ПАКЕТ КОМПЛЕКСНИХ
КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ

з дисципліни «Іноземна мова»
за спеціальністю 193 «Геодезія та землеустрій»
спеціалізація:  «Землеустрій та кадастр»
«Геоінформаційні технології»

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Пакет ККР розглянуто та схвалено
на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов і
прикладної лінгвістики

Протокол № 8 від «30» 08 2017 р.

Завідувач кафедри

_______________ О.Г. Шостак
I. Read and translate the following text and put five types of questions to the underlined fragment.

The field of cartography can be divided into two general categories: general cartography and thematic cartography. General cartography involves those maps that are constructed for a general audience and thus contain a variety of features. General maps exhibit many reference and location systems and often are produced in series. A topographic map is primarily concerned with topography of a place and is typically different from other maps by its use of contour lines showing elevation. A planimetric map is like a topographic one but without elevations: contour lines or spot heights. Thematic cartography involves maps of specific geographic themes oriented toward specific audiences. As the volume of geographic data has increased over the last century, thematic cartography has become very useful and necessary to interpret spatial cultural and social data.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. How can you define a map?
2. What types of map scales do you know?
3. What purposes are computers used in training process?

III. Look through the text, render it in your native language and give definitions to the underlined terms.

The nonliving or abiotic components include various physical and chemical factors. Among physical factors affecting ecosystems are sunlight and shade, temperature, precipitation, wind, soil, fire, etc. Major chemical factors include: level of water and air in soil, level of toxic substances, sanity of water and some others. The major types of organisms that make up the living or biotic components are usually classified as producers, consumers and decomposers. This classification is based on organisms’ general nutritional habits. Only producers can make their own food. They provide food directly and indirectly for animals and decomposers.