

**Залікова робота з англійської мови**  
**Філософський факультет (1 курс, 1 семестр)**

**Task 1** Read the text below. For questions (1 – 5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Genius though he was, Leonardo da Vinci didn't produce many paintings because he was a perfectionist and spent years on each one. Only seventeen of them survive, and they are all very valuable. Leonardo began painting the *Mona Lisa* in 1503 and finished it shortly before his death in 1519. Today many consider it the most famous painting in the world, and one of the most precious but this hasn't always been the case.

The *Mona Lisa* didn't become well-known until the Symbolist movement in the mid-nineteenth century, when it was viewed as the embodiment of eternal femininity. The painting's fame skyrocketed in the twentieth century, when it was stolen from the Louvre in 1911. The theft closed the museum down for a week. Pablo Picasso was one of the suspects, but it turned out the painting had been taken by a Louvre employee, Vincenzo Peruggia, who was apprehended two years later when he tried to sell it to the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Perhaps the most important element of the painting is the gaze: it meets ours, while Mona Lisa's posture and the visual impression of distance between sitter and observer that Leonardo created give her an almost divine inaccessibility.

*Mona Lisa* is a realistic woman and an ideal at the same time, full of contradictions. Dynamism and a sense of movement are always hailed as hallmarks of a masterpiece, and Leonardo succeeds in capturing dynamism in motion rather than someone holding a halt smile. Complex paintings evoke complex responses – there are no easy analyses or interpretations. The painting continuously toys with our perceptions and emotions.

Speculations about the identity of the sitter also contribute to the painting's fame, until 2005 when a library expert at the University of Heidelberg discovered a 1503 margin note written by Agostini Vespucci. The sitter is now confirmed as Lisa del Giocondo, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a wealthy Florentine silk merchant. The painting was commissioned to celebrate the birth of their second child. Detailed analysis of the painting has shown that she is wearing a typical garment, worn by women while pregnant or after giving birth. Before then there had been much speculation about the woman's identity, including the suggestion that the painting was meant as an ironic self-portrait.

Above all, it is the enigmatic smile that continues to hold the public imagination in both popular culture and the art world. It is a smile that seems to disappear when you look at it directly and Leonardo painted it with this intention. Professor Margaret Livingstone at Harvard University explains that "her smile is almost entirely in low spatial frequencies, and so is best seen by your peripheral vision", and says that artists like Leonardo "discovered fundamental truths that scientists are only now unraveling".

1. Why didn't Leonardo da Vinci produce many paintings?
  - A He preferred to work slowly.
  - B He wanted his paintings to be ideal.
  - C He wanted his paintings to cost a lot.
  - D He wasn't especially interested in painting.
2. According to paragraph 2 the *Mona Lisa* ...
  - A was stolen for Pablo Picasso
  - B became world famous overnight
  - C was bought by an Italian gallery
  - D waited for 500 years to get to fame
3. The painting is famous for all the reasons EXCEPT ...
  - A it is Leonardo's last painting
  - B it is a symbol of womanliness
  - C it has caused a lot of arguments
  - D it makes a mysterious impression
4. According to the passage the *Mona Lisa* ...
  - A is different from the rest of da Vinci's, paintings
  - B was Leonardo's present to Lisa del Giocondo
  - C used to be missing for a couple of years
  - D depicts the most beautiful smile ever
5. Which of the following is TRUE of Leonardo and his paintings?
  - A He got a lot of money for his paintings.
  - B He presented his paintings to museums.
  - C His paintings immediately became famous.
  - D His *Mona Lisa* has excited people's interest for centuries.

**Task 2 Read the text below. Decide if the statements (6 – 10) are TRUE or FALSE.**

The history of written Greek philosophy starts with Anaximander of Miletus in Asia Minor, a fellow-citizen of Thales. He was the first who dared to write a treatise in prose, which has been called traditionally “On Nature”. This book has been lost, although it probably was available in the library of the Lyceum at the times of Aristotle and his successor Theophrastus. It is said that Apollodorus, in the second century BC, stumbled upon a copy of it, perhaps in the famous library of Alexandria. Recently, evidence has appeared that it was part of the collection of the library of Taormina in Sicily, where a fragment of a catalogue has been found, on which Anaximander’s name can be read.

Anaximander was the author of the first surviving lines of Western philosophy. He speculated and argued about “the Boundless” as the origin of all that is. He also worked on the fields of what we now call geography and biology. Moreover, Anaximander was the first speculative astronomer. He originated the world-picture of the open universe, which replaced the closed universe of the celestial vault.

His work will always remain truncated, like the mutilated and decapitated statue that has been found at the market-place of Miletus and that bears his name. Nevertheless, by what we know of him, we may say that he was one of the greatest minds that ever lived. By speculating and arguing about the “Boundless” he was the first metaphysician. By drawing a map of the world he was the first geographer. But above all, by boldly speculating about the universe he broke with the ancient image of the celestial vault and became the discoverer of the Western world-picture.

6. Philosophy was started by the treatise “On Nature”.
7. Alexandrian library appeared in the 2d century BC.
8. The origin of everything was speculated by Anaximander.
9. Anaximander was mostly engaged in astronomy.
10. Anaximander is considered to be successful in many fields.

**Task 3. For each gap (11-20) choose the best alternative (A, B or C) given below:**

Miletus was a city state on the coast of the Aegean sea in Ionia (modern day Turkey) which had \_\_\_\_\_ (11) as the center of the Ionian rebellion that \_\_\_\_\_ (12) freedom from the Persian Empire. The first ancient Greek philosophers, Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes, were all from Miletus, and so they are known as the Milesian School. Thales was the first \_\_\_\_\_ (13) of the Milesian School, which was not a formal school in a building but a label applied today to the three \_\_\_\_\_ (14) thinkers from Miletus. Thales is believed to have lived sometime between 620 and 550 BCE based largely on his \_\_\_\_\_ (15) of a solar eclipse in 585 BCE. Thales was known for having his head in the clouds, the stereotypical “\_\_\_\_\_ (16) professor”. There are many stories of intellectuals spacing out and almost dying while thinking up the ideas that made them famous. Human thought: it may make you a legend or get you killed. Plato and other sources repeat the story that Thales was gazing at the stars while walking, contemplating astronomy, when he fell into a well. Many \_\_\_\_\_ (17) said that Thales received instruction from Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_ (18), which would have aided his geometry and astronomy. This is questionable but it fits with the often mentioned story of Thales using geometry already known to the Egyptians to \_\_\_\_\_ (19) the height of pyramids by measuring the length of their shadows. It is just as often said Thales used the same \_\_\_\_\_ (20) to calculate how far out ships were from shore.

- |     |   |              |   |             |   |               |
|-----|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| 11. | A | believed     | B | served      | C | predicted     |
| 12. | A | fought       | B | started     | C | sought        |
| 13. | A | member       | B | person      | C | professor     |
| 14. | A | interrelated | B | nominated   | C | regulated     |
| 15. | A | suggestion   | B | prediction  | C | reason        |
| 16. | A | confident    | B | outstanding | C | absent-minded |
| 17. | A | digests      | B | experiments | C | sources       |
| 18. | A | pharaohs     | B | priests     | C | museums       |
| 19. | A | mean         | B | measure     | C | count         |
| 20. | A | method       | B | thought     | C | destination   |

**Task 4. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D):**

21. What are you doing? – Nothing, I \_\_\_\_\_ my lunch.
  - a. have just finished
  - b. am just finishing
  - c. had just finished
  - d. was just finished
22. What time \_\_\_\_\_ the train usually \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  - a. does, leave
  - b. is, leaving
  - c. do, leave
  - d. has, left

Active Voice

23. He \_\_\_\_\_ to Turkey next month. He has already booked his flight.
- a. flies  
b. will fly  
c. has flight  
d. is flying
24. \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket today? – Yes. Do you want me to get you something?
- a. Will you be going  
b. Are you going  
c. Will you have gone  
d. Did you go
25. I believe life \_\_\_\_\_ in a few years.
- a. will be changing  
b. will have changed  
c. will change  
d. will have been changing
26. She \_\_\_\_\_ hard that day, so she was tired.
- a. had been working  
b. worked  
c. was working  
d. has worked
27. When \_\_\_\_\_ his first book?
- a. did he publish  
b. has he published  
c. he published  
d. he had published
28. Can you give Steve a message? – Certainly, I \_\_\_\_\_ him at work later on today.
- a. will see  
b. saw  
c. will be seeing  
d. have seen
29. Have you seen any films lately? – Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_ two this week.
- a. has seen  
b. had seen  
c. saw  
d. have seen
30. It happened at ten last night. John \_\_\_\_\_ in his living room with his wife and children.
- a. was sitting  
b. had been sitting  
c. sat  
d. will be sitting
31. We \_\_\_\_\_ home by Sunday afternoon.
- a. will return  
b. returned  
c. will have returned  
d. will be returning
32. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Alison?
- a. have you known  
b. you have known  
c. you know  
d. will you know
33. Melanie \_\_\_\_\_ married at 3 this afternoon.
- a. has got  
b. will get  
c. is getting  
d. gets
34. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Ann since last Sunday.
- a. haven't talked  
b. didn't talk  
c. don't talk  
d. not talked
35. They \_\_\_\_\_ their holidays in Switzerland last winter.
- a. had spent  
b. have spent  
c. spent  
d. will spend
36. While she \_\_\_\_\_ through the window, her brother \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
- a. had looked, drove  
b. looked, drove  
c. looked, was driving  
d. was looking, was driving
37. Who \_\_\_\_\_ my car, I wonder?!
- a. had been using  
b. have been using  
c. has been using  
d. was using
38. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you so upset? – I \_\_\_\_\_ my book in English.
- a. are, have lost  
b. were, lost  
c. is, has lost  
d. was, had lost
39. I'm sure all the students \_\_\_\_\_ this test perfectly!
- a. has done  
b. did  
c. do  
d. will do
40. If she \_\_\_\_\_ her English classes, she \_\_\_\_\_ the credit.
- a. attends, will get  
b. will attend, will get  
c. will attend, gets  
d. attended, got