

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ СТАТИСТИКИ, ОБЛІКУ ТА АУДИТУ

Кафедра іноземних мов

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ДО ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»
для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання**

спеціальність 073 «Менеджмент»

спеціальність 281 «Публічне управління та адміністрування»

Фінансово-економічний факультет

Київ

2021

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Методичні рекомендації до виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання, спеціальності 073 «Менеджмент», 281 «Публічне управління та адміністрування» / уклад. С.В. Волох. Київ: НАСОА, 2021. 31 с.

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Пояснювальна записка

Головна мета навчання іноземної мови у закладах вищої освіти нефілологічного спрямування полягає у формуванні в студентів комунікативної компетенції, базою для якої є комунікативні вміння, засновані на мовних знаннях і навичках, що забезпечують входження молодого фахівця у професійний соціум. З огляду на цю мету в основу «Методичних рекомендацій до виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання, укладених для студентів Національної академії статистики, обліку та аудиту, покладено такі комунікативні уміння:

лінгвістичні – коректування, уніфікація та розвиток системи базових мовних знань з фонетики, граматики, лексики іноземної мови; розвиток умінь і навичок з усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності (читання, говоріння, аудіювання, письма) у межах загальнонавчаної та загальноєкономічної мови;

прагматичні – уміння користуватися мовою для досягнення функціональних цілей залежно від особливостей соціальної й професійної взаємодії – від ситуації, статусу співрозмовників й адресата мови й інших факторів, що стосуються прагматики ділового спілкування;

професійні – здатність ставити й вирішувати прикладні завдання на іноземній мові відповідно до сучасних професійних вимог.

Зміст завдань «Методичних рекомендацій» відповідає чинній Робочій програмі навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням) для спеціальностей 073 «Менеджмент», 281 «Публічне управління та адміністрування».

«Методичні рекомендації» містять контрольні роботи для I та II навчальних семестрів і представлені у двох варіантах для виконання. Кожна контрольна робота складається з двох частин – лексичної (перевірка навичок читання англomовних текстів та вміння користуватися професійною лексикою) та граматичної, що містить 5 завдань.

Схеми нарахування балів за виконання завдань контрольної роботи:

- Завдання 1 – 0-5 балів;
- Завдання 2 – 0-20 балів;
- Завдання 3 – 0-20 балів;
- Завдання 4 – 0-10 балів;
- Завдання 5 – 0-10 балів.
- Завдання 6 – 0-10 балів;
- Завдання 7 – 0-10 балів;
- Завдання 8 – 0-10 балів.

Максимальна кількість балів, яку можна набрати, правильно виконавши всі завдання контрольної роботи – **100**.

Зміст тестових завдань подається на автентичних зразках нормативного мовлення, прийнятого у країнах, мова яких вивчається та відповідає сферам і тематиці професійного спілкування.

Теми навчальної дисципліни

ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1

Тема 1. Що таке економіка

Роль англійської мови у сучасному діловому світі. Варіанти англійської мови. Виробництво. Економіка в історичному контексті. Що таке економіка. З історії економіки. Традиції у Великобританії.

Тема 2. Знайомство. Ділові зустрічі

Привітання та знайомство. Перші зустрічі. Надання особистої інформації. Англійська мова в світі. Види формальної та неформальної комунікації.

Тема 3. Економічні системи

Функції економічних систем. Що таке економічний зріст. З історії економіки. Природне господарство. Сім'я та стосунки.

Тема 4. Світ праці

Робота в компанії. Професії та посади. Планування робочого дня. Опис компанії. Налагодження контактів. Виклики. Особисті досягнення. Привітання відвідувача.

ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2

Тема 5. Організація бізнесу

Бізнес. Форми організації бізнесу. Звичаї та традиції в Англії. Звичаї та традиції в Україні. Структура компанії. Україна. Київ. Найбільші міста України. Робота. Зайнятість. Ринок праці. Пошуки роботи. Співбесіда.

Тема 6. Плани і домовленості

Плани і домовленості. Визначні місця. Прага. В готелі. Реєстрація в готелі. Імейли, факси, листи. В ресторані. Покупки. Телефонна розмова. В аеропорту. На залізниці. Види транспорту. Транспортні проблеми.

Тема 7. Статистика. Реклама

Статистика. Бізнес та статистика. Цікаві факти з статистики. Реклама. Кар'єра в рекламному бізнесі. Види реклами. Гроші.

Тема 8. Здоровий спосіб життя

Здоровий спосіб життя. Здорове харчування. Сучасні тенденції у здоровому харчуванні. Подорожі. Різні види відпочинку. Відвідування музею. Спорт.

1st SEMESTER
CONTROL TEST №1
VARIANT - I

LEXICAL PART

Task 1. Read the text “Business Organization”. Are the sentences True or False? For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 5 points.

Economy

Economy is a system which tries to balance the available resources of a country, including land, labour, capital and enterprise. The word “economy” derives from Greek language and means “household management”. Economy of a certain region or country is closely interlinked with such areas as culture, education, technological progress, history, political structure, legal systems, natural resources and ecology. These areas or factors set the conditions for the economy. That’s why some cultures create more productive economies and function better than others.

Ukraine is a potentially rich country that realizes itself and is perceived from the outside as a political and economic power similar to Poland and Turkey. Among the former republics of the USSR, Ukraine inherited one of the best sets of initial resources. Before independence, the economy of the Ukrainian SSR was playing a significant role in the economy of the USSR.

The most economically developed regions of Ukraine are the Dnieper River area (the Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporozhye regions), as well as the cities of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Lviv.

In 2016, according to The International Monetary Fund, the economy of Ukraine was on the 50th place in the world in terms of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) at PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) - \$ 353 billion. The economy of the country is based on a multi-sectoral industry, agriculture, and services. In 2016 and 2017, Ukraine’s economy grew by about 2% every year after several years of strong decline.

The British economy consists of the economies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The economy of England is the largest of four countries because England is a highly industrialized country. It is an important producer of textiles and chemical products. The aerospace, defense and pharmaceutical industries play a key role in the development of British economy. There are also many poverty-stricken countries in the world, which are mainly situated in Africa. These countries are

known as developing or less-developed countries. The economy in such countries is on a rather low level yet, but they are slowly developing.

1. The word “economy” derives from Greek language and means “household management”. T/F
2. Culture, education, technological progress, history, ecology and other factors set the conditions for the economy. T/F
3. The economy of Ukraine is based on a multi-sectoral industry, agriculture, and services. T/F
4. The British economy consists of the economies of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. T/F
5. England is not an important producer of textiles and chemical products. T/F

Task 2. Match the word with its definition. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

1. manufacture	a) the fact of someone being paid to work for a company or organization;
2. appropriation	b) related to business and the buying and selling of goods and services;
3. property	c) to share things among a group of people, especially in a planned way;
4. trade	d) the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries;
5. commercial	e) the group of people who govern a country or state;
6. employment	f) the act of taking something for your own use, usually without permission;
7. resources	g) something such as useful land, or minerals such as oil or coal, that exists in a country and can be used to increase its wealth;
8. distribute	h) to produce goods in large numbers, usually in a factory using machines;
9. government	i) a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means;
10. definition	j) an object or objects that belong to someone;

Answer: 1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____, 6 _____, 7 _____,

Task 3. Write one of these words to complete each sentence. There are 3 extra words, you don't need to use them. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

sole proprietorship, raw materials, profit, agreement, expenses, natural economy, stockholders, property, distribution, partners, economics, manufacturing, economy

1. is moving things from the place of production to the marketplace.
2. is a new academic discipline.
3. The individuals who own stock certificates are called
4. According to the Ukrainian exports to Poland increased.
5. is a system under which the village produced all the necessities of life for consumption and not for sale.
6. Secondary production is the of products such as clothing, cars from raw materials or other products.
7. The means to go into business for oneself.
8. In any business activity making a is the major aim.
9. Our are satisfied with your progress.
10. Profit is defined as the money that remains after paying all the in business.

GRAMMAR PART

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Sally lives in big house in the country.
2. Brian's house is over there. It's big one with lots of plants in the front garden.
3. Excuse me. Is there post office near here?
4. Can you tell me where nearest post office is, please?
5. 'Shall we go and see film next week?'
6. Jessica went to the cinema on Friday night. She enjoyed film, but thought it was too long.
7. I have to go to bank this afternoon to pay in a cheque.
8. Ben lives in Manchester but twice week he has to work in London.
9. Can you repair computer in Liam's office? It's not working.
10. Do you have to use computer in your job?

Task 5. Open the brackets in Comparative or Superlative Degree of Comparison. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. A: Why are you crying?
B: I've just read ... (sad) book ever written.
2. A: This must be ... (hot) day of the year.
B: I agree. Let's go swimming.
3. A: Kate is a lot ... (pretty) than Anne.
B: Yes. She is ... (pretty) girl I know.
4. A: Is this ladder ... (long) than the other one?
B: They look the same to me.
5. A: That was by far ... (good) cake you've ever made.
B: I'm glad you enjoyed it.
6. A: Do you like this dress?
B: Oh, yes. It's ... (beautiful) dress I've ever seen.
7. A: Mount Everest is ... (high) mountain in the world.
B: Everyone knows that!
8. A: Mr Smith is ... (old) than Mr Jones.
B: Well, he looks good for his age.
9. A: Did that coat cost a lot of money?
B: Yes, it was by far ... (expensive) coat in the shop.
10. A: Thank you for your help.
B: That's okay. If you need any ... (far) advice, come and see me.

Task 6. Complete the sentences, choose the correct numeral. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Where is Andy? He is in
a) the tenth carriage; b) carriage ten; c) ten carriage.
2. There are ... students in this group.
a) twenty; b) twentieth; c) the twenty.
3. Our flat is on ... floor and our windows face the park
a) five floor; b) the fifth; c) floor five.
4. She has already read ... pages and now she is on page twenty-one.
a) twenty; b) the twentieth; c) twentieth.
5. Going there you can take ... and get there very quickly.
a) the third bus; b) bus three; c) bus third.
6. Ben was ... to come there on time.
a) one; b) first; c) the first.
7. Where is ... book? It is over here, on the table.

- a) two; b) the second; c) second.
8. My dog has ... puppies this time and I can give you one of them.
a) four; b) fourth; c) the fourth.
9. He did only ... of this task.
a) a third; b) three; c) the third.
10. We see ... written on the blackboard.
a) two four; b) two point four; c) a two four.

Task 7. Open the brackets in the following sentences in Present Simple or Present Continuous. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Hannah (to work) in Japan for a few months before she starts university.
2. I always (to leave) the house at 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. Please don't make a lot of noise. The children (to sleep).
4. We (to live) in a flat near the river. We've lived there since we came to this town in 2007.
5. Dan (to look) after his parents' dog this week.
6. We (to live) with my brother and his wife until our new house is ready.
7. Tom (to work) with his friends Mark and Ryan. They have a small computer company.
8. Dan (to look after) his parents' dog every summer when they go away.
9. Most new babies (to sleep) a lot during the day.
10. I always (to leave) my mobile phone at work. It's very annoying.

Task 8. Choose the correct answer in *Past Simple*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. She an email to Tom.
a) did write not;
b) didn't write;
c) didn't wrote.
2. Sam a new camera.
a) bought;
b) buy;
c) buyed.
3. My dad her in Paris three days ago.
a) did met;
b) meet;
c) met.
4. The girls TV yesterday evening.

- a) didn't watch;
 - b) didn't watched;
 - c) did watch not.
5. a shower in the morning?
- a) Did take he;
 - b) Did he took;
 - c) Did he take.
6. They home late from work last Monday.
- a) comed;
 - b) come;
 - c) came.
7. What yesterday afternoon?
- a) did the girls do;
 - b) did the girls;
 - c) did do the girls.
8. She pasta for dinner last Thursday.
- a) didn't cooked;
 - b) didn't cook;
 - c) did cook not.
9. They to bed early last Friday.
- a) went;
 - b) go;
 - c) did go.
10. Linda to Las Vegas last Wednesday.
- a) did flew;
 - b) fly;
 - c) flew.

CONTROL TEST №1

VARIANT - II

LEXICAL PART

Task 1. Read the text “Traditional Economy”. Are the sentences True or False? For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 5 points.

Traditional Economy

A traditional economy is a system that relies on customs, history, and time-honored beliefs. Tradition guides economic decisions such as production and distribution. Societies with traditional economies depend on agriculture, fishing, hunting, gathering, or some combination of them. They use barter instead of money.

Most traditional economies operate in emerging markets and developing countries. They are often in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. You can also find traditional economies scattered even in developing countries throughout the world.

Economists and anthropologists believe all other economies got their start as traditional economies. Thus, they expect remaining traditional economies to evolve into market, command, or mixed economies over time. A market economy is a system where the laws of supply and demand direct the production of goods and services. A command economy is where a central government makes all economic decisions. Either the government or a collective owns the land and the means of production. A mixed economy combines the characteristics of the other three.

First, traditional economies center around a family or tribe. They use traditions gained from the elders' experiences to guide day-to-day life and economic decisions.

Second, a traditional economy exists in a hunter-gatherer and nomadic society. These societies cover vast areas to find enough food to support them. They follow the herds of animals that sustain them, migrating with the seasons. These nomadic hunter-gatherers compete with other groups for scarce natural resources. There is little need for trade since they all consume and produce the same things.

Third, most traditional economies produce only what they need. There is rarely surplus or leftovers. That makes it unnecessary to trade or create money.

Fourth, when traditional economies do trade, they rely on barter. It can only occur between groups that don't compete. For example, a tribe that relies on hunting exchanges food with a group that relies on fishing. Because they just trade meat for fish, there is no need for cumbersome currency.

Fifth, traditional economies start to evolve once they start farming and settle down. They are more likely to have a surplus, such as a bumper crop, that they use for trade. When that happens, the groups create some form of money. That facilitates trading over long distances.

1. Societies with traditional economies depend on agriculture, fishing, hunting, gathering, or some combination of them. T/F
2. In traditional economy people use barter instead of money. T/F
3. Traditional economies center around a society. T/F
4. Traditional economies produce a lot of surplus or leftovers. T/F
5. Traditional economies start to evolve once they start farming and settle down. T/F

Task 2. Match the word with its definition. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

1. improvement	a) it becomes bigger in amount, number, or degree;
2. decline	b) the number of people in a particular country or area who cannot get a job;
3. increase	c) the situation or experience of being poor;
4. Gross Domestic Product	d) the act of improving something, or the state of being improved;
5. unemployment	e) something that shows what a situation is like;
6. inflation	f) a large amount of money, property etc that a person or country owns;
7. natural resources	g) a decrease in the quality, quantity, or importance of something;
8. poverty	h) a general, continuous increase in prices;
9. wealth	i) the total value of goods and services produced in a country's economy;
10. indicator	g) things such as minerals, forests, coal, etc. that exist in a place and can be used by people;

Answer: 1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____, 6 _____, 7 _____, 8 _____, 9 _____, 10 _____.

Task 3. Choose the correct word in a sentence. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1). 1200 people are going to the meeting.

- a) introduce
- b) earn
- c) meet
- d) attend

2). Good is vital in a large organization.

- a) ferry
- b) communication
- c) email

- d) hard-working
- 3). Happiness is more than money.
- a) sightseeing
 - b) busy
 - c) important
 - d) understand
- 4). Fifty percent of the men in this town are
- a) appointed
 - b) pleased
 - c) enjoyed
 - d) unemployed
- 5). June, let me you to Bob.
- a) meet
 - b) introduce
 - c) estimate
 - d) see
- 6). All the money received by person or a company is known as
- a) income
 - b) wages
 - c) aid
 - d) debt
- 7). Factory representatives products to wholesalers and retailers.
- a) grow
 - b) profit
 - c) sale
 - d) distribute
- 8). The farm is a highly business.
- a) allocation
 - b) responsibility
 - c) profitable
 - d) distribution
- 9). The resources to be are scarce.
- a) repaired
 - b) allocated
 - c) sell
 - d) monitor

- 10). Money in coins and notes is called
- fund
 - debt
 - cash
 - deposit

GRAMMAR PART

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

- This morning I bought newspaper andmagazine. newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is.
- My parents have..... cat and dog. dog never bites..... cat but cat often scratches dog.
- I saw..... accident this morning....car crashed intowall. driver of..... car was not hurt but car was quite badly damaged.
- When you turn into Lipson Road, you will see three houses: red one,blue one and.....white one. I live inwhite one.
- We live in..... old house in middle of the village. There is beautiful garden behind..... house. roof of..... house is in very bad condition.
- There was man and..... woman in the room.man was English butwoman looked foreign. She was wearingfur coat.
- Would you like..... apple?
- Could you close..... door, please?
- Have you finished with book I lent you last week?
- I'm looking forjob. Did Ann getjob she applied for?

Task 5. Choose the correct answer in these sentences. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

- A: Do you like crisps?
B: Yes, but I think chocolate is much 1) (tasty) crisps.
- The Black Mamba is 2) (fast) and 3) (dangerous) snake in the world.
- A: What do you think of this dress, Julia?
B: It's lovely. It's 4) ... (nice) of all you've tried on yet.
A: Yes, but I prefer short dresses.
B: Well, it's true that this dress is 5) ... (long) than the blue one, but it's also 6) ... (elegant).
A: Yes, but it's 7) ... (expensive) dress we've seen so far.
B: I know. The blue one is much 8) ... (cheap), but it doesn't look as good as the black one.
A: Oh! I can't decide! What time is it?
B: It's only six o'clock. We've got plenty of time.
A: Really! I thought it was later.
B: Why don't we go to another shop?

A: No, I've decided. I like the black dress 9) ... (good). It's 10) ... (expensive), but it doesn't matter.

B: OK. Let's go and pay for it.

Task 6. Complete the sentence, choose the correct numeral. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Room is on the left of the corridor (the fifth, five).
2. Their flat is on floor. You can easily find it (the second, two).
3. Here is the stop of tram (the twentieth, twenty).
4. sentence must be translated into French (four, the fifth).
5. He has paragraph and starts making the report (six, the sixth).
6. Trolleybus doesn't run here any longer (ten, the tenth).
7. We write a composition on chapter (seven, the seventh).
8. carriage is next to our carriage (three, the third).
9. This exercise is on page (eleven, the eleventh).
10. You can find their headquarters in Regent Street (the eighth, eight).

Task 7. Open the brackets in the following sentences in Present Simple or Present Continuous. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. She is a good chef, so she always (to find) work easily.
2. In the morning Sophie (to get up) at about 7.00.
3. She (to leave) for work at quarter to eight.
4. However, Jane always (to forget) to set her alarm clock so she often wakes up late.
5. Sophie (to train) to be a nurse at the local hospital.
6. She likes the course, but sometimes she (to work) until late at night.
7. At the weekend Sophie usually (to go) to the gym.
8. She (to try) to get fit because she wants to be a dancer.
9. Jane (not / to like) exercise but she is learning to swim.
10. Sophie and Jane want to go on holiday to Madrid. They are looking forward to it, even though they (not / to speak) Spanish.

Task 8. Choose the correct answer in Past Simple. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. I him at the railway station because I was busy.
 - a) did meet not;
 - b) didn't met;

- c) didn't meet.
2. her homework in the afternoon?
- a) Did she did;
 - b) Did she do;
 - c) Did she done.
3. The children in the sea yesterday.
- a) swam;
 - b) swim;
 - c) did swim.
4. When to bed yesterday evening?
- a) did go they;
 - b) did they went;
 - c) did they go.
5. tennis last Saturday?
- a) Did they play;
 - b) Did they played;
 - c) Did play they.
6. Who breakfast yesterday?
- a) did make;
 - b) make;
 - c) made.
7. The student the text from the board.
- a) copy;
 - b) copied;
 - c) did copied.
8. When yesterday?
- a) did they get up;
 - b) did they got up;
 - c) did get they up.
9. What hotel in Paris last month?
- a) did they stayed;
 - b) did they stay;
 - c) did stay they.
10. his younger sister in the morning?
- a) Did look he after;
 - b) Did he looked after;
 - c) Did he look after.

2nd SEMESTER
CONTROL TEST №2
VARIANT - I

LEXICAL PART

Task 1. Read the text “”. Read the sentences and choose the correct answers (a-c). For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 5 points.

Business Organization

The economic system is made up of people with basic needs that they must satisfy to survive. As most people cannot produce all the goods and services they need, we depend on other people or businesses to make them for our consumption.

Business is the activity of producing, buying and selling goods and services.

A business organization is a firm, a company or a business that makes, buys or sells goods, or provides services, to make a profit.

Businesses vary in size.

Large companies are referred to as corporations. Many consider the corporation the ideal way to organize business. Large companies operating in many countries are multinationals.

Big business can refer to large business organizations or to any business activity that makes a lot of money.

Small companies are referred to as small business or small firms.

When we start a business, we talk about setting up a business or establishing a business. New businesses are called start-ups. Once a business has been established, we talk about begin in business or running a business.

To do business means to trade or deal with a company or country. It is not easy to organize a business and to operate it successfully.

When a company is not successful, it may go out of business.

The economic situation, as well as decisions taken by the owners of a company, affect how it grows and changes. You may expand your business, specialize in something, you may also diversify your business.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. We don't depend on other people or businesses. | T/F |
| 2. Multinational companies operate in different countries. | T/F |
| 3. A new business is called a start-up. | T/F |
| 4. If the company is successful, it may out of business. | T/F |
| 5. The economic situation doesn't affect how the business grows and changes. | T/F |

Task 2. Match the word with its definition. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

1. corporation	a) a person or organization that owns shares in a particular company;
2. market	b) the process of making or growing things to be sold, especially in large quantities;
3. distribution	c) a particular country or area where a company sells its goods or where a particular type of goods is sold;
4. agreement	d) money that you gain by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid;
5. stockholder	e) the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries;
6. partnership	f) the act of giving someone something and receiving something else from them;
7. trade	g) a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization;
8. production	h) when goods are supplied to shops and companies for them to sell;
9. profit	i) a business owned by two or more people;
10. exchange	j) an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies, organizations;

Answer: 1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____, 6 _____, 7 _____, 8 _____, 9 _____, 10 _____ .

Task 3. Write one of these words to complete each sentence. There are 3 extra words, you don't need to use them. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

Action, market share, misleading, launched, desire, earn, attention, original, paid, strong, persuasive, advertisement, profit

1. Advertising that gives the wrong idea or impression is _____ .
2. I don't think many TV commercials are _____ . They've never convinced me to buy anything.
3. A good advert shows normal things in an _____ and completely new way.
4. An advert has to get your interest and create a _____ for the product.

5. A good _____ sells the product.
6. Doctors _____ lots of money.
7. How much _____ did Berkshire Hathaway make?
8. I _____ €150 for the flight.
9. We _____ several new models.
10. One model now has 6% _____ .

GRAMMAR PART

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Tomorrow (be) Friday.
2. Tomorrow (be) New Year.
3. What time the market (close)?
4. What time the train from Edinburgh (arrive)?
5. When your business course (start)?
6. Don't be late! The play (start) at eight o'clock.
7. The competition (finish) on Saturday.
8. The shop (close) for renovation at the end of the month.
9. The Mumbai flight (land) in three hours.
10. The bus (come) in ten minutes.

Task 5. Complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. A: Why are you turning on the TV?
B: the news. (I/ watch)
2. A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. you some. (I/ lend)
3. A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait a second and an aspirin for you. (I/get)
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: the car. (I/ wash)
5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour it? (you/ paint)
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, some things for dinner. (I/ buy)
7. A: I don't know how to use the washing machine.
B: It's easy. you. (I/ show)
8. A: What would you like to eat?
B: a pizza, please. (I/ have)
9. A: Did you call Lisa?
B: Oh, no. I completely forgot. her now. (I/ call)
10. A: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?

B: Yes. Everything is planned. a holiday for a few weeks.
(he/have) Then a management training course. (he/ do)

Task 6. Complete these sentences in *Past Continuous* or *Past Simple*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. This time last week we (to swim) in a beautiful lake.
2. Our holiday last year (to include) trips to several famous castles.
3. On Saturday we (to swim) for half an hour in the sea before breakfast.
4. Catherine (to seem) all right on Friday? She wasn't very well on Thursday.
5. While we (to walk) by the river yesterday we saw a wonderful sunset.
6. When Jack (to phone) Amy she drove straight to the airport to meet him.
7. Ben (to miss) his bus stop because he was showing his friend his new mobile phone.
8. She (to show) me her new mobile phone which looked amazing.
9. Sorry. I (to realise) you were speaking to me. What did you say?
10. Tom had an accident while he (to drive) to work this morning.

Task 7. Put the verb into the correct form *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. 'What's Madrid like?' 'I don't know (I / not / be) there.'
2. When (I / get) home last night, (I / be) very tired and (I / go) straight to bed.
3. A: (you / see) Lisa recently?
B: Yes, (I / saw) her a few days ago.
4. I'm tired (I / not / sleep) well last night.
5. The bus drivers were on strike Last week. (there / be) no buses.
6. Mr Lee (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then (he / give) it up. Now he works as a gardener.
7. Mary lives in Dublin (she / live) there all her life.
8. I don't know Karen's husband. (I / never / meet) him.
9. It's nearly lunchtime, and (I / not / see) Martin all morning.
I wonder where he is.
10. 'Where do you live?' 'In Boston.' 'How long (you / live) there?' 'Five years. 'Where (you / live) before that?' 'In Chicago.' 'And how long (you / live) in Chicago?' 'Two years.'

Task 8. Choose the correct answer in *Past Perfect* or *Present Perfect*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. I was surprised to get my first job because I in a hospital before.
a) have never worked;

- b) had never worked;
c) had never work.
2. My parents want to sell their car. They it for months.
a) haven't used;
b) hadn't used;
c) haven't use.
3. The children didn't really enjoy their trip to the museum. They were tired because they to the castle.
a) has already been;
b) have already been;
c) had already been.
4. I anyone this before, but I'm afraid of spiders.
a) had never told;
b) have never told;
c) has never told.
5. The flat was very cold when we got home because we the windows.
a) hadn't closed;
b) haven't closed;
c) hasn't closed.
6. I last saw Amy in 2001, five years after we left school. I didn't recognise her at first because she so much.
a) has changed;
b) had changed;
c) have changed.
7. Your car looks great. it for you?
a) Has Ben washed;
b) Had Ben washed;
c) Have Ben washed.
8. We were very excited when we saw some whales as we them before.
a) have never seen;
b) had never seen;
c) never saw.
9. Joe and Emily didn't come to dinner last night. They were tired because they from Singapore.
a) just got back;
b) have just got back;
c) had just got back.
10. David is back at work today. to a conference in the Netherlands.
a) He's was;
b) He'd been;
c) He's been.

CONTROL TEST №2

VARIANT - II

LEXICAL PART

Task 1. Read the text “Advertising”. Are the sentences True or False? For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 5 points.

Advertising

Advertising is any paid form of nonpersonal presentation and promotion of products, services, or ideas by an identifiable individual or organization. It flourishes mainly in free-market, profit-oriented countries. It is one of the most important factors in accelerating the distribution of products and helping to raise the standard of living. Advertising cannot turn a poor product or service into a good one. But what it can do — and does — is to create an awareness about both old and new products and services. So, three main objectives of advertising are: (1) to produce knowledge about the product or service; (2) to create preference for it; and (3) to stimulate thought and action about it.

Most people do not understand the difference among promotional tool such as advertising, personal selling, publicity, and word-of-mouth. Advertising is limited to paid, non-personal communication through various media by organizations and individuals who are in some way identified in the advertising message. Word of mouth is not a form of advertising because it does not go through a medium, it is not paid for. Personal selling is face-to-face communication and does not go through a medium; thus, it is not advertising. Note also that advertising may be used by anyone, including non-profit organizations. Furthermore, advertising is different from propaganda in that the promoter is identified.

People have the false impression that advertising is not very informative. But the number one medium, newspapers, is full of information about products, prices, features, etc. Do you know that businesses spend more on direct mail than on radio and magazines? Direct mail (the use of mailing lists to reach an organization’s most likely customers) is also very informative and a tremendous shopping aid for consumers. Each day consumers receive mini-catalogues in their newspapers or in the mail that tell them what is on sale, where, at what price, for how long, and more. Thus, advertising is informative.

The public benefits greatly from advertising expenditures. First, we learn about new products, new features, sale items, and more. But we also benefit from free radio and TV and newspapers and magazines. In short, advertising not only informs us

about products but pays for us to watch TV and get the news from magazines and newspapers.

1. Advertising is any paid form of presentation and promotion of products, services, or ideas. T/F
2. Advertising can turn a poor product or service into a good one. T/F
3. Most people understand the difference among promotional tool such as advertising, personal selling, publicity, and word-of-mouth. T/F
4. The public doesn't benefit from advertising expenditures. T/F
5. Advertising both informs us about products and pays for us to watch TV and get the news from magazines and newspapers. T/F

Task 2. Match the word with its definition. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

1. branch	a) the process of gradually becoming bigger, better, stronger, or more advanced;
2. deal with	b) the science of using information discovered from collecting, organizing, and studying numbers;
3. quantity	c) something that is given free to a customer;
4. development	d) the business of trying to persuade people to buy products or services;
5. statistics	e) to do business with someone or have a business connection with someone;
6. give away	f) to pay someone to work for you;
7. employ	g) an advertisement that is broadcast on television or radio;
8. advertising	h) a local business, shop etc that is part of a larger business etc;
9. commercial	i) a very large board on which advertisements are shown, especially at the side of a road;
10. billboard	j) an amount of something that can be counted or measured;

Answer: 1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____, 6 _____, 7 _____, 8 _____, 9 _____, 10 _____ .

Task 3. Write one of these words to complete each sentence. There are 3 extra words, you don't need to use them. For each correct answer you can get 2 points. The total score for this exercise is 20 points.

development, deal with, effective, own, economy, branch, economics, bank account, economist, analysis, advertisement, billboards, advertising

1. They put an _____ in 'The Morning News', offering a high salary for the right person.
2. Around the world, some 3 billion pairs of eyes will notice their logos, slogans and _____ .
3. Within a market _____ , businesses seek profits.
4. John Keynes was the great English _____ .
5. Spielberg has several interesting projects under _____ .
6. They're planning to open a _____ in St. Louis next year.
7. Further _____ of the data is needed.
8. The council has failed to _____ the problem of homelessness in the city.
9. He used his wife's _____ .
10. I had a BMW, but now I _____ an Audi.

GRAMMAR PART

Task 4. Is the sentence Right (R) or Wrong (W)? For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. My dance class is finishing at nine tomorrow. _____
2. What time is the bus arriving at the airport? _____
3. Hurry up! The bank is closing in half an hour. _____
4. What time is his plane landing? _____
5. Mary's going camping next weekend. _____
6. Is he going to Paris by plane or by train? _____
7. The trade fair is starting next Thursday. _____
8. Am I on time? What time is the concert beginning? _____
9. I have an English lesson next Tuesday. _____
10. The summer sale ends next Sunday. _____

Task 5. Read the situations and complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to John.
Caller: Hello. Can I speak to John, please?
You: Just a moment. I him. (I/ get)
2. It's a nice day, so you have decided to take a walk. Just before you go, you tell your friend.

- You: The weather's too nice to stay in. a walk. (I/ take)
 Friend: Good idea! I think you. (I/ join)
3. Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving license.
 You: Don't worry. I'm sure it. (you/ find)
 Friend: I hope so.
4. There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested, but then you decided not to apply.
 Friend: Have you decided what to do about that job you were interested in?
 You: Yes, for it. (I/ not/ apply)
5. You and a friend are stuck in traffic. You have to be in a meeting in five minutes and you need at least another 20 minutes to get there.
 You: The meeting begins in five minutes (we / be late)
6. Ann and Sam are staying at a hotel. Their room is in very bad condition, especially the ceiling.
 Ann: The ceiling doesn't look very safe, does it?
 Sam: No, it looks as if (it / fall down)
7. Paul has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.
 Paul: Kate, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
 Kate: That's no problem. you. (I / take) What time is your flight?
 Paul: 10.30.
8. Kate: OK, you up at your house at about 8 o'clock then. (I/ pick) Later that day, Joe offers to take Paul to the airport.
 Joe: Paul, do you want me to take you to the airport?
9. Paul: No thanks, Joe. me. (Kate / take)
10. I tonight. (Kelly / meet). Do you want to join?

Task 6. Complete these sentences in *Past Continuous* or *Past Simple*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. Andy hurt his knee while he (to play) tennis.
 2. you (to wait for) a bus when I saw you last night?
 3. I (not / listen) to Kate and Rachel's conversation but then suddenly I heard my name.
 4. When I saw Simon last week he was carrying five big plastic bags. They (to contain) lots of old clothes and shoes that he wanted to throw away.
 5. While we (to stay) with my grandparents, we found a big box of family photographs.
 6. 'We started our company only six months ago.' 'Really? I (not / to know) that.'
 7. 'Was Paula here this morning?' 'No, she wasn't. She (to visit) her friend in hospital.'
 8. When Rose met Bob, she (to think) he was very charming.
 9. My sister and I (not / to like) my aunt when we were little. She wasn't very nice to us.
 10. We (to watch) the match very carefully so we missed the winning goal

by Benson.

Task 7. Put the verb into the correct form *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (it / stop)
2. The town where I live is very different now. It a lot. (it / change)
3. I studied German at school, but most of it now. (I / forget)
4. The police three people, but later they let them go. (arrest)
5. What do you think of my English? Do you think ? (it / improve)
6. A: Are you still reading the paper?
B: No, with it. You can have it. (I / finish)
7. for a job as a tourist guide, but I wasn't successful. (I / apply)
8. Where's my bike? outside the house, but it's not there now.
(it / be)
9. Quick! We need to call an ambulance. an accident. (there/be)
10. A: Have you heard about Ben? his arm. (he / break)
B: Really? How ? (that / happen)
A: off a ladder. (he/fall)

Task 8. Choose the correct answer in *Past Perfect* or *Present Perfect*. For each correct answer you can get 1 point. The total score for this exercise is 10 points.

1. The cake I made yesterday wasn't very nice because I one before.
a) hadn't made;
b) haven't made;
c) hasn't made.
2. Are Mark and Sam here, or to the sports centre?
a) had they gone;
b) have they gone;
c) has they gone.
3. Nicky wanted to go away last weekend because she anywhere interesting for ages.
a) haven't been;
b) hasn't been;
c) hadn't been.
4. I can't find any nice postcards. any?
a) Has you seen;
b) Have you seen;
c) Had you seen.
5. When we woke up the air felt cool and fresh. It in the night, so everything smelt wonderful.
a) had rained;
b) has rained;
c) have rained.

6. The president his tour of Europe. It will last for a week.
 - a) have begun;
 - b) had begun;
 - c) has begun.
7. Sue was nervous about her new job because she for several years.
 - a) hadn't worked;
 - b) haven't worked;
 - c) hasn't worked.
8. Kate and I a party for Carly on Saturday. I hope you can come.
 - a) has organised;
 - b) have organised;
 - c) had organised.
9. I was late for John's dinner party because I his address down wrongly.
 - a) have written;
 - b) has written;
 - c) had written.
10. Tom a cup of coffee before going to work.
 - a) had drunk;
 - b) have drunk;
 - c) has drunk.

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ СТАТИСТИКИ, ОБЛІКУ ТА АУДИТУ

Кафедра іноземних мов

КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА
з дисципліни
“Іноземна мова (англійська)”

Виконав (ла):
Студент (ка) I курсу
заочної форми навчання
спеціальності ... « »

(ПІБ студента (ки) у Р.в.)

Перевірив (ла):

(ПІБ викладача у Н.в.)

Київ
20 __

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