



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Мукачівський державний університет
Кафедра англійської мови, літератури з методиками навчання



Збірник тестів
для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 073 «Менеджмент» з дисципліни
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»

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Збірник тестів для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 073 «Менеджмент» з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» / Укладач Н.О. Герцовська.– Мукачево: МДУ, 2023. – 41с. (1,5 авт.арк).

Видання містить тестові завдання, які можуть бути використані на практичних заняттях, під час виконання самостійної роботи студентів для контролю оцінювання знань студентів спеціальності 073 «Менеджмент» з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

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1. ПЕРЕДМОВА

Інтеграція України в Європейський освітній простір, розширення міжнародної співпраці в сфері економіки, освіти, науки та культури ставить перед вищою школою завдання якісної підготовки фахівців різних освітніх рівнів з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням згідно з міжнародними стандартами. Це завдання вимагає вдосконалення системи навчання та викладання іноземної мови, осмислення набутих знань і вмінь, а також формулювання мети, принципів і змісту навчання.

Англійська мова – як *lingua franca* – обов'язковий інструмент здобуття фахових знань. Збірник містить типові тестові завдання, які охоплюють лексико-граматичний матеріал дисципліни. Лексико-граматичні тестові завдання покликані перевірити ступінь опанування англійської мови (рівень B2 для студентів відповідного освітнього ступеня). Головні завдання зазначених тестів – удосконалити контроль лексичного та граматичного матеріалу з метою його поглибленого вивчення. Запропоновані тестові завдання містять матеріал, укладений згідно з навчальною та робочою програмами, затвердженими на кафедрі.

Тест – це сукупність завдань, за результатами виконання яких можна визначити рівень знань і вмінь студентів з певної навчальної дисципліни.

Тестове завдання – це складова тесту, що відповідає рекомендаціям до формування тестових завдань, з якими студент (під час виконання тесту) виконує певну дію, а його результат реєструється у формі окремої відповіді, що оцінюється встановленою кількістю балів.

Тестування – спосіб визначення рівня знань і вмінь студентів за допомогою тестових завдань.

Валідність тесту – показник того, що тест справді оцінює знання і вміння студентів, для перевірки яких він призначений.

Надійність тесту – показник точності та стійкості результатів тесту за його багаторазового застосування. Він означає ймовірність одержання студентами однакових результатів за виконання тесту в різноманітних ситуаціях тестування, зокрема у разі оцінювання різними експертами.

Перевагами тестування як одного з інноваційних форм інформатизованої системи освіти, що має пріоритет над іншими методами контролю, є наступні:

- відсутність психологічного впливу на здобувача вищої освіти;
- забезпечення можливості одночасного контролю знань, вмінь і навичок у великій кількості здобувачів упродовж досить обмеженого часу;

- можливість контролю знань, вмінь і навичок здобувачів вищої освіти на необхідному, заздалегідь запланованому рівні;
- реальність самоконтролю здобувачів вищої освіти;
- можливість систематично робити «зрізи успішності здобувачів»;
- забезпечення прозорості та гласності контролю знань, вмінь і навичок здобувачів вищої освіти;
- гарантія об'єктивності та справедливості оцінки знань, вмінь і навичок здобувачів вищої освіти;
- значне скорочення часу очікування здобувачами своїх результатів (оцінок).

Метою тестування у процесі поточного та підсумкового контролю знань, вмінь і навичок у здобувачів вищої освіти є:

- навчання здобувачів вищої освіти (самостійне вивчення навчального матеріалу);
- поточний контроль знань здобувачів вищої освіти (діагностика засвоєння окремих тем та розділів);
- підсумковий контроль знань здобувачів вищої освіти (діагностика засвоєння матеріалу з усієї навчальної дисципліни);
- контроль залишкових знань здобувачів вищої освіти з однієї навчальної дисципліни чи циклу навчальних дисциплін.

При проведенні тестування необхідно дотримуватися певних правил, зокрема:

- здобувач має бути впевненим, що тестування є найбільш об'єктивним способом визначення рівня знань, вмінь і навичок у здобувачів вищої освіти, оскільки зменшується рівень суб'єктивізму порівняно з традиційними методами контролю (для формування переконання здобувачів у об'єктивності необхідно ознайомити їх з процедурою підготовки та проведення тестування: як відбувається добір завдань і підрахунок балів, якими критеріями керуються викладачі у визначенні оцінок тощо);
- здобувача варто попередити, як він може виконувати тестові завдання – у строгій послідовності чи у будь-якій зручній для нього послідовності (можливість виконання завдань у зручній послідовності сприяє зниженню емоційного стресу в процесі тестування, бо коли точніше здобувач передбачає свій результат, тоді вищий рівень його знань і менша тривожність);

- при тестуванні варто попереджати здобувачів про обмежений час;
- здобувач має бути переконаний у конфіденційності тесту, тобто його відповіді не будуть відомі іншим, непричетним до тестування особам;
- доцільно звернути увагу здобувачів на низьку ймовірність випадкового вгадування.

За метою використання та місцем у навчальному процесі є такі види тестування: навчальне тестування; діагностичне тестування; контрольне тестування.

Навчальне тестування – це вид тестування, яке проводиться на всіх етапах роботи над навчальним матеріалом і покликане відстежити рівень оволодіння відповідним матеріалом, закріпити або повторити його.

Діагностичне тестування – це вид тестування, яке спрямоване на виявлення прогалини в знаннях, вміннях та/або навичках здобувачів вищої освіти, та забезпечення усунення ними відповідних недоліків при їх підготовці.

Контрольне тестування – це вид тестування, що проводиться як певний підсумок роботи над вивченням теми, вони мають комплексний характер, тобто перевіряють знання, вміння і навички, здобуті й вироблені здобувачами вищої освіти в межах одного або кількох тематичних блоків.

2. Програма курсу

Tema 1. Management and administration. Grammar: Present tenses: present simple; present continuous; state verbs. Past tenses 1: past simple; past continuous; used to; would.

Tema 2. Career. Grammar: Present perfect: present perfect simple; present perfect continuous. Past tenses 2: past perfect simple

Tema 3. Money and business. Grammar: Future 1. Plans, intentions, predictions: present continuous; going to; will. Future 2: present simple; be about to; future continuous; future perfect.

Tema 4. Marketing and advertisement. Grammar: Countable and uncountable nouns; quantity expressions (many, much, a lot of, some, any, a few, few, no). Referring to nouns: articles; other determiners (demonstratives, possessives, inclusives: each, every, both, all, etc.)

Tema 5. Travel and tourism. Grammar: Modal verbs.

Tema 6. Scientific work at the university. Grammar: Pronouns and referencing: personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns; avoiding repetition. Adjectives and adverbs: describing things; adding information about manner, place, time, frequency and intensity.

Tema 7. Writing essays. Grammar: Comparing things: comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs; other ways of comparing. The noun phrase: noun + prepositional phrase; noun + participle clause; noun + to-infinitive clause.

Tema 8. Presenting an essay. Revision. Module test.

3. Тестові завдання

Match the definition and the word

1.

- any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists
- a site designated and operated to provide recreation and entertainment for visitors
- a person who is hired to work for another or for a business or firm in return for payment
- a specific group of workers or employees
- a reservation for a service, such as accommodation in a hotel

ACCOMMODATION ; THEME PARK ;

2.

- a place where a person or thing can be left
- a manager who is living or staying in a hotel while working; being in residence
- rooms in which the guests are not expected to check out today and will remain at least one more night
- paid absence from work allowed an employee because of sickness
- a profession for which one trains and which is undertaken as a permanent calling

DROP-OFF LOCATION ; RESIDENT MANAGER ;

3.

- a reservation for a service, such as accommodation in a hotel
- a specific group of workers or employees
- the work during the night
- a profession for which one trains and which is undertaken as a permanent calling
- something designed, built, installed to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service

BOOKING ; STAFF ;

4.

- paid absence from work allowed an employee because of sickness
- rooms in which the guests have settled their account, returned the room keys, and left the hotel

- something designed, built, installed to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service
- rooms in which the guests are not expected to check out today and will remain at least one more night
- a person who is hired to work for another or for a business or firm in return for payment

CHECK OUTS ; SICK LEAVE ;

5.

- an optional damage coverage available while renting a vehicle
- the operational areas and staff, e.g., all parts of a hotel, motel or restaurant in direct contact with the customer, such as foyers, bars and dining rooms
- that time of the year at any given destination when tourist traffic, and often rates, are at their lowest level
- engaged in the business of providing rentals
- the highest ranking manager who is in charge of the whole hotel

LOSS DAMAGE WAIVER ; FRONT OF HOUSE ;

6.

- a formal meal usually for many people to celebrate a special event
- a breakfast usually consisting of bread or rolls and coffee
- a thing that goes together well with something else
- having a taste that is not sweet
- French term for kitchen, cookery or style of cooking

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST ; BANQUET ;

7.

- to undergo the action of boiling, especially in being cooked
- to cook with dry heat, as in an oven or near hot coals; used for cooking meats
- to cook or cause to cook by long slow simmering
- to cook or be cooked in steam
- to cook in hot fat or oil

STEAM ; FRY ;

8.

- strong liquor flavored with juniper berries
- to cook in hot fat or oil

- to undergo the action of boiling, especially in being cooked.
- to cook or cause to cook by long slow simmering
- a nonalcoholic, flavored, carbonated beverage, usually commercially prepared and sold in bottles or cans

SOFT DRINK ; STEW ;

9.

- to cook or cause to cook by long slow simmering
- full of pleasant flavor, tasty
- to cook in hot fat or oil
- lacking taste or flavor or tang
- to fill an item of food with some mixture before cooking

BLAND ; STUFF ;

10.

- land, the buildings on it, or both the land and the buildings on it
- a room equipped with toilets and sinks for public use
- the business of providing hotels, restaurants, entertainment for people who are traveling
- a room in a hotel, restaurant, etc, where cocktails or other alcoholic drinks are served
- a luxury establishment where meals are served to the customers

ELABORATE RESTAURANT ; COCKTAIL LOUNGE ;

11.

- the place to which a traveler is going. In the travel industry, any city, area, or country which can be marketed as a single entity for tourists
- is responsible for the restaurant and the kitchen
- a person who manages the kitchen and under him comes the sous chef
- a person who manages wine waiters and other waiters
- land, the buildings on it, or both the land and the buildings on it

HEAD WAITER ; PREMISES ;

12.

- a person who makes travel arrangements for clients
- a person employed in a hotel to receive guests and deal with their bookings
- a person who manages the kitchen and under him comes the sous chef

- a person who is responsible for planning, supervising and allocating the day-to-day operational activities in the bar
- the chef who is second in authority in a restaurant or kitchen, ranking below the head chef

BAR MANAGER ; SOUS CHEF ;

13.

- a light creamy dessert made with eggs, cream, fruit, etc, set with gelatine
- to fill an item of food with some mixture before cooking
- to cook in hot fat or oil
- any fish or shellfish from the sea used for food
- to cook by dry heat without direct exposure to a flame, typically in an oven

BAKE ; SEAFOOD ;

14.

- to cook or cause to cook by long slow simmering
- to cook or be cooked in steam
- to cook in hot fat or oil
- to cook with dry heat, as in an oven or near hot coals; used for cooking meats
- to undergo the action of boiling, especially in being cooked

BOIL ; ROAST ;

15.

- the preparation, delivery and serving of ready-to-eat foods
- the business of providing hotels, restaurants, entertainment for people who are traveling
- an establishment that provides lodging with different facilities, paid on a short-term basis
- a business which prepares and serves food and drink to customers in return for money, either paid before the meal, after the meal, or with an open account
- a spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment as well as dancing and food and drink

RESTAURANT ; NIGHT CLUB ;

16.

- accommodation in which the visitor provides and prepares his own food

- a spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment as well as dancing and food and drink
- a business which prepares and serves food and drink to customers in return for money, either paid before the meal, after the meal, or with an open account
- a lunchroom, as for employees or students
- a restaurant specializing in pizza and other Italian-type food

PIZZERIA ; CAFETERIA ;

17.

- a place where pizzas are made, sold, or eaten
- a place that is open late at night and that provides entertainment as well as dancing and food and drink
- an industry that provides services, such as transport or entertainment, rather than goods
- a counter where food and drink may be bought and eaten (e.g. in a railway station or on a train)
- a communal dining hall in a religious, academic, or other institution

BUFFET ; REFECTORY ;

18.

- a person who manages wine waiters and other waiters
- a person who serves wines and other drinks
- a person who seats the guests at the restaurant
- a person who manages the kitchen and under him comes the sous chef
- is responsible for the restaurant and the kitchen

HEAD CHEF ; FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANAGER ;

19.

- a formal meal usually for many people to celebrate a special event
- a pleasure voyage on a ship
- a lunchroom, as for employees or students
- a place where light meals or snacks can be obtained, often with a self-service system
- something that completes or makes meal perfect

SNACK BAR ; COMPLEMENT ;

20.

- a person who organizes all the events that take place in the hotel

- a formal meal usually for many people to celebrate a special event
- a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract, one being the employer and the other being the employee
- a person who seats the guests in the restaurant
- a formal meeting of members, representatives, or delegates, as of a political party, fraternal society, profession, or industry

CAPTAIN ; CONVENTION ;

21.

- a person who seats the guests in the restaurant
- a person who serves the meals
- a person who receives payment from the guests
- a person who takes orders for wine and sometimes for other alcoholic drinks
- a person who pours water, clears and sets tables

SOMMELIER ; BUSBOY ;

22.

- a person, business firm, that hires one or more persons to work for wages or salary
- something designed, built, installed to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service
- provides facilities for large meetings and conferences, with a lecture theatre and exhibition area
- a person who serves wines and other drinks
- a hotel employee who handles restaurant and tour reservations, travel arrangements, and other details for hotel guests

FACILITIES ; EMPLOYER ;

23.

- the place to which a traveler is going. In the travel industry, any city, area, or country which can be marketed as a single entity for tourists
- total miles covered or traveled in a given time
- a place where a person or thing can be left
- a profession for which one trains and which is undertaken as a permanent calling
- a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract, one being the employer and the other being the employee

DESTINATION ; MILEAGE ;

24.

- a compulsory financial contribution imposed by a government to raise revenue, collected from the income or property of persons or organizations, from the production costs or sales prices of goods and services
- any means in or by which someone or something is transported
- total miles covered or traveled in a given time
- a site designated and operated to provide recreation and entertainment for visitors through a variety of attractions based on one or more historical or other themes, including such services as catering and shopping, and usually charging for admission
- a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract, one being the employer and the other being the employee

VEHICLE ; TAX ;

25.

- extra insurance covering damage to or loss of a rented vehicle
- the percentage of available rooms occupied for a given period
- a site designated and operated to provide recreation and entertainment for visitors through a variety of attractions based on one or more historical or other themes, including such services as catering and shopping, and usually charging for admission
- the place to which a traveler is going. In the travel industry, any city, area, or country which can be marketed as a single entity for tourists
- an industry that provides services, such as transport or entertainment, rather than goods

OCCUPANCY ; COLLISION DAMAGE WAIVER ;

26.

- an extra price charged for something
- provides cover against any claims that may arise while a client is in the motor vehicle, whether moving or stationary
- a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion
- the prearranged place where you go to collect someone or something (people, things, cars)
- paid absence from work allowed an employee because of sickness

PASSENGER LIABILITY ; AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE ;

27.

- car hire for one week only
- the activity of swimming underwater using special breathing equipment
- an insurance policy purchased for protection against the actions of another (a third) party
- the prearranged place where you go to collect someone or something (people, things, cars)
- provides facilities for large meetings and conferences, with a lecture theatre and exhibition area

SCUBA-DIVING ; SEVEN-DAY RENTAL ;

28.

- a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion
- a pedal in a vehicle which is pressed to make the vehicle go faster
- an extra price charged for something
- extra insurance covering damage to or loss of a rented vehicle
- total miles covered or traveled in a given time

ENGINE ; ACCELERATOR ;

29.

- a person who drives a vehicle
- the prearranged place where you go to collect someone or something (people, things, cars)
- a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract, one being the employer and the other being the employee
- provides facilities for large meetings and conferences, with a lecture theatre and exhibition area
- money payment in addition to wages or salaries for a personal service

A PICK-UP LOCATION ; DRIVER ;

30.

- provides facilities for large meetings and conferences, with a lecture theatre and exhibition area
- an arrangement to save available accommodations, as at a restaurant or on airplane
- the activity of swimming underwater using special breathing equipment
- the place to which a traveler is going. In the travel industry, any city, area, or country which can be marketed as a single entity for tourists
- an optional damage coverage available while renting a vehicle

CONGRESS HOTEL ; RESERVATION ;

31.

- a sign beside a road showing the direction and distance to a place
- office situated in the lobby of a hotel
- total miles covered or traveled in a given time
- any means in or by which someone or something is transported
- a type of hotel in which parking is provided at or near the room and the room door leads to the parking lot

SIGNPOST ; FRONT OFFICE ;

32.

- is situated in pleasant scenery, and provides comfortable but informal accommodation for people who want to relax in a quiet place
- an insurance policy purchased for protection against the actions of another (a third) party
- the prearranged place where you go to collect someone or something (people, things, cars)
- an area, usually divided into a number of pitches, where people can camp overnight using tents or camper vans or caravans
- a hotel employee who handles restaurant and tour reservations, travel arrangements, and other details for hotel guests

Відповідність: CONFIDENTIAL HOTEL ; THIRD PARTY INSURANCE ;

33.

- the highest ranking manager who is in charge of the whole hotel
- a large European historic house or mansion, usually with extensive grounds converted into a luxury hotel
- provides accommodation for people going to or coming from other countries, usually only staying for one night
- a person who organizes all the events that take place in the hotel
- an area, usually divided into a number of pitches, where people can camp overnight using tents or camper vans or caravans

GENERAL MANAGER ; COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL ;

Do the lexico-grammatical tests

Variant 1

I. Choose the proper variant

1. If you hadn't.... , you wouldn't have missed the train.
1. be late 2. to be late 3. been late 4. being late
2. Would you mind ... me something to wear tonight?
1. borrowing 2. to borrow 3. to lend 4. lending
3. The manager made the employees late.
1. to stay 2. staying 3. stay 4. leaves
4. You needn't ... me at the airport yesterday.
1. to meet 2. meeting 3. to has met 4. have met
5. I am used up early.
1. for getting 2. to get 3. get 4. to getting
6. My grandma can't stand people ... a noise.
1. to make 2. making 3. make 4. to making
7. While they at the gate, they found out the flight would be five hours late.
1. waited 2. are waiting 3. were waiting 4. had waited
8. She them since she was at primary school.
1. knows 2. knew 3. 's been knowing 4. 's known
9. When the Atlantic Ocean?
1. have they crossed 2. did they crossed 3. they crossed 4. did they cross
10. Did Mark alone? 1. travel 2. travelled 3. travels 4. have travelled

II. Fill in the gap with a proper word:

1. We have to cut our expenses.
1. down to 2. down at 3. down 4. down on
2. She offered to pick him from the airport.
1. in 2. at 3. up 4. with
3. I can't put ... with this kind of situation any longer.

1. for 2. from 3. out 4. up 4.

The burglar managed to get ... without punishment.

1. from 2. out 3. away 4. on

5. Go and find what's wrong with her.

1. up 2. away 3. from 4. out

6. Don't forget to congratulate Mark ... getting the prize.

1. with 2. about 3. in 4. on

7. The little girl wanted to look the animals in the pet shop.

1. about 2. at 3. in 4. on

8. . Dear, put the used cutlery the sink.

1. onto 2. to 3. into 4. on

9. Since they got back from Singapore, they haven't been able to settle again.

1. on 2. with 3. down 4. at

10. I was embarrassed because I was wearing my jeans, but everybody else had dressed for the party.

1. with 2. on 3. up 4. down

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Students going to study in another country usually have to make a number of cultural 1..... . They may find it difficult to form 2. with local people and they will certainly have to get used to a 3. of new things including food, the climate and the language. An extra difficulty may be the different 4. which their teachers and tutors have of them in 5. with their home country. They may be 6. for the amount of work they have to do on their own or the fact that their tutors are looking for originality and a capacity for 7. thought rather than an ability to memorise large quantities of information. Equally, they may sometimes be surprised by the 8. of their fellow students who, although usually friendly and 9. , may sometimes seem a little immature. As time passes, international students will find that

things become easier and what was unfamiliar to start with will 10. seem normal.

1. a. adjust b. adjusted c. adjustments d. adjustable;
2. a. friends ; b. friendships c. friendly d. unfriendly;
3. a. vary b. variable c. variably d. variety
4. a. expectations b. expect c. unexpectedly d. expected
5. a. compare b. comparing c. comparison d. comparable
6. a. unprepared b. preparation c. prepare d. prepared
7. a. independence b. independent c. depend d. dependant
8. a. behave b. behaving c. behaviour d. behaved
9. a. welcoming b. unwelcome c. welcome d. unwelcoming
10. a. eventful b. event c. eventual d. eventually

IV. Fill in the gap with the correct answer:

I first got 1. ... in cookery one summer holiday when I was about 12. I was staying with my aunt, who is a keen cook, and I wanted 2. cooking for myself. She started by 3. me how to do fairly simple dishes at first. I found I really enjoyed 4. ... and I was soon doing things which were more complicated. Not everything I cooked was as successful as my aunt's cooking. My younger brother and sister complained about some of my dishes, but they usually ate the food quite happily. When I went back to school after the summer, I decided 5. ... cookery lessons and now I 6. ... I'm quite a competent cook. When friends come round to my house, I often cook them something because I find it really 7. and relaxing. I find 8. ... new dishes fascinating and it's wonderful 9. ... my family and friends 10. ... a meal I have cooked.

1. a. interesting b. to interest c. interested d. having interested ;
2. a. try b. to try c. to have tried d. trying ;
3. a. to teach b. teaches c. having taught d. teaching
4. a. cooking b. being cooked c. cook d. to have cooked;
5. a. to do b. do c. to be done d. having done ;
6. a. thinking b. to think c. to have thought d. think.
7. a. satisfied b. satisfying c. to be satisfied d. being satisfied.

8. a. to create b. to be created c. creating d. create.
9. a. having seen b. see c. to see d. to have seen .
10. a. enjoyed b. to enjoy c. to have enjoyed d .enjoying .

V. Choose the correct word:

1. The for first class rail passengers will soon increase.
1. fee 2. salary 3. wage 4. fare
2. They my mother for a famous actress.
1. mistook 2. confused 3. understood 4. misinterpreted
3. The ... traffic made him late for work.
1. full; 2. strong; 3. thick; 4. heavy
4. In the quiet months owners of holiday apartment ... them at a cheaper rate.
1. hire 2. borrow 3. lend 4. let
5. The green skirt doesn't your orange jacket.
1. agree 2. match 3. suit 4. fit
6. She felt no great interest in Victor's successes and dropped the ... from her mind.
1. affair 2. business 3. matter 4. concern
7. It was a wonderful to go round the world.
1. occasion 2. chance 3. incident 4. case
8. Like many people, I have a long train to work every day.
1. journey 2. travel 3. way 4. trip
9. The radio was from my car last week.
1. robbed 2. stolen 3. mugged 4. slaughtered
10. Some people were injured in the
1. incident 2. accident 3. case 4. chance

Variant 2

I. Fill in the gap with the word which best fits in the space.

1. My brother ... a new car recently.
a) have bought; b) has been buying; c) has bought ; d) had bought;
2. If she ... English better, she would read English books in the original.
a) knew; b) know; c) had known; d) known;
3. She...away on a business trip the other day.
a) has been; b) is; c) was; d) will be;
4. Did you ... that noise just now?
a) have heard; b) hear; c) heard; d) hear to;
5. If I ... you, I should study better.
a) were; b) was; c) be; d) to be;
6. I ... my homework as soon as I got home from school.
a) do; b) am doing; c) did; d) was doing;
7. When my dad met my mum, he ... as a bus driver.
a) to work; b) works; c) was working; d) worked;
8. A car came round the corner and I ... out of the way.
a) to jump; b) jumped; c) was jumping; d) jumping;
9. I ... up at six o'clock every morning last week.
a) have got; b) was getting; c) had got; d) got;
10. Mr Connors ... two houses and a villa in the south of France,when the war broke out.
a) owned; b) was owning; c) were owning; d) had been owning;

II. Fill in the gap with a proper word.

1. Mary and Paul broke ... last week.
a) in; b) up; c) out; d) down;
2. Excuse me! I am looking ... Mr. Wilson.
a) for; b) after; c) out; d) up;

3. My father works ... a factory.
a) in; b) on; c) at; d) of;
4. Our plane takes ... at 1 p.m.
a) off; b) out; c) after; d) up;
5. They didn't turn ... the heating even when it was very hot.
a) up; b) down; c) into; d) on;
6. By the time we got ... to the hotel, Mary had already left.
a) at; b) back; c) up; d) on;
7. Well done! Keep ... the good work.
a) on; b) up; c) from; d) in;
8. It started to rain so we made ... a nearby farmhouse.
a) out; b) off; c) for; d) up for;
9. How can we go ... solving this problem?
a) on; b) into; c) about; d) along;
10. It seems that the burglars make ... without being seen by dressing as postmen.
a) out; b) off; c) for; d) up fo;

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

Once upon a time there lived a king who was (1) _____ in love with a princess, but she could not marry anyone, because she was under an enchantment. So the King set out (2) _____ a fairy and asked what he could do (3) _____ the Princess's love. The fairy said to him: "You know that the Princess (4) _____ a great cat which she is very fond of. Whoever is clever enough (5) _____ on that cat's tail is the man she (6) _____ to marry". The King said to himself that this would not be very difficult, and left the Fairy, determined (7) _____ the cat's tail to powder rather than not tread on it at all. You may (8) _____ that it was not long before he went to see the Princess, and the cat, as usual marched in before him, arching his back. The King took a long step, and quite thought he had the tail under his foot, but the cat turned round so (9) _____ that he only trod on air. And so it went on for eight days, till the King began to think that this (10) _____ tail must be full of quicksilver – it was never still for a moment.

1. a) deep; b) depths; c) depth; d) deeply;
2. a) seek; b) to seek; c) sought; d) seeking;
3. a) win; b) winning; c) wins; d) to win;
4. a) has; b) had; c) have; d) having;
5. a) treads; b) to tread; c) trod; d) treading;
6. a) destiny; b) destined; c) destining; d) is destined;
7. a) to grind; b) ground; c) grinding; d) grinder;
8. a) imagination; b) imaginative; c) imaginatively; d) imagine;
9. a) sharpness; b) sharp; c) sharply; d) sharpen;
10. a) fatal; b) fatally; c) fate; d) fatality;

IV. Fill in the gap with the correct answer.

Nick and I had our first big row last night – all about our vacation. It was horrible. We shouted at each other! He told me that it (1) _____ my fault that we (2) _____ to Turkey and that it (3) _____ a fortune and (4) _____ the worst holiday he had ever had. I said there was nothing wrong with Kemer, it was very beautiful, but the travel firm (5) _____. Their brochure (6) _____ all kinds of things about the hotel and it (7) _____ lies. I told him that he (8) _____ to blame me and I started crying. Nick said he was sorry and that he (9) _____ that it wasn't my fault really. He said that he would go to the travel agency first thing in the morning and that he (10) _____ them about everything that would tell.

1. a) is; b) has been; c) was; d) had been;
2. a) went; b) go; c) had gone; d) are going;
3. a) cost; b) had cost; c) would cost; d) costs;
4. a) being; b) was; c) has been; d) had been;
5. a) were to blame; b) was to blame; c) are to blame; d) is to blame;
6. a) promised; b) had promised; c) was promising; d) has promised;
7. a) all was; b) all had been; c) had all been; d) was all;
8. a) has no right; b) have no right; c) had no right; d) has had no right;
9. a) knew; b) know; c) knows; d) had known;

10. a) tell; b) would tell; c) will tell; d) tells;

V. Choose the correct word.

1. I am going to ... by plane.

a) journey; b) travel; c) trip; d) expedition;

2. He ... the key in the lock.

a) curled; b) turned; c) twirled; d) twisted;

3. He looks ... his father.

a) alike; b) like; c) the same; d) identical;

4. He ... about twenty.

a) saw; b) watched; c) noticed; d) looked;

5. Are you going to pay or only to ...?

a) look; b) watch; c) see; d) observe;

6. She ... her legs up under her.

a) twisted; b) twined; c) turned; d) curled;

7. Someone had ... a hole in the wall.

a) hit; b) knocked; c) banged; d) struck;

8. She has been ill and is much too

a) lean; b) thin; c) bony; d) skinny;

9. I'm thinking of getting a fax

a) machine; b) engine; c) motor; d) instrument;

10. Keep ... by exercising regularly.

a) fit; b) healthy; c) strong; d) fine;

Variant 3

I. Fill in the gap with the word which best fits in the space:

1. We to the theatre very often.

1. don't go 2. doesn't 3. aren't going 4. have gone

2. Please ... I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.

1. must 2. should 3. could 4. ought to

3. Did someone help Jane or did she do all the calculations?

1. her 2. hers 3. herself 4. herselfes

4. If I you, I wouldn't go there alone.

1. am 2. were 3. have been 4. will be

5. Do you know ... idea it was? Was it yours or Dave's?

1. who 2. which 3. whose 4. that

6. I had my suit

1. make 2. made 3. has made 4. to make

7. Carolina asleep when she was doing her homework

1. fall 2. had fallen 3. fell 4. to fall

8. Yesterday, when Imy dinner, the phone rang

1. had 2. was having 3. have 4. had had

9. If I you , I would buy this dress

1. were 2. will be 3. am 4. be

10. The window was with a stone

1. break 2. had broken 3. broke 4. broken

II. Fill in the gap with a proper word:

1. He felt better the moment he got ... the train.

1. in 2. into 3. off 4. by

2. Helen's support ... their family was invaluable.

1. for 2. to 3. about 4. on

3. Explain ... me what it is all about.

1. for 2. to 3. on 4. at

4. Don't jump ... conclusions!

1. in 2. for 3. to 4. up

5. Your name ... the end of the letter should be written, not typed.

1. at 2. in 3. down 4. by

6. Where have you bought this address? ... Mary's.

1. in 2. from 3. at 4. on

7. Mike is very keen football.

1. of 2. with 3. on 4. about

8. Helen, as you know, was disappointed her last exam results so she is working harder now.

1. on 2. from 3. with 4. in

9. I grew in a small village near Thessaloniki with my parents and two brothers

1. of 2. out 3. up 4. with

10. From there it's about fifteen minutes car.

1. by 2. in 3. of 4. with

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Even in quite 1. societies, eating habits are changing. In the past, people used to prepare good filling meals from fresh ingredients and what was readily 2. ... in markets, but now 3. ... food is becoming 4. ... popular. 5. shows that eating some types of food too often may cause 6. ... problems, so governments and other 7. ... now offer information about diet and nutrition in the hope that it will 8. ... people from eating too much of the same thing and have a generally more 9. ... diet. On the other hand, some people argue that despite the 10. ... of many traditional dishes from our menus, in general our diets are not as repetitive as they used to be.

1. a. traditional b. tradition c. traditionally d. untraditional

2. a. availability b. unavailable c. available d. unavailability

3. a. convenient b. convenience c. inconvenient d. conveniently

4. a. increase b. increasingly c. increased d. increasing

5. a. researching b. researcher c. researched d. research

6. a. unhealthy b. health c. healthier d. healthy

7. a. organize b. organized c. organizers d. organizations
8. a. courage b. courageously c. courageous d. discourage
9. a. unbalance b. balance c. balanced d. unbalanced 10. a. appear b. disappear c. appearance d. disappearance

IV. Fill in the gap with the correct answer:

1. When I was 1. my room last Sunday, I found some 2. things. Among all the 3. ... exercise books from my primary school days, there was something 4. : my diary, from when I was eight years old. It was really 5. to read my thoughts from back then, though at times I felt a bit 6. , too. For example, I was still very 7. ... of the dark in those days. I was also amused 8. how 9. I was about 10. nine soon – I thought I would be really grown up then.

1. a. tidying b. to tidy c. tidied d. having tidied
2. a. to surprise b. surprised c. surprising d. to have surprised
3. a. bored b. boring c. to be bored d. to have been bored
4. a. amazing b. to be amazed c. to amaze d. amazed
5. a. to be interested b. interesting c. interested d. to interest
6. a. to have been embarrassed b. embarrassed c. to be embarrassed d. embarrassing
7. a. frightened b. frightening c. to be frightened d. to have been frightened
8. a. to read b. read c. reading d. having read
9. a. excited b. to have been excited c. to be excited d. exciting
10. a. being b. to be c. be d. having been

V. Choose the correct word:

1. Where can you get another ... like this one?
1. work 2. job 3. labour 4. employment
2. Dinny was too pleased to ... Mrs. Nail's offer.
1. take 2. accept 3. receive 4. catch
3. He was ... with the cold.
1. shaking 2. trembling 3. shivering 4. shuddering

4. At the fireplace, he had ... to see a much older granny.
1. hoped 2. expected 3. waited 4. trusted
5. Soon I saw him sitting by the ... of the stream in which he had been bathing.
1. beach 2. shore 3. bank 4. coast
6. Don't ... with me. You should do it in no time.
1. argue 2. protest 3. complain 4. criticize
7. If I have a headache, I usually take a with a glass of water.
1. pill 2. medicine 3. treatment 4. injection
8. Last week I was coughing and I had a really throat.
1. sore 2. injured 3. hurt 4. sick
9. The two boxers walked into the , both hoping to become World Champion.
1. court 2. ring 3. pitch 4. field
10. Ann is good at , particularly the long jump and 100 metres.
1. athletics 2. jogging 3. gymnastics 4. climbing

Variant 4

I. Fill in the gap with the word which best fits in the space:

1. If you hungry, make a sandwich.
1. be 2. were 3. are 4. will be
2. Her purse on the train two days ago.
1. stole 2. was stolen 3. has been stolen 4. was stole
3. Tim go to the concert. He has to work.
1. mustn't 2. needn't 3. can't 4. couldn't
4. Dinner will be ready when you home.
1. will get 2. get 3. got 4. have got
5. This time tomorrow, I in the lake.
1. will fish 2. will be fishing 3. fish 4. am fishing

6. By tonight, Kelly her project.

1. will finish 2. will be finishing 3. finishes 4. will have finished

7. How long in London?

1. did you stayed 2. did you stay 3. was you stay 4. were you stayed

8. Helen jackets when I met her.

1. were looking at 2. looked at 3. was looking at 4. was looked at

9. I coffee to tea.

1. am prefer 2. prefer 3. prefers 4. am prefers

10. Supermarkets computers. 1. don't sell 2. doesn't sell 3. not sell 4. aren't sell

II. Fill in the gap with a proper word:

1. Don't be afraid Sparky; he doesn't bite.

1. from 2. of 3. by 4. off

2. There is so little difference the twins that no one can tell one from the other.

1. among 2. in 3. between 4. of

3. France is famous its cheese.

1. about 2. of 3. for 4. in

4. I couldn't sleep last night. There was a party goingnext door.

1. on 2. round 3. away 4. from

5. Ryan is suffering headaches.

1. in 2. on 3. from 4. over

6. It never occurred her to ask her counsellor for help.

1. to 2. of 3. on 4. from

7. I always get up 9 o'clock.

1. on 2. in 3. at 4. with

8. Sam meets his friends New Year's Eve.

1. on 2. at 3. by 4. to

9. I am hungry lunch time.

1. for 2. on 3. at 4. in

10. You eat spaghetti a knife. 1. by 2. with 3. in 4. from

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits in the space. Use only one word in each gap.

Even as a 1. ... , Emma Watson wanted to be an 2. From the age of six, she was learning how to 3. and 4. ... after school, and was in many schools 5. Her first 6. ... acting job was as Hermione in the Harry Potter films. She didn't know then how big this project would be! She often missed school because of Harry Potter but she and her co-stars had lessons each day at the places they were 7. She got excellent marks in her exams, which means she could go to university anywhere. She chose the USA because she could study 8. subjects together, instead of just one in Berlin. Her student years have been fun and being famous hasn't given her many problems. She's had to 9. to journalists since she was nine, so answering student's questions is OK - but she doesn't want her friends to see her as 10. , which most of them have understood.

1. a) child b) children c) childhood d) childish

2. a) act b) actor c) acting d) action

3. a) danced b) dancing c) dancer d) dance

4. a) song b) sing c) singing d) singer

5. a) player b) plays c) play d) playing

6. a) pay b) paid c) payment d) paying

7. a) film b) filming c) filmed d) filmer

8. a) vary b) various c) variable d) variably

9. a) speak b) speaking c) speaker d) spoke

10. a) difference b) different c) differ d) differently

IV. Fill in the gap with the correct answer:

Luisa 1..... a vegetarian for four and half years. She has never liked meat, and throughout her teens 2..... less and less of it. Then, she 3..... abroad on holiday one year and when she came back she decided 4..... meat for good. She is 5..... in food and cooking now than she used 6..... .

She prefers 7. different kinds of cakes. Once her mother asked her 8. a cheesecake and she performed it very tasty. Everyone was 9. with cake and Luisa was so proud of 10. it.

1. a) has been b) was c) had been d) were
2. a) eat b) ate c) eating d) have eaten
3. a) go b) have gone c) went d) had gone
4. a) to give up b) giving up c) give up d) given up
5. a) most interested b) more interesting c) interesting d) more interested
6. a) being b) to be c) been d) be
7. a) cook b) to cook c) cooking d) having cooked
8. a) to prepare b) preparing c) prepared d) to be prepared
9. a) to pleased b) to be pleased c) pleased d) to have been pleased
10. a) do b) to do c) done d) doing

V. Choose the correct word:

1. In August and September there are several festivals which place in Edinburgh.

1. bring 2. get 3. give 4. take

2. It offers visitors a rich of classical music.

1. course 2. programme 3. series 4. curriculum

3. Afel out that the next Winter Olympics were in Vancouver in Canada.

1. found 2. knew 3. learned 4. looked

4. Barack Obama's parents and his mother married an Indonesian man.

1. divorced 2. parted 3. divided 4. left

5. In 1854, the Callendale Castle narrowly escaped being burned to the

1. earth 2. soil 3. ground 4. mud

6. There were lots of in the news for people who felt the earth move in the UK in 2008.

1. remarks 2. reports 3. revisions 4. review.
7. When do you your homework?
 1. make 2. do 3. perform 4. work
8. Ann some shopping for her mum.
 1. did 2. took 3. made 4. carried
9. Natalie some time looking at the penguins.
 1. spent 2. made 3. took 4. did
10. I usually do it when I home from school.
 1. come 2. get 3. reach 4. take

Variant 5

I. Fill in the gap with the word which best fits in the space.

1. My brother ... a new car recently.
 - a) have bought; b) has been buying; c) has bought ; d) had bought;
2. If she ... English better, she would read English books in the original.
 - a) knew; b) know; c) had known; d) known;
3. She...away on a business trip the other day.
 - a) has been; b) is; c) was; d) will be;
4. Did you ... that noise just now?
 - a) have heard; b) hear; c) heard; d) hear to;
5. If I ... you, I should study better.
 - a) were; b) was; c) be; d) to be;
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 - a) do; b) am doing; c) did; d) was doing;
7. When my dad met my mum, he ... as a bus driver.
 - a) to work; b) works; c) was working; d) worked;
8. A car came round the corner and I ... out of the way.

a) to jump; b) jumped; c) was jumping; d) jumping;

9. I ... up at six o'clock every morning last week.

a) have got; b) was getting; c) had got; d) got;

10. Mr Connors ... two houses and a villa in the south of France, when the war broke out.

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1. Mary and Paul broke ... last week.

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2. Excuse me! I am looking ... Mr. Wilson.

a) for; b) after; c) out; d) up;

3. My father works ... a factory.

a) in; b) on; c) at; d) of;

4. Our plane takes ... at 1 p.m.

a) off; b) out; c) after; d) up;

5. They didn't turn ... the heating even when it was very hot.

a) up; b) down; c) into; d) on;

6. By the time we got ... to the hotel, Mary had already left.

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7. Well done! Keep ... the good work.

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8. It started to rain so we made ... a nearby farmhouse.

a) out; b) off; c) for; d) up for;

9. How can we go ... solving this problem?

a) on; b) into; c) about; d) along;

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2. a) seek; b) to seek; c) sought; d) seeking;
3. a) win; b) winning; c) wins; d) to win;
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5. a) treads; b) to tread; c) trod; d) treading;
6. a) destiny; b) destined; c) destining; d) is destined;
7. a) to grind; b) ground; c) grinding; d) grinder;
8. a) imagination; b) imaginative; c) imaginatively; d) imagine;
9. a) sharpness; b) sharp; c) sharply; d) sharpen;
10. a) fatal; b) fatally; c) fate; d) fatality;

IV. Fill in the gap with the correct answer.

Nick and I had our first big row last night – all about our vacation. It was horrible. We shouted at each other! He told me that it (1) _____ my fault that we (2) _____ to Turkey and that it (3) _____ a fortune and (4) _____ the worst holiday he had ever had. I said there was nothing wrong with Kemer, it was very beautiful, but the travel firm (5) _____. Their brochure (6) _____ all kinds of things about the hotel and it (7) _____ lies. I told him that he (8) _____ to blame me and I started crying. Nick said he was sorry and that he (9) _____ that it wasn't my fault really. He said that he would go to the travel agency first

thing in the morning and that he (10) _____ them about everything that would tell.

1. a) is; b) has been; c) was; d) had been;
2. a) went; b) go; c) had gone; d) are going;
3. a) cost; b) had cost; c) would cost; d) costs;
4. a) being; b) was; c) has been; d) had been;
5. a) were to blame; b) was to blame; c) are to blame; d) is to blame;
6. a) promised; b) had promised; c) was promising; d) has promised;
7. a) all was; b) all had been; c) had all been; d) was all;
8. a) has no right; b) have no right; c) had no right; d) has had no right;
9. a) knew; b) know; c) knows; d) had known;
10. a) tell; b) would tell; c) will tell; d) tells;

V. Choose the correct word.

1. I am going to ... by plane.
a) journey; b) travel; c) trip; d) expedition;
2. He ... the key in the lock.
a) curled; b) turned; c) twirled; d) twisted;
3. He looks ... his father.
a) alike; b) like; c) the same; d) identical;
4. He ... about twenty.
a) saw; b) watched; c) noticed; d) looked;
5. Are you going to pay or only to ...?
a) look; b) watch; c) see; d) observe;
6. She ... her legs up under her.
a) twisted; b) twined; c) turned; d) curled;
7. Someone had ... a hole in the wall.
a) hit; b) knocked; c) banged; d) struck;
8. She has been ill and is much too

a) lean; b) thin; c) bony; d) skinny;

9. I'm thinking of getting a fax

a) machine; b) engine; c) motor; d) instrument;

10. Keep ... by exercising regularly.

a) fit; b) healthy; c) strong; d) fine;

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ ДЛЯ ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

I. Speak on the topics:

1. Types of tourism
2. The profession of a manager
3. Business world.
4. Types and functions of advertisement.
5. Types of management.

II. Check your knowledge of grammatical topics:

- Present simple;
- Present continuous;
- State verbs.
- Past simple;
- Past continuous;
- Used to; would.
- Present perfect:
- Present perfect continuous.
- Future 1. Plans, intentions, predictions: present continuous; going to; will.
- Future 2: present simple; be about to; future continuous; future perfect.
- Countable and uncountable nouns;
- Articles;
- Modal verbs.
- Personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns;
- Adjectives and adverbs: describing things; adding information about manner, place, time, frequency and intensity.
- Comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs;
- The noun phrase: noun + prepositional phrase; noun + participle clause; noun + to-infinitive clause.

5. Форми і методи контролю

При вивченні курсу «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для активізації навчально-пізнавальної діяльності здобувачів освіти, науково-педагогічним працівником можуть використовуватися такі форми навчання як практичні заняття, самостійна робота студента із використанням таких методів: комунікативні методи, інтерактивні методи, ігрові методи, метод моделювання, вправи, пояснювально-ілюстративний метод (інформаційно-рецептивний), репродуктивний метод, тренувальний, сугестопедійний.

Форми оцінювання: екзамен, фронтальне опитування, контрольна робота, доповіді, експрес-опитування, тестування знань, лабораторна робота, усне опитування, презентація, ситуативні завдання, самоконтроль.

Методи поточного контролю – це оцінювання навчальних досягнень студента протягом навчального семестру за національною чотирибальною шкалою усіх видів аудиторної роботи (практичні заняття, самостійна робота). Поточний контроль відображає поточні навчальні досягнення студента в освоєнні програмного матеріалу дисципліни і спрямований на необхідне корегування самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студента. Сюди входить: методи усного контролю – бесіда, розповідь студента, роз'яснення. Основою усного контролю слугує монологічна відповідь студента (у підсумковому контролі це більш повний, системний виклад) або запитально-відповідна форма – бесіда, у якій викладач ставить запитання і чекає відповіді студента. Усний контроль, як поточний, проводиться на кожному занятті в індивідуальній, фронтальній або комбінованій формі, можуть застосовуватися дидактичні картки, ігри, технічні засоби.

Проміжний контроль – контроль, який проводиться з метою виявлення і попередження неуспішності студентів. Проведення проміжного контролю ініціюється проректором з науково-педагогічної роботи чи деканом відповідного факультету. Проміжний контроль виставляється на підставі: поточної успішності. Проміжний контроль виставляється за національною шкалою. Результати проміжного контролю виставляються викладачем у «Журналі обліку роботи викладача» та у «Журналі обліку роботи академічної групи» але не враховуються у загальному розподілі балів і не включаються до жодного виду робіт із коефіцієнтом.

Контрольний захід (Модульна контрольна робота) забезпечує глибоку і всебічну перевірку засвоєння, оскільки вимагає комплексу знань і умінь студента. Тестові завдання складені таким чином, що передбачають тільки одну правильну відповідь. Для розв'язання тестів студенту необхідно володіти програмовим матеріалом.

У відповідності до вимог об'єктивна оцінка рівня знань з боку викладача оцінюється наступним чином:

- під час написання контрольної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» кожен студент отримує завдання, що містить 40 тестових завдань. На написання контрольної роботи відводиться 45 хвилин. Форма проведення: письмова (комп'ютерна). Оцінку «відмінно» отримує студент за 36-40 правильних відповідей; «добре» - за 30-35 правильних відповідей, «задовільна» - за 20-30 правильних відповідей, менше 20 правильних відповідей – оцінка «незадовільно».

Критерії оцінювання знань студентів при складанні заліку

Присутність студента на заліку є обов'язковою. Форма проведення заліку комбінована і відображається у робочій програмі навчальної дисципліни. Залік з навчальної дисципліни виставляється викладачем за результатами поточного контролю та контрольного заходу (модульної контрольної роботи), помноженого на ваговий коефіцієнт. Залік виставляється викладачем автоматично за умови, якщо студент виконав усі види навчальної роботи, які визначені робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни і його середньозважений бал знаходиться у межах 2,51...5,00. Підсумкова оцінка з дисципліни диференціюється за національною шкалою («зараховано, «не зараховано»), 100-бальною та шкалою ECTS.

Для студентів заочної форми навчання підсумковий контроль проводиться в період заліково-екзаменаційної сесії за обов'язкової присутності студента. Для складання заліку студентами заочної форми навчання викладачем розробляються білети, які складаються з трьох теоретичних та тестового різнорівневого завдання. Кожне питання білету оцінюється за національною шкалою і визначається як середньоарифметичне всіх складових відповіді на заліку. Підсумкова оцінка з дисципліни диференціюється за національною шкалою («зараховано, «не зараховано»), 100-бальною та шкалою ECTS.

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