

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

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«_____» _____ 2020 р.

МОДУЛЬНИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ

з навчальної дисципліни

«Іноземна мова (англійська)»

Галузь знань: 0303 «Журналістика та інформація»

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МОДУЛЬНИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ

Module test 1

1 Underline the odd word or phrase.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | stressful | generous | repetitive | satisfying |
| 1 | get back | see sights | set out | stop off |
| 2 | assertive | bossy | outperform | sensible |
| 3 | rewarding | misbehave | underrated | dislike |
| 4 | abroad | travel | destination | workstation |
| 5 | carry on | ex-boss | outrun | discomfort |

/ 5

2 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

A: Good afternoon. 0_Have ____ you come ____ (come) far?

B: No, for the last two weeks, I 1_____ (live) with my friend ten minutes away.

A: That's lucky. Alright, a question we like to ask all our candidates is 'Why 2_____ you _____ (want) this job?'

B: That's a very good question. I 3_____ (take) many courses on writing software at university and really 4_____ (love) it. When I finished university, I 5_____ (not find) a job in software. Since then I 6_____ (write) thirteen programmes. In fact you 7_____ (buy) all of them. I 8_____ (think) you like my work.

A: That's true. In fact I, 9_____ just _____ (look) at your programmes and we 10_____ (think) for a long time that you would work well here. One final question. Last week our best designer 11_____ (go) on a one-year holiday and we have to finish a programme quickly. When can you start?

B: I 12_____ (meet) the owner of my house today but I can start tomorrow.

/ 12

3 Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

Sorry I didn't ring you with my answer last night. I had to stop 0_off_ on my way home to see Asli. She's just arrived in England and depends 1_____ me to help her get used to living here. She needs to improve her knowledge 2_____ English. She has little fluency 3_____ the language and without this, she has few prospects 4_____ finding a job. She's my sister's best friend so I feel responsible 5_____ her. Anyway I'm spending a lot of time right now looking 6_____ a job for Asli so I will get 7_____ to you when I can.

- 4 Complete the text by putting the sentences (a-g) in the correct place.
- a) They think it also helps you to be more successful in meetings and negotiations.
 - b) In meetings, if you know the other person is cautious, you probably don't want to be too assertive or too much of a risk-taker.
 - c) She created a list of questions.
 - d) It has been translated into more than thirty languages.
 - e) For this reason, every year new companies are training their staff about MBTI.
 - f) Today, if you want to make a psychological test you have to depend on lots of tests and research. Mothers and daughters can not just tests things with their children.
 - g) In 1923 she read a book by the famous psychoanalyst, Carl Jung and started thinking about testing people's personalities.

The Myers-Briggs Indicator

Introduction

Companies all over the world today use the Myers Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) to train the managers of the future. Many companies believe that Myers Briggs helps managers to understand their workers. ⁰ a

A mother-daughter team:

Katherine Cook Briggs was always interested in how people were different. Her early work was studying biographies but this led to an interest in personality differences between people. ¹ _____. She tried to sell Jung's ideas in the United States but was not successful.

In 1941, Isabel Briggs Myers, Katherine's daughter and originally a writer of novels, also became interested in using Jung's ideas. She wanted to help people find the best job for their character. She had no knowledge of how to make something like this so, helped by her mother, Isabel taught herself how to make a way to measure people. ² _____. You could find out your type of personality by answering these questions. Isabel's children took these questions to school and tested them on their friends. ³ _____.

There are now more than 100 books on MBTI training and regular training workshops to teach people how to use it. ⁴ _____. It is also used by many companies in Australia, Britain, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, South Africa and elsewhere.

What does this mean for companies?

If you are sensitive then you probably don't want to be in a stressful job. If you are ambitious, you will want a challenging job. ⁵ _____. Companies believe that the MBTI helps people find out if they are right for a job and also prepare well for meetings. Many

managers around the world talk about how they changed their style and won a contract thanks to MBTI. ⁶_____.

Although there are many arguments for and against the MBTI, many companies still believe it can make the difference between success and failure. Try it, maybe it will tell you something about yourself.

/ 6

5 Listen to the dialogue and correct the sentences.

Track 1

0 She's had three cups of coffee this morning.

1 Her train will leave at 11.30 tomorrow morning.

2 She's done a lot of charity work.

3 She's been to the Alps six times.

4 Last year she worked as a personal assistant.

5 She went on two expeditions last year.

/ 5

TOTAL / 35

Module test 2

1 Create first or second conditional sentences using *if*. Use the information provided.

0 Maybe the weather will be good tomorrow and then we can go to the beach.

If the weather is good tomorrow we will go to the beach.

1 I hope we finish on time and then we can meet Jason.

2 The company doesn't make a profit. We can't invest in it.

3 The advert isn't catchy. We won't buy your product.

4 I don't have any money. I want that car.

5 I want to learn Spanish. I have to finish my French course first.

/ 5

2 Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

You've really let yourself ⁰down this time! You can't expect to keep ¹_____ with the other students if you spend all your time at parties. You're falling ²_____ and if your results don't pick ³_____ soon they are going to fail you. You can't get ⁴_____ copying friends' papers. Wake up Carl! If you don't catch ⁵_____ soon you'll need to find something else to take ⁶_____. Like a job!

/ 6

3 Complete the text with one or two words in each gap.

Let's have a look at the two companies. At first, I thought Pauleta Inc. was ⁰as good as Kashubi Co. However, last week I received the report on Pauleta. Their director ¹_____ told me before that their profits were up by 5%. That's a lot ²_____ than Kashubi, who made a profit of 1.5%. However, when I ³_____ at the report, I saw that this was not true. They have actually made a loss of 5%. That's a lot ⁴_____ profit _____ I had been told. As you know I ⁵_____ their director at 7 o'clock and it's unlikely that I ⁶_____ good news for him. Now, I think we ⁷_____ make an offer for Kashubi.

/ 7

4 Complete the text by putting the sentences (a-g) in the correct place.

- a) In the 1970s and 80s people could become rich very fast if they owned a language school.
- b) Students had thought the best way to learn English was to go to a school in England.
- c) If you don't let your students have some choice then your school will eventually fail.

- d) They have to think as a business.
- e) They don't just want a holiday in England, they want good English teaching.
- f) After all, they learnt English too and know the problems.
- g) What happened and what can be done?

LANGUAGE AS BUSINESS

Where have the students gone?

For English speakers, English Language Teaching has been a very successful business. For the last 35 years students from all over the world have rushed to England to learn English. ⁰ a. As well as London, towns and cities, like Oxford, Cambridge, Brighton and Bournemouth, made huge profits from mostly teenage and twenty-somethings coming to England to study English.

Today more than 30% of the schools that were teaching English twenty years ago have gone bankrupt and schools now have to learn good business skills to try and survive.

¹ _____

Firstly, the market changed. In the 70s and 80s most students came from countries with money such as Italy, Spain, Switzerland etc. Today most students came from central and eastern Europe, Asia etc. They are not necessarily poorer but they are looking for value for money. ² _____. Many schools didn't take notice of this change.

Secondly, students wanted a different type of English. Fewer students want cheap summer courses or just English for conversation. They want Business English. They also want to choose different things to study with English. ³ _____.

Basically speaking, schools thought students would keep coming and spending their money. They didn't. Schools now have to negotiate their futures with the students. Students don't want the set meal, they want to choose from the menu.

Finally, people don't see the need to go to England to learn English. ⁴ _____. Now, because language schools in the home countries have got much better, students don't feel the need to go to the UK. Students also now realise that maybe they can learn better with their own bilingual teachers from their country than with native speakers of English.

⁵ _____.

It's not all bad news for schools in England. English language teaching will not become extinct. However, schools now have to learn to change. ⁶ _____. They have to provide what the customer wants and they have to remember that their competitors are not only in England. They are everywhere.

5 Listen to the dialogue and tick the things they decide to do to advertise the Raymond Jacquet Classique range.

Track 2

Have a big budget	
Have colourful long commercials	
Keep the commercials short	
Use only young people	
Use film stars	
Show people at work	
Focus on their wrists	✓
Use classical music	
Use modern music	
Use a young director	

/ 5

6 Underline the odd word or phrase.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | junk food | vast sums | persuasive message | <u><i>misleading</i></u> |
| 1 | retailer | slang | dialect | accent |
| 2 | extinction | die out | disappear | devastate |
| 3 | handbill | mail order | contract | endorsement |
| 4 | permit | endorse | let | allow |
| 5 | manufacturer | competitor | community | customer |
| 6 | catchy | logo | witty | eye-catching |

/ 6

TOTAL / 35

4 **Read the text. In which paragraph can you find out:**

0 When and where Sinan was born.

b

1 Why Sinan's work is still popular.

2 Sinan's big career change.

3 How his architectural designs continued to be used after his death.

4 How Sinan changed people's beliefs.

5 How Sinan first became popular.

THE ARCHITECT SINAN

430 years old and still going strong!

- a) When people think about architecture today most people think about big towers in New York, beautiful palaces and churches in Italy and futuristic buildings in Asia. Yet one of the greatest architects that ever lived spent his whole life in Eastern Europe, Turkey and the Middle East and today, the work of Sinan can be seen and his influence felt more than 400 years after his death
- b) Sinan was born in Kayseri, Turkey on April 15th 1489. He started life as a soldier and later worked as a skilled engineer and architect in Sultan Selim's military campaigns in the East. When the Ottoman army captured [Cairo](#), Sinan was promoted to chief architect and was given the privilege of removing any buildings in the city that were not in the city plan. In 1534, the Ottoman army needed to get across Lake Van so Sinan created a clever system to get the soldiers across quickly and safely. This made him very popular with the Sultan. He was sent to Central Europe as a judge and while he was there he started building bridges. It was here that he began to spend more time as an architect than as a soldier. From the end of the 1530s until his death on July 15th 1578, Sinan worked all over the Ottoman Empire, from Budapest to Mecca, building around 340 public structures. This included 94 great mosques, 57 universities and 35 palaces.
- c) Sinan's greatest work is the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, finished four years before he died. Before the Selimiye Mosque, the largest dome (round top of a church or mosque) in the world was St Sophia in Istanbul, which was built during the Byzantine Empire.

It was believed that a bigger dome could never be built. Sinan's dome in the Selimiye Mosque showed that a bigger dome could be built.

- d) Domes are important in Sinan's work. In fact, the designs that people connect with Islamic or Turkish architecture are either originally by Sinan or mostly by his students. His school of architecture still influences the Islamic World today. This is seen especially with the long thin towers on the sides of mosques, called minarets. Yet it is not only the Islamic World that Sinan's work has influenced. In particular his design of bridges was the model used for hundreds of years throughout central and Eastern Europe.
- e) In fact in some countries, Sinan's styles are coming back into fashion. What makes Sinan's work important today is that he was not only a master designer, but also a master engineer. His experience in the army led him to make sure that every piece of work he completed was safe, elegant and functional. It is because of this that today so many examples of Sinan's work can be seen all over Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

/ 5

5 Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the sentences are true or false.

Track 3

0 You don't need a good salary to buy a place to live in some cities. (Speaker 1)
 false

1 Getting a job that needs a degree can get you a lot of extra benefits. (Speaker 1)
1) _____

2 He was told by everyone to go into higher education. (Speaker 2)

3 I work hard but get paid very well. (Speaker 2)

4 Always choose a subject connected with your future job. (Speaker 3)

5 It was easier to study at school. (Speaker 4)

/ 5

Module test 4

1 Underline the odd word or phrase.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 0 | attorney | prosecutor | suspect | <u>character</u> |
| 1 | decline | dub | level off | top out |
| 2 | pitch | sitcom | animation | soap |
| 3 | chapter | novel | character | captor |
| 4 | offender | fraud | stabilise | charge |
| 5 | documentary | gripping | groundbreaking | incomparable |
| 6 | genre | set | hostage | sequel |

/ 6

2 Complete the text with one or two words in the gaps.

The witness started by giving her name and promising ⁰ to tell the truth. The prosecutor asked the witness if ¹ _____ seen the man before. She said that she had. She thought it had been two months ² _____. The prosecutor then asked the witness where. She told the prosecutor she ³ _____ met him at the party in the victim's house. The prosecutor suggested ⁴ _____ at the suspect again. The prosecutor ⁵ _____ know how she could ⁶ _____ sure he was the man. The witness replied that there had been a ⁷ _____ people at the party but only one man had one eye. Also, ⁸ _____ the other people at the party wore glasses. She said if she had met another man in her life who had one eye and wore glasses, she was sure she ⁹ _____ remembered. At this point the lawyer for the defence decided ¹⁰ _____ protest but the judge advised the lawyer ¹¹ _____ quiet.

/ 11

3 Fill the gaps with a word to make phrasal verbs or word combinations.

- 0 This is a company with a long tradition. We're over 150 years old you know.
- 1 Mr Eberhardt will take _____ as manager next week.
- 2 Scientists cannot find a genetic _____ between the two babies.
- 3 We must protect these insects before they die _____.

- c) This groundbreaking TV series ran for seven series with a total of 144 episodes. It would have gone to an eighth series if Sarah Michelle Geller, who played Buffy, hadn't decided she had had enough. Was that the right career decision?
- d) The truth is that actors and actresses have found out that life after Buffy has not been as successful as they had expected. Ms Geller has made a few films but nothing as big as Buffy. Two or three of the other actors and actresses have been in films but have done little. The only successful actor has been David Boreanaz, who had his own successful TV series and is now starring in a successful crime series called 'Bones'. For everyone else it's all been a little disappointing.
- e) Joss Whedon must have thought that he had a big future. It hasn't quite happened for him. The other series he did for Boreanaz, 'Angel' was quite successful but his next series 'Firefly' failed. The critics loved it but the TV channels didn't buy into the idea. Since then, however, 'Firefly' has been turned into a film which has been very successful. Nevertheless, Joss has felt that he is still not properly understood by the big media companies.
- f) However, although Buffy can no longer be seen on TV, she is still very much alive. A comic book series is very successful. There are still plans for films and a TV series connected to Buffy and the DVDs still sell very well. The World of Buffy is still with us and Joss Whedon is still very popular in TV land.

/ 5

5 Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the sentences are true or false.

Track 4

0 Chloe didn't enjoy her first week.

false

1 Sales staff need to be just fashion specialists.

2 Sales staff don't need to wear a uniform.

3 They picked up an idea at a Milan fashion show.

4 They didn't take assistants to shows last year but will this year.

5 Chloe should put pressure on customers to make a decision.

/ 5

9. РЕЙТИНГОВА СИСТЕМА ОЦІНЮВАННЯ НАБУТИХ СТУДЕНТОМ ЗНАНЬ ТА ВМІНЬ

Оцінювання окремих видів виконаної студентом навчальної роботи та набутих знань та умінь здійснюється в балах відповідно до таблиці 1

Таблиця 1

1 семестр				
Модуль № 1		Модуль № 2		Мах кількість балів
Вид навчальної роботи	Мах кількість балів	Вид навчальної роботи	Мах кількість балів	
Виконання завдань на знання теоретичного матеріалу	14 (сумарна)	Виконання завдань на знання теоретичного матеріалу	14 (сумарна)	
Виконання тренувальних вправ та комунікативних завдань	20 (сумарна)	Виконання тренувальних вправ та комунікативних завдань	20 (сумарна)	
<i>Для допуску до виконання модульної контрольної роботи №1 студент має набрати не менше 20 балів</i>		<i>Для допуску до виконання модульної контрольної роботи №2 студент має набрати не менше 20 бала</i>		
Виконання модульної контрольної роботи №1	10	Виконання модульної контрольної роботи №2	10	
Усього за модулем №1	44	Усього за модулем №2	44	
Семестровий диференційований залік				
Усього за 1 семестр				100
2 семестр				
Модуль № 3		Модуль № 4		Мах кількість балів
Вид навчальної роботи	Мах кількість балів	Вид навчальної роботи	Мах кількість балів	

Виконання завдань на знання теоретичного матеріалу	14 (сумарна)	Виконання завдань на знання теоретичного матеріалу	14 (сумарна)	
Виконання тренувальних вправ та комунікативних завдань	20 (сумарна)	Виконання тренувальних вправ та комунікативних завдань	20 (сумарна)	
<i>Для допуску до виконання модульної контрольної роботи №1 студент має набрати не менше 20 балів</i>		<i>Для допуску до виконання модульної контрольної роботи №2 студент має набрати не менше 20 бала</i>		
Виконання модульної контрольної роботи №3	10	Виконання модульної контрольної роботи №4	10	
Усього за модулем №3	44	Усього за модулем №4	44	
Семестровий диференційований залік				12
Усього за 2 семестр				100

Виконані види навчальної роботи зараховується студенту, якщо він отримав за нього позитивну оцінку за національною шкалою (див.табл. 2).

Таблиця 2

Відповідність рейтингових оцінок за окремі види навчальної роботи
в балах оцінкам за національною шкалою

Виконання завдань на знання теоретичного матеріалу	Виконання тренувальних вправ та комунікативних завдань	Виконання модульної контрольної роботи	Оцінка за національною шкалою
12-14	18-20	9-10	Відмінно
10-11	15-17	8	Добре
8-9	12-14	6-7	Задовільно
Менше 8	Менше 12	Менше 6	Незадовільно

Сума рейтингових оцінок, отриманих студентом за окремі види виконаної навчальної роботи, становить поточну модульну рейтингову оцінку, яка заноситься до відомості модульного контролю.

Сума поточної та контрольної модульних рейтингових оцінок становить підсумкову модульну рейтингову оцінку (табл.4.3), яка в балах та за національною шкалою заноситься до відомості модульного контролю.

Таблиця 3

**Відповідність підсумкової модульної рейтингової оцінки
в балах оцінці за національною шкалою**

Модуль №1	Модуль №2	Модуль №3	Модуль №4	Оцінка за національною шкалою
40-44	40-44	40-44	40-44	Відмінно
33-39	33-39	33-39	33-39	Добре
27-32	27-32	27-32	27-32	Задовільно
менше 27	Менше 26	менше 27	менше 26	Незадовільно

Сума підсумкових модульних рейтингових оцінок у балах за семестр становить підсумкову семестрову модульну рейтингову оцінку, яка перераховується в оцінку за національною шкалою (табл. 4).

Таблиця 4

Відповідність підсумкової семестрової модульної рейтингової оцінки в балах оцінці за національною шкалою

Таблиця 5

Відповідність залікової рейтингової оцінки в балах оцінці за національною шкалою

Оцінка в балах	Оцінка за національною шкалою	Оцінка в балах (залікова)	Оцінка за національною шкалою
79-88	Відмінно	12	Відмінно
66-78	Добре	10	Добре
53-65	Задовільно	8	Задовільно
менше 53	Незадовільно	менше 7	Незадовільно

Таблиця 6

Відповідність підсумкової семестрової рейтингової оцінки
в балах оцінці за національною шкалою та шкалою ECTS

Оцінка в балах	Оцінка за національною шкалою	Оцінка за шкалою ECTS	
		Оцінка	Пояснення
90-100	Відмінно	A	Відмінно (відмінне виконання лише з незначною кількістю помилок)
82 – 89	Добре	B	Дуже добре (вище середнього рівня з кількома помилками)
75 – 81		C	Добре (в загальному вірне виконання з певною кількістю суттєвих помилок)
67 – 74	Задовільно	D	Задовільно (непогано, але зі значною кількістю недоліків)
60 – 66		E	Достатньо (виконання задовольняє мінімальним критеріям)
35 – 59	Незадовільно	FX	Незадовільно (з можливістю повторного складання)
1 – 34		F	Незадовільно (з обов'язковим повторним курсом)

Сума підсумкової семестрової модульної та залікової (табл. 5) рейтингових оцінок у балах становить підсумкову семестрову рейтингову оцінку, яка перераховується в оцінки за національною шкалою та шкалою ECTS (табл. 6).

Підсумкова семестрова рейтингова оцінка в балах, за національною шкалою та шкалою ECTS заноситься до заліково-екзаменаційної відомості, навчальної картки та залікової книжки студента.

Підсумкова семестрова рейтингова оцінка заноситься до залікової книжки та навчальної картки студента, наприклад, так: **92/Відм./А, 87/Добре/В, 79/Добре/С, 68/Задов./D, 65/Задов./E** тощо.

Підсумкова рейтингова оцінка з дисципліни визначається як середньоарифметична оцінка з підсумкових семестрових рейтингових оцінок у балах (з цієї дисципліни – за перший та другий семестри) з наступним її переведенням в оцінки за національною шкалою та шкалою ECTS.

Зазначена підсумкова рейтингова оцінка з дисципліни заноситься до Додатку до диплома.

10. НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

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