

Міністерство освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України
Державний вищий навчальний заклад
“НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ГІРНИЧИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ”



Англійська мова
ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ
для студентів спеціальності “Переклад”

Дніпропетровськ
2012

Міністерство освіти і науки, молоді та спорту України
Державний вищий навчальний заклад
“НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ГІРНИЧИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ”



ІНСТИТУТ ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКИ
Факультет електротехніки
Кафедра перекладу

Англійська мова
ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ
для студентів спеціальності “Переклад”

Дніпропетровськ
НГУ
2012

Англійська мова. Тестові завдання для студентів спеціальності “Переклад” /
М. В. Орел. – Д.: Національний гірничий університет, 2012. – 43 с.

Автор: М.В. Орел, доцент.

Затверджено методичною комісією з напрямку підготовки 0305 Філологія
(протокол № 8 від 18. 01. 2012) за поданням кафедри перекладу (протокол
№ 11 від 02. 11. 2011).

Подано три види англомовних тестів: лексичні, граматичні й тести з
читання для самостійної роботи студентів на практичних заняттях з дисципліни
“Практика перекладу з основної (англійської) мови”. Методичні матеріали
покликані сприяти удосконаленню мовної компетенції студентів.

Відповідальна за випуск завідувач кафедри перекладу, канд. філол. наук,
проф. Введенська Т.Ю.

Тестове завдання № 1

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

- Line* The bulk of our electricity is produced by conventional energy converters that are based on mechanical, indirect conversion of energy. The chemical energy of our fossil fuels is first converted into heat energy. The heat energy is then converted by turbines into mechanical energy which, in
- (5) turn, produces electricity by generators. The efficiency of these systems is low – the step involving the generation of mechanical energy results in a 20 percent loss of energy. As a consequence of this, for many years scientists and engineers have been seeking ways to convert energy directly into electricity without the use of an intermediate mechanical energy convertor.
- (10) It is interesting to know that not one of the advanced methods of direct energy conversion is really new in theory. These concepts were developed a long time ago, along with the development of classical physics. But to make these ideas work required a technological sophistication that became available only in the past few decades.
- (15) The main groups of direct energy converters are the photoelectric, thermoelectric, thermionic, magnetohydrodynamic, and electrochemical devices. Their names indicate the physical processes by which they work. The converters listed above are those by which we now can produce electric energy in quantities sufficient for practical use. Other physical effects
- (20) producing electricity are piezoelectric, piroelectric, fission-electric, thermomagnetic, chemomagnetic effects. These produce small amounts of current and are used mainly in scientific measuring devices rather than as energy producers.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Loss of energy.
 - (B) Production of heat energy.
 - (C) Methods of energy conversion.
 - (D) Procedures for measuring energy expenditure.
2. Regarding energy production, the author implies that piroelectric and thermomagnetic effects are ...
 - (A) Insignificant for general energy needs;
 - (B) undetermined for chemical purposes;
 - (C) unable to be measured;
 - (D) unexpected in scientific experiments.
3. According to the passage, the efficiency of systems that produce electricity through generators ...
 - (A) Varies considerably;
 - (B) cannot be measured;
 - (C) is quite minimal;
 - (D) seems sufficient.
4. Approximately how many years ago did our knowledge of advanced methods of direct energy conversion become applicable?
 - (A) One to ten.
 - (B) More than twenty but less than one hundred years ago.
 - (C) One hundred to two hundred.
 - (D) More than several hundred.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that less energy would be lost in the production of energy if the intermediate mechanical converter were ...
 (A) Introduced before heat conversion;
 (B) mixed with various chemicals;
 (C) replaced with larger turbines;
 (D) deleted from the system.
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as belonging to a group of direct energy converters?
 (A) Thermomagnetic;
 (B) electrochemical;
 (C) thermionic;
 (D) photoelectric.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. A atom is regarded as the basic building block of the physical universe.
 A B C D
8. While many scholars believe that hieroglyphics or cuneiform script formed the basis of the alphabet, others feel that either of these scripts influenced its development.
 A B C D
9. From primitive research have come some of the mostly important advances in modern medical history.
 A B C D
10. Graphs are figures in which the artist uses simple lines, bars, or geometry figures to display statistical information in a form that is easy to read.
 A B C D
11. The value of television is not only in providing inexpensive entertainment but also in the education of its viewers.
 A B C D
12. Carbon dioxide is a colorless, odorless gas formed during respiration, combustion, or when organic matter is breaked down by decomposition.
 A B C D
13. The more precipitation there is, the high is the groundwater table in low-lying areas.
 A B C D
14. In the nineteenth century the engine steam revolutionized transportation, finding practical use in both steamships and trains.
 A B C D

15. The mechanic said that the car would not run because of a deficient part in the engine.
 A B C D
16. Benjamin Franklin's famous kite-flying experiment with electricity is a classics example of a theoretical activity which was conducted long before any practical application was envisioned.
 A B C
 D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Since antiquity there have been many attempts, some quite fanciful, to explain how the cosmos came into being.
 (A) Familiar; (B) imaginative; (C) unusual; (D) hardly.
18. The technology required to land explorers on Mars is in place, but the motivation to commit the resources to do so is lacking.
 (A) Motivation; (B) senses; (C) facts; (D) materials.
19. Scientists have failed to find a cold virus, though they have searched persistently for one.
 (A) Half-heartedly; (B) hurriedly; (C) continuously; (D) slyly.
20. When products advertise extensively on television they are often rediculously overpriced.
 (A) Inexpensive; (B) costly; (C) valueless; (D) overabandoned.
21. Breaking just one bond in a molecule of a substance will often require many tens of kilograms of energy per mole of the substance.
 (A) Definitely; (B) frequently; (C) chemically; (D) hardly.
22. A piece of iron dipped in liquid air becomes so brittle that it will shatter if dropped.
 (A) Immersed; (B) dried thoroughly; (C) thrown; (D) floated.
23. When plutonium undergoes fission, its atoms break apart, giving off a great deal of energy.
 (A) Recoil; (B) soften; (C) fester; (D) split.
24. In 1963, Maria Mayer was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for her findings on the constituents of the atomic nucleus.
 (A) Discovery; (B) dimensions; (C) components; (D) connotations.

25. Many technological improvements of the Industrial Revolution were the results of dogged efforts by individual inventors.
(A) Solitary; (B) skillful; (C) persistent; (D) precocious.

26. In chemistry and physics experiments are duplicated to confirm the results.
(A) Obtained; (B) discussed; (C) repeated; (D) regimented.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. The electronic company raised a deposit rate this month, and so _____.
(A) The telephone company did; (C) did the telephone company;
(B) has the telephone company done; (D) the telephone company does.

28. _____ invention of the cotton gin revolutionized southern agriculture.
(A) Although the. (B) The. (C) It was the. (D) There was the.

29. _____ engineering and physics deal with physical laws.
(A) Both are. (B) That both. (C) Both. (D) It is both.

30. _____ the most versatile of all single-celled organisms, the *Euglena gracilis* is an excellent example of the structures and behavior of the cell as a single unit.
(A) It is. (B) Among. (C) Therefore. (D) That it is.

31. Water pressure _____ cracks open small rocks but also breaks great slabs of stone from the faces of cliffs.
(A) Either; (B) not only; (C) and so; (D) moreover.

32. When a body enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels _____.
(A) Very rapidly; (B) in a rapid manner; (C) fastly; (D) with great speed.

33. A computer is usually chosen because of its simplicity of operation and ease of maintenance _____ its capacity to store information.
(A) The same as; (B) the same; (C) as well as; (D) as well.

34. Neptun is an extremely cold planet, and _____.
(A) So does Uranus; (C) so is Uranus;
(B) so has Uranus; (D) Uranus so.

35. _____ that gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill and that the California Gold Rush began.
(A) Because in 1848. (C) In 1848 that it was.
(B) That in 1848. (D) It was in 1848.

36. As soon as _____ with an acid, salt, and sometimes water, is formed.
(A) A base will react; (C) a base is reacting;
(B) a base reacts; (D) the reaction of a base.

Тестове завдання № 2

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Line

(5)

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public good. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit – irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

(10)

(15)

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with the public good. There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
(A) Mechanism for safer navigation.
(B) The economic structure of the marketplace.
(C) A specific group of commodities.
(D) The advantages of lowering taxes.
2. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?
(A) Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered.
(B) Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.
(C) Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea.
(D) A general concept is defined and then examples are given.
3. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a ...
(A) Difficult procedure;
(B) daily administrative duty;
(C) matter of personal judgment;
(D) citizen's responsibility.
4. Which of the following would NOT be an example of public good as described in the passage?
(A) A taxicab;
(B) a bridge;
(C) a fire truck;
(D) a stoplight.
5. The meaning of "irrespective" in line 5 is:
(A) Taking account;
(B) including;
(C) regardless;
(D) excluding.

6. In line 6, the word “holds” could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Has; (C) grasps;
(B) is; (D) carries.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. The number of aeronautical engineers required meet air transportation needs is rapidly increasing.
A B C D
8. In addition to providing antibodies against bacteria, the immune system recognizes and destroys abnormally or foreign cells.
A B C D
9. Mass production is the manufacture of machineries and other articles in standard sizes and large numbers.
A B C D
10. Machines that use hydraulic pressure including elevators, dentist chairs, and automobile breakes.
A B C D
11. Engineering is a profession who puts scientific knowledge to practical use.
A B C D
12. Automobiles begun to be equipped with built-in radios around 1930.
A B C D
13. Equipment breakdowns in industry accounts for annual losses of billions of dollars.
A B C D
14. Charles Kettering patented the first success spark-based starter for automotive vehicles in 1911.
A B C D
15. Newtonian physics holds true if the velocities of the objects being study are negligible.
A B C D

16. The problems that discovered since the initial research had been completed
A B C
caused the committee members to table the proposal temporarily.
D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Although he is recognized as one of the most brilliant scientists in his field, Professor White cannot seem to make his ideas understood in class.
(A) Get his ideas down; (B) recall his ideas; (C) summarize his ideas; (D) get his ideas across.
18. Magma is the primary source of all the earth's rocks.
(A) Cheapest; (B) first; (C) nearest; (D) worst.
19. When plutonium undergoes fission, its atoms break apart, giving off a great deal of energy.
(A) Recoil; (B) soften; (C) fester; (D) split.
20. Communication satellites transmit information more reliably than do ordinary shortwave radios.
(A) Conveniently; (B) dependably; (C) accessibly; (D) concisely.
21. When Thomas Edison was only twelve and working as a vendor on a train, he concocted a laboratory in the baggage car.
(A) Devised; (B) cleaned; (C) requested; (D) supervised.
22. Psychology is a science that deals with human behavior and experience, or more generally, with the adjustment of an organism in its environment.
(A) Descriptively; (B) broadly; (C) controversially; (D) accurately.
23. If a way could be found to dissipate the fog that often settles over airports and travel would probably be safer.
(A) Disperse; (B) isolate; (C) disguise; (D) photograph.
24. It is believed that constitutional law has its roots in the Magna Carta.
(A) Origins; (B) rituals; (C) cure; (D) function.
25. There is sufficient evidence to indicate that the brain can detect specific levels of amino acids in the blood.
(A) Recent; (B) physiological; (C) enough; (D) valuable.

26. The principles of mathematics resulted from attempts to figure out everyday problems, such as how to measure parcels of land.
(A) List; (B) solve; (C) divide; (D) express.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. A telephone recording tells callers _____.
(A) What time the movie starts; (C) what time does the movie start;
(B) what time starts the movie; (D) the movie starts what time.
28. Several of these washers and driers are out of order and _____.
(A) Need to be repairing; (C) required that they be repaired;
(B) repairing is required of them; (D) need to be repaired.
29. As a safety measure, the detonator for a nuclear device may be made of _____.
(A) Two equipments; (C) two pieces of equipment;
(B) two pieces of equipments; (D) two equipment pieces.
30. _____ two waves pass a given point simultaneously, they will have no effect on each other's subsequent motion.
(A) So that. (B) They are. (C) That. (D) If.
31. _____ the formation of the sun, the planets and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(A) It accepted that. (C) It is accepted that.
(B) Accepted that. (D) That is accepted.
32. _____ small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a fetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects.
(A) A. (B) That a. (C) If a. (D) When it is a.
33. _____ 1,000 species of finch have been identified.
(A) As many as. (B) As many. (C) As much as. (D) Much as.
34. In automotive companies, employees are rewarded for _____ with the firm for lengthy time periods.
(A) To stay; (B) staying; (C) to staying; (D) stay.
35. Early craftsmen did not have the technology that would have allowed them _____ their wares.
(A) To storing and transporting; (C) storing and transporting;
(B) to store and transport; (D) store and transport.
36. Botanists hope _____ new methods of intensive cultivation of crops in Africa.
(A) Formulate; (B) formula; (C) to formulate; (D) formulating.

Тестове завдання № 3

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Line A summary of the physical and chemical nature of life must begin, not on
(5) the Earth, but in the Sun – in fact, at the Sun’s very center. It is here that is to
be found the source of the energy that the Sun constantly pours out into space
as light and heat. This energy is liberated at the center of the Sun as billions
upon billions of nuclei of hydrogen atoms collide with each other and fuse
together to form nuclei of helium and, in doing so, release some of the energy
that is stored in the nuclei of atoms. The output of light and heat of the Sun
requires that some 600 million tons of hydrogen be converted into helium in
the Sun every second. This the Sun has been doing for several thousands of
(10) millions of years.

The nuclear energy is released at the Sun’s center as high-energy gamma
radiation, a form of electromagnetic radiation like light and radio waves, only
of very much shorter wavelength. This gamma radiation is absorbed by atoms
inside the Sun, to be remitted at slightly longer wavelengths. This radiation, in
(15) its turn, is absorbed and remitted. As the energy filters through the layers of
the solar interior, it passes through the x-ray part of the spectrum, eventually
becoming light. At this stage, it has reached what we call the solar surface,
and can escape into space, without being absorbed further by solar atoms. A
very small fraction of the Sun’s light and heat is emitted in such directions
(20) that, after passing unhindered through interplanetary space, it hits the Earth.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The production of solar light and heat.
 - (B) The physical and chemical nature of life.
 - (C) The conversion of hydrogen to helium.
 - (D) Radiation in the x-ray part of the spectrum.
2. According to the passage, energy is released in the Sun when ...
 - (A) Helium atoms bind with each other;
 - (B) gamma radiation escapes from the spectrum;
 - (C) radiation is absorbed by helium;
 - (D) nuclei of hydrogen atoms collide.
3. The passage indicates that, in comparison to radio waves, gamma waves ...
 - (A) Produce louder sound;
 - (B) are less magnetic;
 - (C) do not form in the Sun’s center;
 - (D) are not as long.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun’s light travels ...
 - (A) Through solid objects in space;
 - (B) in many different directions;
 - (C) more slowly than scientists previously believed;
 - (D) further in summer than in winter.

5. Where in the passage does the author suggest how long the sun has been providing light and heat?
 (A) Lines 1 – 2.
 (B) Lines 7 – 8.
 (C) Lines 12 – 14.
 (D) Lines 15 – 17.
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about gamma radiation?
 (A) It is absorbed.
 (B) It escapes.
 (C) It is radiated.
 (D) It is remitted.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. Although the quantity was small, we had supplies enough to finish the experiment.
 A B C D
8. The field of dynamics in physics is concerned with a particle's motion in relation to the forces acting it.
 A B C D
9. In order for one to achieve the desired results in this experiment, it is necessary that he work as fastly as possible.
 A B C D
10. A little drivers realize how many individual parts are necessary to assemble a car.
 A B C D
11. Astronomers gather data by accurately and careful observing the heavens.
 A B C D
12. Approaching a problem creative means being able to discern its multiple components.
 A B C D
13. Experimental results without a good theory are anything more than a handful of unrelated facts, which applies to any area of science.
 A B C D
14. When the experiment is started, the readings are taken constantly and the process followed with various measuring instruments.
 A B C D
15. Before the experiment all the necessary preparations are made: the instruments were checked, samples are chosen.
 A B C D

16. It is extremely important for an engineer to know to use a computer.
A B C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. The ores argentite and cerargurite contain a high percentage of silver.
(A) Volume; (B) sample; (C) proportion; (D) profit.
18. Citric acid is used primarily to enhance flavors, increase the gel strength of food.
(A) Occasionally; (B) cautiously; (C) consistently; (D) chiefly.
19. In the preparation of sugar from sugar cane, the cane is crushed between rollers to remove the juice.
(A) Pulp; (B) stalks; (C) liquid; (D) nutrients.
20. Thomas Fuller was so skilled at mathematics that he was known in the eighteenth century as the “Virginia Calculator.”
(A) Fascinated by; (B) articulate about; (C) proficient in; (D) suspicious of.
21. As a nerve cell is depolarized, it releases nerve impulses.
(A) Encircles; (B) emits; (C) pushes; (D) shields.
22. Prior to the use of nickel in 1835, spoons were made exclusively of silver or pewter.
(A) Before. (B) In. (C) At the time of. (D) Due to.
23. The American Museum of Natural History houses one of the world’s largest collections of natural science exhibits.
(A) Rents; (B) embodies; (C) contains; (D) restores.
24. Proteins are composed of more than twenty amino acids that are liberated during digestion.
(A) Congregated; (B) multiplied; (C) freed; (D) conscripted.
25. An electric arc is a luminous current of electricity that leaps from one electrode to another.
(A) Ludicrous; (B) glowing; (C) magnetic; (D) flickering.
26. Detergents vary in composition depending on the task for which they are intended.
(A) Item (B); market; (C) chore; (D) fabric.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. Medical researchers claim that each reflex _____ some stimulus that causes a response.
(A) Involving; (B) involvement; (C) involves; (D) involve.
28. Satellites, _____, are indispensable for modern society.
(A) The weather stations in space; (C) there are weather stations in space;
(B) such as the weather stations in space; (D) are weather stations in space.
29. The larger _____ water resources, the greater the electrical power produced by a dam.
(A) Than the; (B) that the; (C) is the; (D) the.
30. Magnifying glasses make objects appear larger than _____.
(A) Are they actually; (B) are actually; (C) actually are; (D) they actually are.
31. When a hurricane is about to occur, the National Weather Bureau issues a warning.
(A) Adjacent; (B) perilous; (C) gigantic; (D) imminent.
32. In 1793, Charles Newbold designed a cast iron plow that _____ than the wooden plows then in use.
(A) Was more efficient; (C) had more efficiency;
(B) was of more efficiency; (D) it was more efficient.
33. _____ think of metallurgy as a modern field of science, but it is actually one of the oldest.
(A) Although many people. (C) Many people who.
(B) Many people. (D) In spite of many people.
34. _____ is created during photosynthesis in green plants.
(A) Glucose. (B) Glucose that. (C) While glucose. (D) Why glucose.
35. The lens of a camera performs _____ the lens of the eye.
(A) In the same function; (C) the function is the same as;
(B) the same function as; (D) and has the same function.
36. Gold has been highly prized throughout the ages due chiefly to _____.
(A) It is scarce; (B) so scarce is it; (C) scarcity of it; (D) its scarcity.

Тестове завдання № 4

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Line Television – that most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies,
(5) marked by rapid change and growth – is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

(10) The word “television” can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver, can then be electronically reconstituted into that same image.

Television is more than a just an electronic system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication.

(15) The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission: *broadcast* television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals and *nonbroadcast* television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

(20) Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for about thirty-seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks ABC, NBC, and CBS. These giants of broadcasting have actually shaped not only television but our perception of it as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube
(25) as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

1. What is the literal meaning of the word “television”?
 - (A) Medium of the masses.
 - (B) Sight from a distance.
 - (C) Airwave transmission.
 - (D) vehicle for communication.
2. In line 6, the word “put” could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) Expressed;
 - (B) asked;
 - (C) placed;
 - (D) inserted.
3. Which field of television is intended for specific groups?
 - (A) Broad-based;
 - (B) reconstituted;
 - (C) traditional;
 - (D) nonbroadcast.
4. According to the passage, how many major networks are there?
 - (A) Two;
 - (B) three;
 - (C) four;
 - (D) five.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a function of electronics in television transmissions?

- (A) The conversion of an image into electronic impulses.
- (B) The sending of impulses through a wire cable.
- (C) The changing of one image into another one.
- (D) The feeding of impulses into a receiver.

6. Which of the following statements about the relationship between television and its viewers can best be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Viewers do not take an active role in watching television.
- (B) Viewers would prefer increased news coverage.
- (C) Viewers like to use television to reach other human beings.
- (D) Viewers have grown tired of television.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. A good artist like a good engineer learns as much from their mistakes as from successes.
A B C D

8. No other quality is more important for a scientist to acquire as to observe carefully.
A B C D

9. Geologists classify rocks by patient and painstakingly noting their physical features and chemical composition.
A B C D

10. It is necessary to submit hypotheses to rigorous empirical tests before they are accepted as valid theories is a basic tenet of science.
A B C D

11. Car radiators use water cool to circulate around the engine block in order to prevent overheating.
A B C D

12. Even though he had been trained by experts, the technician did not perform good on the job.
A B C D

13. Robert Merron studied how does society influences the development of science.
A B C D

14. Satellites can provide data, which are precise, detailed, continuous, but
 A B C
instantaneous on a wide range of subjects.
 D
15. Edison was always strongly independent and was followed his own ideas.
 A B C D
16. To cleaning the computer, spray cleaner on a cloth and wipe the screen gently.
 A B C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Lasers are often the preferred tools of surgeons in the modern operating room.
(A) Sole; (B) best; (C) favored; (D) required.
18. Quantum physics made great headway and found many applications after the end of World War II.
(A) Munitions; (B) progress; (C) weapon designs; (D) defense projects.
19. Synthetic plastics have become an inexpensive substitute for such materials as wood, metal, and fiber.
(A) A practical (B) a primitive (C) a cheap (D) a ubiquitous
20. Computer hardware and software have been enormously beneficial in the editing of newspapers, magazines, and journals.
(A) Fundamentally; (B) tremendously; (C) pedantically; (D) quintessentially.
21. Carbon monoxide expelled by exhaust systems may profoundly change the climate on the planet.
(A) Industrial production; (C) air composition;
(B) geological formations; (D) weather conditions.
22. A complex mathematical problem can have several solution paths that are not necessarily comparably elegant.
(A) Equations; (B) apparatuses; (C) interludes; (D) algorithms.
23. Before refrigeration, canning was one of the few methods of preserving vegetables with limited shelf-lives.
(A) Storing; (B) ingesting; (C) increasing; (D) gleaning.
24. The tempered glass from which almost all windshields are made shatters under considerable pressure.
(A) Scratches and gouges; (C) breaks into shards;
(B) resists impact; (D) rejects foreign objects.

25. Atoms that move perpendicularly to one another and collide do not regain their original velocities.
 (A) In a closed space; (B) at right angles; (C) in a vertical line; (D) at loose ends.
26. Limestone grinding machines found at gravel excavations have two or three large flat plates that move sideways.
 (A) Noisily; (B) intermittently; (C) powerfully; (D) laterally.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. Indoor heating systems have made _____ for people to live and work comfortably in temperate climates.
 (A) Possible that; (B) it possible; (C) possible; (D) it is possible.
28. The chief advantage of using satellites to predict weather _____ can survey vast regions of the Earth at one time.
 (A) They; (B) is that they; (C) is that; (D) that they.
29. The higher _____ octane number of gasoline, the less knocking occurs in the engine as the fuel is burned.
 (A) Some; (B) the; (C) is; (D) than.
30. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are turned or twisted, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.
 (A) However. (B) Somehow. (C) Otherwise. (D) No matter.
31. _____ a liquid changes to a solid, heat is given off.
 (A) That. (B) Sometimes. (C) Whenever. (D) From.
32. A vacuum will neither conduct heat nor _____.
 (A) Transmit sound waves; (C) sound waves are transmitted;
 (B) transmitting sound waves; (D) the transmission of sound waves.
33. Dust storms most often occur where the ground has little vegetation to protect _____ of the wind.
 (A) From the effects; (C) it from the effects;
 (B) it the effects; (D) the effects from it.
34. It is less expensive to build machine parts _____ than to build a few at a time.
 (A) Mass quantities in; (C) mass in quantities;
 (B) quantities mass in; (D) in mass quantities.
35. Pharmacists often disguise the taste of _____ with elixirs.
 (A) Are bitter medicines; (C) medicines are bitter;
 (B) bitter medicines are; (D) bitter medicines.
36. Nuclear engines operate without air and consume ___ fuel than do other engines.
 (A) Much less; (B) most; (C) much; (D) most of the.

Тестове завдання № 5

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Line
(5) Lithography is a planographic process that performs a significant function in illustration and offset printing. It is based on the principle that water doesn't combine with grease-based substances, preventing them from smearing an outline on an unpolished surface. The contour does not need to be engraved into the plate, as in the case of gravure printing, or raised above the surface, as in the letterpress process. These laborious operations ensure that only the design to be printed catches and retains the ink transferred to the paper.

(10) In lithography, the artist draws on a leveled, grainy plate made of limestone, zinc, aluminum, or specially treated paper with a grease pencil, a crayon, tusche, or a greasy liquid. After sketching the outline on the plate, the artist coats both the drawn and the undrawn portions of the plate with an inking roller dipped in a solution of nitric acid and gum arabic. The gum arabic envelops the greased surfaces and prevents ink from penetrating into the greaseless areas. Then the surface is covered with thick, oily ink and pressed onto paper. The sheet picks up the ink from the design while the damp stone around the pattern keeps the ink from spreading.

(15) In offset lithography, shiny sheets of zinc and aluminum are used instead of the heavy, hard-to-handle stone plates. The metal plates are scoured by emery dust and marble chips to give them a grained finish. The subjects to be printed are laid down photographically, and rotary presses automatically moisten, ink, and print hundreds of impressions per hour.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Commercial printing of mass-produced lithographs.
 - (B) Steps in a technique for making impressions.
 - (C) The equipment necessary for offset lithographs.
 - (D) The evolution of lithograph printing to rotary presses.
2. Where in the passage does the author point out the advantages of lithography over other types of printing?
 - (A) Lines 1 – 2.
 - (B) Lines 3 – 5.
 - (C) Lines 7 – 8.
 - (D) Lines 16 – 18.
3. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss ...
 - (A) Photosynthesis in commercial lithographs;
 - (B) an offset printing of billboard advertisements;
 - (C) technological advancements in offset printing;
 - (D) types of unique lithographs printed in rare books.
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a material necessity to make a lithographic print?
 - (A) Absorbent surfaces;
 - (B) scouring agents;
 - (C) corrugated reagents;
 - (D) chemical solutions.

5. According to the passage, lithographic printing makes use of the fact that ...
 (A) Artists can draw on flat, greaseless surfaces;
 (B) oily substances do not mix with water;
 (C) gravure etching is work- and time-consuming;
 (D) limestone, zinc, and aluminum can be used as planes.
6. In line 17, "laid down" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 (A) Brought about;
 (B) inverted;
 (C) put;
 (D) lay.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. The first microprocessors were fabricated in 1971 for installation in handheld calculations.
 A B C D
8. Electric wires carry currents for lighting and outlets desighning for household appliances.
 A B C D
9. Computer graphics software has infinite applications in a widely array of fields.
 A B C D
10. Although we are concerned about the problem of energy sources, we mustn't fail recognizing the need for environmental protection.
 A B C D
11. Scientists were interested about the radioactivity emanating from from the nuclear power.
 A B C D
12. No other quality is more important for a scientist to acquire as to observe carefully.
 A B C D
13. Since two or three hours, those technicians have been working on the computer.
 A B C D
14. Studies of the sun may leads to the discovery of how the core of the sun heats its outer atmosphere.
 A B C D
15. Video cameras pick up the light that reflecting from an object.
 A B C D

16. One of the largest reflecting telescopes in the world are the Hale telescope,
A B
located at the Polomar Observatory in California.
C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. The chemical element technetium was artificially created to serve as a powerful source of radiation.
(A) Alternative; (B) obscure; (C) potent; (D) poisonous.
18. Surficial deposits of phosphorus produce a vague illumination that attracts
(A) Light; (B) heat; (C) odor; (D) vibration.
19. The emergence of supersonic travel opened new horizons for the military, tourism, and commerce.
(A) Profitability; (B) urgency; (C) appearance; (D) simplicity.
20. The invention of the microscope accelerated the advancement microbiology at an extraordinary pace.
(A) A remarkable; (B) an excruciating; (C) an elusive; (D) a rousing.
21. Soldering involves heating lead or lead alloys to bind metal objects by means of molecular diffusion.
(A) Melt; (B) meld; (C) solidify; (D) varnish.
22. Mollusks can cement their shells to virtually any solid underwater objects and can eventually hinder the water flow.
(A) Float; (B) bond; (C) acclimate; (D) adapt.
23. In the 1920s, the changeover from piecemetal to mechanized assembly quickened the rate of output in automobile factories.
(A) Conversion from; (B) contribution from; (C) supply of; (D) delivery of.
24. Restoring dilapidated buildings can necessitate greater effort and expenditure than constructing new ones.
(A) Ornate; (B) run-down; (C) old-fashioned; (D) obscure.
25. A protective oil-based or silicon coating deters metal corrosion and the effects of road salt on steel, copper, or aluminium.
(A) Perpetuates; (B) masks; (C) inhibits; (D) integrates.
26. Scientific instruments of the early nineteenth century were extremely sophisticated for their time.
(A) Implements; (B) investigations; (C) discoveries; (D) laboratories.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. The scientific study of the motion of bodies and the action of forces that change or cause motion _____ dynamics.
(A) Call; (B) is called; (C) is calling; (D) called.
28. The parallax measurement is used in survey studies to tell how far away _____.
(A) Is an object distant; (C) an object is distant;
(B) distant is an object; (D) a distant object is.
29. Acids and chemical compounds that, in water solution, have _____, a corrosive action on metals, and the ability to turn certain blue vegetable dyes red.
(A) Tastes sharp; (B) sharp-tasting; (C) a sharp taste; (D) tasting sharp.
30. Uniform acceleration occurs _____ the rate of change remains the same over successive and equal intervals of time.
(A) According; (B) if; (C) with; (D) under.
31. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of _____ reality.
(A) What it is conceived; (C) what is conceived to be;
(B) what is conceived; (D) what is being conceived of.
32. _____ relatively costly, the diesel engine is highly efficient and needs servicing infrequently.
(A) Even. (B) It is. (C) Even though. (D) There is.
33. _____ steam locomotive to be used for regular passenger and freight service in the United States was built in New York City.
(A) The first. (B) As the first. (C) First was a. (D) When it was the first.
34. An axiomatic assumption in physics holds that all matter has kinetic energy _____ motion and mass.
(A) Because its; (B) because of its; (C) because it is; (D) because of it.
35. The formation of economic policies necessitates meticulous consideration _____ large segments of the population.
(A) Because they affect; (C) affect them because;
(B) they are affected because; (D) because affecting them.
36. The raw materials _____ to make sugar are nearly always present in sugar beets.
(A) Need; (B) needed; (C) needing; (D) needs.

Тестове завдання № 6

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Line Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also
(5) revolutionizing medicine. These ultra-thin, flexible fibers have opened a window into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small incisions and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart, and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to them.

(10) The basic fiber-optics system is called a fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the cores of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle. The imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen. During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating
(15) optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased resolution.

(20) Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the sight of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
(A) A revolution in communication.
(B) The invention of optical fibers.
(C) New surgical techniques.
(D) The role of optical fibers in medicine.
2. In line 2, the author uses the expression "have opened the window" to indicate that the use of optical fibers ...
(A) Has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries;
(B) sometimes requires a surgical incision;
(C) allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery;
(D) has been unknown to the general public until quite recently.
3. According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used five years ago?
(A) They are brighter lights.
(B) They are longer.
(C) They contain more fibers.
(D) They are larger in diameter.
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?
(A) They can be performed in a physician's office.
(B) They are safer than conventional surgery.
(C) They can often be performed without anesthesia.
(D) They are relatively easy to teach to physicians.

5. According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?
 (A) To carry light into the body;
 (B) to collect and focus light;
 (C) to reconstruct images;
 (D) to perform surgery inside the body.
6. The word “resolution” in line 14 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 (A) Strength;
 (B) sharpness;
 (C) inconvenience;
 (D) efficiency.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. Electric streetlights have been first used in 1879 and soon replaced gas-burning lamps.
 A B C D
8. If television had been invented a thousand years ago, will nations be significantly more homogenous than they are now?
 A B C D
9. Artificial intelligence is concerned with designing computer systems that perform such tasks as reason and learning new skills.
 A B C D
10. Input devices, output devices and mass storage's devices are called input-output devices, or peripherals.
 A B C D
11. He must can identify the particular error that has occurred in the input.
 A B C D
12. Computer software can be divided into two very broad categories – systems software and application's software.
 A B C D
13. The first electric lamp had two carbon rods from which vapor serves to conduct the current across the gap.
 A B C D
14. Interest in automatic data processing has grown rapid since the first large calculators were introduced in 1950.
 A B C D
15. Commercials make sophisticated use of the television medium in attempting to present each product as attractive and necessity.
 A B C D

16. Enthusiasts who use computers for such activities as breaking into data banks or
obtaining free telephone service they are known as “hackers”.
A B
C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Over the past three decades, synthetic materials have come to substitute for organic substances in medical testing.
(A) Toxic; (B) artificial; (C) sturdy; (D) flammable.
18. Early telephones had several drawbacks that have been largely eradicated.
(A) Features; (B) outlets; (C) distributions; (D) disadvantages.
19. A manufacturer’s label on a garment indicates how to care for that particular item.
(A) Price; (B) logo; (C) material; (D) tag.
20. Archaeologists prepare detailed diagrams that show the locations of artifacts at a site.
(A) Diameters; (B) sketches; (C) catalogues; (D) conclusions.
21. Air traffic controllers spend their days monitoring the activity in the air and on the ground.
(A) Pass; (B) pace; (C) analyze; (D) imagine.
22. Beams hewn from teakwood are among the most durable, and some of them are functional after 1,000 years.
(A) Most highly prized; (B) longest lasting; (C) most ancient; (D) sharpest.
23. Scientists, who are now aware of how nautilus regulate their buoyancy, have been able to dispel erroneous ideas about these creatures.
(A) Misconceptions; (B) misdemeanors; (C) misgivings; (D) misdirections.
24. Wet clays can be easily molded into a shape that they can retain.
(A) Pulled; (B) combined; (C) placed; (D) formed.
25. According to the American Red Cross, blood and plasma donors are urgently needed after natural disasters or other catastrophes.
(A) Typically; (B) conceivably; (C) tentatively; (D) desperately.
26. Erosion is a general term for the processes by which the top layer of soil is constantly being worn away.
(A) Instantly; (B) continually; (C) rapidly; (D) accidentally.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. A ratio is a comparison of _____ whole or a part to another part.
(A) Part to the; (B) a part to; (C) a part to the; (D) the part to the.
28. Calcite is one of the _____ minerals in the earth, and is prevalent in mountainous regions.
(A) More commonly; (B) most common; (C) as common as; (D) commonly.
29. The study of etymology rests upon basic principles _____ to all languages.
(A) That applying; (B) that they apply; (C) that apply; (D) applied that.
30. Soil texture depends on the proportions of clay and sand particles, _____ soil.
(A) Both alter; (B) which alter; (C) where altered; (D) although altered.
31. The Internet, sometimes _____ the “information superhighway” is a vast computer network of computer networks.
(A) Is called; (B) being called; (C) call; (D) called.
32. Nuclear-powered vessels use nuclear reactors _____ the heat to raise steam to drive turbines.
(A) That provide; (B) providing; (C) to provide; (D) provided.
33. Most astronomers now believe that quasars are active galaxies whose _____ contain enormous black holes.
(A) Nucleus; (B) nucleis; (C) nucluses; (D) nuclei.
34. Experts say the new oil pipeline will never be unoperational _____ more efforts to promote the pipeline project abroad.
(A) If Ukraine will make; (C) if Ukraine made;
(B) if Ukraine makes; (D) if Ukraine would make.
35. Under this law the Swedes are supposed to give preference to natural gas _____ other fuel.
(A) And; (B) over; (C) than; (D) to.
36. Night sight is the generic term for a variety of military devices that allow _____ to “see” at night.
(A) Them; (B) all; (C) it; (D) one.

Тестове завдання № 7

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

- Because geologists have long indicated that fossil fuels will not last indefinitely, the U.S. government finally acknowledged that sooner or later other energy sources would be needed and, as a result, turned its attention to nuclear power. It was anticipated that nuclear power plants could supply electricity in such large amounts and so inexpensively that they would be integrated into an economy in which electricity would take over virtually all fuel-generating functions at nominal costs. Thus, the government subsidized the promotion of commercial nuclear power plants and authorized their construction by utility companies. In the early 1970s, the public accepted the notion of electricity being generated by nuclear reactors, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission proceeded with plans for numerous power plants in or near residential areas. By 1975, 54 plants were fully operational, supplying 11 percent of the nation's electricity, and another 167 plants were at various stages of planning and construction.
- Since 1975, this outlook has changed drastically, and many utilities have canceled existing orders. In some cases, construction was terminated even after billions of dollars had already been invested. The reason was that residents and state authorities deemed that there was no possibility of evacuating residents from the area should an accident occur.
- Just 68 of those plants under way have been completed, and another 3 are still under construction. Therefore, it appears that in the mid 2010 24 nuclear power plants in the nation will be in operation, generating about 18 percent of the nation's electricity.

1. What was initially planned for the nation's fuel supply in the early 1970s?
(A) Expansion and renovation of existing fuel-generating plants.
(B) Creation of additional storage capacities for fossil fuels.
(C) Conversion of the industry and the economy to nuclear power.
(D) Development of an array of alternative fuel and power sources.
2. How does the author describe the attitude of the population in regard to nuclear power as fuel in the early to mid 1970s?
(A) Apprehensive; (C) receptive;
(B) ambivalent; (D) resentful.
3. It is implied that the construction of new nuclear power plants ...
(A) Is continuing on a smaller scale;
(B) is being geared for greater safety;
(C) has been completely halted;
(D) has been decelerated.
4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
(A) The exposition of the public opinion polls on nuclear power.
(B) A narration of power-source deliberation in nuclear power plants.
(C) Causal connections in the government's position on nuclear power.
(D) Point and counterpoint in the nuclear power debate.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that government officials made a critical error in judgement by ...
 (A) Disregarding the low utility of nuclear power plants;
 (B) relying on inferior materials and faulty plant design;
 (C) overlooking the possibility of a meltdown, however remote;
 (D) locating installations in densely wooded areas.
6. The author of the passage implies that the issue of finding adequate sources of fuel and power for the future ...
 (A) Has long been ignored by short-sighted government authorities;
 (B) may be condoned by vacillating officials;
 (C) has lost its pertinence in light of new discoveries;
 (D) has not yet been satisfactorily resolved.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. One of the most profitable professionalism careers for young people is that of computer technology.
 A B C D
8. Admiral Grace Hopper created the computer language COBOL, which is used primary for scientific purposes.
 A B C D
9. An electric arch is a luminous current of electricity that leaps from one electrode to another.
 A B C D
10. Anthracite contains a higher percent of carbon than bituminous coal.
 A B C D
11. Natural resources provide the raw material are needed to produce finished goods.
 A B C D
12. Metals can be beaten into thin sheets, melted and poured into molds, or drawing into fine wire.
 A B C D
13. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, in 1825.
 A B C D
14. Barges carry and transport coal and metal slabs along navigable waterways.
 A B C D

15. The mining of minerals often bring about the destruction of landscapes and wildlife habitats.
A B C D

16. Copper comes from seven types of ores that also contain the other minerals.
A B C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Oceanographers are required to be familiar with at least two basic sciences.
(A) At once; (B) at best; (C) a minimum of; (D) a maximum of.

18. Entomologists have determined that insects seem to be the optimal pollination agent.
(A) Most visible; (B) most erratic; (C) most advantageous; (D) most obvious.

19. Studies in physics assert that the force of gravity is not constant.
(A) Empirically dispute; (B) intentionally overlook; (C) contend; (D) divulge.

20. Major automotive companies have designed new models of vehicles that are streamlined and aerodynamic.
(A) Brightly colored; (B) compact; (C) smoothly shaped; (D) durable.

21. Pesticides and other chemicals used in agriculture differ in their impact on various types of organisms.
(A) Effect; (B) agreement; (C) dependence; (D) impression.

22. Precise mathematical calculations can be carried out on notebook computers as thin as 1 inch.
(A) Threatening; (B) tangible; (C) logical; (D) accurate.

23. Paleontologists scrupulously examine the makeup of fossils uncovered at unlikely sites.
(A) Thoroughly; (B) constantly; (C) theoretically; (D) legally.

24. Experts are concerned that food production cannot match population growth on a consistent basis.
(A) Change; (B) migration; (C) increase; (D) decline.

25. Thomas Newcomen made his mark as the builder of the first steam engine, which was gradually replaced by the condenser engine.
(A) Behaved; (B) taught himself; (C) became famous; (D) faced resentment.

26. Over-the-counter flu remedies can occasionally cause marginal side effects.
(A) Strong doses; (C) secondary reaction;
(B) serious illnesses; (D) guaranteed results.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. Often a team of engineers are _____ .
(A) Work on one project; (C) working on one project;
(B) on one project work; (D) to working on one project.
28. If a ruby is heated it _____ temporarily lose its color.
(A) Would; (B) will; (C) does; (D) has.
29. _____ 1,000 species of finch have been identified.
(A) As many as. (B) As many. (C) As much as. (D) Much as.
30. Having been selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Conference, _____ .
(A) The members applauded him; (C) a speech had to be given by him;
(B) he gave a short acceptance speech; (D) the members congratulated him.
31. Weathering _____ the action whereby surface rock disintegrated or decomposed.
(A) It is; (B) is that; (C) is; (D) being.
32. Not until a student has mastered algebra, _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.
(A) He can begin to understand; (C) he begins to understand;
(B) can he begin to understand; (D) begins to understand.
33. Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of Samoa, the bulk of the research was done by _____ alone.
(A) Herself; (B) she; (C) her; (D) hers.
34. Several of these washers and dryers are out of order and _____ .
(A) Need to be repairing; (C) require that they be repaired;
(B) repairing is required of them; (D) need to be repaired.
35. _____ small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a fetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects.
(A) A. (B) That is. (C) If a. (D) When it is.
36. Prices for bikes can run _____ \$250.
(A) As high as; (B) as high to; (C) so high to; (D) so high as.

Тестове завдання № 8

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Galaxies are not evenly distributed throughout the universe. A few are found alone, but almost all are grouped in formations termed *galactic clusters*. These formations should not be confused with stellar clusters, globular clusters of stars that exist within a galaxy. The size of galactic clusters varies enormously, with some clusters containing only a dozen or so members and others containing as many as 10,000. Moreover, galactic clusters themselves are part of larger clusters of clusters, termed *superclusters*. It is surmised that even clusters of superclusters are possible.

Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is part of a galactic cluster called the Local Group, which has 20 members and is typical in terms of the types of galaxies it contains. There are 3 large spiral galaxies: Andromeda, the largest galaxy in the group; the Milky Way, the second-largest galaxy; and the Triangulum Spiral, the third largest. There are also 4 medium-sized spiral galaxies, including the Large Cloud of Magellan and the Small Cloud of Magellan. There are 4 regular elliptical galaxies; the remainder are dwarf ellipticals. Other than our own galaxy, only Andromeda and the Clouds of Magellan are visible only from the Southern Hemisphere.

The existence of galactic clusters presented a riddle to scientists for many years – the “missing mass” problem. Clusters are presumably held together by the gravity generated by their members. However, measurements showed that the galaxies do not have enough mass to explain their apparent stability. Why didn’t these clusters disintegrate? It is now thought that galaxies contain great amounts of “dark matter”, which cannot be directly observed but which generates gravitational pull. This matter includes gas, dust and even black holes.

- Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?
 - Clusters and superclusters.
 - An astronomical problem that has never been solved.
 - A development in astronomy.
 - The distance between galaxies.
- What conclusion can be made about galaxies that are not found in clusters?
 - They are never been observed.
 - They are larger than other galaxies.
 - They are not actually galaxies but parts of galaxies.
 - They are outnumbered by galaxies that do occur in clusters.
- In the Local Group, which of the following types of galaxies are most numerous?
 - Large spirals;
 - medium-sized spirals;
 - regular ellipticals;
 - dwarf ellipticals.
- All of the following are visible from somewhere on Earth without a telescope EXCEPT ...
 - The Clouds of Magellan;
 - Andromeda;
 - the Triangulum Spiral;
 - the Milky Way.

5. According to the passage, in what way is the Local Group typical of galactic clusters?
 (A) In its size;
 (B) in the number of galaxies it contains;
 (C) in its shape;
 (D) in the type of galaxies that make it up.
6. Which of the following is not true about the “dark matter” mentioned in line 23?
 (A) It is impossible to observe directly.
 (B) It may include black holes.
 (C) It helps explain the “missing mass” problem.
 (D) It is found in the space between galaxies.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. The most easiest process for mining gold is planning, which involves using a circular dish with a small pocket at the bottom.
 A B
 C D
8. Silver has it evolved from being exclusively a coinage and decorative material to being a metal of considerable industrial application.
 A B C
 D
9. Left to themselves, rain forest sustains their ecological systems indefinitely.
 A B C D
10. The Donetsk Basin, Ukraine leading industrial region, includes the cities of Donetsk, Gorlovka and Lugansk and has large coal deposits.
 A B C
 D
11. The earth's resources are quite enough to meet the material need's of the people.
 A B C D
12. The deeper the shaft and the thicker the seam is, the larger must be the shaft pillar while hard the coal, the smaller the pillar.
 A B C
 D
13. Coal will not only continue to play an important part in the next century, it also act as a bridge in the energy systems of the future.
 A B C
 D
14. Alike other forms of energy, natural gas may be used to heat homes, cook food, and even run automobiles.
 A B C
 D

15. Gold, silver, and copper coins are often alloyed with harder metals to make them
A B C
hard as enough to withstand wear.
D
16. The planet Pluto was discovered only recently, but it seems likely that more
A B
distant planets may be found in the near future.
C D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Chemicals are used to retard the growth of ornamental trees.
(A) Initiate; (B) stunt; (C) benefit; (D) alter.
18. The system of Daylight Saving Time seems very silly until one understands why it is done.
(A) Clever; (B) unusual; (C) foolish; (D) prudent.
19. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is bright at night.
(A) Luminous; (B) harmless; (C) adequate; (D) attractive.
20. A laser beam is used to penetrate even the hardest substances.
(A) Light up; (B) repair; (C) identify; (D) pass through/
21. In the past, energy sources were thought to be boundless.
(A) Without limits; (B) inexpensive; (C) natural; (D) solar.
22. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.
(A) Confused; (B) designated; (C) accumulated; (D) separated.
23. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for correct timekeeping, navigation, surveying, and mapmaking.
(A) Meticulous; (B) incessant; (C) accurate; (D) ancient.
24. Since research studies have shown a relationship between cancer and cigarette smoking, many people have cut down.
(A) Ceased smoking; (C) decreased the number of cigarettes;
(B) become frightened; (D) gotten sick.
25. Some celestial bodies will leave luminous trails upon entering the earth's atmosphere.
(A) Junk; (B) meteors; (C) missiles; (D) precipitation.

26. Valium is a strong drug that can cause a driver to sleep at the wheel.
(A) Dream; (B) sneeze; (C) doze; (D) snore.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. When a body enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels _____.
(A) Very rapidly; (B) in a rapid manner; (C) fastly; (D) with great speed.
28. Employers often require that candidates have not only a degree in engineering _____.
(A) But two years experience; (C) but also two years experience;
(B) also two years experience; (D) but more two years experience.
29. Frost occurs in valleys and on low grounds _____ on adjacent hills.
(A) More frequently as; (C) more frequently than;
(B) as frequently than; (D) frequently than.
30. _____ the formation of the sun the planets, and other stars began with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(A) It accepted that. (C) It is accepted that.
(B) Accepted that. (D) That is accepted.
31. The greater the demand, _____ the price.
(A) Higher, (B) high, (C) the higher, (D) the high.
32. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
(A) It is calcium. (B) That calcium. (C) Calcium. (D) Although calcium.
33. The Continental United States is _____ that there are four time zones.
(A) Much big; (B) too big; (C) so big; (D) very big.
34. To generate income, magazine publishers must decide whether to increase the subscription price or _____.
(A) To sell advertising; (C) selling advertising;
(B) if they should sell advertising; (D) sold advertising.
35. In his autobiography, Adams attempted to show that his generation _____.
(A) Did not know how to live in a technological society;
(B) did not know living in a technological society;
(C) was not knowing how live in a technological society;
(D) had not known living in a technological society.
36. Green and magenta are complementary colors located opposite each other on the color wheel, _____.
(A) And blue and yellow so; (C) and so blue and yellow do;
(B) and too blue and yellow; (D) and so are blue and yellow.

Тестове завдання № 9

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

- Line* Almon Strowger, an American engineer, constructed the first automatic telephone switching system, which had a horizontal bladelike contact arm, in 1891. The first commercial switchboard based on his invention opened in La
- (5) *Porte*, Indiana, a year later and was an instant success with business users. To access the system, the caller pressed buttons to reach the desired number and turned the handle to activate the telephone ringer. During the same year, Strowger's step-by-step call advancement technology was implemented in the long-distance service between New York and Chicago when it proved to have the capacity of carrying signals through cable-joint extensions.
- (10) The first actual dial telephones, patented by Lee De Forest in 1907, were installed in Milwaukee in 1896. In 1912, their sound transmittal apparatus adapted an electronic tube to function as an amplifier. Transatlantic radio-telephone service linked New York and London in 1927. However, the long distance coaxial cable, which was hailed as unprecedented, came on the scene
- (15) in 1936 connecting New York and Philadelphia. The Bell Laboratories research facility came up with the transistor to replace the cumbersome vacuum tube, thus diminishing the size of the electronic switch to about 10 percent of that of the original. Crossbar switching, installed in terminals in 1938, operated on the principle of an electromagnetic force, which rotated
- (20) horizontal and vertical bars within a rectangular frame and brought contacts together in a split second. A technological breakthrough in the form of underseas cables between the United States and Hawaii was implemented almost twenty years later. An extension was connected to Japan in 1964.

- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - The Patent History of the Telephone.
 - A link between Research and Technology.
 - The Telephone: A Technological Fantasy.
 - The Developing Sophistication of the Telephone.
- It can be inferred from the passage that initially telephones ...
 - Utilized human operators;
 - did not have a bell;
 - were limited to businesses;
 - revitalized business in La Porte, Indiana.
- How did Lee De Forest improve the existing telephone?
 - He integrated the mouthpiece and the receiver.
 - He modified a pipe to transmit sound.
 - He created a device to boost the reception quality.
 - He made implementation of the dial system possible.
- The author of the passage implies that telephone networks expanded because of ...
 - A series of breakthroughs;
 - the work of a few inventors;
 - multiple technical blunders;
 - staunch public and private support.

5. Why did Strowger's switchboard find application in long-distance lines?
 (A) It could carry connections through cable extensions.
 (B) It could handle a large volume of simultaneous calls.
 (C) It required the caller to activate switches.
 (D) It was prevalent in commercial enterprises.
6. In line 18, the word "breakthrough" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 (A) Failure;
 (B) change;
 (C) equipment;
 (D) advance.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. While the life expectancy of man had become longer, medical research has not extended the maximum possible age of man.
 A B C
 D
8. For many years, space enthusiasts harbored hopes that the atmosphere of Venus could support life, but now it is know to be extremely deadly.
 A
 B C D
9. Few economists believe that the quicker way to reduce the federal deficit is to place increased restrictions on foreign imports.
 A B C
 D
10. The study of astronomy is so recent as the past millenia, but astrology has existed for thousands of years.
 A B
 C D
11. That man has landed on the moon, not once but a number of times, seems hardly not possible.
 A B C
 D
12. The dependence of a parasite on the host organism is often mirrored by a similar dependence of the host of the parasite, so that cannot exist independently of one another.
 A B C
 D
13. Organic material, in various stages of decay, releasing nutrients into the soil.
 A B C D

14. The process of evolution has been shown to proceed steadily but gradual over many millenia, but there are examples of rapid radiation of rapid radiation of species as well.
A B C
D
15. Careful calculations must be done when the financial books of a company are being audited by an accountant.
A B
C D
16. It is all very well for a wealthy organize with large profits to get large tax credits, but the small businessman needs incentives as well.
A B C
D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed incredible at the time that he first introduced.
(A) Unbelievable; (B) complicated; (C) brilliant; (D) famous.
18. The perpetual motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.
(A) Ancient; (B) rhythmic; (C) leisurely; (D) constant.
19. Microprocessors, unlike computers, are programmed to complete defined tasks.
(A) Specific; (B) arduous; (C) several; (D) similar.
20. The galaxy slowly circles around a spherical center.
(A) Expands; (B) rotates; (C) accelerates; (D) vibrates.
21. Carbohydrates are plentiful in nature where they serve as an immediate source of energy.
(A) Abundant; (B) obscure; (C) unstable; (D) reliable.
22. Volcanoes are formed where the plates in the earth's crust meet.
(A) Crack; (B) intersect; (C) collapse; (D) float.
23. Some sedimentary rocks are made entirely of very large coral beds.
(A) Unusual; (B) mature; (C) massive; (D) subterranean.
24. Let engines go in the opposite direction upon touchdown.
(A) Extinguish; (B) reverse; (C) explode; (D) hesitate.

25. Some celestial bodies will leave luminous trails upon entering the earth's atmosphere.
 (A) Junk; (B) meteors; (C) missiles; (D) precipitation.
26. Finances can consist of a combination of stocks , bonds, and properties.
 (A) Exceptions; (B) assets; (C) donations; (D) bequests.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. A network of railroads to unite the continent and encourage Western settlement _____ before the Civil War by Asa Whitney.
 (A) When proposed; (B) a proposal; (C) was proposed; (D) to propose.
28. The chief advantage of using satellites to predict weather _____ can survey vast regions of the Earth at one time.
 (A) They; (B) is that they; (C) is that; (D) that they.
29. The higher _____ octane number of gasoline, the less knocking occurs in the engine as the fuel is burned.
 (A) Some; (B) the; (C) is; (D) than.
30. _____ think of metallurgy as a modern field of science, but it is actually one of the oldest.
 (A) Although many people. (C) Many people who.
 (B) Many people. (D) In spite of many people.
31. The walls of arteries _____ into three layers.
 (A) They divide; (B) dividing; (C) to be divided; (D) are divided.
32. Snare drums produce a sharp, rattling sound _____.
 (A) As striking; (B) when are struck; (C) struck; (D) when struck.
33. Bacteria may be round, _____, or spiral.
 (A) Rod shapes; (B) in the shape of rods; (C) like a rod's shape; (D) rod-shaped.
34. _____ many improvements made to highways during the nineteenth century, but Americans continued to depend on water routes for transportation.
 (A) Despite the. (B) There were. (C) However. (D) Though there were.
35. Modern saw blades are coated with a special _____ plastic.
 (A) Reduction of friction; (C) friction is reduced;
 (B) reduced-friction; (D) friction-reducing.
36. _____ a liquid changes to a solid, heat is given off.
 (A) That. (B) Sometimes. (C) Whenever. (D) From.

Тестове завдання № 10

1.1. Прочитайте уважно текст і виконайте тести за його змістом:

Line Antiseptics are applied directly to affected areas to prevent or halt
(5) infections by destroying bacteria. Other terms used for antiseptic are
disinfectant and germicide. Numerous chemicals have antiseptic qualities,
with bright-red Mercurochrome being one of the weakest. Colorless Zephiran
is a great deal more potent and belongs to a group of detergents. Soap is easily
the most prevalent and least expensive antiseptic chemical. The salts of
mercury and silver, as well as chemicals containing chlorine and alcohol,
interfere and disrupt their life-sustaining processes.

(10) Antibiotics, such as Terramycin and erythromycine, are drugs used for the
same purpose as anticeptics. Although there is no consensus on precisely how
antibiotics affect bacteria, biochemists hypothesize that they prevent bacteria
from consuming the substances they need to multiply. Over time, because of
(15) their ability to mutate, bacteria cells find new means to metabolize food and
acquire resistance to the antibiotics. To preclude this from happening,
physicians often begin treatment of infection with several strands of
antibiotics simultaneously. An additional complication may arise if each
bacterium species should be treated with a specific antibiotic or if a patient
develops sensitivity to a particular strand, Occasionally, antibiotics are
(20) prescribed not for prevention of disease. In the long-term treatment of
rheumatic heart disease, penicillin may be ingested to prevent infection.
Streptomycin, for example, may be administered for as long as one to two
years.

1. It can be inferred from the passage
that, by and large, antiseptics are ...

- (A) Applied topically;
- (B) endorsed ostentatiously;
- (C) administered locally;
- (D) activated bacterially.

2. Which of the following is NOT
mentioned as a constraint in taking
antibiotics?

- (A) A decrease in their antibacterial
effect.
- (B) A patient's reactions to their
components.
- (C) The particular requirements of a
treatment.
- (D) The unpredictable interaction of
their elements.

3. How do bacteria develop immunity to
antibiotics?

- (A) They stop multiplying.
- (B) They gradually evolve.
- (C) They acquire metabolism.
- (D) They eventually degenerate.

4. The author of the passage implies that
antibiotics ...

- (A) Should be dispensed with medical
supervision;
- (B) should not be used for oral
infections;
- (C) cannot be palatable for extended
lengths of time;
- (D) cannot be produced by
pharmaceutical companies.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that antiseptics ...
 (A) Are excessively praised;
 (B) are commonly administered;
 (C) may be hazardous;
 (D) may be elusive.
6. The author of the passage implies that ..
 (A) The more color an antiseptic has, the more effective it is;
 (B) the more prevalent an antiseptic is, the less costly it is;
 (C) detergents have the same qualities as soaps;
 (D) Zephiran is a type of Mercurochrome.

1.2. Знайдіть помилки в таких реченнях:

7. The treatment of cancer presents a real urgent task for researchers because many patients are affected.
 A B C D
8. Silicon chips contain thousands of circuits in an area as smaller than a fingernail.
 A B C D
9. A gallon of ordinary sea water container about a quarter of a pound of salt.
 A B C D
10. Insulin, it is used to treat diabetes and is secured chiefly from the pancreas of cattle and hogs.
 A B C D
11. A boiled point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the surrounding gases.
 A B C D
12. Industrial buyers are responsible for supplying the goods and services that an organization required for its operations.
 A B C D
13. Anthropologists agree that our early ancestors who inhabited the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun.
 A B C D
14. Nearly three quarters of the surfaces of the earth is divided by water, and there would be even less land if the polar ice caps were to melt.
 A B C D
15. Mathematics were developed from classical sources by Arab scholars long.
 A B

before it received the attention of Europeans.

C

D

16. Many economic theories have been suggested for dealing with inflation, but there is a reluctance to accept them, which increase unemployment drastically.

A

B

C

D

1.3. Виберіть із поданих після речень варіантів слово або вираз, що найкраще відповідає значенню слова або виразу, підкресленого в реченні:

17. Electrical energy may be divided into two components specified as positive and negative.
(A) Confused; (B) designated; (C) accumulated; (D) separated.
18. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for correct timekeeping, navigation, surveying, and mapmaking.
(A) Meticulous; (B) incessant; (C) accurate; (D) ancient.
19. In certain types of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to induce vomiting.
(A) Control; (B) clean; (C) cause; (D) stop.
20. Collections of opals and quartz are featured at the City Museum's annual exhibition of precious stones.
(A) Coins; (B) loot; (C) gems; (D) shells.
21. The street lights in most American cities adjust automatically at dusk.
(A) In the middle of the night; (C) in the evening just before dark;
(B) in the middle of the day; (D) in the morning just before light.
22. Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very inquisitive mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.
(A) Complex; (B) brilliant; (C) mature; (D) curious.
23. Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to go before thunder.
(A) Prolong; (B) traverse; (C) repel; (D) precede.
24. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.
(A) With ease; (B) with a thump; (C) with a jerk; (D) with effort.
25. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is bright at night.
(A) Luminous; (B) harmless; (C) adequate; (D) attractive.

26. Deterioration in the areas around the center of the city is a common urban problem.
(A) Dense population. (B) Expensive land. (C) Heavy traffic. (D) Lower value.

1.4. Заповніть пропуски в таких реченнях:

27. Bricks baked in a kiln are much harder _____ that are dried in the sun.
(A) Those; (B) than do those; (C) than those; (D) ones.
28. Most comets have two kinds of tails, one made up of dust, _____ made up of electrically charged particles called plasma.
(A) One another; (B) the other; (C) other ones; (D) each other.
29. A cloud is a dense mass of _____ water vapor or ice particles.
(A) Or; (B) whether; (C) both; (D) either.
30. _____ of liquids through pipes.
(A) The flow controlled by valves. (C) Valves control the flow.
(B) For valves to control the flow. (D) Controlled by valves, the flow.
31. _____ the outer rings of a gyroscope are turned or twisted, the gyroscope itself continues to spin in exactly the same position.
(A) However. (B) Somehow. (C) Otherwise. (D) No matter.
32. _____ bacterial infection is present in the body, the bone marrow produces more white blood cells than usual.
(A) A. (B) That a. (C) If a. (D) During a.
33. Adobe bricks tend to crumble if _____ to excessive moisture or cold.
(A) They expose; (B) exposed; (C) are exposed; (D) to be exposed.
34. Rarely _____ last longer than an hour.
(A) Do tornados. (B) tornados. (C) tornados that. (D) tornados do.
35. _____ type of insects that pollinate plants.
(A) Not only are the bees. (C) Not the only bees are.
(B) Bees are not the only. (D) Bees are not only the.
36. _____, all animals need oxygen, water, food, and proper range of temperatures.
(A) To survive. (B) Their survival. (C) Surviving. (D) They survive.

Орел Майя Василівна

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ “ПЕРЕКЛАД”**

Редактор О.Н. Ільченко

Підписано до друку 04.02.2012. Формат 30 x 42 / 4.
Папір офсетний. Ризографія. Ум. друк. арк. 2,5.
Обл.-вид. арк. 2,9. Тираж 30 прим. Зам. №

Державний ВНЗ “Національний гірничий університет”
49027, м. Дніпропетровськ, просп. К. Маркса, 19.