

**Фізико-технічний факультет**  
**Зразок екзаменаційної контрольної роботи «Іноземна мова професійного спрямування»**

**Task 1. Read the text and choose the right answer according to the text.**

Scientists from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (BPA) have said the end of the world has come a little closer in the past year. BPA scientists are experts on nuclear weapons, disarmament, the changing energy landscape, climate change, and emerging technologies. It is responsible for setting the Doomsday Clock, which was started in 1947 to symbolize how close the world is to catastrophe. The BPA has just moved the clock's minute hand from three minutes to midnight to two-and-a-half minutes to midnight. This is the closest it has been to midnight (the Apocalypse) since 1953. Then, the minute hand was moved to two minutes to midnight after hydrogen bomb tests by the USA and Russia.

The BPA's latest report said President Donald Trump's recent statements on climate change, building nuclear weapons, immigration and terrorism have added to the global risk. The BPA warned that: "The probability of global catastrophe is very high, and the actions needed to reduce the risks of disaster must be taken very soon." BPA chief Dr Rachel Bronson called on people around the world to make sure their leaders do the right things for the world. She said: "I hope the debate [created] by the 2017 setting of the Clock raises the level of conversation, promotes calls to action, and helps citizens around the world hold their leaders responsible for delivering a safer and healthier planet."

1. What kind of changing landscape are BPA scientists experts on?  
a) bleak            b) cold            c) energy            d) green
2. When was the Doomsday Clock closest to midnight?  
a) 1974            b) 1953            c) 1935            d) 1947
3. Whose statements did the BPA say added to the global risk?  
a) bank statements    b) Donald Trump's    c) the chief of the BPA    d) the head of the UN
4. When did the BPA say action needed to be taken to reduce risks?  
a) in the next day or two    b) very soon    c) next year    d) immediately
5. Who did the BPA say people should hold responsible for a safer planet?  
a) the U.N.            b) other countries            c) themselves            d) leaders

**Task 2. Read the text, choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false.**

Exposure to low-levels of radiation does not cause immediate health effects, but can cause a small increase in the risk of cancer over a lifetime. There are studies that keep track of groups of people who have been exposed to radiation, including atomic bomb survivors and radiation industry workers. These studies show that radiation exposure increases the chance of getting cancer, and the risk increases as the dose increases: the higher the dose, the greater the risk. Conversely, cancer risk from radiation exposure declines as the dose falls: the lower the dose, the lower the risk.

Radiation doses are commonly expressed in millisieverts (international units) or rem (U.S. units). A dose can be determined from a one-time radiation exposure, or from accumulated exposures over time. About 99 percent of individuals would not get cancer as a result of a one-time uniform whole-body exposure of 100 millisieverts (10 rem) or lower. At this dose, it would be extremely difficult to identify an excess in cancers caused by radiation when about 40 percent of men and women in the U.S. will be diagnosed with cancer at some point during their lifetime.

6. Low levels of radiation can trigger cancer with time.    TRUE
7. Scientists constantly monitor people who may be exposed to radiation at work.    TRUE
8. Internationally a radiation dose is expressed in rem.    FALSE
9. 8-10 rem radiation exposure can be fatal for an individual.    FALSE
10. Oncological disease risk from radiation exposure is directly proportional to a radiation dose.    TRUE

**Task 3. Read the text and fill in gaps (110) with the correct variant (A, B, C or D).**

Scientists in the USA have seen something amazing in space for the very first 11 \_\_\_\_\_. They saw gravitational waves. These are waves that form in space and 12 \_\_\_\_\_ outwards. The waves are similar to how ripples in water move outwards after you 13 \_\_\_\_\_ a stone in a lake. The gravitational waves in space start when

two giant space objects 14 \_\_\_\_ each other. Albert Einstein first spoke about waves in space in 1916 when he made his General Theory of 15 \_\_\_\_\_. One hundred years later, the researchers have proved that Einstein's theory was right. The researchers used powerful technology to see the gravitational waves. Einstein did not have this technology. He used his 16 \_\_\_\_ to predict that the waves existed.

Scientists say the discovery of the gravitational waves is one of the most important discoveries ever. Dr Lawrence Krauss, from Arizona State University, said the discovery was as great as the 17 \_\_\_\_ of the telescope. He said it would let scientists see many new things in 18 \_\_\_\_\_. It would also answer many questions about our universe. Dr Krauss said: "It has opened a new window on the universe, just like the telescope." He added that: "Using gravitational waves 19 \_\_\_\_\_ the universe will allow us to see things we could have never seen before....It will also allow us to explore objects in the universe we've never seen before." He said it was beautiful that the discovery happened 100 years after Einstein's 20 \_\_\_\_\_.

11	A chance	B time	C episode	D glance
12	A run	B escape	C travel	D moves
13	A kick	B throw	C direct	D find
14	A hit	B accelerate	C bind	D collides
15	A Gravity	B Moving Bodies	C Chromodynamics	D Relativity
16	A genius	B intellectual	C spirit	D imagination
17	A discovery	B research	C invention	D design
18	A Universe	B microcosm	C atmosphere	D space
19	A to explore	B to define	C to differentiate	D to analyze
20	A death	B prediction	C theory	D discovery

**Task 4. Grammar test. Fill in with the correct variant (A, B, C or D).**

21. Strong wind \_\_\_\_\_ and I decided to put on a warm coat.
  - A. is blowing
  - B. has been blowing
  - C. was blowing
  - D. had been blowing
22. The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ when I arrived.
  - A. has already started
  - B. had already
  - C. started
  - D. had already been started
23. By next year they \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese for 2 years.
  - A. will teach
  - B. has taught
  - C. will have been teaching
  - D. are teaching
24. It \_\_\_\_\_ me long to get to the university yesterday.
  - A. took
  - B. was taken
  - C. takes
  - D. had taken
25. Who speaks English in your family? I \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. am
  - B. do
  - C. have
  - D. speak
26. I can't translate this article because I \_\_\_\_\_ the many words.
  - A. haven't known
  - B. don't know
  - C. didn't know
  - D. won't know
27. How long \_\_\_\_\_ English so far?
  - A. have you learnt
  - B. are you learning

- C. have you been learning  
D. did you learn
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ from the University in three years.  
A. will graduate  
B. have graduated  
C. graduated  
D. will be graduating
29. They \_\_\_\_\_ in a sport competition last week.  
A. had taken part  
B. have been taking part  
C. have taken part  
D. took part
30. He used to talk to us for hours about all the interesting things he \_\_\_\_\_ in his life.  
A. had been doing  
B. has done  
C. was done  
D. has been done
31. 'What a beautiful dress you're wearing!' 'Thanks! It \_\_\_\_\_ especially for me by a French tailor.'  
A. will be made  
B. made  
C. has been made  
D. was being made
32. When I \_\_\_\_\_ him, he \_\_\_\_\_ as a waiter for a year or so.  
A. met, had been worked  
B. met, had been working  
C. had met, had worked  
D. have met, was working
33. She's an old friend – I ... her for years.  
A. 've known  
B. know  
C. knew  
D. 'll know
34. When I first \_\_\_\_\_ to England in 1938, I thought I knew English fairly well.  
A. come  
B. has  
C. had come  
D. came
35. David wants to be strong and healthy that's why he \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.  
A. jog  
B. jogs  
C. jogged  
D. has jogged
36. Look! You \_\_\_\_\_ a big mistake in your calculations.  
A. have made  
B. have been  
C. had made  
D. are making
37. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything since breakfast so I feel very thirsty now.  
A. wasn't drinking  
B. didn't drink  
C. haven't drunk  
D. haven't had
38. I don't know when Professor Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ to his office, but when he comes, I'll speak to him about it.  
A. will come  
B. come  
C. comes  
D. came
39. Robert didn't answer the phone when Mary called. He \_\_\_\_\_ a shower and didn't hear the phone ring.

- A. is taking
- B. was taking
- C. had been taking
- D. have been taking

40. I didn't understand what they \_\_\_\_\_ about.

- A. talk
- B. are talking
- C. were talking
- D. will be talking