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| **Перелік питань до ЛІТНЬОГО ЗАЛІКУ З**  **ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ**  **ДЛЯ 3 КУРСУ 2019-2020 Н.Р.** | |

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | surveying |
| 2. | plane surveying |
| 3. | mapping |
| 4. | The process of polluting the place. |
| 5. | The act or process of destroying something. |
| 6. | curvature |
| 7. | A place where unwanted waste is taken and left. |
| 8. | equipment |
| 9. | chart |
| 10. | large-scale |
| 11. | acquisition |
| 12. | to stakeout |
| 13. | to delineate |
| 14. | sewage system |
| 15. | application |
| 16. | measurement |
| 17. | pipeline |
| 18. | handheld tablet |
| 19. | inventory |
| 20. | landing site |
| 21. | Landsat |
| 22. | GPS receiver |
| 23. | surveying |
| 24. | plane surveying |
| 25. | geodetic surveying |
| 26. | plot |
| 27. | GPS |
| 28. | mapping |
| 29. | stakeout |
| 30. | EDM |
| 31. | accurate  *Find the synonym* |
| 32. | computing  *Find the synonym* |
| 33. | survey  *Find the synonym* |
| 34. | location  *Find the synonym* |
| 35. | mapping  *Find the synonym* |
| 36. | construct  *Find the synonym* |
| 37. | define  *Find the synonym* |
| 38. | The importance of this task **\_\_\_\_\_** by scientists. |
| 39. | Geological Survey is a document reporting the results of a \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 40. | elimination |
| 41. | deposit |
| 42. | dimension |
| 43. | quarry |
| 44. | foliation |
| 45. | open-pit mining |
| 46. | tunneling |
| 47. | de-watering |
| 48. | avert |
| 49. | shear |
| 50. | haul road |
| 51. | waste dump |
| 52. | sulfide-minerals |
| 53. | Open-pit mining is ….  *Match the definitions* |
| 54. | Open-pit mines are usually ….  *Match the definitions* |
| 55. | Open-cast mining may include …  *Match the definitions* |
| 56. | The exhausted mines are containers …  *Match the definitions* |
| 57. | Ore which has been processed is …  *Match the definitions* |
| 58. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a layer of soil that is distinguishable from other horizons because of differences in appearance and in physical and chemical properties |
| 59. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ - all elastic waves that travel through rock, produced by an earthquake or explosion |
| 60. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method based on investigation of velocity of seismic waves propagation in the Earth’s interior in the result of earthquakes and explosions |
| 61. | Mine managers are responsible for planning, organizing and supervising the activities of a mine. They are responsible for planning future mine production, overseeing the development and tunneling of the mine, checking the quality of stone, rock and minerals and inspecting the mine for danger.  *A mine manager is not responsible for:* |
| 62. | Of course, the surveyor must be familiar with mathematics, especially the application of trigonometry. Most traditional surveying is plane surveying, which does not take into account the curvature of the earth. For most surveying projects, the curvature of the earth is slight enough that the effects can be ignored, greatly simplifying the calculations involved. For projects involving greater distances, the curvature of the earth must be taken into account; this is geodetic surveying, an application of geodesy.  *The surveyor mustn’t be familiar with…* |
| 63. | In general, the work of a surveyor can be divided into five parts:  1. Research analysis and decision making; selecting the survey method and equipment, most likely corner locations, and so on.  2. Field work or data acquisition; making measurements and recording data in the field.  3. Computing or data processing; performing calculations based on the recorded data to determine locations, areas, volumes, and so on.  4. Mapping or data representation; plotting measurements or computed values to produce a map, plоt, or chart, or portraying the data in numerical or computer format.  5. Stakeout. Setting monuments and stakes to delineate boundaries or guide construction operations.  *What is not a part of the work of a surveyor?* |
| 64. | Surveying plays an extremely important role in many branches of engineering. As such, surveyors use elements of mathematics (geometry and trigonometry), physics, engineering and the law. All engineers must know the limits of accuracy possible in construction.  Surveyors don’t use elements of … |
| 65. | Important technological developments  starting in the late 20th century include the use of satellites as reference points for geodetic surveys and electronic computers to speed the processing and recording of survey data. Surveying equipment includes total stations, robotic total stations, GPS receivers, prisms, 3D scanners, radios, handheld tablets, digital levels, and surveying software.  *Surveying equipment doesn’t include…* |
| 66. | Open-pit mining, open-cut mining or open-cast mining is a surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit or borrow. The result of using this  technique is a huge visible scar on the earth surface.  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 67. | Mirny Mine, Russia − Mirny Mine is an inactive diamond mine in Mirny, Eastern Siberia. It is the largest open diamond mine in the world and the second largest excavated hole in the world. It is 525 meters (1,722 ft) deep and has a diameter of 1,200 m (3,900 ft).  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 68. | Bingham Canyon Mine, United States – The Bingham Canyon Mine, also known as the Kennecott Copper Mine, is an open-pit mine located in southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. It is the largest and deepest excavated hole in the world: it is 0.6 miles (0.97 km) deep, 2.5 miles (4 km) wide! It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966.  *Which fact is true?* |
| 69. | Kalgoorlie Super Pit (Super Pit gold mine), Australia – Australia’s largest open-cut gold mine. The pit is oblong in shape and is approximately 3.5 kilometres long, 1.5 kilometres wide and 570 metres deep. At these dimensions, it is large enough to be seen from space.  *Which fact is true?* |
| 70. | The Big Hole (Kimberley Mine), South Africa – An open-pit and underground mine in Kimberley, South Africa, and claimed to be the largest hole excavated by hand. It was open in 1871 and closed in 1914. Its 43-year lifetime, the 50,000 workers who used picks and shovels shifted 22.5 million tonnes of earth, yielding almost 3 tonnes of diamonds.  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 71. | Diavik Diamond Mine, Canada – An active diamond mine that has become an important part of the regional economy, employing 700 and producing 1,500 kg (3,300 lb) of diamonds a year.  Located on a small 20 square km island, it is just 220 km (140 mi) from the Arctic Circle.  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 72. | Environmental geology involves the study of the interaction of humans with the geologic environment, including the biosphere, the lithosphere, the hydrosphere, and to some extent the atmosphere. In other words Environmental geology is the application of geological information to solve conflicts, minimizing possible environmental  degradation or maximizing possible advantageous condition resulting from the use of natural and modified environment.  *Environmental geology doesn’t` involve the study of …* |
| 73. | In 1848 gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, about 100 miles east of San Francisco, and the first great gold-rush began. When the news leaked out, farmers, trappers, lawyers, preachers, sailors, soldiers and school teachers rushed to California by whatever means they could. Within a year 100,000 people, only 8,000 of whom were women, had reached the coast of California.  *Who didn’t rush to search for gold?* |
| 74. | More than half of them had travelled overland across the American continent. «Gold fever» began to spread. Settlements throughout the United States were deserted. Homes, farms and stores were abandoned as everybody raced for California.  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 75. | Many came by sea, and in July 1850 more than 500 ships were anchored in San Francisco Bay, many of which had been deserted by gold-hungry sailors. A few people became fabulously rich, but it was a risky business. Law and order broke down. Even if a miner «struck it rich» there were always those who would try to take it away: gamblers, outlaws, thieves and saloon keepers. Gold and silver were discovered in Nevada a few years later, and «fever» was an important part of the settlement of the western United States.  *Which fact is not true?* |
| 76. | Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean, and have been compressed over millions of years. The sediment comes from eroded rocks carried there by rivers or ice, and from the skeletons of sea creatures.  *Rocks that are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean are called:* |
| 77. | Igneous rocks are formed by magma from the molten interior of the Earth. When magma erupts it cools to form volcanic landforms. If magma cools inside the Earth it forms intrusive rock, which may later be exposed by erosion and weathering.  *Which of the following is a characteristic of igneous rocks?* |
| 78. | Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean, and have been compressed over millions of years. The sediment comes from eroded rocks carried there by rivers or ice, and from the skeletons of sea creatures.  *Which of the following is a characteristic of sedimentary rock?* |
| 79. | Metamorphic rocks have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock. Examples of metamorphic rocks include **marble**, which originates from limestone and **slate**, which originates from clay.  *Which metamorphic rock originates from limestone?* |
| 80. | Igneous rocks are formed by magma from the molten interior of the Earth. When magma erupts it cools to form volcanic landforms. If magma cools inside the Earth it forms intrusive rock, which may later be exposed by erosion and weathering. Examples of igneous rocks include **basalt** and **granite**.  *Rocks like granite which are formed from magma are called?* |
| 81. | Metamorphic rocks have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock. Examples of metamorphic rocks include **marble**, which originates from limestone and **slate**, which originates from clay.  *Slate is an example of which type of rock?* |
| 82. | Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean, and have been compressed over millions of years. Examples of sedimentary rocks include **limestone** and **sandstone**.  *Limestone is an example of which type of rock?* |
| 83. | Metamorphic rocks have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock. They are usually resistant to weathering and erosion and are therefore very hard-wearing.  *Which of the following is a characteristic of metamorphic rock?* |
| 84. | In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and soon thousands of prospectors (the «49ers») rushed there, hoping to make their fortune. By spring 1849 there were 40,000 miners in California.  *What was a «49er»?* |
| 85. | In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and soon thousands of prospectors (the «49ers») rushed there, hoping to make their fortune. By spring 1849 there were 40,000 miners in California. In 1850 California set itself up as a state of the USA, with a governor.  *In which year did California set itself up as a state of the USA?* |
| 86. | About 80 people, led by George Donner, set out from Missouri in May 1846, following the famous «trailblazer» Lansford W Hastings.  *The Donner Party tried to follow the route of a famous trailblazer. What was his name?* |
| 87. | In 1850 California set itself up as a state of the USA, with a governor. In time, mining camps such as Virginia City became large towns.  *Which of these modern towns started off as a mining camp?* |
| 88. | The first white Americans to move west were the mountain men, who went to the Rockies to hunt beaver, bear and elk in the 1820s and 1830s.  *In the 1820s and 1830s, what did the mountain men hunt?* |
| 89. | In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and soon thousands of prospectors (the «49ers») rushed there, hoping to make their fortune. By spring 1849 there were 40,000 miners in California. This was the start of the gold rush, which lasted from 1849 to 1856.  *Gold was discovered in California in 1848. How many miners were there in California in the spring of 1849?* |
| 90. | Few miners made their fortune from gold. But they spent the savings they had used to go mining with, and this kick-started the California economy. When the men finally gave up their hopes for gold, they moved onto the land and settled there as farmers.  *What trade did most men turn to when they gave up their hopes for gold?* |
| 91. | The route was too hard. They had to abandon all their cattle while crossing the Salt Lake Desert. They were attacked by Paiute warriors. Fights broke out - in one, a man was killed.  *What did the Donner Party have to abandon while crossing the Salt Lake Desert?* |
| 92. | On 30 October the party reached the last mountain pass before California, where they were stopped by snow - after a journey of 2,500 miles. They were just 150 miles from Sutter's Fort, now Sacramento, in California.  *What stopped the party just 150 miles from what is now Sacramento, California?* |
| 93. | Normal shifts of miners were usually 12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods. Workers were often required to clean their machines during their mealtimes.  *How many hours a day did workers work?* |
| 94. | Trappers as young as four years old sat all day in the dark, opening the doors for the coal trucks to pass through. Young putters pushed tubs and children as young as six carried coal for the hewers. Women hurriers pulled tubs with a chain that went around their middles and between their legs. Hewers cut the coal with pickaxes in seams only 18 inches high. Wages were so low that there were stories of pregnant women giving birth down the pit one day and being back at work the next.  *Who sat in the mines all day in the dark, opening doors for the coal truck to pass through?* |
| 95. | Trappers as young as four years old sat all day in the dark, opening the doors for the coal trucks to pass through. Young putters pushed tubs and children as young as six carried coal for the hewers. Women hurriers pulled tubs with a chain that went around their middles and between their legs.  Hewers cut the coal with pickaxes in seams only 18 inches high.  *Who cut the coal with pickaxes in seams only 18 inches high?* |
| 96. | A diamond is one giant molecule of carbon atoms. Diamond is extremely hard and has a high melting point. For this reason, it is very useful in cutting tools. The cutting edges of discs used to cut bricks and concrete are tipped with diamonds.  *Why is diamond used to coat metal drill bits?* |
| 97. | Every atom in a diamond is bonded to its neighbours by four strong covalent bonds, leaving no free electrons and no ions. Each carbon atom in a graphite is bonded into its layer with three strong covalent bonds. This leaves each atom with a spare electron, which together form a delocalised «sea» of electrons loosely bonding the layers together.  *What type of structure do both diamond and graphite have?* |
| 98. | Graphite is insoluble in water. It has a high melting point and is a good conductor of electricity, which makes it a suitable material for the electrodes needed in electrolysis. Each carbon atom is bonded into its layer with three strong covalent bonds. This leaves each atom with a spare electron, which together form a delocalised «sea» of electrons loosely bonding the layers together. These delocalised electrons can all move along together – making graphite a good electrical conductor.  *Why does graphite conduct electricity?* |
| 99. | Saudi Arabia, Russia and the USA produce the most oil. Around 66% of global oil supplies are found in the Middle East. As technology improves, new supplies can be discovered and accessed more easily. There are huge, barely tapped reserves in South America, Africa and the Arctic.  The USA, Russia and China have the largest coal reserves. Around 70 countries have coal reserves and there is enough coal left to last for another 112 years. Russia, Iran and Qatar have the largest natural gas reserves.  *Which three countries have the largest supply of oil?* |
| 100. | It is estimated that global energy consumption in 2040 will be 56% higher than in 2010. The growth in energy consumption will largely take place in developing countries.  *Which countries will see the biggest increases in energy consumption?* |
| 101. | HEP is generated when river water is trapped behind a dam and used to turn turbines. The UK generates 1.5% of its electricity this way. Most suitable locations for dam building have already been used.  *What is needed to generate HEP?* |
| 102. | Wind turbines convert air movements into electricity. In the UK wind speeds are consistent and so this is a good way to generate electricity. The UK generates more wind energy using turbines on the land (onshore). As an island nation, the UK could build more turbines in the sea (offshore) though these are more expensive than onshore turbines.  *What is a disadvantage of wind power?* |
| 103. | Druridge Bay lies to the north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the north east coast of the UK. It lies between the villages of Ellington and Widdrington. The site contains 7 million tonnes of coal, which will take approximately 10 years to extract.  *What type of resource will be extracted from Druridge Bay?* |
| 104. | Noise from blasting and vibration could occur, even outside of normal working hours. This can cause hearing loss and sleep disturbance.  *Which of these is a disadvantage of opencast coal mining?* |
| 105. | The solar panels require very little maintenance and they are relatively cheap. Kenya is a very sunny country and so the solar panels will continue to generate clean electricity.  *Why are solar panels an example of appropriate technology for Kenya?* |
| 106. | An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur.  *What is an earthquake?* |
| 107. | An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary.  *At what sort of plate boundaries might earthquakes take place?* |
| 108. | Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur.  *What causes earthquakes?* |
| 109. | Earthquake energy is released in seismic waves. These waves spread out from the focus. The waves are felt most strongly at the epicentre, becoming less strong as they travel further away. The most severe damage caused by an earthquake will happen close to the epicentre.  *Energy released by an earthquake is in the form of:* |
| 110. | When the wind blows over the sea, it creates waves. The size and energy of the wave depends on certain factors:  -the fetch - how far the wave has travelled;  -the strength of the wind;  -how long the wind has been blowing for.  *What causes waves?* |
| 111. | There are four different types of mass movement:  - rockfall (Bits of rock fall off the cliff face, usually due to freeze-thaw weathering.);  - mudflow (Saturated soil (soil filled with water) flows down a slope.);  - landslide (Large blocks of rock slide downhill.);  - rotational slip (Saturated soil slumps down a curved surface.)  *Large blocks of rock sliding downhill is which type of mass movement?* |
| 112. | When the sea loses energy, it drops the material it has been carrying. This is known as deposition. Deposition can occur on coastlines that have constructive waves.  *Why does the sea deposit sediment?* |
| 113. | Metamorphic rocks have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock.They are usually resistant to weathering and erosion and are therefore very hard-wearing.  *Rocks that have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock are called:* |
| 114. | Ores recovered by mining include metals, coal, oil shale, gemstones, limestone, chalk, dimension stone, rock salt, potash, gravel, and clay.  *Ores recovered by mining don`t include:* |
| 115. | Steels are alloys of iron that contain specific amounts of carbon (a non-metal) and certain metal elements. Different steels have different properties, depending on their composition. The table shows three common examples.  *Which of the following is an alloy?* |
| 116. | Jobs in geological and mining engineering are projected to rise 12%, adding 1,000 jobs by 2022. This is as fast as the average across all occupations.  *Jobs in geological and mining engineering are projected to rise…%/* |
| 117. | Metal ores are generally oxides, sulfides, silicates, native metals such as copper, or noble metals such as gold. Ores must be processed to extract the elements of interest from the waste rock.  *Metal ores are not generally…* |
| 118. | Beach material can be moved in different ways. These are:  Solution - when minerals in rocks like chalk and limestone are dissolved in sea water and then carried in solution. The load is not visible.  Suspension - small particles such as silts and clays are suspended in the flow of the water.  Saltation – where small pieces of shingle or large sand grains are bounced along the sea bed.  Traction – where pebbles and larger material are rolled along the sea bed.  *Beach material can be moved in … ways.* |
| 119. | Factors leading to deposition include: waves starting to slow down and lose energy, shallow water, sheltered areas, little or no wind.  *Factors leading to deposition don`t include:* |
| 120. | Underground mining is carried out when the rocks, minerals, or precious stones are located at a distance far beneath the ground to be extracted with surface mining. To facilitate the minerals to be taken out of the mine, the miners construct underground rooms to work in. The mining company selects the best feasible way to get the minerals extracted out. Most mining is carried out using continuous mining that employs a continuous mining mechanism to cut the coal deposits from the walls. This means there is less of blasting and drilling and utilizes fewer miners down in the mines. It is safer than the yester year techniques of mining.  *Which fact is not true?* |