**Перелік питань**

з навчальної дисципліни Іноземна мова

за спеціальністю: 262 «Правоохоронна діяльність»

освітнього ступеню «бакалавр»

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | Could you please stop \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise? |
| 2. | I don`t enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ letters. |
| 3. | Does your job involve \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people? |
| 4. | I considered \_\_\_\_\_ the job but in the end I decided against it. |
| 5. | If you use the shower, try to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ water on the floor. |
| 6. | Tom refused \_\_\_\_\_ ma any money. |
| 7. | Jill has decided not \_\_\_\_\_ a car. |
| 8. | The thief got into the house because I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the window. |
| 9. | Ann offered \_\_\_\_\_ after our children while we were out. |
| 10. | I`ve arranged \_\_\_\_\_ tennis tomorrow afternoon. |
| 11. | We will have to hurry. We haven`t got \_\_\_\_\_ time. |
| 12. | Tom drinks \_\_\_\_\_ milk - one litre a day. |
| 13. | Hu always puts \_\_\_\_\_ salt on his food. |
| 14. | We didn`t have any money but Tom had \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 15. | He doesn`t speak much English. Only \_\_\_\_\_ words. |
| 16. | "I wish you were with me."  Trevor said he wished \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 17. | Don’t forget to sign this application form” advised the secretary.  The secretary advised \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 18. | "I saw you at the station," Kim told me.  Kim told me \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 19. | "I found this note under the sofa", said Sue. |
| 20. | "I can't help you," explained Dan.  Dan explained that \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 21. | "I got my exam results last week", he told them. |
| 22. | "Oranges grow in hot countries", the teacher said. |
| 23. | "I would accept it," she said.  She said \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 24. | "You`d better clean up this mess", Mum said to Claire. |
| 25. | "You must be tired after work", he said.  He said that \_\_\_\_\_ after work. |
| 26. | If she \_\_\_\_\_ harder, she would have passed the test. |
| 27. | If you \_\_\_\_\_ warm clothes, you wouldn’t have got cold. |
| 28. | If I hadn’t missed the bus, I \_\_\_\_\_ late for school. |
| 29. | If he \_\_\_\_\_ the money, he would have bought a gift. |
| 30. | If I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry, I would have eaten something. |
| 31. | If I \_\_\_\_\_ harder, I might have got better results. |
| 32. | Sorry, but if the plane had left on time, I \_\_\_\_\_ so late! |
| 33 | If I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night, I would have met lots of people. |
| 34. | You missed a great party last night. You \_\_\_\_\_. Why didn’t you? |
| 35. | I’m feeling sick. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much. |
| 36. | There is a broken window at the back so the robber \_\_\_\_\_ in there. |
| 37. | The lights are still on. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ to turn them off. |
| 38. | He \_\_\_\_\_ all the money when he travelled around Europe. |
| 39. | Nobody was at home. They \_\_\_\_\_ few days ago. |
| 40. | She \_\_\_\_\_ to our conversation. It was private. |
| 41. | Someone who is trying to win or do better than all others especially in business or sports |
| 42. | The quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another |
| 43. | To sell in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer |
| 44. | A person who sells chiefly to retailers, other merchants, or industrial, institutional and commercial users mainly for resale |
| 45. | A person who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business |
| 46. | Popular or thought to be good at particular time |
| 47. | Someone who wears fashionable clothes that make him or her look unattractive or silly |
| 48. | *Find out* is \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 49. | It сan be a problem these days \_\_\_\_\_ the number of overnight You Tube sensations and viral marketing campaings on the Internet. |
| 50. | \_\_\_\_\_ need to observe street culture, keep up with the visual arts and be aware of pop culture. |
| 51. | The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting. |
| 52. | A [series](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/series) of [television](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/television) or [radio](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/radio) [programmes](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/programme) about the [lives](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/lives) and [problems](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/problem) of a [particular](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/particular) [group](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/group) of [characters](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/character). The [series](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/series) [continues](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/continue) over a [long](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/long) [period](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/period). |
| 53. | A [standard](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/standard) or [evel](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/level) that is [considered](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/considered) to be [typical](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/typical) or [usual](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/usual) |
| 54. | Extremely good or outstanding. |
| 55. | A commercial is … |
| 56. | Misleading means … |
| 57. | To promote means … |
| 58. | A book or other product that sells in very large numbers. |
| 59. | The main events of a play, novel, film, or similar work, devised and presented by the writer as an interrelated sequence |
| 60. | People whose job it is to give their opinions of books, films etc. |
| 61. | He will \_\_\_\_\_ from university if he passes his exams. |
| 62. | You must \_\_\_\_\_ all assignments by Friday. |
| 63. | We’re meeting tonight to \_\_\_\_\_ for the test. |
| 64. | I failed the course so I will \_\_\_\_\_ it next year. |
| 65. | Now he is doing his homework he is beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ some progress. |
| 66. | He spent many years in prison because of his \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 67. | The USA has a \_\_\_\_\_ of allowing its citizens to own guns. |
| 68. | Her parents were away from the house so often that  she was unable to form \_\_\_\_\_ with either of them. |
| 69. | I am \_\_\_\_\_ because I have English test tomorrow. |
| 70. | Some people make a \_\_\_\_\_ at an early age, but others need time to decide what to do in their lives. |
| 71. | Good \_\_\_\_\_ begins with the needs of the user. |
| 72. | \_\_\_\_\_, unlike artists, can’t simply follow their creative feelings. |
| 73. | Italians only keep beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_ things in their homes. |
| 74. | The \_\_\_\_\_ is open to any designer who has produced a prototype of their design. |
| 75. | Paris is one of the cities where fashion designers can \_\_\_\_\_ their work. |
| 76. | Engineering has often been considered as a male \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 77. | In the 1930s engineers increased the efficiency of boats and aircraft by giving them smooth and curved \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 78. | Engineers find \_\_\_\_\_ to problems that are important to society. |
| 79. | The word ‘engineer’ comes from the Latin word ‘ingenious’ meaning \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 80. | Aircraft production is a huge and costly \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 81. | … has often been seen as a male profession. For example, only nine percent of US engineers are women, while in the UK it is just over eight percent. However, there is no reason for this: engineers are simply talented people who make our everyday lives easier. |
| 82. | Engineers find solutions to problems that are important to society. They control and prevent pollution, …, create advanced technologies. |
| 83. | While a scientist will ask why a problem occurs or happens, an engineer will want to know how … . |
| 84. | There are all sorts of opportunities in a variety of engineering fields such as aeronautical, biomedical, civil, mechanical and computer engineering. Engineers work …, and in locations such as offices, factories, research labs, outdoors and even outer space! |
| 85. | The huge explosion followed by is shock waves smashed windows, … roofs and injured around 1,200 people. The meteor weighed 10 tonnes and was travelling at an estimated speed 20 of 50,000-60,000 km/h before it disintegrated. |
| 86. | Just recently, an asteroid as big as… carrier passed within the Moon's orbit. It was the largest object to approach the Earth in more than thirty years. |
| 87. | Several methods have been proposed by engineers to avoid collisions with asteroids One idea is that … could land on the asteroid. |
| 88. | It can be a problem these days … with the number of overnight YouTube sensations and viral marketing campaigns on the internet. |
| 89. | However, often this is not the case, especially with new trends which seem … very quickly. |
| 90. | These days social networking allows people … about trends which are global, whereas before they were only local or national. |
| 91. | … need to observe street culture, keep up with the visual arts and be aware of pop culture. |
| 92. | Popular culture (pop culture) is greatly influenced by... . |
| 93. | The third influence on fashion trends is … . This includes street movements like graffiti, hip hop and other groups outside the mainstream. |
| 94. | Scientists can invent technologies, manufactures can make products, engineers can make them work, and sales people can sell them. However, only designers can combine them all. Designers turn an idea into something that is desirable, commercially successful and adds values to people’s lives.  *What do scientist NOT do?* |
| 95. | Many people have misconceptions about design. Magazines often use the word “design” when they mean style or fashion. For example, when they show a toaster or bottle opener which is well designed, the result is that people think that design is only about how things look. Design is also about how things work. In reality, the way a product looks is something which happens at the end of a product development process.  *What does the word “design” mean?* |
| 96. | Designers, unlike artists, can’t simply follow their creative feelings. They work in a commercial environment, which means there are many points to consider. Designer have to ask themselves questions such as: “Is the product really wanted?”, “How is it different from everything else on the market?”, “Does it fulfil a need?”, “Will it cost too much to manufacture?” and “Is it safe?”.  *What is Not true about designers?* |
| 97. | Good design begins with the need of the user. A good design fulfils a user’s need. The design doesn’t have to be new, different or impressive to be successful in the market place, but it must fulfil a need. However, it is also true that design methods often lead to innovative products and service.  *What is true about the design?* |
| 98. | In the 1930s designers increased the efficiency of boats and aircraft by giving them smooth and curved shapes. Then, in 1934, Chrysler launched its new streamlined car, the Airflow. It was the start of the use of aerodynamics in car design. Streamlining, as it was called, was about speed, efficiency and, most of all, the modern world. Designers realised that consumers were attracted to other streamlined products, and so they began to use streamlining in a wide range of appliances, such as refrigerators.  *What is streamlining about?* |
| 99. | During 1990s, many designers worried about the damage to the environment caused by industrialisation. They were especially worried about the rapid use of energy sources and raw materials. They wanted to find ways of slowing it down. These ideas influenced design in many areas. For example, solar-powered cars and electric cars were developed. The recycling of paper and other materials became popular. Designers created more energy-saving products and products which consumers could repair or recycle. The focus was on product durability. Another big influence on design was advances in communication, in particular the internet and mobile phone technology.  *What did the designers give the most attention to in 1990s?* |
| 100. | 1960-1069. This was a period of optimism and self-believe. At this time human travelled faster than sound and walked on the Moon. During the period, the power of advertising, particularly on television, created mass consumerism, with a huge increase in the buying and selling of new types of products. Manufactures began to recognise the buying power of teenagers and started to develop products aimed at the youth market. These new young consumers wanted change and variety. It was the time of short-lived products and the idea of “throwaway” society. New materials, new shapes, and new colours appeared in all areas of design.  *What is NOT true about the period?* |
| 101. | The entrepreneur  “Well, you have to prepare carefully. Do your market research, then set up your business. And be prepared to make a loss during the first year. That’s the most difficult time. Get it right, and it’s the best thing in the world. I work alone, but I get a lot of help from my family.  *What do entrepreneurs have to do before setting up a business?* |
| 102. | The retailer  “Well, the customer is not god, but it is a good thing to believe that they are always right. When you sell luxury products you need to charge high prices if you want to be taken seriously. But remember, high prices don’t always mean making big profit. Shops and retail can be difficult to get right.”  *To be successful in retail one has to ….* |
| 103. | The partner  “My first business failed. I went into business with my best friend, but it just didn’t work. My new partner is simply a financial investor. I run the business on a day-to-day basis. But you need good people around you. I value my staff and the company is doing well because we are a strong team.”  *The new business is successful because ….* |
| 104. | The manufacture  “I run a successful manufacturing business with three factories, thanks to careful management and not taking risks. Thinking about the future is the key. It’s important to put money back into the business, but make sure you leave enough to pay taxes and wages! We also try to invest in the local community, to put something back. We sponsor the local football team.”  *What is the secret of the man’s success?* |
| 105. | By the time he was 20, Steve Jobs had created the personal computer and started Apple. By the age of twenty-five, his fortune had risen to $100 million. Jobs left Apple in 1985 and became CEO of Pixar. When he rejoined in 1996, Apple lost his place in the market. However, by 1998, Jobs had brought Apple from making a loss to making a profit with the iMac. Later, he had developed iTunes, the iPod, the iPhone and the iPad. He has been described as the “Father of the Digital Revolution”. He died on 5 October 2011.  *Which Jobs’ products made Apple profitable?* |
| 106. | Akio Morita was a co-founder of Sony corporation. He created one of the first truly global companies. He moved to the USA in 1963. This helped him to understand Americans, their market and customs. Many people believe this was the key reason for his global success. Sony watched Walkman in 1979 after Morita had noticed young peoples’ love of music. Morita was a workaholic, but he was also a playaholic. He loved art and music, and was a sports fanatic. He also wrote a book in the 1960s called *Never Mind School Records*, which argued that academic achievements are not important for success in business.  *Why was Akio Morita’s company successful?* |
| 107. | Estee Lauder was a founder of a great US cosmetics firm. She founded the Estee Lauder company in 1935. The company only sold four products at that time. Her lucky break came in 1949 when she got an order from the famous Saks Fifth Avenue department store in New York. However, it was in 1953, with launch of the “Youth Dew” perfume that the company’s fortunes were really transformed. By the mid 1960s, she had launched the Aramis range for men, followed by Clinique in 1968. It has become one of the world’s best-selling skincare brands. Today the company also owns a number of famous brands, including Jo Malone, Aveda, MAC and Bobbi Brown, while the Estee Lauder brand is known in 120 counties.  *Which products did Estee Lauder NOT produce?* |
| 108. | In this breathtaking documentary series, Professor Brian Cox takes us to the most extreme locations to explain some of the natural wonders of the solar system. The groundbreaking new filming techniques film the Sun, the magnificent rings of Saturn and Olympus Mon on Mars, the tallest mountain in the solar system.  *Why does Professor Brian Cox in this breathtaking documentary series take us to the most extreme locations?* |
| 109. | NASA engineers have created an out-of-this-world application for tablets and smartphones that will keep you up-to-date and better informed about NASA missions, space science and new discoveries. You can stream live NASA TV or view the stunning Pictures of the Day. If I could only choose one application for my tablet, this would be the one.  *According to the paragraph what an out-of-this-world application for tablets and smartphones created by NASA engineers can be used for?* |
| 110. | I have to say I was disappointed with Roller Coaster World. The graphics are just about adequate but the instruction menus were impossible to follow. Nothing exciting happens after you have created the roller coaster. I would think long and hard before buying this one.  *Why was the author disappointed with Roller Coaster World?* |
| 111. | The Hunger Games is the first book of the Hunger Games trilogy, the international best-selling series for young adults by Suzanne Collins. The first few pages of the novel got me completely hooked. It’s entertaining and very disturbing. I enjoyed  reading every chapter. The dramatic life-  or-death plot is very gripping. Collins has presented us with a great story full of heroism, fighting and love.  *The Hunger Games is the international best-selling series for \_\_\_\_\_\_?* |
| 112. | The Artist is a silent French romantic comedy in black and white. The location is Hollywood and it is set in 1929, when audiences flocked to films with sound rather than silent films. The lead actor is Jean Dujardin and the cast includes Berenice Bejo as Peppy Miller and Uggie as Jack (the dog). It is the first French winner of the Academy Awards’ Best Picture.  *Who is the lead actor of the film according to the paragraph?* |
| 113. | It's a laugh is an outstanding new radio series every Monday evening. My favourite sketch of this week’s show is ‘Shop Trek', a hilarious sketch based on shopping in the future.  *The authors favourite sketch of this week’s show is \_\_\_\_\_?* |
| 114. | Another classic horror film of the 1950s has been re-released this week. Hitchcock's Psycho, with its brooding dark atmosphere in the house on the hill and the breathtaking shower scene in the motel, is the perfect example of 'edge-of-your-seat suspense’.  *What type of film is Hitchcock's Psycho?* |
| 115. | In today’s multi-media age, it seems no artist with something to sell can afford not to do interviews and chat shows to publicise their latest product. People’s interest in celebrity means we often know more about the artists than their work. Below, our reporter Wendy Finch profiles three recluses from the world of the arts who decided not to play the media game. Why are we fascinated by the artists themselves when really their work should speak for them?  *A recluse is someone who:* |
| 116. | Salinger established his reputation with a single novel, The Catcher in the Rye (1951), an immediate bestseller which still sells 250,000 copies per year. It is also famously the book Mark Chapman was obsessed with, and calmly reading, when he was arrested for the murder of John Lennon in New York in 1980. The main character, Holden Caulfield, is a sensitive, rebellious teenager experiencing the growing pains of highschool and college students.  *Who is the main character of the novel The Catcher in the Rye (1951)?* |
| 117. | The idea that some people commit crimes because of biological factors has a long tradition. This theory suggests that criminals are born, not made. In the 19th century some people even thought brain size and skull shape could explain criminal behaviour. Although experts today no longer believe this, they do argue that human behaviour can be linked to an individual's genes. Studies of adopted children who show criminal behaviour suggest that their behaviour is more similar to their biological parents’ behaviour than their adoptive parents’, showing a genetic link.  *According to the idea that some people commit crimes because of biological factors, criminals are:* |
| 118. | Environment theory states that a person’s surroundings influence their behaviour. Just as children learn good behaviour from their parents and siblings, so children can learn bad behaviour from their families and other close relationships. Researchers in this area argue that early anti-social behaviour in childhood often leads to a future of criminal behaviour. It is a vicious circle, as one expert states: ‘Problem children tend to grow up into problem adults, and problem adults tend to produce more problem children.’  *Environment theory states that a person’s surroundings:* |
| 119. | The central idea of Choice theory is that crime is a career decision, an alternative way of making a living. Supporters of this theory argue that most criminals are rational people, who know what they want and the different ways of getting it, i.e. work c crime. They are able to balance the risks of committing a crime, such as going to prison, against its benefits, i.e. what they gain if they aren't caught. The conclusion if there are more benefits than risks, do it, but if there are more risks than benefits, don’t do it.  *What is the central idea of Choice theory?* |
| 120. | This morning the body of beautiful millionairess Susan Shapiro was found on the banks of Lake Minoria. The police know from the autopsy report that the victim died last night between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. The small lake and surroundings have been searched extensively by police and divers and no murder weapon has been found. It appears that she was stabbed in the chest.  *What happened with Susan Shapiro?* |