

ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНА РОБОТА 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.

CORNWALL

Cornwall is a rocky peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic. Open to the southwest winds of the ocean it is characterized by warm winters, cool sunny summers and rich rainfall.

The centre of the peninsula is occupied by uninhabited moorlands. Around this area and between it and the coast lies an area well-watered by the many streams, that come hurrying down from the high moorlands to the sea. These valleys are rich and fertile. The rich grasslands, the mild climate and the rainfall have given rise to cattle rearing and dairy industry. The most important crop is oats.

In the days of Roman invasion Cornwall was known for tin-mining. It was one of the most densely populated parts of the British Isles. Yet today one can see only two or three mines being worked.

What tin-mining was for the inland Cornishman, the sea was for the coast dweller. Fishing was until the beginning of the twentieth century one of the most important industries of the area. Most of the boats that do remain are only fishing boats in name. They are used for trips round the small picturesque harbours for holiday-makers.

But one industry in Cornwall continues to grow. It is the mining of china clay. Ships from all over the world carry the precious Cornish china clay to Sweden, Australia and many other countries.

The chain of snow white pyramids rises above the industrial district. Snow peaks in the south of Cornwall! But the chief charm of Cornwall is the coast with its many beautiful bays and coves.

1. Winters in Cornwall are usually cold and summers are very hot. T/F
2. The centre of the peninsula is occupied by well-watered valleys. T/F
3. In the past, Cornwall was famous for its tin mines. T/F
4. Fishing industry has declined over the years, and is used only for tourists' entertainment. T/F
5. There is no industry to speak of today in Cornwall. T/F

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

FOG

Fog is simply a cloud on the ground, composed, like any clouds, of tiny droplets of water or, in rare cases, of ice crystals, forming an ice fog. Ice fogs usually occur

only in extremely cold climate because the water droplets in a cloud are so tiny they do not solidify until the air temperature is far below freezing, generally 30 degrees below zero Celsius or lower.

The droplets of fog are nearly spherical; they vary in diameter between two and 50 microns and in concentration between 20 and 500 droplets per cubic centimeter of air. The transparency of fog depends mainly on the concentration of droplets; the more droplets, the denser the fog. Wet sea fog may contain a gram of water per cubic meter; a very light fog may have as little as .02 gram of water per cubic meter.

Since water is 800 times denser than air, investigators were long puzzled as to why fogs did not quickly disappear through fallout of the water particles to the ground. To explain the persistence of fogs, many early investigations concluded that the droplets must be hollow (that is, bubbles). It turns out, however, that the droplets are fully liquid and do fall at the predictable rate, but in fog-creating conditions they either are buoyed up by rising air currents or are continually replaced by new droplets condensing from the water vapor in the air.

The atmosphere always contains some water vapor, supplied by evaporation from different bodies of water, vegetation and other sources.

6. The droplets of fog are

- a) nearly spherical
- b) square
- c) flat
- d) rectangular

7. Fog is simply

- a) a cloud on the ground
- b) blocks of ice
- c) water vapour
- d) a tip of a glacier

8. The atmosphere always contains

- a) some ice
- b) some mist
- c) some water vapour
- d) gases

9. The fog does not disappear immediately because

- a) of air pollution
- b) they are continually replaced by new droplets
- c) of rainfall
- d) water is denser than air

10. Ice fogs usually occur

- a) in winter
- b) as a form of precipitation
- c) reduces visibility on roads
- d) only in extremely cold climate

III. Read the text and fill in the gaps.

Soil and land

Soil and land are often thought of as being the ...11..., but they are not. Land is the part of the world not covered by the12 , while soil is a ...13... of minerals, organic material, living organisms, air and water that together support the growth of plant life. Soil is a thin covering over the land. Farmers are particularly concerned with soil because the nature of the soil determines the kinds of crops that can be grown and which farming methods must be employed. ...14... dwellers should also be concerned about soil because its ...15...determines the quality and quantity of food they will eat. If the soil is so abused that it can no longer grow crops, or if it is allowed to erode, degrading air and water quality, both urban and rural residents suffer. To understand how soil can be protected, we must first understand its properties and how it is formed.

A ...17.. of physical and biological events forms soil. Soil ...18.. begins with the physical fragmentation of the parent material, which consists of ancient layers of rock or more recent geologic deposits from lava flows or glacial activity. The kind of parent material and the climate determine the kind of soil formed. Factors that can bring about19or chemical change of the parent material are known as...20..... Temperature changes and abrasion are two primary agents of mechanical weathering.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A different | B same | C similar | D unlikely |
| 12. A oceans | B rivers | C reservoirs | D waterfalls |
| 13. A unity | B purity | C mixture | D absorption |
| 14. A rural | B urban | C countryside | D outskirts |

15. A health	B state	C conditions	D well-being
16. A incorruptability	B feedback	C properties	D attribute
17. A combination	B merger	C union	D synthesis
18. A construction	B building	C dwelling	D growing
19. A disintegration	B demolition	C fragmentation	D decay
20. A sink	B breaking	C deflation	D weathering

IV. Grammar test. Fill in the gaps.

Choose the correct variant.

1. He seemedall about his health and said....was nothingabout.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) to know, it, to worry | c) to know, there, to worry |
| b) to be knowing, there, worrying | d) to have known, it, to have been worried |

2. I don't object.....there, but I don't want.....alone.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) to your living, you living | c) your living, you to live |
| b) you to live, your living | d) to your living, you to live |

3. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs.....her....the letters....by thepost.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) to watch, to sort, bringing, latest | c) having watched, sorting, having brought, latest |
| b) watching, sorting, brought, last | d) being watched, having sorted, to have been brought, last |

4. I wouldn't like....because I'm afraid....

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) drive fast, crashing | c) driving fastly, to crash |
| b) to drive fast, of crashing | d) to be driven faster, to be crashed |

5. You....your children....their own way in the end.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) are to let, to go | c) have to let, go |
| b) have letting, going | d) are to let, gone. |

6. 1. She _____ her exam by two o'clock yesterday.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) passed | c) has passed |
| b) have passed | d) had passed |

7. A plate slipped out of my hands when I _____ the washing up.

- a) was doing c) had done
- b) did d) was done

8. He _____ ill twice so far this year.

- a) is c) was
- b) has been d) is being

9. What _____ you _____ at this time yesterday?

- a) was doing c) did do
- b) have done d) were doing

10. We're late. The film _____ finished by the time we _____ to the centre.

- a) is finished, get c) will have finished, get
- b) will be finished, '11 get d) finished, '11 get

11. The documents _____ by the time I come.

- a) '11 have been typed c) '11 be typed
- b) '11 have typed d) will be typing

12. By the 8th of April my mother _____ at school for twenty years.

- a) '11 work c) has worked
- b) '11 be working d) '11 have been working

13. I _____ these sentences for one hour.

- a) am writing c) have written
- b) 've been writing d) was writing

14. We _____ it for half an hour when the teacher entered.

- a) have discussed c) discussed
- b) were discussing d) had been discussing

15. My sister learns French and she _____ very well.

- a) does c) is doing
- b) do d) did

16. Don't worry! The child _____ better.

- a) get c) have got
b) gets d) is getting

17. He _____ under treatment for two months but there are no signs of improvement.

- a) 's been c) was
b) is d) is being

18. Doctor Carl Newman _____ people for heart trouble.

- a) is treating c) treats
b) has treated d) treat

19. I wonder why John _____ a job yet.

- a) finds c) didn't find
b) hasn't found d) found

20. The company _____ now for building workers.

- a) advertised c) was advertised
b) has advertised d) is advertising

БІДПОВІДІ

I. Cornwall

1 F; 2 T; 3 T; 4 T; 5 F

II Fog

6 a; 7 a; 8 c; 9 b; 10 d

III Soil and Land

11 b; 12 a; 13 c; 14 b; 15 a; 16 c; 17 a; 18 b; 19 c; 20 d

IV Grammar

1 c; 2 a; 3 b; 4 b; 5 c; 6 d; 7 a; 8 b; 9 d; 10 c; 11 a; 12 d; 13 b; 14 d; 15 c; 16 d;
17 a; 18 c; 19 b; 20 d.