

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ**  
**КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ І ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ**

**ПАКЕТ КОМПЛЕКСНИХ**  
**КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ**

з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»  
за спеціальністю 162 «Біотехнологія та біоінженерія»

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

Протокол № \_\_\_\_ від «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2017 р.

Завідувач кафедри

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Зразок білету  
Комплексної контрольної роботи

Національний авіаційний університет

Інститут                      Навчально-науковий Гуманітарний  
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КОМПЛЕКСНА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА

ВАРІАНТ №2

I. *Read and translate the following text and put five types of questions to the underlined fragment.*

One ecosystem grades into another along zones termed ecotones, where a mixture of plant and animal species from the two ecosystems occurs. A forest considered as an ecosystem is not simply a stand of trees but is a complex of soil, air, and water, of climate and minerals, of bacteria, viruses, fungi, grasses, herbs, and trees, of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals. Stated another way, the abiotic, or nonliving, portion of each ecosystem in the biosphere includes the flow of energy, nutrients, water, and gases and the concentrations of organic and inorganic substances in the environment. The biotic, or living, portion includes three general categories of organisms based on their methods of acquiring energy: the primary producers, largely green plants; the consumers, which include all the animals; and the decomposers, which include the microorganisms that break down the remains of plants and animals into simpler components for recycling in the biosphere.

II. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What is the biosphere characterized by?
2. What is the biosphere by V.I.Vernadsky?
3. What is a community?
4. What purposes are computers used in training process nowadays ?

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

There are moments in the history of all sciences when remarkable progress is made in relatively short periods of time. Such leaps in knowledge result in great part from two factors: one is the presence of a creative mind – a mind sufficiently perceptive and original to discard hitherto accepted ideas and formulate new hypotheses; the second is the technological ability to test the hypotheses by appropriate experiments. The most original and inquiring mind is severely limited without the proper tools to conduct an investigation; conversely, the most sophisticated technological equipment cannot of itself yield insights into any scientific process. An example of the relationship between these two factors was the discovery of the cell. For hundreds of years there had been speculation concerning the basic structure of both plants and animals.

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