

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
 НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ НЕПЕРЕРВНОЇ ОСВІТИ
 КАФЕДРА БАЗОВИХ І СПЕЦІАЛЬНИХ ДИСЦИПЛІН

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

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Варіант 1

PART 1 – Use of English

I. Find synonyms of the words in bold type.

- In Holland we saw **incredible** number of tulips.
 A improper B impressive C impossible D unbelievable
- Under his able **leadership**, soldiers found safety.
 A guidance B intensity C flagship D ability
- Finding out the **expense** of the necklace she was surprised.
 A expectation B demand C supply D cost
- He couldn't **triumph over** his fear of flying.
 A overcome B succeed C recover D induce
- A blizzard is a **severe** winter storm.
 A chronic B strict C painful D harsh

II. Choose the correct variant.

- Look at him! His in a complete mess.
 A cloth, is B cloths, is C clothes, are D cloths, are
- We are happy ... your results and want you to go on ... like this.
 A with, doing B at, doing C by, to do D about, to do
- She stopped ... when the boss said he ... her.
 A to smile, fired B to smile, had fired C smiling, would fire D smiling, will fire.
- A good speaker ... say much in ... words.
 A need, many B should, any C may, little D can, few
- Roosevelt is ... only president who served three terms in ... succession.
 A an, – B an, the C the, –; D the, a

III. Choose the correct form of the verb.

- It was noon. I ...
 A was studying B had studied C had been studying D had been studied
- In your place I ... the language every day.
 A would practice B were practiced C had practiced D had been practiced
- The police ... the criminal before he could escape.
 A caught B have caught C had caught D will catch
- Julia ... the butter when we came.
 A spread B was spreading C will spread D will be spreading

5. They ... at home now if they ... the car yesterday.

A would be, repaired

C would be, had repaired

B would have been, had repaired

D would have been, repaired

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence.

1. Antarctica, the last (A) discovered continent was remained (B) hidden behind barriers of fog, storm and ice until (C) it was sighted in the (D) early 19th century.

2. The tourist has asked (A) a (B) passer-by how (C) far the post office was (D).

3. The people tried defending (A) their (B) village, but they were finally forced (C) to retreat (D)..

4. The congressman, accompanied by (A) secret service agents and aides, are (B) preparing to enter (C) the convention hall within the next (D) few minutes.

5. We heard (A) Elton John to sing (B) in (C) Independence Square in Kyiv from beginning to end (D).

PART 2 – Reading

V. Read the text below. Match headings (A-G) below the text with paragraphs (1-5). Write your answers in the boxes below. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

1. The Gnat and the Bull

A Gnat alighted on one of the horns of a Bull, and remained sitting there for a considerable time. When it had rested sufficiently and was about to fly away, it said to the Bull, «Do you mind if I go now?» The Bull merely raised his eyes and remarked, without interest, «It's all one to me; I didn't notice when you came, and I shan't know when you go away.»

2. The Bee and Jupiter

A Queen Bee from Hymettus flew up to Olympus with some fresh honey from the hive as a present to Jupiter, who was so pleased with the gift that he promised to give her anything she liked to ask for. She said she would be very grateful if he gave stings to the bees to kill people who robbed them of their honey. Jupiter was greatly displeased with this request, for he loved mankind: but he had given his word, so he said that stings they should have. The stings he gave them, however, were of such a kind that whenever a bee stings a man the sting is left in the wound and the bee dies.

3. The Boasting Traveller

A Man once went abroad on his travels, and when he came home he had wonderful tales to tell of the things he had done in foreign countries. Among other things, he said he had taken part in a jumping-match at Rhodes, and had done a wonderful jump which no one could beat. «Just go to Rhodes and ask them,» he said; «every one will tell you it's true». But one of those who were listening said, «If you can jump as well as all that, we needn't go to Rhodes to prove it. Let's just imagine this is Rhodes for a minute: and now – jump!»

4. The Boy and the Filberts

A Boy put his hand into a jar of filberts, and grasped as many as his fist could possibly hold. But when he tried to pull it out again, he found he couldn't do so, for the neck of the jar was too small to allow of the passage of so large a handful. Unwilling to lose his nuts but unable to withdraw his hand, he burst into tears. A bystander, who saw where the trouble lay, said to him, «Come, my boy, don't be so greedy: be content with half the amount, and you'll be able to get

your hand out without difficulty.».

5. The Lion and the Wild Ass

A Lion and a Wild Ass went out hunting together, the latter was to run down the prey by his superior speed, and the former assisted the Wild Ass with his strength. They hunted with great success; and when it came to sharing the prey the Lion divided it all into three equal parts. «I will take the first,» said he, «because I am King of the beasts; I will also take the second, because, as your partner, I am entitled to half of what remains; and as for the third - well, unless you give it up to me and take yourself off pretty quick, the third, believe me, will make you feel very sorry for yourself!»

- A Do not attempt too much at once.
- B Look before your leap.
- C Might makes right.
- D Better poverty without a care than wealth with its many obligations.
- E Deeds, not words.
- F We may often be of more consequence in our own eyes than in the eyes of our neighbours.
- G Evil wishes, like fowls, come home to roost.

1	2	3	4	5

VI. Choose the proper word/ word combination from given below the text to fill in gaps 1-5.

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. (1) ..., however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

(2) ... the capacity and duration of the short term memory. George A. Miller, a psychologist, suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is a meaningful unit of information (a word or name). Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by classifying similar information together. It allows optimizing the STM, and this way (3) ...being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something many people engage in «rote rehearsal». By repeating something over and over again, we are able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. When a person stops rehearsing the information, it (4) Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice «elaborate rehearsal». This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often. However, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given, (5) ... a memory can be retrieved.

- A because of
- B has the tendency to disappear
- C when this short amount of time elapses
- F since it goes on
- G the more likely
- H improve the chances of a memory

D in the end
E lose all the chances

I is getting more reliable
J there is much debate about

PART 3 Writing

VII. Write a personal letter.

Ви отримали лист від свого приятеля, який живе у Великій Британії. Він запрошує вас до себе.

Напишіть йому відповідь, в якій:

- 1) розкажіть, що ви знаєте про географічне положення та клімат країни;
- 2) розкажіть про населення країни;
- 3) поміркуйте, що ви хотіли б побачити найбільше і чому;
- 4) поміркуйте, як ви будете почуватися у Великій Британії і чому.

Dear ...

Варіант 2

PART 1 – Use of English

I. Find synonyms of the words in bold type.

1. Scientists **concluded** that the weather in the region was abnormal.
A added **B** announced **C** advertised **D** summed up
2. Everyone was frightened by that **incident**.
A event **B** accident **C** failure **D** mishap
3. As he was **inexperienced** he asked for help.
A innovative **B** interim **C** unstable **D** unskilled
4. Did you see the **draft** of the project?
A description **B** sketch **C** annotation **D** resolution
5. The speaker **emphasized** the need for help.
A accentuated **B** downplayed **C** discussed **D** displayed

II. Choose the correct variant.

1. There ... the complete ... of Shakespeare.
A is, work **B** are, work **C** are, works **D** is, works
2. Mary is always willing ... if there is a problem ... work.
A to be helped, about **B** to help, at **C** helping, in **D** being helped, with
3. She expected ... her flowers.
A his, bringing **B** his, to bring **C** him, bringing **D** him, to bring
4. You ... I am not interested in details.
A shouldn't, explain **C** needn't, explain
B mustn't, have explained **D** mayn't, have explained
5. ... World War II was over and I was looking forward to going to ... Madagascar.
A the, – **B** –, the **C** the, the **D** –,–.

III. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. This recipe ... for several centuries.
A is known **B** has been known **C** has been knowing **D** is being known
2. Ann would have a better job if she ... any foreign language.

- A speaks B spoke C will speak D had spoken
3. I didn't know where
 A the children had gone C had the children gone
 B the children went D did the children go
4. I wish he . . . me the truth one day.
 A to tell B told C had told D would tell
5. She looks as if she . . . to say something.
 A wants B wanted C had wanted D would have wanted

IV. Find one mistake in each sentence.

1. The president refuses to accept (A) either (B) of the four new proposals (C) made by (D) the contractors.
2. Can you think of (A) any other songs? We have sang (B) all the ones (C) we know best (D).
3. Institutions of higher learning (A) have granted(B) degrees since the 12th century and the Academic Degree is a title granted by a (C) college or university, usually signifying completion of an establishing (D) course of study.
4. The volume (A) four of our (B) encyclopedia set has been missing (C) for (D) two months.
5. Aesop is an (A) ancient Greek writer of fables(B), who is supposed to be (C) a freed (D) slave from Thrace.

PART 2 – Reading

V. Choose the correct answer. Read the Aesop's tales below. Match each tale (1-5) with the best wisdom/lesson (A-G). Write your answers in the boxes after the texts. There are two wisdoms that you won't use.

1. The Fox and the Grapes

A hungry fox saw some fine bunches of grapes hanging from a vine that was trained along a high trellis. He did his best to reach them by jumping as high as he could into the air. But it was all in vain, for they were just out of reach: so he gave up trying, and walked away with an air of dignity and unconcern, remarking, «I thought those grapes were ripe, but I see now they are quite sour».

2. The Crow and the Pitcher

A thirsty Crow found a Pitcher with some water in it, but so little was there that, try as she might, she could not reach it with her beak, and it seemed as though she would die of thirst within sight of the remedy. At last she hit upon a clever plan. She began dropping pebbles into the Pitcher, and with each pebble the water rose a little higher until at last it reached the brim, and the knowing bird was enabled to quench her thirst.

3. The Fox and the Crow

A Crow was sitting on a branch of a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak when a Fox observed her and set his wits to work to discover some way of getting the cheese. Coming and standing under the tree he looked up and said, «What a noble bird I see above me! Her beauty is without equal, the colour of her feathers is exquisite. If only her voice is as sweet as her looks are fair, she ought without doubt to be Queen of the Birds». The Crow was hugely flattered by this, and just to show the Fox that she could sing she gave a loud caw. Down came the cheese, of course, and the Fox, snatching it up, said. «You have a voice, madam, I see: what you want is wits».

4. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs

A Man and his Wife had the good fortune to possess a Goose which laid a Golden Egg every day. Lucky though, they were, they soon began to think they were not getting rich fast enough, and imagining the bird must be made of gold inside, they decided to kill it in order to secure the whole store of precious metal at once. But when they cut it open they found it was just like any other goose. Thus, they neither got rich all at once, as they had hoped, nor enjoyed any longer the daily addition to their wealth.

5. The Mischievous Dog

There was once a Dog who used to snap at people and bite them without any provocation, and who was a great nuisance to every one who came to his master's house. So his master fastened a bell round his neck to warn people of his presence. The Dog was very proud of the bell, and strutted about tinkling it with immense satisfaction. But an old dog came up to him and said, «The fewer airs you give yourself the better, my friend. You don't think, do you, that your bell was given to you as a reward of merit? On the contrary, it is a badge of disgrace».

- A Much wants more and loses all.
- B Necessity is the mother of invention.
- C Find faults only in your personal self.
- D Do not count your chicken before they are hatched.
- E There are situations when compliments could be the best policy.
- F What is worth most is often valued least.
- G Notoriety is often mistaken for fame.

1	2	3	4	5

VI. Choose the proper word/word combination from given below the text to fill in gaps 1-5.

The origins of the first stained glass windows are lost in history. Such windows, as we know them today, seemed arise when substantial church building began by the 10th century, and the method described at that time have changed little over the 900 years. During the Renaissance, stained glass lost all previous glory and became painted white glass, (1) ... to residences, public buildings, and churches. The 18th century saw the removal of many medieval stained glass windows, and glass studios in England (2) ... of medieval windows for Gothic Revival buildings.

The Bolton Brothers, English immigrants, established one of the first stained glass studios in America. These Gothic style windows enhanced churches, and simple ornamental windows and painted figural windows were the norm until the development of a distinctive American style.

John LaFarge and Louis Comfort Tiffany were two American painters who began experimenting with glass. Contemporaries, but working independently, they were trying to develop glass that (3) ... visual effects without painting. They soon became competitors. LaFarge developed and copyrighted opalescent glass in 1879. Tiffany popularized it and his name became synonymous with opalescent glasses and the American glass movement. Both made windows for private homes as well as churches.

Tiffany adapted the technique to constructing lampshades and capitalized on the new innovation of electric lighting. The Tiffany style prompted many imitators, and opalescent windows and shades (4) ... through the turn of the century. Tastes changed after W.W.I, when a revival of archeological accuracy in architecture called for new gothic glass windows for the

NeoGothic churches. LaFarge had died in 1910. Interest in opalescent glass (5) ..., and Tiffany remained its last defendant until his death in 1933, and the subsequent bankruptcy of his studios. Except for church windows, stained glass remained in decline until the post World War II era.

A made their versions

B like remarkable exceptions

C possessed a wide range of

D lost any popularity

E as fashionable additions

F faded

G did different versions

H remained popular

I blossomed

J was applied to

PART 3 – Writing

VII. Write an article.

На запрошення вашого приятеля із Великої Британії ви гостює в його родині. В школі, де вчиться ваш приятель, оголошено конкурс на кращу статтю в шкільну газету. Ви хочете спробувати свої сили і взяти участь у конкурсі. Напишіть статтю про спорт:

- 1) поміркуйте, чому спорт є популярним серед людей;
- 2) поясніть, як спорт впливає на людей;
- 3) розкажіть про ваш улюблений вид спорту;
- 4) опишіть спортивні змагання, які ви нещодавно відвідали.