

Міністерство аграрної політики та продовольства України  
Чернятинський коледж ВНАУ

Пакет контрольних завдань

Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень молодший спеціаліст  
Напрямок підготовки 0305 Економіка та підприємство  
Спеціальність 5.03050901 «Бухгалтерський облік»  
Навчальна дисципліна Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)

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**Міністерство аграрної політики та продовольства України  
Чернятинський коледж ВНАУ**

**«Затверджую»**  
заступник директора  
з навчальної роботи

Г.М.Тетеріна \_\_\_\_\_

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Затверджено на засіданні  
циклової комісії загальноосвітніх  
дисциплін  
Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_ від \_\_\_\_\_  
Голова ц/к \_\_\_\_\_ Г.І.Никонюк  
Викладач \_\_\_\_\_ В.І.Білоус

## **Перелік допоміжної літератури:**

**Основна:** В.І. Білоус. Англійська мова для бухгалтерів. – К., 2014

**Додаткова:**

1. М.Зубков. Сучасний словник. – Х.: Школа,2011
- 2.В.І. Білоус. Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням – К.: НМЦ, 2013
3. Е. В.Глушенкова.Английский язык для студентов экономических специальностей.- М.: Астрель,2003.

## Пояснювальна записка

Докорінне реформування системи освіти зумовлене розширенням і зміцненням міжнародних зв'язків, стрімким зростанням науково-технічного прогресу, забезпеченням можливостей ознайомлення зі світовою культурою, поглибленням ділових і особистих контактів.

У цьому аспекті оволодіння іноземною мовою є необхідною складовою підготовки майбутнього спеціаліста-професіонала незалежно від спеціалізації.

Викладання курсу “Іноземна мова” (за професійним спрямуванням) “є комунікативно зорієнтованим та професійно спрямованим і має за мету вивчення лінгвокраїнознавчих реалій країни, мова якої вивчається; розвиток комунікативних навичок і навичок ділового спілкування в сфері ділових контактів із зарубіжними партнерами; формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сферах професійного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах; розуміння та переклад іншомовних джерел; ведення ділової документації, розвиток навичок анотування та реферування.

Зміст і тематика програми забезпечують прозорість та гнучкість, сприяючи не лише підвищенню загальноосвітнього рівня студентів, розширенню їх світогляду, а також мають на меті розвивати мовну компетенцію, необхідну для ефективної участі в ситуаціях професійного спілкування, що забезпечить підвищення конкурентоспроможності випускників на ринку праці в різних сферах діяльності як в нашій країні, так і за кордоном.

Програма курсу “Іноземна мова” (за професійним спрямуванням) “складається з наступних етапів:

✓ **перехідно-підготовчий**, метою якого є вирівнювання початкових знань студентів і підготовка їх до оволодіння програмою ВНЗ;

✓ **базовий**, що передбачає розвиток загальних компетенцій та формування комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій на матеріалі загальнонавчальної лексики та на граматичному матеріалі, що забезпечує формування комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій;

✓ **ділова поїздка за кордон** має за мету опанування студентами лексико-граматичним мінімумом для спілкування під час ділової поїздки в країну, мова якої вивчається;

✓ **професійно орієнтований**, мета якого полягає у формуванні загальних компетенцій та комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій для практичного володіння вузькопрофесійним лексичним і граматичним матеріалом.

Програма спонукає до розкриття творчого потенціалу студентів і спрямована на організацію самостійної роботи:

- читання, переклад статей та текстів за професійним спрямуванням;
- підготовка до переказу стислого змісту прочитаного матеріалу;
- робота над термінологічною лексикою прочитаного;
- складання словника професійної термінології;
- написання та ведення ділової документації;
- реферування та анотування мовних джерел;

- підготовка презентацій;
- моделювання функціональних ситуацій ;
- виконання тренувальних вправ та ін.

Розподіл граматичного матеріалу віддається на розсуд викладачів іноземної мови кожного вищого навчального закладу, оскільки залежить від вибору підручника та тематики текстів розробленої робочої програми.

При складанні робочої навчальної програми викладач, у разі необхідності, може модифікувати, конкретизувати, вносити обґрунтовані зміни і доповнення, які повинні бути обговорені на засіданні циклової комісії та затверджені заступником директора з навчальної роботи.

## Орієнтовний тематичний план

Назва розділу і теми	Кількість годин		
	всього	з них	
		георетичн	йне вивченн
1	2	3	4
<b>1. Перехідно-підготовчий етап</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1. Іноземна мова – мова ділового спілкування	6	4	2
1.2. Мовленнєвий етикет спілкування	6	4	2
1.3. Мій навчальний заклад	4	2	2
1.4. Моя майбутня спеціальність	6	4	2
<b>2. Базовий етап. Соціокультурний компонент. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Лексико-граматичний мінімум</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1. Країна , мова якої вивчається	14	8	6
2.2. Україна та країна світу, мова якої вивчається	14	8	6
<b>3. Ділова поїздка за кордон</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>
3.1. В аеропорту. На митниці	8	4	4
3.2. Поїздка країною та містом. Транспорт. Оголошення	10	6	4
3.3 У готелі. Побутове обслуговування	6	4	2
3.4. Заклади харчування. Національна кухня	6	4	2
3.5. Медична допомога	6	4	2
3.6. Телефонний етикет	6	4	2
3.7. Ділові контакти, зустрічі	6	4	2
3.8. Ділова документація. Ділова кореспонденція	8	4	4
3.9. Працевлаштування. Анкета. Резюме. Співбесіда	10	6	4
3.10. Структура компанії. В офісі. Галузеве підприємництво. Презентації	10	6	4

## СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЬ 5.03050901 "БУХГАЛТЕРСЬКИЙ ОБЛІК"

<b>4. Професійно орієнтований етап</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>
4.1. Сутність АПК і його місце в народногосподарському комплексі України	12	10	2
4.2. Сільське господарство в Україні та у країнах, мова яких вивчається	8	6	2
4.3. Основні економічні показники розвитку галузі	12	10	2
4.4. Економіка України та країн, мова яких вивчається	8	6	2
4.5. Значення та роль бухгалтерського обліку в системі управління агропромислового комплексу України	6	4	2
4.6. Бухгалтерський облік, його сутність і основи організації	8	6	2
4.7. Предмет і метод бухгалтерського обліку	6	4	2
4.8. Документація та спостереження як метод обліку	6	4	2
4.9. Бухгалтерський баланс	6	4	2
4.10. Рахунки, їх класифікація та план рахунків бухгалтерського обліку	6	4	2
4.11. Принципи обліку господарських процесів	6	4	2
4.12. Форми та реєстри бухгалтерського обліку, звітність	6	6	-
<b>Всього</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72</b>

## Критерії оцінювання

Контроль входить складовою частиною до системи навчання іноземних мов. На відміну від власне навчання іноземної мови, метою якого є формування іншомовних мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь, завданням контролю передусім є визначення та оцінювання рівня їх сформованості. Головна мета контролю у процесі навчання іноземної мови - управління цим процесом.

Як складник системи навчання контроль має свої функції, види, форми, засоби та об'єкти.

Успішна реалізація функцій контролю впливає на ефективність як контролю, так і всього процесу навчання. Виділяють такі функції контролю: функції зворотного зв'язку, оціночну, навчальну і розвиваючу.

**Функція зворотного зв'язку** є основною функцією контролю, яка забезпечує керування процесом навчання іноземної мови. Зворотний зв'язок діє у двох напрямках: на викладача і на студента. Зворотний зв'язок, що діє у напрямі до викладача, несе йому інформацію про рівень успішності студентів. Викладач аналізує цю інформацію на предмет наявності недоліків, проводить діагностику відхилень у мовленнєвій діяльності студентів, виявляє ступінь відповідності обраної стратегії і тактики навчання реальним потребам. Це дає можливість своєчасно оцінити методичну ситуацію і внести необхідні коригуючі зміни щодо добору прийомів, способів і методів навчання, відбору вправ, визначення режиму і тривалості їх виконання, послідовності організації всієї навчальної роботи з студентами.

Зворотний зв'язок у напрямі до студентів дає їм інформацію про успішність їх навчальної діяльності з оволодіння іншомовними навичками та вміннями. Така інформація дозволяє студентам здійснювати самооцінку досягнень в оволодінні мовою і планувати свою подальшу навчальну діяльність.

**Оціночна функція** реалізується в ході оцінювання результатів виконання студентами навчальних завдань. Оцінка вказує на певний рівень володіння іншомовною мовленнєвою діяльністю, є орієнтиром для студентів і подальшій діяльності в опануванні іноземної мови. Оцінка є основним показником успішності навчання в офіційних документах про освіту, а також у звітах, що складаються адміністрацією коледжів для органів народної освіти.

**Навчальна функція** контролю реалізується на основі синтезу набутих навичок і вмінь в оперуванні засвоєним мовним та *мовленнєвим матеріалом*, які актуалізуються у процесі виконання контрольних завдань. Контрольне завдання за характером є вправою, виконання якої потребує від студента здійснення певних мовленнєвих дій, спрямованих на досягнення мети, поставленої у завданні. Ці мовленнєві дії реалізуються завдяки функціонуванню відповідних і мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь, в результаті чого відбувається їх подальше закріплення та удосконалення. Отже під час виконання контрольних завдань продовжується і процес навчання.

**Розвиваюча функція** контролю передбачає розвиток індивідуально-психологічних особливостей студентів, які функціонують під час виконання



ними контрольних завдань: оперативна слухова або зорова пам'ять, гнучкість мислення, фонематичний слух, пластичність артикуляційного апарату та ін. В процесі контролю відбувається розвиток спеціальних навчальних умінь, які дозволяють студентам найкращим чином виконати контрольне завдання шляхом визначення оптимальних стратегій його виконання. На цій основі розвиваються вольові якості особистості студента, почуття відповідальності, здатність до самодисципліни. Розвиваюча функція контролю реалізується також і в напрямі розвитку інтересу, мотивів студента до вивчення іноземної мови. Перспектива отримання високих результатів у виконанні контрольних завдань заохочує учнів до вдосконалення володіння ними іноземною мовою.

Для того щоб ці функції успішно реалізувались у практиці навчання, контролю мають бути притаманні такі якості як **цілеспрямованість, репрезентативність, об'єктивність та систематичність.**

Цілеспрямованість контролю полягає в тому, що контроль має бути спрямованим на певні мовленнєві навички і вміння, рівень досягнення яких визначається та оцінюється. Репрезентативність контролю означає, що контролем має бути охоплений весь той мовний і мовленнєвий матеріал, засвоєння якого перевіряється. Об'єктивність контролю забезпечується застосуванням об'єктивних способів оцінювання відповідей студентів. Систематичність контролю реалізується за умови його регулярного проведення у процесі навчання іноземної мови на всіх етапах навчання.

### **Види та форми контролю**

Систематичність контролю реалізується в таких його видах:

а) **поточний контроль**, який здійснюється у ході вивчення конкретної теми для визначення рівня сформованості окремої навички або вміння, якості засвоєння певної порції навчального матеріалу;

б) **рубіжний контроль**, який проводиться після закінчення роботи над темою, тематичним циклом, в кінці семестру, року;

в) **підсумковий контроль**, який реалізується після завершення відповідного ступеня навчання іноземної мови. Кожний з видів контролю виконує усі функції, властиві контролю, але залежно від його виду та чи інша функція має особливе значення і виступає домінуючою.

У процесі поточного контролю домінуючою є функція зворотного зв'язку. На основі результатів поточного контролю викладач отримує інформацію про успішність або неуспішність організації навчального процесу з іноземної мови, що дає йому можливість своєчасно коригувати навчальну діяльність студентів з оволодіння іноземною мовою та свою діяльність щодо забезпечення навчального процесу.

В ході рубіжного та підсумкового контролю на перший план виступає оціночна функція контролю, оскільки метою цих контрольних завдань є визначення та оцінювання рівня навчальних досягнень студентів в оволодінні іншомовними навичками і вміннями за певний відрізок часу або по завершенні певного етапу навчальної роботи.

За формою організації контроль може бути **індивідуальним** або **фронтальним/груповим**; за характером оформлення відповіді - **усним** або **письмовим**; за використанням рідної мови - **одномовним** або **двомовним**.

**Письмовий контроль** проводиться у формі виконання студентами письмових: контрольних робіт і в цьому випадку є фронтальним контролем. Усний контроль проводиться у формі співбесіди з студентом, наприклад, під час усного іспиту і відноситься до індивідуального контролю. Розрізняють також контроль з боку викладача і контроль з боку студента. Контроль з боку викладача здійснюється під часі проведення заняття і передбачає передусім корекцію помилок студента. Контроль з боку студента може реалізуватись у формі взаємоконтролю, самоконтролю і самокорекції. Взаємоконтроль передбачає здійснення контролю володіння іншомовною мовленнєвою діяльністю самими студентами. *Взаємоконтроль* може бути організований, наприклад, під час роботи в парах з індивідуальними картками, підстановчими таблицями тощо, коли один студент перевіряє за допомогою ключа виконання контрольного завдання іншим студентом. *Самоконтроль* - це розумове вміння, яке забезпечує навчальну дію порівняння результатів власного виконання навчального завдання (програми) зі змістом і зовнішнім оформленням відповідного (заданого) іншомовного матеріалу. Порівняння здійснюється студентом з опорою на навчальний матеріал і власний досвід з метою подальшого самостійного виправлення зробленої ним самої помилки, яка, в певній мірі, була самостійно усвідомлена. Природно, що при здійсненні самоконтролю відбувається самокорекція, яка логічно завершує увесь цикл іншомовної діяльності. Під *самокорекцією* розуміють інтелектуальне вміння, котре забезпечує безпосереднє виправлення самим студентом усвідомленої помилки з метою підвищення рівня реалізації навчально-контрольної діяльності в цілому.

Засобами проведення контролю виступають спеціально підготовлені контрольні завдання, які включають інструкцію щодо їх виконання і мовний та мовленнєвий матеріал, який вивчався учнями. Необхідною умовою в підготовці таких завдань є те, що інструкція повинна спонукати студентів до реалізації саме тих мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь, які підлягають контролю, а мовний і мовленнєвий матеріал контрольних завдань має охоплювати увесь той матеріал, засвоєння якого перевіряється.

### **Об'єкти контролю**

Об'єктами контролю виступають навички і вміння мовлення, рівень володіння якими дозволяє студенту здійснити іншомовну мовленнєву діяльність. Отже об'єктами контролю є слухо-вимовні, лексичні, граматичні навички (мовна компетенція) та вміння здійснювати мовленнєву діяльність в говорінні, аудіюванні, читанні, письмі з урахуванням соціокультурних особливостей цих видів мовленнєвої діяльності (комунікативна компетенція).

Залежно від ступеня навчання в навчальному закладі студент має оволодіти певним рівнем іншомовної комунікативної компетенції у межах засвоєного мовного та мовленнєвого матеріалу. Тематика та обсяг цього матеріалу, а

також тривалість висловлювань, обсяг і змістова характеристика текстів для читання та аудіювання, зміст лексичного, граматичного і фонетичного мінімуму, що має бути засвоєний у навчальному закладі, визначаються програмою з предмета "Іноземна мова".

Якісні та кількісні показники володіння студентами іншомовним спілкуванням в різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності служать критеріями оцінки їх відповідей, отриманих під час проведення контролю. Так, у продуктивних видах мовленнєвої діяльності (говорінні, письмі) основними якісними показниками є: ступінь узгодженості висловлювань із заданою темою, ситуацією; повнота відображення теми, ситуації; рівень і характеристика імпровізації у формулюванні висловлювань; правильність використання мовних засобів для оформлення висловлювань; різноманітність використання мовних засобів. Кількісні показники складають: обсяг (кількість слів, речень) і швидкість (наявність пауз, повторень) усного або письмового висловлювання. В рецептивних видах мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіюванні, читанні) основним якісним показником є ступінь розуміння (загальне, повне, детальне). Кількісними показниками є тривалість звучання тексту і темп мовлення - в аудіюванні, обсяг тексту - в читанні.

### **Тестовий контроль**

Ефективним засобом організації контролю у навчанні іноземної мови є тестування. Тестовий контроль може забезпечити успішну реалізацію мети і всіх функцій контролю, а також задовольнити вимоги, що висувуються до якості контролю.

Тестовий контроль або тестування як термін означає у вузькому смислі використання і проведення тесту, і в широкому - як сукупність етапів планування, складання і випробування тестів, обробки та інтерпретації результатів проведення тесту (В.О. Коккота).

У навчанні іноземних мов застосовується лінгводидактичне тестування. Лінгводидактичним тестом називається підготовлений відповідно до певних вимог комплекс завдань, які пройшли попереднє випробування з метою визначення якісних показників і які дозволяють виявити в учасників тестування рівень їх мовної або комунікативної компетенції та оцінити результати тестування за заздалегідь встановленими критеріями (В.О.Коккота). Основними показниками якості лінгводидактичного тесту є *валідність*, *надійність*, *диференційна здатність*, *практичність* та *економічність*. *Валідність* - характеристика тесту, яка показує, що саме вимірює тест і наскільки ефективно він це вимірює. Валідність тесту означає його придатність для визначення рівня володіння певними іншомовними мовленнєвими навичками і вміннями.

*Надійність* - це необхідна умова валідності тесту. *Надійність* тесту визначається стабільністю його функції як інструмента вимірювання. Надійний тест дає приблизно однакові результати при повторному застосуванні.

*Диференційна здатність* - характеристика тесту, яка вказує на здатність даного тесту виявляти встигаючих і невстигаючих тестованих, тобто з

достатнім і недостатнім рівнем володіння іншомовними навичками і вміннями.

**Практичність** - характеристика тесту, яка визначає: а) доступність та посиленість інструкцій тесту і змісту тестових завдань для розуміння тих, хто виконує тест; б) простота організації проведення тестування в різних умовах; в) простота перевірки відповідей і визначення результатів та оцінки.

**Економічність** - характеристика тесту, яка передбачає мінімальні витрати часу, зусиль і коштів на підготовку тесту від планування до видання.

Лінгводидактичні тести бувають стандартизовані і нестандартизовані. Стандартизований тест є таким, який пройшов попереднє випробування на великій кількості тестованих і має кількісні показники якості. Підготовка такого тесту потребує копійки роботи і тривалого часу. Стандартизовані тести супроводжуються паспортом, в якому містяться норми, умови та інструкції для багаторазового використання тесту в різних умовах.

Нестандартизовані тести розробляються самим викладачем для своїх студентів. Такі тести складаються на матеріалі конкретної теми для перевірки рівня сформованості певної навички або вміння. Нестандартизовані тести застосовуються під час поточного контролю з метою забезпечення зворотного зв'язку у навчанні іноземної мови. Нестандартизовані тести не потребують визначення усіх кількісних показників якості. Але доцільно виявити в такому тесті дуже важкі і занадто легкі питання і замінити їх більш прийнятними. Для визначення важких або легких завдань користуються такою методикою: підраховують відсоток тестованих, які виконали завдання. Якщо лише 15% і менше тестованих правильно виконали завдання, воно може вважатися важким. Якщо 85% тестованих справились із завданням, воно вважається легким (І.А.Рапопорт).

Залежно від цілеспрямованості тести розподіляються на тести навчальних досягнень, тести загального володіння іноземною мовою, діагностичні тести, і тести на виявлення здібностей до вивчення іноземної мови. В навчальних закладах для проведення поточного, рубіжного або підсумкового контролю використовуються тести навчальних досягнень, метою яких є визначення рівня навчальних досягнень студента в оволодінні іншомовною мовленнєвою діяльністю на певному ступені навчання. Тестами загального володіння іноземною мовою є тести типу TOEFL. Діагностичні тести використовуються з метою подальшого розподілу учнів по групах за рівнем підготовки з іноземної мови. Тести на виявлення здібностей до вивчення іноземної мови спрямовані на визначення конкретних індивідуально-психологічних особливостей учня з метою забезпечення їх своєчасного коригування та розвитку, що сприятиме успішності оволодіння мовленнєвою діяльністю. Тест складається з тестових завдань, які об'єднуються у субтести. До субтесту входять тестові завдання, спрямовані на один конкретний об'єкт тестового контролю, наприклад, визначення рівня володіння вимовними, граматичними або лексичними навичками, уміннями аудіювання, читання, говоріння, письма (див. схему ).

Тестовим завданням є мінімальна одиниця тесту, яка передбачає певну вербальну чи невербальну реакцію тестованого (В.О.Коккота). Кожне тестове

завдання створює для тестованого конкретну мовну або комунікативну тестову ситуацію. *Тестова ситуація* може подаватись вербальними (текст) і невербальними, наочними (малюнки, схема, таблиця) засобами. Очікувана відповідь тестованого може бути вербальною або невербальною (з використанням літер або цифр, знаків +, - та ін.).

Виділяють два основних типи очікуваної відповіді: вибіркову та конструйовану. Вибіркова відповідь передбачає вибір правильної відповіді з кількох запропонованих варіантів - альтернатив.

Вибіркова відповідь буває множинного вибору (вибір з кількох варіантів), альтернативного вибору (вибір із двох варіантів), перехресного вибору (знаходження відповідних пар "стимул-реакція").

**Конструйована відповідь** може формулюватись на рівні окремого слова (напівпродукована відповідь) та окремого речення/висловлювання і тексту (продукована відповідь). Кожне тестове завдання **складається** з інструкції, зразка виконання (іноді може бути відсутнім), матеріалу, що подається тестованому та очікуваної відповіді, яка планується розробником тесту як еталон/ключ. Відповіді фіксуються тестованим на бланку для відповідей під час проведення письмового тестування і записуються на плівку у процесі усного тестування.

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module I.**

**Variant 1.**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

The total number of languages in the world is between 2,500 and 5,000. The most widespread languages are Chinese, English, Spanish, and Russian. These languages are alive, i.e., they are in use. In addition to these, there are "dead" languages, which are no longer means of communication. These are, for example, Latin, old Slavonic, and classical Greek. All these languages are called natural, in contrast to a number of languages known as artificial, universal, or world languages. Esperanto is known worldwide as an artificial, non-specialized language. The many computers programming languages are artificial, specialized languages.

Here we are going to deal with the living language that is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. A lot of people speak English in China, Japan, India, and in the African and many others countries. English is one of the six official and working languages of the UN. It is studied as foreign languages in secondary and higher schools of education in Ukraine.

**2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is English so important?
2. What are the major differences between British and American variants of English?
3. What slang phrases do you know?
4. Do you speak English well?

**3. Complete the sentences:**

- 1) English is the national language in .....
- 2) Some people think that the language spoken .....
- 3) ..... say "tube" for "subway", "flat" for "apartment", "in the street" for "on the street" and so on.
- 4) The problem of vocabulary also causes difficulty to .....
- 5) A lot of people speak English in China, Japan, India, and in the African.....
- 6) ..... an important role in different business relationships.
- 7) Science, trade, sport and international relations of various kinds have given.....

**4. Make up your own dialogues using word – combinations:**

to speak English, be of great importance, widespread language, non-native speaker, point of view, British English, American English, it is a common knowledge, right pronunciation, to go abroad, own dialect, Received Pronunciation,

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module I.**

**Variant 2.**

***1. Read and translate the text.***

**“My future profession”**

Generally it's not so easy for a school leaver to decide on his future career.

There are very few boys and girls who are certain of what they are going to be. Usually, their plans for the future change many times during the school (college) years.

New subjects appear on the curriculum or maybe a new teacher comes and makes the old subject more interesting. Any how, a teacher's influence on students' minds is always great.

I guess I wanted to be a specialist world mean, before I began studying English. Many junior schoolchildren adore their first teacher, and a teacher's work seems easy and fascinating. Now I understand the difficulties of this profession, its disadvantages and advantages. Of course, it takes much patience and effort. To my mind, an agronomic – keeper world mean ought to have perfect knowledge of his subject. On the other hand, he has to know how to teach, how to make difficult things easy and understandable. But what is more important, he has to have a great interest in the subject to get the students interested in it.

***2. Answer the following questions in oral :***

1. What school subjects will be necessary for your future job?
2. What special education does your future profession require?
3. What personal qualities are necessary for your future work?
4. What attracts you most in your future occupation?

***3. From the word – phrases compose the sentences, using Participle I, Participle II:***

to decide on; a curriculum; to influence; anyhow; junior, to adore; fascinating; advantages and disadvantages; to take much patience and effort; to make up one's mind; essential; a truly learned person; to enable; to broaden one's outlook; to promote; nowadays; increasing contacts; to set the scene for, a renewed interest; to rank second; wide international usage; to participate; to respect.

***4. From the answers of the following questions compose the composition.***

1. Why is job hunting a turning point in your life? Explain your answer.
2. What is most important step in writing a resume?
3. What is a planning stage of writing your resume?
4. Why is the appearance of your resume enormously important? What do you think?

## Semester control (IV)

### Module I.

#### Variant 3.

##### *1. Read and translate the text.*

I live in Yevpatoriya. There are many colleges in our town but I think that mine is the best.

It's rather a new one, only seven years old. It's located far from the centre of the town in a rapidly developing neighborhood. Large as it is it fails to house all the student of our district simultaneously. So a part of students have to study in the second shift. The four-storey building of the college stands in a large yard surrounded by trees, bushes and flowerbeds. There is a football field, a race track and a sports ground in front of the college.

In many ways our college is just the same as all the rest in the town. It's much I too big and therefore much too noisy, and overcrowded. There are classrooms for junior and senior students, as well as rooms for some particular subjects, such as Chemistry and Physics labs, Computer rooms, Geography, Biology, English, specialty and other rooms. The cloakroom, the refectory, the headmaster's office, the library and the doctor's are on the ground floor. The workshops are also here, though their equipment leaves much to be desired. The gym and the school hall are on the first floor and the staff-room is on the second.

##### *2. Answer the questions:*

1. Who influenced you in choosing your future occupation?
2. What school subjects will be necessary for your future job?
3. What special education does your future profession require?
4. What personal qualities are necessary for your future work?

##### *3. Translate the words and compose the sentences with them:*

generally; to decide on; a curriculum; to influence; anyhow; junior; to adore; fascinating; advantages and disadvantages; to take much patience and effort; to make up one's mind; essential; a truly learned person; to enable; to broaden one's outlook; to promote; nowadays; increasing contacts; to set the scene for; a renewed interest; to rank second; wide international usage; to participate; to respect.

##### *4. Compose the composition my future specialty.*



## Semester control (IV)

### Module I.

#### Variant 4.

#### *1. Read and translate the texts:*

##### **“Our college”**

In magic small piece of coal map, on right coast streams Riv, for 16 kilometers from district centre, is found village Chernyatin, was founded in 17 century. The First colonizers were an old believer. To them tsarist government has used the cruel repressions. Rescuing from persecutions they appeared on Podolie. Attracted them luxurious nature and stream Riv, fertile land. Exists statement that first name has derived from the first colonizer Chernaty. Chernyatin had prince Lyubomirskiy, afterwards - Donskiy, finally, Ignatiy Vitoslavskiy. For combat deserve before Polish corona was reward Chernyatin castle: homestead with one-story house and economic building. In manor entered villages: Chernyatin, Tokarivka, Manikivtsy - with area land.

After death of old Vitoslavskiy property has altered by sawing on inheritance his son, but afterwards grandson. That for short gap of time was able to start on winds, lose in cards parental wealth, take many debts.

#### *2. Answer the questions.*

1. What does a national curriculum do with college subjects?
2. Is there the same national curriculum for all parts of Britain?
3. What are the main subjects at British colleges according to the national curriculum?
4. What are foundation subjects?

#### *3. Translate into English:*

1. Як поживають ваші батьки? 2. Передайте їм вітання. 3. Із задоволенням. 4. Дякую, непогано. 5. Привіт, скоро побачимось. 6. Чи не могли б ви показати дорогу до магазину? 7. Будьте ласкаві ,допоможіть перейти вулицю. 8. Потисніть руки один одному. 9. Зніміть шляпу. 10. Передайте ,будь ласка, перець. 11. Я вдячна вам за підтримку.

#### *4. Tell why good manners are important in communication. Say, how you observe them.*

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module II.**

**Variant 1.**

**1. Test**

**Relations between Ukraine and NATO**

1. The grave \_\_\_\_\_ crisis in Ukraine greatly influences the political situation in this country.

- a) political
- b) the economic
- c) economic
- d) the political

2. The Ukrainian society, nowadays, is split into those who believe that the economic reforms \_\_\_\_\_ continued and those who think that their course must be changed.

- a) must be
- b) must
- c) be
- d) must being

3. Many politicians criticize the Ukrainian Government for its inability to solve the urgent economic problems among which are the rise of unemployment, the delay of wage payments and the falling of industrial and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) industrial production.
- b) production.
- c) agricultural production.
- d) agriculture.

4. The newspapers also \_\_\_\_\_ the reforms of the education system and the public health services. Nowadays, many political parties hold their congresses to discuss the current political situation and to nominate their candidates for forthcoming elections.

- a) are discussing
- b) discuss
- c) are
- d) to discuss

5. The Ukrainian mass media also report about the work of the Supreme Rada and the Government: they also inform about the visit of the Ukrainian President to any country and the official negotiations with the political leaders of this country. Every evening our family watches TV news — we want to know what events are taking place at home and abroad.

- a) the negotiations
- b) the official negotiations
- c) official negotiations
- d) the negotiations

## **2. Complete the sentences**

1. I should begin my talk with the expressing ...
2. There is the Foreign office's chewing scholarship ...
3. Of all the Ukraine communities ...
4. Gorlovka chemical plant sterol is ...
5. From year to year the number of spheres of our relations with ...

## **3. Make up questions and let your fellow-students answer them:**

the territory of Ukraine? Ukraine rich in? is the population of Ukraine? What is the highest body of state power in Ukraine? The achievements of Ukrainian scientists? the main rivers of Ukraine? an industrial, scientific centre of Ukraine? the capital of Ukraine? the seat of the Supreme Council? Is Kyiv the seat of the Cabinet of Ministers? one of the most ancient cities? famous for its beauty?

## **Semester control (IV)**

### **Module II.**

### **Variant 2.**

## **1. Test**

1. I live in Yevpatoriya. It's situated on the western Black Sea coast of the Crimean Peninsula.

- a) western Black Sea coast
- b) eastern Black Sea coast
- c) Black Sea coast
- d) western Sea coast

2. It's \_\_\_\_\_ from the centre of the region, Simferopol I was born in Yevpatoriya and spent almost the whole of my life there.

- a) an hour
- b) hour and a half ride
- c) an hour and a half ride
- d) an hour and ride

3. Being located at the seaside **saves** my town from being \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a native province.
- b) a modern province.
- c) a province.
- d) a deep province.

4. There are very few remnants from the first period of the town history now. One can see the Greek well in the embankment and there are of course Greek vases and pots \_\_\_\_\_ in the Town Natural History Museum.

- a) invited
- b) created
- c) doing
- d) exhibited

5. There's not much industry in Yevpatoriya. Several food \_\_\_\_\_ produce bakery and dairy products, sausages, tinned fish and vegetables and drinks, of which Yevpatoriya's Pepsi-Cola is worth mentioning.

- a) be enterprise
- b) enterprises
- c) enterprise
- d) presents

### ***2. Answer the questions:***

1. Where are you from?
2. Where were you born?
3. What do you know about the history of your native town?
4. What should a visitor see in your town?
5. What industry is developed in your town?
6. How can one get about your town?
7. What do you think is the main attraction of your town?

### ***3. Make up the communicative situations :***

1. You've come from Great Britain. Ask your friends about the economic development of Great Britain.
2. At the English club you tell some facts about Great Britain.
3. You've met your friends. Ask them about the places of interest they have seen in London.
4. Suppose you are a guide and show the most interesting places in Great Britain to visitors.

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module III.**

**Variant 1.**

**1. Read and try to understand, translate.**

**SOME SIGNS AND NOTICES FOR TRAVELLERS.**

**IN THE AIRPLANE** No Smoking. Fasten Seat-Belts. Smoking is Forbidden.

These notices appear in the plane while it is on the ground, when it is taking off or landing.

**ON SHIP**

Dining-Saloon — the place to have dinner.

Boat-Deck — the place where the boats can be lowered to the water if there is any danger of sinking. Arrows show the way for first-class passengers and tourist-class passengers.

**WHEN YOU LAND**

Customs — the place where you get a printed notice and declare your luggage.

The arrow → with the words to the train shows the way to the railway station.

**AT THE RAILWAY STATION**

Entrance and Exit or Way In, Way Out, Waiting Room.

Refreshment Room — the place where you can eat or drink something.

Arrivals and Departures — tell you the time when trains arrive and depart and the number of the platform.

Cross the Line by the Bridge when it may be necessary to cross the line.

Cloak-Room, Luggage Office. They may have two parts: Deposit — you leave your things there: Withdrawal — you take away your things» there.

Booking Office — the place where you buy your tickets. (Remember, that you buy your tickets to the theatre at the Box Office.)

**2. Translate into English:**

1. Скільки часу ви плануєте провести в нашій країні? 2. Бажаю вам гарно провести час в нашій країні. 3. Пройдіть сюди. 4. яка мета вашої поїздки? 5. Покажіть ваш паспорт, будь-ласка. 6. Чи є у вас речі, що не підлягають оподаткуванню? 7. Ви – громадянин України? 8. У вас ділова зустріч з представниками різних країн? 9. Я їду обмінюватись досвідом впровадження інноваційних технологій в розвиток сільського господарства. 10. Хто ви за фахом? – Я – механік.

**3. Answer the questions.**

1. What will you do next?
2. Will you make a reservation in a hotel?
3. Will you go sightseeing in London?
4. What transport will you choose to continue your journey?
5. What souvenirs will you buy in London?

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module III.**

**Variant 2.**

***1. Read and translate the text:***

Many typical English dishes center on roast meat - beef, pork, lamb, poultry and game. Roast beef is accompanied by roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. Mint sauce is usually served with lamb, and currant jelly with poultry. Pork is normally complimented by apple sauce.

A treat is salmon, also smoked, as are haddock and mackerel. Regional sea specialties include oysters. Stews and pies are particular favorites, with Lancashire hot pot, a celebrated stew.

Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire produces pork pies, and Cornwall Cornish pasties. Cheeses include Cheddar, Cheshire, Stilton, Double Gloucester, Red Leicester, Derbyshire, Lancashire and Wensleydale.

The most famous British takeaway is still the fish and chip shop. **Wimpy** is a trade mark for a fast food chain in Britain. Wimpy was a friend of cartoon character Popeye who loved hamburgers.

Tea is the national drink. Children have tea about 5 or 6 p.m. "Five o'clock tea" is the meal and not a drink. It is often meet or fish with vegetables and then a dessert. Cream teas are very popular. You may have scones /cake/ with cream and jam. Coffee enjoys almost equal popularity. Beer might be one of brews: mild, bitter, stout or lager. Pubs serve a wide range of nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages, including gin, vodka, sherry and whisky. Permitted drinking hours are generally 11 am to 11 pm Monday to Saturday; noon to 3 pm and 7 pm to 10:30 pm on Sunday, Good Friday and December 25.

***2. Match words or phrases from A with those from B :***

A	B
1) proprietor	1) really
2) host	2) repay
3) indeed	3) before
4) well-known	4) master
5) once	5) go away
6) leave	6) owner
7) vanish	7) famous
8) make amends	8) disappear

**3. Reproduce the situations in which the following words or phrases are used:**

A very hospitable man; to be deeply privileged; to be remarkable; to look expectantly; to smile less easily ; to be searched; to remain true to one's words.

**Semester control (IV)**

**Module III.**

**Variant 3.**

**1. Read and translate the text:**

**“Medicine in Ukraine”**

In Ukraine medical help is available in hospitals, polyclinics, and also in medical centers in such places as factories and colleges.

Health service is based on local therapeutics as they are the first who diagnose. Some certain district is appointed to a polyclinic and this district is divided into several areas. Each area is appointed to certain therapeutics. All the people who live in that area visit their appointed doctor. Average number of people, visiting their doctor every day, is 20-25, but when there is an epidemic of cold, this number is 50-60 people a day. There is some tendency which is nowadays widely discussed, that a person him- or herself can choose the doctor he or she wants to visit. A person can call his local therapeutics so that the doctor will come and see his patient. Therapeutics examines a patient, assigns some treatment, prescribes some medicines and gives a medical certificate.

In a hospital there is also a therapeutic department, where pneumonia, bronchitis or asthma are treated. There also exists a wide network of ambulance service in Ukraine. It was founded in Kharkov in 1905.

**2. Answer the questions:**

1. What is health service based on in Ukraine (in England)?
2. What does therapeutics usually do when he visits a patient?
3. When was ambulance service founded in Ukraine ( in England)?
4. Where do you have medical help in Ukraine ( in England)?
5. Is there a private treatment in Ukraine ( in England)?

**3. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words in brackets:**

1. You must take two ... before each meal, (tablets, cough-mixture, gargle)
2. If you follow my ... you will feel better tomorrow, (physician, disease, instructions).
3. When you have a toothache you must consult...(a nurse, a dentist, an oculist).
4. ...operates on people (therapeutics, psychiatrist, surgeon).
5. The doctor put down everything she found into my mother's...(note, patient's file, prescription).

## Semester control (IV)

### Variant 1

#### 1. Read and translate the text.

##### Telephone Conversation with the British Firm

- Continental Equipment Can I help you?
  - I'd like to speak to Mr. Cartwright.
  - Mr. Cartwright? Who's calling, please?
  - This is Victor Klimenko, from TST Systems.
  - Hold on, please, I'll find out if he is in.
  - What is it, Miss Elliot?
  - Mr. Klimehko wants to talk to you, sir.
  - I'm very busy at the moment. Ask him to phone later.
  - Yes, sir.
  - Oh ... wait a minute, Miss Elliot. Who is Mr. Klimenko?
  - He said he was from TST Systems.
  - From TST Systems? ... Oh, ask him what his telephone number is. I'll ring him back.
- Hello? This is Mr. Cartwright's secretary speaking.
- Yes ... Klimenko, here.
  - I'm sorry, Mr. Cartwright's very busy at the moment. Can you tell me your telephone number, Mr. Klimenko? Mr. Cartwright will call you later.
  - Of course.. Double five-nine-three-six-four-two.
  - ... and where are you calling from?
  - From Kiev, Ukraine.
  - Could you tell me the code for Kiev?
  - Three-eight-o-double-four.
  - Thank you, Mr. Klimenko.
  - Hello ? Is that TST Systems?

#### 2. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words:

1. It was a great pleasure for us to ... your letter of May, 21. (receive, get, send) 2. We would welcome the ... to cooperate with you. (opportunity, desire, reason) 3. We would like to ... your catalogues periodically, (recommend, get, receive) 4. May I have the ... of inviting you to visit our firm, (pleasure, decision, permission) 5. We ask you to wire us ... other day. (some, any, every) 6. We would like to continue this ... with an educational programme, (trend, tradition, communication)

#### 3. Translate into English:

1. Я хочу надіслати рекомендованого листа.
2. Напишіть мені листа-пропозицію.
3. Ми повідомляємо вас, про отримання офіційного листа.
4. Напишіть у листі чи згодні ви співпрацювати з нашою фірмою.



5. Це ваше резюме ?
6. Документи містять листи ділового характеру.

#### 4. Write about medicine in Ukraine.

### Semester control (IV)

#### Variant 2

##### 1. Read and translate the text.

- Good morning, gentlemen! How are you?
- Fine, thanks. And how are you getting on?
- Very well, thank you.

- Let me tell you about our Company. As you know, Mr. Klimenko, we produce processing equipment. Our firm consists of 6 departments: Production, Sales, Export, Financial, Personnel and Research & Development. The last one is the newest at the company. It was created five years ago... We are managed, by the Meeting of the Shareholders and the Board of Director?. Earlier the Chairman of the Company was one of the senior partners, but now it is Mr. Rogers, as you know. Currently we employ about 1,600 people. Our turnover is more than £300 million.

- You will work with our Export Department. We export our equipment to 5 countries. We also have two subsidiary companies in Holland and Germany with headquarters in those countries.

- Are they your subsidiaries or branches?

- They are our subsidiaries. Each company trades under its own name. We are looking for new partners in Eastern Europe as well, as we would like to expand our activities. That's why Mr. Cartwright went to Kiev to establish personal contacts with your company. Have you read all our correspondence with your Director?

- Yes, I think so. We investigated your business proposal thoroughly.

- Have you got our price-lists and catalogues with you now or shall I ask Miss Elliot to bring a copy?

##### 2. Compose 5 questions to the text.

##### 3. Translate into English:

**Факс** (*fax, fax machine*) служить для передачи ділової документації (*business correspondence*) по телефонній мережі. В сучасній діловій практиці це здійснюється таким чином:

- комерційні пропозиції (*offers*);
- прайс-листи (*price lists*);
- реклама (*advertising materials*);
- пресс- релізи (*press releases*);
- письмові запити (*written inquiries*) и т.п.,

а також здійснюють письмову переписку. Розмір факса зазвичай не перевищує однієї сторінки, а його структура відповідає структурі ділового листа

Факси підшиваються до справи. Їх можна використовувати в якості доказу певних протиріч між діловими партнерами.

Факсом зазвичай передаються:

- оригінали контрактів (*original contracts*);
- аккредитиви (*letters of credit*);
- рахунки-фактури (*invoices*) і інші важливі документи ,що пересилаються листом-замовленням або передаються кур'єром.

#### **4. Write about medicine in Great Britain.**

### **Semester control (IV)**

#### **Variant 3**

#### **1. Read and translate the text.**

##### **1. SUBJECT OF THE CONTRACT**

The Sellers have sold and the Buyers have bought the equipment shown in the specification enclosed with the contract (Appendix 1), and indicating the name and description of each item, quantities, weights and prices. The equipment is to conform to - the Technical Conditions enclosed with the contract (Appendix 2).

##### **2. PRICES AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE CONTRACT**

Total amount of the contract.....

The prices are firm, and not subject to any alterations. The prices are understood f.o.b. including packing for overseas shipment, marking, dock and port dues on the goods, attendance to customs formalities, carnage and stevedoring.

##### **3. DELIVERY TIME**

The equipment against the present contract is to be delivered as follows.

By the time stipulated above the equipment is to be manufactured in accordance with the conditions of the contract, tested, packed and delivered to....

All the questions connected with the shipment of the goods are to be settled in accordance with the instructions given to the Sellers by the Buyers or their Forwarding Agents, Messrs...

... Days before the date of delivery the Sellers are to notify the Buyers by cable about the readiness of the goods for shipment from ... and to advise the Buyers of the weights and the volumes of the goods. The same notification is to be sent to the Buyers<sup>1</sup> Forwarding Agents.

#### **2. Complete the following sentences:**

1. I receive many letters from ...
2. When I want to send a letter I usually go to ...
3. We send telegrams at ...
4. May I have the opportunity to wish you ... ?
5. It was a great pleasure to receive ...
6. Would it to be possible for you to tell me ...?
7. We beg to inform you that ...
8. Please, let me know how ...

### ***3. Translate into English.***

- Починайте ваш супроводжуючий лист спершу вказавши вашу адресу, після цього вказується адреса того, кому призначено лист.

- Не використовуйте скорочень.

- Завжди підписуйте свого листа.

Ваш лист повинен бути коротким і зрозумілим. Не використовуйте скорочених форм, пишть **I am interested** замість I'm interested. Після того як ви написали і відправили листа – збережіть копію листа для себе.

В правому верхньому кутку ви вказуєте адресу, того кому відправлено листа. В лівому верхньому кутку ви вказуєте свою адресу. Зверніть увагу, що коли ви пишете свою адресу на іноземній мові, необхідно дотриматись певних вимог:

- \* номер будинку;
- \* назву вулиці;
- \* номер квартири;
- \* місто (село);
- \* країну;
- \* поштовий індекс.

### ***4. Write about meals of Ukraine or Great Britain.***

#### **Semester control (IV)**

#### **Variant 4**

#### ***1. Read and translate the text.***

#### **PAYMENT**

Payment for the equipment delivered is to effected in (form of payment) in the following way:

A—... per-cent, of the value of the goods delivered is to be paid by acceptances of Sellers<sup>1</sup> drafts payable in, (city) at... month from the date of Bill of lading against documents, viz.: Original and ... copies of a detailed invoice.

... Original «clean of board» Bills of Lading issued - in the name of the Buyers<sup>1</sup> firm to (name) port.

Packing List in (number of copies).

Copy of the Buyers<sup>1</sup> Inspectors' Release Note for Shipment issued in accordance with the Test Report or any other document as to the quality of the goods.

Sellers' letter about the dispatch of the technical documentation in accordance with clause 6 of the present contract.

Copy of the Export license, if required.

B. The remaining ... per cent, of the value of the equipment delivered is to be paid after putting the equipment into operation on condition that it reaches the capacity and quality of operation guaranteed by the Sellers. Payment of the ... per cent is to be effected within ... days upon receipt of the Sellers invoice and the Report of putting the equipment into operation at the factory of the Buyers.

**2. Answer the questions:**

1. What is purpose of a business letter today?
2. Is any difference between the layout of an application letter and business letter?
3. What does the letterhead of a business letter consist of?
4. Why is the month in the date not recommended to write in figures?
5. What salutation is the most frequent in business letters at present?
6. What is the purpose of using “ Re” in business letters?
7. What information is enclosed in the body of a business letter?

**3. Translate into English:**

Скажіть свої репліки і відповіді на них по-англійськи:

- Добрий день. Ваше ім'я ?
- Де ви раніше працювали ?
- На якій посаді ?
- Чи маєте рекомендації з попереднього місця роботи ?
- Якими мовами ви володієте ? Вільно говорите, пишете ?
- Заповніть, будь-ласка, анкету.
- 

**4. Write about your town (city).**

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.**

**Variant 1.**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

There are four seasons in the year : spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

March, April and May are the spring months. Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather is usually warm. But sometimes there are cold days especially in March. In spring the days get longer and the sun warms the earth. Nature awakens: the birds return from the south, the trees turn green, the air is fresh. The first flowers appear in the parks, gardens, forests and fields. Many people like spring more than other seasons.

After spring summer comes. June, July and August are the summer months. The weather is very warm and sometimes it is very hot. There are many sunny days, when the sun shines brightly and the sky is cloudless. Occasionally the sky is overcast with heavy clouds and storms begin with thunder and lightning. Summer is a busy time for those who live in the country. They cut grass and make hay. But many people like summer because it is a good holiday time.

When autumn comes the days get colder. September, October, November are the autumn months. The weather is very much changeable in autumn . After windy, misty, rainy days there are fine sunny periods. The leaves turn red, yellow and brown. They fall to the ground making everything magnificent around. Especially amazing period is Indian summer. Birds migrate to warm countries. Autumn is harvest time. The farmers gather crops in the fields and pick fruit in the orchards. The days become shorter.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. December, January and February are the winter months. It is usually frosty in winter. Sometimes the frost is severe – about 25–30 degrees below zero. Lakes and rivers are frozen, the roads are covered with slippery ice. It often snows. Winter is a good season for winter sports.

**2. Answer the questions:**

1. How many seasons are there in the year?
2. What are the spring months? What is the weather like in spring?
3. What are the summer months? What is the weather like in summer? Is it a busy time for farmers?
4. What are the autumn months? The weather is very changeable in autumn, isn't it?
5. What are the winter months? What is the weather like in winter?

**3. Match the English weather words with their Ukrainian equivalents.**

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) dew      | a) мороз           |
| 2) forecast | b) легкий вітерець |
| 3) blizzard | c) повінь          |

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 4) thunderstorm | d) роса               |
| 5) hurricane    | е) засуха             |
| 6) humidity     | f) блискавка          |
| 7) breeze       | g) злива              |
| 8) rainbow      | h) імла, серпанок     |
| 9) shower       | i) гроза              |
| 10) frost       | ј) прогноз погоди     |
| 11) flood       | k) вологість          |
| 12) lightning   | l) заметіль, завірюха |
| 13) mist        | m) ураган             |
| 14) drought     | n) райдуга            |

**4. Change the given statements so that they will mean the opposite.**

**MODEL: We are having rough weather. – We are having calm weather.**

1. The weather is really nasty today.
2. It' s ten degrees below zero.
3. The roads are dry today, it' s not dangerous to drive.
4. The sky is clear.
5. It' s 30 degrees in the shade.
6. There is a bad fog in the mountains.
7. The weather is windless today.
8. The frost is going to kill all the flowers in the garden.

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.**

**Variant 2.**

**1. Read and translate the text “ Farm work in different seasons” paying attention to the active words and word combinations.**

**Spring**

Spring is the time to prepare the soil for planting . First, the farmer fertilizes his field with cow manure or a chemical fertilizer. Then he plows the soil, turning it over and mixing in the fertilizer to provide a rich soil for the crops. Later, when the days a little longer and the sun has warmed the soil, it is time to plant the seeds. Meanwhile, if the farmer raises the animals, spring is the time when the animals are giving birth, and both mothers and their young ones have to be watched and cared for.

**Summer**

After planting the farmer waits and watches .He watches the weather, hoping for enough sun. He waters the young plants and watches carefully for signs of plant

disease and attacks of insects. Many farmers spray their fields with chemicals to keep away disease and harmful insects. With water, sun, care and protection the plants grow strong and healthy. Summer is also suitable time for cutting grass and making hay.

**Autumn**

This is the busiest time of the year. Now the crops in the fields are ready to harvest. The fruit is ready to pick. It is time to gather in the vegetable crops and to reap the grass crops, such as wheat and corn. The farmers have to work quickly. Often it is necessary to call in extra workers to work in the fields and bring in the crops. Work starts when the sun rises and finishes when the sun sets. The days are hard and long. But when the job is done, it is time for celebrating, for dancing, eating, drinking and having fun.

**Winter**

The days are getting shorter and shorter. The harvested crops are sold in the markets or stored in the barns, ready feed and animals through the winter months. The farmer chops wood, preparing to keep his house warm through the long cold winter nights. And when winter finally comes, it is time for planning, for deciding where and what to plant next year. For soon it will be spring again and the cycle of planting, growing, and harvesting will start again.

**1. Answer the questions.**

1. Spring is the time for gathering crops, isn't it?
2. What does the farmer do in the fields in spring?
3. What does he fertilize his fields with?
4. Why does he plow the soil?
5. Have you ever visited a farm? When? Where?
6. Would you like to be a farmer? Why? Why not?

**2. Put these events in the order they usually occur.**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. First, the farmers _____    | a) harvest the crops.          |
| 2. Then, they _____            | b) fertilize the fields.       |
| 3. After that, they _____      | c) feed the animals in winter. |
| 4. They may have to _____      | d) store the crops.            |
| 5. Finally, it's time to _____ | e) plant the crops.            |
| 6. Then they have to _____     | f) plough the fields.          |
| 7. Now they can _____          | g) spray the crops.            |

**4. Match the verbs on the left with each noun on the right in order to make a job that you are likely to find on a farm.**

	The horses	The soil	The wood	The crops	The corn	The grapes	The chickens	The vegetables	The field
plow									
harvest									
chop									
feed									

pick water									
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**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.**

**Variant 3.**

***1. Read and translate paying attention to the active words and word-combinations.***

My family has got a small weekend house not far from the town. It's set in the picturesque place near the river. Our garden is not very big, but still we have got plenty of work there. Working in the garden is our family's hobby. It gives us a lot of moments of pleasure and excitement. Isn't it amazing to put a seed into the ground and watch it grow, blossom and give fruit? But at the same time garden means a lot of work, because it needs a lot of care.

In spring when the nature awakens from its long winter sleep, we have to whitewash the trees, protecting them from harmful insects, to cut away useless branches. If we want to grow some vegetables, we must put some fertilizer, sow the seeds into the soil and water them carefully. Very often we grow seedlings of tomatoes, egg-plants in our small greenhouse and then plant them out. It helps us to grow the crop earlier. Summer is a busy time for a gardener. It is necessary to water plants, protect them from bugs. All the gardeners adore autumn, because they can see the results of their work: they gather nice crops, pick fruit and vegetables.

Last autumn I had a wonderful chance to acquire some habits in planting trees. My father made up his mind to plant 2 or 3 good apricot saplings. It was the end of October, the most favorable period for planting fruit trees. I prepared all necessary garden tools: spades, a rake, a ridging hoe, a fork, a garden's knife and others. After finding the most suitable place for the young plants Daddy began to dig a hole. Mother started doing the watery fertilizer and I brought a water house and waited patiently for other instructions.

When the hole was ready my parents put some fertilizer into it and placed one the saplings into the hole. They asked me to hold it straight and the accurately, standing on their knees spread its roots. They began to throw the earth into the hole till it's full. After ramming the earth around it parents did a deep pit round the tree. Then it was my turn to take part in planting and I began it watering to quench the thirst of the young apricot tree. That day I enjoyed helping my parents in the garden.

I understood the importance of my Daddy's words: "Gardening takes much time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfaction".

***2. Answer the following questions.***

1. What do the gardeners do in spring/summer/autumn?
2. What is the most favorable period for planting?



3. What garden tools were necessary for their work?
4. What did everybody do in the garden?
5. How do you understand father' s words: “Gathering takes much time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfaction?”

**3. a) What can you see people doing in the fields, orchards and vegetable gardens? Make up sentences.**

In spring		did the ground.
In summer	farmers	prepare seeds ready to plant.
In autumn	a lot of	care for the young plants.
In winter	people	look after the
At harvest time	gardeners	crops. weed the vegetables.
		cut away dead branches from the trees.
		gather ripe fruit.
		dig up potatoes.
		store vegetables carefully.

**b) Say what kind of hard work you can see people do ( doing) in the fields (in orchards, in vegetable gardens, in flower gardens) in different seasons of the year in order to get good crops.**

**You may use the following:** to dig the ground, to cut away dry and useless branches, to water the plants, to plant seeds, to pick the ripe fruit from the trees, to gather in crops, to weed vegetables and flowers, to look after trees.

**c) Say what you can see people do to protect the trees and plants from the hot sun in spring, from birds, in a very cold winter. 27**

**You may use the following:** to whitewash trees; to make a scarecrow; to cover the roots of fruit trees with snow...

**4. Match the English names of garden tools and agricultural implements to their Ukrainian equivalents.**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) spade       | a) сапа, мотика |
| 2) rake        | в) серп         |
| 3) ridging hoe | с) розпилювач   |
| 4) gardener' s | d) поливалка    |

knife	
5) sickle	е) газонокосарка
6) garden hose	ф) пилака для обрізання гілок
7) sprayer	г) тризубі вила
8) lawn mower	h) коса
9) Saw for cutting branches	і)МОЛОТОК
10) three-pronged fork	ж) садовий ніж
11) scythe	к) граблі
12) hammer	л) лопата
13) watering can	м) садовий шланг

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.**

**Test 1.**

**1.Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs if necessary:**

1. Unfortunately, it is not possible to define the subject ... a single word. 2. Economics deals ... production, distribution, exchange and consumption. 3. Economics is also concerned ... unemployment, inflation, international trade, the interaction ... business and labour, and the effects ... government spending and taxes. 4. Economics does not stop ... the description ... economic activity ... description alone leaves unanswered many important why and how questions. 5. It is the study ... human efforts to satisfy what seems like unlimited and competing wants ... the careful use ... relatively scarce resources.

**2. Writing**

1. Complete the following sentences:

1. Economics was defined ... . 2. It answers such questions as ... .

3. Economics is also concerned with ... . 4. It does not stop with the description of economic activity because ... . 5. Economics is a social science like ... . 6. Economics is the study of ... .

**3.Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B:**

Column A

Column B

1. economics

a. Something in short supply; not enough to meet demand.

2. production

b. Activity of buying and using goods.

3. distribution

c. The creation of services or the changing of material into products.

4. exchange

d. The activity of selling goods and services in order to make a profit.

5. consumption

e. The production, distribution and sale of goods and services for a profit.

6. business

f. The movement of finished products from the manufacturing location to the marketplace.

7. trade

g. The social science that describes and analyzes how society chooses from among scarce resources to satisfy its wants.

8. scarce

h. The process of trading or bartering one unit or set of goods or services for another unit or set.

**4. Define which of the following items best completes the statement:**

1. Economics is a social science like

a. history.

b. politics.

c. mathematics.

d. sociology.

2. Economics deals with

a. production.

b. distribution.

c. exchange.

d. consumption.

**5. Fill in the blanks below with the most appropriate terms from the list:**

service; social science; product; basic needs; demand; need; want; marketplace.

1. Economics like any other \_\_\_\_\_ has its own vocabulary. 2. People have \_\_\_\_\_ such as food, clothing and shelter. 3. The range of things represented by the term \_\_\_\_\_ is much broader than those represented by the term \_\_\_\_\_. 4. A want cannot be counted in the \_\_\_\_\_ until it becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Demand is the consumer's willingness and ability to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ at a particular time and place.

IV. Say whether these statements are true or false and if they are false say why:

1. Economics like any other social science has its own vocabulary. 2. A need is a basic requirement for survival. 3. People have basic needs and higher level needs. 4. A want is a means of expressing a need. 5. Food is a basic need related to survival. 6. Demand is a willingness and ability to purchase a desired object. 7. The difference between a want and a need is always clear.

#### 6. Answer the following questions:

1. What is necessary to understand economics? 2. What are the key terms of economics? 3. What does the term need mean? 4. What are basic people's needs? 5. What is a means of expressing a need? 6. Is food a basic need related to survival? 7. Is the difference between a want and a need always clear? 8. What is demand?

#### 7. Translate into English:

1. Економіка, як і будь-яка інша суспільна наука має свій словник. 2. Спілкування, почуття кохання, пізнання, сподівання — усе це людські потреби вищого ґатунку. 3. Бажання — це спосіб вираження потреби. 4. Існує багато продуктів харчування, які можуть задовольнити основну потребу в їжі. 5. Попит — це готовність та спроможність купити бажану річ. 6. Оскільки людина має обмежені ресурси, тільки деякі бажання реалізуються як урахований попит.

### Semester control (IV) Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.

#### Test 2

#### 1. Match each term in Column A with its definition in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. goods	
a. Something in short supply; not enough to meet	demand.
2. services	
b. Something intended for final use by individuals	to satisfy their wants and needs.
3. price	
c. The goods or services one receives in	an exchange.

4. capital goods  
d. Tangible commodities or merchandise.

5. product  
e. Work performed for someone. Intangible commodity.

6. free products  
f. The money value of goods or services.

7. consumer goods  
g. Something created to produce other goods  
or services.

8. scarce  
h. Products existing in such large quantities that they need not be rationed out among those wishing to use them.

**2. Define which of the following items best completes the statement:**

1. The study of economics is concerned with economic products that are  
a. useful.  
b. free.  
c. scarce.  
d. transferable.

2. Goods in the economic sense may be  
a. a haircut.  
b. a washing machine.  
c. a visit to a doctor.  
d. advice from a lawyer.

3. Scarcity exists because of  
a. unlimited wants.  
b. governmental regulation.  
c. limited land, labour and capital resources.  
d. unlimited wants and limited land, labour and capital resources.

**3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. The study of economics is concerned with ... . 2. Economic products command ... .  
3. The terms goods and services are used ... . 4. Consumer goods are intended ... . 5.  
The other type of economic product is ... . 6. Services include ... . 7. The difference  
between goods and services are ... . 8. Many other things — sunshine, rainfall, fresh  
air — are known ... .

#### **4. Ask someone**

what the study of economics is concerned with; characteristics goods and services have; the terms goods and services describe; consumer goods are intended for; capital goods are; a service is; services include; the difference between goods and services are; why sunshine, rainfall and fresh air are free products; free products can't be a major concern in the study of economics.

#### **5. Translate into English:**

1. Економічні продукти є дефіцитними в економічному розумінні. 2. Терміни товари та послуги вживаються для позначення багатьох речей, що потрібні людям. 3. Люди використовують споживчі товари, щоб задовольняти свої бажання та потреби. 4. Промислові товари використовуються для виробництва інших товарів та послуг. 5. Послуга — це робота, яка виконується для когось. 6. До послуг належать стрижка волосся, ремонт побутових приладів та різні види розваг. 7. Сонячне світло, дощ та свіже повітря відомі як безкоштовні продукти. 8. Життя було б неможливим без них.

### **Semester control (IV)** **Module IV. Agriculture. Economy.** **Test 3**

#### **I. Give the forms of the Past Indefinite:**

a) to regulate, to smile, to hope, to help, to learn, to stop, to plan, to visit, to offer, to prefer, to discuss, to study, to enjoy, to play, to cry;

b) to be, to have, to do, to go, to sit, to begin, to become, to make, to eat, to teach, to write, to leave, to tell, to think, to take, to get, to buy, to read, to say, to bring, to forget, to pay.

#### **II. Answer the following questions:**

1. When were you born? 2. Where were you born? 3. Where were you yesterday? 4. What was the weather like last Sunday? 5. When were you at the theatre last? 6. Whom were you at the theatre with? 7. What was your home task for today? 8. Why wasn't your teacher pleased with your answer?

#### **III. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:**

1. My brother was at home last night. 2. The baby was asleep. 3. There was somebody in the room. 4. You were glad to hear this news. 5. The students were at the meeting last Friday. 6. He was late for the train. 7. The trees were yellow in September. 8. The weather was sunny last week.

#### **IV. Translate into English:**

Де ти був учора ввечері? Тебе не було вдома. — Я був у театрі. Я часто ходжу в театр. — З ким ти був у театрі? — Я був там зі своїм другом. Я був дуже задоволений. Спектакль був дуже цікавий і було дуже багато людей. А коли ти

був у театрі востаннє? — Я не пам'ятаю, коли я був там востаннє. Це було дуже давно. Я не театрал. Я дуже люблю читати книжки і вчора я був у бібліотеці. Я ходжу туди регулярно.

**V. Give short and full answers:**

1. Did you sleep well last night? 2. Did you wake up early this morning[1]? (it is no longer morning) 3. Did you have breakfast this morning? 4. Did you drink some coffee before class? 5. Did you catch the bus this morning? 6. Did you understand what I said? 7. Did you tell your friend the news?

**VI. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:**

1. The children slept in the open air. 2. He answered at once. 3. Mother turned off the gas. 4. They decided to go to the Crimea in July. 5. Olga passed all her exams. 6. We heard a terrible noise. 7. The clock struck twelve when he came. 8. They asked us to help them. 9. She thought about it.

**VII. Answer the following questions:**

1. What time do you usually get up? 2. What time did you get up this morning? 3. What time did the sun rise this morning? 4. What did you have for breakfast? 5. What did you drink this morning? 6. What time do you go to bed? What time did you go to bed last night? 7. What did you buy last week? 8. What did you wear yesterday? 9. What did you do last night? 10. What did you have for lunch yesterday?

**VIII. Put questions to the italicized words:**

1. My aunt grew beautiful roses. 2. They lost their way because it was dark. 3. My friend visited his grandmother on Sunday. 4. The students worked on the farm in summer. 5. Our family went to the Caucasus last year. 6. Father talked with my teacher a few minutes ago. 7. The concert lasted for two hours. 8. The children drank milk in the morning.

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module V. Accounting**  
**Test 1.**

**1. Translate into Ukrainian.**

- 1.The difference in the results obtained appears to be due to the equipment depreciation having been calculated by different methods.
- 2.A new firm can't enter the market without its goods being distinguished from others by means of an original trademark.
- 3.A bank loan enabled the company to protect its real estate from being sold for the debts.
- 4.Accountants don't mind a technical term "net assets" being used instead of the term "equity".
- 5.The firm was able to increase output produced by having adjusted the amount of man-hours used.
- 6.Such LDCs as Mexico and Brazil are satisfied with having increased their exports of manufactured goods to industrialized countries.
- 7.Investors insisted on being informed about the financial position of the project they supported.

**2. Translate the sentences with Infinitive.**

- 1.In making investment decision a financial manager is sure to use a wide variety of information provided by all departments of the company.
- 2.For the equipment to be replaced by the new one, the accountant should calculate both physical and moral depreciation.
- 3.In financing business activities a company is likely to rely to a great extent on short-term financing.
- 4.The manager expects the circulating capital to be transferred from money into goods within the current month.
- 5.These methods have been found to be useful in improving labour efficiency on a farm.
- 6.They seem to run their business successfully due to the proper system of accounting.
- 7.At the beginning of the 20th century people thought agriculture to depend only upon nature.
- 8.Taxes that governments levy on individuals' incomes, company profits, the sale of goods are argued to be used for public needs.
- 9.The bankers believe the amount of money to be obtained from selling the company's tangible assets to be sufficient to settle its debts.
10. For the inflation to be anticipated and restricted, the government should follow recommendations of experienced economists.



**3.Fill with the necessary words:**

1. Every company needs some way of keeping systematic ... about all trans actions that have taken place, all this information being necessary to prepare further financial ....
2. ....The most commonly used books are known to be called ... and ....
- 3..... The system is based on the equations that should be always keep in ... : payments must equal ..., and credits must balance ....
- 4..... The ... cycle is considered to be completed when the ..... has been drawn up.
5. The laboratories are doing some ... experiments before starting work on this project.
6. ... and responsibility are sure to be the main qualities of any bookkeeper.
7. Economists expect new computer programmes to be very helpful in detecting possible ... in the accounting system.
8. In accounting and banking a ... is calculated as the difference between the total amount of money coming into (known as ...) and money going out of (known as ...) an account.
9. The balance sheet is known to ... the assets the firm owns and the liabilities for which it is responsible at a given period of time.

**4. Answer the questions:**

1. Why is it necessary to make adjustments in a balance sheet?
- 2.What does the term “inventory” mean for an accountant?
- 3.Is the balance sheet considered to be the final important financial document of the company?
- 4.What account does closing entries affect?

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Module V. Accounting**  
**Test 2.**

**1. Translate into Ukrainian:**

*a)*

1. If one wants the company's management to be efficient, one must have extensive information about the company's output, costs and receipts.
2. There are serious problems with trade unionists to be anticipated unless the government takes measures to maintain the number of jobs in depressed industries.

*b)*

1. The production cost would be lower provided the obsolete equipment were replaced.
2. If immigration barriers were eliminated in advanced countries, wages of resident workers in them would fall.

*c)*

1. Provided the managers had considered all aspects of business activity thoroughly, the company would have earned more revenue.
2. Unless irrigation had been required because of the extremely hot weather, the agriculturists would have obtained higher profits from selling vegetables and fruit.

**2. Translate the sentences with modal verbs:**

1. As labour differs from other production factors, social and political problems should be taken into account by economists in considering factor costs.
2. Any entry in a journal ought to be recorded accurately to avoid errors in further balances.
3. A Central Bank of every country must perform two basic functions. It must be a banker both to the commercial banks and to the government.

**3. To do the task:**

**ЗАПОМНИ:** If effective demand *is* sufficient, there **will be** a high level of economic activity. -> If effective demand **were** sufficient, there **would be** a high level of economic activity. (II тип)

If effective demand **had been** sufficient, there **would have been** a high level of economic activity. (III тип)

1. If too much money is available, its value will decrease and it will result in inflation.
2. If the company doesn't earn a reasonable profit, the share price will fall and it will be difficult to attract additional capital.
3. Many companies will lose their stable position in the market if recession (спад виробництва) continues.
4. The company will achieve a higher sales level if the retail price is increased.

5. If the output decreases, the company's costs per unit of the goods produced will go up.
6. If current liabilities exceed the company's assets, the company will be forced to sell off its assets for the debts.
7. If the company issues new stocks, it will be possible to replace the obsolete equipment.
8. If governments reduce restrictions and tariffs, it will promote the expansion of world trade.
9. If the wage paid in a certain industry rises, workers will be attracted from other industries.
10. If prices are above the equilibrium price, there will be excess supply.

#### **4. Compose the questions to the sentences:**

1. A standard set of financial statements is to be prepared annually at the end of the fiscal year.
2. The main purpose of cost accounting (виробничий облік) is to analyze the cost of producing goods and other expenses and to advise managers on how to increase profitability.
3. The sales department has discussed the problem of fast transportation of the perishable (швидко псуватись) goods to the customers.

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Control paper**  
**Variant 1.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Read the text and chose the right answer:**

1. \_\_\_\_ is a science that analyzes what, how, and for whom society produces. 2. The central \_\_\_\_\_ is to reconcile the conflict between people's unlimited demands with society's ability to produce goods and services. 3. In industrial \_\_\_\_ countries markets are to allocate resources. 4. The market \_\_\_\_ by which production and consumption are coordinated through prices. 5. In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom \_\_\_\_.

1. a) Economics  
b) Economy  
c) Accounting
2. a) economic problem  
b) financial problem  
c) accounting problem
3. a) Northern  
b) Western  
c) Eastern
4. a) are the processes  
b) is a type  
c) is the process
5. a) to do  
b) to use  
c) to produce

**Mark - 3**

**2. Fill in the gaps with: a) this, b) that, c) these, d) those**

1. In ... way the USA receives through the TNC additional means for its economic development, as well as for new profitable investments.
2. It is known ... the transnational make the ... investments in ... branches which they consider the most profitable ones.
3. But their policies don't often agree with the development programmes in ... or country.
4. In accordance with the policy... the TNC have established they their, selves decide what, how and for whom goods are to be produced.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Name and write the numerals:**

38; 189; 375; 23,633; 1,879; 211; 40,100; 71,213; 1,001,700; 233,441

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**Mark - 4**

**4. Complete the sentences, using a or b or c :**

1. People employed in semi-skilled positions \_\_\_\_\_ usually finished a vocational or technical program at junior college or vocational school.

- a) have
- b) has
- c) can

2. For higher education and training people \_\_\_\_\_ a University. An average university program takes four years to complete.

- a) to have enter
- b) enter
- c) exit

3. Most people with a college degree begin their career after they graduate. College graduates make the distinction of starting a «career» and not having a «\_\_\_\_\_».

- a) work
- b) profession
- c) job

**Mark-5**

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Control paper**  
**Variant 2.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Read the text and chose the right answer:**

1. In a command economy, a central planning office \_\_\_\_\_ decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ cannot rely entirely on command, but there was extensive planning in many UK bloc countries. 3. A free market economy has no government intervention. \_\_\_\_\_ are allocated entirely through markets. 4. Modern economies in \_\_\_\_\_ are mixed and rely mainly on the market but with a large dose of government intervention. 5. The optimal level of government intervention remains a problem which is of interest to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. a) make  
b) makes  
c) to be making
2. a) Economics  
b) Economy  
c) Accounting
3. a) Resources  
b) Debits  
c) Credits
4. a) the East  
b) the North  
c) the West
5. a) economists  
b) accouters  
c) managers

**Mark - 3**

**2. Fill in the gaps with: a) this, b) that, c) these, d) those**

1. It is due to the transnational corporations (TNC) ... American private capital is exported abroad, especially to ... countries which are called the Third World countries. 2. The direct private investments in ... countries increased 150 percent between 1970 and 1983. 3. Although in the 1990s the USA limited its new investments into the economy of ... countries didn't prevent American corporations from obtaining high profits. 4. In ... way the USA receives through the TNC additional means for its economic development, as well as for new profitable investments.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Name and write the numerals:**

3.71; 83.12; 17.4; 20.5; 11.33; 654; 1.007.89; 21;  
895.64;  
901 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Mark - 4**

**1. Complete the sentences, using a or b or c:**

1. The book-keeper can work at any \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) agricultural enterprise  
b) agricultural firm  
c) agricultural farm
2. The future specialist \_\_\_\_\_ difficult problems.  
a) must sale  
b) must solve  
c) must given
3. The crop-growing agriculture has \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) to be organized  
b) to have organized  
c) to must organized

**Mark - 5**

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Control paper**  
**Variant 3.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Read the text and chose the right answer:**

1. Factors of production are resources used \_\_\_\_\_ as inputs for a good or service to be produced. 2. Factors of production \_\_\_\_\_: capital, labour, and natural resources. 3. In economic theory, the term "capital" refers to goods and money used to produce more \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Classifications of \_\_\_\_\_ vary with the purpose of the classification. 5. The most general distinction \_\_\_\_\_ the one made between physical, financial, and human capital.

1. a) by firms  
b) by farms  
c) by enterprises
2. a) is as follows  
b) are as follows  
c) as follows
3. a) goods and money  
b) goods  
c) money
4. a) a capital  
b) the capital  
c) capital
5. a) are  
b) is  
c) has

**Mark -3**

**2. Rewrite the sentences. Define parts of speech of the words with ending –s and what function they perform:**

- a) *the Possessive Case*
- b) *the Plural Noun*
- c) *the Singular of the verb in the 3<sup>rd</sup> form*

- 1) Cabbage varieties differ in appearance, size, hardness and the time required for their development.
- 2) The yield of the crop depends very large on the number of beets that can be grown on the acre.
- 3) Rye is a drought resistant plant which thrives under a great variety of conditions.
- 4) St. Sophia's Cathedral is one of the ancient places in Kiev.



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**3. Name and write the numerals:**

48; 189; 375; 23,633; 1,879; 211; 50,100; 71,213; 1,001,700; 33,441

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**Mark - 4**

**2. Complete the sentences, using a or b or c:**

1. The future specialist \_\_\_\_\_ difficult problems.

- a) must sale
- b) must solve
- c) must given

2. The manager can work at any \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) agricultural enterprise
- b) agricultural firm
- c) agricultural farm

3. The crop-growing agriculture has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) to be organized
- b) to have organized
- c) to must organized

**Mark - 5**

**Semester control (IV)**  
**Control paper**  
**Variant 4.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Read the text and chose the right answer:**

1. Production costs are the costs of making factor input into higher value \_\_\_\_\_ and services. 2. The costs of \_\_\_ include costs of raw materials, labour costs, depreciation of plant and equipment, rent, lighting, and heating of factory buildings. 3. It is important to say that factor inputs can be combined in a variety of ways \_\_\_ the same amount of output. 4. One method which is technically the most efficient is the one which uses only small amounts of labour, while another method may employ large \_\_\_ and only a little capital. 5. In physical terms, the method which is technically the most efficient is the one which uses \_\_\_\_\_.

1. a) outputs of goods  
b) inputs of goods  
c) outputs the goods
2. a) agricultural products  
b) products  
c) manufacturing products
3. a) produce  
b) to produce  
c) has produced
4. a) quantities  
b) quantities of labour  
c) of labour
5. a) the inputs  
b) inputs  
c) the fewest inputs

**Mark-3**

**2. Fill in the gaps with: a) this, b) that, c) these, d) those**

1. In ... way the USA receives through the TNC additional means for its economic development, as well as for new profitable investments.
2. But their policies don't often agree with the development programmes in ... or country.
3. In accordance with the policy... the TNC have established they their, selves decide what, how and for whom goods are to be produced.
4. It is known ... the transnational make the investments in ... branches which they consider the most profitable ones.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Name and write the numerals:**

5.71; 83.12; 17.4; 20.5; 11.33; 654; 1.007.89; 251;  
895.64;  
801 \_\_\_\_\_

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**Mark - 4**

**4. Complete the sentences, using a or b or c:**

1. In the 2000s, the Finnish government offered a subsidy to landowners for a forestation, which was \_\_\_\_\_ them to go on using land for farming.
  - a) disincentive for
  - b) a disincentive for
  - c) a disincentive
2. The relative cost of using capital and \_\_\_\_\_ in rich and poor countries affects the manner in which goods and services are produced.
  - a) labor
  - b) the labor
  - c) workers
3. The land used formerly (раніше) for mining \_\_\_\_\_ to farming and a forestation, which is to improve the environment.
  - a) is being transferred
  - b) being transferred
  - c) is transferred

**Mark - 5**

**Міністерство аграрної політики та продовольства України  
Чернятинський коледж ВНАУ**

**«Затверджую»**  
заступник директора  
з навчальної роботи

Г.М.Тетеріна \_\_\_\_\_

**Пакет екзаменаційних білетів**

**Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень молодший спеціаліст  
Напрямок підготовки 0305 Економіка та підприємство  
Спеціальність 5.03050901 «Бухгалтерський облік»  
Навчальна дисципліна Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)**

Затверджено на засіданні  
циклової комісії загальноосвітніх  
дисциплін

Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_ від \_\_\_\_\_  
Голова ц/к \_\_\_\_\_ Г.І.Никонюк

Викладач \_\_\_\_\_ В.І.Білоус

**Перелік допоміжної літератури:**

2. М.Зубков. Сучасний словник. – Х.: Школа,2011
- 2.В.І. Білоус. Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням – К.: НМЦ, 2013
3. Е. В.Глушенкова.Английский язык для студентов экономических специальностей.- М.: Астрель,2003.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №1**

**1. Tell the topic: Foreign language**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering to agriculture but this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering is, in truth, an integral part of the science of agriculture, the present high position of modern agriculture largely depends on.

The development of fertile swamp and overflowed lands, the irrigation of arid regions, the construction of new sources of power has become important factors in the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of the cotton gin, the steel plow, and the tractor has affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first progress was slow but with the growth of engineering knowledge more and more engineering achievements found useful application in agriculture. Now agriculture cannot be separated from agricultural engineering.

**Agricultural engineering** – сільськогосподарська інженерія  
**science of agriculture** – наука сільського господарства

**3. Translate the sentences paying attention to indefinite and negative pronouns.**

- 1) All plants need some water.
- 2) We waited for the train some twenty minutes.
- 3) You can get this book in airy library.
- 4) I do not find any English book on the shelf.
- 5) Is there anybody in the room?

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №2**

**1. Tell the topic: My future specialty**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

Denmark is small country consisting of a main peninsula and nearby y 500 islands, of which 60 are populated. The Danish countryside is either quite flat or gentry rolling. More mat 70 percent of die country is highly productive farm land, only occasionally interrupted by forests, lakes, and towns.

Farmland is considered an important national asset in Denmark. Before young farmers can purchase land, they must earn a farming license. Also, Danish farms have long specialized in exports.

The typical farm is in the 110-to 500-acre range, specializing in four to six different crops and one type of livestock, normally dual-purpose dairy cattle or pigs. In spite of its size, Denmark is the world's largest exporter of bacon and die fourth largest exporter of dairy products.

Danish crop production is dominated by winter and spring varieties of barley, which is grown on about 60 percent of the farm land. On the remaining 40 percent, a great variety of crops are grown including wheat, rye, oats, fodder beets, sugar beets, canola seed, potatoes, cultivated grasses and legumes, silage corn, and a wide range of seed crops.

**silage corn - силос**

**seed crops – зернові культури**

**fertilizer – удобрювач**

**irrigation machines – зрошувальні машини**

**implements – знаряддя, обладнання**

**3.Fill in the gaps with proper modal verbs.**

- 1) Next week I (повинен буду) to take an exam in English.
- 2) He (може) translate this article.
- 3) He (повинен) translate this article.
- 4)He (повинен був) to translate this article yesterday evening.
- 5)She (зможе) to translate this *text*.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine  
Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №3**

**1. Tell the topic: Ukraine – Economy**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

Economics is a science that analyzes what, how, and for whom society produces. The central economic problem is to reconcile the conflict between people's unlimited demands with society's ability to produce goods and services.

In industrial Western countries markets are to allocate resources. The market is the process by which production and consumption are coordinated through prices.

In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. Economy cannot rely entirely on command, but there was extensive planning in many UK bloc countries.

A free market economy has no government intervention. Resources are allocated entirely through markets.

Modern economies in the West are mixed and rely mainly on the market but with a large dose of government intervention. The optimal level of government intervention remains a problem which is of interest to economists.

**3. Name the numerals:**

38; 189; 375; 23,633; 1,879; 211; 40,100; 71,213; 1,001,700; 43,641,788-73,233,441



**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №4**

**1. Tell the topic: Great Britain – Economy**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. Economy cannot rely entirely on command, but there was extensive planning in many UK bloc countries.

A free market economy has no government intervention. Resources are allocated entirely through markets.

Modern economies in the West are mixed and rely mainly on the market but with a large dose of government intervention. The optimal level of government intervention remains a problem which is of interest to economists.

The degree of government restrictions differs greatly between countries that have command economies and countries that have free market economies. In the former, resources are allocated by central government planning. In the latter, there is not any government regulation of the consumption, production, and exchange of goods. Between the two main types lies the mixed economy where market and government are both of importance.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the central economic problem of a society?
2. What is the market?
3. What is the function of the market in an industrial country?
4. How are decisions made in a command economy?
5. In what way does a free market economy differ from a command economy?

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №5**

**1. Tell the topic: At the customs**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

The Procedure for protecting the rights and interests of Ukraine during proceedings with foreign juridical bodies has been approved. This procedure provides the mechanism of interaction between Executives, enterprises, institutions and organizations of Ukraine for the purposes of ensuring the protecting the rights and interests of the state during the proceedings with foreign juridical bodies, in which Ukraine is involved.

What is a 'foreign juridical body'? This is an international judicial (arbitration) body (jurisdiction thereof is agreed upon in an international treaty or any other way provided for in the legislation of Ukraine), or a judicial (arbitration) body of a foreign state.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine should in a timely manner take the appropriate measures to acquire information concerning lawsuits filed with foreign juridical bodies against Ukraine. This implies a lawsuit (complaint, appeal, etc.) against Ukraine as a state, against the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a ministry or any other central Executive, filed with a foreign juridical body by a foreign state, legal entity or an individual.

The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Procedure for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Ukraine during Proceedings with Foreign Juridical Bodies," dated 25 June 2002, No. 581/2002.

**3. Translate into English:**

1. Розвитку країни досягають через високу спеціалізацію.
2. Економіка країни повинна регулюватись урядом.
3. В економіках змішаного типу присутні урядові обмеження того, що виробляти і як виробляти.
4. Кожний менеджер приймає рішення, як роз приділити органічні ресурси найкращим чином.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №6**

**1. Tell the topic: At the hotel**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

One more important document appeared in the field of state control over the product quality: Instruction on the procedure for conducting state inspection of the compliance with the standards, norms and regulations (hereafter — the Instruction). The above Instruction stipulates the general requirements concerning the procedure for conducting the state inspections, reviewing and processing the results of such inspections. However, the Instruction does not deal with control over the compliance with the following: construction norms, regulations for development, manufacture, release, storage, transport, use and utilization of products performed by business entities (wholesale trade organizations included). As an exception, the aforementioned Instruction regulates the compliance with the following: retail and wholesale retail of goods, product release and realization of goods by catering facilities and rendering of services to citizens as consumers.

The Instruction effects the State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Ukraine (hereafter — the Committee) and its regional subdivisions, and business entities.

**3. Fill the sentences with words:**

both, government, restrictions, the former, the latter, economics, through, to produce, services (2), goods (2), regulations, mixed economy

1. Every group of people must solve three main problems: what ... and ...to produce, how ... them and for whom to produce them.
2. ... is placed among the social sciences.
3. Markets in which there is no ... intervention are called free markets.
4. Society allocates resources into production ... the price system.
5. There are no governments... and ... in a free market economy.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №7**

**1. Tell the topic: Food and meals in Ukraine**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

The Instruction effects the State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Ukraine (hereafter — the Committee) and its regional subdivisions, and business entities.

The state control is conducted via regular or constant inspection (involving selective or full inspection) of the compliance with the standards, norms and rules, technical regulations on confirmation of correspondence, technical regulations on the state of measuring equipment, as well as other requirements pertaining to product quality.

In addition to this, the regular state supervision implies scheduled (though no more than once a calendar year) and off-schedule inspections of whether the standards, norms and regulations are observed.

Constant state control is applied in case the complaints concerning the quality of goods continually occur, and/or in default of the conditions needed for a stable production of such goods in accordance with the standards, norms and regulations. Constant state control is introduced and repealed by the order of the state centre for standardization, metrology and certification situated in the same territory as the business entity, or by the decision of the Committee.

**3. Finish the sentences:**

1. The market is in equilibrium when the demanded quantity is as large ...
2. Prices rise when they are not so high ...
3. Prices rise when they are lower ...
4. We may have excess supply if prices are higher ...
5. The demand for inferior goods at high incomes will not be as high ...

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №8**

**1. Tell the topic: Food and meals in GB**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

In 1998, FDI inflow was the largest in Ukrainian history, due to investments by Korean DAEWOO, amounting to \$180 million, which was made by a special preferential regime. In addition, FDI significantly grew as a share of GDP, accounting for 2.2% of GDP at the end of the year, when the hryvnia devaluated (as compared to 1.5% of GDP in 1997). However, this success is insufficient for effective transformation against FDI inflows in other transition economies, which constitute 5-10% of GDP.

One may assume that Ukraine is an attractive market for investment, due to its size, 50 million people, and rather skilled labor. But the absence of internal reforms discourages foreign companies that do not believe in stable development of their business. As a result, Ukraine receives only moderate inflows. In one piece of research, Lehman Brothers<sup>21</sup> presents four major factors that predetermine FDI. These are (1) the size of the market and its maturity, (2) trade and exchange rate regime, (3) regulatory climate, and (4) cost factors. Consequently, the policy for integrating in the EU must encourage FDI inflow, as Ukraine has a chance to join a huge market.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is demand?
2. What is supply?
3. When are the demanded and supplied quantities of goods high?
4. How are prices and the supplied and demanded quantities regulated by the market?
5. Which factors influence demand? How do they work?

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №9**

*1. Tell the topic: Medicine in Ukraine*

*2. Read and translate the text:*

Demand is the quantity of a good that buyers wish to buy at **each price**<sup>1</sup>. **Other things equal**<sup>2</sup>, at low prices the demanded quantity is higher.

Supply is the quantity of a good that sellers wish to sell at each price. Other things equal, when prices are high, the supplied quantity is high as well.

The market is in equilibrium when the price regulates the quantity supplied by producers and the quantity demanded by consumers. When prices are not so high as the equilibrium price, there is excess demand (shortage) raising the price. At prices above the equilibrium price, there is excess supply (surplus) reducing the price.

There are some factors influencing demand for a good, such as the prices of other goods, consumer incomes and some others.

An increase in the price of a substitute good (or a decrease in the price of a complement good) will at the same time raise the demanded quantity.

As consumer income is increased, demand for a normal good will also increase but demand for an inferior good will decrease. A normal good is a good for which demand increases when incomes rise. An inferior good is a good for which demand falls when incomes rise.

*3. Translate into English:*

1. Коли ціна товарів зростає, зменшується їх кількість.
2. Положення в країнах з низькими прибутками покращилось з 2000 року.
3. Завдання максимальної ціни зросло, щоб зменшити ціну для користувачів, а задача мінімальної ціни полягає в тому, щоб підняти ціну для виробників і постачальників.
4. Збільшення пропозиції призведе до підвищення рівної кількості і зниження рівної ціни.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №10**

***1. Tell the topic: Medicine in GB***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

An increase in the price of a substitute good (or a decrease in the price of a complement good) will at the same time raise the demanded quantity.

As consumer income is increased, demand for a normal good will also increase but demand for an inferior good will decrease. A normal good is a good for which demand increases when incomes rise. An inferior good is a good for which demand falls when incomes rise.

As to supply, some factors **are assumed**<sup>3</sup> as constant. Among them are technology, the input price, as well as degree of government regulation. An improvement in technology is as important for increasing the supplied quantity of a good as a reduction in input prices.

Government regulates demand and supply, imposing ceiling prices (maximum prices) and floor prices (minimum prices) and adding its own demand to the demand of the private sector.

***3. Compose the questions from the sentences:***

1. If the rise in prices is very large and quick, the situation is known as hyperinflation.
2. As to price ceilings, without government regulation and organization they may lead to "black market" as well as other social and economic problems.
3. Complement goods are those goods which you cannot use one without the other, such as cars and petrol. As the price for petrol rises, the demand for cars reduces.
4. Only when demand equals supply, people can buy or sell as much as they want.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine  
Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №11**

***1. Tell the topic: Job hunting***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

Production costs are the costs of making factor input into higher value outputs of goods and services. The costs of manufacturing products include costs of raw materials, labour costs, depreciation of plant and equipment, rent, lighting, and heating of factory buildings.

It is important to say that factor inputs can be combined in a variety of ways to produce the same amount of output. One method which is technically the most efficient is the one which uses only small amounts of labour, while another method may employ large quantities of labour and only a little capital. In physical terms, the method which is technically the most efficient is the one which uses the fewest inputs. Economists, however, are more interested in the cost aspect of the input-output relationship, specifically the least costly way of producing a given output.

***3. Complete the sentences:***

1. The costs of manufactured products include ...
2. The methods of combining factor inputs are as follows ...
3. Economists are interested in achieving the least costly technology of producing output, that is, in ...
4. The highest efficiency of production is ...



**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №12**

***1. Tell the topic: Agriculture of Ukraine***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

Business is a commercial enterprise performing all those functions that govern the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for the benefit of the buyer and the profit of the seller. Since the beginning of the era of economic progress old ways of running business have been modified, and new forms of business organization have been introduced. This has enabled various branches of industry to adapt to changing conditions and to function more easily, efficiently and profitably, sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation being the main three forms of business ownership.

A sole proprietorship is a business owned by one person, in which all the profits belong to the owner, the latter being fully responsible for the success and the failure of the business. Unless an activity is specifically prohibited by law, no field of business is closed to an owner. Although advantages for the small business exist in this form, certain drawbacks make it undesirable for larger concerns. In the first place, the single owner is seldom able to invest as much capital as can be obtained by a partnership or a corporation. If single owners are able to invest large amounts of capital, they ran great risk of losing it all because they are personally liable for all the debts of their businesses. It is due to unlimited liability that all the personal assets of the owner, including his home and car, can be sold to settle the debts of the business.

***3. Find the synonyms and Ukrainian equivalents in the text:***

advantage; disadvantage; in order to have profit; to employ smb; to be fully responsible for smth; to forbid smb smth; to get (dividends) (2); to take chances; smb' s property; a consumer; to carry out functions; to operate a business; to end the business; to let smb do smth (2); to be pensioned off; to spread profits; full financial liability (2).

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №13**

***1. Tell the topic: Agriculture of GB***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

A sole proprietorship is a business owned by one person, in which all the profits belong to the owner, the latter being fully responsible for the success and the failure of the business. Unless an activity is specifically prohibited by law, no field of business is closed to an owner. Although advantages for the small business exist in this form, certain drawbacks make it undesirable for larger concerns. In the first place, the single owner is seldom able to invest as much capital as can be obtained by a partnership or a corporation. If single owners are able to invest large amounts of capital, they run great risk of losing it all because they are personally liable for all the debts of their businesses. It is due to unlimited liability that all the personal assets of the owner, including his home and car, can be sold to settle the debts of the business. Unless the owner has much personal wealth, the business may have difficulty borrowing money in critical times. A sole proprietorship may also have difficulty hiring and keeping good employees, because the business will dissolve when the owner retires or dies.

***3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian in which are the pronouns that, those:***

1. That company is said to have been established as a sole proprietorship.
2. The fact that the stockholders must also pay taxes on the income is considered as a drawback of the corporate form of ownership.
3. The shares of corporation are sold to those who are interested in investing and risking their money in the enterprise.
4. One should know that each partner is liable for the debts of the business.

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**Examination card №14**

***1. Tell the topic: Market***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

A partnership is an association of two or more persons who have agreed to combine their financial assets, labour, property, and other resources as well as their abilities and who carry on a business jointly for the purpose of profit. The agreement the partners usually sign to form an association is known as a partnership contract and may include general policies, distribution of profits, responsibilities.

Like the sole proprietorship, the partnership is easy to establish, and its profits are not subjected to federal corporation taxes. Financing is generally easier to obtain because the personal assets of the group are usually larger and the chances of success are higher. The major disadvantage of the partnership is unlimited liability of each partner for the debts of the business that is complete financial responsibility for losses. Furthermore, partners who wish to retire may find it difficult to recover their investments without dissolving the partnership and ending the business.

A business corporation is an organization created by law that allows people to associate together for the purpose of making profit. Corporations are also known as joint-stock companies because they are jointly owned by different persons who receive shares of stock in exchange for an investment of money in the company. Shares represent fractions of the company's assets such as cash, equipment, real estate, manufactured goods, etc.

***3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:***

1. We know management to include such components as planning, organizing, directing, controlling and coordinating.

2. The reports the auditor prepares annually should be available to the company's shareholders.

3. The retail price is known to be determined by the law of supply and demand.

4. Higher rates of interest are typically charged for the loans individuals get to buy a car, a house, etc.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine  
Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №15**

***1. Tell the topic: Demand and Supply***

***2. Read and translate the text:***

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering to agriculture but this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering is, in truth, an integral part of the science of agriculture, the present high position of modern agriculture largely depends on.

The development of fertile swamp and overflowed lands, the irrigation of arid regions, the construction of new sources of power has become important factors in the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of the cotton gin, the steel plow, and the tractor has affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first progress was slow but with the growth of engineering knowledge more and more engineering achievements found useful application in agriculture. Now agriculture cannot be separated from agricultural engineering.

***3. Translate the sentences paying attention to indefinite and negative pronouns.***

- 1) All plants need some water.
- 2) We waited for the train some twenty minutes.
- 3) You can get this book in airy library.
- 4) I do not find any English book on the shelf.
- 5) Is there anybody in the room?

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine  
Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №16**

**1. Tell the topic: Factors of production**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

Denmark is small country consisting of a main peninsula and nearby y 500 islands, of which 60 are populated. The Danish countryside is either quite flat or gentry rolling. More mat 70 percent of die country is highly productive farm land, only occasionally interrupted by forests, lakes, and towns.

Farmland is considered an important national asset in Denmark. Before young farmers can purchase land, they must earn a farming license. Also, Danish farms have long specialized in exports.

The typical farm is in the 110-to 500-acre range, specializing in four to six different crops and one type of livestock, normally dual-purpose dairy cattle or pigs. In spite of its size, Denmark is the world's largest exporter of bacon and die fourth largest exporter of dairy products.

Danish crop production is dominated by winter and spring varieties of barley, which is grown on about 60 percent of the farm land. On the remaining 40 percent, a great variety of crops are grown including wheat, rye, oats, fodder beets, sugar beets, canola seed, potatoes, cultivated grasses and legumes, silage corn, and a wide range of seed crops.

**silage corn - силос**

**seed crops – зернові культури**

**fertilizer – удобрювач**

**irrigation machines – зрошувальні машини**

**implements – знаряддя, обладнання**

**3. Fill in the gaps with proper modal verbs.**

- 1) Next week I (повинен буду) to take an exam in English.
- 2) He (може) translate this article.
- 3) He (повинен) translate this article.
- 4) He (повинен був) to translate this article yesterday evening.
- 5) She (зможе) to translate this *text*.

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine  
Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №17**

**1. Tell the topic: Assets and liabilities**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

Economics is a science that analyzes what, how, and for whom society produces. The central economic problem is to reconcile the conflict between people's unlimited demands with society's ability to produce goods and services.

In industrial Western countries markets are to allocate resources. The market is the process by which production and consumption are coordinated through prices.

In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. Economy cannot rely entirely on command, but there was extensive planning in many UK bloc countries.

A free market economy has no government intervention. Resources are allocated entirely through markets.

Modern economies in the West are mixed and rely mainly on the market but with a large dose of government intervention. The optimal level of government intervention remains a problem which is of interest to economists.

**3. Name the numerals:**

38; 189; 375; 23,633; 1,879; 211; 40,100; 71,213; 1,001,700; 43,641,788-73,233,441

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №18**

**1. Tell the topic: Accounting**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

In a command economy, a central planning office makes decisions on what, how, and for whom to produce. Economy cannot rely entirely on command, but there was extensive planning in many UK bloc countries.

A free market economy has no government intervention. Resources are allocated entirely through markets.

Modern economies in the West are mixed and rely mainly on the market but with a large dose of government intervention. The optimal level of government intervention remains a problem which is of interest to economists.

The degree of government restrictions differs greatly between countries that have command economies and countries that have free market economies. In the former, resources are allocated by central government planning. In the latter, there is not any government regulation of the consumption, production, and exchange of goods. Between the two main types lies the mixed economy where market and government are both of importance.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the central economic problem of a society?
2. What is the market?
3. What is the function of the market in an industrial country?
4. How are decisions made in a command economy?
5. In what way does a free market economy differ from a command economy?

**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
**Chernyatyn college**

**Examination card №19**

**1. Tell the topic: Accounting as part of economy**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

The Procedure for protecting the rights and interests of Ukraine during proceedings with foreign juridical bodies has been approved. This procedure provides the mechanism of interaction between Executives, enterprises, institutions and organizations of Ukraine for the purposes of ensuring the protecting the rights and interests of the state during the proceedings with foreign juridical bodies, in which Ukraine is involved.

What is a 'foreign juridical body'? This is an international judicial (arbitration) body (jurisdiction thereof is agreed upon in an international treaty or any other way provided for in the legislation of Ukraine), or a judicial (arbitration) body of a foreign state.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine should in a timely manner take the appropriate measures to acquire information concerning lawsuits filed with foreign juridical bodies against Ukraine. This implies a lawsuit (complaint, appeal, etc.) against Ukraine as a state, against the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a ministry or any other central Executive, filed with a foreign juridical body by a foreign state, legal entity or an individual.

The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Procedure for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Ukraine during Proceedings with Foreign Juridical Bodies," dated 25 June 2002, No. 581/2002.

**3. Translate into English:**

1. Розвитку країни досягають через високу спеціалізацію.
2. Економіка країни повинна регулюватись урядом.
3. В економіках змішаного типу присутні урядові обмеження того, що виробляти і як виробляти.
4. Кожний менеджер приймає рішення, як роз приділити органічні ресурси найкращим чином.



**Ministry of agrarian Policy of Ukraine**  
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**Examination card №20**

**1. Tell the topic: Accounting balance**

**2. Read and translate the text:**

One more important document appeared in the field of state control over the product quality: Instruction on the procedure for conducting state inspection of the compliance with the standards, norms and regulations (hereafter — the Instruction). The above Instruction stipulates the general requirements concerning the procedure for conducting the state inspections, reviewing and processing the results of such inspections. However, the Instruction does not deal with control over the compliance with the following: construction norms, regulations for development, manufacture, release, storage, transport, use and utilization of products performed by business entities (wholesale trade organizations included). As an exception, the aforementioned Instruction regulates the compliance with the following: retail and wholesale retail of goods, product release and realization of goods by catering facilities and rendering of services to citizens as consumers.

The Instruction effects the State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification of Ukraine (hereafter — the Committee) and its regional subdivisions, and business entities.

**3. Fill the sentences with words:**

**both, government, restrictions, the former, the latter, economics, through, to produce, services (2), goods (2), regulations, mixed economy**

1. Every group of people must solve three main problems: what ... and ...to produce, how ... them and for whom to produce them.
2. ... is placed among the social sciences.
3. Markets in which there is no ... intervention are called free markets.
6. Society allocates resources into production ... the price system.
7. There are no governments... and ... in a free market economy.

**ДЛЯ НОТАТОК**

