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Одеський національний університет імені І. І. Мечникова
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Методичні вказівки
до курсу «Іноземна мова (англійська)
за професійним спрямуванням»
для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти
ступеня «Бакалавр» I–II років навчання
спеціальностей 033 Філософія, 034 Культурологія

Одеса
Букаєв Вадим Вікторович
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Друкується за рішенням вченої ради факультету РГФ
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Укладачі: **Оксана Ярославівна Присяжнюк** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов гуманітарних факультетів Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечникова;
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Присяжнюк О. Я., Коваль Н. О. Методичні вказівки до курсу «Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням» для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня «Бакалавр» I–II років навчання спеціальностей 033 Філософія, 034 Культурологія. Одеса : Видавець Букаєв Вадим Вікторович, 2020. 68 с.

Методичні вказівки містять матеріал, необхідний для організації самостійної роботи з англійської мови зі студентами I та II курсу факультету історії та філософії спеціальностей 033 Філософія, 034 Культурологія. Вказівки відповідають навчальній програмі курсу «Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням», яка була розроблена на кафедрі іноземних мов гуманітарних факультетів Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечникова у 2018 р.

Методичні вказівки розраховані на 100 годин самостійної роботи.

Методичні вказівки створено на матеріалі останніх студій в галузі історії мистецтвознавства та згідно з новітніми вимогами до процесу навчання. Для денної та заочної форм навчання.

20. Your son didn't help you much,?

- a) did he
- b) had he
- c) hadn't he
- d) didn't he

Завдання II. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. THE GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL

The Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts is a performing arts festival that is best known for its contemporary music, but also for dance, comedy, theatre, circus, cabaret and other arts. The festival organizer Michael Eavis, a farmer in a Somerset valley, stated that he decided to host the first festival (then called Pilton festival) after seeing an open air "Led Zeppelin" concert in 1970. At that time the first festivals were influenced by hippie ethics and the free festival movement. After the 1970s, the festival took place almost every year and grew in size. Leading pop and rock artists have appeared as headliners with thousands of others appearing on smaller stages. The festival has also spawned films. At present, the Glastonbury Festival is probably the most exciting music fest in England which is extensively reported on television.

With the total area covering about good nine square miles of land, there is so much more to see and experience than just the music. There are theatre acts, a circus, cabaret performers, shopping, crafts, comedy troupes, dancers etc. As this is a music fest, do not expect your spot to be quiet or isolated. Speaking of best friends, your doggies, kitties, birdies and other pets are not permitted at Glastonbury, so arrange for them to be cared for while you are gone; otherwise they will be seized and held off site at your expense. Glastonbury Festival does welcome children, and there is plenty for them to do. So, be prepared for five spectacular days of music, dancing, revelry and fun which may become one of the most memorable experiences of your life!

21. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?

- a) The organizer of the first Glastonbury Festival was a famous singer.
- b) The Glastonbury Festival used to be called Pilton Festival.
- c) The first festivals in the 1970s were influenced by hip-hop culture.
- d) There has always been very little information about the festival in the mass-media.

22. The Glastonbury Festival

- a) invites world-famous stars
- b) is a classical music fest
- c) is an event for adults only
- d) takes place in Scotland

23. From the text we can say that the place where the festival is held

- a) is very peaceful
- b) takes an area of about nine square miles
- c) is located in a town
- d) covers a very small area

24. At Glastonbury pets

- a) are welcome
- b) can be seized and held off site at your expense
- c) can be looked after for additional fee
- d) are not forbidden

25. It can be inferred from the text that Glastonbury Festival

- a) does not offer any activities for children
- b) occupies a large concert hall
- c) lasts for five days
- d) is best for those who are interested in cinema

B. THALES

Thales of Miletus (ca 600 BC) was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher from Miletus in Asia Minor. Many, most notably Aristotle, regard him as the first philosopher in the Greek tradition. According to Bertrand Russell, “Western philosophy begins with Thales”. He was reputed by the ancients to have been highly learned and was counted among “the seven wise men” of Greece.

We know little of Thales’ philosophy, for none of his writings survived – if, indeed, he ever made a written record of his thoughts. According to Aristotle, Thales believed that it was water “which existed before all existing things came to be, out of which all things came and into which all things return”. He pictured the earth as a flat disc swimming on the surface of a boundless expanse of water. He believed that the world was filled with animate beings, and his awareness of electric attraction led him to attribute souls even to magnets.

Thales attempted to explain natural phenomena without reference to mythology and was tremendously influential in this respect. Almost all of the other pre-Socratic philosophers follow him in attempting to provide an explanation of ultimate substance, change and the existence of the world – without reference to mythology. Those philosophers were also influential, and eventually Thales’ rejection of mythological explanations became an essential idea for the scientific revolution. He was also the first to define general principles and set forth hypotheses and as a result has been dubbed the “Father of Science”, though it is argued that Democritus is actually more deserving of this title.

In mathematics, Thales used geometry to solve problems such as calculating the height of pyramids and the distance of ships from the shore. As a result, he has been hailed as the first true mathematician and is the first known individual to whom a mathematical discovery has been attributed.

26. According to the text, we know little of Thales' philosophy because

- a) all his writings were destroyed in a fire
- b) he didn't make any written records of his thoughts
- c) his writings were forbidden for many centuries
- d) none of his writings survived

27. Thales believed that was the primary substance of which all other things are made.

- a) air
- b) water
- c) fire
- d) vapor

28. In the author's opinion, Thales pictured the earth as

- a) a flat disc swimming on the surface of a boundless expanse of water
- b) a high mountain surrounded by endless sea
- c) a boundless plain with high mountains
- d) a flat disc lying on elephants' backs

29. Thales attempted to explain natural phenomena

- a) with the help of mythology
- b) by means of observation
- c) without reference to mythology
- d) with the help of religion

30. Whose mythological explanations stimulated the scientific revolution?

- a) Pythagoras'
- b) Thales'
- c) Anaximenes'
- d) Xenophanes'

Завдання III. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. I asked about it and he answered me.

- a) himself
- b) his
- c) him
- d) he

2. I lost my dictionary and I need to buy one.

- a) another
- b) other
- c) others
- d) the other

3. her nor George was at that party.

- a) Either
- b) Both
- c) All
- d) Neither

Each artistic discipline represented in the Musée d'Orsay collections has its own history. The Orsay Museum, a must for art lovers, is known worldwide for its fabulous Impressionist paintings. As a movement, Impressionism emerged in the late 1860s, but Impressionist techniques and criteria are still practiced today.

The best known artists in the group were Claude Monet, Pierre-August Renoir, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley and Berthe Morisot. They painted ordinary life and people in the open air. They totally rejected the tradition of historical and mythological subjects and used light colours. Above all, they are famous for having departed from the tradition of reproducing the real world. They used colour spots and strokes instead to suggest their impression of the real world. This impression is only perceivable at a distance from their paintings. The Impressionist paintings are now widely acclaimed as some of the best ones in art history.

21. Before it hosted the Orsay Museum collections, the original d'Orsay building used to be

- a) an impressionist's studio
- b) a station
- c) a railway carriage
- d) a museum

22. From the text we can tell

- a) who founded the Orsay Museum
- b) what museums its collections came from
- c) how long it takes to get there from the Louvre Museum
- d) when the working hours of the museum are

23. What does the term "Impressionism" denote?

- a) all the French painters
- b) just one picture
- c) 19th century France
- d) a movement in painting

24. The Impressionists did not

- a) paint ordinary life and people
- b) work in the open air
- c) follow the tradition to depict historical and mythological subjects
- d) use light colours

25. The Impressionists used colour spots and strokes

- a) for lack of traditional techniques
- b) as they wanted to depict objects as accurate and precise as possible
- c) in order to reflect their emotions and feelings
- d) because they didn't use pencils

B. Historical writing, drama, and artistic depiction are all ways of looking at human experience and subjecting it to a critique. Another, and one that the Greeks invented, is philosophy – the attempt to use reason, and argument if necessary, to discover why things are as they are. The word *philosophy* is derived from two Greek words *philos* (‘lover’) and *sophia* (‘wisdom’). Philosophy comes into existence when people are no longer satisfied with supernatural and mythical explanations. Philosophy began originally as a curious mixture of scientific, theological, magical and ethical ‘explanation’ of the common and uncommon features of the world. It is hard to say just why the Greeks gradually became skeptical about the accounts that they found in their own mythology. Gradually they began to suspect that there was a logical order to the universe and that humanity had the capacity to discover it.

The early Greek thinkers, such as Thales, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras and others, thought of philosophy as we now think of contemporary science. The first Greek philosophers lived in the city of Miletus, a prominent trading center whose citizens had a direct contact with the ideas and achievements of the Near East. These intellectual currents must have fertilized Miletus as a center of thought. In any case, soon after 600 BC, certain Milesians discovered a world of speculation in an apparently simple yet profoundly radical question: “What exists?” They sought their answers in some single primal element.

26. According to the text, philosophy comes into existence when people are

- a) no longer pleased with supernatural explanation
- b) satisfied with mythical explanation
- c) contented with supernatural explanation
- d) no longer satisfied with supernatural and mythical explanation

27. The Greeks gradually became skeptical about the accounts in their own mythology because they

- a) proclaimed that there wasn’t any logical order to the universe
- b) stated that humanity had the capacity to discover all the riddles of the universe
- c) began to suspect that there was a logical order to the universe
- d) adhered to the idea that there were several substances in the world of which all things were made

28. Philosophy began originally as a curious mixture of ‘explanation’ of the common and uncommon features of the world.

- a) magical, scientific, theological and historical
- b) scientific, theological, magical and ethical
- c) ethical, magical, historical and theological
- d) historical, scientific, meditative and magical

29. It can be inferred from the text that the early Greek thinkers sought their answers in

- a) some single primal element
- b) the constantly changing character of the universe
- c) the world order which represented a process
- d) the ideas connected with transformation of the universe

30. What fertilized Miletus as a center of thought?

- a) numerous ideas and achievements of the Far East
- b) various intellectual currents of the Near East
- c) some intellectual advances of Chinese civilization
- d) invaluable heritage of ancient Egyptian manuscripts

Завдання V. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. Maria sews all her dresses She can sew everything.

- a) hers
- b) she
- c) her
- d) herself

2. Will you buy car or will you use your old one?

- a) another
- b) other
- c) the others
- d) others

3. apple is good. All of them are rotten.

- a) All
- b) Both
- c) Either
- d) Neither

4. I have met all love opera.

- a) Italian
- b) An Italian
- c) The Italians
- d) Italians

5. Very people can speak Welsh.

- a) few
- b) a little
- c) a few
- d) little

6. Red is my colour.

- a) best
- b) favourite
- c) beloved
- d) dearest

21. Some musical scholars trace jazz's origins

- a) back to frontiers in the city's Congo Square
- b) back to slave gatherings in the city's Congo Square
- c) in the city's streets
- d) in the nightclubs

22. Each jazz home has its own

- a) rhythm
- b) distinctive style
- c) music
- d) melody

23. Jazz almost in the city that invented it.

- a) got fame
- b) flourished
- c) died
- d) was revived

24. There were the 'spasm' bands in the city streets borrowing from the blues.

- a) a musical phrase
- b) rhythm
- c) a text phrase
- d) style

25. By the late 1950s, traditional jazz musicians could not

- a) get work
- b) get home
- c) get fame
- d) get out of the trouble

B. XENOPHANES

Xenophanes (c. 570 – c. 475 BC) was a Greek philosopher, theologian, poet, social and religious critic. Xenophanes lived a life of travel, having left Ionia at the age of 25 and continuing to travel throughout the Greek world for another 67 years. Knowledge of his views comes from fragments of his poetry, surviving as quotations by later Greek writers. To judge from these, his poetry criticized and satirized a wide range of ideas, including Homer, and the belief in the pantheon of anthropomorphic gods.

In today's philosophical discourse, Xenophanes is seen as one of the most important pre-Socratic philosophers. Xenophanes wrote about two extremes predominating the world: wet and dry (water and earth). Xenophanes adhered to philosophical traditions based on scientific observation.

Xenophanes is credited with being one of the first philosophers to distinguish between true belief and knowledge, which he further developed into the prospect that you can know something but not really know it. Due to the lack of whole works by Xenophanes a lot of meaning is lost and a large amount of guessing is at hand. His epistemology, which is still influential today, held that there actually exists a truth of reality, but that humans as mortals are unable to know it. Later, Xenophanes' views served as a basis of Critical rationalism.

It is also known that the widest variety of evidence was considered by Xenophanes to be the surest way to prove a theory. Thus, Xenophanes concluded from his examination of fossils that water once must have covered all the Earth's surface. The use of evidence is an important step in advancing from simply stating an idea to backing it up by evidence and observation.

26. According to the text, Xenophanes is considered to be one of the first philosophers to distinguish between

- a) true belief and knowledge
- b) observation and religious belief
- c) knowledge and observation
- d) religious belief and knowledge

27. The information not given in the text is that Xenophanes

- a) criticized a wide range of ideas
- b) wrote about two extremes predominating the world
- c) became infamous for his attacks on conventional military and athletic virtues of the time
- d) adhered to philosophical traditions based on scientific observation

28. It can be inferred from the text that knowledge of Xenophanes' views comes from

- a) his vast literary heritage
- b) scanty fragments of his poetry
- c) his extensive written records
- d) numerous sources, including papyrus scrolls

29. What was, according to Xenophanes, the surest way to prove a theory?

- a) observation
- b) knowledge
- c) true belief
- d) evidence

30. In the author's opinion, Xenophanes' views served as a basis of

- a) Empiricism
- b) Philosophical skepticism
- c) Critical rationalism
- d) Relativism

UNIT 2.

Завдання I. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. We want to live peace with other peoples.

- a) at
- b) under
- c) for
- d) in

2. Will you remind him his promise?

- a) about
- b) on
- c) ---
- d) for

3. Alice closed the magazine and rose from the sofa on which she for more than two hours.

- a) lay
- b) had lain
- c) had been lying
- d) was lying

4. The plan proved to be

- a) big success
- b) a great success
- c) by big success
- d) with success

5. My friend seems a good time at the seaside.

- a) had
- b) to be having
- c) had had
- d) would have

6. The question appears to them.

- a) will be important
- b) important
- c) to be of great importance
- d) was important

7. Aunt Sveta a door.

- a) is knocked at
- b) were knocking under
- c) was knocking at
- d) would knock on

8. The workers say that they a district by the beginning of 2000.

- a) will build up
- b) would build up
- c) will be building up
- d) will have built up

9. Teddy's words made me uncomfortable.

- a) to feel
- b) feeling
- c) feel
- d) felt

20. This book by the end of September.

- a) would be republished
- b) will have been republished
- c) will be republished
- d) will be republished

Завдання II. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. MINISTER PROPOSES A REDESIGN FOR THE UNION FLAG

The culture minister, Margaret Hodge, has said she will consider a redesign of the union flag to incorporate the Welsh dragon. Her surprising commitment was made in the Commons during a debate on the frequency with which the union flag flies above public buildings. Hodge told: "The Welsh dragon was not included on the union flag, as the principality of Wales was already united with England by 1606 when the first union flag was created. As the current flag is formed by merging three heraldic crosses representing the three kingdoms of the UK, the original design was a challenge. Thinking of a new design that would meet everyone's aspiration would be an even greater challenge".

Hodge made the concession after complaints from Welsh Members of Parliament about constituents not feeling well represented. The issue was initially raised by Ian Lucas who complained that the flag introduced in 1606 following the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne as James I, combined the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew. This principle continued in 1801 when the St. Patrick cross was incorporated following the Union with Ireland Act 1800. Lucas claimed the identity of Wales had been suppressed since the Act of Union between England and Wales in 1536. "The three crosses making up today's union flag are the crosses of the patron saints of the three countries represented on the flag", he said. "We could add the cross of St. David, but for me yellow and black would not be an ideal design. The recognized symbol of Wales is the Welsh dragon. I would like to see the incorporation of the Welsh dragon on to the union flag so that it would represent the four constituent nations of the UK".

21. The main idea of the text is that:

- a) the Welsh want to separate from the UK
- b) Wales is not represented on the current union flag
- c) the Welsh want to create their own union flag
- d) there is no need to incorporate the Welsh symbols into the union flag

22. The culture minister considers that

- a) the redesign of the current union flag is a very easy task
- b) the redesign of a union flag is a great challenge
- c) there is no need to redesign the union flag
- d) the union flag shouldn't incorporate the Welsh dragon

23. According to the text, the current union flag is formed by merging heraldic crosses of

- a) St. Andrew, St. David and St. Patrick
- b) St. Patrick, St. Andrew and St. David
- c) St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick
- d) St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. George, St. David

24. The recognized symbol of Wales is

- a) the cross of St. David
- b) the Welsh dragon
- c) the saltire
- d) the St. Patrick cross

25. The article points out that the current union flag represents only three constituent nations of the UK because

- a) it was done on purpose in order to suppress the identity of Wales
- b) Wales had already been united with England by the time when the first union flag was created
- c) Wales does not have any recognized symbols
- d) there are only three constituent nations in the UK

B. ARISTOTLE

Aristotle was born at Stagira, a Macedonian city in 384 BC. At the age of eighteen he went to Athens to study philosophy under Plato. The pervasive Platonism of Aristotle's speculations suggests that he was his pupil for more than twenty years. It was not an easy period for him; a teacher and a pupil were both geniuses; moreover, almost half a century separated them; thus, it was difficult for understanding to bridge the gap of years and cancel the incompatibility of souls. Plato recognized the greatness of this strange new pupil and spoke of him once as the Nous of the Academy.

Aristotle had spent money on the collection of manuscripts and he was the first after Euripides, to gather a library. The foundation of the principles of library classification was among his many contributions to scholarship. In 344 BC King of Macedon called Aristotle to the court to undertake the education of Alexander.

Aristotle also established his school, the Lyceum. The Academy of Plato was devoted above all to mathematics and to speculative and political philosophy; the Lyceum had rather a tendency to biology and natural sciences. With the help of Alexander, Aristotle managed to establish the first zoological garden that the world had ever seen.

Aristotle's writings ran into hundreds. Socrates gave philosophy to mankind, and Aristotle gave it science. Since Socrates and since Aristotle, philosophy and science have made immense advance. But all has been built upon the foundation which they laid.

26. In the 1st paragraph the author indicates that the period when Aristotle was Plato's pupil, was rather difficult for him because:

- a) they were rivals
- b) they were almost of the same age
- c) they were both geniuses
- d) they had a perfect compatibility with each other

27. The very fact that the King of Macedon chose Aristotle to be Alexander's tutor, implies that

- a) the King just wanted to help Aristotle who was in great straits
- b) Aristotle's school was not popular at all
- c) Aristotle was rather poor and in a great need of money
- d) Aristotle's repute was rather high

28. According to the text, Aristotle

- a) was the first of the philosophers who dealt with mathematics
- b) laid the principles of library classification
- c) laid the principles of speculative philosophy
- d) had a great interest in political philosophy

29. The main idea of the text is that:

- a) Aristotle gave philosophy to mankind
- b) since Aristotle, philosophy and science haven't made any advance
- c) Aristotle gave science to mankind
- d) our modern science is based on Socrates' principles

30. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) Aristotle managed to establish the first zoological garden in the world
- b) Alexander's attitude to his tutor
- c) sciences Aristotle's Lyceum had a tendency to
- d) relationship between Aristotle and his teacher Plato

Завдання III. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. **Please send the letter air mail.**
a) on
b) by
c) with
d) at
2. **She trembled a shot.**
a) at the sound of
b) with a sound of
c) with an air of
d) like a sound of
3. **He is unlikely part in this work.**
a) took
b) to take
c) of taking
d) at take
4. **He didn't appear at this news.**
a) surprising
b) to surprise
c) with surprise
d) to be surprised
5. **The musician the piano for a whole hour when we came in.**
a) played
b) had played
c) had been playing
d) was playing
6. **Julia all the housework by three o'clock and we'll go for a walk.**
a) will finish
b) would finish
c) will be finishing
d) will have finished
7. **Have you yet what to do in the summer?**
a) changed their mind
b) making up your mind
c) changing the mind
d) made up your mind
8. **Put chocolate in the cake.**
a) a little
b) few
c) a few
d) many
9. **I can't answer this letter without information.**
a) further
b) the furthest
c) far
d) the farthest
10. **The results of the test seemed them.**
a) disappoint
b) to have disappointed
c) disappointed
d) disappointing

11. **He doesn't seem to have been discouraged**
 a) because of my failure c) to her failure
 b) upon his failure d) by his failure
12. **I can't stand it more. Those people since breakfast.**
 a) have quarreled c) had quarreled
 b) have been quarrelling d) will be quarrelling
13. **You will speak Spanish in another few months.**
 a) can c) ought
 b) have d) be able to
14. **I am pronouncing your name correctly,?**
 a) aren't I c) don't I
 b) am not I d) do I
15. **We expected the Harrisons later than usual.**
 a) to arrive c) arrived
 b) arrive d) arriving
16. **What a pity my husband is away! If he were here, he us.**
 a) will help c) helps
 b) would help d) helped
17. **A police car came when the injured man the road.**
 a) has been carried off c) was being carried off
 b) was been carrying off d) had been carried off
18. **On Wednesday Times published an article on Martin Heidegger.**
 a) the c) a
 b) --- d) an
19. **I my office early that day.**
 a) to leave c) have happened to leave
 b) happened to leave d) am leaving
20. **She seemed for a long time.**
 a) has been waiting c) to have been waiting
 b) have waited d) to wait

Завдання IV. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. TRAGEDY AND TRIUMPH AT ARLES

Despite our familiarity with the work of the two troubled Titians of modern art, until now it was impossible to actually see and enjoy both of them in one show. Now the exhibition “Van Gogh and Gauguin: The studio of the South” at the Art Institute of Chicago offers a week-by-week and at times even a day-by-day chronicle of their artistic dialogue during the nine autumn weeks of 1888 when Paul Gauguin moved to Arles.

In 1880 Vincent van Gogh was a 27-year-old failure: a despised and rejected clergyman in a grim mining town in Belgium. Against all the odds, he decided to become a serious painter. In 1886 Vincent moved to Paris to live with his brother Theo, an art dealer specializing in Impressionist painters. With his help, Vincent found a little group of fellow spirits including Toulouse-Lautrec and Emile Bernard and organized a show of their work. These painters attracted Paul Gauguin, a much more successful painter who had already exhibited with the Impressionists. Gauguin was struck by one painting in the exhibit. Van Gogh’s “Two Sunflowers”, a monumental pair of buds ready to burst forth, looked more like firecrackers than mere flowers; none of the Impressionist had ever thought to paint humble natural things in such an awesome and incendiary manner. This was the beginning of Vincent’s many études from nature, of oleanders, irises and roses, peach and cypress trees and a rolling wheat fields; of things he loved both for their natural beauty and their symbolic significance. Gauguin coveted this painting, offering in exchange his best work “By the shore of the lake”.

These men were drawn together for two reasons: first, by their urgency to find new ways to express their visions; then by their uncertain status as aging newcomers struggling in the highly competitive impressionist art market. Two lost souls on the highway of life; such people sometimes find a new path to Parnassus.

21. The article focuses on the intimate friendship between

- a) the two troubled Titians of modern art
- b) Van Gogh and his brother Theo
- c) Toulouse-Lautrec and Emile Bernard
- d) Gauguin and the Impressionists

22. At the exhibition organized by Van Gogh Gauguin was struck by

- a) irises, roses and oleanders
- b) peaches and cypress trees
- c) études from nature, mainly rolling wheat fields
- d) a monumental pair of buds which looked like firecrackers

23. Van Gogh was the first to paint sunflowers

- a) in a 'sfumato' technique where the fine shading produced soft, imperceptible transitions between colours and tones
- b) with small, distinct dots of pure color which were applied in patterns to form an image of a sunflower
- c) in an awesome and incendiary manner
- d) with wild, dissonant colours which juxtaposed in a frenzy of emotion

24. How did Gauguin get Van Gogh's "Two Sunflowers"?

- a) He just bought it for some money from Van Gogh
- b) Van Gogh presented him with this picture
- c) He exchanged 'The Sunflowers' for one of his best pictures
- d) Theo, Van Gogh's brother, sold this picture to Gauguin

25. Gauguin and Van Gogh were drawn together by their

- a) wish to organize Impressionist exhibitions
- b) urgency to find new ways to express their visions
- c) wish to find a new path to Parnassus
- d) increasing popularity

B. PYTHAGORAS

Some philosophers had such candidates for the basic matter as fire and vapor. One of the most influential theories was that of Pythagoras of Samos (c.569 B.C). At the age of forty he emigrated to Croton and most of his philosophical activity occurred there. Pythagoras was famous: as an expert on the fate of the soul after death, who thought that the soul was immortal and went through a series of reincarnations; as an expert on religious ritual; as a wonder-worker who had a thigh of gold and who could be two places at the same time; as the founder of a strict way of life that emphasized dietary restrictions, religious ritual and rigorous self discipline. He approached the universe through the study of numbers.

He discovered the harmonic intervals within the musical scale and stated the Pythagorean Theorem about the sum of the sides of right triangle, which is familiar to all students of geometry. Besides, he worked out a triangle of dots representing the first four numbers.



This figure (*tetraktis*) has various meanings. It demonstrates that the sum of 1, 2, 3 and 4 is 10. It also shows that 10 is the smallest sum containing an equal number of prime (1, 3) and divisible (2, 4) numbers. Pythagoras went on to say that all objects are similar to numbers, by which he must have meant that within them

there is a numerically balanced arrangement of parts. Pythagoras thus anticipated the modern discoveries of mathematical relationships within all things, including even the genetic code in our bodies. Such statements show the ability of the Greeks to attain a blinding flash of knowledge. Pythagoras and his school also shared religious beliefs, especially in the doctrine of transmigration of souls. This belief is connected to Pythagoras' vegetarianism: since a departed soul might wander into the body of an animal, human beings and animals were potential blood relations. Pythagoreans had other taboos, some of which were dimly understood even in antiquity: eat no beans, do not sit on a "choenix" (a measure of grain) and so on.

26. In the author's opinion, Pythagoras

- a) discovered inharmonic intervals within the musical scale
- b) emphasized pompous and luxurious way of life
- c) found inspiration in a special triangular figure of four rows called 'tetraktús'
- d) thought that the soul was mortal

27. According to the text, Pythagoras stated that

- a) objects have no numerical properties at all
- b) objects are similar to planets
- c) within objects there is no numerically balanced arrangement of parts
- d) all objects are similar to numbers and within them there is a numerically balanced arrangement of parts

28. It can be inferred from the text that Pythagoras anticipated:

- a) the discovery of mathematical relationships within all things
- b) 'harmony of the spheres'
- c) the genetic code of the plants
- d) Platonic metaphysics

29. Pythagoras approached the universe through the study of

- a) numbers
- b) the genetic code
- c) biology
- d) religious beliefs

30. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) Pythagoras worked out the doctrine of transmigration of souls
- b) which discovery among those numerous Pythagoras had made, impressed his contemporaries most of all
- c) Pythagoras worked out a triangle of dots representing the first four numbers
- d) Pythagoras and his followers had many strange taboos

Завдання V. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. The cake is delicious, but I wish there so much fat in it.

- a) is not
- b) hadn't been
- c) hasn't been
- d) wasn't

2. I bought a new dress last week, but I it yet.

- a) haven't worn
- b) wore
- c) didn't wear
- d) was wearing

3. West End is the symbol of wealthy and luxurious life.

- a) ---
- b) a
- c) an
- d) the

4. I'd like to go shopping. would my cousin.

- a) too
- b) either
- c) so
- d) neither

5. You mustn't drink this. You mustn't eat that

- a) either
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) so

6. We were late. The meeting an hour before.

- a) started
- b) has started
- c) had started
- d) was started

7. She happened to look in that direction and saw a boy of the house.

- a) have been running
- b) run out
- c) to run
- d) would run

8. The question of great importance to them.

- a) to appear
- b) appearing
- c) appears to be
- d) is appeared

9. The goods to have been packed very carefully.

- a) doesn't appear
- b) appears
- c) to appear
- d) don't appear

21. Turner's earlier paintings show:

- a) the power of nature
- b) evocations of light and atmosphere
- c) the relationship of man to his environment
- d) the most accurate observation of architectural and natural detail

22. Last Turner's paintings concentrated on:

- a) the dramatic aspects of sea and sky
- b) topographical paintings
- c) historical landscapes
- d) mythological themes

23. Turner ... the French Impressionists in breaking down conventional formulas of representation

- a) imitated
- b) anticipated
- c) copied
- d) foresaw

24. Turner entered the Royal Academy schools in:

- a) 1806
- b) 1789
- c) 1800
- d) 1785

25. What strengthened Turner's status as one of the most innovative and technically gifted painters of his century?

- a) expressionistic studies of light
- b) different narrative themes
- c) late colour compositions
- d) stylistic treatment of a landscape

B

Another approach to the universe was that of Heraclitus of Ephesus, in the Asia Minor, who wrote about 500 works. He rejected the idea that there could be one permanent substance in the world of which all things are made. Rather, he proclaimed that everything in the universe was constantly changing and moving toward its own apparent opposite. Birth moves toward death and death toward birth. The elements are transformed into one another. The world order is not really an order, it is a process. Strife is the father of everything. He said that the world had always been and would always be Fire, which perhaps symbolized for him the constant process of transformation. Heraclitus replaced the harmony and consistency of earlier thinkers with the view that everything changes: "You cannot step in the same river twice".

A contemporary of Heraclitus, Parmenides of Elea, gave another answer to the riddle of the universe. First, he rejected the apparent evidence of our senses: reason, not our perceptions, is the way to truth. This view was to be developed by Plato, who maintained that nothing we see around us truly "real." Next, Parmenides declared that whatever is, is: a thing cannot both be and not be. Moreover, whatever exists cannot change, move, parish or be transformed. For him, Heraclitus was wrong in accepting transformation. So were those thinkers who saw the world as

many things made out of one material. So everything partakes not of water, or vapor, but simply of Being.

Let us also notice the theory first stated by Leucippus and his contemporary, Democritus of Abdera. They sought reality in a world of space that is partly filled up by solid, invisibly small particles or atoms. Greek *a-toma* means “things that cannot be divided”. Only by constantly changing their location and position do the atoms make up everything in the world. They fall together and cohere at random. Death is only the redistribution of the atoms that make up our body and soul and is thus not to be feared. The atomic theory later inspired the philosophy of Epicurus, who also sought to liberate people from the fear of death. And its scientific truth had to wait until the modern era for its recognition.

26. It can be inferred from the text that Heraclitus

- a) adhered to the idea that there could be one permanent substance in the world of which all things were made
- b) proclaimed that everything in the universe was constantly changing
- c) suggested that people and other animals developed from fishlike beings
- d) taught that everything in the whole universe was made of water

27. According to the text, Heraclitus

- a) rejected the idea that everything in the universe was constantly changing
- b) denied that the elements were transformed into one another
- c) suggested that strife was the father of everything
- d) proclaimed that the world would not always be Fire

28. In the author’s opinion, Heraclitus gave answer to the riddle of the universe by stating that

- a) the elements were transformed into one another
- b) the world order wasn’t a process
- c) things were made out of one material
- d) perception was the way to truth

29. It is clear from the text that Parmenides

- a) stated that everything in the whole universe was made of vapor
- b) considered Heraclitus to be right in accepting transformation of the universe
- c) suggested that everything partook of water
- d) declared that whatever existed could not change, move or be transformed

30. Whom inspired the atomic theory?

- a) Plato
- b) Parmenides
- c) Epicurus
- d) Heraclitus

22. According to the text, what are typical Impressionist paintings?

- a) landscapes or scenes of modern life
- b) scenes or events of everyday life
- c) genre scenes or domestic settings
- d) inn scenes or street scenes

23. The Impressionists rejected

- a) common, ordinary subject matter
- b) idealizing treatments of academic painting
- c) plein-air painting
- d) genre scenes and realistic scenes of modern life

24. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) which painting gave its name to the exhibition and then, to the movement
- b) what date is considered to be the opening of the great Impressionist epoch
- c) what demonstrate typical Impressionist paintings
- d) why this movement encountered with negative attitude and harsh opposition from the conventional art community in France

25. What year is considered to be the opening of the great Impressionist epoch?

- a) 1886
- b) 1867
- c) 1874
- d) 1860

B. CARLOS CASTANEDA

From the outset of his career, the facts of Carlos Castaneda's life had drawn a mysterious veil around him. Thus, it is not known for sure whether he was born in Peru in 1925 or in Brazil at any time to ten years later. Whether his education was in Lima or Los Angeles is likewise a matter of dispute. Of one thing there is no doubt. At the height of his career Castaneda enjoyed massive influence among a generation for whom the atrocities of the Vietnam War represented the final condemnation of a mechanistic society.

In his thirties Castaneda entered UCLA. There he concentrated on ethnomethodology, a method of studying linguistic communication that emphasizes the one-ness of the world. But the decisive step in his career was a field trip he made to Arizona in the 1960s to research the properties of medicinal plants. There he met an Indian sorcerer and became his disciple. However, experiences with plant-based hallucinogenic drugs by both master and pupil, led to Castaneda's distorted sense of reality. Fearing that he was being brought to the borders of a complete mental breakdown, Castaneda abruptly quitted his mentor in the autumn of 1965 and returned to Los Angeles. There, in 1968 his account of his experiences was published as "The Teachings of Don Juan: A Yaqui Way of Knowledge". It became an immediate best-seller. Don Juan became a folk hero but the real-life Don Juan was never paraded before the cameras.

Returning to Mexico to present Don Juan with the book, Castaneda stayed for another period with his spiritual guide, and this gave rise to "A Separate Reality:

Further Conversations with Don Juan” (1971), “The power of Silence: Further Lessons of Don Juan” (1987). By this time it became apparent that these works inhabited the world of fiction rather than fact, having become tiresome.

26. The main idea of the text is that:

- a) to elucidate some key facts of Castaneda’s life
- b) to promote Castaneda’s books
- c) to popularize ethnomethodology is an ethnographic approach
- d) to research some medicinal plants, e.g. peyote cactus

27. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) where Castaneda was educated
- b) where exactly he was brought up
- c) when he undertook a field trip to Arizona
- d) who was Castaneda’s spiritual guide

28. The decisive step in Castaneda’s career was:

- a) the Vietnam War with its atrocities
- b) the fact that he entered the University of California, Los Angeles
- c) a field trip he made to Arizona in the 1960s
- d) the fact that at the age of 16 he emigrated from Buenos Aires to Los Angeles

29. Castaneda undertook a field trip to Arizona in order to

- a) write some articles and books
- b) popularize ethnomethodology there
- c) become a hippie
- d) research the properties of medicinal plants

30. According to the text, ethnomethodology is:

- a) an academic discipline that analyzes the origins, religion, language and social structure of the ethnic, racial and national divisions of humanity
- b) a method of studying linguistic communication that emphasizes the one-ness of the world
- c) an ethnographic approach to sociological inquiry
- d) a qualitative research aimed at exploring cultural phenomena

Завдання IV. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. LAURA ASHLEY. RESTORING ROMANCE TO FASHION

Laura Ashley was born in the town of Dowlais, Glamorgan, in 1925. The daughter of civil servant, she was brought up a strict Baptist. She was educated in London but evacuated back to Wales at the outbreak of the war in 1939 and finished her schooling there before training as a secretary. A short spell at the War Office was followed by service in the WRNS – she was afterwards to say she preferred that uniform to any clothes she had subsequently worn.

She married Bernard Ashley in 1949 and began printing fabrics during her first pregnancy in 1953. She sold her first designs, a mere twenty scarves, to John Lewis in Oxford Street who immediately sold out and requisitioned more. When it became apparent that her design flair was much in demand, her husband left his City job and they went into business, printing fabrics together. Locating their headquarters in a disused railway station at Carno in Wales, the Ashleys' first ventures into garments were smocks and aprons and in 1961 they graduated to dresses, blouses and other clothes. But it was not until 1967 with the opening of the first Laura Ashley shop in Kensington that the Ashley appeal made its first great impact on fashion consciousness at large. By the early 1970s the Ashleys had opened in Shrewsbury, Bath, Edinburgh, and Oxford and had licensed operations in Canada and Australia. Very soon clothes, wallpaper, and scent were being sold throughout Europe and across America under the familiar blackberry sprig motif.

However, Mrs. Ashley continued to the end to give forth an invincibly homely air to the beholder, and to seem always rather to belong to the Welsh dressers and fireplaces of her valleys upbringing than to the world of international fashion which she did in fact inhabit.

21. According to the text, Laura Ashley's father was a

- a) cooker b) architect c) civil servant d) astronaut

22. What was Laura Ashley's main occupation during her first pregnancy?

- a) printing fabrics b) breeding animals
c) drawing pictures d) running a shop

23. What type of clothes did Laura Ashley sell to John Lewis?

- a) smocks b) scarves c) dresses d) aprons

24. When did Laura Ashley's shops widen and become extremely popular?

- a) in the 1950s b) by the early 1970s c) in the 1980s d) in the early 1990s

25. You can't find Laura Ashley's shops in:

- a) Europe b) Australia c) America d) Africa

B. WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

Although people in the Western World have philosophized for more than 2500 years, the exact nature of philosophy is still a matter of dispute. Philosophy began originally as a curious mixture of scientific, theological, magical and ethical explanation of the common and uncommon features of the world. The early Greek thinkers, such as Thales, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras and Pythagoras thought of philosophy as we now think of contemporary science. They assumed that through philosophical reflection the nature of the world would be revealed to them.

Subsequent philosophers pursuing substantially the same method (i.e. reflection) devised even more striking theories. Democritus worked out a crude version of the atomic theory some 2000 years before careful investigation could produce any empirical confirmation of it. As man's curiosity about nature grew and as knowledge of it increased, explanations became both more sophisticated. In time the study of nature became an activity which broke away from philosophy and a new discipline was developed called science.

Even as late as the XIXth century, university courses in physics were described as 'natural philosophy'. Now science itself has been fragmented into a host of subdisciplines; each science has selected some aspect of nature for intensive study – physics deals with the nature of inanimate objects, botany with plants, astronomy with celestial phenomena etc. Nevertheless, all these scientific activities, as different as they are from one another, each use a common method: a method which is too complex accurately to be described here, which not only employs reflection about the world, but more importantly which also involves the patient observation of and experimentation with it. The main presupposition of scientific activity is that it is only through such observation of, and experimentation with the objects in the world, that we can acquire accurate information about their characteristics. To put briefly, knowledge of the world can be acquired only through the use of scientific method.

26. In the author's opinion, philosophy is:

- a) different from science
b) a mixture of scientific, theological, ethical explanation of the world
c) like science
d) a reflection about the nature of the world.

27. Which phrase introduces the idea of verification relying solely on practical experience?

- a) possible presupposition
- b) crude version
- c) empirical confirmation
- d) sophisticated explanation

28. According to the text the method which the early philosophers utilized to reveal the theories was:

- a) scientific method
- b) patient observation
- c) experimentation
- d) philosophical reflection

29. It can be inferred from the text that:

- a) contemporary philosophers pursued reflection
- b) scientific method is the same as philosophical activity
- c) science was fragmented into subdisciplines by the ancient philosophers
- d) a discipline called 'science' is a comparatively recent development

30. What method do scientific activities utilize to acquire knowledge of the world?

- a) scientific
- b) complex
- c) philosophical reflection
- d) observation

Завдання V. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. We were late. The meeting an hour before.

- c) started
- d) has started
- c) had started
- d) was started

2. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody by mistake.

- a) took
- b) had taken
- c) has taken
- d) takes

3. A man unconscious for a few minutes when an ambulance arrived.

- a) had been lying
- b) was lying
- c) has been lying
- d) will be lying

4. We are going to buy a car. By the end of the month our family money for it.

- a) will have saved
- b) would save
- c) will save
- d) will be saving

5. The doctor said that Tommy's leg the following day.

- a) will be X-rayed
- b) would be X-rayed
- c) will have been X-rayed
- d) will been X-rayed

6. The amount of crime for the last ten years and we can't stop the process.

- a) have increased
- b) had increased
- c) has been increasing
- d) was increasing

7. He when you come back tonight.

- a) will sleep
- b) would sleep
- c) is sleeping
- d) will be sleeping

8. My dentist says I eat so many sweets.

- a) shouldn't
- b) needn't
- c) mustn't
- d) ought not

9. Nobody answers the phone. They be out.

- a) should
- b) would
- c) can
- d) must

10. I watched my cat with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.

- a) played
- b) playing
- c) to play
- d) play

11. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl the road.

- a) cross
- b) to cross
- c) crossed
- d) crossing

12. If Benjamin Franklin hadn't worked so hard, he the symbol of America.

- a) hadn't become
- b) wouldn't have become
- c) wouldn't become
- d) didn't become

13. What a pity, John won't come. He about the meeting beforehand.

- a) should be told
- b) should been told
- c) should have been told
- d) should tell

14. 'Don't swim too far, dear', asked Dad.

- a) Dad asked her not to swim too far.
- b) Dad asked her don't swim too far.
- c) Dad asked her if she wouldn't swim too far.
- d) Dad asked her if she didn't swim far.

- 15. The police found out that Bob Slant in London's suburbs at that time.**
a) lives c) has been living
b) lived d) had been living
- 16. Sarah looks very upset. Her husband wishes she about their son's troubles.**
a) didn't worry c) hadn't worried
b) doesn't worry d) hasn't worried
- 17. My train leaves from Waterloo Station at 7.10 p.m.**
a) --- c) the
b) a d) an
- 18. Show me Canary Islands on this map, please.**
a) --- c) a
b) the d) an
- 19. – I haven't read any Dickens. – have I.**
a) too c) so
b) either d) neither
- 20. I was tired. were the others.**
a) either c) neither
b) too d) so

Завдання VI. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. THE HISTORY OF MOVING PICTURES

Many believe that the story first began in America in 1877, when two friends were arguing over whether a horse ever had all four feet or hooves off the ground when it galloped. To settle the bet, a photographer was asked to photograph a horse galloping. But if the photos were shown in quick succession, the horse looked like it was running, in other words, 'moving pictures'. The famous American inventor Thomas Edison became interested in moving pictures and employed a young Scotsman to design a system to use the technology he had invented. The Scotsman put all the existing technologies together to make the first entire motion picture system. He designed a camera, a projection device and the film. The system was first shown in New York in 1894 and was really very popular. But the camera weighed over 200 kilograms and only one person at a time could see the film.

News of the new system in America travelled fast and a number of rival European systems started to appear. The single problem with all the systems was they couldn't really project the film onto a screen. Then, in 1895, three systems

were all developed, more or less at the same time and independently of each other. The most famous of these was by the Lumere Brothers from France, and they called their system the cinematographe. There were also two brothers in Germany who developed a successful system and they called it a bioskop.

The next challenge for the inventors was to make the films longer. A problem was that the films had a tendency to break when they were being played – a problem which was caused by the tension between the two wheels or ‘reels’, which hold the film. This problem was solved by two American brothers who developed the “Lantham Loop” which was the simple addition of a third reel between the two main ones. So, now there was a real possibility of having films of more than two or three minutes and this led to the making of “The Great Train Robbery”, the very first movie made. It only lasted 11 minutes but was an absolute sensation. Almost overnight movies became a craze and by 1905 people in America were lining up to see movies in ‘store theatres’ as they were called.

21. The Scotsman employed by Edison

- a) was already an expert in motion picture technology
- b) used available technology to make a new system
- c) designed a system to use the technology Edison had invented
- d) invented a device which allowed to project moving pictures onto a screen

22. One major problem with the first system was that

- a) only one person could be filmed
- b) people could only see very short films
- c) the camera was not heavy enough
- d) only one person at a time could see the film

23. Rival systems started to appear in Europe after people had

- a) been told about the American system
- b) seen the French system
- c) used the German system
- d) been told about the German system

24. In 1895, a famous new system was developed by

- a) a French and German team working together
- b) a French team working alone
- c) a German team who invented the word ‘cinema’
- d) a German team who invented a bioskop

25. The “Lantham Loop” invention relied on

- a) removing tension between the film reels
- b) adding three more film reels to the system
- c) making one of the film reels more effective
- d) adding two more film reels to the system

B. GREATEST OF THINKERS, SMALLEST OF MEN

The life of Martin Heidegger raises the starkest questions about the relationship between a man's intellectual ability and the soundness of his beliefs. Heidegger is considered to be the most important philosopher of the 20th century. But the worth of his insights is clouded by a naked fact: that Heidegger was a Nazi.

Not a crypto-Nazi, mind, nor a remorseful one. The rector of the University of Freiburg made the "greatness and glory of a new dawn" a central theme of his inaugural address in 1933. His bombastic piece of rhetoric has become a key piece of evidence in the argument to assess his reputation, as has his lengthy silence on the Holocaust after the war. To critics his silence after the war was as damning as any of his actions during the 1930s.

Heidegger is a notoriously difficult author to approach. His central work, 1927's "Being and Time", swept away the post-Platonic tenets of philosophical thought which insisted on a division between the human subject and the outside world. He revived the long-forgotten question of "being", framing his quest in the crudest of forms: "Why is there something rather than nothing?"

Heidegger insists that we were "thrown" into the world with no choice. It was quite wrong for humanity to seek the enlightenment of objective truth. Once we realized the precariousness of our being, we fell into a state of despair or "angst", from which we could emerge by learning to behave with proper "care" towards the world. Later, Heidegger's philosophy would be popularized by Sartre, whose tone of fashionable despair struck a chord in post-war Europe.

On the whole, Heidegger's philosophy was ahead of his time. It was one of Heidegger's most distinguished students, Hans-Georg Gadamer, who was to put it simplest of all: "Martin was the greatest of thinkers, but the smallest of men".

26. What fact was Heidegger's reputation clouded by?

- a) He was a hippie.
- b) He used plant-based hallucinogenic drugs.
- c) He was a Nazi.
- d) He was a New Age guru.

27. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) why Heidegger remained silent after the war on such a sore question as his attitude to the Holocaust
- b) Heidegger revived the long-forgotten question of "being"
- c) what theme was a keynote one in Heidegger's inaugural address in 1933
- d) Heidegger's philosophy was ahead of his time

28. Heidegger insists that

- a) our destiny is in our hands
- b) everything is predestined but it is our choice which way to follow
- c) a man has liberty to do whatever he wants
- d) we were "thrown" into the world with no choice

29. According to the text, who popularized Heidegger's philosophy in the post-war Europe?

- a) Gabriel Honoré Marcel
- b) Karl Theodor Jaspers
- c) Jean-Paul Sartre
- d) Hans-Georg Gadamer

30. Heidegger's central work

- a) broke with the positivist orientation of the science and philosophy of his day as well as elaborated critiques of historicism and of psychologism in logic
- b) swept away the post-Platonic tenets of philosophical thought
- c) emphasizes the idea of "life-affirmation" which involves questioning of all doctrines that drain life's expansive energies, however socially prevalent and radical those views might be
- d) focuses on Christian ethics, on the institution of the Church, and on the differences between purely objective proofs of Christianity

UNIT 4.

Завдання I. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. He doesn't usually carry..... on him.

- a) a money
- b) no money
- c) many money
- d) much money

2. This accident was one of the disasters in his life.

- a) worst
- b) worse
- c) most bad
- d) baddest

3. Have you finished your lunch? – No, I'm eating.

- a) always
- b) still
- c) yet
- d) already

4. The house lost roof in the storm.

- a) it's
- b) theirs
- c) itself
- d) its

5. A person name you have mentioned is my brother.

- a) whose
- b) which
- c) what
- d) who

6. I haven't given permission to borrow my calculator.

- a) anyone
- b) no one
- c) everybody
- d) someone

7. The film was on at night so nobody watched it.

- a) late
- b) lately
- c) early
- d) close

8. After a hard day Jack calm and full of energy.

- a) left
- b) stayed
- c) remained
- d) become

9. I read a newspaper every day because I like to know the news.

- a) last
- b) latest
- c) newest
- d) final

10. Laura is a friend of

- a) mine
- b) me
- c) their
- d) our

11. Your mother this winter coat last year.

- a) has worn
- b) wore
- c) have worn
- d) wears

12. She Julia since 2005.

- a) hasn't seen
- b) didn't see
- c) never saw
- d) hadn't seen

13. John forgot where he his keys.

- a) put
- b) puts
- c) had put
- d) will put

14. 'It's the most interesting I've ever come across', said the doctor.

- a) case
- b) incident
- c) accident
- d) occasion

15. My sister decided to make me a promise.

- a) keep
- b) to keep
- c) kept
- d) will keep

16. If it sunny tomorrow, I'll go out.

- a) will be
- b) is
- c) will
- d) be

17. "Will she go to the sea?", asked Dan.

- a) He asked will she go to the sea.
- b) He asked if she will go to the sea.
- c) He asked if she would go to the sea.
- d) He asked she would go to the sea.

18. Sam doesn't work hard, ?

- a) is he
- b) isn't it
- c) does he
- d) doesn't he

19. I in a small Ukrainian town not far from Donetsk.

- a) was born
- b) am born
- c) born
- d) have been born

20. Himalayas are situated in Asia.

- a) the
- b) a
- c) –
- d) an

Завдання II. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. OP ART

Op art is one of the most interesting styles of modern art. Despite its apparent simplicity, it is a sophisticated facet which seems to capture the very essence of industry's constantly moving mechanisms. Op art pictures contain inherently dynamic yet illusive qualities which are real one moment and unreal the next.

Op art, an abbreviation for Optical Art, is a term applied to a movement of art which reached its peak of popularity in the years 1965 to 1970. The fascinating and sometimes dazzling effects produced by these paintings and graphics result from the basic idea that the eye's greatest challenge is itself. Advances in many fields such as science, philosophy, and psychology contributed to the emergence of op art as a movement. In the 18th and 19th centuries much work was done on how people think, see and understand – resulting in many theories of modern psychology and philosophy; thus, having influenced the visual arts, culminating in op art. Much op art relies upon the scanning movement of the eye over the picture surface, giving its patterns the appearance of constant movement. This movement can be accelerated and distributed by making up the surface design from a large number of slightly varied small shapes or lines. When this is carried out effectively, the brain offers a number of different solutions simultaneously.

This form of visual expression contrasts sharply with much of the fine art preceding it, since it is characterized by hallucinations of visual movement. These hallucinations are created deliberately when the artist juxtaposes lines and shapes in sharply contrasting tones, so that the resulting images seem to be mysterious and perplexing to our eyes and brains. When the viewer observes optical drawings or paintings, he reacts. The viewer either likes op art, or he dislikes it. He is not allowed to be impartial.

21. “Despite its apparent simplicity, it is a sophisticated facet” indicates that the writer thinks that

- a) op art is more sophisticated than it seems
- b) simplicity is the main facet of op art
- c) sophistication is not related to the style of op art
- d) op art is impossible to understand

22. In the 2nd paragraph the writer supports the idea that op art is a 20th century style by stating that

- a) op art has no connection to the past
- b) op art is a reaction against the intellectual developments of the 18th and 19th centuries
- c) op art evolved from the intellectual developments of the 18th and 19th centuries
- d) the eye's greatest challenge is itself

23. In the 3rd paragraph the writer's main purpose is to

- a) explain how the illusion of constant movement is created in the viewer's mind
- b) describe op artists at work
- c) tell us who the originators of the op art movement were
- d) describe how op art developed over time

24. In the 4th paragraph the writer feels that the contrast between op art and earlier forms of art is

- a) dependent on its cultural origins
- b) characterized by the high level of the culture of earlier art
- c) the artist's deliberate creation of hallucination
- d) not visual but cultural

25. The word "it" in the phrase "since it is characterized by ..." refers to

- a) hallucinatory visual movement
- b) this form of visual expression
- c) one particular image
- d) fine art of an earlier culture

B. THE DEFINITION OF 'ETHICS'

The term 'ethics' has a number of different meanings. In one of its most frequent uses, it refers to a code or set of principles by which people live. Thus, we speak of 'medical ethics' and mean by this phrase the code which regulates and guides the behaviour of doctors in their dealings with each other and with their patients. Or again, when we speak of 'Christian ethics' we are referring to the principles which prescribe the behaviour of those who are Christians, such as the rules for conduct which are found in the Ten Commandments.

Philosophers also mean by it a theoretical study, very much as the physicist means by 'physics' a theoretical study. But the physicist studies certain natural phenomena, such as moving bodies and their laws; the objects which are studied in ethics are theories. These theories called 'ethical theories', deal with such questions as 'How should men behave?', 'What is the good life for man?' and so on.

An example of an ethical theory studied in the branch of philosophy called 'ethics' is Hedonism. This is an ancient theory which means that the good life is one of pleasure. Philosophers study such theories as Hedonism not because these doctrines have important consequences for living and for understanding human nature, but also because many ethical doctrines which appear plausible at a first glance, such as Hedonism, are found upon careful examination to suffer from certain defects. It would be a mistake to regard ethics as a purely 'academic' study, having no intimate connections with the daily lives of men. Every person who is reflective and who is troubled by certain situations in his or her daily life is a philosopher of ethics. Suppose a person believes that no one should take a human

life, and also believes that one has an obligation to defend one's country against foreign enemies. What should that person do when his/her country is at war? If one refuses to fight for his / her country, then one reneges on the belief that one has an obligation to do so. On the other hand, if one does fight for it, in the course of doing so one may take human life. What should be done in the circumstances? The difference between the reflections of the ordinary person and the reflections of the philosopher is that the latter are frequently more systematic although not always so, and are usually more general. The ordinary individual may be trying to solve a particular problem and may try to do this by deciding on a particular course of action in the relevant circumstances. The philosopher tries to generalize; the question is not: what is the right course of action for this individual in these circumstances? But rather: what is the good life for all?

26. The main idea of the text is that:

- a) ethics for philosophers is a code and set of principles of people's living
- b) ethics for philosophers is a set of principles and rules of people's conduct
- c) ethics for philosophers is a theoretical study by reflecting about common situations, looking for an answer on the question: What is the good life for all?
- d) ethics for philosophers is the study of standards of good and evil

27. Which word introduces the system of thought which considers pleasure to be the good of life?

- a) speculation
- b) doctrine
- c) hedonism
- d) happiness

28. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) there are some intimate connections between a purely 'academic' study of 'ethics' and the daily lives of men.
- b) ethics begins when men seek to find rational grounds for accepted rules of conduct.
- c) the reflections of ordinary men are less systematic and general.
- d) hedonism is an ethical theory.

29. Choose the statement which is true to the text:

- a) For a long time ethics inferred the demands of moral behaviour from eternal 'human nature', which is thought as egoistical.
- b) People are always moving from morals to ethics.
- c) A person is moral if he follows the rules of conduct prescribed by 'Christian ethics.'
- d) Philosophers study hedonism because ethical doctrines are found upon careful consideration to suffer from certain defects.

30. The word 'doctrine' means:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) a process of reflection on a given matter | c) a teaching and basic position held on a given subject |
| b) a position taken about observable phenomena or underlying principles | d) a system of thought which considers pleasure to be the good of life |

Завдання III. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. Money always bring happiness.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) is | c) isn't |
| b) don't | d) doesn't |

2. Which is the building in the town?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) older | c) oldest |
| b) eldest | d) most old |

3. There are pencils in the drawer. Take one.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) a lot | c) much |
| b) a little | d) a few |

4. To understand ancient Egypt, Dr. Malcolm has studied its history and tried to interpret

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| a) it | c) itself |
| b) them | d) themselves |

5. A person has a lot of friends is happy.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) whose | c) what |
| b) which | d) who |

6. I if they have already passed the exam.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) wonder | c) surprised |
| b) interested | d) astonished |

7. After reading the letter Ann silent and still.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) had | c) left |
| b) stayed | d) remained |

8. The noise in the next room made the people

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) lift | c) raise |
| b) rise | d) become |

9. All of have blue eyes.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) them | c) their |
| b) they | d) ours |

10. Tom and Betty about their teacher's reputation before they began the course.

- a) have heard
- b) heard
- c) had heard
- d) have listened

11. When I entered the bank, most people at the places.

- a) worked
- b) were working
- c) have worked
- d) would work

12. This time is for me.

- a) suit
- b) convenient
- c) comfortable
- d) fit

13. We our compositions yet.

- a) haven't written
- b) had written
- c) wrote
- d) write

14. The next meeting on June 10th.

- a) will hold
- b) holds
- c) will be held
- d) held

15. They must let him his own decision.

- a) make
- b) to make
- c) made
- d) making

16. If the bus come soon, I'll be late.

- a) doesn't
- b) won't
- c) will
- d) wasn't

17. He asked, "Who is that man?"

- a) He asked who that man was.
- b) He asked who was that man.
- c) He asked who this man was.
- d) He asked who that man had been.

18. You can't play tennis today,?

- a) you can
- b) you can't
- c) can you
- d) can't you

19. English are very proud of their history.

- a) a
- b) -
- c) an
- d) the

20. After a month's stay in hospital he lost ten kilos, and we hardly him on his return.

- a) got to know
- b) learnt
- c) found out
- d) recognized

Завдання IV. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. LEONARDO'S DREAM REALIZED

On his deathbed in the monastery of Amboise in 1519, Leonardo da Vinci expressed only two regrets about his life – that he was never able to fly and that he never finished his horse. This week in Milan, the artists will unveil a copy of his monumental bronze horse, “Il Caballo”. Its sheer size is the talk of Italy today.

The replica is the brainchild of an American amateur scholar, Charles Dent, who initiated the reconstruction of the 7-meter horse from Leonardo's sketches four years ago but didn't live to see his romantic scheme come true. Leonardo had planned to erect the 60-tonne gilded stallion, the biggest work he conceived, at the gates of the Castello Sforza overlooking the city. Duke Sforza had promised Leonardo that he would be provided with a workshop and all the necessary stuff. But when the French army poured into northern Italy in 1499, Sforza requisitioned the bronze, set aside for the statue, to make cannon to defend the city.

Nina Akamu, who led the team of artists and engineers, said it was not meant to be an exact recreation of Leonardo's beast, but an act of homage to his genius. Like many of Leonardo's breathtaking ideas, his horse was both ingenious and impractical. He spent more time on it than on any of his other works, and originally wanted it to rear up on its hind legs to a height of 15 m.

In the course of their work, the team of artists discovered that making the statue in a single cast, as Leonardo had proposed, was impossible because the head kept falling off. Thus, the artists assembled the statue in sections around a steel frame. They have not gilded it either, but still the horse is very close to what the great artist had intended.

21. On his deathbed, Leonardo expressed such regrets about his life as – that he was never able

- a) to fly and walk on water
- b) to finish “The Adoration of the Magi”
- c) to live forever
- d) to fly and finish the statue of a horse

22. Today, the talk of Italy is:

- a) the reason why Leonardo never finished his horse
- b) the sheer size of this monumental statue
- c) how much time the artists spent on reconstruction of the horse
- d) how many tons of bronze were used for casting the statue of a horse

23. Leonardo didn't finish his horse because

- a) his father died and he had to return to Florence
- b) he was commissioned to paint the Virgin of the Rocks
- c) the Duke gave the bronze to be used for cannon to defend the city
- d) he entered the service of Cesare Borgia acting as a military architect and engineer

24. The phrase “Leonardo’s horse was both ingenious and impractical” means:

- a) inventive but not practical
- b) skilful and illusory
- c) witty and dreamy
- d) clever but unreal

25. As the artists state, making the statue in a single cast, was impossible because

- a) its hind legs kept falling off
- b) the head kept falling off
- c) a steel frame was impractical
- d) the corpus of the statue was too heavy

B. THE DEFINITION OF ‘LOGIC’

We know that reflection is the very stuff of which philosophy is made. A person who behaves mechanically or habitually in everyday life is not a philosopher; he does not philosophize until he begins to reflect or speculate about himself, about his place in the scheme of things, about experiences and relations to others. Logic may be defined as that branch of philosophy, which reflects upon the nature of thinking itself. It attempts to answer such questions as: What is correct reasoning? What distinguishes a good argument from a bad one? It can be seen from these remarks that logic is perhaps the most fundamental branch of philosophy. All branches of philosophy use thinking; if this thinking is correct or not will depend upon if it is with the laws of logic.

In defining logic as the branch of philosophy which deals with the nature of thinking, certain important qualifications must be made. Logic differs from psychology in that it does not deal with all types of thinking such as learning, remembering, day-dreaming, supposing and so on, but only with that type of thinking called ‘reasoning’. While the psychologist is concerned with the mental processes of the thinker, the logicians interest is in the reasoning itself; he is concerned not with why people think in certain ways but with the formulation of rules that will enable us to test if any particular piece of reasoning is consistent.

The kind of thinking that logic is principally concerned with is inference, which is expressed by oral or written argumentation. The following syllogism can be given as a typical example: every dog is an animal; but every hound is a dog; therefore every hound is an animal.

The main task of logic, in other words, is to formulate general norms, laws, or rules. It should be noted that the reasons we give in support of a conclusion are always expressed in language. Because this is so, logic has sometimes been characterized as a discipline which deals with the relations between sentences, or propositions, as the logician prefers to call them, since he is not concerned with interrogative or exclamatory sentences, but only with those that make assertions.

The specific purpose of logic is expressed in its definition by the words “correct thinking”. Logic gives us norms for recognizing correct or good thinking, as well as incorrect or bad thinking, and develops in us a habit of analyzing our thought.

26. The main idea of the text is that:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) logic deals with all types of thinking | c) logic deals with the nature of thinking called ‘reasoning’ |
| b) logic is defined as the science of the laws of thought | d) logic is a discipline which deals with the relations between sentences or propositions |

27. Which notion introduces the form of deductive reasoning consisting of a major premise, a minor premise and a conclusion?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) induction | c) syllogism |
| b) speculation | d) logic |

28. According to the text the reasons we use for concluding are constantly expressed in:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) interrogative sentences | c) exclamatory sentences |
| b) ‘correct thinking’ | d) affirmative sentences |

29. The information not given in the text is that:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) all reasoning is thinking, but not all thinking is reasoning | c) the study of logic enables us to avoid defects in our thinking |
| b) logic doesn’t describe the way people actually think, it provides rules of correct or rational thinking | d) logic doesn’t reflect upon the nature of the universe |

30. The word ‘reason’ means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) a theory or opinion arrived at thorough speculating | c) intellect, as opposed to sensibility |
| b) ground for belief or disbelief | d) the subject of discussion |

Завдання V. Choose the correct variant and fill in the gap. Remember that only one variant is correct.

1. Mice white or grey.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) is | c) are |
| b) don’t | d) doesn’t |

2. That’s thing I have ever heard.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) funny | c) funnier |
| b) the funniest | d) the most funny |

3. The next meeting on December 15th.

- a) will hold
- b) holds
- c) will be held
- d) held

4. Put chocolate in the cake.

- a) many
- b) a little
- c) few
- d) a few

5. This dialect is so old that many of words date back to the time of William the Conqueror.

- a) its
- b) his
- c) hers
- d) theirs

6. The girl I was speaking to is the daughter of my colleague.

- a) whose
- b) which
- c) that
- d) who

7. Tom dinner when his friend called.

- a) has eaten
- b) was eating
- c) ate
- d) will eat

8. They at the station when the train had left.

- a) reached
- b) came
- c) went
- d) arrived

9. The boys didn't like each other at the first

- a) look
- b) sight
- c) view
- d) glance

10. As a rule, the students for their homes on Friday.

- a) drive
- b) go
- c) walk
- d) leave

11. The concert pianist the auditorium before we arrived.

- a) had left
- b) was left
- c) has left
- d) left

12. This time next month I on a beach.

- a) sit
- b) sat
- c) will sit
- d) will be sitting

13. The Guinness Book of Records in the 50's.

- a) first published
- b) has first been published
- c) was first published
- d) were first published

14. The class start until 10 a.m.

- a) don't
b) doesn't
c) hasn't
d) haven't

15. She made me down and wait for her.

- a) sat
b) sit
c) sitting
d) to sit

16. Plants will die if you them.

- a) doesn't water
b) won't water
c) don't water
d) didn't water

17. He said: 'Where is Jane going?'

- a) He asked where was Jane going.
b) He asked where is Jane going.
c) He asked where Jane went.
d) He asked where Jane was going.

18. She's got beautiful eyes, she?

- a) doesn't
b) hasn't
c) isn't
d) is

19. These questions have been many times and they are still under consideration.

- a) lifted
b) picked
c) raised
d) rose

20. After the the boy had to stop skating for some time, as his right foot hurt him badly.

- a) incident
b) case
c) occasion
d) accident

Завдання VI. Read the text and choose the proper variant.

A. HIDDEN BECKET UNCOVERED AFTER FIVE CENTURIES

A tremendously important discovery has been made in a Gloucester church. The wall-painting conservator, Stephen Paine, uncovered a medieval wall painting depicting the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket. As the conservator says, his target was just to initiate some conservation work over disrupted and dirty limewash over the masonry. In the course of the work he uncovered the wall paintings which were whitewashed over during the Reformation when any sacred image was banned and outlawed. Ironically, being underneath limewash did save them. Paine believes that these images would have been part of a very substantial scheme. The entire interior of the church is likely to have been painted, to judge from fragments throughout.

On the whole, it is a very unusual depiction of what was a common subject, the martyrdom of Becket, and it is an extremely forceful and dynamic image.

It is known that Thomas Becket was a popular subject-matter in medieval art, he was portrayed in illuminations and sculptures, and churches were dedicated to him. But Henry VIII despoiled his shrine and erased his name from all service-books. In the terms of those surviving, this painting is unique because it shows both Becket and a little figure of the Virgin praying. The representation of the armed assailants looming over the martyr provides the clinching evidence that this is really the scene of Becket's martyrdom. As it is known, Becket was killed in 1170 by Henry II's knights. One of the murderers was Reginald Fitzurse who is often shown with ursine motifs on his drapery or shield. The little bears on the drapery over his armour are the giveaway here.

The conservators will not be uncovering any more as the process would involve removing a later decorative scheme, possibly from the 17th century. The conservators consider it to be ethically unsound to continue because it is safer to leave the painting covered until technological advances make it possible to see through the layers.

21. The main idea of the text is:

- a) one of Thomas Becket's murderers was Reginald Fitzurse
- b) martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket was a common subject in the Middle Ages
- c) an important discovery has been made in a Gloucester church
- d) during the Reformation any sacred image was outlawed

22. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) why Henry VIII despoiled Becket's shrine
- b) Thomas Becket was a popular subject-matter in medieval art
- c) this is a very unusual depiction of Becket's martyrdom
- d) Becket was killed in 1170 by Henry II's knights

23. According to the text, initially, Mr. Paine's task was

- a) just to do some conservation work over disrupted limewash
- b) to make a tremendous discovery
- c) to save Thomas Becket's image to the nation
- d) to identify the scene uncovered at a Gloucester church

24. As Mr. Paine says, these wall paintings survived because

- a) Henry VIII protected them
- b) there was a special decree not to damage any sacred image
- c) the knights guarded the church so that no one could spoil them
- d) it was exactly the limewash which protected them

25. The conservators will not be uncovering any more because

- a) they haven't done any discovery
- b) there is nothing special with these wall-paintings
- c) the process would involve removing a later decorative scheme
- d) there is no need to continue

B. THE DEFINITION OF 'POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY'

It is difficult to formulate a precise definition of 'political philosophy' because political philosophy seems to have no special subject matter. Its main tasks are: 1) to describe past and existing social organizations, in which it seems to duplicate the findings of economics, political science, anthropology, biology and sociology; and 2) to evaluate these organizations, in which it is like ethics. So it describes the essential features of various types of governments (democracy, monarchy, fascism, etc.). Political philosophy has connections with social sciences, with ethics, it would be a mistake to conclude that it does not have its own distinctive problems.

We can characterize political philosophy by dividing it, like ethics, into "classical" and "modern" theories. Classical political theories may be defined as those which offer advice for achieving an ideal society. Modern theories, on the other hand, are primarily devoted to "philosophical analysis", i.e. "to the purpose of clarifying the meaning of this advice and of the terms we use in political discussions. Modern theories deal with such questions as "What is meant by the phrase 'universal human rights'?", "What is the correct analysis of the word 'state'?" and so on.

Some philosophers, like Hegel, have been greatly impressed by that fact that 'the state' is something different from any individual who belongs to it. For one thing, he noticed that we can describe a state as "populous" but that it would be nonsense to ascribe this property to any individual citizen. From the fact that some characteristics belong to states which do not belong to individuals, Hegel thought that the state was a separate, distinct entity which had its own existence. He also noticed that the state was more important than any individual. Philosophers who reject the doctrine that the state is more important than the individual often point out that what is called the state is a fictitious entity – it is a convenient way of talking about a group of individuals who exist in certain ways (living in a common area, having the same government, and others). There is, thus, no separate existing thing called "the state", apart from certain individuals. To glorify the state at the expense of its citizens is simply wrong-headed philosophy. This attack is connected with the democratic view that the individual is more important than the state.

26. The main idea of the text is that:

- a) political philosophy is a philosophical discipline about individual and state, fundamental problems of political science
- b) political philosophy is the same as sociology
- c) political philosophy is like ethics
- d) political philosophy is a science about various types of governments

27. Which notion introduces a system of moral principles and rules for human behaviour:

- a) discipline
- b) sociology
- c) ethics
- d) anthropology

28. According to the text, some philosophers who reject doctrine that the state is more important than the individual, often point out that the state is:

- a) an organized political community with its own territory and form of government
- b) something which has an unreal or untrue existence
- c) a separate, distinct entity
- d) the study of public affairs and organizations

29. The information not given in the text is that:

- a) some philosophers think that 'political analysis' is the only function political philosophy can do.
- b) the individual is more important than the state.
- c) classical political theory is devoted to the purpose of achieving an ideal society.
- d) many scholars maintain that political philosophy has no special subject matter

30. The word 'wrong-headed' means:

- a) having or showing bad judgment
- b) having shaky views
- c) being stupid
- d) being absent-minded

KEYS

UNIT 1.

Завдання I.

1. a)
2. d)
3. c)
4. c)
5. a)
6. b)
7. a)
8. d)
9. d)
10. b)
11. d)
12. a)
13. b)
14. d)
15. a)
16. b)
17. b)
18. a)
19. b)
20. a)

Завдання III.

1. c)
2. a)
3. d)
4. c)
5. a)
6. a)
7. b)
8. a)
9. c)
10. d)
11. a)
12. c)
13. c)
14. b)
15. a)
16. a)
17. b)
18. b)
19. b)
20. a)

Завдання V.

1. d)
2. a)
3. d)
4. c)
5. a)
6. b)
7. a)
8. b)
9. d)
10. c)
11. d)
12. b)
13. a)
14. c)
15. a)
16. a)
17. b)
18. b)
19. a)
20. d)

Завдання II.

A

21. b)
22. a)
23. b)
24. b)
25. c)

B

26. d)
27. b)
28. a)
29. c)
30. b)

Завдання IV.

A

21. a)
22. a)
23. d)
24. c)
25. c)

B

26. d)
27. c)
28. b)
29. a)
30. b)

Завдання VI.

A

21. b)
22. b)
23. c)
24. a)
25. a)

B

26. a)
27. c)
28. b)
29. c)
30. c)

UNIT 2.

Завдання I.

1. a)
2. a)
3. c)
4. b)
5. b)
6. c)
7. c)
8. d)
9. c)
10. b)
11. d)
12. b)
13. c)
14. c)
15. b)
16. a)
17. c)
18. c)
19. a)
20. b)

Завдання II.

A

21. b)
22. b)
23. c)
24. b)
25. b)

B

26. c)
27. d)
28. b)
29. c)
30. b)

Завдання III.

1. b)
2. a)
3. b)
4. d)
5. c)
6. d)
7. d)
8. a)
9. a)
10. b)
11. d)
12. b)
13. d)
14. a)
15. a)
16. b)
17. c)
18. a)
19. b)
20. c)

Завдання IV.

A

21. a)
22. d)
23. c)
24. c)
25. b)

B

26. c)
27. d)
28. a)
29. a)
30. b)

Завдання V.

1. d)
2. a)
3. d)
4. c)
5. a)
6. c)
7. b)
8. c)
9. d)
10. a)
11. b)
12. b)
13. c)
14. a)
15. d)
16. a)
17. c)
18. c)
19. d)
20. c)

Завдання VI.

A

21. d)
22. a)
23. b)
24. b)
25. c)

B

26. b)
27. c)
28. a)
29. d)
30. c)

UNIT 3.**Завдання I.**

1. a)
2. c)
3. c)
4. d)
5. a)
6. b)
7. a)
8. c)
9. b)
10. c)
11. c)
12. b)
13. a)
14. c)
15. a)
16. b)
17. b)
18. a)
19. c)
20. c)

Завдання II.**A**

21. c)
22. a)
23. b)
24. d)
25. c)

B

26. a)
27. b)
28. c)
29. d)
30. b)

Завдання III.

1. b)
2. a)
3. c)
4. d)
5. b)
6. b)
7. c)
8. a)
9. d)
10. a)
11. d)
12. b)
13. c)
14. c)
15. c)
16. d)
17. a)
18. d)
19. c)
20. a)

Завдання IV.**A**

21. c)
22. a)
23. b)
24. b)
25. d)

B

26. b)
27. b)
28. d)
29. d)
30. a)

Завдання V.

1. c)
2. c)
3. a)
4. a)
5. b)
6. c)
7. d)
8. a)
9. d)
10. b)
11. a)
12. b)
13. c)
14. a)
15. d)
16. a)
17. a)
18. b)
19. d)
20. d)

Завдання VI.**A**

21. c)
22. d)
23. a)
24. b)
25. a)

B

26. c)
27. a)
28. d)
29. c)
30. b)

UNIT 4.**Завдання I.**

1. d)
2. a)
3. b)
4. d)
5. a)
6. a)
7. a)
8. c)
9. b)
10. a)
11. b)
12. a)
13. c)
14. a)
15. a)
16. b)
17. c)
18. c)
19. a)
20. a)

Завдання II.**A**

21. a)
22. d)
23. a)
24. c)
25. b)

B

26. c)
27. c)
28. b)
29. d)
30. c)

Завдання III.

1. d)
2. c)
3. d)
4. a)
5. d)
6. a)
7. d)
8. b)
9. a)
10. c)
11. b)
12. b)
13. a)
14. c)
15. a)
16. a)
17. a)
18. c)
19. d)
20. d)

Завдання IV.**A**

21. d)
22. b)
23. c)
24. a)
25. b)

B

26. c)
27. c)
28. d)
29. d)
30. b)

Завдання V.

1. c)
2. d)
3. c)
4. b)
5. a)
6. d)
7. b)
8. d)
9. b)
10. d)
11. a)
12. d)
13. c)
14. b)
15. b)
16. c)
17. d)
18. b)
19. c)
20. d)

Завдання VI.**A**

21. b)
22. a)
23. a)
24. d)
25. c)

B

26. a)
27. c)
28. b)
29. a)
30. a)

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