make the learning process more interesting.
- (B) to enrich the learning process with the new teaching methods and techniques.
- (C) to facilitate the educational process.
- (D) to provide children with better knowledge and skills.

38. Schools for the hard of hearing have to create the necessary conditions for ...

- (A) development of their personality.
- (B) development of the pupil's limited eyesight.
- (C) the maximum development of the pupil's secret talents.
- (D) the maximum development of the pupil's limited speech.

39. The curriculum and teaching methods in special schools call for ... EXCEPT

- (A) systematic training in the basic components of articulation.
- (B) systematic training in the basic components of language.
- (C) systematic training in the basic components of the main school subjects.
- (D) systematic training in the basic components of pronunciation.

40. The aim of preschool training and is...

- (A) to treat the disorders.
- (B) to achieve good results in overcoming and preventing secondary defects.
- (C) to discover the reasons which caused the defects.
- (D) to help children having different disorders feel self-confident in the society they live.

V. Письмо 8. Write the annotation to the text **The Curriculum of Auxiliary Schools**

Спеціальність: Біологія

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

More about Insects

Insects possess an external skeleton composed of a series of segments which is divided into three well defined regions: head, 1 _____ and abdomen. The head bears a pair of antennae, a pair of compound eyes and often three simple eyes or ocelli. Three pairs of legs are

born on thorax and in the adult condition two pairs of 2 _____ can be seen. The latter are 3 _____ in different ways: in the butterflies, they are covered with scales; in the beetles, the front wings are hard and horny and are known as wing-covers. In many true bugs, the front wings are of leathery 4 _____. In the female, the abdomen is often provided with a sharp ovipositor.

The mouth-parts of insects are adapted for feeding in various ways and on all kinds of plant 5 _____. There are chewing insects. These are insects such as 6 _____ whose mouth part is provided with a pair of hard horny 7 _____ or mandibles.

Insects 8 _____ through a series of openings called spiracles extending along the side of the 9 _____. These openings connect with tubes called tracheae which subdividing again and again, extend to all parts of the body. Most insects with the exception of some scale insects and certain forms of plant lice 10 _____ by means of eggs.

The 11 _____ hatched insect usually bears little resemblance to the adult. As it increases in size, its skin becomes too small, a new skin is formed beneath the old one and the latter is discarded. This is called molting. The period between two molts is called an 12 _____. The number of these periods varies in different insects from three to six or seven. Five is the more common number.

1.	A ribcage	B chest	C breast	D thorax
2.	A ribs	B wings	C horns	D lower extremities
3.	A designed	B destroyed	C modified	D industrialized
4.	A character	B texture	C fabric	D cloth
5.	A contexture	B tangle	C tissue	D net
6.	A grasshoppers	B dragonflies	C mosquitoes	D flies
7.	A horns	B tusks	C teeth	D jaws
8.	A air	B breathe	C feed	D nourish
9.	A body	B organism	C surface	D skeleton
10.	A are born	B fall	C breed	D reproduce
11.	A newly	B just	C already	D little
12.	A age	B interval	C instar	D time

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. to connect A. the end part of an insect's body
 14. abdomen B. to join two or more things together
 15. female C. relating to the outside of something
 16. external D. belonging to the sex that can have babies or produce eggs

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. simple A. to keep up
 18. resemblance B. unlikeness
 19. to vary C. complex
 20. common D. unusual

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. to extend A. dimension
 22. size B. mature
 23. adult C. to enlarge
 24. to increase D. to continue

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **More about Insects** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Magnesium** with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

From American Scientist magazine
 January 2010

Magnesium

By Tim Robinson

Magnesium has long been known as the (25) _____ (lighter/lightest) of our engineering metals. This metal (26) _____ (has/have) a specific gravity of only 1.74. Aluminum, the next lightest structural metal, is 1/4 times heavier; zinc is 4 times heavier and copper and nickel are 5 times heavier. Magnesium (27) _____ (does not occur/does not

occurs) in the free state but is very abundant in nature, constituting 2.5 pet of the (28) _____ (earths'/earth's) crust in the form of various ores. It is the third most abundant structural metal, being exceeded only by iron and aluminum.

Magnesium is unique in that in the form of magnesium chloride it also (29) _____ (exist/exists) in the oceans. Sea water is the source most (30) _____ (wider/widely) used for production in the USA but magnesium is also commercially produced from magnetite, dolomite, and other ores as well as from certain inland brines.

Not only is magnesium potentially very abundant but it is in addition a very versatile metal and can be shaped and worked with practically all methods (31) _____ (knowed/known) to the art of metal working. The joining of magnesium is (32) _____ (accomplished/accomplishing) by gas, arc and electric-resistance welding methods and by brazing, bolting, and riveting. The machinability of magnesium is unsurpassed by that of any other structural metal and magnesium is often selected for an application because of this characteristic. The chemical and electrochemical (33) _____ (property/s/properties) of magnesium also provide the bases for important commercial uses.

Because of the two outstanding characteristics, availability and workability, magnesium is now (34) _____ (considered/considers) to be destined to become one of the world's common structural metals. This (35) _____ (is/are) in contrast to conditions existing only about a decade ago, before sea-water plants had been developed and before common metal-working techniques had been (36) _____ (sufficient/sufficiently) adapted to magnesium fabrication.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text “Magnesium” again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Magnesium has...

- (A) a gravity 5 times lighter than that of zinc.
- (B) a gravity 4 times heavier than that of aluminum.
- (C) a specific gravity of only 1.47.
- (D) a specific gravity of 1.74.

38. Magnesium is commercially produced from...

- (A) magnesium chloride and aluminum.
- (B) magnetite and dolomite.
- (C) magnetite, dolomite and water.
- (D) magnetite, dolomite, and other ores as well as from certain inland brines.

39. Sea water is the source most widely used for production of magnesium in ...EXCEPT

- (A) America.
- (B) the States.
- (C) the United Kingdom.
- (D) the USA.

40. Magnesium is now considered to be destined to become one of the world's common structural metals due to its...

- (A) specific gravity.
- (B) two outstanding characteristics which are availability and workability.
- (C) lightness.
- (D) actual reserves in nature.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text “Magnesium”.

Спеціальність: Географія

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Floods

A flood occurs when water overflows or inundates 1 _____ that's normally dry. This can happen in a multitude of ways. Most common is when rivers or streams 2 _____ their banks. Excessive rain, rapid ice melting in the mountains, or even an unfortunately placed beaver dam can overwhelm a river and send it spreading over the adjacent land, called a floodplain. Coastal flooding occurs when a large 3 _____ or tsunami causes the sea to surge inland.

Disaster experts 4 _____ floods according to their likelihood of occurring in a given time period. A hundred-year flood, for example, is an 5 _____ large, destructive event that would

theoretically be expected to happen only once every 6 _____. But this is a theoretical number. Over recent decades, possibly due to global climate 7 _____, hundred-year floods have been occurring worldwide with frightening regularity. The erosive force of moving water can drag 8 _____ from under a building's foundation, causing it to crack and tumble. When floodwaters recede, affected areas are often blanketed in silt and mud. The water and landscape can be 9 _____ with hazardous materials, such as sharp debris, pesticides, fuel, and untreated sewage. Residents of flooded areas can be left without power and clean drinking water, leading to outbreaks of deadly waterborne diseases like typhoid, hepatitis A, and 10 _____.

But flooding is as natural as rain and has been occurring for millions of years. Famously 11 _____ floodplains like the Mississippi Valley in the American Midwest, the Nile River valley in Egypt, and the Tigris-Euphrates in the Middle East have supported agriculture for millennia because annual flooding has left millions of tons of nutrient-rich silt deposits behind.

Many governments mandate that residents of flood-prone areas purchase flood 12 _____ and build flood-resistant structures.

1	A ocean	B sea	C land	D earth
2	A overcome	B run out	C overrun	D overflow
3	A snow	B storm	C hail	D rain
4	A classify	B know	C identify	D define
5	A badly	B extremely	C poorly	D largely
6	A millennium	B decade	C century	D year
7	A alteration	B variation	C unsteadiness	D change
8	A dust	B dirt	C substances	D bricks
9	A destructed	B influenced	C contaminated	D ruined
10	A cholera	B brain haemorrhage	C heart attack	D bronchitis
11	A scanty	B fertile	C poor	D abundant
12	A insurance	B certificate	C security	D aid

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 13. rapid | A. to happen |
| 14. to occur | B. someone who has a special skill or special knowledge of a subject |
| 15. to cause | C. to make something happen |
| 16. expert | D. happening or done very quickly and in a very short time |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 17. change | A. humid |
| 18. dry | B. safe |
| 19. excessive | C. considerable |
| 20. dangerous | D. stabilization |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. disease | A. worldwide |
| 22. flooding | B. construction |
| 23. global | C. illness |
| 24. building | D. overflow |

II. Переклад фахового тексту 5. Translate the text **Floods into Ukrainian.**

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Geographical Education magazine

May 2003

What Causes Global Warming?

By Frank Edison

Scientists have (25) _____ (spend/spent) decades figuring out what is causing global warming. They've looked at the natural cycles and events that are known to influence climate. But the amount and pattern of warming that's been measured can't be explained by (26) _____ (this/these) factors alone. The only way to explain the pattern is to include the effect of greenhouse gases emitted by humans.

The United Nations formed a group of (27) _____ (scientist/scientists) called the International Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. The IPCC (28) _____ (meet/meets) every few years to review the latest scientific findings and write a report summarizing all that is (29) _____ (know/known) about global warming. One of the (30) _____ (one/first) things scientists learned is that there are several greenhouse gases responsible for warming, and humans emit them in a variety of ways. Most come from the combustion of fossil fuels in cars, factories and electricity production. The gas responsible for the most warming is carbon dioxide, also (31) _____ (called/calling) CO₂. Different greenhouse gases have different heat-trapping abilities. Some of (32) _____ (their/them) can even trap more heat than CO₂. A molecule of methane produces more than 20 times the warming of a molecule of CO₂. Nitrous oxide is 300 times more powerful than CO₂. Other gases, such as chlorofluorocarbons, have heat-trapping potential thousands of times (33) _____ (greater/greatest) than CO₂. But none of these gases (34) _____ (adds/added) as much warmth to the atmosphere as CO₂ does. The planet is warming from North Pole to South Pole. And the effects of rising temperatures aren't (35) _____ (waiting/waits) for some far-flung future. They are (36) _____ (happening/happenes) right now. The heat is not only melting glaciers and sea ice it's also shifting precipitation patterns and setting animals on the move.

IV. Читання 7. Read the text “What Causes Global Warming?” again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The amount and pattern of warming that's been measured...

- (A) can't be explained by scientists so far.
- (B) can be explained by the natural cycles and events that are known to influence climate.
- (C) are figured out and explained.
- (D) are enormously great.

38. The gas responsible for the most warming is called...

- (A) methane
- (B) oxygen
- (C) nitrous oxide
- (D) carbon dioxide, or CO₂

39. Heat-trapping abilities of most greenhouse gases ... EXCEPT

- (A) are absolutely identical
- (B) are different
- (C) are not the same
- (D) differ

40. The International Panel on Climate Change writes a report

- (A) summarizing all that is known about global warming.
- (B) showing the work of the organization for the given period.
- (C) reviewing the latest scientific findings.
- (D) giving some recommendations concerning future actions directed to prevent further warming.

V. Письмо 8. Write the annotation to the text “What Causes Global Warming?”

Спеціальність: Екологія

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Global Threat to Birds

Although birds can ride out extreme weather conditions and threats from natural predators, their greatest 1 _____ comes from loss of habitat, mainly due to human development and related activities. Forests and wetlands are vital to birds' survival because they provide food and water, 2 _____, protection from predators and places for rest and food during their migrations. Over the past 100 years, much of the 3 _____ and wetlands has been depleted and thus seriously changed the landscape and resources for these 4 _____ birds. As a result, bird numbers have been seriously affected in many parts of the worlds.

Of the 9,600 known bird species, nearly 1,200 are threatened with 5 _____ (source: Johns Hopkins Center for Communications Program). In North America, for example, bird observers have seen a steady 6 _____ in the numbers of many of the birds that migrate to Central and South America. Deforestation and problems with their summer breeding habitats,

urban 7 _____ and development, contamination of environment are significantly altering and removing valuable ecosystems on which birds depend.

Wetlands are areas that link water and land. They include a wide range of areas from marshes and 8 _____ to areas between dry land and rivers, streams, lakes and coastlines. Though they are not necessarily wet year-round, they harbor very rich 9 _____ for plants and animals, including insects, which are a primary food for birds. Thus, wetlands provide vital habitat for many species of plants and animals, including about half of all known bird species.

As wetlands become 10 _____ and disappeared, the domino effect extends directly to respective qualities of life of humans and wildlife, as wetlands also provide needed protection of water quality vital for humans. They act as a sponge 11 _____ floodwaters, and they filter out impurities and pollutants that could flow into main water sources. Wetlands also serve to clean the air of carbon dioxide, which is absorbed by plants.

Armed with the comprehensive information now being collected about the world's migratory birds, scientists hope to discover clues and develop 12 _____ relating to Earth's environmental health.

1	A act	B impurity	C contamination	D threat
2	A home	B room	C kitchen	D shelter
3	A landscapes	B forests	C lands	D waters
4	A migrating	B respecting	C polluting	D knowing
5	A increasing	B widening	C shortening	D extinction
6	A link	B decline	C flow	D floodwater
7	A withdrawal	B development	C sprawl	D disappearance
8	A areas	B wetlands	C sources	D swamps
9	A fiber	B health food	C nutrients	D fast food
10	A fragmented	B related	C discovered	D ranged
11	A to link	B to depend	C to absorb	D to flow
12	A impurities	B qualities	C sums	D solutions

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 13. wetlands | A. the seasonal movement of a complete population of animals |
| 14. deforestation | B. the cutting down and removal of all of the trees in a forested area |
| 15. migration | C. to spread out in a straggling or disordered fashion |
| 16. to sprawl | D. are areas that link water and land |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 17. to absorb | A. improvement |
| 18. extreme | B. narrow |
| 19. wide | C. moderate |
| 20. decline | D. to emit |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 21. threat | A. municipal |
| 22. to alter | B. to change |
| 23. urban | C. pollution |
| 24. contamination | D. warning |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Global Threat to Birds** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Organic Agriculture** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Family Life Magazine

March 2002

Organic Agriculture

By Jim McCutcheon

The production and use of organic food products has (25) _____ (took/taken) firm root today as a serious alternative for consumers and farmers. Organic agriculture (26) _____ (is/are) a collection of tested agricultural practices by diligent farmers' intent on preserving the health of our planet. Organic agriculture is sustainable, keeping soils healthy and alive, and helping to minimize contamination of the (27) _____ (earth's/earths') precious water supplies.

Consumers who (28) _____ (want/wants) to minimize their exposure to toxic and persistent chemicals can do so by buying organic foods and organic fiber products, and by (29) _____ (choice/choicing) organic agricultural methods for home pest control and lawn care.

Organic farming (30) _____ (appear/appears) very much like traditional farming. The main difference is in the use of chemicals for treatment and nourishment. Organophosphates are not allowed in organic agriculture. Instead, organic growers use biological and cultural practices as their first line of defense against pests. Methods (31) _____ (used/uses) include crop rotation, the selection of pest- and disease- resistant varieties, nutrient and water management, the provision of habitat for the natural enemies of pests, and release of beneficial organisms to protect crops from damage. Organic pesticides of molasses and enzymes (32) _____ (is/are) sprayed to ensure a healthy crop production.

Organic practices prohibit the use of genetic engineering, irradiation, sewage sludge, antibiotics, and hormones. These practices are (33) _____ (allowed/allowing) in other forms of raising and producing (34) _____ (our/ours) food, and other agricultural products.

Current conventional practices have (35) _____ (led/leaded) to some measurable problems, including a high level of toxic metals in commercial fertilizers. An analysis of 29 fertilizers found that each contained 22 different heavy metals. In 20 of the products, levels exceeded the limits set on wastes sent to public landfills, with (36) _____ (disturbing/disturbs) quantities of arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium, and dioxin, among others.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Organic agriculture is sustainable, keeping ...

- (A) toxic metals in commercial fertilizers.
- (B) irradiation and sewage sludge.
- (C) soils healthy and alive.
- (D) lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium, and dioxin, among others.

38. Organic practices prohibit the use of genetic engineering, irradiation, sewage sludge...

- (A) biological and cultural practices.
- (B) food and other agricultural products.
- (C) cadmium and chromium.
- (D) antibiotics and hormones.

39. An analysis of 29 fertilizers found that each contained 22 different ...

- (A) synthetic fertilizers.
- (B) heavy metals.
- (C) organic foods and organic fiber products.
- (D) crop rotation.

40. Organic growers use biological and cultural practices ...

- (A) as their first line of defense against pests.
- (B) use of genetic engineering and irradiation.
- (C) want to minimize their exposure to toxic and persistent chemicals.
- (D) use chemicals for treatment and nourishment.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Organic Agriculture**.

Спеціальність: Психологія

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Recognize the Signs of Depression and When to Ask for Help

Depression affects a person's mental and physical 1_____. According to mental health professionals, depression is a mood 2_____ that affects the body, emotions, behavior and relationships. Non-environmental depression 3_____ when there is a malfunction to the brain. The brain chemicals and cells stop communicating. Though depression can be a feeling of 4_____, it has been reported that 16% of Americans will experience the condition during their life.

There are times when people comment that they are feeling a bit 'under the weather'. Taken lightly or ignored can leave the 5_____ undiagnosed. Though the severity of depression varies by the individual, typical signs of 6_____ are: powerless, sad, hopeless, fatigue, insomnia, headaches, frustration, loss of appetite, thoughts of 7_____.

According to Stephen L. Bernhardt, author of 'Depression: Understanding Thoughts of Suicide in the December 3, 2008 article in Healthy Place, suicide is not an 8_____. He states

“option denotes we have a choice and death 9 _____ us of both, option and choice. Death is an irreversible act that does not 10 _____ the pain, for it remains in those who are left behind”. Major depression can affect a person’s physical and mental abilities: lack of sleep or appetite and feelings of irritability.

Dysthymia prevents a person from functioning. Though a longer lasting 11 _____, this type is considered less severe, by mental health professionals.

Manic depression (also known as Bipolar) affects the mood of a person. Often the person experiences a series of emotions that 12 _____ a combination of happiness and sadness.

1	A potentiality	B capability	C aptitude	D capacity
2	A upset	B status	C disorder	D condition
3	A occur	B will	C have	D take
4	A alienation	B concentration	C isolation	D defense
5	A topic	B plan	C yield	D issue
6	A unhealthy	B crisis	C depression	D repression
7	A murder	B suicide	C putting to death	D felo-de-se
8	A option	B choice	C plan	D pick
9	A fleece	B hook	C cheat	D rob
10	A end	B terminate	C support	D open
11	A effect	B consequence	C event	D essence
12	A conclude	B add	C include	D consist

2. Match the words with their definitions

- 13. depression A. the total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions of an organism
- 14. frustration B. to perform a specified action or activity
- 15. death C. severe, typically prolonged, feelings of despondency and dejection
- 16. to function D. a feeling of dissatisfaction, often accompanied by anxiety or depression,

3. Match the words with their antonyms

- 17. to lose A. hopeful
- 18. alienation B. happiness
- 19. sadness C. to find
- 20. hopeless D. connection, friendliness

4. Match the words with their synonyms

- 21. to prevent A. breakdown, failure
- 22. irritability B. to avert, to avoid
- 23. malfunction C. to neglect
- 24. to ignore D. irritation, annoyance

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Recognize the Signs of Depression and When to Ask for Help** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **How Does Anorexia Start?** with the correct forms of the words in brackets
From Self Help
July 29, 2009

How Does Anorexia Start?

By Martha Spaulding

Identifying the causes of anorexia nervosa (25) _____ (can, must) help with the treatment of (26) _____ (this, these) eating disorder.

“Currently, we (27) _____ (doesn’t, don’t) have very effective means of treating people with anorexia,” says Walter Kaye, MD, professor of psychiatry and director of the Eating Disorders Program at the University of California. “Consequently, many patients with the disorder remain ill for years or eventually die from the disease, which has (28) _____ (the highest, the most high) death rate of any psychiatric disorder.” Once the cause of anorexia is (29) _____ (being known, known), psychologists and psychiatrists are better able to treat it.

In a review paper (30) _____ (publishing, published) online in Nature Reviews Neuroscience, Kaye and colleagues describe how dysfunctions in certain neural circuits of the brain may help to explain how anorexia starts. According to Kaye, childhood personality and temperament may increase a person’s vulnerability to developing anorexia. Perfectionism, anxiety or obsessive-compulsive tendencies may come before an eating disorder.

“Adolescence is a time of transition, when individuals must learn to balance immediate and long-term needs in order to achieve independence,” says Kaye. “For such individuals,

learning to cope (31) _____ (for, with) mixed societal messages and pressures may be overwhelming, exacerbating underlying traits of anxiety and a desire to perfectly achieve.”

Once anorexia starts and develops, starvation and malnutrition cause profound effects on the brain and (32) _____ (another, other) body systems. These changes include neurochemical imbalances, which may make the preexisting (33) _____ (traits, traits) more dominant. This creates a downward spiral into severe anorexia or other eating disorders, and can even accelerate (34) _____ (a, the) disease process.

“Anorexia is very complicated, and there needs to be a paradigm shift in understanding (35) _____ (her, its) underlying cause,” said Kaye. “We’re just (36) _____ (begin, beginning) to understand how the brain is working in people with this disorder.”

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **How Does Anorexia Start?** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. To treat anorexia correct it is necessary ...

- (A) to eat some healthy food.
- (B) to avoid a nervous breakdown.
- (C) to have mental disease.
- (D) to find out a cause of illness.

38. In a review paper in Nature Reviews Neuroscience Magazine it is described

- (A) how anorexia begins
- (B) how it should be treated
- (C) how it is developed
- (D) how to stop it

39. The main reason of anorexia is

- (A) diets
- (B) bad behavior in teenage period
- (C) a character and temperament of a child
- (D) adolescence

40. The anorexia changes...

- (A) character and temperament
- (B) the brain
- (C) circulation
- (D) blood

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **How Does Anorexia Start?**

Спеціальність: Соціальна педагогіка

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Children in Danger from Violent Fathers' due to Social Services Failures

Children are being exposed to extreme danger because social services are failing 1 _____ or monitor contact with their violent and abusive fathers. Almost 90 % of men guilty of multiple instances of domestic 2 _____ remain in close contact with children despite local authorities failing in majority of cases to conduct sufficient 3 _____ into the risk they represent. Working with Risky Fathers, the first study into children's services 4 _____ with domestically abusive fathers looked mainly at men living outside the family home.

However, the report also found an 5 _____ lack of detail in the assessments of the risk these men presented to their children. In over 60% of cases, 6 _____ found that the father's parenting capacity was simply 'not known'. The report surveyed three local authorities' case files of perpetrators of domestic abuse over 11 years. The fathers were frequently guilty of more than six separate reported incidents of domestic violence. Many adult 7 _____ had been pregnant during at least one of the attacks.

A member of association for domestic violence perpetrator programs says there are around 35 such programs in the UK. "Men commonly have to travel hundreds of miles 8 _____ help," he said. The report 9 _____ the fact that the onus of child protection social work continues to be on the mother to protect the child, even when she is a victim of domestic 10 _____. The report also found that non-resident fathers not guilty of domestic violence can find themselves ignored when they try 11 _____ social services of risks, such as those presented by a mother's neglect or her new 12 _____.

1	A to prevent	B to fail	C to play	D to recognize
2	A crime	B offence	C violence	D abuse
3	A cash	B tax	C risk	D assessment
4	A assortment	B development	C involvement	D management
5	A failing	B protecting	C overwhelming	D contacting
6	A the survey	B the task	C the report	D the study
7	A criminals	B victims	C policemen	D teachers
8	A to survey	B to expose	C to invent	D to access
9	A ignores	B highlights	C reports	D remains
10	A cleaning	B quarrel	C abuse	D training
11	A to warn	B to look	C to continue	D to separate
12	A colleague	B pupil	C partner	D victim

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. risk . A. evaluation of a student's achievement on a course
 14. victim B. physical force exerted for the purpose of damaging or abusing
 15. assessment C. person who suffers injury, loss, or death
 16. violence D. possibility of suffering harm or loss

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. to fail A. meaninglessness
 18. to attack B. to accomplish
 19. significance C. inattentive
 20. alert D. to resist

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. domestic A. offensive
 22. perpetrator B. security
 23. protection C. home
 24. abusive D. criminal

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Children in Danger from Violent Fathers' due to Social Services Failures** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Housing for Young People Must Be More Secure** with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

From Family Life Magazine

March 2002

Housing for Young People Must Be More Secure

By James Charles

Home is where the heart is. How would we feel to live in one where we were (25) _____ (exposed/exposing) to drugs, violence and misery? Report illustrated how a lack of co-ordination and leadership from central government has meant that children (26) _____ (is/are) confronted with a postcode lottery when it comes to securing a safe roof over (27) _____ (their/theirs) heads.

But it is not just young people coming out of custody who (28) _____ (is/are) struggling to find safe accommodation. Children who are sexually exploited are often being placed in accommodation without (29) _____ (trained/train) staff who understand the impact of such abuse or feel confident managing (30) _____ (this/these) risks.

At present there is nowhere to house them, apart from secure children's homes or other forms of residential care, which do not specialize (31) _____ (in/about) domestic abuse or partner violence between young people. While I was (32) _____ (worked/working) with children affected by gang violence, "foyers" would contact me, concerned for the safety and wellbeing of residents who were being coerced and (33) _____ (exploited/exploiting) by gangs to store drugs and weapons, through threats of sexual or physical violence. Once again, staff is not trained to respond to those risks or know where to refer (34) _____ (this/these) young people on to for further support, and the children, some of vulnerable in society, continue to face danger and victimization on a daily basis.

In extreme situations, young women in dangerous relationships can be placed in secure accommodation. These settings (35) _____ (rarely/rare) have staffs that are trained in

domestic violence, and services for under-18s are often mixed gender. If we want the "rehabilitation revolution", we need to invest in children by providing the basics of accommodation, healthcare and education in order to keep them safe and secure. We have (36) _____ (a/an) choice – pay for the offending and victimization of children, or pay for their safety and security – and I know where I would rather (put/puted) my money.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. In extreme situations, young women in dangerous relationships can be placed

- (A) in secure accommodation.
- (B) in basics of accommodation.
- (C) in residents.
- (D) in trained staff.

38. The children, some of the most vulnerable in society, continue to face danger and ...

- (A) wellbeing of residents.
- (B) a lack of co-ordination and leadership.
- (C) to find safe accommodation.
- (D) victimization on a daily basis.

39. When girls under the age of 18 need to flee domestic violence, we cannot offer them a place in a refuge, as these have historically...

- (A) confronted with a postcode lottery.
- (B) understand the impact of such abuse.
- (C) catered for adult women.
- (D) supported housing for vulnerable children.

40. If we want the "rehabilitation revolution", we need to invest in children by providing the basics of accommodation, healthcare and education in order ...

- (A) to place in accommodation without trained staff.
- (B) to keep them safe and secure.
- (C) to feel not to have a base.
- (D) to come out of custody.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Housing for Young People Must Be More Secure.**

Спеціальність: Історія

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Elizabethan Era

Elizabethan era is most famous for its virgin Queen Elizabeth I. Of course that is not the only reason why it's called the golden age. The culture, music, clothing, food, customs, literature, not 1 _____ the famous people such as William Shakespeare and explorers like Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake, have each contributed to make this era very special and 2 _____ in the European history.

It was the age of the Renaissance so lots of new ideas 3 _____ to literature, science, education and religion began affecting the way people lived their lives. But mostly the life of the people in the Elizabethan era depended on the class they belonged to. Family 4 _____ were very strong among the village people and professions were passed on from one generation to another. The women were considered 5 _____ to men, both in lower classes as well as upper classes and 6 _____ on men for all kinds of support. For 7 _____ people looked towards theater and sports. Gambling, hunting, hawking, dog and cock fights, wrestling and hammer-throwing, were the most 8 _____ sports of the Elizabethan era. Many new types of theater 9 _____ which produced some of the best plays in English Language.

The clothing in Elizabethan era was very elaborate. Both men and women of the Elizabethan era were very 10 _____. They went to great lengths, such as importing fabrics from all over the world, to use in their clothing. However the lower classes could only wear clothes in 11 _____ like linen, wool and sheepskin.

As Queen Elizabeth herself was a music lover, she greatly 12 _____ musicians in her court. Religious church music, dance music and ballads were often played at the court.

1	A to mention	B to indicate	C to perform	D to bear
2	A favorable	B religious	C memorable	D elaborate

3	A supporting	B striking	C hawking	D pertaining
4	A ties	B cards	C customs	D unities
5	A interferer	B inferior	C inside	D outside
6	A interested	B belonged	C depended	D pertained
7	A affecting	B reason	C contribution	D entertainment
8	A informative	B popular	C difficult	D easy
9	A pressured	B flourished	C nourished	D involved
10	A poor	B modern	C fashion-conscious	D strict
11	A tissues	B planes	C fabrics	D clothes
12	A patronized	B composed	C entertained	D conducted

2. Match the words with their definitions.	
13. contribution	A. a cloth produced especially by knitting, weaving or felting fibers
14. fabric	B. a group or class of persons or a member of such a group or class
15. elite	C. to discharge into the air by any means
16. to throw	D. the part played by a person in bringing about a result
3. Match the words with their antonyms.	
17. conscious	A. below
18. upper	B. unfashionable
19. special	C. <u>unaware</u>
20. popular	D. ordinary
4. Match the words with their synonyms.	
21. era	A. wear
22. to affect	B. prominent
23. clothing	C. epoch
24. famous	D. to influence

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Elizabethan Era** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **The Vikings** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From **Family Life Magazine**
March 2001

The Vikings

By Richard Ford

The Old Norse feminine noun Viking (25) _____ (refers/refer) to an expedition overseas. It occurs in Viking Age runic inscriptions and in (26) _____ (later/latest) medieval writings in set expressions such as the phrasal verb fara í viking "to go on an expedition". In later texts such as the Icelandic sagas, the phrase "to go Viking" implies participation (27) _____ (in/for) raiding activity or piracy.

The primary sources for information on the Vikings are different sorts of contemporary evidence from Scandinavia and the regions in which the Vikings (28) _____ (was/were) active. The contemporary documentary sources upon which modern knowledge is based therefore consist mostly (29) _____ (of/in) texts written in Christian and Islamic communities overseas that had often been negatively affected by Viking activity. (30) _____ (This/These) texts reflect varying degrees of bias and reliability. Evidence from after the Viking Age can also be important for understanding the Vikings, although it needs to be treated very cautiously. After the consolidation of the church and the assimilation of Scandinavia and its (31) _____ (colonys/colonies) into the mainstream of medieval Christian culture, native written sources begin to appear, in Latin and Old Norse. In the Viking colony of Iceland, an extraordinary vernacular literature blossomed in the 12th to 14th centuries, and many traditions (32) _____ (connected/connects) with the Viking Age were written down for (33) _____ (a/the) first time in the Icelandic sagas. The period from the earliest recorded raids in the 790s until the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 is commonly known (34) _____ (as/--) the Viking Age of Scandinavian history. The Normans were descended from Danish Vikings. Likewise, King Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, (35) _____ (have/had) Danish ancestors.

Geographically, a "Viking Age" may be assigned not only to Scandinavian lands, but also to (36) _____ (territory/territories) under North Germanic dominance mainly the Danelaw.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The period from the earliest recorded raids in the 790s until the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 is commonly known as ...

- (A) the Viking.
- (B) the Viking colony of Iceland.
- (C) Danish Vikings.
- (D) the Viking Age of Scandinavian history.

38. In later texts such as the Icelandic sagas, the phrase "to go viking" implies ...

- (A) continue to have an influence in northern Europe.
- (B) need to be treated very cautiously.
- (C) participation in raiding activity or piracy.
- (D) raiding activity or piracy.

39. The primary sources for information on the Vikings are different sorts of contemporary evidence from Scandinavia and the various regions in which ...

- (A) the Vikings were active.
- (B) texts reflect varying degrees of bias.
- (C) the Vikings had Danish ancestors.
- (D) the Vikings were descended.

40. Geographically, a "Viking Age" may be assigned not only to Scandinavian lands, but also to

...

- (A) northern France.
- (B) territories under North Germanic dominance.
- (C) northern Europe.
- (D) to England.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **The Vikings**.

Спеціальність: Українська мова і література.

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Kyivan period

The christening of Kyiv Rus in 988 1 _____ "impetus to various adaptation (from the Balkan Slav originals) and translations (from Greek) of religious texts. Besides Gospels and Psalters of interest were 2 _____ of sermons and lives of saints. The 3 _____ and most notable such collection was the "Izbornik of Sviatoslav" (1073 and 1076). Also 4 _____ were such gathering of aphorisms find sermons as "The Bee" and "The Golden Chain", which circulated in 5 _____ editions. The 6 _____ and most 7 _____ didactic works are "A Work of Law and Benevolence" (1050) by Ilarion, the first 8 _____ metropolitan of Kyiv and "An Instruction for Children" (1117), the 9 _____ of Volodymyr Monomakh. The most remarkable collection of 10 _____ in the Kyivan period was the Kyiv Cave Patericon. Also noteworthy are the early chronicles (eg. The Tale of Boris and Hlib) compiled by anonymous scribes and copied many times. The most unusual and outstanding moment of Old Ukrainian Literature, however, is the secular epic poem "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign" (ca 1100). The work 11 _____ a rich tradition of folk and material literature with highly developed poetics.

The plea of the anonymous author for unity among the princes, fell on deaf ears. The Kyiv state, disunited, was too weak to 12 _____ the onslaughts from the East, 1340 marks the end of significant literary activity. No major literary monuments remain from the 14th and 15th centuries.

1	A took	B went	C gave	D came
2	A collections	B stories	C novels	D copies
3	A popular	B poorest	C earliest	D finest
4	A popular	B modern	C new	D current
5	A historical	B good	C various	D wonderful

6	A tallest	B highest	C poorest	D oldest
7	A best	B terrific	C noted	D outstanding
8	A native	B good	C old	D young
9	A driving	B teaching	C reading	D writing
10	A lives	B priests	C documents	D papers
11	A tells	B says	C sings	D suggests
12	A to give	B to propose	C to get	D to withstand

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. impetus A. the force that makes an object start moving
14. gospel B. the copies of a book, newspaper that a produced and printed at the same time
15. aphorism C. a short wise phrase
16. edition D. one of the four stories of Christ's life

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. give A. oldest
18. earliest B. take away
19. nature C. foreign
20. find D. lose

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. noted A. propose
22. unusual B. significant
23. interest C. different from
24. suggest D. feeling

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **The Kyivan period** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **H. Skovoroda** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

Literature World, 12.06. 2013

H. Skovoroda

N. Nickolovsky

Although there is no sharp distinction between Skovoroda's literary and philosophical works, his collection of 30 verses (Garden of Divine Songs), his dozen or so songs, his collection of 30 fables (Kharkiv Fables), his (25) _____ (translation, translations) of Cicero, Plutarch, Horace, Ovid, and his (26) _____ (letters, letters'), written mostly in Latin, are generally grouped under the former category. Some of his songs and poems became widely known and became part of Ukrainian folklore. His philosophical works (27) _____ (consist, consists) of a treatise on Christian morality and 12 dialogues.

Skovoroda's ideas (28) _____ (are, is) not organized and presented in a systematic way, but are scattered throughout his dialogues, fables, letters, and poetry. Skovoroda (29) _____ (preferred, prefers) to use symbols, metaphors, or emblems instead (30) ____ (of, on) well-defined philosophical concepts (31) _____ (to convey, conveys) his meaning.

For Skovoroda the purpose of philosophy is practical — to show the way to (32) _____ (happiness, happy). Hence, the (33) _____ (second, two) central questions for him are what happiness is and how it (34) _____ (can, could) be attained. For him happiness is an inner state of peace, gaiety, and (35) _____ (confidence, confidences) which is attainable by all. He outlines those (36) _____ (truths, truth) that are necessary for happiness. His basic metaphysical doctrine is that there are two natures in everything: the ideal, inner, invisible, eternal, and immutable; and the material, outer, sensible, temporal, and mutable. The first is higher, for it imparts being to the second.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **H. Skovoroda** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Skovoroda prefers to use all of the following means EXCEPT...

- (A) symbols
- (B) metaphors
- (C) well-defined philosophical concepts
- (D) emblems

38. One of the central question for Skovoroda is...

- (A) what metaphor is
- (B) what the ideal is
- (C) what inner state of piece is
- (D) what happiness is

39. Some of Skovoroda's songs became

- (A) part of equipment
- (B) part of society
- (C) part of folklore
- (D) part of engine

40. He wrote about ... fables

- (A) 30
- (B) 20
- (C) 15
- (D) 5

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Н. Skovoroda**.

Спеціальність: Російська мова і література

Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The First Stage of the Development of Press Photography

The industrial revolution greatly 1_____ the standard of periodicals. A similar influence manifested itself on the path, leading to the culmination of the democratization of the 2_____. Mankind required a new method of producing pictures, in connection with the 3 _____ of obtaining practical information, which could make reproductions not only 4 _____ than painting and drawing, but also produce more realistic and detailed pictures. This urgent need was 5 _____ by the invention of photography which is frequently described with 6 _____ to the time of its origin as «the most beautiful 7 _____ of the industrial revolution».

The early stages of the development of photography as a pictorial culture were marked by many 8 _____. New conditions were created for the cooperation of some photographers with the editorial staff of periodicals and newspapers. The use of photographs as a basis for graphical reproduction started with books and albums, due to the high 9 _____. The first book with lithograph illustrations 10 _____ in 1840. A historical date is May 14, 1842, when Herbert Ingram founded the famous Illustrated London News. As the name indicates, it was to be a periodical relying largely on pictorial information. The illustrations were produced by a large 11 _____ of graphic artists employed 12 _____ by the publishers. Their work was based on both sketches and photographs.

1	A trained	B improved	C made better	D overcame
2	A image	B photo	C picture	D draft
3	A necessity	B insurance	C requirement	D inevitability
4	A bigger	B closer	C faster	D slower
5	A satisfied	B pleased	C fulfilled	D done
6	A regard	B consideration	C care	D respect
7	A tot	B kid	C infant	D embryo

8	A inventions	B events	C things	D actions
9	A requirements	B costs	C problems	D hopes
10	A happened	B came	C arose	D appeared
11	A group	B team	C grade	D form
12	A never	B always	C constantly	D seldom

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 13. periodical | A. something, typically a process or device, that has been invented |
| 14. invention | B. to be dependent on |
| 15. culmination | C. the highest or climactic point of something |
| 16. to rely | D. a magazine or newspaper published at regular intervals |

3. Match the words with their antonyms

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 17. famous | A. to lose |
| 18. to produce | B. small |
| 19. to obtain | C. to destroy |
| 20. large | D. unknown |

4. Match the words with their synonyms

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. origin | A. humanity |
| 22. cooperation | B. source |
| 23. development | C. interaction |
| 24. mankind | D. growth |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **The First Stage of the Development of Press Photography** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From *People Magazine*

October 2010

Enlightenment: Etymology and Time span

By Lex Luther

The term Enlightenment (25) _____ (have/has) a very deep meaning, the common literary definition being: 'wisdom and understanding and ability to think and reason (26) _____ (rational/rationally)'.

There (27) _____ (is/are) two broad meanings of the term enlightenment, religious or spiritual enlightenment and intellectual enlightenment. The Enlightenment Period or Age of Enlightenment, which is sometimes also known as (28) _____ (a/an) Enlightenment era, refers to the intellectual enlightenment in the American history and the European history. The genesis of the concept (29) _____ (of/under) the period of enlightenment is often attributed to several events. An after wave of the Renaissance, the era of Enlightenment is often said to have (30) _____ (triggers/triggered) the French Revolution of 1789 to 1799 as the French revolution was (31) _____ (larger/largely) attributed to common thought and rational behavior by society. The people wanted to do what was right and what (32) _____ (was/were) rational. Some scholars conclude that the actual intellectual change started, (33) _____ (more/much) before in 1648 when the 30 years' war was concluded. It was a replicating after effect of Renaissance. The Enlightenment Period timeline is quite debatable though a literary record that triggered the interest of intellectuals to give momentum to the Age, was (34) _____ (published/publishing) in 1784–83, by Immanuel Kant, a philosopher and (35) _____ (thinking, thinker), who published the essay *Answering the Question: What Is Enlightenment*. The literary meaning was new found and the concept of 'Enlightenment' was used quite strongly for the first time with reference to intellectual rationality and thought.

From the historical chronology of all historic events, the period between 1648 (end of Thirty years war) to 1789 (French Revolution) are generally cited to the (36) _____ (beginning, began) and ending of the Era of Enlightenment in Europe.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Enlightenment: Etymology and Time span** again and choose the right variant:

37. The Enlightenment era was

- (A) after the Renaissance.
- (B) triggered the French Revolution of 1789 to 1799.
- (C) the time of invention of electricity.
- (D) in the 17th century.

38. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Shakespeare lived during the times of Enlightenment.
- (B) Intellectual change started when the 30 years war was concluded.
- (C) This term is connected with 17th -18th centuries.
- (D) One of famous figure of that period was Immanuel Kant.

39. All of the following is true about Enlightenment EXCEPT:

- (A). This period lasted for about a century.
- (B) There are two broad meanings of the term enlightenment.
- (C) This term refers to the American and European history.
- (D) The era of Enlightenment is an after wave of Renaissance.

40. What significant event did Enlightenment indirectly caused?

- (A) The decline of Austrian Empire
- (B) The French Revolution
- (C) The war of roses
- (D) The end of the 30 years war.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Enlightenment: Etymology and Time span**.

Спеціальність: Дошкільна освіта.

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Importance of Early Childhood Education

The 1 _____ of early childhood education has been stressed upon for many years now, where parents are now finding ways on how to instill knowledge and 2 _____ even at a 3 _____ stage. Let's find out why educating a child as early as possible, will help them grow into the individuals. Children when very young right up till when they turn 6, are still at a 4 _____ where their brains are developing, taking in all that they see and hear, storing it as memories as they age. They say the best time 5 _____ a kid how to either sing, dance, become well versed with text or play an instrument – is when they're little. They have the 6 _____ to soak up whatever you offer them because their brains are like sponges, eager to percolate itself with information and knowledge. I remember watching a documentary where mothers were encouraged to speak to their 7 _____ while they were in their wombs, because babies understand what you are saying. It may seem quite nonsensical to think that babies 8 _____ words without being fully developed, but towards the end of those nine long months, babies do understand voice modulation, tones and outside sounds and noises. It is important to be in an 9 _____ that is serene and pleasant, because babies can be influenced by 10 _____ forces. Great ways to help 11 _____ your baby's intellect well before they are out of a mother's womb, or when they're young (below age 8), is to constantly read to them, make them listen to classical music or those that have cognitive depth and of course 12 _____ to them like they can understand you.

1	A importance	B necessity	C significance	D value
2	A knowing	B understanding	C getting	D realizing
3	A perinatal	B antenatal	C antepartum	D prenatal
4	A level	B stage	C moment	D top
5	A to discuss	B to manage	C to teach	D to inform
6	A ability	B desire	C acquirement	D knack
7	A grown ups	B teenagers	C youth	D babies
8	A get	B catch	C grasp	D comprehend
9	A surrounding	B milieu	C circumference	D environment
10	A space	B outside	C extraneous	D extracurricular
11	A affect	B cause	C stimulate	D make
12	A verbalize	B utter	C speak	D write

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 13. childhood | A. the verbal act of offering |
| 14. education | B. the state of a child between infancy and adolescence |
| 15. knowledge | C. the psychological result of perception and learning and reasoning |
| 16. to offer | D. the activities of educating or instructing |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 17. little | A. large |
| 18. baby | B. ignorance |
| 19. possible | C. adult |
| 20. knowledge | D. impossible |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 21. help | A. person |
| 22. individual | B. recollect |
| 23. voice | C. sound |
| 24. remember | D. support |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Importance of Early Childhood Education** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Early Childhood Education** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Q Magazine 12/10/2012

Early Childhood Education

By C. McCall

Early childhood encompasses the 25 _____ (one, first) eight years in the life of an individual. The education that should be 26 _____ (gave, given) during these years of a child's life revolves around certain domains of early development. Research has discovered the fact that children tend 27 _____ (learning, to learn) from whole experiences and that they cannot perceive parts of an experience. Thus the education they are given should be in the form that they can 28 _____ (to understand, understand). Early childhood education focuses on learning through play. Parents, caretakers, neighbors and preschool teachers play a vital role in the early years of a 29 _____ (childs, child's) education. The first two years in a child's life are spent in realization of one's own identity. These are the years when children gain a sense of self. Children gradually form an identity of their own and learn to associate themselves with the people around 30 _____ (themselves, them). They gain an understanding of their own thinking and behavior to a certain extent and they begin to know themselves. For these reasons it 31 _____ (have been, is) suggested that early childhood education during these years should be focused on establishing links between children and their families, their home and their culture. It should be 32 _____ (remembering, remembered) that the education given to children in these years would lead them towards forming a fully developed identity 33 _____ (off, of) their own. During the early years of childhood, one 34 _____ (develop, develops) motor control. This is one of 35 _____ (the more, the most) important developmental domains in a child's life. Early childhood education should deal with the training in motor abilities. Motor control 36 _____ (is needing, needs) to be exercised during the early years of childhood.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Early Childhood Education** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The early childhood period encompasses the first ... years in the life of a person.

- (A) 8
- (B) 5
- (C) 12
- (D) 10

38. Children cannot perceive parts of...

- (A) knowledge
- (B) written text
- (C) loud music
- (D) an experience

39. The first two years a child tries to realize his...

- (A) parents' problems.
- (B) own identity.
- (C) own smile in return.
- (D) importance of language.

40. During the early years of childhood, one develops ... control.

- (A) cognitive
- (B) motor
- (C) emotional
- (D) mental

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Early Childhood Education**.

Спеціальність: Початкова освіта

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Elementary Education - How to Teach Young Children

Elementary education becomes even more important as the years go by, because everyone realizes how it sets the 1 _____ of much more learning to follow. This puts even more

pressure on elementary school teachers in their quest to 2_____ with each child in their class. Here we shall take a look at how elementary education has 3_____ for both students and teachers of this age group.

Elementary education is something we have all gone through, and it is something that may have 4_____ our lives forever. Through the elementary school program we all began to 5_____ more about ourselves and the world, as our horizons were extended beyond the home to take in the school 6_____, and from there, the world grew even more as we 7_____ and were taught about other cities, and other countries.

So how does elementary education shape a child's life? When a child 8_____ elementary school, the world of the child changes. Having depended on their parents from birth, suddenly they have someone else in their lives, their class 9_____. This teacher holds the future of that child in their hands to some extent, because how the child reacts to that teacher, and vice versa, can influence the child, his 10_____ to learn, and his love of learning.

When children attend kindergarten, their learning begins in earnest, with learning the basics like the alphabet and the number system, and the learning 11_____ at a 12_____ pace for most of the children. However, if there is a dislike between the child and his teacher, then this may result in the child not learning as well as he should.

1	A settlement	B laws	C principles	D foundation
2	A prosper	B flourish	C succeed	D thrive
3	A amended	B shifted	C undergone	D changed
4	A failed	B molded	C shaped	D made
5	A play	B listen	C sing	D learn
6	A midst	B habitat	C environment	D medium
7	A sang	B detected	C listened	D discovered
8	A visits	B goes	C attends	D comes
9	A instructor	B group leader	C master	D teacher
10	A faculty	B ability	C aptitude	D capacity
11	A continues	B grows	C extends	D prolongs
12	A speedy	B fast	C prompt	D rapid

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. to quest A. significant
 14. to extend B. to be in a search
 15. basics C. elements of the beginning
 16. important D. to stretch

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. to begin A. to return
 18. future B. to miss
 19. to attend C. to finish
 20. to take D. past

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. to become A. figure
 22. to realize B. primary
 23. elementary C. to understand
 24. number D. to get

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Elementary Education - How to Teach Young Children** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Elementary Math Help: 3rd and 4th Grade** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From The English School

06.07.2010

Elementary Math Help: 3rd and 4th Grade

By E.I.Shargorodskaya, M.A.Borovik

Math is (25) _____ (use, used) every day at school, home and the workplace. While your third or (26) _____ (four, fourth) grade child is not expected to know calculus, they should have an understanding of numbers, addition, subtraction, some multiplication, division, and the proper use of measurements. Whether your child is struggling with (27) _____ (this, these) skills or you just want to increase their understanding, there (28) _____ (are, to be) plenty of exercises you can perform as a family to help your student excel in their elementary school math classes.

Expose your child to as much math as possible at home and around town. It will show them that there (29) _____ (is, am) a point to (30) _____ (they, their) math lessons. Number recognition exercises can make a boring car ride fun. Encourage (31) _____ (yourself, your) child to practice addition by counting the number of cars you drive past on the way to school. They can (32) _____ (to read, read) aloud the license plates or address numbers on the cars and mailboxes you pass. Be sure that your child (33) _____ (to pay, pays) close attention at grocery markets and other stores. These are excellent settings to teach students about numbers, addition and subtraction. Challenge your child to add up various costs in their head. A child in the (34) _____ (three, third) and fourth grade should be able to add and subtract numbers up into the 20's and 30's. At home you can make small worksheets for (35) _____ (you, your) child to complete. Don't overload your child with additional work; remember it's not a punishment. If you have problems creating effective worksheets, don't forget about educational programming like the programs shown on PBS. These shows are (36) _____ (created, creating) specifically to help kids with mathematical and other academic skills.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Elementary Math Help: 3rd and 4th Grade** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Math is used at the workplace.
- B. Math is used at home.
- C. Math is used only at school.
- D. Math is used by the 3d and 4th grade students.

38. All of the following is true about elementary math help EXCEPT:

- A. Pupils should have an understanding of numbers.
- B. Pupils should have an understanding of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.
- C. Students are expected to know calculus.
- D. Pupils know the proper use of measurements.

39. A child in the 3d and 4th grade should be able:

- A. to add and subtract numbers.
- B. to use chemical formulas.
- C. to solve the physics problems.
- D. to get a good job.

40. To increase pupils' understanding you can perform a plenty of:

- A. books.
- B. exercises.
- C. skills.
- D. notebooks.

V. Письмо.

8. Write the annotation to the text "**Elementary Math Help: 3rd and 4th Grade**"

Спеціальність: Фізика

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Radiation Dangers

Radioactivity is dangerous. It may cause skin burns and it may 1 _____ good tissues, as it destroys the diseased ones. It may cause illness that could be passed to our children and grandchildren. In cases of severe exposure it may even 2 _____ death.

In the early days of radioactivity scientists were not aware of those dangers. Surprise followed surprise when it was found that the radioactive atoms changed their chemical 3 _____ with time. Intense study of the phenomenon led to the theory of radioactive decay 4 _____ by Rutherford in 1903.

Marie and Pierre Curie after having worked for a while with 5 _____ materials, noticed that their fingers were reddened and swollen, and that the skin was peeling off.

The strange fact about radiation is that it can harm without causing 6 _____, which is the warning signal we expect from injuries. Pain makes us pull back our hands from flame or a very hot object, but a person handling radioactive materials has no 7 _____ of telling whether he is touching something too “hot” for safety. Besides, the burns or other injuries may not 8 _____ for weeks.

Today scientists are aware of these dangers. They are steadily finding new means of protecting themselves and others from radioactivity. Our modern atomic laboratories are built for safety. Their walls are very 9 _____. The rooms in which radioactivity is handled are 10 _____ from others by heavy lead doors. Large signs reading “Danger – Radiation” indicate the unsafe parts of the buildings. Counters and other instruments are 11 _____ measuring the radiation and give off special signals when it becomes too strong.

In the room in which radioisotopes are separated and handled, workers may wear plastic clothes that look like divers suits. They may handle the material under water with long tools; water is known to stop the radiation and 12 _____ the workers.

1	A affect	B destroy	C cure	D protect
2	A protect	B hasten	C cause	D prevent
3	A identity	B difference	C feature	D level
4	A objected	B considered	C understood	D developed
5	A solid	B radioactive	C chemical	D liquid
6	A pain	B sound	C injures	D disease
7	A path	B way	C desire	D road
8	A provoke	B stand	C produce	D appear
9	A thick	B high	C colored	D clear
10	A joined	B connected	C divided	D separated
11	A continuously	B rarely	C seldom	D temporarily
12	A warn	B protect	C control	D affect

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. to decay A. no longer connected or joined
 14. swollen B. to become weak
 15. separated C. to estimate the relative amount, value, etc.
 16. to measure D. abnormally expanded or increased in size

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. dangerous A. inconstantly
 18. to cause B. to precede
 19. steadily C. safe
 20. to follow D. to prevent

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. separated A. to harm
 22. to cause B. isolated
 23. to injure C. instruments
 24. tools D. to lead to

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text Radiation Dangers into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Polymers in Use** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From **European Physical Journal**
April 2002

Polymers in Use

By Tracy Collins

In the field of organic chemistry it may be said that we are (25) _____ (living/lived) in a “plastics age” now. Many articles formerly constructed metal, wood, rubber or leather have been replaced (26) _____ (on/by) plastics.

The use of plastics in home construction, automobiles, boats, airplanes and consumer goods has increased tremendously in the past years. The superior properties of much plastics have resulted in the increased application of plastics in the electrical, radio, television and chemical (27) _____ (industry/industries). Plastics, synthetic rubbers, man-made fibres and films belong to a class of compounds (28) _____ (call/called) polymers.

Today there exist a great number of plastics materials and their number (29) _____ (have/has) increased as new polymers are (30) _____ (discovers/discovered). Polymers have played their part in (31) _____ (the/an) modern system of telecommunication and our ability to lift a telephone receiver in Kyiv and speak to somebody in New York is due to the use of special plastics in the submarine cables.

A great deal of researches (32) _____ (has/had) been carried out before and special grades of polymeric materials were (33) _____ (obtain/obtained) for space technology. Now they are in wide use in space vehicles because of (34) _____ (their/them) combination of light weight with the ability of performing certain functions. One of their uses is as protective coatings to protect them from burning as they re-enter the (35) _____ (earths/earth's) atmosphere. The problem arises because at the very high speeds of re-entry great heat is generated by air friction. No solid material can withstand these temperatures, sometimes of several thousand degrees Centigrade.

Building is another activity which makes extensive use of polymers. The latter have brought a new look to floors, walls, ceilings and furniture. In the field of domestic appliances polymers are finding increasing opportunity especially through man-made fibres. Today synthetic fibres made (36) _____ (by/from) various polymers are being used in products varying from ropes and to fine textiles.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Polymers in Use** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. It may be said that we are living in a “plastic age” because...

- (A) the use of plastics is the cheapest technology.
- (B) many articles have been replaced by plastics.
- (C) it is good for our health.
- (D) it doesn't harm the environment.

38. The class of compounds called polymers includes:

- (A) metal, wood, rubber or leather.
- (B) plastics, synthetic rubbers, man-made fibres and films.
- (C) organic matters.
- (D) harmful radioactive atoms.

39. New polymers have brought new look to...

- (A) clothes, shoes, food stuffs.
- (B) furniture, technical devices, cars.
- (C) floor, walls, furniture.
- (D) doors, windows, ceiling.

40. The light weight and the ability of protecting from burning make the polymers useful in...

- (A) the field of domestic appliances.
- (B) building of space vehicles.
- (C) making clothes and shoes.
- (D) boats construction.

V. Письмо.

8. Write the annotation to the text **Polymers in Use**

Спеціальність: Інформатика

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Popular Mobile Development Platforms

Gone are those days where mobile phones acted just as a communication device used to talk and write short 1_____. Mobile phones are more than complete communication and entertainment 2_____. Therefore, mobile development has become one of the most 3_____ territories for the developers. Around the world, mobile developers use mobile platforms for the development of some amazing apps. Some of these platforms are exclusively limited to the firms, which produce products while others are available for third-party usage. There are offshore development centers around the world, which are using these platforms for the development and 4_____ of amazing applications, which run on these platforms.

Popular Development Platforms

Symbian OS – is an open source operating system (OS) and development platform 5_____ for smartphones and maintained by Nokia. **Google Android** – mobile development was revolutionized ever since the launch of Android, which is based upon a modified 6_____ of the Linux kernel. This user-friendly platform's software stack 7_____ of Java applications running on a Java-based, object-oriented application framework on top of Java core libraries. **Apple iOS** – the i-generation's development platform, iOS is used by mobile developers to create 8_____ for the iPhones, iPads and Apple TV. It is exclusively used for iPhone development, as Apple does not license its iOS for 9_____ on third-party hardware. **BlackBerry OS** – this is a proprietary development platform 10_____ by Research In Motion for its BlackBerry devices. **Windows Phone** – this is the latest offering from the big daddy of computing Microsoft. This is the successor to the successful Windows Mobile, which was used for development purpose for many years. It is a closed proprietary mobile development 11_____. **webOS** – this is one of the oldest mobile development platforms in the world. webOS proprietary mobile 12_____ system running on the Linux kernel and was owned by Palm before being taken over by HP.

1	A programs	B signs	C letters	D messages
2	A mean	B device	C way	D addition
3	A competitive	B dangerous	C normal	D expensive
4	A jogging	B ruling	C running	D jumping
5	A designed	B protected	C connected	D prevented
6	A variant	B side	C version	D option
7	A insists	B consists	C starts	D refers
8	A functions	B symbols	C models	D applications
9	A legalization	B installation	C occupation	D protection
10	A occupied	B developed	C influenced	D constructed
11	A platform	B side	C quality	D option
12	A creative	B entertaining	C operating	D functional

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 13. available | A. to set up |
| 14. software | B. hospitable provision for the needs and wants of guests |
| 15. to install | C. a collection of <u>computer programs</u> |
| 16. entertainment | D. capable of being gotten; convenient for use |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 17. development | A. to leave |
| 18. limited | B. to destroy |
| 19. to create | C. decay |
| 20. to enter | D. wide-spread |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 21. purpose | A. gadget |
| 22. kernel | B. use |
| 23. device | C. aim |
| 24. application | D. core |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Popular Mobile Development Platforms** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Women and IT** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Byte Magazine
June 2005

Women and IT

By Jerry Pournelle

8th March is (25) _____ (the/a) International Women's Day. This made me think about the role of women in IT Service Management, and IT generally.

I started working in IT over 25 years ago, when IT departments (26) _____ (was/were) overwhelmingly male and the role of the women was more (27) _____ (involved/involves) with administration of the rota, and maintenance of the coffee supplies than administration of the systems and maintenance of the equipment. It is time to stop (28) _____ (thinking/thinks) about Men vs. Women and consider who the right person for the job (29) _____ (is/are), and take a view of true equality.

I have no answers to the issue of fewer women than men in the IT arena. But it is true there are fewer women than men. The percentage (30) _____ (on/of) women project managers is under 30 %.

The number of women in IT has increased in my career, the recognition of the ability of women to carry out (31) _____ (no/any) role in IT has (32) _____ (improves/improved). The question of whether or not women want to be in the IT industry has become less of an issue, as 'everyone is in IT' (33) _____ (this/these) days! It's hard to avoid it. I meet CIOs who are women, I meet Senior IT managers who are women and I meet Service Desk analysts who are (34) _____ (woman/women).

The percentages of women in IT reached a peak in the late (35) _____ (nineties/nineties), but are now decreasing. Research has yet to identify why this drop is happening, but there are many studies which look at the impact of IT education (36) _____ (on/in) schools.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Women and IT** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The author of the article is troubled because of the...

- (A) problem of International Women's Day.
- (B) role of the women in the past society.
- (C) profit that women can bring working in IT.
- (D) problem of the vacancy for women in IT jobs.

38. 25 years ago women were not involved with administration because...

- (A) women are not able to do it.
- (B) the law didn't allow them to work there.
- (C) IT departments consisted mostly of men.
- (D) a lot of women were against this job.

39. Author emphasizes that women in IT work mostly as...

- (A) waitress, shop assistants.
- (B) workers on duty, coffee 'suppliers'.
- (C) administrators, managers.
- (D) nannies, teachers.

40. The final author's thought is that...

- (A) government doesn't pay attention on women as future mothers.
- (B) women don't want to work for state companies.
- (C) women demand to raise the salary.
- (D) number of women in IT began to decrease in recent years.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Women and IT**.

Спеціальність: Математика

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Analytic Geometry

Analytic geometry or analytical geometry has two different 1_____ in mathematics. The modern and advanced meaning refers to the geometry of analytic varieties.

In classical mathematics, analytic geometry, also known as coordinate geometry, or Cartesian geometry, is the study of geometry using a coordinate system and the principles of algebra and analysis. This contrasts with the synthetic 2_____ of Euclidean geometry, which treats certain geometric notions as 3_____, and uses deductive reasoning based 4_____ and theorems to derive truth. Analytic geometry is widely used in physics and 5_____, and is the foundation of most modern 6_____ of geometry, including algebraic, differential, discrete, and computational geometry.

Usually the Cartesian coordinate system is applied to manipulate equations for planes, straight lines, and squares, often in two and sometimes in three 7_____ of measurement. Geometrically, one studies the Euclidean plane (2 dimensions) and Euclidean space (3 dimensions). As taught in school books, analytic geometry can be explained more simply: it is concerned with defining geometrical 8_____ in a numerical way and extracting numerical information from that representation.

In analytic geometry, the plane is given a coordinate 9_____, by which every 10_____ has a pair of real number coordinates. The most 11_____ coordinate system to use is the Cartesian coordinate system. This system can also be used for three-dimensional geometry, where every point in Euclidean space is represented by 12_____ of coordinates (x, y, z) .

1	A signs	B meanings	C things	D systems
2	A approach	B road	C type	D bridge
3	A wrong	B primitive	C old	D unclear
4	A laws	B axioms	C formulae	D problems
5	A nature	B chemistry	C engineering	D logic
6	A lands	B crops	C fields	D seas
7	A dimensions	B sides	C kinds	D types
8	A bodies	B numbers	C shapes	D formulae
9	A system	B range	C set	D line
10	A dot	B coma	C point	D piece
11	A complex	B primitive	C common	D old
12	A triple	B double	C ordinary	D single

2 Match the words with their definitions.

13. advanced A. the process of separating a whole into its parts
14. reasoning B. comparatively late in a course of development
15. analysis C. a surface containing all the straight lines that connect points
16. plane D. the act or process of reaching a decision, conclusion

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. primitive A. complex
18. deductive B. unique
19. common C. indefinite
20. certain D. inductive

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. simply A. figure
22. shape B. learning

23. point C. easy

24. study D. dot

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Analytic Geometry** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Logic** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From **Enriching Mathematics**

June 2000

Logic

By Vicram Patterson

Logic (25)_____ (is/are) the science of formal principles of reasoning or correct inference. Historically, logic originated with (26)_____ (the/a) ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. Logic was (27)_____ (further/farther) developed and systematized by the Stoics and by the medieval scholastic philosophers. In the late 19th and 20th (28)_____ (centuries/centurys), logic saw explosive growth, which has continued up to the present.

One (29)_____ (may/mays) ask whether logic is part of philosophy or independent of it. According to Bochenski, this issue is nowhere explicitly (30)_____ (raised/raises) in the writings of Aristotle. However, Aristotle did go to great pains to formulate the basic concepts of logic (terms, premises, syllogisms, etc.) in (31) _____ (a/an) neutral way, independent of any particular philosophical orientation. Thus Aristotle seems to have viewed logic not as part of philosophy but rather as a tool or instrument to be used by philosophers and scientists alike. This attitude about logic is in agreement with the modern view, according to which the predicate calculus (32)_____ (is/are) a general method or framework not only for philosophical reasoning but also for reasoning about any subject matter whatsoever.

Logic is the science of correct reasoning. What then is reasoning? According to Aristotle, reasoning is (33)_____ (any/no) argument in which certain assumptions or premises (34)_____ (is/are) laid down and then something other than these necessarily follows. Thus logic is the science (35)_____ (of/from) necessary inference. However, when logic is applied to specific subject matter, it is important (36)_____ (to note/note) that not all logical inference constitutes a scientifically valid demonstration. Thus logic can help us to clarify our reasoning, but it can only go so far.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Logic** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Logic derived from the studying of...

- (A) European scientists.
- (B) Greek philosopher Aristotle.
- (C) Roman mathematicians.
- (D) philosophers of Enlightenment.

38. Medieval scholastic philosophers...

- (A) changed the studying of logic.
- (B) developed and systematized it.
- (C) never dealt with logic.
- (D) paid more attention to geometry.

39. Aristotle did go to great pains to formulate the basic concepts of logic: ... EXCEPT...

- (A) terms.
- (B) premises.
- (C) solutions.
- (D) syllogisms.

40. Logic is a science...

- (A) that helps to understand natural phenomena.
- (B) that studies the human mind.
- (C) that deals with correct reasoning.
- (D) that studies mathematics analysis.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Logic**

Спеціальність: Технологічна освіта

Лексико-граматичне тестування

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Steam-Engine

Long ago people noticed that 1_____ has the power of moving things, and they began to wonder how steam could be made to work for them. The first steam-engine was made in ancient Egypt by Hero, a philosopher of Alexandria. It consisted of a hollow 2_____, which could turn on a pair of 3_____ and was supplied with steam through one of them.

The earliest steam-engine which found employment in 4_____ was that of Thomas Savery in 1698. The engine was used in pumping mines and in raising water to 5_____ houses and towns. A serious difficulty with this engine was that the height which it would lift water was 6_____ by the pressure the boiler could bear. The next step forward was taken by the English mechanic Thomas Newcomen, who 7_____ the ideas of Savery and Papin. It was Newcomen who designed an engine that could be used not only to 8_____ water, but also to drive other machinery. An even better steam-engine was built in Russia in 1765 by the brilliant mechanic Ivan Polzunov. Secondly, Polzunov's engine had two 9_____. Hence, while the piston in one was going down, the piston in the other was 10_____. It was therefore the first continuous-action engine. The next inventor who helped to make the steam-engine what it is today was James Watt, a maker of instruments at the University of Glasgow. The legend is told is that Watt 11_____ the modern steam-engine by watching the steam lift the lid of his boiling tea-kettle. By 1785 he had developed a greatly improved steam-engine, which found many more uses than earlier models had. This 12_____ to the Steam Age.

1	A air	B steam	C wind	D flow
2	A globe	B round	C circle	D line
3	A vessels	B bottles	C channels	D pipes
4	A industry	B mechanics	C dynamics	D environment
5	A offer	B supply	C ruin	D give
6	A supplied	B limited	C protected	D brought
7	A combined	B included	C destroyed	D objected
8	A give	B provide	C check	D pump
9	A lined	B stripes	C cylinders	D ropes
10	A noising	B rising	C knocking	D falling
11	A invented	B thought	C called	D concentrated
12	A brought	B caused	C made	D led

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 13. hollow | A. heating to the point of bubbling |
| 14. engine | B. distance from the base of something to the top |
| 15. height | C. a cavity, gap, or space |
| 16. boiling | D. a machine that converts energy into mechanical force or motion |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 17. difficulty | A. to diminish |
| 18. ancient | B. to destruct |
| 19. to improve | C. modern |
| 20. repair | D. assistance |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. to supply | A. empty |
| 22. purpose | B. tools |
| 23. hollow | C. to provide |
| 24. instruments | D. aim |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **The Steam-Engine** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Concept cars** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Popular Mechanics

November 2009

Concept cars

By Andrew Doimo

A concept vehicle or show vehicle is a car prototype (25) _____ (makes, made) to showcase a concept, new styling and new technology. They are often (26) _____ (shows, shown) at motor shows to gauge customer reaction to new and radical designs which may or may not have a chance of being (27) _____ (producing, produced).

Concept cars never go (28) _____ (into, in) production directly; in modern times all would have to undergo many changes before the design (29) _____ (is, are) finalized for the sake of practicality, safety and cost. A "production-intent" vehicle, as opposed to (30) _____ (the, a) concept vehicle, serves this purpose.

They are also known as prototype cars, but should not be confused with prototype race cars such as the Le Mans Prototype. Concept cars (31) _____ (is, are) often radical in engine or design. Some use non-traditional, exotic, or expensive materials, ranging from paper to carbon fibre to refined alloys. (32) _____ (others, another) have unique layouts, such as gull wing doors, 3 or 6 wheels, or special (33) _____ (abilities, abilities) not usually found on cars. Because of these often impractical or unprofitable leanings, many concept cars never get past scale models, or even drawings in computer design. A very small proportion of concept cars are functional to any useful extent, some (34) _____ (shouldn't, cannot) move safely at anything above 10 mph.

Inoperative "mock-ups" are usually made of wax, clay, metal, fibreglass, plastic or a combination thereof. If drivable, the drive train is (35) _____ (borrowing, borrowed) from a production vehicle from the same company, or may have defects and imperfections in design. They can also be refined, such as General Motors' Cadillac Sixteen concept. After a concept (36) _____ (cars', car's) useful life is over, the cars are usually destroyed. Some survive, however, either in a company's museum or hidden away in storage.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Concept cars** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Concept cars are also may be called ...

- (A) race cars.
- (B) alternative cars.
- (C) prototype cars.
- (D) modern cars.

38. Wax, fiberglass and plastic are used in producing...

- (A) modern cars.
- (B) race cars.
- (C) "mock-ups" cars.
- (D) show cars.

39. The design of the concept car can be described as...

- (A) classic, strict.
- (B) minimalistic, plain.
- (C) funny, primitive.
- (D) exotic, extraordinary.

40. After being used concept cars are usually

- (A) destroyed.
- (B) showed at exhibitions.
- (C) sold to the collectors.
- (D) recreated again.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Concept cars**

Спеціальність: Професійна освіта

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Hydraulics

Hydraulics is a topic in applied 1 _____ and engineering dealing with the mechanical 2 _____ of liquids. At a very basic level hydraulics is the liquid version of pneumatics. Fluid mechanics provides the 3 _____ foundation for hydraulics, which focuses on the engineering uses of fluid properties. In fluid power, hydraulics is used for the 4 _____, control, and transmission of power by the use of pressurized liquids. Hydraulic topics range through some part of science and most of engineering modules, and cover 5 _____ such as pipe flow, dammed sign, fluidics and fluid control circuitry etc. Free 6 _____ hydraulics is the branch of hydraulics dealing with free surface flow, such as occurring in rivers, canals, and seas. Its sub-field open channel flow studies the flow in open channels. The word "hydraulics" 7 _____ from the Greek word ὑδραυλικός (*hydraulikos*) which in turn originates from ὕδωρ (*hydor*, Greek for water) and αὐλός (*aulos*, meaning pipe). In the UK several cities developed city-wide hydraulic 8 _____ networks in the 19th century, to 9 _____ machinery such as lifts, cranes, capstans and the like. Joseph Bramah was an early 10 _____ and William Armstrong perfected the apparatus. In London, the London Hydraulic Power Company was a major supplier its 11 _____ serving large parts of the West End of London, City and the Docks, but there were schemes restricted to single enterprises such as docks and 12 _____ goods yards.

1	A science	B concept	C mathematics	D geometry
2	A skills	B properties	C features	D values
3	A current	B theoretical	C mechanical	D practical
4	A concentration	B circulation	C duration	D generation
5	A kinds	B sites	C types	D concepts
6	A code	B plant	C surface	D land
7	A means	B originates	C takes	D brings
8	A power	B strength	C weakness	D authority
9	A operate	B construct	C make	D generalize
10	A operator	B innovator	C founder	D scientist
11	A lights	B pipes	C tubes	D cubes
12	A subway	B railway	C underway	D steam away

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 13. hydraulics | A. the outer face, outside, or exterior boundary of a thing |
| 14. properties | B. transference of force between mechanisms or machines |
| 15. surface | C. deals with the laws governing water or other liquids in motion |
| 16. transmission | D. an essential or distinctive attribute or quality of a thing |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 17. fluid | A. mismanagement |
| 18. control | B. impotence |
| 19. early | C. solid |
| 20. power | D. late |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 21. pressure | A. practiced |
| 22. applied | B. tension |
| 23. branch | C. field |

24. restrict D. limit

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Hydraulics** into Ukrainian.

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Mechanical Engineering** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Engineering Magazine

June 2008

Mechanical Engineering

By Sew Grand

Mechanical engineering is a discipline of engineering that (25) _____ (apply, applies) the principles of engineering, physics and materials science for analysis, design, manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical (26) _____ (systems, systemes). It is the branch of engineering that involves the production and usage of heat and mechanical power (27) _____ (for, of) the design, production, and operation of machines and tools. It (28) _____ (is, are) one of the oldest and (29) _____ (the most broadest, broadest) engineering disciplines.

The engineering field requires an understanding of core concepts (30) _____ (included, including) mechanics, kinematics, thermodynamics, materials science, structural analysis, and electricity. Mechanical engineers use these core principles along with tools like computer-aided engineering, and product lifecycle management (31) _____ (to design, designs) and analyze manufacturing plants, industrial equipment and machinery, heating and cooling systems, transport systems, aircraft, watercraft, robotics, medical devices, weapons, and others. Mechanical engineering (32) _____ (emerged, had emerged) as a field during the industrial revolution in Europe in (33) _____ (-, the) 18th century; however, its development can be traced back several thousand years around the world. Mechanical engineering science emerged in the 19th century as a result of developments in the field of physics. The field (34) _____ (has, had) continually evolved to incorporate advancements in technology, and mechanical engineers today are pursuing developments in (35) _____ (such, so) fields as composites, mechatronics, and nanotechnology. Mechanical engineering overlaps with aerospace engineering, metallurgical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, petroleum engineering, manufacturing engineering, chemical engineering, and (36) _____ (another, other) engineering disciplines to varying amounts.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Mechanical engineering** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Mechanical engineering science studies

- (A) hydraulics and dynamics
- (B) operation of fluids
- (C) engineering and mechanical systems
- (D) mathematics and physics

38. Mechanical engineering is developing now in such fields as

- (A) robotics, medical devices, weapons
- (B) composites, mechatronics, and nanotechnology
- (C) petroleum engineering, manufacturing engineering,
- (D) computer-aided engineering, and product lifecycle management

39. Mechanical engineering emerged as a field during the ... in Europe.

- (A) labour revolution
- (B) production revolution
- (C) industrial revolution
- (D) enterprise revolution

40. Mechanical engineering development can be traced back ... around the world.

- (A) two hundred years

- (B) one hundred years
- (C) five thousand years
- (D) several thousand years

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text *Mechanical Engineering*.

Спеціальність: Економічна теорія

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Government and Industrial Efficiency

Widespread 1 _____ with the rate of economic growth has meant that governments have paid increasing attention to the performance of British industry. As far as the private sector is concerned, policies 2 _____ industrial efficiency are mainly confined to financial inducements and exhortation. The emphasis has been on 3 _____ (the installation of new capital equipment) and research. Attempts to stimulate investment in private industry have taken the form of investment grants and various tax 4 _____ on investment expenditures.

Economic growth demands large expenditures on 5 _____ and development, but this involves great risks, especially in the development stage. The development of the industrial process may cost ten or twenty times as much as the original research. These costs will take more than 12 years to recover. It is most unlikely that this type of research and development would be undertaken in the UK without state 6 _____.

The government also operates its own research and development institutions, and several government agencies exist 7 _____ advice and help to firms introducing new technology. In recent years the government has provided financial 8 _____ towards the costs of developments in micro-electronics, office automation, robots and aerospace. Financial support for innovation is 9 _____ for all firms, both large and small.

It is believed that the UK's economic growth and ability to compete in world markets depends very much on the existence of a skilled and adaptable labour force. Even when unemployment was very high during the 1980s, several sectors of industry were reporting serious shortages of particular types of skilled 10 _____. The government has responded to this problem by greatly extending the facilities for training. There are now several government-financed 11 _____ to train young people and to train 12 _____ and unemployed workers.

1	A addition	B operation	C dissatisfaction	D innovation
2	A to improve	B to exist	C to extend	D to prepare
3	A development	B extending	C training	D investment
4	A sources	B concessions	C researches	D abilities
5	A skill	B research	C branch	D industry
6	A subsidies	B grants	C cash	D credit cards
7	A to employ	B to indicate	C to offer	D to adapt
8	A growth	B shortage	C change	D assistance
9	A economic	B available	C considerable	D related
10	A employment	B existence	C labour	D department
11	A schemes	B performances	C commissions	D grants
12	A exhortation	B involved	C extending	D redundant

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- 13. subsidy A. speech or written passage intended to persuade or inspire
- 14. exhortation B. property or another possession acquired for future financial return
- 15. investment C. feeling of being displeased and discontent
- 16. dissatisfaction D. monetary assistance granted by a government to a person or group in support of an enterprise regarded as being in the public interest

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- 17. available A. decrease
- 18. growth B. unobtainable
- 19. contribute C. discouragement
- 20. inducement D. neglect

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- 21. innovation A. competence
- 22. to acquire B. to receive

23. efficiency C. modification
24. to increase D. to boost

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Government and Industrial Efficiency** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **The Public Interest** with the correct forms of the words in brackets
From Family Life Magazine, March 1998

The Public Interest

By Rory Watson

The great problem with this approach to monopoly is that it (25) _____ (requires, required) some indicators of what is (26) _____ (meant, meant) by 'the public interest'. The people who have to administer the policy have to come to some decision on whether the trading practices they find in the business world are operating in the public interest or against it. Unfortunately the legislation hasn't (27) _____ (gived, given) any very clear guide lines. The 1948 Act (28) _____ (layed, laid) down that in judging whether a monopoly was (29) _____ (operated, operating) contrary to the public interest the investigators should consider all matters which appear in the particular circumstances relevant and among other things the need to achieve the production, treatment and distribution by the most efficient and economical means of goods of such types and in such quantities as will best meet the requirements of home and overseas markets.

The 'other things' to be (30) _____ (taken, took) into account included the organisation of industry and trade in such a way that their efficiency is (31) _____ (progressive, progressively) increased and new enterprise encouraged: the fullest use and best distribution of men, materials, and industrial capacity in the UK; the development of technical improvements, and the expansion of (32) _____ (existed, existing) markets and the opening up of new markets.

These guide lines have been (33) _____ (describing, described) by one former member of the Monopolies Commission as a string of platitudes, much too wide and general to be of any great assistance to those who had to reach some conclusion on a particular case.

If the authorities are going to control monopoly, they have to define it in such a way that a monopoly situation can be clearly identified. The most widely (34) _____ (using, used) indicator of monopoly power is that of the market share. The market share test is probably the most workable measurement for administrative purposes since it is fairly (35) _____ (easier, easily) measured. It does not follow that, in itself, it is a good guide to monopoly power.

Another test of monopoly power is the level of profits. It is usually assumed that the existence of profit levels substantially above those being eared in similar industries is evidence of the exercise of monopoly power. Monopoly might also be identified by the nature and extent of the barriers to entry. The existence of such barriers (36) _____ (will, would) certainly be a factor in deciding whether monopoly conditions existed.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The people who have to administer the policy have to come to some decision on whether the trading practices ...

- (A) appear in the particular circumstances.
(B) have to define it.
(C) are operating in the public interest or against it.
(D) is a good guide to monopoly power.

38. Monopoly might also be identified by the nature and ...

- (A) extent of the barriers to entry.
(B) deciding whether monopoly conditions existed.
(C) operating contrary to the public interest.
(D) fullest use and best distribution of men, materials, and industrial capacity.

39. If the authorities are going to control monopoly, they have to define it in such a way that ...

- (A) monopoly power is the level of profits.
(B) their efficiency is progressively increased.
(C) investigators should consider all matters.
(D) a monopoly situation can be clearly identified.

40. The most widely used indicator of monopoly power is that of ...

- (A) a string of platitudes.
(B) the market share.

- (C) barriers.
 (D) existing markets.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text *The Public Interest*

Спеціальність: Економіка підприємства

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Global Markets

The rapid spread of the financial crisis and recession have shown us just how globalized the world's capital markets have become. According to the International Monetary Fund, cross-border capital 1 _____ increased faster than both world production and trade in the past ten years, reaching \$6.4 trillion. Although the percentage has fallen recently, international investment had risen steadily since then, when the US lifted many 2 _____ on global flows of capital, making it easier for investors to buy 3 _____ in foreign companies. The globalization of capital markets offers two main advantages in the ways companies can 4 _____ money.

First, companies have a greater 5 _____ of banks and credit institutions from which they can borrow money for financing their daily business. With more potential 6 _____, companies can lower their borrowing costs because they are no longer limited to dealing with the banks only in their home countries. This improves a company's balance 7 _____ and makes the firm more attractive to investors.

Second, companies can list their shares on various 8 _____ exchanges around the world rather than only in their 9 _____ countries. Money managers prefer investing in companies listed on large exchanges such as those in New York or London, because costs are lower and the volume of trading is higher.

Another benefit of being listed internationally is that it is easier for companies to 10 _____ by buying other companies. Many company 11 _____ — particularly in the US — are financed not by cash but through stock swaps, also called "share swaps". The purchasing company offers some of its shares to the target company's investors at a certain ratio, which is based on the number of shares the investor already has in the 12 _____ company.

1. A streams	B flows	C liquids	D currents
2. A limitings	B restrictions	C borders	D reservations
3. A parts	B companies	C quotas	D shares
4. A gather	B lift	C assemble	D raise
5. A range	B line	C pack	D assortment
6. A obliges	B creditors	C lenders	D debtors
7. A register	B newspaper	C journal	D sheet
8. A cash	B card	C money	D stock
9. A host	B home	C indoor	D overseas
10. A widen	B expand	C raise	D grow
11. A absorptions	B takeovers	C grows	D assimilations
12. A target	B shoot	C bomb	D mail

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 13. crisis | A. an area or arena in which commercial dealings are conducted |
| 14. market | B. one of the equal parts into which a company's capital is divided |
| 15. investment | C. a time of intense difficulty or danger |
| 16. share | D. the action or process of investing money for profit |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 17. recession | A. worsen |
| 18. increase | B. higher |
| 19. lower | C. inflation |
| 20. improve | D. decrease |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 21. capital | A. share |
| 22. stock | B. assets |
| 23. swap | C. fiscal |
| 24. monetary | D. exchange |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Global Markets** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Is Advertising Necessary?** with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

From The Economist

20/03/2011

Is Advertising Necessary?

By Jim Moore

Marketing (25) _____ (mean, means) running a first-rate business and letting people know about it. Every action your company takes sends a marketing message. Building a business image is not something invented by a P.R. firm; it's a reflection of what you do and how you do it. It may surprise you to know how (26) _____ (much, many) established small businesses have been (27) _____ (discovering, discovered) that they do not need to advertise to prosper. For small businesses, most money spent on conventional advertising – radio and TV spots, display ads in newspapers and billboards – is wasted. You're (28) _____ (competed, competing) with thousands of other advertisers, and your message is unlikely to be noticed by enough potential customers to produce a profitable level of sales.

The (29) _____ (better, best) and most economical way to attract and hold customers is through personal recommendation. A customer who is prepared for what you (30) _____ (have to, can) offer is far more likely to appreciate you and use your business than is someone responding to an ad offering a low price. The essence of marketing without advertising is to encourage personal recommendation. How (31) _____ (does, do) you do this? Lots of ways, all of which start with creating an atmosphere of trust. Central to doing this is to run an honest business.

There (32) _____ (is, are) effective marketing (33) _____ (strategies, strategyes) that don't rely on traditional advertising. One good rule distinguishes traditional ads and a 'listings' is that the latter is found where people are looking for it. The former, (34) _____ (on, at) the other hand, like a billboard in front of some lovely scenery or deodorant commercial in (35) _____ (the, a) middle of an engrossing TV show, is usually intrusive and often annoying. By contrast, someone who 36 _____ (reads, reading) a display ad or hears a radio spot for the same business is unlikely to need that service immediately or to remember the ad months later when the need does arise.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Is Advertising Necessary** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Why do businesses advertise their products or services?

- A. to waste money
- B. to be popular
- C. to produce a profitable level of sale
- D. to increase the circulation of goods

38. Conventional advertising for small businesses...

- A. attracts customers.
- B. is expensive.
- C. is wasteful.
- D. produces profitable level of sales.

39. Small businesses can save money relying on...

- A. word-of-mouth.
- B. prepared customers.

- C. low-price policy. D. heavy advertising.
 40. Creating trust for a product or service can help...
 A. create a positive atmosphere.
 B. company to be honest with customers.
 C. maintain a good reputation.
 D. market the product using advertising.

V. Письмо. 8. Write the annotation to the text Is advertising Necessary?

Спеціальність: Право

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Burglary

The word burglar comes from the two German words berg, 1 _____ "house," and laron, meaning "thief". Another suggested etymology is from the later Latin word burgare, "to break open" or "to commit burglary", from burgus, meaning "fortress" or "castle", with the word then passing 2 _____ French and Middle English. Burglary at common law is the breaking and entering of 3 _____ of another at night with the intent to commit a felony, whether the 4 _____ is carried out or not. This definition has been 5 _____ adopted with some modifications in the criminal law of the various states of the United States. At common 6 _____ burglary is primarily an offense against the 7 _____ of habitation, not against the property as such, but today by statute burglary usually includes breaking into places other than dwellings. Breaking as well as entering is essential to commission of the crime; to constitute a breaking, the use of physical 8 _____ is necessary and sufficient, even though the amount of force may be slight, e.g., turning a key. Entry through fraud, through 9 _____, or through conspiracy with servants is deemed by the law equivalent to breaking and is called "constructive breaking." By statute most states do not 10 _____ burglary to action at night, as the common law does.

The common law burglary was defined by Sir Matthew Hale as the breaking and entering the house of another in the night time, with intent to commit a 11 _____ therein, whether the felony be actually committed or not. Breaking does not require that anything be "broken" in terms of physical 12 _____ occurring.

1	A knowing	B meaning	C learning	D having
2	A to	B in	C out of	D through
3	A a household	B an inhabitation	C a dwelling house	D a home
4	A target	B intent	C issue	D object
5	A generally	B mostly	C largely	D mainly
6	A jurisprudence	B lawyer	C law	D practice
7	A guarantor	B warranter	C protection	D security
8	A force	B effect	C strength	D power
9	A menace	B terror	C scourge	D threat
10	A subdue	B restrict	C suppress	D reduce
11	A felony	B crime	C murder	D arson
12	A disability	B injury	C damage	D hurt

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. to constitute A. unlawful activity
 14. crime B. any public wrong or crime
 15. burglary C. to set up or establish according to law
 16. offense D. the crime of either entering a building

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. modification A. deficient
 18. sufficient B. devastating

19. criminal C. legal
 20. constructive D. fixation
 4. Match the words with their synonyms.
 21. conspiracy A. crime
 22. habitation B. machination
 23. fraud C. deception
 24. felony D. dwelling

II. Переклад фахового тексту 5. Translate the text **Burglary** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Appeals** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Family Life Magazine

March 2002

By Jim McCutcheon

Appeals

A defendant (25) _____ (finds, found) guilty by the magistrates may appeal against the finding or against the punishment to the local Crown Court, and (26) _____ (the, -) Crown Court judge will hear the appeal without a jury. If a defendant has good reason to believe the magistrates have (27) _____ (makes, made) a mistake about a point of law, then he may appeal to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. The appeal system is mostly for the benefit of the defendant, but there are cases of the prosecution successfully appealing for a more severe punishment. In Japan it is even possible for the prosecution to appeal that a not-guilty decision be changed to guilty. Appeals from the Crown Court go first to the (28) _____ (High, Higher) Court and, in special cases, to the Court of Appeal. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (29) _____ (is, are) considered the upper house of the British parliament, but its political powers are much more limited than that of the lower house, the House of Commons. Members of the House of Lords are not elected but consist of hereditary peers, peers (30) _____ (appointing, appointed) for life by the government, bishops of the Church of England, and the law lords - peers appointed for life after long service as lawyers. When sitting as a court of appeal it is only the law lords and certain other government-appointed officials who hear cases. Their decisions on both criminal and civil matters bind all other courts.

In many countries the highest judicial decisions are made (31) _____ (by, with) the Supreme Court. Its members are appointed from the lower courts by the government. Unlike the British House of Lords, Supreme Courts are entirely concerned with legal matters and have no role in legislation. Apart from the limited civil functions of Magistrates Courts (for example, prevention of family violence), the lowest court in a civil action is a County Court, of which there is one in every town in England and Wales. The judges are always (32) _____ (professionals, professionales). They (33) _____ (may, dare) hear matters such as contract and tort disputes, actions regarding claims to land or those regarding the property of a dead person. Cases involving larger amounts of money are (34) _____ (heard, heard) by one of the divisions of the High Court. The Chancery Division, for example, (35) _____ (deals, dealing) with disputes about trusts, the property of the dead and bankruptcy. Appeals from the High Court (36) _____ (go, went) to the Court of Appeal.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Appeals** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The appeal system is mostly for the benefit of the defendant, but there are cases of the prosecution successfully appealing

- (A) for involving larger amounts of money
- (B) for family violence
- (C) for a more severe punishment
- (D) for property of a dead person

38. The Chancery Division deals with disputes about
 (A) felonies, frauds and murders
 (B) burglaries, trusts and corporations
 (C) judges, employers and members of Parliament
 (D) property, bankruptcy and trust
39.are heard by one of the divisions of the High Court.
 (A) Cases involving on both criminal and civil matters
 (B) Cases involving bankruptcy
 (C) Cases involving the property of a dead person
 (D) Cases involving larger amounts of money
40. When sitting as a court of appeal it is only the law lords and certainwho hear cases.
 (A) other government-appointed officials
 (B) judges
 (C) a County Court
 (D) the Supreme Court

V. Письмо.

8. Write the annotation to the text **Appeals**

Фізичне виховання/Спорт

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

History of Golf

The 1 _____ of golf are unclear and much debated. However it is clearly one of a family of similar and possibly related club and ball games that were recorded across medieval Europe, and many of the unique 2 _____ of golf evolved in the port towns around the Firth of Forth in eastern Scotland from the medieval 3 _____ onwards. Golf spread from Scotland into the rest of the United Kingdom and then to the British Empire and the United States of America during the late 19th century.

A golf-like game is recorded as taking place on 26 February 1297, in the Netherlands, in a city called Loenen aan de Vecht, where the Dutch played a game with a stick and leather ball. The 4 _____ was whoever hit the ball with the least number of strokes into a target several hundred yards away. Some scholars argue that this game of putting a small 5 _____ in a hole in the ground using golf clubs was also played in 17th-century Netherlands and that this predates the 6 _____ in Scotland. There are also other reports of earlier accounts of a golf-like game from continental Europe.

In April 2005, new 7 _____ re-invigorated the debate concerning the origins of golf. Recent evidence unearthed by Prof. Ling Hongling of Lanzhou University 8 _____ that a game similar to modern-day golf was played in China since Southern Tang Dynasty, 500 years before golf was first 9 _____ in Scotland.

The 10 _____ game of golf we understand today is generally considered to be a Scottish invention. A 11 _____ for the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, one of the oldest Scottish golf organizations, said "Stick and ball games have been around for many centuries, but golf as we know it today, 12 _____ over 18 holes, clearly originated in Scotland.

1	A sources	B origins	C rootages	D beginnings
2	A events	B facts	C parts	D elements
3	A age	B edge	C period	D century
4	A chairman	B manager	C goalkeeper	D winner
5	A sphere	B drop	C globe	D ball
6	A pastime	B activity	C game	D rest
7	A evidence	B vote	C base	D data
8	A suggests	B recommends	C promises	D advises
9	A reported	B declared	C revealed	D mentioned
10	A glamour	B modern	C fashionable	D contemporary
11	A teacher	B lecturer	C spokesman	D interpreter
12	A worked	B played	C viewed	D contended

2. Match the words with their definitions.

13. golf A. the creation of something in the mind

14. club B. a game played on a large open course with 9 or 18 holes
 15. number C. a formal association of people with similar interests
 16. invention D. the property possessed by a sum or total

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

17. similar A. various
 18. small B. newest
 19. earlier C. large
 20. oldest D. further

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

21. hole A. alike
 22. similar B. cavity
 23. scholar C. to take part in
 24. to contest D. scientist

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **History of Golf** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Sailing with** the correct forms of the words in brackets

From Sail Magazine

16. 01. 2007

Sailing

By Andreas Kluth

Throughout history sailing (25) _____ (has, had) been instrumental (26) _____ (in, of) the development of civilization affording mankind greater mobility and capacity for fishing, trade, and warfare. The (27) _____ (earlier, earliest) representation of a ship under sail appears on a painted disc found in Kuwait dating to the late 5th millennium BC. Advances in sailing technology from the Middle Ages onward enabled Arab, Chinese, Indian and European explorers (28) _____ (to make, make) longer voyages into regions with extreme weather and climatic conditions. From the 15th century onwards, European ships went further north, stayed (29) _____ (longer, longest) on the Grand Banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and eventually to explore the Pacific Northwest and the Western Arctic. Sailing has contributed of (30) _____ (much, many) great explorations in the world.

Sail trimming is (31) _____ (a, an) large subject and a matter of debate. The most basic control of the sail consists of setting its angle relative to the wind. The control line that (31) _____ (accomplishes, accomplished) this is called a "sheet." If the sheet is too loose the sail will flap in the wind, an occurrence that is called "luffing." Optimum sail angle can be approximated (32) _____ (by, for) pulling the sheet in just so far as to make the luffing stop. Finer controls adjust the overall shape of the sail.

(33) _____ (Two, Second) or more sails are frequently combined to maximize the smooth flow of air. The sails are adjusted to create a smooth laminar flow over the sail surfaces. This is (34) _____ (calls, called) the "slot effect". The combined sails fit into an imaginary aero foil outline, so that the most forward sails are more in line with the wind, whereas the more aft sails are more in line with the course (35) _____ (following, followed). The combined efficiency of this sail plan is (36) _____ (greater, the greatest) than the sum of each sail used in isolation.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Sailing** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The most basic control of the sail consists of setting its angle relative to the ...

- (A) stream.
 (B) wind.
 (C) sun.
 (D) stars.

38. The first representation of a sailboat dating to the late ...

- (A) 5th millennium BC.
 (B) 7th century AC.
 (C) 1820s.
 (D) 1750s.

39. Sailing always afforded mankind great mobility and capacity for ... EXCEPT

- (A) fishing.
 - (B) trade.
 - (C) shooting.
 - (D) warfare .
40. Advances in sailing technology enabled Arab, Chinese, Indian and European ...
- (A) sailors.
 - (B) buyers.
 - (C) scientists.
 - (D) explorers.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text *Sailing*.

Спеціальність: Музичне мистецтво

I. Лексичне тестування

1. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Bedtime Music

One of the easiest and most effective ways to 1 _____ young children to music is at bedtime. The lights are low, there is no distracting 2 _____ and the bedroom can be filled with beautiful music and the 3 _____ imagining all sorts of things.

Music listening can easily become a part of the bedtime 4 _____, and something which a child will look forward to with great expectation. CD players are priced very affordably and their 5 _____ quality is much better than the record players parents grew up with. The music can be set to play rather softly, and even at a soft level will be effective in covering up lots of distracting noises in the house which can keep children awake.

There are several ways to 6 _____ bedtime music. Many sale-priced CDs with excellent music are available for as little as a dollar or two, but select only the 7 _____ with the DDD marking — some of these sale-priced discs without the DDD are recorded from very poor-quality vinyl LPs, and simply sound as bad as the scratchy albums they're made from. Discs or tapes given as gifts from family 8 _____ and friends will remind the child of them while listening to the music, and reinforce the value the giver places on 9 _____ to music. There are 10 _____ lullaby discs available at most CD stores with peaceful music from around the world, in verbal languages your child may not understand, but sung and played using the universal 11 _____ of music.

In our family, we went to the library with our first son and let him choose the albums he wanted to hear. Being 3 years old at the time, he chose them based on the pictures on the front! He got an earful of 12 _____ — music from around the world.

1	A bring out	B expose	C reveal	D discover
2	A activity	B animation	C movement	D diligence
3	A object	B mind	C handle	D heed
4	A custom	B routine	C rite	D event
5	A sound	B bloop	C blow	D note
6	A assume	B come	C obtain	D cop
7	A tag marks	B names	C cards	D labels
8	A members	B co-signatories	C engagers	D entrants
9	A audition	B listening	C interception	D tapping
10	A lullaby	B berceuse	C cradle song	D hushaby
11	A language	B adherent tongue	C bat	D clack
12	A multeity	B manifoldness	C variety	D diversification

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- 13. sort A. a person who participates in
- 14. music B. a category of things distinguished by some common quality
- 15. player C. a manner of performance
- 16. way D. an artistic form of auditory communication

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- 17. to give A. worse
- 18. to remind B. local
- 19. better C. to keep
- 20. universal D. to forget

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- 21. to become A. athenaeum

22. lullaby B. berceuse
 23. available C. to turn
 24. library D. achievable

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Bedtime Music** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **New Age Music Relaxes the Mind** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From I Like Music
 Friday, 19 Dec 2007

New Age Music Relaxes the Mind

By Duane Shinn

New Age music is (25) _____ (meant, meaning) to soothe the soul. (26) _____ (Has been developed, Developed) in the 1960's as (27) _____ (a, -) way to expand consciousness, New Age music continues to relax and inspire listeners today.

New Age is not the syrupy synthesized songs you hear in the elevator at work. On the contrary, New Age music (28) _____ (wouldn't mean, isn't meant) to annoy; it is meant to soothe and relax. Think of the kind of music you'd like in the background (29) _____ (while, after) meditating or practicing yoga. If it's something like a single flute or waterfalls (29) _____ (mixed with, mixing by) a faint piano tinkling, you're thinking (30) _____ (of, off) New Age music.

The New Age style is soft, serene and relaxing. The tracks on a New Age compilation sometimes feature one set of panpipes, but they also frequently (31) _____ (include, included) a whole arrangement of instruments. Usually it includes the acoustic guitar or the piano. The rhythms are often repetitive, interspersed with nature sounds like birds chirping, a mountain stream running or underwater whale noises. While electric instruments are sometimes thrown in to add a (32) _____ (different, another) dimension, the aim is always to create soothing music.

New Age music is meant to be calm the listener's mind and spirit, and therefore it is as far from intrusive and jarring (33) _____ (so, as) possible. Sometimes there are vocals, albeit soft and very much in the background. Other times the track will (34) _____ (consist, be consist) only of voices, like a monastery choir and nothing else. The voices featured on New Age tracks are singing, chanting or just speaking in a variety of languages. It's not unusual for the (35) _____ (languages, language) to be quite obscure. New Age composers often venture into undeveloped parts of the world to record the voices of (36) _____ (little-known, little-knowing) tribes living there.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **New Age Music Relaxes the Mind** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. New Age music should...

- (A) provoke you.
 (B) make you aggressive.
 (C) soothe your soul.
 (D) make you energetic.

38. New Age music continues ... listeners today.

- (A) influence
 (B) repel
 (C) attract
 (D) energize

39. The tracks on a New Age style include a whole arrangement of instruments... EXCEPT...

- (A) acoustic guitars
 (B) pianos
 (C) violins
 (D) panpipe

40. The New Age style is ...

- (A) soft
 (B) strict.
 (C) kind.

(D) aggressive.

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **New Age Music Relaxes the Mind**.

Спеціальність: Образотворче мистецтво

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Painting on a Big Canvas

If you 1 _____ of painting on a big scale, but already feel intimidated when facing a blank 'normal-sized' 2 _____, here are some tips to help you turn a vast expanse of a big, white canvas into a painting.

Faced with a lot more 3 _____ area on which to paint, you need to decide whether you're going to paint your subject at the same scale as you usually do, or whether you're going to paint at a larger 4 _____.

Painting a subject bigger doesn't 5 _____ a better painting, nor does more having a more detailed or complex subject. You need to find the balance between the size of the canvas, the subject of the painting, and your 6 _____ of painting.

Painting on a large canvas is the ideal 7 _____ to try working with brushes that are larger than those you'd generally use. It's not simply a question of larger brushes helping you cover the canvas with 8 _____ more rapidly, but often a bigger brush also loosens up your painting style as it's harder to get caught up in detail.

Move back and forth, left to right and back again, as you paint on a big canvas; don't stand or sit in one 9 _____ and stretch to the outer edges of the canvas. If you do, elements (particularly straight 10 _____) in your painting will tend to curve down at the ends simply through the way you move your arm.

If you find the scale of the canvas overwhelming, try dividing the canvas up into quarters and finish it a 11 _____ at a time rather than working on the whole canvas at once. (This approach is also one to consider if you're painting with acrylics and want to blend 12 _____ before they dry.)

1	A write	B teach	C ideate	D conceive
2	A poll	B cover	C canvas	D survey
3	A surface	B coat	C appearance	D face
4	A measure	B model	C scale	D pattern
5	A pledge	B vouch	C collect	D guarantee
6	A style	B name	C call	D title
7	A case	B opportunity	C occasion	D event
8	A coat	B surface	C flow	D paint
9	A blemish	B comma	C soil	D spot
10	A scores	B lines	C nocks	D rules
11	A section	B corner	C division	D lesson
12	A tinges	B marks	C distorts	D colors

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 13. area | A. oil painting on canvas fabric |
| 14. canvas | B. matter of a conversation or discussion |
| 15. to paint | C. to make a painting |
| 16. subject | D. particular geographical region of indefinite boundary |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 17. smaller | A. left |
| 18. to stuff | B. to lay out |
| 19. right | C. bigger |
| 20. to cover | D. to unload |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 21. question | A. topic |
| 22. subject | B. motion |
| 23. size | C. magnitude |
| 24. move | D. interrogation |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Painting on a Big Canvas** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **Painting the City: the History of Cityscapes** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

From American Artist

25. 02. 2007

Painting the City: the History of Cityscapes

By G. Fernández

Just as there is no serious consensus about the (25) _____ (exact, exactly) date of birth of the (26) _____ (one, first) city (generally, that has been considered to be Ur or other Mesopotamian cities, but Çatalhöyük, in southern Anatolia, could also claim (27) _____ (such, so) title), we cannot establish a precise date of start of the history of cityscape painting.

At Akrotiri, on the Greek island of Santorini, it (28) _____ (has been, has being) found an enigmatic fresco painting representing (29) _____ (a, an) boat trip between two fortified cities, which nevertheless are not the protagonists of the composition. Something (30) _____ (alike, similar) happens in the "City Fresco", an aerial view (31) _____ (of, with) a coastal city (real or imagined found in 1997 at the Baths of Trajan, Rome); and that could be considered to be the first complete cityscape in the history of painting. In Stabiae, near Pompeii, some Roman frescoes partially depicting a coastal city have been found.

During the Middle Ages, partial representations of cities can be found as backgrounds in (31) _____ (many, much) illuminated manuscripts, without ever achieved a special role in the composition. In the late (32) _____ (thirteen, thirteenth) and early fourteenth century, Western art began to revive. (33) _____ (Thanks, Thanking) to Duccio da Buonisegna, Cimabue, and, above all, Giotto di Bondone, European painting is "freed" from the rigid Byzantine tradition, renewing its soul and starting (34) _____ (new, more new) ways. Ambrogio Lorenzetti painted in 1335 the fresco known as "City by the Sea", generally considered to be the (35) _____ (one's, first) true cityscape of the history of Western Art. But even more remarkable is (36) _____ (his, him) "Allegory of Good Government" which, with its many chromatic planes, lacking perspective, seems to enigmatically anticipate some paintings from the early twentieth century avant-garde, like those by Schiele and Klimt.

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **Painting the City: the History of Cityscapes** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. Any modern or contemporary art lover will recognize that urban ...

- (A) landscapes.
- (B) portraits.
- (C) cities.
- (D) still-lives.

38. There is no serious ... about the exact date of birth of the first city.

- (A) complex.
- (B) topic.
- (C) context.
- (D) consensus.

39. The representatives of the Middle Ages painting are the following ... EXCEPT

- (A) Duccio da Buonisegna.
- (B) Ambrogio Lorenzetti.
- (C) Vincent Van Gogh.
- (D) Giotto di Bondone.

40. Due to Duccio, Cimabue and Giotto European painting is released from the ... tradition.

- (A) Victorian
- (B) Byzantine
- (C) Ancient
- (D) Romantic

V. Письмо

8. Write the annotation to the text **Painting the City: the History of Cityscapes**.

Спеціальність: Хореографія

I. Лексичне тестування. Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (1-12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Keep Dancing

You should keep 1 _____ all the time. If this is a foxtrot, a dance slow, quick, quick — keep 2 _____ to the rhythm. You are really marking the time, waiting for a cue that will sink in, but, until it comes, you are dancing and enjoying your 3 _____ and moving to the music. Do a little box in place, maybe a vine. If your partner appears to know what's going on, aim your steps in that direction. Go with the flow.

If you are able to do this, by the time the next meaningful cue 4 _____ along, you will be able to blend smoothly from your primitive choreography into the intended choreography, like merging into traffic on the interstate. If one of the missed cues was a transition or a chasse, then you have the wrong 5 _____ free — just do a subtle close/point — now you can 6 _____ and merge, and off you go.

The ability to "fudge" is sometimes not given the respect it deserves. No one doubts the 7 _____ of our ability to keep time to the music, to execute the hundreds of different figures in our round dance 8 _____, and to lead and follow and so dance with our partners. But sometimes we will lose it, and the 9 _____ to fake it can go a long way toward making our round dancing smooth, comfortable, and 10 _____.

"Man chasse, woman roll left to shadow." There are lots of opportunities for problems in that little cue. First, the man might hear the first part but not the second, so he 11 _____ a through chasse for both. He does this with a little extra tone, a little extra lift in his frame, causing her to add the "skip," the syncopation, to her steps. But now you're in semi-closed, rather than shadow, with trail 12 _____ free. Or, you might both hear the cue, but the woman registers the "chasse" too.

1	A dancing	B talking	C writing	D building
2	A watching	B building	C translating	D moving
3	A runner	B swimmer	C partner	D interpreter
4	A finishes	B comes	C arrives	D ends
5	A foot	B head	C arm	D neck
6	A mix	B join	C blend	D combine
7	A value	B price	C use	D size
8	A list	B range	C stock	D repertoire
9	A capability	B power	C potential	D ability
10	A normal	B fun	C poor	D angry
11	A guides	B conducts	C leads	D steers
12	A tootsies	B pedals	C paws	D feet

2. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 13. dancing | A. taking a series of rhythmical steps |
| 14. rhythm | B. to put down or press the foot, place the foot |
| 15. box | C. basic rhythmic unit in a piece of music |
| 16. to step | D. container |

3. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 17. slow | A. large |
| 18. quick | B. disesteem |
| 19. respect | C. fast |
| 20. little | D. sluggish |

4. Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 21. time | A. umbra |
| 22. next | B. following |
| 23. dancing | C. terpsichore |
| 24. shadow | D. period |

II. Переклад фахового тексту

5. Translate the text **Keep Dancing** into Ukrainian

III. Граматичне тестування

6. Complete the text **The Art of Leading — and Following** with the correct forms of the words in brackets

Dancing Life
13. 05. 2008

The Art of Leading — and Following

By M. Berks

Leading is the art of (25) _____ (directing, direction) a partner through a dance, and it is solely the man's responsibility. Effective leading is based (26) _____ (in, on) giving one's partner a feeling of assurance that you know what the next (27) _____ (step, steps) is to be. It is communicating this knowledge through proper positioning and hand signals, initiating the action at the proper time, and guiding and helping (28) _____ (her, herself) perform that figure correctly, in the right direction and with good balance. The ladies are (29) _____ (understandable, understandably) critical of the leading technique of most of their partners. Their criticism falls into three categories: too indecisive or "limp," too late, and too rough. While some ineffective or weak leading may (30) _____ (to be, be) due purely to personality or poor dance training, it is more often due to the man's uncertainty as to what to do next in a routine.

Following is the ladies' responsibility. While most girls learn dance routines more quickly and practice more diligently than (31) _____ (their, them) partners, they must not usurp the lead. They must be responsive to the lead and be pleasant about mistakes. In solo and open positions and figures where each must assume full responsibility for her own movement she is completely (32) _____ (about, on) her own. The lady has a major obligation in maintaining proper contact or "resistance" — (33) _____ (to emphasize, emphasized) later in this section. Dancing continually with the same partner results in the setting of permanent dance habits — not all of which are correct. moving to a new partner makes it (34) _____ (clear, the clearest) that someone is wrong — he may still make mistakes but they will often be the different ones and cause the dancers to think.

If partners dance in correct round-dance position, the leading problem is half (35) _____ (solves, solved). In closed position, they must face each other almost directly with shoulders equidistant and hand and arm positions such that there is definite and even resistance or "apart pressure" at all times. The woman actually "have been dancing against the (36) _____ (mans, man's) right hand."

IV. Читання

7. Read the text **The Art of Leading — and Following** again and choose the right variant of the answers.

37. The art of directing a partner through a dance is called ...

- (A) taking.
- (B) moving.
- (C) leading.
- (D) scratching.

38. Perfect dancing is based on giving one's partner a feeling of ...

- (A) stability.
- (B) love.
- (C) respect.
- (D) duty.

39. Ladies' critical attitude to the leading technique falls into three categories... EXCEPT

- (A) too indecisive.
- (B) too rough.
- (C) too late.
- (D) too fast.

40. Dancing continually with the same partner results in the setting of permanent dance...

- (A) techniques.
- (B) habits.
- (C) movements.
- (D) arts.

V. **Письмо 8.** Write the annotation to the text **The Art of Leading — and Following**.

Ключі**Спеціальність: Хімія****The Ways of Storing Gases****Water**

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання			
1	1 A 2 B 3 D 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 D 9 A 10 A 11 B 12 A	2	13 B 14 A 15 D 16 C	3	17 C 18 D 19 A 20 B	4	21 D 22 C 23 A 24 B	6	25 is 26 its 27 covered 28 makes 29 lightest 30 bodies 31 continuously 32 found 33 easier 34 separates 35 heated 36 the	7	37 D 38 C 39 A 40 A

Спеціальність: Корекційна освіта (за нозологіями)**Special Schools****The Curriculum of Auxiliary Schools**

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання			
1	1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 D 7 D 8 A 9 A 10 C 11 B 12A	2	13 C 14 D 15 B 16 A	3	17 C 18 A 19 B 20 D	4	21 C 22 A 23 D 24 B	6	25 is 26 their 27 based 28 learning 29 done 30 teach 31 their 32 becomes 33 better 34 more accurate 35 these 36 pupil's	7	37 C 38 D 39 C 40 B

Спеціальність: Біологія**More about Insects****Magnesium**

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання			
1	1 D 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 D 8 B 9 A 10 D 11A	2	13 B 14 A 15 D 16 C	3	17 C 18 B 19 A 20 D	4	21 D 22 A 23 B 24 C	6	25 lightest 26 has 27 does not occur 28 earth's 29 exists 30 widely 31 known 32 accomplished 33 properties 34 considered 35 is	7	37 D 38 D 39 C 40 B

12 C							36 sufficiently	
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Спеціальність: Географія

Floods

What Causes Global Warming?

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання			
1	1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 C 7 D 8 B 9 C 10 A 11 B 12 A	2	13 D 14 A 15 C 16 B	3	17 D 18 A 19 C 20 B	4	21 C 22 D 23 A 24 B	6	25 spent 26 these 27 scientists 28 meets 29 known 30 first 31 called 32 them 33 greater 34 adds 35 waiting 36 happening	7	37 A 38 D 39 A 40 A

Спеціальність: Екологія

Global Threat to Birds

Organic Agriculture

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання		
1 D 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 B 7 C 8 D 9 C 10 A 11 C 12 D	2	13 D 14 B 15 A 16 C	3	17 D 18 C 19 B 20 A	4	21 D 22 B 23 A 24 C	6	25 taken 26 is 27 earth's 28 want 29 choosing 30 appears 31 used 32 are 33 allowed 34 our 35 led 36 disturbing	7	37 C 38 D 39 B 40 A

Спеціальність: Психологія

Recognize the Signs of Depression and When to Ask for Help

How does Anorexia Start?

I. Лексичне тестування							III. Граматичне тестування	IV. Читання			
1	1 B 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 D 6 C 7 B 8 A 9 D 10 A 11 A 12 C	2	13 C 14 D 15 A 16 B	3	17 C 18 D 19 B 20 A	4	21 B 22 D 23 A 24 C	6	25 can 26 this 27 don't 28 the highest 29 known 30 published 31 with 32 other 33 traits 34 a 35 its 36 beginning	7	37 D 38 A 39 C 40 B

Спеціальність: Соціальна педагогіка

Children in danger from violent fathers 'due to social services failures

Housing for young people must be more secure

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 A	2	13 D	3	17 B	4	21 C	6	25 exposed	7	37 A
2 C		14 C		18 D		22 D		26 are		38 D
3 D		15 A		19 A		23 B		27 their		39 C
4 c		16 B		20 C		24 A		28 are		40 B
5 C								29 trained		
6 A								30 these		
7 B								31 in		
8 D								32 working		
9 B								33 exploited		
10 C								34 these		
11 A								35 rarely		
12 C								36 a		

Спеціальність: Соціальна робота

What is Social Work?

International Development of Social Work

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 A		13 A	3	17 B	4	21 B	6	25 that	7	37 A
	2 B		14 C		18 C		22 D		26 used		38 C
	3 C		15 D		19 D		23 C		27 longer		39 B
	4 D		16 B		20 A		24 A		28 development		40 D
	5 C								29 related		
	6 C								30 two		
	7 B								31 by		
	8 A								32 helping		
	9 A								33 consist		
	10 B								34 problem		
	11 D								35 unique		
	12 D								36 for		

Спеціальність: Історія

Elizabethan era

The Vikings

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 A	2	13 D	3	17 C	4	21 C	6	25 refers	7	37 D
2 C		14 A		18 A		22 D		26 later		38 C
3 D		15 B		19 D		23 A		27 in		39 A
4 A		16 C		20 B		24 B		28 were		40 B
5 B								29 of		
6 C								30 these		
7 D								31 colonies		

8 B								32 connected	
9 B								33 the	
10 C								34 as	
11 C								35 had	
12 A								36 territories	

Спеціальність: Українська мова і література
The Kyivan period
H. Skovoroda

I. Лексичне тестування								III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання	
1	1 C	2	13 A	3	17 B	4	21 B	6	25 translations	7	37 C
	2 A		14 D		18 A		22 C		26 letters		38 D
	3 C		15 C		19 C		23 D		27 consist		39 C
	4 A		16 B		20 D		24 A		28 are		40 A
	5 C								29 preferred		
	6 D								30 of		
	7 C								31 to convey		
	8 A								32 happiness		
	9 B								33 two		
	10 A								34 can		
	11 D								35 confidence		
	12 D								36 truths		

Спеціальність: Російська мова і література
The First Stage of the Development of Press Photography
Enlightenment: Etymology and Time span

I. Лексичне тестування								III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання	
1	1 B	2	13 D	3	17 D	4	21 B	6	25 has	7	37 D
	2 B		14 A		18 C		22 C		26 rationally		38 A
	3 A		15 C		19 B		23 D		27 are		39 A
	4 C		16 B		20 A		24 A		28 an		40 B
	5 A								29 of		
	6 A								30 triggered		
	7 B								31 largely		
	8 A								32 was		
	9 A								33 much		
	10 D								34 published		
	11 A								35 thinker		
	12 C								36 beginning		

Спеціальність: Дошкільна освіта

Importance of Early Childhood Education
Early Childhood Education

I. Лексичне тестування								III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання	
1	1 A	2	13 B	3	17 A	4	21 D	6	25 first	7	37 A
	2 B		14 D		18 C		22 A		26 given		38 D
	3 D		15 C		19 D		23 C		27 to learn		39 B
	4 B		16 A		20 B		24 B		28 understand		40 B

5 C								29 child's	
6 A								30 them	
7 D								31 is	
8 D								32 remembered	
9 D								33 of	
10 B								34 develops	
11 C								35 the most	
12 C								36 needs	

Спеціальність: Початкова освіта

Elementary Education - How to Teach Young Children

Elementary Math Help: 3rd and 4th Grade

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 D	2	13 B	3	17 C	4	21 D	6	25 used	7	37 C
	2 C		14 D		18 D		22 C		26 fourth		38 C
	3 D		15 C		19 B		23 B		27 these		39 A
	4 C		16 A		20 A		24 A		28 are		40 B
	5 D								29 is		
	6 C								30 their		
	7 D								31 your		
	8 C								32 read		
	9 D								33 pays		
	10 B								34 third		
	11 A								35 your		
	12 B								36 created		

Спеціальність: Фізика

Radiation Dangers

Polymers in Use

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 B	2	13 B	3	17 C	4	21 B	6	25 living	7	37 B
2 C		14 D		18 D		22 D		26 by		38 B
3 A		15 A		19 A		23 A		27 industries		39 C
4 D		16 C		20 B		24 C		28 called		40 B
5 B								29 has		
6 A								30 discovered		
7 B								31 the		
8 D								32 had		
9 A								33 obtained		
10 D								34 their		
11 A								35 earth's		
12 B								36 from		

Спеціальність: Інформатика

Popular Mobile Development Platforms

Women and IT

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 D	2	13 D	3	17 C	4	21 C	6	25 the	7	37 D
2 B		14 C		18 D		22 D		26 were		38 C

3 A	15 A	19 B	23 A	27 involved	39 B
4 C	16 B	20 A	24 B	28 thinking	40 D
5 A				29 is	
6 C				30 of	
7 B				31 any	
8 D				32 improved	
9 B				33 these	
10 B				34 women	
11 A				35 nineties	
12 C				36 in	

Спеціальність: Математика

Analytic Geometry

Logic

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 B	2	13 B	3	17 A	4	21 C	6	25 is	7	37 B
2 A		14 D		18 D		22 A		26 the		38 B
3 B		15 A		19 B		23 D		27 further		39 C
4 B		16 C		20 C		24 B		28 centuries		40 C
5 C								29 may		
6 C								30 raised		
7 A								31 a		
8 C								32 is		
9 A								33 any		
10 C								34 are		
11 C								35 of		
12 A								36 to note		

Спеціальність: Технологічна освіта

The Steam-Engine

Concept cars

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 B	2	13 C	3	17 D	4	21 C	6	25 made	7	37 C
2 A		14 D		18 C		22 D		26 shown		38 C
3 D		15 B		19 A		23 A		27 produced		39 D
4 A		16 A		20 B		24 B		28 in		40 A
5 B								29 is		
6 B								30 a		
7 A								31 are		
8 D								32 others		
9 C								33 abilities		
10 B								34 cannot		
11 A								35 borrowed		
12 D								36 car's		

Спеціальність: Професійна освіта

Hydraulics

Mechanical engineering

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5 D 6 C 7 B 8 A 9 A 10 B 11 B 12 B	2	13 C 14 D 15 A 16 B	3	17 C 18 A 19 D 20 B	4	21 B 22 A 23 C 24 D	6	25 applies 26 systems 27 for 28 is 29 broadest 30 including 31 to design 32 emerged 33 the 34 has 35 such 36 other	7	37 C 38 B 39 C 40 D

Спеціальність: Економічна теорія
Government and industrial efficiency
The public interest

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання		
1 C 2 A 3 D 4 B 5 B 6 A 7 C 8 D 9 B 10 C 11 A 12 D	2	13 D 14 A 15 B 16 C	3	17 B 18 A 19 D 20 C	4	21 C 22 B 23 A 24 D	6	25 requires 26 meant 27 given 28 laid 29 operating 30 taken 31 progressively 32 existing 33 described 34 used 35 easily 36 would	7	37 C 38 A 39 D 40 B

Спеціальність: Економіка підприємства
Global markets
Is advertising necessary?

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 B 2 B 3 D 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 D 8 D 9 B 10 A 11 B 12 A	2	13C 14A 15D 16B	3	17C 18D 19B 20A	4	21B 22A 23D 24C	6	25 means 26 many 27 discovered 28 competing 29 best 30 can 31 do 32 is 33 strategies 34 on 35 the 36 reads	7	37 C 38 C 39 A 40 B

Спеціальність: Право

**Burglary
Appeal**

I. Лексичне тестування					III. Граматичне тестування			IV. Читання		
1 B	2	13 C	3	17 D	4	21 B	6	25 found	7	37 C
2 D		14 A		18 A		22 D		26 the		38 D
3 C		15 D		19 C		23 C		27 made		39 D
4 B		16 B		20 B		24 A		28 high		40 A
5 A								29 is		
6 C								30 appointed		
7 D								31 by		
8 A								32 professionals		
9 D								33 may		
10 B								34 heard		
11 A								35 deals		
12 C								36 go		

**Спеціальність: Фізичне виховання/спорт
History of Golf
Sailing**

I. Лексичне тестування					III. Граматичне тестування			IV. Читання			
1	1 B	2	13 B	3	17 A	4	21 B	6	25 has	7	37 B
	2 A		14 C		18 C		22 A		26 in		38 A
	3 C		15 D		19 D		23 D		27 the earliest		39 C
	4 D		16 A		20 B		24 C		28 to make		40 A
	5 D								29 longer		
	6 C								30 many		
	7 A								31 a		
	8 A								32 by		
	9 D								33 two		
	10 B								34 called		
	11 C								35 followed		
	12 B								36 greater		

**Спеціальність: Музичне мистецтво
Bedtime Music
New Age Music Relaxes the Mind**

I. Лексичне тестування					III. Граматичне тестування			IV. Читання			
1	1 B	2	13 B	3	17 C	4	21 C	6	25 meant	7	37 C
	2 A		14 D		18 D		22 B		26 Developed		38 A
	3 B		15 A		19 A		23 D		27 a		39 C
	4 C		16 C		20 B		24 A		28 isn't meant		40 D
	5 A								29 mixed with		
	6 C								30 of		
	7 D								31 include		
	8 A								32 different		
	9 B								33 as		
	10 A								34 consist		
	11 A								35 language		

12 C						36 little-known	
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Спеціальність: Образотворче мистецтво

Painting on a Big Canvas

Painting the City: the History of Cityscapes

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 B	2	13 D	3	17 C	4	21 D	6	25 exact	7	37 A
	2 C		14 A		18 D		22 A		26 first		38 D
	3 A		15 C		19 A		23 C		27 such		39 C
	4 C		16 B		20 B		24 B		28 has been		40 B
	5 D								29 a		
	6 A								30 similar		
	7 B								31 many		
	8 D								32 thirteenth		
	9 D								33 Thanks		
	10 B								34 new		
	11 B								35 first		
	12 D								36 his		

Спеціальність: Хореографія

Keep Dancing

The Art of Leading – and Following

I. Лексичне тестування						III. Граматичне тестування		IV. Читання			
1	1 A	2	13 A	3	17 C	4	21 D	6	25 directing	7	37 C
	2 D		14 C		18 D		22 B		26 on		38 A
	3 C		15 D		19 B		23 C		27 step		39 D
	4 B		16 B		20 A		24 A		28 her		40 B
	5 A								29 understandably		
	6 C								30 be		
	7 A								31 their		
	8 D								32 on		
	9 D								33 emphasized		
	10 B								34 clear		
	11 C								35 solved		
	12 D								36 man's		

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