

## **Контрольна робота з ділової англійської мови для студентів-магістрів**

### **2 курсу екологічного ф-ту**

**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.**

New research has convincingly quantified how much the Earth has warmed over the past 56 years. Human activities utilize fossil fuels for many beneficial purposes but have an undesirable side effect of adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere at ever-increasing rates. That increase - of over 40%, with most since 1980 - traps heat in the Earth's system, warming the entire planet.

But how fast is the Earth warming and how much will it warm in the future? Those are the critical questions we need to answer if we are going to make smart decisions on how to handle this issue. At any time the direct effect of this blanket is small, but the accumulated effects are huge and have consequences for our weather and climate. Over 90% of the extra heat ends up in the ocean and hence perhaps the most important measurements of global warming are made in the oceans.

We can now map the ocean heat content quite well. But what about the past, when we mainly had measurements from expendable bathythermographs deployed mainly along major shipping routes and largely confined to the northern hemisphere? Putting data from these various sensors together has been a struggle and has been a major impediment to an accurate quantification of the ocean's temperature history.

1. The scientists know how much warmer the Earth has become.
2. People use fossil fuels for many beneficial purposes
3. Burning of fossil fuels has a desirable effect on our life.
4. Our planet gets warmer because the heat is trapped in the earth's system
5. The most important measurements of global warming are made in the atmosphere.

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

More than 1 billion people live in countries that do not monitor the air they breathe, according to data released by the World Health Organisation (WHO). "The Guardian" analysis has revealed a great air pollution blindspot stretching the length of Africa, across large parts of the former Soviet Union, south-east Asia and the Caribbean. In 92 countries the monitoring equipment and staff needed to measure one of the world's most deadly pollutants - particulate matter (PM) - are simply not available. A further 33 countries, including Indonesia, Egypt and Russia monitor just one or two cities.

Outdoor air pollution kills 3.3 million people each year and it is getting worse. Globally, pollution levels have risen by 8% in five years. But there are signs that it can be brought under control. According to the WHO, pollution is falling in many places where monitoring occurs, including a third of cities in low- and middle-income countries. Setting up stations to record

pollution was the first step, said a WHO spokeswoman: “The cities which have invested in the capacity to regularly monitor and report the local air quality measurements have already demonstrated a commitment to starting to address air quality issues and public health.”

In those countries with no checks, citizens’ lungs remain the only place where pollution is recorded. People may be acutely aware of the corrupted air, but without the evidence that global or national standards have been breached, there is little imperative for governments to act. The WHO data showed air pollution was a hallmark of global inequality. Where it is monitored, denizens of poor cities are almost twice as likely as the rich to be breathing bad air.

6. *More than one-seventh of the world’s population live in the countries that \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. do not monitor the air they breathe
- B. are reluctant to take any measures
- C. produce energy
- D. are densely populated

7. *Outdoor air pollution \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. has an impact on our weather and climate
- B. cannot be prevented
- C. is getting worse
- D. requires monitoring from the governments

8. *Citizens’ lungs remain the only place where pollution is recorded \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. if people are not aware of the corruption
- B. if governments take no action

C. when there is no medical care

D. if plants continue emitting smoke

9. *Unmonitored countries \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. help estimate the total global warming
- B. prevent the polluted air from getting into people’s homes
- C. improve our understanding of air heating
- D. are very likely to have high air pollution in their cities

10. *Public information about air pollution \_\_\_\_\_*

- A. confirms that life is finite
- B. helps people to assess risks of the diseases
- C. can change weather patterns
- D. can force great change.

### III. Fill in the gaps in the text

Sainsbury’s, one of Britain’s 0) *leading* supermarkets, are 1) \_\_\_\_\_ concerned about 2) \_\_\_\_\_ out their responsibilities regarding the environment. They claim that many of their customers want to buy products that don’t have a negative environmental 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Due to this, more than 50 per cent of their own-brand products are environmentally 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, Sainsbury’s have been using re-cycled cardboard packaging for 5) \_\_\_\_\_ on such things as breakfast cereals and biscuits.

Many of their stores also offer customers the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to recycle their own packaging. They have provided them with special recycling bins for paper, glass and even shoes. These bins are supplied 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the local authority and are in view at the front of most major stores.

8) \_\_\_\_\_ from many other environmental projects which they are 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in, Sainsbury’s also encourage their customers not to use plastic carrier bags, with their Bag for Life and Penny Bag offers. In their first scheme, the orange reusable Bag for Life bags 10) \_\_\_\_\_ 10p.



7. \_\_\_\_\_ African cheetah is believed to be \_\_\_\_\_ fastest animal on \_\_\_\_\_ earth.
- A. an, the, the  
B. the, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
D. the, the, \_\_\_\_\_
8. At last \_\_\_\_\_ war ended, but the transition from \_\_\_\_\_ war to \_\_\_\_\_ peace was painful for both sides.
- A. the, the, the  
B. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
C. a, a, a  
D. the, \_\_\_\_\_,
9. At \_\_\_\_\_ zenith of their power in \_\_\_\_\_ Middle Ages craft guilds had \_\_\_\_\_ enormous power over their members.
- A. \_\_\_\_\_, the, \_\_\_\_\_  
B. the, the, an  
C. a, \_\_\_\_\_, the  
D. a, the, \_\_\_\_\_
10. He closed one eye, but \_\_\_\_\_ eye looked at me with a strange expression as if he wanted to advise me of \_\_\_\_\_ but was forbidden to say \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. another, something, something  
B. other, anything, anything  
C. the other, something, anything  
D. the another, anything, something
11. They covered \_\_\_\_\_ three miles and came to a point where they couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation: \_\_\_\_\_ was covered with snow.
- A. other, any, all  
B. another, any, everything  
C. the other, no, each  
D. others, \_\_\_\_\_, the whole
12. It is so noisy that \_\_\_\_\_ can hear \_\_\_\_\_. If \_\_\_\_\_ keeps talking, he will leave the room.
- A. none, anything, somebody  
B. nobody, something, anybody  
C. somebody, nothing, somebody  
D. no one, anything, anybody
13. \_\_\_\_\_ action happens, but the subtle quality of the \_\_\_\_\_ events and, more critically, the characters' feelings about \_\_\_\_\_, form the essence of the story.
- A. few, few, themselves  
B. little, little, them  
C. few, little, its  
D. little, few, them
14. He was pleased with \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_ of them noticed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. him, nobody, anything  
B. himself, any, nothing  
C. them, no one, nothing  
D. himself, none, anything.
15. One of \_\_\_\_\_ games is chess, which originated in India or probably China. It is a game of \_\_\_\_\_ tradition and is \_\_\_\_\_ popular.

A. old, the oldest, international

C. the more ancient, older, internationally

B. the most ancient, old, internationally

D. ancient, the oldest, the most international

16. \_\_\_\_ they hurried \_\_\_\_ it was they would be in time to see him off. They came \_\_\_\_ after his departure.

A. the more, the less obvious, short

C. the more, the less obvious, shortly

B. the more, more obviously, shortly

D. the most, the least obviously, short

17. She opened two bottles of perfume. The perfume in the oval bottle smelt \_\_\_\_ that reminded her of \_\_\_\_ summer; but \_\_\_\_ had a strange smell.

A. so sweetly, last, latter

C. such sweetly, the latest, the former

B. so sweet, late, the latter

D. such sweet, later, last

18. A man who \_\_\_\_ in the compartment said that the place \_\_\_\_ by a passenger who \_\_\_\_ out to the diner.

A. was sitting, is taken, went

C. was sitting, was taken, had gone

B. sat, had been taken, has gone

D. had been sitting, had taken, went

19. I cannot make up my mind if I \_\_\_\_ them till I \_\_\_\_ when they \_\_\_\_.

A. join, will find out, leave

C. will join, will find out, are leaving

B. will join, find out, will be leaving

D. would join, would find out, will leave

20. Cyprus \_\_\_\_ on major migration routes for birds, and in spring and autumn many millions \_\_\_\_ through. Many species also \_\_\_\_ on the island.

A. is lying, are passing, will winter

C. is lying, pass, wintered

B. lies, pass, winter

D. has lain, have passed, have been wintering