

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №1
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose correct form of the word in brackets.

Scotland is a land of perpetual mystery and enchantment, where the wealth of history and tradition combine (1) _____ a modern urge and outlook to give an air of magic and excitement unique to the country. A lonely road across the Highlands (2) _____ away over the windswept mountains and the clachans are beacons of warmth and shelter in a desolate landscape. The kingdom is a land (3) _____ the tide of human emotions has run at its strongest. Claymores and broadswords (4) _____ to battle by men with revenge in their hearts. And still the mists (5) _____ Glencoe weep for the Mac Donald dead. But such bloody matters seem a thousand miles from the (6) _____ Western Isles. Set in a gleaming sea, the dark islands stand like sentinels in (7) _____ Atlantic. Rising above the (8) _____, deep inlets are the heather-covered hills where graze the sheep which produce the wool for the famous Harris tweed.

1. A with B on C to
2. A stretch B stretched C stretches
3. A what B where C when
4. A have been taken B took C are taken
5. A up B of C on
6. A peaceful B peace C peacefully
7. A -- B an C the
8. A long B longer C longest

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The thief _____ (catch) by the police and then he _____ (sentence) to five years in prison.
2. Betty's grandmother is seriously ill. She _____ (look) after by Betty and her elder brother.
3. Yesterday Tom Finch _____ (introduce) to Mrs. Robinson at my birthday party.
4. Susie _____ (not, see) by anyone this morning.
5. Roger Darlington _____ (appoint) team captain for the whole of the World Cup tomorrow.
6. This village church _____ (build) when I came there last summer.
7. These computers _____ (make) and _____ (assemble) in China.
8. The comedy 'Midsummer Night's Dream' _____ (write) by Shakespeare.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. Most of the people **including/included** in the list were the ones who will fly to Delhi today for a two-day visit.
2. His new collection of poems **publishing/published** last year is still praised by critics and **exciting/excited** fans.
3. The hall **decorating/decorated** with flashing lights and streamers looked wonderful.
4. The news **telling/told** by Simon was extraordinary important.
5. Peter had never thought that the project would be so **demanding/demanded**.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Andy said he would prefer (go) _____ to Lviv by train rather than (drive) _____ his father's car.
2. There is no point in (read) _____ this magazine. It's a waste of time (do) _____ this.
3. (Travel) _____ round the world involves (cover) _____ great distances and (spend) _____ a lot of money.
4. Lucy much prefers (listen) _____ to music to (play) _____ the piano by herself.
5. I'd really like (meet) _____ my old friend one day.
6. I hate (interrupt) _____, but I have some extraordinary news.
7. Try (add) _____ some more sugar in your porridge.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

Brain Change

Do you frequently interrupt what you're doing to check your emails or text messages? Or find it difficult to concentrate on reading a long newspaper article, or a book? Do your children complain because you're too busy writing tweets or checking social media to play with them? It's likely that most people nowadays would answer 'yes' to at least one of these questions.

We are only a decade or so into the internet revolution but scientists are already engaged in a lively debate about the effect it is having on our brains. They say that multi-tasking is changing how we think and behave, and that our ability to focus on what we are doing is being damaged by frequent short bursts of information. According to recent research, these 'bursts' play to a primitive impulse in us to pay attention to new information. In the past, this would probably have meant danger nearby: a lion or some other kind of enemy. The equivalent nowadays is the ping of a new message or email, provoking a feeling of excitement that can become very addictive. Without it, people feel bored.

While many people think that multi-tasking makes them more productive, this has been shown to be false. Researchers say that heavy multi-taskers have more trouble concentrating and find it difficult to ignore irrelevant information. They also experience more stress. On the other hand, the use of technology can also benefit the brain in some ways. Web surfers are said to be better at finding information, while some videogames give users better visual coordination.

Generally speaking, no one would deny that mobile phones and computers have transformed life as we knew it. People have more freedom to work anywhere. The world has shrunk and computers can deal with boring daily tasks, giving us more free time to enjoy life. Nevertheless, we should also be aware of the dangers of these recent discoveries. The time may soon come when we will cherish our ability to be able to 'think for ourselves', of switching off the computer and reading a good book, of being human: in other words, of paying more attention to the people around us.

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Викладач _____ Н. Василичина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №2
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

The majestic scenery of the northern Highlands (1) _____ from Cape Wrath southwards until it is cut short by the Great Glen. This deep valley slices across (2) _____ Highlands like a sixty-mile-long sword-cut. The result of great (3) _____ forces, this valley runs from Inverness to Fort William and has rightly been called the greatest feature of the Highlands. In its gloomy (4) _____ can be found the brooding waters of Loch Ness. Though a great beauty spot and a fine (5) _____ ground, the loch is chiefly known for its monster, hunted in vain by scientists from around the world. On the south side of the glen the land (6) _____ again to form the Cairngorm and Grampian Mountains, which are grander than their counterparts on the other side of the Great Glen. These giants are even more impressive (7) _____ compared to the tiny houses and castles that find shelter beneath the peaks. One of the many homes nestled amid the awesome grandeur is the castle of Balmoral, the favourite Scottish retreat of the Royal Family for well (8) _____ a century.

1. A stretch B had stretched C stretches
2. A an B — C the
3. A geological B geology C geologically
4. A deep B depths C deeply
5. A fisher B fish C fishing
6. A rises B rise C raises
7. A whose B what C when
8. A over B under C on

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Roger Darlington _____ (appoint) team captain for the whole of the World Cup tomorrow.
2. This village church _____ (build) when I came there last summer.
3. These computers _____ (make) and _____ (assemble) in China.
4. The comedy 'Midsummer Night's Dream' _____ (write) by Shakespeare.
5. Mr. Butler's car _____ (repair) now.
6. Paul's application _____ (still, consider) by the directors.
7. Andrew _____ (surprise) why his friend hadn't written the letter.
8. This cathedral _____ (visit) by hundreds of people every day.

Task3. Underline the correct word. (5 points)

1. The hall **decorating/decorated** with flashing lights and streamers looked wonderful.
2. The news **telling/told** by Simon was extraordinary important.
3. Peter had never thought that the project would be so **demanding/demanded**.
4. Sonia found her mum's remarks **annoying/annoyed**.
5. Philip found it very **relaxing/relaxed** to search for a sheltered corner and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets. (7 points)

1. There is no point in (read) _____ this magazine. It's a waste of time (do) _____ this.
2. (Travel) _____ round the world involves (cover) _____ great distances and (spend) _____ a lot of money.
3. Lucy much prefers (listen) _____ to music to (play) _____ the piano by herself.
4. I'd really like (meet) _____ my old friend one day.
5. I hate (interrupt) _____, but I have some extraordinary news.
6. Try (add) _____ some more sugar in your porridge.
7. What prevented you from (come) _____ to a Royal Performance? I don't remember (see) _____ anything like that.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

Places that change lives

A. *When Lucy Hopkins took a gap year before going to university, she could never have imagined how life-changing it would be. She decided to go travelling with a few friends. After hours of research on the internet, they finally bought round-the-world tickets and started their adventure in Australia. First stop: Ayers Rock (in the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Northern Territory) and a five-day camping trip, exploring the gigantic sandstone monoliths of the area. But it wasn't the natural wonders that captured Lucy's imagination – it was the history of the Aboriginal people who had lived there long before European settlers arrived. She decided to stay on after her friends left. She wanted to find work at the resort so she could learn more about the Dreamtime, the myths and legends of these extraordinary people. Much to her parents' concern, she has given up her college place and will reapply next year for a course in anthropology.*

B. 'It's never too late to follow your dreams.' So said fifty-year-old yachtsman, Daniel Laws, when we caught up with him recently. He'd just returned from a six-month trip sailing around the Caribbean and was looking forward to some creature comforts in his own home. When asked what had made him give up his job to take to the seas, he said that he'd fallen in love with the Indonesian island of Bali. He'd stepped off the plane one October afternoon, straight into a wall of steaming, tropical heat. One hair-raising taxi ride later, he found himself in a beachside 'bed and breakfast' looking out over seas of the deepest blue. He was hooked. From that moment on, he spent all his time either in or on the water and he promised himself that he would return when he had his own boat.

C. Marek Lendl has always been passionate about history, particularly the history of his city, Prague. As a child, he was taken out every Sunday by his grandfather, who taught him about all the buildings, castles, churches and ruins. They would spend hours visiting galleries and museums until Marek knew almost as much as his grandfather. He is now a city guide, taking round groups of foreign tourists, and it is thanks to this passion that he met Emma, an English journalist who was on holiday in Prague. They both joke about their first meeting, as Emma kept asking questions about all the buildings they were visiting. She says that it was because she wanted him to notice her and he just remembers being amazed that anyone could ask so much.

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Викладач _____ Н. Васишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №3
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Along the east coast of the Highlands are found the (1) _____ ports whose fishing fleets set out into the treacherous North Sea in search of herring and mackerel. Aberdeen, Stonehaven and Arbroath may be the largest, but it is Montrose (2) _____ lives in history. It was James Graham, the Marquess of Montrose, who raised the standard for (3) _____ in Scotland and won a series of victories against Parliament. (4) _____ the dramatic scenery of the desolate Highlands to the north, the rich Lowlands stretch out to the south. Here (5) _____ the agricultural wealth of the nation; sheep, cattle and wheat are produced in abundance. The soft (6) _____ of the fertile land is in sharp contrast to the wild grandeur of the mountains and the glens. The rolling agricultural land is suddenly (7) _____ by the rocky crag at Stirling. Perched on this rocky (8) _____, the castle is the centre of the city which lies huddled around its base for protection from the dangers of war.

1. A many B much C little
2. A but B so C that
3. A the King Charles B King Charles C a King Charles
4. A Leaving B Left C Leave
5. A find B is found C is finding
6. A beautifully B beautiful C beauty
7. A interrupting B interrupt C interrupted
8. A highty B highly C height

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The results of the contest are going to _____ (announce) tomorrow.
2. The mail _____ (deliver, already) by the time Carol came from university.
3. The book _____ (translate) by a talented translator. It preserves the sparkling humour of its original.
4. Aunt Alison _____ (not, see) going out since she bought a coloured TV.
5. Next semester the course of lexicology _____ (teach) by Professor Watson.
6. Some rock'n'roll CDs _____ (record) by Billy Thornton when we came into the studio.
7. The entire village can _____ (see) from our mountain cottage.
8. Meat products must _____ (keep) in the refrigerator or they will spoil.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. Sonia found her mum's remarks **annoying/annoyed**.
2. Philip found it very **relaxing/relaxed** to search for a sheltered corner and enjoy the beautiful scenery.
7. Helen was so **frightening/frightened** by the dog that she couldn't sleep the whole night yesterday.
4. I consider her to be a **boring/bored** teacher.
5. Kevin is working round the clock. His job is **exhausting/ exhausted**.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets. (7 points)

1. (Travel) _____ round the world involves (cover) _____ great distances and (spend) _____ a lot of money.

2. Lucy much prefers (listen)_____ to music to (play)_____ the piano by herself.
3. I'd really like (meet)_____ my old friend one day.
4. I hate (interrupt)_____, but I have some extraordinary news.
5. Try (add)_____ some more sugar in your porridge.
6. What prevented you from (come) _____ to a Royal Performance? I don't remember (see) _____ anything like that.
7. Charles is not used to (get)_____ up early in the morning.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

A World Without Clean Water

Hollywood actor, Matt Damon is world famous for his box-office hits such as the Bourne films but he is also a well-known humanitarian. Back in 2009, he co-founded Water.org, a non-profit organisation that provides the developing world with access to safe water and sanitation. Its aim still remains the same: to assist the 2.6 billion people worldwide that lack clean sanitation and the 1 in 9 people who lack access to safe water, many of whom live in rural areas. To put it into perspective, that's the same as two and a half times the population of the USA.

As Matt explains, 'Over 4,000 children in the developing world die from water-related diseases every day. After visiting project sites in Africa and Asia, I've seen the problem and the impact of safe water and in this day and age it's totally unnecessary that people die from a lack of clean water.'

Twenty-one-year-old Moina is one of the many thousands of people that Water.org has been helping over the years. Working as a housemaid, she lives in Board Guard slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh, with her husband and eight-month-old daughter, along with four million other people. Her husband is a rickshaw puller. As the slum has no access to safe water, Moina has to get her family's drinking water from a public source about a mile away. They have to pay \$1.45 a month to use it. It's not unusual for the water to run out before everyone in the queue has been able to fill their pots. She collects water twice a day and each trip takes her from one to two hours.

Moina uses a nearby pond for all other daily water needs, like bathing and washing clothes. The pond is contaminated by human and animal waste, as well as pollution. There are no sanitary toilets in Board Guard, only 'hanging latrines', which are basically sheets of cloth hung on bamboo poles for privacy.

Moina and her family have suffered from water-related illnesses, such as diarrhoea and jaundice, as well as various skin diseases. She is a young woman with tremendous energy and spirit, and is now working with other Board Guard residents who have formed a community-based organisation and applied for a small loan through Water.org to build a well and latrine. Moina's dream is to have access to clean water right by her home.

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Викладач _____ Н. Василичина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №4
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Chester's monastic buildings are among (1) _____ preserved in any English cathedral. The cloisters were originally-laid out in the 12th century, and consist of series of open arcades (2) _____ the monks used to walk, study, illuminate manuscripts and write.

They (3) _____ largely rebuilt between 1525 and 1537, and restored in 1911 — 13 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The roof is rib-vaulted (4) _____ decorated with bosses where the ribs join. The monks of (5) _____ Benedictine abbey used to assemble daily in the elegant Chapter House. They would (6) _____ a chapter read from the Rule of St Benedict, conduct business, and discipline any offenders in the community. The (7) _____ window on the east wall of the Chapter House is the work of Heaton, Butler and Bayne (1872) and (8) _____ the history of the cathedral.

1. A the best B good C better
2. A what B when C where
3. A be B were C was
4. A and B but C so
5. A the B - C an
6. A hearing B heard C hear
7. A large B larger C largest
8. A recorded B records C recording

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Eugene _____ (not, admit) to the testing room because he was late and the students _____ (already, examine).
2. Right now an excursion to Odessa _____ (organize). We can sign up for it at the travel agency.
3. Little Jane _____ (ignore) that's why she was crying during her elder sister's birthday.
4. Ever since this castle _____ (build) it _____ (visit) by hundreds of tourists every year.
5. The dance show 'Dances with Stars' is taking place now and it _____ (judge) by the professional choreographers.
The results _____ (announce) later this evening.
6. A new cinema _____ (build) when I lived in this street.
7. The new bridge over the village river _____ (build) by the end of the month.
8. When I turned on the radio the speech _____ (make) by the President.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. Helen was so **frightening/frightened** by the dog that she couldn't sleep the whole night yesterday.
2. I consider her to be a **boring/bored** teacher.
3. Kevin is working round the clock. His job is **exhausting/ exhausted**.
4. The article paints a **depressing/depressed** picture of polluted areas.
5. We were totally **surprisingly/surprised** by the findings.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'd really like (meet) _____ my old friend one day.
2. I hate (interrupt) _____, but I have some extraordinary news.
3. Try (add) _____ some more sugar in your porridge.
4. What prevented you from (come) _____ to a Royal Performance? I don't remember (see) _____ anything like that.
5. Charles is not used to (get) _____ up early in the morning.
6. Jake used to (work) _____ - for Microsoft company but now he works for Daimler-Benz.
7. Martha regrets (lose) _____ contact with Fred.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

Modern Primitivism

The word primitive conjures up tribal people living with no technology and indulging in what today we might consider a very simple lifestyle focused on basic survival and endless bouts of fighting. In other words, these people are regarded as "uncivilised". However, this is an extremely simplistic view, as evidence shows that many primitive societies have lived peaceful lives for many years and are immensely caring for their communities. In the 19th century, explorers would take indigenous people with them on their return journeys home and exhibit them in show and museums, believing, mistakenly, that they were not part of the human race. Fortunately, we know better today and, although many people still associate primitive with "uncouth, uncultured, illiterate and stupid", there is a never-growing number who see the word as meaning 'unspoilt by industrialisation and technology'. As the world hurtles towards total destruction due to massive over industrialisation, some people hanker after a simpler life in tune with nature.

Over the last few decades, a movement which calls itself "modern primitivism" has developed in western societies. Modern primitivists have adopted practices which are familiar amongst some more "primitive tribes" such as piercing, tattooing, scarification and some extreme forms of modification of body parts. To the tribes from whose traditions these acts have been taken, the practices were part of the rites of passage through which members of the tribe would pass during their life journey. Today, the modern primitivist who indulges in these practices views the pain they suffer as something spiritual, something that helps them get closer to the meaning of life and another way of expressing their identity in an otherwise grey and homogenous world.

While modern primitives will take body modification and pain to the extreme, the search for originality can be seen in the number of people from all walks of life choosing to have tattoos. Commentators and philosophers point out that as people have become disillusioned with the failure of modern society to provide answers to the burning questions about life, more and more people are looking to the past to provide these answers and to the tribal societies that appear to live in harmony with the world, managing to survive into the 21st century. However, in order to get a deeper connection to these cultures, perhaps the urban dweller should learn more about these tribal groups by visiting and actually meeting the people, in order to exchange ideas rather than just adopting selected elements of their traditional practices.

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Викладач _____ Н. Васишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №5
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Chester Cathedral is very much a living cathedral, (1)_____ the vital and ongoing role of the community in its work. (2) _____ -Sundays and during the week the regular congregation is swelled by pilgrims and visitors from around the world. This work and the upkeep of the cathedral (3)_____ by the Friends of Chester Cathedral. There is also (4) _____ cathedral council, a voluntary nave choir (first formed in 1867), and a thriving Sunday school. Social events, (5) _____ as the Dean's Breakfast, are held regularly, bringing city and cathedral together.

The cathedral (6)_____ a marvellous visual aid to learning, too. It has (7)_____ own visitor centre, and attracts parties from schools, colleges and parishes throughout the diocese and beyond. Chester Cathedral seeks (8)_____ its inheritance with those from every Christian tradition, co-operating in as many ways as possible to further the task of Christian unity, at home and abroad.

1. A welcome B welcoming C welcomed
2. A At B In C On
3. A is supported B support C supporting
4. A – B a C the
5. A that B so C such
6. A is B be C are
7. A it B its C it's
8. A share B shares C to share

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The dance show 'Dances with Stars' is taking place now and it _____ (judge) by the professional choreographers.

The results _____ (announce) later this evening.

2. A new cinema _____ (build) when I lived in this street.
3. The new bridge over the village river _____ (build) by the end of the month.
4. When I turned on the radio the speech _____ (make) by the President.
5. Marietta will gladly do this if she _____ (allow).
6. Can this manager _____ (rely) upon?
7. A new metro line _____ (build) in Boryspil lately.
8. Senior executive _____ (look) at with great interest while he was discussing the coordination technologies of the industrial era.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. The article paints a **depressing/depressed** picture of polluted areas.
2. We were totally **surprisingly/surprised** by the findings.
3. Harry doesn't find horror films **frightening/frightened**.
4. My key won't lock the door. It's really **irritating/irritated**.
5. Sylvia said something stupid in public. She felt **confusing/confused**.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jake used to (work) _____ - for Microsoft company but now he works for Daimler-Benz.

2. Martha regrets (lose) _____ contact with Fred.
3. I'm sorry, I never mean (cause) _____ offence.
4. After a couple of hours Emma and Sam stopped (have) _____ a break.
5. I'll never forget (travel) _____ around Japan.
6. Charles has no intention of (disobey) _____ orders, whatever happens.
7. I have difficulty (understand) _____ this rule.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

Damien Hirst – Artist or Entrepreneur?

Born in Bristol on 7 June 1965, Damien Hirst is the best known member of the group that has been called the 'Young British Artists'. Damien became known after the collector Charles Saatchi started supporting his work. His work was first shown in 1992 in the first Young British Artists exhibition at the Saatchi Gallery in North London. Throughout the nineties, it was Saatchi's support that certainly contributed to Hirst's success.

Hirst's first major work was titled *The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living* and was a large dead tiger shark in formaldehyde* in a glass tank. Death is a central theme in Hirst's work. He is mostly known for his *Natural History* series, in which dead animals (such as a shark, a sheep or a cow) are preserved in formaldehyde.

The sale of this work, in 2004, made him the second most expensive living artist. In June 2007, Hirst became the most expensive living artist with the sale of a medicine chest, *Lullaby Spring*, for £9.65m at Sotheby's in London.

What makes Hirst so controversial is that he is often accused of becoming successful because of work done by other people. It is true that he has many assistants working with him and Hirst believes their work is also his work. This is because he sees the real creative act as being the idea, not the actual making of the piece. Therefore, it is the creator of the idea who is the artist.

*There has also been much discussion on whether Hirst's work is art or not. One critic has said that a stuffed animal on the wall is more art than the work of Hirst. There is also a group of artists who are against the work of Hirst. Called the Stuckists, in 2003 they opened an exhibition with a shark on show that was loaned from an electrician who had displayed it in his shop window. Named *A Dead Shark Isn't Art*, the Stuckists wanted to show that displaying a dead animal did not make you an artist.*

Regardless of such criticism and despite the breakdown of the relationship between Saatchi and Hirst, the artist's popularity continued to grow steadily. In May 2007, an exhibition of Hirst's new work presented a platinum skull covered with 8,601 diamonds. Approximately £15m worth of diamonds were used. On 30 August 2007, Hirst outdid his previous sale of *Lullaby Spring* when the skull was sold for £50m to an unknown investment group. Today, he remains the richest living artist in the world.

* *Formaldehyde is a gas used with water to preserve dead things.*

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Викладач _____ Н. Васи́лишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №6
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

In Greece, many centuries ago, sick people (1)_____ to the temples; men and women looked after them there. They did not (2)_____ modern drugs, of course, but they used flowers and other things to make medicines. (3)_____ Greeks also knew that good food and a lot of rest were important parts of healthcare. One man, Hippocrates, was very interested (4) _____ the causes of illness. He lived in Greece in (5) _____ century BC, and was one of the first people in the world to study healthcare. Religion has always played a very important part in the history of (6)_____. Looking after sick people was one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. When the Roman Emperor Constantine became a Christian in the fourth century AD, he decided that all hospitals (7) _____ be Christian hospitals. One of the first Christian hospitals in the world (8) _____ around 370 in Cappadocia (now part of Turkey). The nurses lived at the hospital and helped the poor, the sick, and the very old.

1. A have gone B go C went
2. A have B had C having
3. A - B A C The
4. A of B in C at
5. A the fifth B five C a fifth
6. A nursed B nurse C nursing
7. A had to B may C can
8. A built B build C was built

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Have you made sandwiches yet? — No, I haven't. They _____ (make) right now.
2. The news _____ (tell) us before Mr. Jackson arrived.
3. There were a lot of people in the office when the boxes _____ (pack).
4. The room _____ (clean) before the guests came to the Simpsons.
5. The proposal of FTA extension to free trade _____ (discuss) now.
6. All the information _____ (already, collect) by the detective.
7. The ballet 'Romeo and Juliet' _____ (compose) by a Russian composer Serhiy Prokofiev.
8. The dinner should _____ (serve) by now. The service is very slow in this restaurant.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. Harry doesn't find horror films **frightening/frightened**.
2. My key won't lock the door. It's really **irritating/irritated**.
3. Sylvia said something stupid in public. She felt **confusing/confused**.
4. John had a lot of bad news yesterday and felt a bit **depressing/ depressed**. We want to cheer him up.
5. The revolver **using/used** in the murder hasn't been found so far.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. After a couple of hours Emma and Sam stopped (have)_____ a break.
2. I'll never forget (travel) _____ around Japan.
3. Charles has no intention of (disobey)_____ orders, whatever happens.

4. I have difficulty (understand) _____ this rule.
5. Mary felt it wasn't worth (make) _____ an effort.
6. I couldn't help (laugh) _____ at Sue's haircut.
7. Kevin regrets (not, speak) _____ to my aunt before she left.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

How to Be a World-Class Sportsperson

A strong mental attitude is the one thing that will differentiate those who win medals and those who do not. Even if someone is extremely talented at a sport, without the right attitude, they may not be able to convert their talent into winning trophies.

Experts all agree that a positive attitude should be the default setting of a high-achieving sportsperson. However, they should not pursue perfection, but excellence. After all, none of us is perfect.

Another important element is to set realistic goals in order to limit disappointment, but they should be high enough to maintain motivation. Once the goals are agreed upon, then a detailed plan for achieving them must be developed.

Athletes often talk about visualising themselves winning or performing well at competitions and this is a tool which is very useful, but the visualisations need to be both detailed and realistic if they are to be of any lasting benefit.

An athlete's concentration must never wander during a competition. There are many distractions at competitions and a successful sportsperson is able to maintain or regain his focus at all times.

These days, athletes do not only train hard physically, but also undergo extensive mental training in order to reach their goals.

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Викладач _____ Н. Василюшина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №7
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Clear window glass (1)_____ in northern Europe from Roman times. But there are some fragments of windows with fig-ural decoration dating (2)_____ as early as the late 9th century. It is only from (3)_12th century that elaborately decorated glazing survives in any quantities. One of the (4)_____ schemes of this period was that commissioned between 1140 and 1145 by Abbot Suger for the abbey of St. Denis, just outside Paris. Suger was one of the most outstanding statesmen of the age and well deserved the title of 'father of his country', (5)_____ to him by Louis VII. He is chiefly remembered today for (6)_____ patronage of the arts, for no single man effected greater artistic changes in the 12th century. His rebuilding of the west front (7) _____ choir of St. Denis marked the beginning of the Gothic style, but in his account of the work Suger was much more concerned with the metalwork and stained glass windows. Little of the glazing survives in situ at St Denis, and even today the (8) _____ scattered remains are still being identified. One of them is the panel depicting the Prophet Jeremiah, which Burrell acquired in Paris in 1923.

1. A knew B knows C was known
2. A from B off C on
3. A a B the C –
4. A important B importanter C most important
5. A given B gives C gave
6. A him B his C he
7. A and B or C so
8. A widen B wide C widely

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Income tax _____ (increase) next year.
2. Customers _____ (request) not to leave their bags unattended.
3. Unfinished symphony _____ (compose) by Schubert.
4. What's Stuart Mason doing next year? — He _____ (just, promise) a place at the university.
5. The city has changed a lot in the last twenty years. The old factories _____ (pull) down and _____ (replace) with hi-tech science parks.
6. Walter _____ (make) to wear a uniform since he went to school.
7. Our team _____ (only, beat) once so far this year.
8. The votes _____ (count) by midnight?

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. John had a lot of bad news yesterday and felt a bit **depressing/ depressed**. We want to cheer him up.
2. The revolver **using/used** in the murder hasn't been found so far.
3. They were standing on the bridge **connecting/connected** the two halves of the town.
4. The fence **surrounded/surrounding** the house wasn't very high.
5. The President's speech was so **interesting/interested** that everyone enjoyed it very much.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have difficulty (understand) _____ this rule.
2. Mary felt it wasn't worth (make) _____ an effort.
3. I couldn't help (laugh) _____ at Sue's haircut.
4. Kevin regrets (not, speak) _____ to my aunt before she left.
5. Kate advised (consult) _____ a lawyer.
6. When Alan went to Britain he found it difficult to get used to (drive) _____ on the left-hand side of the road.
7. Julian's car urgently needs (repair) _____ .

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Future of Medicine

The future of medicine is already here. As technology continues to advance at an ever-increasing pace, scientists are working hard to make use of the inventions and systems being developed. Often, great ideas are developed by accident and at other times, after years of dedicated studies. One great discovery which could save millions of lives is a gel which can stop bleeding. It uses a natural substance which can help cells in the body grow together. Spare-part technology will probably also be par for the course in the near future as scientists are finding more and more ways of reproducing human tissue outside the body.

The science of this is now moving to a cellular level and it will soon be possible to create specific cells. 3D printers have been around for quite a while, but scientists at Washington State University have developed a very special material to be used in these printers which has the same properties as human bone. This means that if you break an arm or a leg, for example, they will be able to create a bone which can be implanted while the real bone grows successfully around it. The artificial bone would then disintegrate.

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Викладач _____ Н. Васи́лишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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Закревська
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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №8
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

The Burrell Collection (1) _____ to the City of Glasgow in 1944 by Sir William and Lady Burrell. Sir William Burrell (1861-1958) was a wealthy Glasgow ship owner with a lifelong passion (2) _____ art collecting. The family was of Northumbrian (3) _____, and his grandfather George moved to Glasgow in the early 1830s. By 1856/7 George was established as a (4) _____ agent at Port Dundas, the Glasgow terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal. In the following year he was joined (5) _____ his son, Sir William's father, and henceforward the firm traded under the name of Burrell and Son. Initially its ship owning was confined to vessels small (6) _____ to transit the Canal, but in 1866 it took a half-share in an ocean-going steamer and by 1875 a further six steamers had been built for them. Two bore the prefix 'Strath', which continued (7) _____ by Burrell and Son throughout the firm's existence. In 1876, the future Sir William entered the firm (8) _____ of 15, and on his father's death in 1885 he and his eldest brother George took over the management. 'Burrell and Son' was already prospering, but under their shrewd direction it reached a position of international standing in worldwide tramping and in ship management.

1. A gave B given C was given
2. A for B at C of
3. A originality B origin C original
4. A shipping and forwarding B shipping but forwarding C shipping so forwarding
5. A for B out C by
6. A enough B too C though
7. A used B to be used C use
8. A on the age B of the age C at the age

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The city has changed a lot in the last twenty years. The old factories _____ (pull) down and _____ (replace) with hi-tech science parks.
2. Walter _____ (make) to wear a uniform since he went to school.
3. Our team _____ (only, beat) once so far this year.
4. The votes _____ (count) by midnight?
5. This wine _____ (best, serve) at a room temperature.
6. This dictionary must _____ (not, remove) from the library.
7. All the suspects _____ (question) by the police by tomorrow.
8. The application _____ (not, approve) by the boss yet.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. The **stealing/stolen** necklace at last has been found.
2. The **injured/injuring** man was put into an ambulance.
3. The professor gave the students a **challenging/challenged** assignment and they had to do it as soon as possible.
4. Jason enjoyed an **amazing/amazed** story and was **fascinating/fascinated** by the main characters.
5. That **annoying/annoyed** noise is coming from the radio.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last week Simon went down with the flu. It made him (feel) _____ awful. So he tried (take) _____ medicine and went to bed.
2. Imagine (be) _____ unable (read) _____ the direction on a medicine bottle.
3. During a fire drill everyone is required (leave) _____ the building.
4. Don't keep (ask) _____ me the same questions over and over.
5. Some people prefer (save) _____ their money to (spend) _____ it.
6. The detective wanted to know who the last person (leave) _____ the office was.
7. Try (drink) _____ more water if you want healthier skin.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Value of Literature

Literature can be defined as the body of written works, both fiction and non-fiction, of a language, period or culture. However, in this modern world of mass communication, can everything that is written be defined as literature? Surely, it needs to have some lasting benefit for society if it is to be classed as such?

People say that true literature is a reflection of real life and human experiences and emotions. Contemporary literature is obviously a wonderful way of giving the reader and historians a view of life through the eyes of others into how people lived at a particular time. Not only do they reflect the way people spoke, but how they thought, what they wore, how they lived and the prevailing political conditions. On the other hand, historical novels or non-fiction written today have to be well researched in order to get as close as possible to the reality of the time on which they are based.

For many, in order to be regarded as a classic piece of literature, a novel has to stand the test of time as well as tell a good story. There are many other criteria that the author of such a novel should fulfil, some of which include the ability to draw the reader to its characters and leave a lasting impression. It is the closest we can get to being another person as it allows us to imagine a different life through the words and experiences of fictional characters.

Children should be encouraged as early as possible to read as it broadens their perspectives on the world and helps them to understand others who live in very different worlds and circumstances.

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Викладач _____ Н. Васишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №9
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

The Burrell brothers undoubtedly had the Midas (1)_____ George kept abreast of developments in marine (2) _____ while William specialized in the commercial side. Their fortunes (3)_____ on a steady nerve, foresight and breathtaking boldness. The formula was (4)_____ simple. In times of depression they would order a large number of ships at rock-bottom prices, (5) _____ that the vessels would be coming off the stocks when the slump was reaching an end. Burrell and Son was then in a position to attract cargoes because it had ships available and (6)_____ undercut its rivals. Then, after several years of highly profitable trading, the brothers would sell the fleet in a boom period and lie low until the next slump occurred, at which point the cycle would begin again. It sounds (7)_____, and Burrell himself described it as making money like slate-stones, but none of the firm's competitors was bold enough to take such risks. The operation was repeated twice (8)_____ a large scale. In 1893/4 twelve new ships were built for the fleet of Burrell and Son at a time when the industry was in a very depressed state.

1. A touch B touchy C touching
2. A engine B engineering C engineer
3. A bases B was based C were based
4. A quietly B quite C quiet
5. A calculating B calculate C calculated
6. A am able to B could C can
7. A easily B ease C easy
8. A on B in C under

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The carpets _____ (lay) when Jessica came into the house.
2. My wedding invitations _____ (make) by an artist before I called him to ask about them.
3. The new monument _____ (already, erect) in the centre of the square.
4. Big dogs must _____ (keep) on leads, no matter what breed of dogs they are.
5. Sophie _____ (much, speak) about since she won a competition.
6. Mr. Jones hates _____ (give) orders.
7. Morgan _____ (say) to have inherited a lot of money.
8. Hilary should _____ (tell) to stop being rude to her parents.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. The professor gave the students a **challenging/challenged** assignment and they had to do it as soon as possible.
2. Jason enjoyed an **amazing/amazed** story and was **fascinating/fascinated** by the main characters.
3. That **annoying/annoyed** noise is coming from the radio.
4. A growing child must have a **balancing/balanced** diet.
5. Harry is **tiring/tired** because he had a **tired/tiring** day.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Don't keep (ask) _____ me the same questions over and over.
2. Some people prefer (save) _____ their money to (spend) _____ it.

3. The detective wanted to know who the last person (leave) _____ the office was.
4. Try (drink) _____ more water if you want healthier skin.
5. The Thompsons were reluctant (lend) _____ us money.
6. Linda is always willing (help) _____ if there is a problem at work, but she doesn't like (call) _____ home unless there is an emergency.
7. Olga tried (concentrate) _____, but her children prevented her from _____ (complete) her task.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

European Travel

A. If you are travelling to Europe this year, you should really consider going by train. No checking-in hours before departure or long tailbacks on congested roads; just climb aboard, find your seat and relax. Most main railway stations are in the heart of cities, so there are no long and expensive transfers to your hotel from distant airports or parking problems. In addition, the views from the train of the passing landscapes are second to none and there are no distractions to your enjoyment of them.

B. For the fitness freaks or those amongst you who just want to improve their fitness, cycling through Europe is a wonderful way of travelling. Many cities in Europe have bikes to rent, so it is not necessary to bring your own. Not only is it the cheapest way to travel, but you also get to see much more diverse countryside and meet fascinating people along the way. It offers an interesting way of getting a real feel for the country, exploring less visited areas and having a chance to enjoy spectacular dishes created from local produce while travelling through a variety of landscapes.

C. An increasingly popular method of travel through Europe is taking a river cruise along the main waterways. It allows visitors the possibility of stepping straight out of a luxury cabin in a floating hotel onto the streets of major cities. Since 1992, when the Main-Danube Canal opened, all the continent's main arteries were connected, opening up 2,200 miles of navigable river. Perhaps the only downside to river cruising is the weather, which can dramatically affect this type of travel. Erratic rainfall can lead to delays or cancellations, as too much rain – or not enough – can mean that passages under bridges or over shallower parts of the river become impossible.

D. As flying becomes more stressful with all the checks and long waits at airports, more and more people are considering travelling by coach. As the current economic recession is hurting a lot of pockets, coach travel offers a less expensive way of travelling through Europe. Furthermore, for those who are environmentally aware, it is also, apart from cycling, the cleanest form of transport. Coach travel has had to shake off its reputation as being the poor man's way to travel and now the vehicles are much more comfortable than in the past, providing all mod-cons: air-conditioning, entertainment, Wi-Fi and refreshments, for example. It's well worth trying this method of travel when you next visit Europe.

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Викладач _____ Н. Василюшина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №9
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Pierre Bertin Wadochedohoum is (1)_____ nurse. For twenty-three years, he has also worked as a volunteer (2)_____ the Red Cross in Benin, a small country in Africa. He has helped the (3)_____ of Benin in many different ways. In the 1980s, a lot of people became very (4) _____ with cholera. Keeping homes, schools and other places clean is the (5)_____ way to stop cholera, so Pierre visited villages and showed people what to do. A lot of young people in Benin joined the Red Cross, and (6) _____ with their families to keep places clean in their community. Medicines Sans Frontieres (MSF) is an organization, (7) _____ sends doctors and nurses to help in emergencies. When something terrible happens — like a flood or a war — people often need a lot of medical help (8) _____. The MSF doctors go to any country that needs them.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A — | B a | C the |
| 2. A with | B to | C within |
| 3. A peoples | B person | C people |
| 4. A ill | B disease | C illness |
| 5. A better | B good | C best |
| 6. A worked | B working | C work |
| 7. A it | B that | C such |
| 8. A quickly | B quick | C quicker |

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The President's arrival _____ (announce) to the waiting journalists tomorrow.
2. Language skills _____ (teach) at this department of university.
3. The world beauty contest _____ (televise) all over the world at the moment.
4. The cuts on the patient's hands must _____ (clean) and _____ (disinfect).
5. The carpets in Linda's flat _____ (not, vacuumed) since she got a new job.
6. We'll leave as soon as Stuart _____ (dress).
7. A Christmas tree _____ (decorate) by the children before their parents came home.
8. The physician _____ (send) for and the operation _____ (perform) by a well-known surgeon two hours ago.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. A growing child must have a *balancing/balanced* diet.
2. Harry is *tiring/tired* because he had a *tired/tiring* day.
3. People expect our *electing/elected* officials to be honest.
4. It was a *terrifying/terrified* sight and I found myself *embarrassing/embarrassed*.
5. The *expecting/expected* event didn't occur.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. The Thompsons were reluctant (lend) _____ us money.
2. Linda is always willing (help) _____ if there is a problem at work, but she doesn't like (call) _____ home unless there is an emergency.

3. Olga tried (concentrate) _____ , but her children prevented her from _____ (complete) her task.
4. I'd prefer (stay) _____ at home rather than (go) _____ to the museum.
5. Sheila regrets (say) _____ that you have missed your train.
6. Kyle always remembers (lock) _____ the door, but he always forgets (turn) _____ the TV off.
7. The athlete practiced (throw) _____ the disc.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

World's Most Famous Paintings

The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci. Painted between 1495 and 1498, this is probably one of the most famous works of art in the world. It was painted on a dry wall in the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, where a Christian community of nuns lived, so cannot be classed as a true fresco (they are painted on wet plaster). Leonardo liked to experiment, but had no idea that painting on a dry wall would cause the paint to fade almost immediately and attempts have been made to restore it ever since.

The Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci. The Mona Lisa, perhaps the most recognised painting in the world, was painted some time between 1504 and 1519. The woman's enigmatic smile has been a source of debate for centuries. The portrait was commissioned by Lisa's husband, Francesco Del Giocondo, a wealthy silk merchant from Italy. He wanted it to celebrate the building of a new home and the birth of their second son. However, Leonardo never delivered the painting to his client for reasons unbeknown to all, although this has led to fascinating speculation!

Girl with the Pearl Earring, by Johannes Vermeer. This painting, originally known as Girl with Turban, was painted around 1665 and was renamed in the second half of the 20th century. Vermeer never revealed the names of his sitters, but some experts believe the one for this painting could have been one of his daughters. The painting is out of character for Vermeer in that the girl is looking over her shoulder to look at the viewer, whereas most of the women in his paintings tended to be deep in thought, oblivious to the onlooker.

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Викладач _____ Н. Василюшина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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Закревська
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ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №10
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Developing countries often have problems with illness (1) _____ the people there cannot get healthy food, clean water or medicine. Sometimes, there are also wars in (2) _____ countries, or disasters like floods. The people need healthcare, but healthcare is expensive and these countries often (3) _____ the money for doctors and nurses. So sometimes, doctors and nurses from richer countries agree (4) _____ to developing countries and work there for a few months or years. They can do this through one of the organizations that send (5) _____ volunteers to developing countries. The Red Cross (called the Red Crescent in some countries) helps to give better healthcare in many countries (6) _____ the world. It began in (7) _____ century, and at first its job was to give medical help to soldiers from all different countries during wars. Today, the organization still helps people during wars, but it does a lot of (8) _____ healthcare work, too.

1. A because B but C such
2. A this B these C that
3. A do have B doesn't have C do not have
4. A to go B go C going
5. A medicine B medical C medication
6. A at B under C around
7. A the nineteenth B a nineteenth C nineteen
8. A another B the other C other

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The carpets in Linda's flat _____ (not, vacuumed) since she got a new job.
2. We'll leave as soon as Stuart _____ (dress).
3. A Christmas tree _____ (decorate) by the children before their parents came home.
4. The physician _____ (send) for and the operation _____ (perform) by a well-known surgeon two hours ago.
5. The letter _____ (just deliver) in person to Friedman's house.
6. New evidence that might prove Tom's innocence _____ (not, find) so far.
7. Last year her dream came true and she _____ (offer) a chance to study in America.
8. Since he _____ (defeat) by Tyson, Bruno has announced his retirement.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. People expect our *electing/elected* officials to be honest.
2. It was a *terrifying/terrified* sight and I found myself *embarrassing/embarrassed*.
3. The *expecting/expected* event didn't occur.
4. The man *opened/opening* the box was disappointed.
5. The instruction *printing/printed* on the label say it should be shaken before using.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'd prefer (stay) _____ at home rather than (go) _____ to the museum.
2. Sheila regrets (say) _____ that you have missed your train.
3. Kyle always remembers (lock) _____ the door, but he always forgets (turn) _____ the TV off.

4. The athlete practiced (throw) _____ the disc.
5. She finally agreed (marry) _____ him.
6. Annie spends most of the time (play) _____ the piano.
7. The doctor will stop (see) _____ how you are later.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

Business in Brunei

(A) Doing business in Brunei is a challenge. Brunei shows many similar cultural characteristics to its neighbours but is not the same as any one of them. It is more a mix of all of them. For this reason, it is extremely important for business people travelling to Brunei to be properly prepared. The first thing you need to know is that Brunei itself is a mix of cultures, due to the fact that its inhabitants are of mixed ethnicity. Of the approximately 400,000 population, 66% are Malay, 12% Chinese and 4% indigenous (coming from the original population of the island). This mixture is reflected in the religion of the country. 67% are Muslim, which is the official religion and the religion of the royal family. However, 13% are Buddhist, 10% are Christian and another 10% are a mix of other religions.

(B) An example of how this mix of ethnicities is working can be seen by the fact that it is the family that is at the centre of the social structure. However, what is meant by this term is not the same as we understand it in the UK or the US, where the family unit tends to consist of the immediate and close members of the extended family, primarily, parents, children and grandparents. In Brunei, a family is like a tribe and loyalty is expected not only from second or third cousins but also friends who have been unofficially adopted by the family.

(C) You must be aware of the differences in culture from the moment you step off the plane and come face to face with your Bruneian counterpart. The first thing you should do is avoid too much direct eye to eye contact. It is considered quite rude if you look into the eyes of another person, especially if that person is older or higher in status than you.

(D) The next problem is how you greet someone. In Brunei, both bowing and the shaking of hands are used but which one to use will depend on which type of Bruneian you are dealing with, their gender and age. Also, do not be surprised if Bruneian men raise their hands to their heart after shaking your arms. It is a good sign.

(E) Perhaps you are considering giving something nice when you arrive. While this may seem a good idea, there are real dangers with this. First of all, make sure anything you give is not wrapped up in white paper. This is considered bad luck and is associated with death. Also, never give anything with your left hand as it is considered rude.

(F) *Another key issue that can affect your future relations from the very first minute is the way you communicate with people. What is certain is that you need to be very careful with your body language as this sometimes tells your Bruneian counterpart more than your words. In addition, you need to listen carefully to Bruneians as they do not like saying no. You may understand that they have agreed to something you have said, or approve but, in fact, they may be insulted or find your ideas terrible. What you need to listen for is not a negative response but rather a less than extremely positive response as this will show they are not happy.*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри
Протокол № від « » січня 2020 року.

Викладач _____ Н. Васишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №11

Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Sometimes, the advantages of tourism are not as big as (1) _____ think. Tourists (2) _____ a lot of money when they visit a country, but they need facilities, and often the facilities cost that country a lot, too. The tourist resorts (3) _____ to spend some of the money they get from tourists outside the country. This (4) _____ 'leakage', and leakage does not help local businesses or people. In poorer countries, leakage can be 90 per cent of the money (5) _____ tourists spend! In many countries, tourists on all-inclusive holidays do not spend (6) _____ money when they are there, and the tourist companies bring in most of the food and workers from other countries. The country does not get (7) _____ money from this type of holiday at all! So now, Gambia in West Africa has stopped all-inclusive (8) _____. Governments from different countries are now working together to fight the problems of pollution, erosion, leakage, and other disadvantages. Tourist companies from richer countries have to make less money today to protect the tourist attractions and environments of tomorrow.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A person | B peoples | C people |
| 2. A spent | B spend | C spends |
| 3. A need | B needs | c needed |
| 4. A calls | B is calling | c is called |
| 5. A that | B to | c such |
| 6. A some | B any | c anything |
| 7. A many | B more | c much |
| 8. A holidays | B holiday | c hole |

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The letter _____ (just deliver) in person to Friedman's house.
2. New evidence that might prove Tom's innocence _____ (not, find) so far.
3. Last year her dream came true and she _____ (offer) a chance to study in America.
4. Since he _____ (defeat) by Tyson, Bruno has announced his retirement.
5. One of the firefighters _____ (give) an award for bravery tomorrow.
6. Patience and kindness _____ (often, see) as female qualities.
7. Daniel _____ (think) to have left home.
8. The walls _____ (paint, already). What colour would you like to paint the doors?

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. The man **opened/opening** the box was disappointed.
2. The instruction **printing/printed** on the label say it should be shaken before using.
3. When a team is losing a game, it is a **losing/lost** team.
4. The detective asked the suspect **puzzling/puzzled** questions.
5. The circumstances **surrounding/surrounded** the film are really weird.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Annie spends most of the time (play) _____ the piano.
2. The doctor will stop (see) _____ how you are later.
3. Your skirt is wrinkled. It needs (iron) _____.
4. Tony would like (invite) _____ to the party last week, but he wasn't.

5. Greta is not accustomed to (live) _____ in the village.
6. What did you forget (do) _____ before you left the office this afternoon?
7. Sean says working harder means (get) _____ more money.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Technology Debate Continues

A lively debate is going on these days about the value of technology and whether the human race is actually gaining from it more than it is losing.

The technophobes tend to have a certain arrogance in their attitude towards technology, wearing this attitude almost as badge of honour, and rejecting mobile phones, tablets and computers, announcing that they will eventually destroy the human race. As people get older, they often become more entrenched in their ways and hate change of any kind. As a result, the older generation are often uninterested in new technology.

In addition, there is a school of thought that believes the younger generation spend too much time on the computer and other devices and that technology is diminishing their concentration span, leading to poor results in their studies. It is thought they do little physical exercise, thus contributing to the growing problem of obesity.

Another area which causes problems is the proliferation of health websites. Medical professionals are very concerned by the increased anxiety people suffer when self-diagnosing (often mistakenly) serious or terminal illnesses or failing to recognise the symptoms of a serious illness and delaying a visit to the doctor.

On the other hand, it should also be remembered that the older generation can actually gain from technology. Older people are more likely to find themselves isolated when they are ill or living alone and technology is the one thing that can act as a lifeline to the rest of the world.

In terms of the younger generation, many would argue that using the internet can help students broaden their knowledge and, as a result, gain better marks at school. Also, if a child has a long-term illness and can't attend school, they can be connected to their teachers and class via computer. As far as a lack of exercise goes, there are many apps that can be downloaded to help people train and lose weight.

It can also be argued that there are many good health websites on the internet and these can enable people to become more aware of their health, which can cut down on unnecessary visits to the doctor or help people recognise the early symptoms of an illness.

There is clearly some value in technology for the older and younger generations. However, there are also some potential pitfalls. Technology: good or bad? The jury is still out, but the best outcome would be to take advantage of the positive aspects and be aware of the negatives.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри
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Викладач _____ Н. Васишина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №12
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

In many countries there are national parks. These are natural tourist attractions that the government (1)_____. One of the (2)_____ is Yosemite National Park in the USA. The national park which (3)_____ the most visitors in the world is Mount Fuji National Park in Japan. Some kinds of (4)_____ attraction bring tourists to a town or country for only a few days or weeks. The Olympic Games and the Football World Cup (5) _____ two examples. Thousands of people (6)_____ to a country to watch these, so they are very important for the economy. Ayers Rock is a natural tourist attraction in Australia, and visitors often (7) _____ it. But to the Aboriginal people in Australia, Ayers Rock is not a tourist attraction. It has been an important part of (8)_____ culture for a very long time. They call the rock 'Uluru' and they ask tourists not to climb it.

1. A controlling B controls C control
2. A most famous B famous C more famous
3. A get B getting C gets
4. A tourist B tour C tourism
5. A be B are C is
6. A travel B traveling C traveled
7. A climbs B climbed C climb
8. A they B them C their

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. One of the firefighters _____ (give) an award for bravery tomorrow.
2. Patience and kindness _____ (often, see) as female qualities.
3. Daniel _____ (think) to have left home.
4. The walls _____ (paint, already). What colour would you like to paint the doors?
5. The picture _____ (paint) by Monet. Do you like it?
6. Jason is disappointed because his watch can't _____ (mend).
7. The Fine Arts Museum _____ (open) next April.
8. An announcement _____ (make) by the Prime Minister of Ukraine when I turned on the television.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. When a team is losing a game, it is a *losing/lost* team.
2. The detective asked the suspect *puzzling/puzzled* questions.
3. The circumstances *surrounding/surrounded* the film are really weird.
4. The people *inhabiting/inhabited* the village are mostly old men and women.
5. The policy *producing/produced* the desired effect did a lot good to people.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last week I caught a cold. It made me (feel) _____ awful. I didn't have enough energy (get) _____ out of bed.

2. Isabel doesn't mind (have) _____ a roommate. But she won't let anybody (use) _____ her things.
3. I forgot (tell) _____ you that Carla had got married. — Oh, I can't remember (see) _____ her going out with somebody!
4. I'd not advise you (stay) _____ with your family. I recommend (see) _____ the show.
5. Can you remember (meet) _____ him when you were a child?
6. Tom couldn't resist (eat) _____ this dessert.
7. Steve quit (try) _____ to solve the problem.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Effects of Modern Electronic Communication on Society

Ever since the invention of the printing press over 500 years ago, mass communication has been growing and affecting the way communities and countries behave. Where once the written word was the domain of the church and privileged, allowing them to keep control of populations, now everyone believes that they have power over governments because of the vast amount of knowledge available to them thanks to electronic communication. At every stage of the development of communication, that is, the telegraph, the telephone, radio and television, society has had to adapt to the effects of mass communication. But have the effects been more positive or negative?

The saying 'knowledge is power' has been an excellent motivator for people to improve their lives, but today everyone in the world has access to such a massive amount of information that it may not always be helping them in the way people would hope. There is the expectation that power ought to be led by a sense of responsibility and many people may not be willing or capable of acting responsibly, as has become evident over the past few years. For example, we know that communities are groups of people bound together by similar beliefs, aspirations and habitats, but over the years these communities have been replaced by nations which are now collective groups of diverse communities. Modern connectivity seems, in some cases, to be magnifying instead of unifying these differences and this leads to groups of disillusioned and disenfranchised people with extreme views coming together and plotting to disrupt societies or bring down regimes.

Nevertheless, many people find solace in their virtual worlds and are happy to connect with real-life friends and online friends from the familiar surroundings of their living rooms. However, being able to reinvent themselves online and be whoever they want to be leads to the question of whether they are losing their identities by living in a virtual world.

On the other hand, attitudes have been transformed to benefit society. Look at the way we now recycle products. We wouldn't have known about the need for this without the help of mass communication. Governments, businesses and pressure groups use advertising, blogs, Facebook and so on to get a message across to large groups of people. After hundreds of years of destroying the planet with human activity, modern communication ensures that nearly everyone on the planet is aware of climate change, loss of habitats and the extinction of numerous species of wild animals.

Modern electronic communication now pervades every area of our lives – it is a powerful tool that has raised some concerns for society. However, it has also brought countless benefits to society. At the end of the day, it can be used both for good or evil and ultimately relies on the morals and sense of responsibility of the individual or community involved. In short, it needs to be used with care.

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(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

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ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №13

Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

Tourist attractions (1) ____ places that tourists want to visit because they are interesting, beautiful or exciting. There are natural attractions, like wonderful mountains, lakes and rivers. Millions of (2)_____ travel to other countries each year to enjoy places like these. Then there are (3)_____ attractions — theme parks, castles, and buildings of all kinds. Tourists visit Athens and Rome (4)_____ buildings from thousands of years ago. They also visit New York to look at (5)_____ modern buildings, like the Empire State Building. People visit theme parks to enjoy the roller-coasters and (6) _____ exciting rides. The most popular theme park in the world is in Japan. It is Tokyo Disneyland, and it gets about 17 million visitors (7)_____ year. In fact, the six most popular theme parks in the world are all part (8)_____ the Disney company. Four of them are in the USA, one is in Japan, and one is in France.

1. A am B is C are
2. A tourists B tourism C tour
3. A man-make B man-made C men-made
4. A to see B seeing C saw
5. A most B much C more
6. A other B another C the other
7. A some B every C only
8. A over B off C of

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. This wine _____ (best, serve) at a room temperature.
2. This dictionary must _____ (not, remove) from the library.
3. All the suspects _____ (question) by the police by tomorrow.
4. The application _____ (not, approve) by the boss yet.
5. The carpets _____ (lay) when Jessica came into the house.
6. My wedding invitations _____ (make) by an artist before I called him to ask about them.
7. The new monument _____ (already, erect) in the centre of the square.
8. Big dogs must _____ (keep) on leads, no matter what breed of dogs they are.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. The people *inhabiting/inhabited* the village are mostly old men and women.
2. The policy *producing/produced* the desired effect did a lot good to people.
3. The cars *producing/produced* at this factory are of high quality.
4. Andrew made some very *wounding/wounded* remarks.
5. The road was blocked by a *falling/fallen* tree.

Task 4 Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Carol mentioned (go) _____ to the cinema.
2. I'll consider (go) _____ with him to Great Britain.
3. She won't tolerate (cheat) _____ during the examination.
4. We'll never forget (visit) _____ Napoleon's Tomb.
5. He delayed (leave) _____ for school.
6. I feel guilty of (not, write) _____ to you sooner, but I've been up to the neck in work.

7. Teenagers sometimes complain about (not, understand) _____ by their parents.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Technology Debate Continues

A lively debate is going on these days about the value of technology and whether the human race is actually gaining from it more than it is losing.

The technophobes tend to have a certain arrogance in their attitude towards technology, wearing this attitude almost as badge of honour, and rejecting mobile phones, tablets and computers, announcing that they will eventually destroy the human race. As people get older, they often become more entrenched in their ways and hate change of any kind. As a result, the older generation are often uninterested in new technology.

In addition, there is a school of thought that believes the younger generation spend too much time on the computer and other devices and that technology is diminishing their concentration span, leading to poor results in their studies. It is thought they do little physical exercise, thus contributing to the growing problem of obesity.

Another area which causes problems is the proliferation of health websites. Medical professionals are very concerned by the increased anxiety people suffer when self-diagnosing (often mistakenly) serious or terminal illnesses or failing to recognise the symptoms of a serious illness and delaying a visit to the doctor.

On the other hand, it should also be remembered that the older generation can actually gain from technology. Older people are more likely to find themselves isolated when they are ill or living alone and technology is the one thing that can act as a lifeline to the rest of the world.

In terms of the younger generation, many would argue that using the internet can help students broaden their knowledge and, as a result, gain better marks at school. Also, if a child has a long-term illness and can't attend school, they can be connected to their teachers and class via computer. As far as a lack of exercise goes, there are many apps that can be downloaded to help people train and lose weight.

It can also be argued that there are many good health websites on the internet and these can enable people to become more aware of their health, which can cut down on unnecessary visits to the doctor or help people recognise the early symptoms of an illness.

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Протокол № від « » січня 2020 року.

Викладач _____ Н. Василюшина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

Завідувач кафедри Бонацька І.В. _____ “ ” _____ 20 ____ р.

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
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ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №14
Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

The service that delivers ready- (1) _____, nourishing meals to elderly people at home is nearly as old as the millennium itself. But how is the service (2) _____? What is the nourishment value in (3) _____ days of changing tastes? How are ethnic preferences catered for alongside those which are more traditional? And what, most importantly, do the consumers think of the fare (5) _____ to their tables? David Hobman visits two London Boroughs to find out how the system works on offer and Dietician Karen Hyland (6) _____ traditional with 'new wave'. About 25 million meals were delivered to the homes of ill and (7) _____ people last year. Some meals (8) _____ to ill people 365 days.

1. A cooking B cook C cooked
2. A changing B change C changes
3. A this B that C these
5. A delivered B deliver C delivers
6. A compare B compares C compared
7. A old B elder C elderly
8. A was provided B were provided C provides

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Marietta will gladly do this if she _____ (allow).
2. Can this manager _____ (rely) upon?
3. A new metro line _____ (build) in Boryspil lately.
4. Senior executive _____ (look) at with great interest while he was discussing the coordination technologies of the industrial era.
5. Have you made sandwiches yet? — No, I haven't. They _____ (make) right now.
6. The news _____ (tell) us before Mr. Jackson arrived.
7. There were a lot of people in the office when the boxes _____ (pack).
8. The room _____ (clean) before the guests came to the Simpsons.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. It was a *terrifying/terrified* sight and I found myself *embarrassing/embarrassed*.
2. The *expecting/expected* event didn't occur.
3. The man *opened/opening* the box was disappointed.
4. The instruction *printing/printed* on the label say it should be shaken before using.
5. When a team is losing a game, it is a *losing/lost* team.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. They expected (invite) _____ to the party by their friends.
2. Your compositions are supposed (write) _____ on time.
3. There is no point in (get) _____ angry with her sister. She is too young (understand) _____ it.
4. His teacher let him (bring) _____ his umbrella into the classroom.
5. We had better (run) _____ or we'll be late for the lecture.
6. Mrs. Brown can't get used to (work) _____ for this firm.

7. Kathy suggested (drive) _____ to the village, but Linda objected to (go) _____ out on such a rainy day.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Effects of Modern Electronic Communication on Society

Ever since the invention of the printing press over 500 years ago, mass communication has been growing and affecting the way communities and countries behave. Where once the written word was the domain of the church and privileged, allowing them to keep control of populations, now everyone believes that they have power over governments because of the vast amount of knowledge available to them thanks to electronic communication. At every stage of the development of communication, that is, the telegraph, the telephone, radio and television, society has had to adapt to the effects of mass communication. But have the effects been more positive or negative?

The saying 'knowledge is power' has been an excellent motivator for people to improve their lives, but today everyone in the world has access to such a massive amount of information that it may not always be helping them in the way people would hope. There is the expectation that power ought to be led by a sense of responsibility and many people may not be willing or capable of acting responsibly, as has become evident over the past few years. For example, we know that communities are groups of people bound together by similar beliefs, aspirations and habitats, but over the years these communities have been replaced by nations which are now collective groups of diverse communities. Modern connectivity seems, in some cases, to be magnifying instead of unifying these differences and this leads to groups of disillusioned and disenfranchised people with extreme views coming together and plotting to disrupt societies or bring down regimes.

Nevertheless, many people find solace in their virtual worlds and are happy to connect with real-life friends and online friends from the familiar surroundings of their living rooms. However, being able to reinvent themselves online and be whoever they want to be leads to the question of whether they are losing their identities by living in a virtual world.

On the other hand, attitudes have been transformed to benefit society. Look at the way we now recycle products. We wouldn't have known about the need for this without the help of mass communication. Governments, businesses and pressure groups use advertising, blogs, Facebook and so on to get a message across to large groups of people. After hundreds of years of destroying the planet with human activity, modern communication ensures that nearly everyone on the planet is aware of climate change, loss of habitats and the extinction of numerous species of wild animals.

Modern electronic communication now pervades every area of our lives – it is a powerful tool that has raised some concerns for society. However, it has also brought countless benefits to society. At the end of the day, it can be used both for good or evil and ultimately relies on the morals and sense of responsibility of the individual or community involved. In short, it needs to be used with care.

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(підпис) (П.І.Б.)

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Зав. кафедри _____ Н. Гончаренко-
Закревська
« » січня 2020 р.

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНИЙ БІЛЕТ №15

Дисципліна «Іноземна мова»

Task 1. Read the text. Choose correct form of the word in brackets.

Scotland is a land of perpetual mystery and enchantment, where the wealth of history and tradition combine (1) _____ a modern urge and outlook to give an air of magic and excitement unique to the country. A lonely road across the Highlands (2) _____ away over the windswept mountains and the clachans are beacons of warmth and shelter in a desolate landscape. The kingdom is a land (3) _____ the tide of human emotions has run at its strongest. Claymores and broadswords (4) _____ to battle by men with revenge in their hearts. And still the mists (5) _____ Glencoe weep for the Mac Donald dead. But such bloody matters seem a thousand miles from the (6) _____ Western Isles. Set in a gleaming sea, the dark islands stand like sentinels in (7) _____ Atlantic. Rising above the (8) _____, deep inlets are the heather-covered hills where graze the sheep which produce the wool for the famous Harris tweed.

1. A with B on C to
2. A stretch B stretched C stretches
3. A what B where C when
4. A have been taken B took C are taken
5. A up B of C on
6. A peaceful B peace C peacefully
7. A -- B an C the
8. A long B longer C longest

Task 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive Forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The thief _____ (catch) by the police and then he _____ (sentence) to five years in prison.
2. Betty's grandmother is seriously ill. She _____ (look) after by Betty and her elder brother.
3. Yesterday Tom Finch _____ (introduce) to Mrs. Robinson at my birthday party.
4. Susie _____ (not, see) by anyone this morning.
5. Roger Darlington _____ (appoint) team captain for the whole of the World Cup tomorrow.
6. This village church _____ (build) when I came there last summer.
7. These computers _____ (make) and _____ (assemble) in China.
8. The comedy 'Midsummer Night's Dream' _____ (write) by Shakespeare.

Task 3. Underline the correct word.

1. Most of the people *including/included* in the list were the ones who will fly to Delhi today for a two-day visit.
2. His new collection of poems *publishing/published* last year is still praised by critics and *exciting/excited* fans.
3. The hall *decorating/decorated* with flashing lights and streamers looked wonderful.
4. The news *telling/told* by Simon was extraordinary important.
5. Peter had never thought that the project would be so *demanding/demanded*.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Andy said he would prefer (go) _____ to Lviv by train rather than (drive) _____ his father's car.

2. There is no point in (read) _____ this magazine. It's a waste of time (do) _____ this.
3. (Travel) _____ round the world involves (cover) _____ great distances and (spend) _____ a lot of money.
4. Lucy much prefers (listen) _____ to music to (play) _____ the piano by herself.
5. I'd really like (meet) _____ my old friend one day.
6. I hate (interrupt) _____, but I have some extraordinary news.
7. Try (add) _____ some more sugar in your porridge.

Task 5. Read the article and do the following tasks: 5.1. write a summary on it; 5.2. translate the highlighted passage into Ukrainian.

The Technology Debate Continues

A lively debate is going on these days about the value of technology and whether the human race is actually gaining from it more than it is losing.

The technophobes tend to have a certain arrogance in their attitude towards technology, wearing this attitude almost as badge of honour, and rejecting mobile phones, tablets and computers, announcing that they will eventually destroy the human race. As people get older, they often become more entrenched in their ways and hate change of any kind. As a result, the older generation are often uninterested in new technology.

In addition, there is a school of thought that believes the younger generation spend too much time on the computer and other devices and that technology is diminishing their concentration span, leading to poor results in their studies. It is thought they do little physical exercise, thus contributing to the growing problem of obesity.

Another area which causes problems is the proliferation of health websites. Medical professionals are very concerned by the increased anxiety people suffer when self-diagnosing (often mistakenly) serious or terminal illnesses or failing to recognise the symptoms of a serious illness and delaying a visit to the doctor.

On the other hand, it should also be remembered that the older generation can actually gain from technology. Older people are more likely to find themselves isolated when they are ill or living alone and technology is the one thing that can act as a lifeline to the rest of the world.

In terms of the younger generation, many would argue that using the internet can help students broaden their knowledge and, as a result, gain better marks at school. Also, if a child has a long-term illness and can't attend school, they can be connected to their teachers and class via computer. As far as a lack of exercise goes, there are many apps that can be downloaded to help people train and lose weight.

It can also be argued that there are many good health websites on the internet and these can enable people to become more aware of their health, which can cut down on unnecessary visits to the doctor or help people recognise the early symptoms of an illness.

There is clearly some value in technology for the older and younger generations. However, there are also some potential pitfalls. Technology: good or bad? The jury is still out, but the best outcome would be to take advantage of the positive aspects and be aware of the negatives.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри
Протокол № від « » січня 2020 року.

Викладач _____ Н. Василюшина
(підпис) (П.І.Б.)