

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ

Кафедра мовної підготовки

Питання, завдання
для поточного та підсумкового контролю знань і вмінь
здобувачів вищої освіти

Іноземна мова (англійська)

спеціальність 261 «Пожежна безпека»

спеціалізація «Автоматичні системи пожежної та техногенної безпеки»

Харків 2016 рік

Письмовий тестовий контроль № 1

Варіант 1

I. Form plural form (10 points):

1. The plural of "cry" is	A cries B cryes C crys
2 The plural of "life" is	A lifs B lifes C lives
3 The plural of "way" is	A ways B waies C wayes
4 The plural of "wish" is	A wshs B wish C wishes
5 The plural of "analysis" is	A analysises B analyses C analysiss
6 The plural of "box" is	A boxes B boxs C boxies
7 The plural of "enemy" is	A enemys B enemies C enemyes
8 The plural of "child" is	A childs B children C childrens
9 The plural of "foot" is	A foots B feet C feets
10 The plural of "fish" is	A fishes B fishs C fish

II. Choose the correct variant:

- Today the weather is ... than yesterday.
a) niceer b) more nicer c) much nicer
- For me mathematics is ... physics.
a) more easy as b) easier than c) easier than
- This car is ... of all.
a) an expensive b) the least expensive c) a less expensive
- Concord was ... plane in the world.
a) fast b) fastest c) the fastest
- The new teacher is ... than the previous one.
a) many good b) a lot better c) many better
- This room is not so ... as that one on the first floor.
a) the most comfortable b) more comfortable c) comfortable
- The more you learn ... you become.
a) smarter b) the smarter c) the smartest
- These jeans are too small. I need ... size.
a) a large b) larger c) a largest

9. We left ... way possible.
 a) the quickest b) a quick c) the quickest
10. The situation is ... than I thought.
 a) more bad b) badder c) worse

III Choose appropriate word and fill in the gaps:

1. English has become a world language because of its establishment as _____ outside England, in all the continents of the world .
 A a mother language B a mother tongue C international language
2. Language is a means of communication in human _____.
 A society B population C community
3. The rapid growth of the vocabulary of modern languages is due to the _____ of science and technology.
 A growth B decrease C development
4. The symbolic meaning of words can be so _____ that people are willing to risk their lives for them or take the lives of others.
 A powerful B bad C major
5. My future profession is a specialist in the field of fire safety and civil _____.
 A protection B defence C technology
6. The goals of Emergency Service are not only to respond to an emergency, for example to put the fire out, but _____ it
 A to fight B to rescue C to prevent
7. Nowadays university is a modern educational _____ with the considerable teaching, scientific staff, modern research and training facilities.
 A settlement B establishment C centre
8. The departments coordinate fire prevention and rescue _____.
 A operations B coordinations C emergency
9. Fire inspectors should also be able to speak well before audiences about _____.
 A fire defence B fire service C fire safety

IV Match 10 Ukrainian and English equivalents.

1) Means of communication	A. Пожежна безпека
2) spoken language	B. Значення
3) fire safety	C. Іноземець
4) future profession	D. Цивільний захист
5) civil defence	E. Жертва
6) Foreigner	F. Розмовна мова
7) to have practical command of	G. Небезпечний
8) Meaning	H. Засоби спілкування
9) Victim	I. суспільство
10) dangerous	J. Людська мова
	K. Практично володіти
	L. Майбутня професія

V Translate the text

OLD ENGLISH (500-1100 AD)

West Germanic invaders from Jutland and southern Denmark: the Angles (whose name is the source of the words England and English), Saxons, and Jutes, began to settle in the British Isles in the fifth and sixth centuries AD. They spoke a mutually intelligible language, similar to modern Frisian - the language of the northeastern region of the Netherlands - that is called Old English. Four major dialects of Old English emerged, Northumbrian in the north of England, Mercian in the Midlands, West Saxon in the south and west, and Kentish in the Southeast.

These invaders pushed the original, Celtic-speaking inhabitants out of what is now England into Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland, leaving behind a few Celtic words. These Celtic languages survive today in the Gaelic languages of Scotland and Ireland and in Welsh. Cornish, unfortunately, is, in linguistic terms, now a dead language. (The last native Cornish speaker died in 1777) Also influencing English at this time were the Vikings. Norse invasions and settlement, beginning around 850, brought many North Germanic words into the language, particularly in the north of England. Some examples are dream, which had meant 'joy' until the Vikings imparted its current meaning on it from the Scandinavian cognate draumr, and skirt, which continues to live alongside its native English cognate shirt.

The majority of words in modern English come from foreign, not Old English roots. In fact, only about one sixth of the known Old English words have descendants surviving today. But this is deceptive; Old English is much more important than these statistics would indicate. About half of the most commonly used words in modern English have Old English roots. Words like be, water, and strong, for example, derive from Old English roots.

Old English, whose best known surviving example is the poem Beowulf, lasted until about 1100. Shortly after the most important event in the development and history of the English language, the Norman Conquest.

Вариант 2

I Form plural form

1. fry	A. Fries
	B. Frys
	C. Fryes
2. tooth	A. toothes
	B. Teeth
	C. tooths
3. arch	A. Arches
	B. Archs
	C. archies
4. phenomenon	A. phenomenons
	B. phenomena
	C. phenomenones
5. century	A. Centurys
	B. centuries
	C. centuryes
6. mouse	A. Mouses
	B. Mice
	C. mouse
7. dish	A. dishs
	B. dishes
	C. dish
8. leaf	A. Leafes
	B. Leaves
	C. leafs
9. miss	A. Misses

	B. miss
	C. missies
10. catch	A. Catches
	B. Catches
	C. catch

II Choose correct answer

- 1) It is ... to go for a walk, than to watch TV at home. A) good b) the best c) better
- 2) What sea is ... The Black or the Red? A) less salty b) little saltier c) less saltier
- 3) The band will play on ... stage. A) a new b) a newer c) the newest
- 4) Oh! This dress is ... expensive than I expected! A) far much b) far more c) far a lot
- 5) It will do you ... if you start doing your homework. A) good b) better c) the best
- 6) It is ... dog that I have ever seen! A) the biggest b) bigger c) the biggest
- 7) My wife is ... than your wife. a) the most beautiful b) beautifuller c) more beautiful
- 8) Their flat is ... than ours. A) more large b) larger c) the larger
- 9) You are ... person that I know. A) luckyer b) the luckiest c) the luckiest
- 10) Cats are not so clever ... dogs. A) as b) so c) than

III Choose appropriate word and fill in the gaps

1. When we speak about emergencies we often mean _____.
A fire B disasters C rescue
2. Knowledge of _____ are for young men who want to become fire fighters.
A math and physics B language and chemistry C water and pressure
3. Each year more than 125,000 fire fighters receive _____ at these schools.
A lessons B money C training
4. **Many _____ and even plant species communicate with each other.**
A animals B people C students
5. **Language and speech are not the same _____.**
A act B dialect C thing
6. According to linguists (_____ who study languages), there are about 6,000 languages spoken in the world today
A men B students C mans
7. For a modern engineer and research worker it is absolutely necessary to have practical _____ of foreign languages
A perfect B command C purpose
8. People are forced to use English for a practical _____.
A society B purpose C scholar
9. The great _____ of population in the United States has given the English language its present standing in the world.
A growth B development C drop
10. English has the largest _____ with approximately 500 000 words and 300 000 technical terms
A dictionary B words C vocabulary

VI. Match 10 Ukrainian and English equivalents

1. civil defence	A. Промислова аварія
2. communication	B. Захищати людське життя
3. language and speech	C. дивний
4. to protect peoples' life	D. Мова та мовлення

5.industrial accident	Е. Мета
6.astonishing	Ф. Поселення
7.natural disaster	Г. розвиток
8.an aim	Н. Цивільний захист
9.society	І. Спілкування
10. settlement	Ж. Писемність
	К. Стихійне лихо
	Л. суспільство

V. Translate the text

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is a member of the Indo-European family of languages. This broad family includes most of the European languages spoken today. The Indo-European family includes several major branches: Latin and the modern Romance languages (French etc.); the Germanic languages (English, German, Swedish etc.); the Indo-Iranian languages (Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit etc.); the Slavic languages (Russian, Polish, Czech etc.); the Baltic languages of Latvian and Lithuanian; the Celtic languages (Welsh, Irish Gaelic etc.); Greek.

The influence of the original Indo-European language can be seen today, even though no written record of it exists. The word for father, for example, is vater in German, pater in Latin, and pitr in Sanskrit. These words are all cognates, similar words in different languages that share the same root.

Of these branches of the Indo-European family, two are, as far as the study of the development of English is concerned, of paramount importance, the Germanic and the Romance (called that because the Romance languages derive from Latin, the language of ancient Rome). English is a member of the Germanic group of languages. It is believed that this group began as a common language in the Elbe river region about 3,000 years ago. By the second century BC, this Common Germanic language had split into three distinct sub-groups:

East Germanic was spoken by peoples who migrated back to southeastern Europe. No East Germanic language is spoken today, and the only written East Germanic language that survives is Gothic.

North Germanic evolved into the modern Scandinavian languages of Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic (but not Finnish, which is related to Hungarian and Estonian and is not an Indo-European language).

West Germanic is the ancestor of modern German, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and English

Письмовий тестовий контроль № 2

Варіант №1

1. Translate the text into Ukrainian

Booster Line - A hose that is usually one inch in diameter and rubber jacketed. But in some departments this can be the name given to any pre-connected line for the use of tank water. They are used on small fires using the water carried in an apparatus' booster tank and are usually stored on reels.

Engine - This is an apparatus designed for fire attack. It is the most common vehicle in fire departments. This apparatus carries, hose and usually about 500+ gallons of water. It also has a fire pump. Modern fire pumps can pump over 1500 GPM (Gallons Per Minute). These vehicles can also have the ability to supply foam and usually carries 3-4 personnel. Some departments, especially in Canada, refer to these apparatus as "**Pumpers**". Some departments, even in the US may refer to their engines as "Pump 2" etc. at times. They can be just about any color. You can see apparatus

colored: Red, Blue, Black, Lime Yellow, Yellow, or White, just to name the more common colors.

GPM - Gallons Per Minute. Everything we do, with regard to extinguishing fires with water, is about GPM. We talk of the amount of GPMs we will need to extinguish a theoretical fire or while formulating strategy on a working fire. A large apartment or warehouse fire may require thousands of gallons a minute to stop the spread and extinguish. A simple formula we might use is: length X width = (area) X .33. Using this, a 6000 sq ft structure would need a minimum of approximately 2000 GPM, per floor, to extinguish. This is more than the average fire hydrant or fire engine can provide.

Monitor, Multi-versal, Master-stream - A large ground or apparatus mounted nozzle through which large amounts of water can be flowed. This device can often be remotely operated or it can be set up and allowed to run unattended.

"Rig" - An expression used, in some parts of the country, to describe a piece of apparatus. This is the entire vehicle. You may hear about connecting "the supply line to the rig." This describes the engine or pumper in this case. Firefighters develop a personal attachment to their rigs. While some areas used this term often, others will never use it.

2. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. The clock is slow. — It isn't slow, it (stop).
2. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since.
3. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (have) today!
4. It is the most beautiful place I (visit).
- 5 I (not see) Nick lately. Anything (happen) to him? ~- Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital.
6. Why you (switch on) the light? It isn't dark yet.
7. He (do) everything already? — Yes, he (do) his part of work long ago.
8. The last post (come)? — Yes, it (come) half an hour ago.
9. When you (meet) him last?
10. You ever (be) to Japan? — Yes, I (be) there the year when there was an earthquake.

3. Choose the right variant.

1. Higher education in the US ___ in 1636 when the first colonists ___ Harvard College.
 - a) has begun, founded
 - b) began, have founded
 - c) began, founded
 - d) was beginning, have founded
2. Noah Webster ___ *An American Dictionary of the English Language* in two volumes in 1828, and since then it ___ the recognized authority for usage in the United States.
 - a) published, became
 - b) has published, has become
 - c) published, was becoming
 - d) published, has become
3. He ___ at Oxford then. He was not the best student, though he ___ well known among the second year students.
 - a) was studying, became
 - b) was studying, has become
 - c) studied, became
 - d) has studied, has become
4. One day when he ___ home he ___ a boy who ___ him from the opposite side of the street.
 - a) was walking, saw, watched
 - b) walked, has seen, was watching
 - c) was walking, saw, was watching

- d) has walked, has seen, has watched
5. It was midnight. She _____ in her lonely room. The rain driven by the rain _____ against the window.
- a) sat, beat
 b) was sitting, was beating
 c) has sat, beat
 d) has been sitting, has been beating
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he _____ in the rain too long.
- a) had singing
 b) had been singing
 c) was singing
 d) has been singing
7. He _____ less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
- a) had been driving
 b) had driving
 c) have been driving
 d) was driving
8. They were very tired in the evening because they _____ on the farm all day.
- a) have been helping
 b) had helped
 c) were helping
 d) had been helping
9. I _____ all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
- a) have not been working
 b) had not been working
 c) had not working
 d) had not worked
10. They _____ all day so their legs were sore in the evening.
- a) will be cycling
 b) are cycling
 c) had been cycling
 d) have been cycling

4. Choose the correct variant.

1. Fire departments usually regard fireboats as special engine companies capable of supplying large volumes of _____.
 a) Foam b) water c) fire.
2. Firemen wear gas masks to protect them from _____, and large, sturdy helmets for protection from falling debris.
 a) smoke and fumes b) heat and flame c) water and foam
3. After is _____ received, the engine and ladder companies speed to the fire.
 a) a report b) a company c) an alarm
4. _____ may fight ship or pier fires directly, or they may assist land companies by supplying large hose lines with water from a harbour or river.
 a) Fire pump b) Fireboats c) Fire ladders
5. The officer _____ quickly sizes up the situation and directs the fire fighters into action
 a) in command b) in head c) in department
6. There is special _____ for breaking in doors.
 a) officer b) equipment c) computer
7. A pumper fully equipped and manned by three to six men is the basis of the fire fighting unit known as an "engine (or pumper) _____."
 a) team b) firefighter c) company

8. The officer in charge makes out _____ that gives all the important facts about the fire.
 a) a report b) a lecture c) a film
9. Crash trucks carry large quantities of dry extinguishing agents.
 a) medical b) chemical c) water
10. Fire fighters need special _____ for such tasks as forcing open locked doors or cutting through barred windows.
 a) tools b) hammer c) trucks

5) Match Ukrainian and English equivalents

1	Пожежні інструменти та обладнання	A	to wear protective suit
2	одягати захисний костюм	B	To connect a hose
3	драбина	C	Fire equipment and tools
4	Шолом, каска	D	Crash landing
5	гумові рукавиці	E	Fire fighting apparatus
6	високий тиск	F	ladder
7	приєднати рукав	G	Power saw
8	пожежна техніка	H	Locked door
9	аварійна посадка	I	Rubber gloves
10	пила;	J	helmet
		K	Water tank
		L	High pressure
		M	foam

Варіант 2

1. Translate the text into Ukrainian

SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) - This is the breathing apparatus firefighters wear. A common mistake is to think that there is only oxygen in the cylinder. There is not. The cylinder the firefighter wears is filled with the same air everyone breathes. Imagine the amount of air in a box measuring four feet in every direction. That is about how much air each firefighter has. Each cylinder is rated for a specific amount of time, usually 30 - 60 minutes, but that is based upon little or no exertion. A 30 minute SCBA may only last 10 minutes under some conditions. Some departments may refer to their SCBA's by their brand names such as "Scott's" or "Dreager's" or "MSA's". **Snorkel** - Sometimes people refer to any water tower, aerial ladder or elevated platform as a "Snorkel". This is inaccurate. A Snorkel is a brand name of articulating boom with a platform. It will usually have the ability to spray water from the platform permanently plumbed into the system. There are several types of aerial devices. Some are just large extension ladders. Some are ladders with a platform on the end. The articulating boom has the most versatile reach but rescue efforts are slowed because the platform must be raised and lowered to bring people to the ground. A ladder or a platform on a ladder has the ability to allow a steady stream of people to exit the upper floors of a building without the need to go up and down itself. Just about any aerial device can be configured to be an elevated nozzle **Water Tender** Another term for tanker. The term Water Tender was adopted in the West when the municipal fire departments began interfacing with the wildland agencies who used aircraft, known as air tankers, to drop water and retardant on a fire. To prevent confusion, the name Water Tender was used to designate a ground based water vehicle. **Halligan** - An all-purpose steel prying bar used as a forcible entry tool. It looks like a adze with a point on the side. The story is that it was invented by a New York City firefighter named Huey Halligan. In some circles it is known as a "Pro Tool". Often this tool is married together with an ax. Together with possibly some other forcible entry tools, this

is often referred to as "Irons". "LDH" Large Diameter Hose - This is usually hose that is 5 inches in diameter. Using this hose, large volumes of water may be transported, under relatively low pressure. Many departments have converted to LDH from 3 inch. Some may carry both on their apparatus to give them flexibility and options. You may hear this referred to, on the radio, as "LDH" or "5 inch". You can't drive over this stuff or move it. It is too big and heavy. If a fire department has time, you may be able to get them to place hose bridges so you can get over this hose

2. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? — Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home.
2. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing,
3. You (see) Nick today? — Yes, but he already (leave).
4. We never (see) him. We don't even know what he looks like.
5. She (meet) them in the Globus theatre last afternoon.
6. How long you (know) him? — We (meet) in 1996, but we (not see) each other since last autumn.
7. He (live) in St. Petersburg for two years and then (go) to Siberia.
8. When he (arrive)? — He (arrive) at 2 o'clock.
9. I (read) this book when I was at school.
10. I can't go with you because I (not finish) my lessons yet.

3. Choose the correct variant.

I ___ever___ to this museum? — Yes, I ___it once when I___a youth, and the pictures___ a deep impression on me. Since then I___there.

- a) did you be, visited, was, made, was not
 - b) were you, visited, was, have made, was not
 - c) have you been, have visited, were, have made, have not been
 - d) have you been, visited, was, made, have not been
2. I___Jack lately. When___him last? — I___ mm two days ago. I___ that he ___very much.
- a) did not see, have you seen, met, thought, changes
 - b) have not seen, did you see, met, think, changed
 - c) have not seen, you saw, met, think, changed
 - d) do not see, have you seen, have met, thought, would change
3. The Egyptian civilization.___ the oldest which___ us art. It___about five thousand years ago. The story of Egyptian art___three thousand years and___ the art of different periods.
- a) is, left, began, covers, includes
 - b) was, leaves, has begun, covered, included
 - c) is, has left, \vas began, has covered, has included
 - d) has be?n, left, began, covers, included
- 4.___ your tennis racket with you? — Yes, I am going to show you how much I ___ since last summer. I ___tennis lessons now. Now it___for you to judge if I ___ any progress,
- a) did you bring, improved, take, is, have made
 - b) have you brought, improved, take, was, have made
 - c) did you bring, have improved, am taking, is, made
 - d) have you brought, have improved, am taking, is, have made
- 5.___lunch already? — No, not yet. The waitress my order fifteen minutes ago and___me anything yet.
- a) have you, took, has not brought
 - b) have you had, took, has not brought
 - c) did you have, has taken, did not bring
 - d) have you have, was taken, was not brought
11. We _____ for 12 hours when he woke us up.
- a) are sleeping

- b) were sleeping
 - c) have been sleeping
 - d) had been sleeping
12. They _____ at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
- a) had been waiting
 - b) have been waiting
 - c) are waiting
 - d) had waited
13. We _____ for her ring for two hours.
- a) are looking
 - b) had looked
 - c) had been looking
 - d) have been looking
14. I _____ for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
- a) have not been walking
 - b) had not been walking
 - c) was not walking
 - d) had not walked
15. How long _____ English before she went to London?
- a) has she been learning
 - b) did she learn
 - c) had she been learning
 - d) had she learnt

4. Choose the correct variant.

1. Some every-day tools have been changed to meet the special _____ of firemen
A) wishes b) needs c) fire
2. Firemen wear _____ to protect them from smoke and fumes, and large, sturdy helmets for protection from falling debris.
a) gas masks b) rubber boots c) fire coat
3. Modern fire departments have _____ which can pump from 500 to 1,500 gallons per minute.
a) ladder b) pump c) water tank
4. The two basic fire-fighting units in most fire departments are engine and ladder _____.
a) teams b) divisions c) companies
5. Ladder trucks carry an extension ladder or elevating platform _____ people through the windows of buildings
a) to rescue b) to protect c) to help
6. Fire departments must _____ many types of fires
a) put b) put off c) put out
7. The members of the engine company first connect a hose from the pump to a nearby fire _____.
a) station b) boat c) hydrant
8. They open or break windows and sometimes cut holes in _____ or walls.
a) the roof b) the window c) the house
9. If the building were not ventilated, the heat and the pressure of the gases could cause _____.
a) debris b) an explosion c) a fire
10. To prevent fires airport crash trucks spread _____ on a plane .
a) flour b) foam c) smoke

5) Match Ukrainian and English equivalents

1	Сигнал про пожежу	A	Spread of fire
2	поширення вогню	B	Fire hose
3	прибуття пожежної бригади	C	Salvage
4	порятунок майна	D	Arrival of fire brigade
5	підключати до джерела	E	To connect to the source
6	загроза життю	F	Master stream nozzle
7	машина з підйомною платформою -	G	Fire fighting apparatus
8	пожежний рукав	H	Fire alarm
9	лафетний ствол	I	Fire axe
10	пожежна техніка	J	Elevating platform
		K	Ladder truck
		L	Danger to life
		M	Response of fire brigade

Для поточного контролю знань і вмінь здобувачів вищої освіти завдання подані в методичних вказівках для проведення практичних занять.

Контрольні питання для проведення підсумкового контролю

1. Служба цивільного захисту в Україні та країні, мова якої вивчається.
2. Причини виникнення вогню.
3. Види пожеж.
4. Мовленнєвий етикет спілкування.
5. Історія розвитку пожежної частини.
6. Сучасні пожежні частини.
7. Лексичний мінімум основ міжкультурної свідомості з визначенням взаємостосунків і взаємовідносин.
8. Організація пожежно-профілактичної роботи.
9. Обладнання пожежної частини.
10. Електронні іншомовні джерела.
11. Граматика для усного викладу інформації.
12. Прилади пожежогасіння.
13. Засоби індивідуального захисту рятувальників.
14. Сайти міжнародних організацій цивільного захисту та організацій країни, мова якої вивчається.
15. Вогнегасники.
16. Класифікація вогнегасників за типами пожеж.
17. Комп'ютерний переклад іншомовної інформації.
18. Пожежна профілактика та безпека.
19. Мовно-комунікативний рівень проведення презентацій.
20. Стихійні та техногенні катастрофи.

Рекомендована література:

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