

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 191 «Архітектура та містобудування»

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

Протокол № ____ від «__» _____ 2017 р.

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Спеціальність 191 «Архітектура та містобудування»
Дисципліна: «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»
КОМПЛЕКСНА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА
ВАРІАНТ №5

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

The principal type of classical Greek building was the temple. It emerged as the archetypal shrine of all times. Unlike the Egyptians, the Greeks put their walls inside and their columns outside, where they could articulate exterior space. Its design followed the plan of the Mycenaean megaron. A Greek temple consisted of arrangements of columns that surrounded a long chamber. The Greeks built many temples on a site that overlooked a city. Such a site was known as a citadel or an acropolis. The Greeks developed formulas for the various styles of temples. The formulas set forth the order; the number, height, width, and spacing of the columns; and even the details of the smallest carvings. A typical formula was Doric peripheral hexastyle. Doric meant that the building would be erected in the Doric order with standard Doric ornamentation. Peripheral indicated that the building would be surrounded by the single row of columns. Hexastyle meant that the front entrance, or portico, would be six columns wide.

II. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What was the principal type of classical Greek building?
- 2) What are the main differences between baroque and rococo architecture?
- 3) What are the best-known amphitheatres in Rome?
- 4) What is brick often used in the 20th century for?

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

Concrete is a manufactured mixture of cement and water, with aggregates of sand and stones, which hardens rapidly by chemical combination to a stone like, water- and fire-resisting solid of great compressive strength. Because it can be poured into forms while liquid to produce a great variety of structural elements, it provides an economical substitute for traditional materials, and it has the advantages of continuity (absence of joints) and of fusing with other materials. Concrete was employed in ancient Egypt and was highly developed by the ancient Romans, whose concrete made with volcanic-ash cement permitted a great expansion of architectural methods, particularly the development of domes and vaults to cover large areas, of foundations, and of structures such as bridges and sewerage systems where waterproofing was essential.

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