Поточна контрольна робота з англійської мови за фахом

для студентів

1.Read the text. For statements (1-5) choose "True" if the statement is true according to the text, "False" if the statement is false.

WHAT HAPPENS TO ALL THAT PLASTIC?

What would modern life be like without plastic? According to the United Nations Environmental Programme, global plastic consumption has gone from 5.5 million tons in the 1950s to 110 million tons in 2009. Where does all this plastic go when we're done with it? Today Americans discard about 33.6 million tons of plastic each year, but only 6.5 percent of it is recycled and 7.7 percent is combusted in waste-to-energy facilities, which create electricity or heat from garbage. The rest ends up in landfills where it may take up to 1,000 years to decompose, and potentially leak pollutants into the soil and water. It's estimated that there are also 100 million tons of plastic debris floating around in the oceans threatening the health and safety of marine life.

Relatively little plastic is recycled because there are various types of plastic with different chemical compositions, and recycled plastics can be contaminated by the mixing of types. Plastic waste is also contaminated by materials such as paper and ink. Separating plastics from non-plastics in the recycling process, and different types of plastic from each other is labor-intensive and so far, there has been no easy solution.

1. Consumption of plastic in a global scale is growing T/F

2. The amount of recycled and combusted plastic is about equal.T/F

3. Garbage is an excellent source of energy.T/F

4. Garbage in landfills decomposes quite fast.T/F

5. Pollutants leaking into the soil and water are not dangerous.T/F

II. Read the text. For questions 6-10 find the best answer.

How do we detect water pollution?

Water pollution is detected in laboratories, where small samples of water are analyzed for different contaminants. Living organisms such as fish can also be used for the detection of water pollution. Changes in their behaviour or growth show us, that the water they live in is polluted. Specific properties of these organisms can give information on the sort of pollution in their environment. Laboratories also

use computer models to determine what dangers there can be in certain waters. They import the data they own on the water into the computer, and the computer then determines if the water has any impurities.

In most manufacturing processes a lot of heat originates that must be released into the environment, because it is waste heat. The cheapest way to do this is to withdraw nearby surface water, pass it through the plant, and return the heated water to the body of surface water. The heat that is released in the water has negative effects on all life in the receiving surface water. This is the kind of pollution that is commonly known as heat pollution or thermal pollution.

The warmer water decreases the solubility of oxygen in the water and it also causes water organisms to breathe faster. Many water organisms will then die from oxygen shortages, or they become more susceptible to diseases.

6. Water pollution is detected in:
a) scientific laboratories
b) in the rivers
c) at the research institutes
d) by sedimentation

7. Water analysis is carried out to:
a) find the weight of admixture
b) determine pollutants
c) find out the molecular composition
d) find the quantity of fish

8. How can water pollution be detected by using fish?
a) by calculating its weight
b) judging by the amount of food it consumes
c) feeding it
d) measuring its growth

9. Laboratories also use computer models to:
a) distribute information on pollution
b) inform the population

c) find out the impurities in water

d) import the pictures into the computer

10.Why is warm water harmful to the environment?

a) it decreases the solubility of oxygen

b) it creates waste heat

c) water organisms become less susceptible to diseases

d) it prevents freezing of water bodies in winter.

III. Fill in the gaps in the text

There is much evidence indicating that ....11.... release gases from deep in the earth's .....12..... Such gases may indicate methane of non-biological origin, which could be a vast resource of fuel.

It is widely believed that the earth's supply of hydrocarbon …13……. will be largely used up in the …14… future, the most desirable ones (oil and natural gas) within a few decades and coal within a few centuries. …15… evidence leads us to believe that enormous amounts of ……16…. gas lie deep in the earth and that if they can be tapped, there would be …17… of hydrocarbon fuel that could last for thousands of years. The hypothesis that there is much gas deep in the earth also provides a unified basis for explaining a number of otherwise rather puzzling …18….. that either give warning of earthquakes or accompany them.

The exact …19… of the gas is not known, since the observational evidence is scattered and not easily interpreted. Volcanic …20…… bring gas out from the interior of the earth. It is not possible, however, to deduce from such observations the initial composition of the gas while it was still deep in the earth.

11. A .water	B. earthquakes	C. ice	D. dust
12. A. mantle	B. surface	C. crystal	D. rock
13. A. compounds	B. fuels	C. molecules	D. atoms
14. A long	B past	C. recent	D. foreseeable
15. A .diverse	B similar	C. various	D. latest
16. A. man-made	B. fossil	C. liquid	D. natural

17 .A pool B. source C. spring D. deposit

18. A phenomena B. diversions C. similarities D. contradictions

19. A. structure B. sublimation C. composition D. process

20. A. eruptions B. earthquakes C. ash D. lava

2. Граматичний тест на заповнення пропусків (20 пропусків).

1. I don`t think _____ trousers _____ too long.

A. this, is **C.** these, are

B. these, is **D.** this, are

2. __ E-mail came into widespread use in __ 1990s and __ a major development in business and personal communications.

A. The, -, became **C.** -, the, had become

B. -, the, has become **D.** The, -, became

3. _____ and _____ are principal economic activities on ____ Falkland Islands.

A. Sheep raising, wool processing, the **C.** Sheep`s raising, wool`s processing, ___

B. Sheeps` raising , wools` processing, ____ **D.** Sheep`s raising, wool processing, the

4. There _____ very many _____ in that hall.

A. were, peoples **C.** was, people

B. were, people **D.** was, peoples

5. He had _____ holiday last summer.

A. a month`s **C.** monthes

B. a month **D.** month`s

6. Her report about _____ Hyde Park is _____ interesting than _____ or _____.

A. the, much little, yours, my

C. –, far less, your, my

B. the, far little, your, mine

D. –, much less, yours, mine

7. ____ is self-evident that ____ ____ individual effort, ____ will be his learning.

A. It, the greatest, student`s, the most thorough

C. It, the greater, the student`s, the more thorough

B. There, greatest, students, most thoroughly

D. There, greater, the students`, more thorough

8. – I want to make a ____ salad, so I need different ___. Are there ____ bananas left? – No, there are ___.

A. fruits, fruit, any, no

C. fruits, fruits, some, any

B. fruit, fruits, any, none

D. fruit, fruit, some, none

9. They went to the shop __ foot the day before yesterday. They really like __ short walks once __ a while.

A. in, to take, for

C. by, take, –

B. on, taking, for

D. at, taking, after

10. They took no notice ___ her, and so ____ she spoke ____ them _____ her friendly manner.

A. of, at last, to, in

C. of, finally, with, for

B. for, at least, with, with

D. to, in the end, with, by

11. She was a __ promising student in Economics and Physics and was always interested __the ___ subject.

A. –, for, latest

C. highly, in, latter

B. –, for, latest

D. quite, about, later

12. Their ____ decreased because their salary ____ by seven ____.

A. earnings, was cut, per cent

C. earning, had cut, percentage

B. earnings, cut, per cents **D.** earnings, had been cut, per cents

13. A month ago he made a decision ___ in ____ Middle East. He looks forward to ____ his experience of living abroad with her.

A. working, –, share **C.** to be working, a, sharing

B. to work, the, sharing **D.** to work, –, having shared

14. The pupils ____ hard at spelling last year, and since then they ____ much better___ writing dictations.

A. worked, have become, at **C.** were working, became, in

B. have worked, had become, to **D.** worked, became, on

15. Why don`t you _____ to the café _____ you _____ for the car to be repaired.

A. go, then, wait **C.** to go, during, were waiting

B. going, while, are waited **D.** go, while, are waiting

16. We ____ to give taxes _____ articles of clothing that ____.

A. aren`t, to, are wearing **C.** can`t, at, are being worn

B. don`t have, for, have been wearing **D.** are unable, on, have been worn

17. When I ____ to Britain, it took me a long time to ____ on the left.

A. was first come, be used to driving **C.** first came, get used to driving

B. had first come, get used to drive **D.** have first come, getting used to drive

18. I _____ a great time in Holland where I ____ a course in marketing.

A. have had, had done **C.** had had, do

B. am having, am doing **D.** have, had done

19. If people _____ how ____ their cars pollute the atmosphere, they ____ public transport more often.

A. realized, much, would use

C. realized, a lot, used

B. would realize, many, would use

D. realize, lots, will use

20. Mary _____ at a picture when a young man ____ into the room and ___ to put it into his bag.

A. looked, came, started

C. looked, was coming, started

B. was looking, came, started

D. was looking, was coming, starts

Answer sheet

TASK 1

1	2	3	4	5
T	T	T	F	F

TASK 2

6	7	8	9	10
A	B	D	C	B

TASK 3

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	D	D	D	B	A	A	A

Grammar test

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
C	B	A	B	A	D	C	B	B	A

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	A	D	D	C	B	A	B