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Test your English



do-did-done

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH

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*Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою Центру наукових досліджень
та викладання іноземних мов НАН України*

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Збірку тестів призначено для аспірантів та усіх, хто вивчає англійську мову на рівні C1 (відповідно до Загальноєвропейських Рекомендацій з мовної освіти) і готуються до здачі кваліфікаційного іспиту. Вона містить тести на розуміння прочитаного тексту та граматику, тести на аудіювання, а також тест за лекціями з наукової комунікації та тест з української наукової мови. Оскільки матеріали посібника охоплюють широке коло тем, він стане в нагоді аспірантам будь-якого професійного профілю. Цікаві й актуальні тексти не лише допоможуть їм покращити навички читання та аудіювання і засвоїти нову лексику, а й поліпшити навички критичного мислення та розширять їх кругозір. Матеріали посібника також можуть слугувати як відправний пункт для обговорення дотичних тем під час заняття. Пропоноване видання можна використовувати як для структурованих занять, так і для самостійного навчання – у звичайному (офлайн) та онлайн форматах.

This collection of tests is intended for PhD students and other people who study English for C1 (Advanced) Level of the CEFR and prepare for the qualifying exam. Included here are reading comprehension and grammar tests, listening comprehension tests, as well as tests based on online lectures on scientific communication, and also academic Ukrainian test. The materials used in this book cover a wide range of topics, making it suitable for students of any field. Engaging and up-to-date texts will not only help students improve their reading and listening skills and acquire new vocabulary, but will also stimulate their critical thinking skills and broaden their worldview. The materials can also serve as a starting point for lively discussions of related topics in the classroom. The book will work well both in structured lessons and as a self-study tool, in both online and offline teaching modes.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	4
READING COMPREHENSION AND GRAMMAR TESTS.....	13
LISTENING COMPREHENSION TESTS	53
COMBINED TEST ON READING AND LISTENING COMPREHENSION.....	58
FINAL QUIZ ASSIGNMENTS: ТЕСТИ ЗА КУРСОМ З НАУКОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ.....	66
ТЕСТ З УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ МОВИ.....	84
ANSWER KEY.....	87
RECOMMENDED LITERATURE.....	156
RECOMMENDED RESOURCES.....	158

PREFACE

"Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom."

Roger Bacon

"Context is everything. Your brain does not do absolutes. Your brain only does relationships. That's all it ever does and that's all it can ever do."

Dr Beau Lotto

"Learn everything you can, anytime you can, from anyone you can; there will always come a time when you will be grateful you did."

Sarah Caldwell

Sarah Caldwell, one of America's best known conductors and opera directors, the first woman to conduct at the Metropolitan Opera, just like many outstanding persons in various fields, believed in the power of knowledge and the importance of collaborative work and joint effort. As language educators, we think that her ideas still ring true today. When we are on stage, which means, in class – we do feel like conductors who orchestrate, facilitate and add a little bit of magic to the language learning process.

Language testing is a (sub)field within a larger field of language teaching business. We employ basic time-tested ideas behind the philosophy of testing, like this: "a test is a measuring device, no different in principle from a ruler, a weighing scale, or a thermometer. A language test is an instrument for measuring language ability. A well-designed, high quality test ... allows teachers to confirm, or perhaps to disconfirm, their views about their students' language development." (Douglas, 2009).

We also adhere to the Code of Ethics as suggested by the International Language Testing Association (ILTA):

Principle 1

Language testers shall have respect for the humanity and dignity of each of their test takers. They shall provide them with the best possible professional consideration and shall respect all persons' needs, values and cultures in the provision of their language testing service.

Principle 2

Language testers shall hold all information obtained in their professional capacity about their test takers in confidence and they shall use professional judgement in sharing such information.

Principle 3

Language testers should adhere to all relevant ethical principles embodied in national and international guidelines when undertaking any trial, experiment, treatment or other research activity.

Principle 4

Language testers shall not allow the misuse of their professional knowledge or skills, in so far as they are able.

Principle 5

Language testers shall continue to develop their professional knowledge, sharing this knowledge with colleagues and other language professionals.

Principle 6

Language testers shall share the responsibility of upholding the integrity of the language testing profession.

Principle 7

Language testers in their societal roles shall strive to improve the quality of language testing, assessment and teaching services, promote the just allocation of those services and contribute to the education of society regarding language learning and language proficiency.

Principle 8

Language testers shall be mindful of their obligations to the society within which they work, while recognizing that those obligations may on occasion conflict with their responsibilities to their test takers and to other stakeholders.

Principle 9

Language testers shall regularly consider the potential effects, both short and long term on all stakeholders of their projects, reserving the right to withhold their professional services on the grounds of conscience.

<https://www.eltaonline.com/page/CodeofEthics>

It should be pointed out that recent advances in language testing emphasize the new task types to assess and evaluate language proficiency **in an integrated way** - in response to increased awareness of **the complexity of language use** and **the importance of context**. Such tests may involve several tasks to assess more than one language skill, like The TOEFL iBT with its integrated tasks that require students to read a passage, listen to a lecture, and respond in writing (Shohamy, Lair, & May, 2017).

We have a few suggestions for you that might be useful in taking language tests. First of all, consider the so so-called false cognates (т.зв. «псевдодрузі перекладача»), for example, data (дані), decade (десятиріччя), technical assistance (консультативна допомога, консультації), momentous (надзвичайно важливий), annotation (коментар; примітка; пояснення; ремарка), abstract (анотація), academic (іменник)(науковець) - *пор.* academician (академік), accurate (точний), aspirant (*прикметник*) майбутній; що претендує на - *пор.* PhD student / PhD candidate (аспірант(ка); technology (техніка), science and technology (наука і техніка), technique (метод, методика), adequate (достатній), complexion (колір обличчя).

In reading comprehension tasks, all information needed to answer the questions is given in the passages. Of course, previous vocabulary knowledge is helpful for the readings.

Typical kinds of passages are about:

- ✓ problem/solution;
- ✓ classification;
- ✓ cause/effect;
- ✓ comparison/contrast.

Several types of questions that normally occur:

- main idea (The main theme of the passage is ... ; What does the passage mainly discuss? With what topic is the passage mainly concerned? What is the main topic of the passage? Which of the following is the best title for the passage? etc.)
- vocabulary;
- factual (dates, figures etc.)
- asking what a word refers to;
- inference (What is the author's viewpoint/attitude/tone? It can be inferred from the passage that ... The author implies that ...)
- identifying what is NOT said;
- asking about the possible topic of the previous or the following paragraph.

You may wish to employ several strategies or the one that you think works best for you:

Strategy A

- 1) Scan the entire passage for general meaning. Don't worry about understanding every word.
- 2) Now read the passage carefully.
- 3) Read each question and scan back for the answer.

Strategy B

- 1) Read each question quickly.
- 2) Read the entire passage carefully.
- 3) Reread each question and scan back for the answer.

Now let's emphasize some more **tricky points**.

When it comes to grammar, first identify **subject and verb**/predicate (підмет і присудок) of a sentence. Please keep in mind such cases as the titles of the books, magazines, journals etc. in the plural (for instance, "Transactions (on)", "Letters" etc.):

"The **Chronicles** of Narnia" is a series of seven fantasy novels by C. S. Lewis.

"Science **Chronicles**" is a science fiction writing competition organised by Science Centre Singapore with the support of Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR). <https://www.science.edu.sg/whats-on/singapore-science-festival/science-chronicles>

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is a United States nonprofit, non-governmental organization. NAS is part of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, along with the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) and the National Academy of Medicine (NAM). **The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)**, the official journal of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), is an authoritative source of high-impact, original research that broadly spans the biological, physical, and social sciences.

The SCOPUS **Diaries** and the (il)logics of Academic Survival (written by Abel Polese) is a short guide to design your own strategy and survive bibliometrics, conferences, and unreal expectations in academia.

Mind the following cases:

Each of the galleries **is** open from 10 a.m. to 4 30 p.m., and until 8 p.m. on Wednesdays in June and July.

Each of seven galleries **is** already open.

Five of the new stores **are** already open.

One more case: the word “**feedback**”.

We say: **the amount of feedback, the content of feedback information**

BUT hundreds of **feedback notices/comments** (*from*)

two or fewer feedback comments (*from*)

"Every piece of content on our platform is continually rated and we receive **hundreds of feedback notices** every week that ensure content is up to date".
(*TechCrunch*)

"To qualify, a seller must have **a minimum of 50 feedback comments** from previous eBay sales, at least one transaction in the previous 30 days and a positive rating from at least 98percent of his customers." (*The New York Times – Tech*)

And, in their **feedback comments**, educators do point to some specific areas that individual school leadership can focus on to guide effective innovation efforts, as hypothesized. (*International Journal of Child Care and Education Policy*)

We can say either **MANY scientists/journalists ARE**

OR **MANY A scientist/journalist IS**

Many scientists are aware of it.

Many a scientist is aware of this fact.

We can **pluralize “experience”**:

How does art reflect the lives and **experiences** of different people, places and times? How do our **experiences** and lives reflect art?

BUT WE CANNOT pluralize the word “research”:

My research deals with astrophysics.

We’ve done a lot of research recently.

You can say:

a piece of research = a study

some research = several studies

a program/programme of research

MIND the difference between the **verb** and the **noun**, though:

He researches/studies this problem.

Careers for researchers in this field are wide-ranging and can include administration research focused roles, teaching and lecturing.

Now let's turn to several other noteworthy points.

In an **indirect question**, the **word order changes** as the "wh" or question word ("if", "whether") moves to the middle of the sentence. It is no longer a question, but rather, an **embedded question** (without auxiliary "do"/"does"/"did")

Can you tell me where it is? *Порівняйте з: Is it* still here?

Do you know where she lives?

Could you tell me where the book is?

Can you tell me if he lives in London?

Do you know what we should do now?

In fact, such question just ask whether one KNOWS where someone or something is or what needs to be done, rather than where someone or something actually is or what specifically needs to be done. **But there is always an exception to the rule!** And the only universal rule is:

CONTEXT IS EVERYTHING!

How about this:

Nobody seems to know where the book is. Do you know? [pause] Where is it?

Or this:

An anti-corruption commission had been established recently.

He gets a 10 percent commission on every sale.

This project was commissioned last year.

Do you take commissions (to do this work)?

To say nothing of other cases, such as:

First of all, our markets are already open to Italy.

First of all our markets is already open to Austria.

Or take this example, which comes from a well-known textbook “The New English File”, published by Oxford University Press:

“Are” or “Do”?

____ people in your country like animals?

There is also such tricky thing as **inversion of subject and verb** (think of Yoda speak (object-subject-verb)). For instance:

Presented here **are** the findings from our studies.

If I can do it, **so can you**.

Not once did I think anything was wrong.

Next come **collocations**. What are they? A collocation is **a combination of two or more words that frequently occur together and just sound "right"** to native speakers. Examples:

on the Internet

She is **interested in** research / **doing research**
to carry out research
research on/into

They **didn't have much of a choice**.

(У них не було особливого вибору).

But he tells a different story.

But he says otherwise.

(А він розповідає іншу історію)

Again, **context** dictates the difference between:

*time spent **on** social media AND what's hot **in** social media.*

The excerpt below is laden with collocations:

“Science is **a great human adventure**, with **formidable challenges** and **priceless rewards**, **unimagined opportunities** and **unparalleled responsibilities**.” *(Robert Hazen & James Trefil).*

Of course, grammar is always important. Consider the following:

- **mean (означати) used + Gerund VS. mean (мати намір) + Infinitive**

That **means publishing** the book a.s.a.p. I **didn't mean to offend** anyone.

- **to be used to+Gerund VS. used to +Infinitive**
 - **to be used to + Infinitive without "to"**

I **am used to respecting** another's opinion.

(I have such a habit, I'm accustomed to it).

I **used to work** there *(I don't work there anymore).*

This device **is used to display or retrieve** information from the computer.

When creating these language tests, we've tried to make the tasks both intrinsically interesting, free of error and faithful to specific language use. Seriously, give us a cereal box, and we can make a language test out of it :).

This collection might benefit the students because it presents a series of linguistically insightful, challenging yet engaging English tests in a reader-friendly way. We encourage you to use the recommended resources and literature listed at the end of this booklet. We earnestly hope that our efforts will help you in mastering the art of test taking, which means, figuratively speaking, dotting the i's and crossing the t's. Admittedly, this collection of tests would boost your test-taking confidence and ace any exam. A special treat is the test in the Ukrainian language of science, because, as Taras Shevchenko said,

“Study, read and learn
Thoroughly the foreign things —
But do not shun your own.”

(Taras Shevchenko, "To my fellow-countrymen, in Ukraine and not in Ukraine, living, dead and as yet unborn my friendly epistle", translated by Vera Rich).

*With love and care , always,
YOUR TEACHERS
Olga, Natalie, Yaroslava, Zinaida*

READING COMPREHENSION & GRAMMAR TESTS

TEST 1

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Accuracy and precision are alike only in the fact that they both refer to the quality of measurement. But they are very different indicators of measurement. Accuracy is the degree of closeness to true value. Precision is the degree to which an instrument or process will repeat the same value. In other words, accuracy is the degree of veracity (truthfulness) while precision is the degree of reproducibility.

What does accuracy mean? If a measurement is accurate, it means that it agrees closely with the accepted standard for that measurement. What does precision mean? A measurement that is precise means that it agrees with other measures of the same thing.

Accuracy can be determined by one measurement while many measurements are needed to assess precision. In short, we can say that – in the first place – we want all our estimates to be accurate within a certain limit, and then we can concentrate on the precision afterwards. In this sense, it is a goal to achieve accuracy as soon as possible, and over time - to develop precision.

After: <https://www.forecast.app/faqs/what-is-the-difference-between-accuracy-and-precision>

1. *What is similar about accuracy and precision?*
 - a. Neither accuracy nor precision refer to the quality of measurements.
 - b. Both accuracy and precision refer to the quality of measurements.
 - c. Both accuracy and precision have nothing to do with measurements.
 - d. All of the above.
2. *What's the main difference between accuracy and precision?*
 - a. They are different indicators of measurement.
 - b. They are similar indicators of measurement.
 - c. They are not indicators of measurement.
 - d. None of the above.

3. *The author implies that*

- a. accuracy can be achieved only by multiple measurements
- b. precision can be achieved by one measurement only
- c. it's essential to have both accuracy and precision
- d. both accuracy and precision are not essential

4. *The author concludes by saying that*

- a. first and foremost, each measurement should be as precise as possible
- b. first and foremost, each measurement should be as accurate as possible
- c. first and foremost, each measurement should not be accurate at all
- d. first and foremost, each measurement should be both accurate and precise early on

5. *According to the text, "accuracy" and "precision" could best be translated into Ukrainian as:*

- a. «неточність» та «недостовірність»
- b. «точність» та «достовірність»
- c. «недостовірність» та «неточність»
- d. «достовірність» та «точність»

6. The underlined word/phrase refer to could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. deal with
- b. rely on
- c. think of
- d. do without

7. The underlined word/phrase But could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. And
- b. Because
- c. However
- d. When

8. The underlined word/phrase very could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. a bit
- b. somehow
- c. in part
- d. extremely

9. The underlined word/phrase accuracy could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. precision
- b. truthfulness
- c. assessment
- d. attitude

10. The underlined word/phrase precision could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. accuracy
- b. probability
- c. exactness
- d. evaluation

11. The underlined word/phrase In other words, could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. Put differently,
- b. Likewise,
- c. Similarly,
- d. Not surprisingly,

12. The underlined word/phrase assess could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. evaluate
- b. deny
- c. exclude
- d. develop

13. The underlined word/phrase In short, could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. In fact, b. In the first place, c. As a whole, d. In brief,

14. The underlined word/phrase goal could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. idea b. aim c. result d. process

15. The underlined word/phrase soon could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. early b. late c. often d. frequently

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Automakers worldwide _____ vans and trucks that don't emit any pollution.

- a. developing b. develops c. are developing d. is developing

17. One of the most important things _____ to build something.

- a. is b. are c. were d. are not

18. He _____ that's an active area of research.

- a. say b. says c. to say d. saying

19. My goal is _____ making new robots with smaller and simpler mechanisms.

- a. to start b. starts c. have started d. started

20. I _____ the rotor last year.

- a. make b. makes c. am making d. made

21. What does it _____?

- a. means b. meaning c. mean d. meant

22. I have _____ from college recently.

- a. graduate b. graduated c. graduating d. had graduated

23. They have a much _____ surface area available for recording.

- a. larger b. large c. the largest b. the larger

24. The difference _____ "useless" and "worthless" is that "useless" means "without use or possibility to be used" while "worthless" is "not having worth and use, without value".

- a. among b. amongst c. being b. between

25. This _____ does not matter much.

- a. inefficient b. inefficiently c. inefficiency b. not efficient

TEST 2

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Scopus and the Web of Science's Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) are the two main indexes of prestige within academia. Informal communication with academics from various Asian countries, such as Korea, China, and Saudi Arabia, shows that faculty members can be rewarded around three times more for publishing in a Scopus-indexed journal than in a locally indexed journal (e.g., the Korean Citation Index), and around seven times more for publishing in an SSCI-indexed one.

Both Scopus and the SSCI provide quantitative metrics that represent the extent to which a journal's publications are cited within the index:

- **SJR:** A metric maintained by Scopus. It refers to the number of times the journal was cited in the previous three years in papers published within the Scopus index. Citations are additionally weighted, depending on the rank of the citing journal, while excluding self-citations.

- **JCR:** A metric maintained by the Web of Science. It refers to the number of citations of a journal's published papers in a given year within the Web of Science divided by the journals' total number of published papers during the previous two years.

These citation metrics are usually used as an indication of the journal's quality, though the reader should be aware that the use of these metrics to evaluate journals is controversial.

After: Joe Vitta, Ali H Al-Hoorie
https://www.academia.edu/35683258/Scopus-and_SSCI-indexed_L2_Journals_A_List_for_the_Asia_TEFL_Community

1. *A metric maintained by the Web of Science is*
 - a. SJR
 - b. Arabic Citation Index
 - c. JCR
 - d. the Korean Citation Index

2. *The indicator of highest academic prestige is possibly publishing in*
- Scopus-indexed journal
 - locally indexed journal
 - Asian citation index
 - SSCI-indexed journal
3. *Both Scopus and the SSCI quantitative metrics*
- involve self-citations
 - are not citation-based
 - are rarely used as an indication of the journal's quality
 - are citation-based
4. *The underlined word "It" refers to*
- a metric maintained by the Web of Science
 - the number of citations
 - a journal's published papers
 - a metric maintained by Scopus
5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*
- only Scopus provides quantitative metrics that can be useful indicators for researchers in the field
 - only the SSCI provides quantitative metrics to facilitate an efficient assessment of research journals
 - these metrics do not facilitate an efficient assessment of the numerous and diverse journals
 - despite the limitations and valid concerns about an overreliance on such metrics for judging a journal, these metrics can be useful indicators for researchers
6. The underlined word main could best be replaced by which of the following:
- majority
 - mayor
 - minor
 - major
7. The underlined word academia could best be replaced by which of the following:
- community college
 - community of interests
 - community policy
 - academic community
8. The underlined word academics could best be replaced by which of the following:
- scholars
 - teachers
 - instructors
 - lecturers

9. The underlined phrase such as could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. e.g. b. cf. c. i.e. d. ibid.

10. The underlined word shows could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. demonstrates b. discusses c. does away with d. develops

11. The underlined word rewarded could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. reiterated b. remunerated c. awarded d. thought of

12. The underlined word around could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. near b. nearby c. in close proximity d. approximately

13. The underlined word indication could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. sign b. necessity c. measurement d. percentage

14. The underlined word though could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. also b. due to c. although d. apart

15. The underlined word controversial could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. clear-cut b. disputed c. noticeable d. trendy

II. Choose the correct option:

16. What needs _____?

- a. to do b. done c. did d. to be done

17. This task is _____ complicated.

- a. quite b. quiet c. quit d. quietly

18. Someone must _____ overlooked this parameter.

- a. have b. has c. had d. had had

19. That was the year IEEE chose them—along with several _____— as emerging areas in which it wanted to become more visible.

- a. other b. others c. the other d. other's

20. For years, researchers in the field of neuromorphics—which involves developing computer architectures that process information in a manner inspired by the brain—_____ on bridging this gap between mind and machine.

- a. worked b. work c. working d. have worked

21. Computers operate sequentially, with one or several cores_____a preprogrammed set of instructions.
a. executed b. executing c. execute d. executes
22. But the brain operates quite_____, with many interconnected neurons processing highly parallel information that's distributed throughout the neural network.
a. different b. differ c. differently d. differing
23. IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems____the number-five journal in aerospace engineering in 2002.
a. was b. were c. is d. are
24. Here are three ways you can benefit_____our knowledge and expertise.
a. of b. from c. on d. in
25. It_____concluded that the suggested procedures are accurate, simple and reproducible, yet economical.
a. could b. can c. be d. could be

Test 3

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The guru to the gurus at last shares his knowledge with the rest of us. Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman's seminal studies in behavioral psychology, behavioral economics, and happiness studies have influenced numerous other authors, including Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell. In *“Thinking, Fast and Slow”*, Kahneman offers his own, first book for the general public. It is an enlightening summary of his life's work. It will change the way you think about thinking.

Two systems drive the way we think and make choices, Kahneman explains: System One is fast, intuitive, and emotional; System Two is slower, more deliberative, and more logical. Examining how both systems function within the mind, Kahneman exposes the extraordinary capabilities as well as the biases of fast thinking and the pervasive influence of intuitive impressions on our thoughts and our choices. Engaging the reader in a lively conversation about how we think, he shows where we can trust our intuition.

Kahneman's influential work has transformed cognitive psychology and launched the new fields of behavioral economics and happiness studies. In this path-breaking book, Kahneman shows how the mind works, and offers practical and enlightening insights into how choices are made in both our business and personal lives.

After: amazon.com book blurb

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B00555X80A/ref=dbs_a_def_rwt_hsch_vapi_tkin_p1_i0

1. *“Thinking fast and slow” was written by*
 - a. Daniel Kahneman, Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell
 - b. Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell
 - c. Daniel Kahneman
 - d. None of the above

2. *What is true about the systems that drive the way we think*
 - a. System one is logical, system two is intuitive
 - b. Both systems are fast.
 - c. System two is logical, system one is intuitive
 - d. Both systems are slow.

3. *What is implied in the passage?*
- We can always trust our intuition.
 - We can never trust our intuition.
 - We can trust our intuition in some cases.
 - All of the above.
4. *The underlined word It refers to:*
- general public
 - life
 - work
 - the book
5. *The phrase “the guru to the gurus” implies*
- someone who is not knowledgeable enough
 - an ordinary person
 - eminent scholars of Hinduism
 - a person who is regarded as an expert or leader
6. The underlined word/phrase at last could best be replaced by which of the following:
- possibly
 - finally
 - actually
 - lately
7. The underlined word/phrase seminal could best be replaced by which of the following:
- prominent
 - early
 - the latest
 - recent
8. The underlined word/phrase numerous could best be replaced by which of the following:
- some
 - all
 - several
 - many
9. The underlined word/phrase summary could best be replaced by which of the following:
- introduction
 - synopsis
 - discussion
 - conclusion
10. The underlined word/phrase function could best be replaced by which of the following:
- operate
 - exist
 - satisfy
 - improve
11. The underlined word/phrase capabilities could best be replaced by which of the following:
- abilities
 - trends
 - ideas
 - functions
12. The underlined word/phrase as well as could best be replaced by which of the following:
- even better
 - and also
 - in spite of
 - due to

13. The underlined word/phrase influence could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. impact b. chance c. imply d. choose
14. The underlined word/phrase has transformed could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. has done away with b. has expressed c. modified d. has changed
15. The underlined word/phrase launched could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. got rid of b. started c. completed d. altered

II. Choose the correct option:

16. This model does not _____ the way a market economy actually functions.
a. describes b. description c. described d. describe
17. I spent that night in a hotel and paid my bill in _____ cash before leaving.
a. the b. a c. an d. -
18. This card gave cardholders the option _____ pay their debts in whole, or in monthly minimum payments.
a. of b. to c. with d. for
19. Is there any possibility _____ back unlimited data?
a. bringing b. of bringing c. bring d. brings
20. Co-author Garrett Goon _____ that with the latest calculations, black holes give us hints about the nature of quantum gravity.
a. say b. to say c. saying d. says
21. Things were happening _____ an incredible rate.
a. with b. at c. in d. for
22. I didn't find this information _____ the Internet.
a. on b. in c. at d. of
23. This tutorial is based on the most common mistakes in English, which _____ many similar issues.
a. explain b. to explain c. explains d. explaining
24. It needs _____ with considerable caution.
a. to view b. to be viewed c. be viewed d. viewed
25. I have already _____ everything that had to be done.
a. did b. had done c. to be done d. done

Test 4

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The terms “proofreading” and “editing” are sometimes used interchangeably, but in fact there are important differences between the two.

Proofreading focuses on correcting errors in spelling, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and formatting. Therefore, it normally occurs at the end of the writing process as a final step before submitting a paper which is otherwise ready to be published.

On the other hand, editing takes a deeper look at how information and ideas are presented. While editing includes all steps involved in proofreading, the focus is on making changes that make an article easier to understand, better organized, and more suitable for the audience. Because editing is an essential part of formulating a research argument, it occurs multiple times throughout the writing process.

Text source: <http://webshop.elsevier.com/proofreading-or-editing/>

1. *What is the best title for this passage?*
 - a. What is the difference between submitting and publishing the paper?
 - b. What is the difference between proofreading and editing?
 - c. Proofreading: punctuation and formatting.
 - d. Editing: making an article easier to understand.

2. *The underlined phrase in fact signals*
 - a. compassion
 - b. conclusion
 - c. concession
 - d. contrast

3. The underlined phrase the two refers to

- a. important differences
- b. the facts
- c. proofreading and editing
- d. none of the above

4. *Proofreading*

- a. is the initial step before submitting an otherwise ready to be published paper
- b. is the final step before submitting an otherwise ready to be published paper
- c. concentrates on how information and ideas are presented
- d. all of the above

5. *Editing*

- a. focuses on correcting errors in spelling, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and formatting
- b. is the same as proofreading
- c. does not include any steps involved in proofreading
- d. concentrates on how information and ideas are presented

6. The underlined word interchangeably could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. without making any difference
- b. with caution
- c. with some reservations
- d. with or without reservations

7. The underlined word important could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. essential
- b. unnecessary
- c. optional
- d. regular

8. The underlined phrase focuses on could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. depends on
- b. deals with
- c. concentrates on
- d. touches upon

9. The underlined word Therefore, could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. Consequently,
- b. Clearly,
- c. Also,
- d. Alas,

10. The underlined word normally could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. unusually
- b. rarely
- c. seldom
- d. commonly

11. The underlined word occurs could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. takes the floor
- b. takes care of
- c. takes place
- d. takes for granted

12. The underlined word includes could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. involves b. excludes c. concludes d. Repeats

13. The underlined word to understand could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. to comprehend b. to introduce c. to use d. to utilize

14. The underlined word suitable could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. unacceptable b. important c. irreplaceable d. appropriate

15. The underlined word Because could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. But b. Since c. However d. Although

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Three candidates _____ for the position of Region Director.

a. stands b. standing c. is standing d. are standing

17. The Section chairs _____ attending the meeting.

a. where b. we're c. were d. wear

18. Highly informative presentations _____ by the Committee members.

a. deliver b. delivers c. is delivered d. were delivered

19. You can also _____ us on social media.

a. follow b. to follow c. follows d. following

20. If you _____, take a few minutes to read the candidates' official statements.

a. haven't yet voted b. have already voted c. is voting d. votes

21. The candidates are from Finland and Spain. You can visit _____ websites.

a. there b. their c. there's d. they

22. _____ the next Region Director really matters, so don't miss your opportunity to vote.

a. Choice b. Choices c. The choice d. Choosing

23. One could describe this journal as a moderated online newsletter, with _____ news and achievements and future events.

a. the latest b. latest c. later d. late

24. I'm sure _____ familiar with the publication.

a. you b. your c. are you d. you are

25. _____ possible that communication – by mail, phone, newsletters and social media – is the answer?

a. Is it b. It is c. Is d. It

Test 5

1. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Supercomputers are continuing to affect many areas, including energy efficiency, weather forecasting, and astronomy. A recent IEEE conference on the subject posed important questions: what will the future of supercomputing look like, and what are the challenges to be overcome?

One area expected to see big changes is energy storage and distribution. Advances in supercomputing in such area as materials science could result in batteries with higher capacities at lower cost. With supercomputers, we expect to manage the power grid better and significantly improve our ability to predict how much electricity needs to be produced: that can reduce the production of electricity that simply ends up being wasted. Some experts have gone as far as to say that by 2027, supercomputing will play a role in the development of nearly limitless clean energy by enabling clean nuclear fusion via reactors that could produce three to four times as much energy as a nuclear power plant without generating radioactive waste.

Supercomputing is also expected to play a big role in better weather prediction and tracking of storms and hurricanes.

Finally, supercomputing's potential isn't just limited to Earth. Large-scale cosmological simulations could possibly give us a better understanding of the building blocks of the universe. That includes dark matter, dark energy, the geometry of the universe, and why the universe's expansion rate is accelerating.

1. *What is the best title for the passage*

- a. Better weather forecasting.
- b. Myriad applications of cosmology.
- c. Electric power grid modernization.
- d. Supercomputing: advances and applications.

2. *How many important questions were posed at the recent IEEE conference?*

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 4

3. *How many supercomputing areas of application are listed in the passage?*
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 5
4. *The underlined phrase on the subject refers to:*
- supercomputers
 - many areas
 - energy efficiency
 - weather forecasting and astronomy
5. *The underlined word That refers to:*
- dark matter and dark energy
 - the geometry of the universe
 - large-scale cosmological simulations
 - better understanding of the building blocks of the universe
6. The underlined word future could best be replaced by which of the following:
- past
 - present
 - time to come
 - yesterday
7. The underlined word area could best be replaced by which of the following:
- field
 - part
 - place
 - fragment
8. The underlined word advances could best be replaced by which of the following:
- experiments
 - articles
 - performance
 - progress
9. The underlined word significantly could best be replaced by which of the following:
- partly
 - considerably
 - timely
 - usually
10. The underlined word to predict could best be replaced by which of the following:
- to forecast
 - to decide
 - to suggest
 - to allow
11. The underlined word reduce could best be replaced by which of the following:
- increase
 - decrease
 - improve
 - add
12. The underlined word nearly could best be replaced by which of the following:
- almost
 - most
 - most of
 - all
13. The underlined word limitless could best be replaced by which of the following:
- endless
 - restricted
 - limited
 - finite
14. The underlined word without could best be replaced by which of the following:
- minus
 - plus
 - with
 - as well as
15. The underlined word could possibly could best be replaced by which of the following:
- must
 - might be able to
 - should
 - will have to

II. Choose the correct option:

16. There_____so many things to do.
a. is b. been c. was d. are
17. In addition, other parameters may_____as well.
a. vary b. to vary c. varying d. variation
18. Moreover, they did not_____into account the central role of communication.
a. take b. took c. taken d. to take
19. The smart grid, electric vehicles, and cloud computing are established technical areas now,_____they weren't in 2004.
a. and b. also c. but d. when
20. This seminal article_____in 2017.
a. published b. will publish c. is published d. was published
21. Can she___me?
a. here b. hears c. here is d. hear
22. I_____not sure what he does nowadays.
a. is b. are c. am d. be
23. Get started by adding_____email address.
a. your b. you're c. you d. yours
24. Are you interested___astrophysics?
a. in b. at c. on d. of
25. It is important_____fiction from fact
a. separation b. separating c. separate d. to separate

Test 6

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

In the days of Christopher Columbus, people in Europe traded goods with India. The goods were carried along paths or roads from one country to another. However, no person from Europe had ever reached India by ship. After Columbus found what he thought was India by going west, people in Europe wanted to try to reach India by going east. The first sea captain to do this was Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer. His sailors were just as afraid to go into open ocean as were Columbus' sailors, but Vasco da Gama insisted, and, surely, they found a sea route to India. They found it by sailing around the south end of Africa.

Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497–1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

1. *This story is mostly about*
 - a. Vasco da Gama biography.
 - b. Christopher Columbus.
 - c. finding a way to get to India by ship.
 - d. trade with India.

2. *Vasco da Gama found the route to India by ship by*
 - a. going west.
 - b. going around the south end of Africa.
 - c. following the route of Columbus.
 - d. trading goods.

3. *Europe and Asia*
 - a. never traded goods.
 - b. are linked by the ocean route.
 - c. are both safe.
 - d. do not employ sailors.

4. *Columbus and Vasco da Gama are alike in that*
- one went west and one went east.
 - they both found a different way to carry goods.
 - they were both sea captains.
 - they both found a route to India.
5. *Europe and Asia represent*
- India and Africa.
 - the South and the North.
 - Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama.
 - the West and the Orient.
6. The underlined phrase In the days of could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. in times b. in due time c. at times d. most of the time
7. The underlined word goods could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. purchases b. merchandisers c. merchants d. merchandise
8. The underlined word However could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. But b. And c. Also d. When
9. The underlined word reached could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. got up b. get to c. got to d. got
10. The underlined word found could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. developed b. disputed c. discovered d. discussed
11. The underlined word thought could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. believed b. believed in c. forgot d. changed
12. The underlined word to try could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. to change b. to forget c. to discuss d. to attempt
13. The underlined word insisted could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. persisted b. persuaded c. pre-ordered d. placed
14. The underlined word surely could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. possibly b. likely c. in due course d. of course
15. The underlined word to link could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. to disconnect b. to connect c. to interrupt d. to develop

II. Choose the correct option:

16. IEEE is a worldwide organization of_____390,000 technical and engineering professionals: a network unparalleled in its scope and depth of expertise.
a. more than b. most c. and more than d. the most
17. The smart grid, electric vehicles, and cloud computing are established technical areas now, but they_____in 2004.
a. were b. wasn't c. weren't d. aren't
18. Computers_____sequentially.
a. operates b. to operate c. operating d. operate
19. Supercomputers are_____to affect many areas
a. continuing b. continued c. continue d. continues
20. One area expected to see big changes_____energy storage and distribution.
a. are b. is c. to be d. been
21. What will the future of supercomputing_____like?
a. looks b. looked c. looking d. look
22. We would like_____this in more detail.
a. to discuss b. discusses c. discussed d. and discuss
23. They have arrived_____.
a. safety b. safe c. and safe d. safely
24. You must_____instructions carefully.
a. follow b. to follow c. follows d. following
25. I am_____in science.
a. interesting b. interest c. interests d. interested

Test 7

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Although “Transactions” might seem a strange name for a journal, its use in journal titles is more than 350 years old. During the Enlightenment period of the late 17th and 18th centuries, scientists and other researchers began to interact with each other in significant numbers. Organizations, such as the Royal Society of London (founded in 1660) provided venues, in which eminent scientists could meet. Shortly after the Royal Society was established, the first technical journal appeared.

The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (1665) not only provided a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published for the benefit of those unable to attend, but it also served as a permanent record of the knowledge presented at meetings or submitted to the society by those at a distance. Many of the journals published by IEEE include Transactions in their titles, a reflection of the history of the research journal.

Source of text: <http://sites.ieee.org/pcs/transactions-of-professional-communication/>

1. *The passage is mainly concerned with*
 - a. The history of business transactions.
 - b. The role of IEEE.
 - c. The importance of transactions.
 - d. The history of the term “transactions” in journals’ titles.

2. *It could be inferred from the passage that the use of “transactions” in journal titles*
 - a. a recent trend
 - b. started in 1660
 - c. is not new
 - d. extremely rare

3. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*
- did not provide a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published
 - provided only a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published
 - provided a place and permanent record of the knowledge shared at meetings or submitted to the society by those at a distance
 - none of the above
4. *During the Enlightenment period*
- only a few researchers started to interact with each other
 - a lot of scientists started to interact with each other
 - there were no technical journals
 - all of the above
5. *The journals published by IEEE*
- often use the word "transactions" in their titles
 - never use the word "transactions" in their titles
 - rarely use the word "transactions" in their titles
 - are currently reconsidering the use of the word "transactions" in their titles
6. The underlined word seem could best be replaced by which of the following:
- give the impression of being
 - deny the fact
 - not convey the idea
 - definitely be
7. The underlined word strange could best be replaced by which of the following:
- usual
 - unusual
 - sophisticated
 - common
8. The underlined word name could best be replaced by which of the following:
- first name
 - last name
 - term
 - title
9. The underlined word researchers could best be replaced by which of the following:
- physicians
 - persons
 - investigators
 - assistants
10. The underlined word began could best be replaced by which of the following:
- started
 - tried
 - discussed
 - completed

11. The underlined word interact could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. involve b. intrude c. continue d. communicate

12. The underlined word founded could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. resumed b. agreed upon c. established d. suggested

13. The underlined word venues could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. ventures b. places c. streets d. avenues

14. The underlined word eminent could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. famous b. little known c. newly minted d. forgotten

15. The underlined word benefit could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. disadvantage b. time c. payment d. sake

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Last week I finally _____ to get to read this amazing book.

- a. had managed b. manage c. used to manage d. managed

17. I thought it would be easy and found it really _____.

- a. challenging b. to challenge c. challenge d. will challenge

18. Don't worry, _____ secret is safe with me.

- a. you're b. your c. you d. yours

19. Things are not SCIENCE _____ they are repeatable.

- a. unless b. lest c. the least d. and less

20. Let's _____ fiction from fact.

- a. to separate b. separate c. separating d. separates

21. This museum is a _____-see.

- a. should b. might c. may d. must

22. The place is nearby, and is easy _____.

- a. find b. finds c. to find d. finding

23. What _____ to be done?

- a. needs b. and needs c. need d. needing

24. I had a personal interest in _____ my visit.

- a. makes b. make c. made d. making

25. The museum is open every day _____ 10:00 to 19:00, with a modest entrance fee of just a few euros, and there are days, I was told, when there are no visitors at all.

- a. among b. between c. from d. at

Test 8

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

If you buy chocolate, you've likely noticed that some packages say they contain "cacao" while others say "cocoa". In some cases, there are important differences between such products. At other times, the only difference may be the marketing lingo chosen by the manufacturers.

Chocolate is made from cacao beans — or rather seeds — from the *Theobroma cacao* tree. This plant produces large fruits, each containing 20–60 beans. The contents of the beans provide the basis for chocolate products. However, there is no complete agreement on when to use the terms "cacao" and "cocoa", respectively.

Some experts use "cacao" for the beans, reserving "cocoa" for the powder left after pressing the fat out of the ground beans. Makers of raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products often use the word "cacao" rather than "cocoa", which may imply that they are more natural products.

Bean-to-bar chocolatiers, who make chocolate from scratch starting with fermented, dried beans, only use the word "cacao" for the beans before they are fermented. After fermentation, they call them "cocoa beans".

After harvest, cacao beans are processed to develop flavor and texture. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate on a candy bar tells you how much combined cocoa powder and cocoa butter are present. The specific proportion of each is generally a trade secret of the manufacturer.

1. Chocolate is made

- a. from cacao tree
- b. from seeds in the fruit of the *Theobroma cacao* tree
- c. from cocoa powder only
- d. from cocoa butter only

2. It could be inferred from the text that

- a. the use of "cacao" versus "cocoa" on chocolate products never varies by brand
- b. cacao is better than cocoa
- c. the use of "cacao" versus "cocoa" on chocolate products varies by brand
- d. cocoa is better than cacao

3. *It could also be inferred from the text that*

- a. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa butter
- b. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa powder
- c. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you neither the total amount of cocoa powder nor cocoa butter.
- d. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa powder plus cocoa butter.

4. *The word “raw” in this text means*

- a. produced
- b. processed
- c. fabricated
- d. unroasted

5. *The underlined word “they” refers to*

- a. some experts
- b. the terms “cacao” and “cocoa”
- c. the makers of raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products
- d. raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products

6. The underlined word buy could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. produce
- b. sell
- c. purchase
- d. process

7. The underlined phrase In some cases, could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. As a rule,
- b. Sometimes
- c. In some places,
- d. In case of

8. The underlined phrase At other times, could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. On the one hand,
- b. On the other hand,
- c. Only when
- d. On other occasions,

9. The underlined word provide could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. give
- b. take
- c. add
- d. prove

10. The underlined word complete could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. partial
- b. full
- c. competitive
- d. close

11. The underlined word often could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. rare
- b. occasionally
- c. frequent
- d. frequently

12. The underlined phrase from scratch could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. from afar
- b. for some time
- c. later on
- d. from the very beginning

13. The underlined word to could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. in order of
- b. in order to
- c. in order
- d. only for

14. The underlined word percentage could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. majority b. minority c. proportion d. lack of
15. The underlined word generally could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. usual b. more or less c. not very likely b. usually

II. Choose the correct option:

16. We use the words _____ ideas.
a. expressed b. expressing c. express d. to express
17. Fortunately—as Scott D. Anthony and his coauthors conclude in the recent HBR article “Breaking Down the Barriers to Innovation”—_____ to hack this problem.
a. is it possible b. it is possible c. possibly d. possibility
18. Survey after survey _____ that these efforts aren’t producing results.
a. indicates b. indicate c. to indicate d. indication
19. Bananas _____ to grow on trees: this is incorrect.
a. widely believed b. it is widely believed
c. is widely believed d. are widely believed
21. There is a tendency _____.
a. for science to become more mathematical b. that science more mathematically
c. for science to become more mathematically d. and science becomes more mathematical
22. I prefer the former approach _____ the latter.
a. than b. then c. from d. to
23. There are several reasons for _____ these problems.
a. discuss b. discussed c. discussing d. will discuss
24. We can easily _____ rid of this waste now.
a. be b. become c. become free d. get
25. The price is _____.
a. affordable b. affording c. to afford d. can afford

Test 9

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

As new technologies are being developed, innovation around the application of existing technology is rapidly changing how organizations operate and how we interact with the world. Leaps in computing capacity, data capture and connectivity are accelerating this change. Here are several areas to watch in 2022 and beyond.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is about machines with human attributes - speaking, reading, seeing and even recognizing emotions. Using algorithms that adapt to location, speech or user-history machines can perform dangerous tasks more accurately or much faster than humans. Within a few years, analysts predict that all software will use AI at some level, according to US research and advisory firm Gartner.

Robotics and automation go back to the 1960s. Nowadays, advances in machine learning and connectivity, for example, put automation firmly at the forefront of technology trends. From convenient devices at home to industrial and manufacturing applications on a massive scale, automation will be a key focus of technological change, with potentially far-reaching economic and social consequences.

Internet of Things (IoT). The combination of technologies and the connection of people, devices, content and services is the foundation for new business models, platforms and possibilities that will transform how we live and work, with implications that go far beyond the technology itself and involve disciplines such as law, economics, business and politics. It is clear that opportunities will exist for those with the technical knowledge to connect platforms, as well as for those with the data analytics skills to utilize the rich stream of information generated by IoT applications.

(After: <https://www.uts.edu.au/about/faculty-engineering-and-information-technology/postgraduate/articles/five-tech-trends-2022>)

1. *What is the best title for the passage?*
 - a. 2022 trends for data
 - b. Trends for 2022
 - c. Tech trends for 2022
 - d. Three tech trends for 2022

2. *The underlined phrase this change refers to*
 - a. innovation around the application of existing technology
 - b. leaps in computing capacity, data capture and connectivity
 - c. how organizations operate and how we interact with the world
 - d. several areas to watch

3. *Artificial intelligence (AI) is about*

- a. the history of emotions
- b. building intelligent machines
- c. explaining the origin of life
- d. discovering the structure of matter

4. *Automation is likely to have*

- a. significant consequences
- b. minor consequences
- c. negative consequences
- d. undesired consequences

5. *Internet of Things (IoT) is a revolutionary approach for future technology enhancement*

- a. and the traditional way of living
- b. but it is not efficient, comfortable and reliable
- c. but it only provides services
- d. and it will continue to merge with other technologies and spheres

6. The underlined word/phrase rapidly could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. slowly
- b. surely
- c. quietly
- d. quickly

7. The underlined word/phrase interact could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. to communicate
- b. to study
- c. to change
- d. to transform

8. The underlined word/phrase adapt could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. refer
- b. apply
- c. adjust
- d. according

9. The underlined word/phrase more accurately could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. safely
- b. exactly
- c. repeatedly
- d. incompletely

10. The underlined word/phrase predict could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. foresee
- b. forbid
- c. deny
- d. reply

11. The underlined word/phrase for example could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. cf.
- b. ibid.
- c. i.e.
- d. e.g.

12. The underlined word/phrase trends could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. tendency
- b. data
- c. instructions
- d. tendencies

13. The underlined word/phrase according to could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. as agreed upon b. as a result of c. as a matter of fact d. as reported by
14. The underlined word/phrase clear could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. shiny b. bright c. obscure d. obvious
15. The underlined word/phrase opportunities could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. some options b. good chances c. strict rules d. lucky happenstance

II. Choose the correct option:

16. _____ engineers get an MBA for a career change.
 a. Much b. The most c. Most d. When most
17. Established _____ to cash include cards (mostly credit or debit).
 a. alternative b. and an alternative c. the alternatives d. alternatives
18. These and other advances will _____ fundamental changes.
 a. brings b. brought c. bring d. bringing
19. Such a complicated system _____ necessary.
 a. not b. isn't c. no d. never
20. In October 2011, a key amendment to this reform _____ into force.
 a. comes b. has come c. came d. will come
21. How can you be sure _____ that?
 a. in b. at c. for d. of
22. This technology is widely _____ nowadays.
 a. used b. using c. uses d. use
23. Programs will commonly ask you to choose a location _____ a file.
 a. to save b. save c. saved d. saves
24. Much of the information available is incomplete or only _____ true.
 a. part b. parts c. part of d. partly
25. It used to work, _____ a little.
 a. least b. at least c. the least d. last but not least

Test 10

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) was one of the most fascinating scientists of the 20th century. He invented, developed or imagined the technology that brought us electricity, remote control, neon and fluorescent lighting, radio transmission and much more, all the basic inventions that now connect the world with power and information.

It was Tesla who filed his own basic radio patent applications in September, 1897. They were granted in 1900. Guglielmo Marconi's first patent application in America, filed on November 10, 1900, was turned down. Marconi's revised applications over the next three years were repeatedly rejected because of the priority of Tesla and other inventors.

But no patent is truly safe, as Tesla's career demonstrates. In 1900, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. began thriving in the stock markets - primarily due to Marconi's family connections with English aristocracy. Otis Pond, an engineer then working for Tesla, said, "Looks as if Marconi got the jump on you." Tesla replied, "Marconi is a good fellow. Let him continue. He is using seventeen of my patents." But Tesla's calm confidence was shattered in 1904, when the U.S. Patent Office suddenly and surprisingly reversed its previous decisions and gave Marconi a patent for the invention of radio. The reasons for this have never been fully explained, but the powerful financial backing for Marconi in the United States suggests one possible explanation. What Marconi undoubtedly did invent - was an entirely new science-based industry.

Tesla was embroiled in other problems at the time, but when Marconi won the Nobel Prize in 1911, Tesla was furious. He sued the Marconi Company for infringement in 1915, but was in no financial condition to litigate a case against a major corporation. It wasn't until 1943 - a few months after Tesla's death - that the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Tesla's radio patent number 645,576. The Court had a selfish reason for doing so. The Marconi Company was suing the United States Government for use of its patents in World War I. The Court simply avoided the action by restoring the priority of Tesla's patent over Marconi. Like many geniuses, Tesla was not a conventional man. He gave his life to realize his visions, while others made millions with his inventions.

After: <https://pbsinternational.org/programs/tesla-master-of-lightning/>
https://www.juliantrubin.com/letters/marconi_tesla.html

1. Radio was invented by

- a. Guglielmo Marconi.
- b. Nikola Tesla
- c. Otis Pond
- d. Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd.

2. *First basic radio patent was granted in*

- a. 1897
- b. 1900
- c. 1904
- d. 1943

3. *The passage*

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NIKOLA TESLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Systems of Transmission of Electrical Energy, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawing accompanying and forming a part of the same.

is most likely part of:

- a. U.S. Supreme Court decision
- b. Nobel Prize lecture
- c. patent number 645,576
- d. the description of science-based industry

4. *The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Tesla's radio patent in*

- a. 1897
- b. 1900
- c. 1904
- d. 1943

5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*

- a. Tesla's contemporaries never profited from their inventions
- b. all the patents have always been really safe
- c. unlike some of his contemporaries, Tesla never profited from his inventions
- d. financial backing of inventors was unimportant in the XX century

6. The underlined word/phrase fascinating could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. fashionable
- b. uninteresting
- c. ordinary
- d. captivating

7. The underlined word/phrase turned down could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. declined
- b. got rid of
- c. filed
- d. taken into consideration

8. The underlined word/phrase repeatedly could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. time and again b. not once c. from time to time d. every now and then
9. The underlined word/phrase because of could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. although b. furthermore c. due to d. lest
10. The underlined word/phrase But could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. And b. Yet c. While d. If
11. The underlined word/phrase began could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. start b. continued c. started d. launch
12. The underlined word/phrase thriving could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. prospering b. providing c. trying d. plummeting
13. The underlined word/phrase primarily could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. partly b. mainly c. practically d. presumably
14. The underlined word/phrase backing could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. support b. backbone c. advice d. hindrance
15. The underlined word/phrase in no financial condition could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. jobless b. careless c. fearless d. moneyless
16. Much _____ about the depiction of refugees in newspapers and television news, yet far less is known about how refugees are portrayed in Internet news.
 a. has been written b. wrote c. writing d. are written
17. I'm impressed _____ the quality.
 a. by b. with c. at d. for
18. A second _____ trend is the tendency for existing psychological models of aesthetic experience of music.
 a. observe b. observation c. observing d. observable

19. Christensen _____ as the world's foremost authority on "disruptive innovation."

- a. known b. knows c. know d. is known

20. She enjoyed a long career as _____.

- a. the educator b. educator c. an educator d. education

21. Creativity is considered one of the most important human qualities, and it is certainly worth _____ in children.

- a. developing b. development c. to develop d. developed

22. For information on the agenda and details about the illustrious speakers, please click the button below. The link will also allow you to register for the event.

- _____.
- a. Thank you for reading. b. My best to you and yours.
c. Thanks in advance. d. We look forward to seeing you there.

23. As _____, publishers need to respond and adapt.

- result b. the result c. results d. a result

24. If nothing else _____, be open to mixing things up: try new things, or try the same things in different combinations or at different times.

- a. will work b. work c. to work d. works

25. Only recently _____ the videos that he has released.

- a. I have found b. I found c. I founded d. have I found

Test 11

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition is an academic competition that challenges graduate students (Master's and Doctoral (PhD) students) to present their research in just three minutes, using only one static slide. The goal of the competition is to develop academic, presentation, and research communication skills among graduate students, and to encourage the exchange of ideas among researchers, students, and the public.

During the competition, participants must present their research in a clear and compelling way, using language that is accessible and understandable to a non-specialist audience. They must also engage their audience by sharing the significance and potential impact of their research, and by using storytelling and other creative techniques to make their presentations memorable, inspiring and engaging. At every round of the 3MT competition, each competitor is assessed on the judging criteria listed below:

Comprehension and content

- Did the presentation follow a clear and logical sequence?
- Did the presentation provide an understanding of the background and significance to the research question being addressed while explaining terminology and avoiding jargon?
 - Did the presentation clearly describe the impact and/ or results of the research, including conclusions and outcomes?

Engagement and communication

- Did the presenter capture and maintain their audience's attention?
- Did the presenter convey enthusiasm for their research? Did the speaker have sufficient stage presence, eye contact and vocal range; maintain a steady pace, and have a confident stance?
 - Was the presenter careful not to trivialise or generalise their research?
 - Did the PowerPoint slide enhance the presentation – was it clear, legible, and concise?

Overall, the Three Minute Thesis competition is an exciting and innovative way to showcase the research being done by graduate students, and to encourage more effective communication and collaboration between researchers, students, and the broader community. The first 3MT was held at The University of Queensland (UQ) in 2008 with 160 graduate students competing. Enthusiasm for the 3MT concept grew and its adoption by numerous universities led to the development of an international competition in 2010. Since its first launch, 3MT® has been held in over 600 universities across more than 85 countries worldwide.

1. *It could be inferred from the passage that Three Minute Thesis (3MT®)*
 - a. has become increasingly popular at The University of Queensland recently
 - b. has not become increasingly popular in recent years, with universities and research institutions around the world hosting their own local and national competitions
 - c. is assessed on the basis of one criterion only
 - d. has become increasingly popular in recent years, with universities and research institutions around the world hosting their own local and national competitions

2. *Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition was launched in*
 - a. 2006
 - b. 2008
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2018

3. *Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) presentations*
 - a. should not exceed 3 minutes
 - b. should be creative
 - c. should be fascinating
 - d. all of the above

4. *How many slides can you use in 3MT® competition?*
 - a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 3
 - d. none of the above

5. *Judging by the text, what would be the most useful book to consult when creating a 3MT® presentation?*
 - a. Kate Scott “How to Write Essays: A Guide for Mature Students Who Have Forgotten How.”
 - b. Alexine Jackman “The 5 Minute Guide To Overcoming Procrastination: Why you procrastinate, and personalized strategies to boost motivation and get things done.”
 - c. Simon Sinek “Start with Why: How Great Leaders Inspire Everyone to Take Action.”
 - d. Sue Fox “Modern Etiquette For Dummies.”

6. The underlined word/phrase competition could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. contest b. comparison c. quest d. agreement
7. The underlined word/phrase research could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. methodology b. review c. study d. requirements
8. The underlined word/phrase just could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. some b. several c. all d. only
9. The underlined word/phrase goal could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. significance b. novelty c. aim d. relevance
10. The underlined word/phrase engage could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. interest and fascinate b. start and end c. improve and enhance d. propose and ask
11. The underlined word/phrase significance could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. importance b. timeliness c. future d. reliability
12. The underlined word/phrase techniques could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. equipment b. method c. methods d. data
13. The underlined word/phrase memorable could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. unimpressive b. insignificant c. undeniable d. unforgettable
14. The underlined word/phrase capture could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. grasp b. divert c. distract d. switch
15. The underlined word/phrase Overall, could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. In principle, b. Indeed, c. In particular, d. In general,

II. Choose the correct option:

16. "The Web as I envisaged it, we have not seen it yet. The future is still so much _____ than the past." (Tim Berners-Lee).
 a. big b. and bigger c. the biggest d. bigger
17. I _____ to underline the timeliness of this publication.
 a. will b. like c. would d. would like
18. Get the weekly email full of actionable ideas and insights you can _____ at work and home.
 a. to use b. use c. used to d. used
19. How _____ unlock learners' creative potential?
 a. can b. you can c. can you d. you

20. Are you _____ demographic change?
a. interest in b. interested c. interesting that d. interested in
21. ____ you have got experience of working in a similar capacity, please submit a cover letter and your CV.
a. If b. When c. While d. It
22. Coursebooks are full of pictures, big _____.
a. the bigger b. and smaller c. the biggest d. and small
23. The last thing I _____ say is "no."
a. want b. wants c. want to d. wanted
24. What _____ last week?
a. has happened b. happened c. had happened d. happens
25. Since then, such methods _____ widely in various application areas.
a. have used b. used c. have been used d. have been

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17. I _____ to underline the timeliness of this publication.
 a. will b. like c. would d. would like

18. Get the weekly email full of actionable ideas and insights you can _____ at work and home.
 a. to use b. use c. used to d. used
19. How _____ unlock learners' creative potential?
 a. can b. you can c. can you d. you
20. Are you _____ demographic change?
 b. interest in b. interested c. interesting that d. interested in
21. ____ you have got experience of working in a similar capacity, please submit a cover letter and your CV.
 b. If b. When c. While d. It
22. Coursebooks are full of pictures, big _____.
 a. the bigger b. and smaller c. the biggest d. and small
23. The last thing I _____ say is "no."
 b. want b. wants c. want to d. wanted
24. What _____ last week?
 6. has happened b. happened c. had happened d. happens
25. Since then, such methods _____ widely in various application areas.
 b. have used b. used c. have been used d. have been

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TESTS

Test 12

Listen to the text and answer the questions that follow.

TAPESCRIPT:

Illustrations, including graphs and figures, are often convenient and helpful to present and clarify information. They should NOT simply be a repetition of data in the text or a table. If information can be conveyed clearly without use of a figure or graph, then no illustrations are necessary. However, their proper use can illustrate complicated relationships more clearly and in less space than can the written word.

Data tables are very important in that they can be used to organize much of the information collected in a research effort. These “raw” data allow the reader to rapidly identify what information is available and quickly see where important results are located. Data tables should be complete, but must not be too complex. Sometimes it is helpful to break a large table into several smaller ones to allow the reader to identify important information easily.

Source of text (slightly modified): Durbin Charles G, Jr. Effective Use of Tables and Figures in Abstracts, Presentations, and Papers // RESPIRATORY CARE • OCTOBER 2004 VOL 49 NO 10 p.1234

1. *Graphs and figures are*
 - a. illustrations
 - b. not helpful
 - c. not often convenient
 - d. repetition of data

2. *Illustrations*
 - a. are always necessary
 - b. are not always necessary
 - c. are always clear
 - d. convey no useful information

3. *According to the passage, complicated things*
- a. can be more laconically and easily presented via texts
 - b. can be more laconically and easily presented through various illustrations
 - c. can be more laconically and easily presented by means of listening
 - d. all of the above
4. *Data tables*
- a. should be complete, but not necessarily too complex
 - b. should always be complex
 - c. should be both complete and complex
 - d. none of the above
5. *Breaking a large table into several smaller ones*
- a. is not necessary to present and clarify information
 - b. prevents the reader from identifying the available information
 - c. doesn't help to locate information more easily
 - d. helps to find information more easily

Test 13

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

TAPESCRIPT:

Professional translation and interpretation are closely linked and the terms are often used interchangeably. However, despite the obvious similarities, these two disciplines are very different.

First, let's define both key terms:

- Translation: a written rendering of a foreign text's meaning.
- Interpretation: an oral rendering of a foreign speech's meaning.

Here are 5 key differences between professional translation and interpretation.

1. Translators focus exclusively on written content.

2. Translations aren't immediate.

When a translator begins to translate content, he or she will use professional translation software and a series of reference books. Naturally, this process takes significantly more time than an interpreter's rendering, which occurs on the spot.

3. Translators don't have to be conversationally fluent in their second language. It is the interpreters who MUST have conversational fluency and extraordinary listening abilities.

2. Translations demand greater accuracy.

Interpreters translate instantly, on the spot, which leaves a lot of room for inaccuracies. Conversely, translators have more time to analyze a text. As a result, translations tend to be much more accurate than interpretations.

5. Translators don't do live events.

If you've ever seen an international hearing, you may have noticed politicians wearing earpieces and professionals speaking rapidly. These people are interpreters, not translators. Translation professionals don't work at live events.

(after Chelsea Ramage) <https://www.interproinc.com/blog/professional-translation-interpretation>

1. *What is the best title for the passage?*
 - a. 2 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - b. 3 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - c. 4 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - d. 5 key differences between professional translation and interpretation

2. *Who needs more time to do the job?*
 - a. interpreters
 - b. translators
 - c. politicians
 - d. all of the above

3. *It can be inferred from the passage that*
 - a. translations are immediate
 - b. translations aren't immediate
 - c. interpreters have more time to analyze the text
 - d. none of the above

4. *The author implies that interpretations*
 - a. are more accurate than translations
 - b. are less accurate than translations
 - c. require more time
 - d. always require using dictionaries and other supplemental reference materials

5. *It can be concluded that*
 - a. translation and interpreting are alike
 - b. translation and interpreting are seemingly alike
 - c. both interpreting and translation require extraordinary listening abilities
 - d. translating and interpreting are never confused

Test 14

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

TAPESCRIPT & audio file:

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/nobel-in-physics-for-exoplanets-and-cosmology/>

1. *One half the Nobel Prize goes to*

- a. Michel Mayor
- b. James Peebles
- b. Didier Queloz
- c. James Peebles and Michel Mayor

2. *James Peebles was born in*

- a. in 1966
- b. in 1942
- c. in 1935
- d. in 1953

3. _____ *were born in Switzerland.*

- a. James Peebles and Michel Mayor
- b. Didier Queloz and Michel Mayor
- c. James Peebles and Didier Queloz
- d. James Peebles, Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz,

4. *Who is currently professor of astrophysics both at the University of Geneva and at the Cavendish Laboratory of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom?*

- a. James Peebles
- b. Michel Mayor
- c. Didier Queloz
- d. Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz

5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*

- a. the study of exoplanets will help us learn more about the physics of how planets form and evolve
- b. cosmology has not yet evolved into a science of precision, based on the mathematical foundation
- c. the Nobel laureates were able to see the exoplanet directly
- d. the astrophysicists used only traditional methods to discover an exoplanet orbiting a solar-type star.

Test 15

TAPESCRIPT & audio file:

http://www.kuhf.org/programaudio/engines/eng2642_64k.mp3

<https://uh.edu/engines/epi2642.htm>

Listen to the text and answer the questions that follow.

1. *A phone book is an example of:*
 - a. names listed randomly
 - b. unstructured data
 - c. structured data
 - d. interesting data

2. *According to the passage, what is more important: data or information?*
 - a. data
 - b. both data and information
 - c. information
 - d. none of the above

3. *What is at the heart of modern computing and our lives alike?*
 - a. listing names alphabetically
 - b. yellow pages
 - c. data storage
 - d. properly structuring data

4. *In his seminal work, Edgar Codd suggested what's now known as:*
 - a. the relational database
 - b. stacks
 - c. trees
 - d. heaps

5. *The acronym SQL is pronounced as:*
 - a. S-Q-L
 - b. query
 - c. sequel
 - d. sequence

Test 16

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

(кнопка паузи взорі ліворуч)

<https://soundcloud.com/user-925956704/the-different-forms-of-plagiarism-and-how-to-avoid-it>

TAPESCRIPT:

Welcome to this Editage Insights podcast. Editage Insights is a global platform that provides resources on all aspects of research and scholarly publishing. Today's podcast deals with a very important topic: plagiarism. Plagiarism is the most common form of academic misconduct. Plagiarism occurs when readers are forcibly led to believe that the article they're reading is the authors own, original and unique work. There are five most common forms of plagiarism. One: direct plagiarism, that is, copying a section of someone else's work word for word, without quotation marks and without citing the source. Two: copy-paste plagiarism or mosaic plagiarism. This form of plagiarism involves copying and pasting content from different texts and clubbing them together. Three: paraphrasing without acknowledging the source. Even if you do not copy directly from another work, but paraphrase the text without citing the source, it is regarded as plagiarism. However, paraphrasing itself is not unethical as long as as you do acknowledge the source. Four: self-plagiarism. Not only copying from others' work, but borrowing words and ideas from your own previous work is also considered plagiarism if you don't cite the source. However, as long as you cite your previous work, it is fine. Five: accidental plagiarism. Authors often stumble into the trap of plagiarism without even realizing it. This occurs when you forget to cite sources or when you misquote a source or paraphrase a source by using similar words without attribution. Cases of accidental plagiarism are taken as seriously as any other form of plagiarism, and can have serious consequences. Therefore, it is important that you take precautions to avoid plagiarism. Here are a few tips. Mare sure you've acknowledged all relevant past works in your reference list. Past works include ideas, concepts, findings, methods, and even minor elements of a research paper that you've discussed I your paper. Forgetting to cite even a single source – minor or major – is considered plagiarism. This applies to your own past works as well. If you're not confident rewriting text in English, you can consider quoting a few phrases from another author's work verbatim. In such cases, always use quotation marks, and cite the author clearly. But use quotations sparingly. Quoting large portions of texts is generally not a good practice in academic writing. Often in scientific writing you would need to paraphrase and summarize other authors' works. But watch out: only changing a few words here and there is not enough. To paraphrase correctly, understand the meaning of the original piece of writing. Then, use your own words to express that meaning.

If you're not confident about doing this, seek help from your coauthors or English-speaking colleagues. Be careful about taking notes. When you refer to your notes at a later point, you might not remember if something you've written in your notebook contains your own words or it's an exact quotation from your past paper. Therefore, as far as possible, try to use your own words when making. If you need to copy EXACT sentences, use quotation marks so that you remember later that these words are not yours. Also, always write all the references that you're using in your notes. Acknowledge common scientific knowledge. You may not think that a common scientific fact is not a required reference, but be careful and provide references as far as possible. It might be a new piece of information for researchers from other fields. These tips will help you avoid accidental plagiarism and publish ethically.

Editage Insights Academy has a great collection of learning courses and handbooks on academic publishing that you should definitely check out. In fact, one learning course that I would recommend especially for you is "Avoid rejections. Publish ethically." This course will further guide you on other unethical practices that you should avoid.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Accidental plagiarism and copy-paste/mosaic plagiarism
 - b. Direct plagiarism and self-plagiarism
 - c. Paraphrasing without acknowledging the source
 - d. Five common forms of plagiarism

2. Accidental plagiarism
 - a. is considered to be a minor case of academic misconduct
 - b. is the same as mosaic plagiarism
 - c. is as serious other forms of plagiarism
 - d. acknowledging all pieces of information

3. Past works include:
 - a. ideas, concepts, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper
 - b. ideas, concepts, findings of research papers you've discussed in your paper
 - c. ideas, concepts, findings, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper
 - d. ideas, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper

4. Quoting large portions of text *verbatim*
 - a. is generally not good practice in academic writing
 - b. is considered plagiarism
 - c. is about citing a single source
 - d. all of the above

5. At the end, the speaker suggests taking the following learning course:
 - a. Academic misconduct.
 - b. Taking notes.
 - c. Ways of paraphrasing.
 - d. Avoid rejections. Publish ethically.

Test 17

COMBINED TEST ON READING AND LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the text & listen to the podcast. Finally, answer the questions that follow.

The Delphi **method** was **originally** invented by Olaf Helmer and Norman Dalkey of the Rand Corporation in the 1950s for the purpose of addressing a specific military problem - to forecast the **impact** of technology on warfare. The Delphi Technique is a method used to estimate the **likelihood** and **outcome** of future events. The method relies on the key assumption that **forecasts** from a group are generally more accurate than **those** from individuals. A group of experts exchange views, and **each** independently gives estimates and assumptions to a facilitator who reviews the data and **provides** a summary report. The group members, known as panellists, discuss and review the summary report and give updated forecasts to the facilitator, who again reviews the material and issues a second report. This process continues until all participants reach a consensus.

The results of the first round of questions, when summarized, provide the basis for the second round of questions. Results from the second round of questions feed into the third (and final) round. The experts at each round have a complete record of what forecasts other experts have made. **Still**, they do not know who made which forecast. Anonymity allows the experts to express their opinions freely and encourages openness.

Predicting the future is not an exact science, but the Delphi Technique can help you understand the likelihood of future events and what impact they may have on your project. The Delphi Method has been widely adopted and is **still** in use today.

After: <https://www.projectsmart.co.uk/tools/delphi-technique-a-step-by-step-guide.php>

Listen to the Podcast by Ricardo Vargas (copy the link and paste it in your browser):

<https://soundcloud.com/ricardo-vargas-podcast/understanding-the-delphi-technique?in=ricardo-vargas-podcast/sets/2012-all-episodes>

1. A facilitator is a key person who
 - a. is interested in science
 - b. should not take a neutral position
 - c. is unfamiliar with the topic to be discussed
 - d. helps a group of people to work together better

2. *It could be inferred from the texts that the Delphi method*

- a. is an autonomous process
- b. is an anonymous process
- c. is a fast process
- d. is often biased

3. *It could also be inferred from the text that the biggest challenge about the Delphi method is that*

- a. it takes time
- b. it is unreliable
- c. it is not accurate enough
- d. it is outdated

4. *The Delphi method*

- a. was sometimes used by people
- b. was never used regularly by people
- c. is used regularly by people
- d. was used regularly by people before the 1950s

5. *The underlined word "those" refers to the*

- a. assumptions
- b. individuals
- c. groups
- d. forecasts

6. *The underlined word "each" refers to the*

- a. expert
- b. view
- c. group
- d. facilitator

7. The underlined word method could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. technology b. tools c. troubleshooting d. technique
8. The underlined word originally could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. at first b. at least c. at times d. actually
9. The underlined word impact could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. importance b. innovation c. influence d. result
10. The underlined word likelihood could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. confidence b. location c. brainstorming d. probability
11. The underlined word outcome could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. result b. chance c. charisma d. coincidence
12. The underlined word forecasts could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. prognosis b. prognoses c. problems d. events
13. The underlined word provides could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. gives b. takes c. compares d. replaces
14. The underlined word Still, could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. Similarly, b. Specifically, c. In simple terms, d. However
15. The underlined word still could best be replaced by which of the following?
a. even now b. later on c. probably d. at times

II. Fill in the blanks.

16. A polymath is _____ individual whose knowledge spans a substantial number of subjects, known to draw on complex bodies of knowledge to solve specific problems.
a. the b. a c. an d. -
17. Even if you think style doesn't matter, it_____.
a. is b. was c. does d. did
18. If this _____ really so, the most effective way would be to show that the basic presupposition was nonsensical.
a. were b. is c. will be d. to be

19. Thanks for _____ us know.
a. to let b. lets c. let d. letting
20. Knowing how to think is always _____ than having more information.
a. best b. the best c. better d. good
21. "I type with one finger, _____ quite rapidly." (Donald Hall)
a. despite b. although c. in order to d. likewise
22. Research _____ the collection, organization and analysis of information to increase understanding of a topic or issue.
a. involves b. involve c. having involved d. involving
23. Scientific methods _____ more or less general depending on how many cases they cover.
a. was often b. is often said to be c. often d. are often said to be
24. Teams have grown considerably _____ years.
a. the b. ten c. past d. over the past ten
25. _____, they succeeded both because of and despite their composition.
a. Putting different b. Put different c. Putting d. Put differently

**FINAL QUIZ ASSIGNMENTS:
ТЕСТИ ЗА КУРСОМ З НАУКОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ**

Test 18

ТЕСТ ЗА КУРСОМ З НАУКОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

ONLINE LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

<https://youtu.be/61YaEbGzTVc>

<https://youtu.be/o7IQISvl1fU>

<https://youtu.be/OoNnTIM-UYo>

https://youtu.be/5238c_NLRJ4

Choose one correct answer:

1. What is narration?
 - a. telling the truth
 - b. telling a lie
 - c. telling a book by its cover
 - d. telling stories

2. Who said “Your thesis is like your first love: it will be difficult to forget.”
 - a. Isaac Asimov
 - b. Shani Raja
 - c. Umberto Eco
 - d. Richard Feynman

3. Netiquette is
 - a. the internet protocol layer
 - b. an efficient icebreaker
 - b. logical connector
 - d. the set of rules about behaviour that is acceptable on the internet

4. The word “intro” means_____.
 - a. information
 - b. introduction
 - c. interruption
 - d. interception

5. I strongly_____you to do it a.s.a.p.

- a. advice
- b. advises
- c. advise
- d. advising

6. That's a great_____of advice!

- a. part
- b. item
- c. article
- d. piece

7. She gave him a lot of_____.

- a. advice
- b. advise
- c. piece of advice
- d. some advice

7. I can give you_____advice.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. some

8. In the company of strangers, it's better to start conversation using the pronoun

- a. I
- b. you
- c. someone
- d. nobody

9. The thermometer____36 degrees Celsius.

- a. reads
- b. shows
- c. points
- d. tells

10. His knowledge__ physics is deep.

- a. of
- b. in
- c. at
- d. on

11. They have deep knowledge_____the field of computer science.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. of
- d. at

12. I prefer reading____watching TV.

- a. than
- b. to
- c. from
- d. that

13. Other experts were also impressed_____the results.

- a. within
- b. at
- c. with
- d. on

15.

Identify polite vs. impolite phrase(s). Underline polite ones. You can choose several options:

Example:

I was wondering if we could sign the contract today.

We must sign the contract today.

I was hoping that we could sign the contract today.

I wonder if we could sign the contract today.

15.1

Could you send me the report?

Send me the report.

15.2.

When will you review it?

When would be a good time to discuss your thoughts on it?

15.3.

Could you clarify it a bit?

I don't understand you.

I'm not sure I follow you.

15.4.

I don't like this design.

I'm not too fond of this design.

I'd prefer to use a different design.

15.5.

I think that's a bad idea.

I'm not so sure that's a good idea.

I have a few concerns.

That's a bad idea.

I don't like your idea.

I don't think that's such a good idea.

Could we consider some other options?

15.6

That's out of the question.

Sorry, but I think that's out of the question.

15.7

They broke our equipment.

Our equipment was broken.

15.8.

I don't really like it, I'm afraid.

I don't like it.

I'm afraid, I don't really like it.

15.9.

I need a recommendation.

Would you be so kind as to recommend me?

I would appreciate your recommendation.

15.10.

I'd like a cup of coffee.

I want a cup of coffee.

I'll have coffee, please.

15.11

I can't recommend you.

I'm not the best person to recommend you.

15.12.

I think you might be mistaken.

You're wrong.

Actually, that's not quite right/correct.

15.13.

I had higher hopes.

I expected better results.

I expected more.

I'm disappointed.

16. *Read the paragraph and identify the main idea.*

The very name of the United States of America suggests unity. Today, Americans are generally thinking of themselves living in one country divided mainly by geography. But there was a time when many Americans thought in distinctly different terms. In 1774 when John Adams spoke of "our country," he meant Massachusetts. Even Thomas Jefferson took a while to move beyond his own region of birth and in his early years, "my country" usually meant Virginia to him.

16.1. *Identify the main idea.*

- a. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were devoted both to their own home states and to the idea of a common country.
- b. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were devoted to the idea of a common country.
- c. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were more devoted to their own home states than to the idea of a common country.

16.2.

What word best signals the main idea?

- a. name
- b. generally
- c. but
- d. years

17.

Insert correct logical connectors/discourse markers: i.e. if but

Most of today's solar panels capture sunlight and convert it to electricity only from the side facing the sky. _____ the dark underside of a solar panel could also convert sunlight reflected off the ground, even more electricity might be generated.

A new thermodynamic formula reveals that the bifacial, _____ double-sided solar cells making up double-sided panels generate on average 15% to 20% more sunlight to electricity than the monofacial cells of today's one-sided solar panels. The technology has been remarkably successful, _____ we know now that we can't significantly increase their efficiency anymore or reduce the cost.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/12/191218153556.htm>

18.

Insert sentence [1] or [2]. Mind: cohesion, information flow.

[1] Despite the benefits of short, light words, academics routinely fall into the centuries-old trap of choosing long, heavy Latin words.

[2] There is no single perfect place to introduce terms.

“_[]_. You have to evaluate your audience and what they know. If you err, err on the side of overdefining. Any irritation an expert might feel at seeing a term defined unnecessarily would be slight and short-lived. The confusion a novice might feel at not having a term defined could be large and permanent — they might stop reading your paper.” (Joshua Schimel)

Test 19

ЗА КУРСОМ З НАУКОВОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

ONLINE LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

<https://youtu.be/61YaEbGzTVc>

<https://youtu.be/o7IQLSvl1fU>

<https://youtu.be/OoNnTIM-UYo>

https://youtu.be/5238c_NLRJ4

1. Choose one correct answer

1.1.

A collocation

- a. is a frequent combination of any two words
- b. is a rare combination of any two or more words
- c. is a random combination of two or more words
- d. a combination of two or more words that frequently occur together and sound "right" to native speakers.

1.2.

According to David Crystal, "a language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized _____."

- a. in Europe, Asia and Africa
- b. in every country
- c. in many countries
- d. in Europe and the Americas

1.3.

Narrativization is

- a. the transformation of a story into an event
- b. the transformation of an event into a message
- c. the transformation of an event into a story
- d. the transformation of a complicated social landscape

1.4.

Disruptive innovations

- a. trigger market revolutions
- b. refer only to products
- c. is an obsolete term
- d. refer only to services

1.5.

I found it ____ the Internet

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at
- d. from

1.6.

We've received hundreds of _____ recently.

- a. feedback comments
- b. comment
- c. feedback
- d. commenting

1.7.

They have done a lot of research recently, but, her _____ research definitely stands out.

- a. piece
- b. of piece
- c. piece of
- d. of

1.8. I gravitate _____ classics.

- a. towards
- b. with
- c. at
- d. for

1.9. Their message doesn't resonate _____ people

- a. in
- b. with
- c. for
- d. at

2. Identify polite vs. impolite phrase(s).

Underline polite/friendly/humorous ones.

Example:

I don't have the time to...

I am afraid I simply don't have the time to...

2.1.

I am/will be unable/not be able to ...

I am extremely sorry, but I am afraid I will be unable/not be able to ...

2.2.

I completely understand what you mean ...

I understand what you mean ...

2.3.

Thanks but I really don't want to...

Thanks, but I don't want to...

2.4.

Your colleague is right when she says...

Your colleague is absolutely right when she says...

2.5.

So I am asking you ...

So basically I am asking you ...

2.6.

Ideally, I need the revised version by the end of the week.

I need the revised version by the end of the week.

2.7.

It would be greatly appreciated if you returned the document to me by the end of the day.

Would you be able to get the document to me by the end of the day?

2.8.

Harry:

Over the past year, I've watched you grow into an excellent employee. Maybe that's why I was disappointed with your last report.

We have high standards at ABC Accolade. I want to go over this report with you so that you know what I expect. You have a lot of potential, and I know you can get this right.

Harry:

The last report you sent in wasn't on time or accurate. At ABC Accolade, our expectations are high. We expect staff to respond to deadlines responsibly and accurately. I don't have time to correct your work. It goes without saying that we expect better results the next time.

2.9.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the training initiative we planned for the month of October will be postponed until later. We will keep you apprised of the events as they unfold.

We regret that training project planned for October has been postponed. We will send you the announcement with the new date.

2.10.

This is a disaster.

We have a problem.

"Houston, we have a problem."

We seem to have a problem.

We seem to have a problem with this.

2.11.

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- What?

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- Sorry, I didn't quite catch what you said. Could you say that again?

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- Sorry, I didn't quite catch you. Come again?

2.12

It's a bizarre answer.

This is not a clear-cut answer.

The answer is not completely clear.

The answer is not clear enough.

Although this solution is exact, it is not transparent.

The solution is not transparent.

The answer is not obvious.

The answer is incorrect.

3.1. Identify the **main idea** of the paragraph, and specific **text-signaling device(s)** (word(s)/phrase(s) that help to convey **the main idea**).

"All earnest and honest human quests for knowledge are efforts to understand Nature, which includes both human and nonhuman systems, the objects of study in science. Thus, broadly speaking, all these quests are in the science domain. The methods and tools used may be different; for example, the literary people use mainly their bodily sensors and their brain as the information processor, while natural scientists may use, in addition, measuring instruments and computers. Yet, all these activities could be viewed in a unified perspective: they are scientific developments at varying stages of maturity and have a lot to learn from each other."

(From: Burguete, M., & Lam, L. (2008). Science Matters: Humanities as Complex Systems. World Scientific Publishing Company. ISBN : 978-9812835932)

3.2. What word/phrase best signals the main idea?

- a. Thus,
- b. for example,
- c. in addition,
- d. Yet,

3.3. Insert correct logical connectors/discourse markers:

DESPITE THE FACT THAT HOWEVER APART FROM
AND ALSO SUCH AS AND SO ON

Deeper learning, dialogic learning, and critical thinking are essential capabilities in the 21st-century. _____ being _____ important in themselves, they are _____ crucial in enabling the acquisition of many other 21st-century skills/capabilities _____ problem solving, collaborative learning, innovation, information and media literacy, _____. _____, the majority of teachers in schools and instructors in higher education are inadequately prepared for the task of promoting deeper learning, dialogic learning, _____ critical thinking in their students. This is _____ there are educational researchers who are developing and evaluating strategies for such promotion. The problem is bridging the gap between the educational researchers' work and what gets conveyed to teachers and instructors as evidence-based, usable strategies.

(From: Manalo, R. (2020). Deeper Learning, Dialogic Learning, and Critical Thinking: Research-based Strategies for the Classroom. Routledge.)

3. Insert sentence [1] or [2]. Mind: cohesion, information flow.

“In the first edition of this book we quoted Edmund Burke and John Stuart Mill.

Burke said,

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill.

Our antagonist is our helper.

Mill said,

He who knows only his own side of the cause knows little.”

(From: Barnett, S., Bedau, H., O'Hara, J. (2019). Critical Thinking, Reading, and Writing: A Brief Guide to Argument.)

11. Which word has a different meaning from the others?

- a. furthermore b. in addition c. moreover d. nevertheless

12. Which word does NOT convey emphasis?

- a. especially b. particularly c. subsequently d. surprisingly

17. What is the meaning of "and yet" in this sentence?

There are rich people everywhere and yet they do not contribute to the growth of their own countries.

- a. все ще b. ще ні c. однак d. також

18. Identify and underline softeners and politeness devices, if any.

- 1) What could possibly make that situation better?
- 2) Can I have some tea?
- 3) Pour me tea.
- 4) We can't help you.
- 5) I'm afraid we can't help you.
- 6) If you could get back to me by tomorrow, that would be great.
- 7) Sign this form.
- 8) We would appreciate it if you could sign this form.
- 9) Give me a discount.
- 10) I would be very grateful if you could give me a discount.
- 11) I think we should change the schedule.
- 12) I was thinking we should change the schedule.
- 13) I wonder if we can agree on this contract.
- 14) I was wondering if we could agree on this contract.
- 15) I'm sorry, but it looks like we don't have any vacancies at the moment.
- 16) There seems to be something wrong with my internet service.
- 17) I think this could be improved.
- 18) Why don't we discuss this later?
- 19) Wouldn't it be better to use a different approach?
- 20) I'm not a big fan of it.
- 21) I'm not really keen on such things.
- 22) This isn't really to my taste.
- 23) This is not my cup of tea.
- 24) This isn't exactly what I had in mind.
- 25) I'm not sure that's entirely accurate.
- 26) Actually, I need more time.
- 27) I have some reservations.

- 28) I'm afraid I can't do it at the moment.
- 29) It's a disaster. It's a complete and utter failure.
- 30) You're wrong.
- 31) It's completely useless.
- 32) It's pretty much worthless.
- 33) I don't like it at all, not a bit.
- 34) It's no good.
- 35) It's not good enough.
- 36) No.
- 37) Nope.
- 38) Hell no.

19. *Empathy is*

- a. predictability
- b. a great way of generating ideas
- c. the ability to understand what other people feel
- d. improvisation

20. *Rapport is*

- a. a report
- b. the lack of social relationships
- c. unpredictability
- d. a connection with someone else, a state of harmonious understanding with another individual or group

21. *We are on the same wavelength.*

- a. have no shared understanding or perspective
- b. think in a similar way, understand each other well
- c. have to start from scratch
- d. need to take a different approach

22. Speaking all those languages, she was *a rare bird.*

- a. an original and creative writer
- b. an awe-inspiring, charismatic and influential leader
- c. an innovative and inspirational scientist
- d. a unique person; an unusual, uncommon, or exceptional individual

23. Let's *hit the reset button.*

- a. set boundaries
- b. start over from the beginning
- c. continue with the assignment
- d. complete the task

24. That was a *seemingly easy* task.

- a. the task that appears to be easy, even though it may not really be so
- b. an easily accomplished task, a piece of cake, a no-brainer
- c. an unimportant task not worth serious consideration
- d. the task that could be easily postponed

25. Insert correct logical connectors:

But but Here are some examples: for example, An example? Take

Collocation is a fancy term for words that go together – not for grammatical reasons, _____ more out of custom; which, as you know, is a powerful reason for doing lots of things, including the way we write. _____ the word campaign—in the military or political sense. What do you do with a campaign? You can *start* or *begin* a campaign. Ho hum. You can also *mount* a campaign.

What words, _____ can you use for mentioning a hypothesis? You can *form* or *state* a hypothesis. _____ it's more professional to *frame* or *formulate* one.

1. We *captured* 70% of the domestic market last year (*high-impact*).

2. The company *conducts operations* in 20 different countries.

3. Our branch *enjoys* high sales.

4. It was, *without exaggeration*, the most perfect way to win an award

(After: Darian S., Ilchenko O. (2012) *Impact: Writing for Business, Technology and Science*. – Nat. acad. of sciences of Ukraine, Research a. educational center for foreign lang. – 2nd ed. – Kyiv: Akadempriodyka)

26. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

“Science **seeks** the basic laws of nature. Mathematics searches for **new** theorems to build upon the old. Engineering **builds** systems to solve human needs. The three disciplines are interdependent but distinct. Very rarely does one individual simultaneously make central contributions to all three — **but** Claude Shannon was a rare individual.”

(David Tse)

<https://www.quantamagazine.org/how-claude-shannons-information-theory-invented-the-future-20201222/>

26.1 We can infer from this passage that

- a. Claude Shannon was a mathematician and an engineer
- b. Claude Shannon was a scientist, a mathematician, and an engineer
- c. Claude Shannon was an engineer
- d. Claude Shannon was a mathematician

26.2 The main idea of the passage is signaled by which of the **boldfaced** words:

- a. seeks
- b. new
- c. builds
- d. but

26.3. This passage is most likely followed by which of the following:

- a. Given that framework of uncertainty and probability, Shannon set out in his landmark paper to systematically determine the fundamental limit of communication. His answer came in three parts. Playing a central role in all three is the concept of an information “bit,” used by Shannon as the basic unit of uncertainty. A portmanteau of “binary digit,” a bit could be either a 1 or a 0, and Shannon’s paper is the first to use the word (though he said the mathematician John Tukey used it in a memo first).
- b. Shannon instead asked, “Is there a grand unified theory for communication?” In a 1939 letter to his mentor, Vannevar Bush, Shannon outlined some of his initial ideas on “fundamental properties of general systems for the transmission of intelligence.” After working on the problem for a decade, Shannon finally published his masterpiece in 1948: “A Mathematical Theory of Communication.”
- c. Shannon never won a Nobel Prize, and he wasn’t a celebrity like Albert Einstein or Richard Feynman. But more than 70 years ago, in a single groundbreaking paper, he laid the foundation for the entire communication infrastructure underlying the modern information age.
- d. While this is a theory of communication, it is, at the same time, a theory of how information is produced and transferred — an information theory. Thus Shannon is now considered “the father of information theory.”

Test 21

ТЕСТ З УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ МОВИ

Прочитайте наукову статтю проф. П. Селігея

<http://www.inmo.org.ua/assets/files/Selihey.%20Типу%20bahatoslivya.pdf>

та дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Цитата «...Не барись у тенетах багатьох членувань, а шукай спосіб найкоротший. І не вчиняй як ті, хто, не вмючи назвати річ її власним іменем, ідуть шляхом викрутасів через численні туманні довготи» належить:

- А. Тарасові Шевченку
- Б. Марку Фабію Квінтіліану
- В. Вальтеру Скотту
- Г. Леонардо да Вінчі

2. Причини появи багатослів'я:

- А. невміння відбирати матеріал і узагальнювати.
- Б. невміння зосередитися на головному
- В. нехтування методологічним правилом «бритви Оккама»
- Г. усе вищезазначене

3. Назва «багатослів'я» є словотвірною калькою з

- А. української мови
- Б. білоруської мови
- В. давньоруської мови
- Г. давньогрецької мови

4. Багатослів'я

- А. трапляється не в усіх мовних стилях
- Б. є в усіх мовних стилях
- В. не суперечить закону мовленнєвої економії
- Г. завжди вада

5. Еліпсис

- А. стосується полісемії
- Б. стосується семантичної надлишковості
- В. є помилкою
- Г. стосується семантичної економії

6. *Оберіть хибне твердження:*

- А. Надмір слів робить текст інтелектуально цінним
- Б. Образи «потік води» та «блукання манівцями» стосуються багатослів'я.
- В. Мислення й мовлення не збігаються.
- Г. Багатослів'я — явище давнє й поширене, але ще вповні не вивчене.

7. *Німецьке слово Wortschwall перекладається як*

- А. «слово»
- Б. «мовленнєве нетримання»
- В. «потік, хвиля, наплив»
- Г. «словопотік»

8. *Словоповтори (тавтології) — невиправдані повтори в одному реченні:*

- А. того самого змісту іншим словом та того самого змісту іншими словами
- Б. того самого слова, спільнокореневого слова, того самого змісту іншим словом, того самого змісту іншими словами
- В. того самого слова або спільнокореневого слова
- Г. того самого змісту іншими словами

9. *Розщеплені присудки*

- А. компенсують стильові втрати
- Б. не є виявом кількаслів'я
- В. не є прикладом історичного вдосконалення мови
- Г. не позначають розчленовану дію

10. *Прикладом евфемізму є*

- А. зважаючи на це, звернімо увагу,
- Б. оптимізація кадрової структури
- В. потрібно впроваджувати
- Г. за рахунок інновацій

11. *Так звані «інформаційні шуми»*

- А. роблять текст більш зрозумілим
- Б. не стосуються повторів
- В. спантеличують читача
- Г. допомагають зрозуміти основну ідею тексту

11. Доберіть правильні відповідності

1. навколослів'я.	А. предмет, ознака, дія чи ситуація, які можна виразити одним точним словом, виражають двома, трьома й більше словами
2. зайвослів'я	Б. випадок, коли предмет або явище визначається через самого себе
3. тавтологічна дефініція понять	В. недоречні, нав'язливі повтори, які не додають до сказаного нічого нового, повтор того самого змісту не в одному слові, а в кількох словах, «тупцювання на місці»
4. розширений плеоназм	Г. вжиті слова не додають нового чи потрібного змісту, бо відповідна інформація входить до семантики сусідніх слів або ж логічно впливає з контексту як сама собою зрозуміла
5. кількаслів'я	Д. предмет описують, але прямо не називають, хоч у мові існує його точна й узвичаєна назва

12. Доберіть стилістично досконаліші варіанти (підкреслити):
здебільшого, у більшості випадків, переважно
на сьогоднішній день, нині, тепер, сьогодні
у найближчому майбутньому, невдовзі, незабаром
науковець, науковий співробітник
складова частина, складник
основні положення, засади
посідати домінуючу позицію, переважати

13. Відредагуйте плеоназми:
автентичний факт, аксіологічна оцінка, абстрактне узагальнення,
гіпотетичне передбачення, ілюстративний приклад, інтегральна
цілісність, інтерактивна взаємодія, компонентний склад, контрастивне
зіставлення, майбутня перспектива, потенційні можливості, практично-
прикладний, практичний досвід, репрезентативно представлений, ручна
мануфактура, функціональне призначення, змістовий смисл, смисловий
зміст, концептуальна теорія, теоретична концепція, спадкоємна традиція,
специфічна особливість, особлива специфіка, специфічна своєрідність,
своєрідна специфіка

ANSWER KEY

TEST 1

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Accuracy and precision are alike only in the fact that they both refer to the quality of measurement. But they are very different indicators of measurement. Accuracy is the degree of closeness to true value. Precision is the degree to which an instrument or process will repeat the same value. In other words, accuracy is the degree of veracity (truthfulness) while precision is the degree of reproducibility.

What does accuracy mean? If a measurement is accurate, it means that it agrees closely with the accepted standard for that measurement. What does precision mean? A measurement that is precise means that it agrees with other measures of the same thing.

Accuracy can be determined by one measurement while many measurements are needed to assess precision. In short, we can say that – in the first place – we want all our estimates to be accurate within a certain limit, and then we can concentrate on the precision afterwards. In this sense, it is a goal to achieve accuracy as soon as possible, and over time - to develop precision.

After: <https://www.forecast.app/faqs/what-is-the-difference-between-accuracy-and-precision>

1. What is similar about accuracy and precision?
 - a. Neither accuracy nor precision refer to the quality of measurements.
 - b. Both accuracy and precision refer to the quality of measurements.**
 - c. Both accuracy and precision have nothing to do with measurements.
 - d. All of the above.

2. What's the main difference between accuracy and precision?
 - a. They are different indicators of measurement.**
 - b. They are similar indicators of measurement.
 - c. They are not indicators of measurement.
 - d. None of the above.

3. *The author implies that*
- accuracy can be achieved only by multiple measurements
 - precision can be achieved by one measurement only
 - it's essential to have both accuracy and precision**
 - both accuracy and precision are not essential
4. *The author concludes by saying that*
- first and foremost, each measurement should be as precise as possible
 - first and foremost, each measurement should be as accurate as possible**
 - first and foremost, each measurement should not be accurate at all
 - first and foremost, each measurement should be both accurate and precise early on
5. *According to the text, "accuracy" and "precision" could best be translated into Ukrainian as:*
- «неточність» та «недостовірність»
 - «точність» та «достовірність»
 - «недостовірність» та «неточність»
 - «достовірність» та «точність»**
6. The underlined word/phrase refer to could best be replaced by which of the following:
- deal with**
 - rely on
 - think of
 - do without
7. The underlined word/phrase But could best be replaced by which of the following:
- And
 - Because
 - However**
 - When
8. The underlined word/phrase very could best be replaced by which of the following:
- a bit
 - somehow
 - in part
 - extremely**
9. The underlined word/phrase accuracy could best be replaced by which of the following:
- precision
 - truthfulness**
 - assessment
 - attitude
10. The underlined word/phrase precision could best be replaced by which of the following:
- accuracy
 - probability
 - exactness**
 - evaluation
11. The underlined word/phrase In other words, could best be replaced by which of the following:
- Put differently,**
 - Likewise,
 - Similarly,
 - Not surprisingly,

12. The underlined word/phrase assess could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **evaluate** b. deny c. exclude d. develop

13. The underlined word/phrase In short, could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. In fact, b. In the first place, c. As a whole, **d. In brief,**

14. The underlined word/phrase goal could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. idea b. **aim** c. result d. process

15. The underlined word/phrase soon could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **early** b. late c. often d. frequently

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Automakers worldwide _____ vans and trucks that don't emit any pollution.

- a. developing b. develops c. **are developing** d. is developing

17. One of the most important things _____ to build something.

- a. **is** b. are c. were d. are not

18. He _____ that's an active area of research.

- a. say b. **says** c. to say d. saying

19. My goal is _____ making new robots with smaller and simpler mechanisms.

- a. **to start** b. starts c. have started d. started

20. I _____ the rotor last year.

- a. make b. makes c. am making d. **made**

21. What does it _____?

- a. means b. meaning c. **mean** d. meant

22. I have _____ from college recently.

- a. graduate b. **graduated** c. graduating d. had graduated

23. They have a much _____ surface area available for recording.

- a. **larger** b. large c. the largest b. the larger

24. The difference _____ "useless" and "worthless" is that "useless" means "without use or possibility to be used" while "worthless" is "not having worth and use, without value".

- a. among b. amongst c. being b. **between**

25. This _____ does not matter much.

- a. inefficient b. inefficiently c. **inefficiency** b. not efficient

TEST 2

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Scopus and the Web of Science's Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) are the two main indexes of prestige within academia. Informal communication with academics from various Asian countries, such as Korea, China, and Saudi Arabia, shows that faculty members can be rewarded around three times more for publishing in a Scopus-indexed journal than in a locally indexed journal (e.g., the Korean Citation Index), and around seven times more for publishing in an SSCI-indexed one.

Both Scopus and the SSCI provide quantitative metrics that represent the extent to which a journal's publications are cited within the index:

- **SJR:** A metric maintained by Scopus. It refers to the number of times the journal was cited in the previous three years in papers published within the Scopus index. Citations are additionally weighted, depending on the rank of the citing journal, while excluding self-citations.

- **JCR:** A metric maintained by the Web of Science. It refers to the number of citations of a journal's published papers in a given year within the Web of Science divided by the journals' total number of published papers during the previous two years.

These citation metrics are usually used as an indication of the journal's quality, though the reader should be aware that the use of these metrics to evaluate journals is controversial.

After: Joe Vitta, Ali H Al-Hoorie
https://www.academia.edu/35683258/Scopus-and_SSCI-indexed_L2_Journals_A_List_for_the_Asia_TEFL_Community

1. *A metric maintained by the Web of Science is*
 - a. SJR
 - b. Arabic Citation Index
 - c. **JCR**
 - d. the Korean Citation Index

2. *The indicator of highest academic prestige is possibly publishing in*
- a. Scopus-indexed journal
 - b. locally indexed journal
 - c. Asian citation index
 - d. **SSCI-indexed journal**
3. *Both Scopus and the SSCI quantitative metrics*
- a. involve self-citations
 - b. are not citation-based
 - c. are rarely used as an indication of the journal's quality
 - d. **are citation-based**
4. *The underlined word "It" refers to*
- a. **a metric maintained by the Web of Science**
 - b. the number of citations
 - c. a journal's published papers
 - d. a metric maintained by Scopus
5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*
- a. only Scopus provides quantitative metrics that can be useful indicators for researchers in the field
 - b. only the SSCI provides quantitative metrics to facilitate an efficient assessment of research journals
 - c. these metrics do not facilitate an efficient assessment of the numerous and diverse journals
 - d. **despite the limitations and valid concerns about an overreliance on such metrics for judging a journal, these metrics can be useful indicators for researchers**
6. The underlined word main could best be replaced by which of the following:
- a. majority
 - b. mayor
 - c. minor
 - d. **major**
7. The underlined word academia could best be replaced by which of the following:
- a. community college
 - b. community of interests
 - c. community policy
 - d. **academic community**

8. The underlined word academics could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. **scholars** b. teachers c. instructors d. lecturers

9. The underlined phrase such as could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. **e.g.** b. cf. c. i.e. d. *ibid.*

10. The underlined word shows could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. **demonstrates** b. discusses c. does away with d. develops

11. The underlined word rewarded could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. reiterated **b. remunerated** c. awarded d. thought of

12. The underlined word around could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. near b. nearby c. in close proximity **d. approximately**

13. The underlined word indication could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. **sign** b. necessity c. measurement d. percentage

14. The underlined word though could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. also b. due to **c. although** d. apart

15. The underlined word controversial could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. clear-cut **b. disputed** c. noticeable d. trendy

II. Choose the correct option:

16. What needs_____?

a. to do b. done c. did **d. to be done**

17. This task is_____ complicated.

a. **quite** b. quiet c. quit d. quietly

18. Someone must_____overlooked this parameter.

a. **have** b. has c. had d. had had

19. That was the year IEEE chose them—along with several_____—as emerging areas in which it wanted to become more visible.

a. other b. **others** c. the other d. other's

20. For years, researchers in the field of neuromorphics—which involves developing computer architectures that process information in a manner inspired by the brain—_____on bridging this gap between mind and machine.
- a. worked b. work c. working d. **have worked**
21. Computers operate sequentially, with one or several cores_____a preprogrammed set of instructions.
- a. executed b. **executing** c. execute d. executes
22. But the brain operates quite_____, with many interconnected neurons processing highly parallel information that's distributed throughout the neural network.
- a. different b. differ c. **differently** d. differing
23. IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems_____the number-five journal in aerospace engineering in 2002.
- a. **was** b. were c. is d. are
24. Here are three ways you can benefit_____our knowledge and expertise.
- a. of b. **from** c. on d. in
25. It_____concluded that the suggested procedures are accurate, simple and reproducible, yet economical.
- a. could b. can c. be d. **could be**

TEST 3

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The guru to the gurus at last shares his knowledge with the rest of us. Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman's seminal studies in behavioral psychology, behavioral economics, and happiness studies have influenced numerous other authors, including Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell. In *“Thinking, Fast and Slow”*, Kahneman offers his own, first book for the general public. It is an enlightening summary of his life's work. It will change the way you think about thinking.

Two systems drive the way we think and make choices, Kahneman explains: System One is fast, intuitive, and emotional; System Two is slower, more deliberative, and more logical. Examining how both systems function within the mind, Kahneman exposes the extraordinary capabilities as well as the biases of fast thinking and the pervasive influence of intuitive impressions on our thoughts and our choices. Engaging the reader in a lively conversation about how we think, he shows where we can trust our intuition.

Kahneman's influential work has transformed cognitive psychology and launched the new fields of behavioral economics and happiness studies. In this path-breaking book, Kahneman shows how the mind works, and offers practical and enlightening insights into how choices are made in both our business and personal lives.

After: amazon.com book blurb

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B00555X80A/ref=dbs_a_def_rwt_hsc_h_vapi_tkin_p1_i0

1. “Thinking fast and slow” was written by
 - a. Daniel Kahneman, Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell
 - b. Steven Pinker and Malcolm Gladwell
 - c. **Daniel Kahneman**
 - d. None of the above

2. What is true about the systems that drive the way we think
 - a. System one is logical, system two is intuitive
 - b. Both systems are fast.
 - c. **System two is logical, system one is intuitive**
 - d. Both systems are slow.

3. What is implied in the passage?
- We can always trust our intuition.
 - We can never trust our intuition.
 - We can trust our intuition in some cases.**
 - All of the above.
4. The underlined word It refers to:
- general public
 - life
 - work
 - the book**
5. The phrase “the guru to the gurus” implies
- someone who is not knowledgeable enough
 - an ordinary person
 - eminent scholars of Hinduism
 - a person who is regarded as an expert or leader**
6. The underlined word/phrase at last could best be replaced by which of the following:
- possibly
 - finally**
 - actually
 - lately
7. The underlined word/phrase seminal could best be replaced by which of the following:
- prominent**
 - early
 - the latest
 - recent
8. The underlined word/phrase numerous could best be replaced by which of the following:
- some
 - all
 - several
 - many**
9. The underlined word/phrase summary could best be replaced by which of the following:
- introduction
 - synopsis**
 - discussion
 - conclusion
10. The underlined word/phrase function could best be replaced by which of the following:
- operate**
 - exist
 - satisfy
 - improve
11. The underlined word/phrase capabilities could best be replaced by which of the following:
- abilities**
 - trends
 - ideas
 - functions
12. The underlined word/phrase as well as could best be replaced by which of the following:
- even better
 - and also**
 - in spite of
 - due to

13. The underlined word/phrase influence could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. **impact** b. chance c. imply d. choose

14. The underlined word/phrase has transformed could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. has done away with b. has expressed c. modified **d. has changed**

15. The underlined word/phrase launched could best be replaced by which of the following:

a. got rid of **b. started** c. completed d. altered

II. Choose the correct option:

16. This model does not _____ the way a market economy actually functions.

a. describes b. description c. described **d. describe**

17. I spent that night in a hotel and paid my bill in _____ cash before leaving.

a. the b. a c. an **d. -**

18. This card gave cardholders the option _____ pay their debts in whole, or in monthly minimum payments.

a. of **b. to** c. with d. for

19. Is there any possibility _____ back unlimited data?

a. bringing b. **of bringing** c. bring d. brings

20. Co-author Garrett Goon _____ that with the latest calculations, black holes give us hints about the nature of quantum gravity.

a. say b. to say c. saying **d. says**

21. Things were happening _____ an incredible rate.

a. with **b. at** c. in d. for

22. I didn't find this information _____ the Internet.

a. on b. in c. at d. of

23. This tutorial is based on the most common mistakes in English, which _____ many similar issues.

a. explain b. to explain c. **explains** d. explaining

24. It needs _____ with considerable caution.

a. to view b. to be viewed c. be viewed d. viewed

25. I have already _____ everything that had to be done.

a. did b. had done c. to be done **d. done**

Test 4

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The terms “proofreading” and “editing” are sometimes used interchangeably, but in fact there are important differences between the two.

Proofreading focuses on correcting errors in spelling, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and formatting. Therefore, it normally occurs at the end of the writing process as a final step before submitting a paper which is otherwise ready to be published.

On the other hand, editing takes a deeper look at how information and ideas are presented. While editing includes all steps involved in proofreading, the focus is on making changes that make an article easier to understand, better organized, and more suitable for the audience. Because editing is an essential part of formulating a research argument, it occurs multiple times throughout the writing process.

Text source: <http://webshop.elsevier.com/proofreading-or-editing/>

1. *What is the best title for this passage?*
 - a. What is the difference between submitting and publishing the paper?
 - b. What is the difference between proofreading and editing?**
 - c. Proofreading: punctuation and formatting.
 - d. Editing: making an article easier to understand.

2. *The underlined phrase in fact signals*
 - a. compassion
 - b. conclusion
 - c. concession
 - d. contrast**

3. *The underlined phrase the two refers to*
 - a. important differences
 - b. the facts
 - c. proofreading and editing**
 - d. none of the above

4. *Proofreading*

- a. **is the initial step before submitting an otherwise ready to be published paper**
- b. is the final step before submitting an otherwise ready to be published paper
- c. concentrates on how information and ideas are presented
- d. all of the above

5. *Editing*

- a. focuses on correcting errors in spelling, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and formatting
- b. is the same as proofreading
- c. does not include any steps involved in proofreading
- d. **concentrates on how information and ideas are presented**

6. The underlined word interchangeably could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **without making any difference**
- b. with caution
- c. with some reservations
- d. with or without reservations

7. The underlined word important could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **essential**
- b. unnecessary
- c. optional
- d. regular

8. The underlined phrase focuses on could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. depends on
- b. deals with
- c. **concentrates on**
- d. touches upon

9. The underlined word Therefore, could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **Consequently**,
- b. Clearly,
- c. Also,
- d. Alas,

10. The underlined word normally could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. unusually
- b. rarely
- c. seldom
- d. **commonly**

11. The underlined word occurs could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. takes the floor
- b. takes care of
- c. **takes place**
- d. takes for granted

12. The underlined word includes could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **involves**
- b. excludes
- c. concludes
- d. repeats

13. The underlined word to understand could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **to comprehend**
- b. to introduce
- c. to use
- d. to utilize

14. The underlined word suitable could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. unacceptable b. important c. irreplaceable d. **appropriate**
15. The underlined word Because could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. But b. **Since** c. However d. Although

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Three candidates _____ for the position of Region Director.
 a. stands b. standing c. is standing d. **are standing**
17. The Section chairs _____ attending the meeting.
 a. where b. we're c. **were** d. wear
18. Highly informative presentations _____ by the Committee members.
 a. deliver b. delivers c. is delivered d. **were delivered**
19. You can also _____ us on social media.
 a. **follow** b. to follow c. follows d. following
20. If you _____, take a few minutes to read the candidates' official statements.
 a. **haven't yet voted** b. have already voted c. is voting d. votes
21. The candidates are from Finland and Spain. You can visit _____ websites.
 a. there b. **their** c. there's d. they
22. _____ the next Region Director really matters, so don't miss your opportunity to vote.
 a. Choice b. Choices c. The choice d. **Choosing**
23. One could describe this journal as a moderated online newsletter, with _____ news and achievements and future events.
 a. **the latest** b. latest c. later d. late
24. I'm sure _____ familiar with the publication.
 a. you b. your c. are you d. **you are**
25. _____ possible that communication – by mail, phone, newsletters and social media – is the answer?
 b. **Is it** b. It is c. Is d. It

Test 5

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Supercomputers are continuing to affect many areas, including energy efficiency, weather forecasting, and astronomy. A recent IEEE conference on the subject posed important questions: what will the future of supercomputing look like, and what are the challenges to be overcome?

One area expected to see big changes is energy storage and distribution. Advances in supercomputing in such area as materials science could result in batteries with higher capacities at lower cost. With supercomputers, we expect to manage the power grid better and significantly improve our ability to predict how much electricity needs to be produced: that can reduce the production of electricity that simply ends up being wasted. Some experts have gone as far as to say that by 2027, supercomputing will play a role in the development of nearly limitless clean energy by enabling clean nuclear fusion via reactors that could produce three to four times as much energy as a nuclear power plant without generating radioactive waste.

Supercomputing is also expected to play a big role in better weather prediction and tracking of storms and hurricanes.

Finally, supercomputing's potential isn't just limited to Earth. Large-scale cosmological simulations could possibly give us a better understanding of the building blocks of the universe. That includes dark matter, dark energy, the geometry of the universe, and why the universe's expansion rate is accelerating.

1. *What is the best title for the passage*

- a. Better weather forecasting.
- b. Myriad applications of cosmology.
- c. Electric power grid modernization.
- d. Supercomputing: advances and applications.**

2. *How many important questions were posed at the recent IEEE conference?*

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 2**
- d. 4

3. *How many supercomputing areas of application are listed in the passage?*

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. **3**
- d. 5

4. *The underlined phrase on the subject refers to:*

- a. **supercomputers**
- b. many areas
- c. energy efficiency
- d. weather forecasting and astronomy

5. *The underlined word That refers to:*

- a. dark matter and dark energy
- b. the geometry of the universe
- c. large-scale cosmological simulations
- d. **better understanding of the building blocks of the universe**

6. The underlined word future could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. past
- b. present
- c. **time to come**
- d. yesterday

7. The underlined word area could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **field**
- b. part
- c. place
- d. fragment

8. The underlined word advances could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. experiments
- b. articles
- c. performance
- d. **progress**

9. The underlined word significantly could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. partly
- b. **considerably**
- c. timely
- d. usually

10. The underlined word to predict could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **to forecast**
- b. to decide
- c. to suggest
- d. to allow

11. The underlined word reduce could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. increase
- b. **decrease**
- c. improve
- d. add

12. The underlined word nearly could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **almost**
- b. most
- c. most of
- d. all

13. The underlined word limitless could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **endless**
- b. restricted
- c. limited
- d. finite

14. The underlined word without could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. **minus** b. plus c. with d. as well as
15. The underlined word could possibly could best be replaced by which of the following:
a. must b. **might be able to** c. should d. will have to

II. Choose the correct option:

16. There_____so many things to do.
a. is b. been c. was d. **are**
17. In addition, other parameters may_____as well.
a. **vary** b. to vary c. varying d. variation
18. Moreover, they did not_____into account the central role of communication.
a. **take** b. took c. taken d. to take
19. The smart grid, electric vehicles, and cloud computing are established technical areas now,_____they weren't in 2004.
a. and b. also c. **but** d. when
20. This seminal article_____in 2017.
a. published b. will publish c. is published d. **was published**
21. Can she___me?
a. here b. hears c. here is d. **hear**
22. I_____not sure what he does nowadays.
a. is b. are c. **am** d. be
23. Get started by adding_____email address.
a. **your** b. you're c. you d. yours
24. Are you interested___astrophysics?
a. **in** b. at c. on d. of
25. It is important_____fiction from fact
a. separation b. separating c. separate d. **to separate**

Test 6

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

In the days of Christopher Columbus, people in Europe traded goods with India. The goods were carried along paths or roads from one country to another. However, no person from Europe had ever reached India by ship. After Columbus found what he thought was India by going west, people in Europe wanted to try to reach India by going east. The first sea captain to do this was Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer. His sailors were just as afraid to go into open ocean as were Columbus' sailors, but Vasco da Gama insisted, and, surely, they found a sea route to India. They found it by sailing around the south end of Africa.

Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497–1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

1. This story is mostly about

- a. Vasco da Gama biography.
- b. Christopher Columbus.
- c. finding a way to get to India by ship.**
- d. trade with India.

2. Vasco da Gama found the route to India by ship by

- a. going west.
- b. going around the south end of Africa.**
- c. following the route of Columbus.
- d. trading goods.

3. Europe and Asia

- a. never traded goods.
- b. are linked by the ocean route.**
- c. are both safe.
- d. do not employ sailors

4. *Columbus and Vasco da Gama are alike in that*

- a. **one went west and one went east.**
- b. they both found a different way to carry goods.
- c. they were both traders.
- d. they both found a route to India.

5. *Europe and Asia represent*

- a. India and Africa.
- b. the South and the North.
- c. Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama.
- d. **the West and the Orient.**

6. The underlined phrase In the days of could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **in times**
- b. in due time
- c. at times
- d. most of the time

7. The underlined word goods could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. purchases
- b. merchandisers
- c. merchants
- d. **merchandise**

8. The underlined word However could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **But**
- b. And
- c. Also
- d. When

9. The underlined word reached could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. got up
- b. get to
- c. **got to**
- d. got

10. The underlined word found could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. developed
- b. disputed
- c. **discovered**
- d. discussed

11. The underlined word thought could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **believed**
- b. believed in
- c. forgot
- d. changed

12. The underlined word to try could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. to change
- b. to forget
- c. to discuss
- d. **to attempt**

13. The underlined word insisted could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **persisted**
- b. persuaded
- c. pre-ordered
- d. placed

14. The underlined word surely could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. possibly
- b. likely
- c. in due course
- d. **of course**

15. The underlined word to link could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. to disconnect
- b. **to connect**
- c. to interrupt
- d. to develop

II. Choose the correct option:

16. IEEE is a worldwide organization of _____ 390,000 technical and engineering professionals: a network unparalleled in its scope and depth of expertise.
a. **more than** b. most c. and more than d. the most
17. The smart grid, electric vehicles, and cloud computing are established technical areas now, but they _____ in 2004.
a. were b. wasn't **c. weren't** d. aren't
18. Computers _____ sequentially.
a. operates b. to operate c. operating **d. operate**
19. Supercomputers are _____ to affect many areas
a. **continuing** b. continued c. continue d. continues
20. One area expected to see big changes _____ energy storage and distribution.
are **b. is** c. to be d. been
21. What will the future of supercomputing _____ like?
a. looks b. looked c. looking **d. look**
22. We would like _____ this in more detail.
a. **to discuss** b. discusses c. discussed d. and discuss
23. They have arrived _____.
a. safety b. safe c. and safe **d. safely**
24. You must _____ instructions carefully.
a. **follow** b. to follow c. follows d. following
25. I am _____ in science.
a. interesting b. interest c. interests **d. interested**

Test 7

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Although “Transactions” might seem a strange name for a journal, its use in journal titles is more than 350 years old. During the Enlightenment period of the late 17th and 18th centuries, scientists and other researchers began to interact with each other in significant numbers. Organizations, such as the Royal Society of London (founded in 1660) provided venues, in which eminent scientists could meet. Shortly after the Royal Society was established, the first technical journal appeared.

The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (1665) not only provided a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published for the benefit of those unable to attend, but it also served as a permanent record of the knowledge presented at meetings or submitted to the society by those at a distance. Many of the journals published by IEEE include Transactions in their titles, a reflection of the history of the research journal.

Source of text: <http://sites.ieee.org/pcs/transactions-of-professional-communication/>

1. *The passage is mainly concerned with*

- a. The history of business transactions.
- b. The role of IEEE.
- c. The importance of transactions.
- d. The history of the term “transactions” in journals’ titles.**

2. *It could be inferred from the passage that the use of “transactions” in journal titles*

- a. a recent trend
- b. started in 1660
- c. is not new**
- d. extremely rare

3. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*

- a. did not provide a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published
- b. provided only a place where knowledge shared at meetings could be published
- c. provided a place and permanent record of the knowledge shared at meetings or submitted to the society by those at a distance**
- d. none of the above

4. *During the Enlightenment period*

- a. only a few researchers started to interact with each other
- b. a lot of scientists started to interact with each other**
- c. there were no technical journals
- d. all of the above

5. *The journals published by IEEE*

- a. often use the word "transactions" in their titles
- b. never use the word "transactions" in their titles
- c. rarely use the word "transactions" in their titles
- d. are currently reconsidering the use of the word "transactions" in their titles

6. The underlined word seem could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. **give the impression of being**
- b. deny the fact
- c. not convey the idea
- d. definitely be

7. The underlined word strange could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. usual
- b. unusual**
- c. sophisticated
- d. common

8. The underlined word name could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. first name
- b. last name
- c. term
- d. title**

9. The underlined word researchers could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. physicians
- b. persons
- c. investigators**
- d. assistants

10. The underlined word began could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. started**
- b. tried
- c. discussed
- d. completed

11. The underlined word interact could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. involve b. intrude c. continue d. **communicate**
12. The underlined word founded could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. resumed b. agreed upon c. **established** d. suggested
13. The underlined word venues could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. ventures b. places c. streets d. avenues
14. The underlined word eminent could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **famous** b. little known c. newly minted d. forgotten
15. The underlined word benefit could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. disadvantage b. time c. payment d. **sake**

II. Choose the correct option:

16. Last week I finally _____ to get to read this amazing book.
 a. had managed b. manage c. used to manage d. **managed**
17. I thought it would be easy and found it really _____.
 a. **challenging** b. to challenge c. challenge d. will challenge
18. Don't worry, _____ secret is safe with me.
 a. you're b. **your** c. you d. yours
19. Things are not SCIENCE _____ they are repeatable.
 a. **unless** b. lest c. the least d. and less
20. Let's _____ fiction from fact.
 a. to separate b. **separate** c. separating d. separates
21. This museum is a _____-see.
 a. should b. might c. may d. **must**
22. The place is nearby, and is easy _____.
 a. find b. finds c. **to find** d. finding
23. What _____ to be done?
 a. **needs** b. and needs c. need d. needing
24. I had a personal interest in _____ my visit.
 a. makes b. make c. made d. **making**
25. The museum is open every day _____ 10:00 to 19:00, with a modest entrance fee of just a few euros, and there are days, I was told, when there are no visitors at all.
 a. among b. between c. **from** d. at

Test 8

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

If you buy chocolate, you've likely noticed that some packages say they contain "cacao" while others say "cocoa". In some cases, there are important differences between such products. At other times, the only difference may be the marketing lingo chosen by the manufacturers.

Chocolate is made from cacao beans — or rather seeds — from the *Theobroma cacao* tree. This plant produces large fruits, each containing 20–60 beans. The contents of the beans provide the basis for chocolate products. However, there is no complete agreement on when to use the terms "cacao" and "cocoa", respectively.

Some experts use "cacao" for the beans, reserving "cocoa" for the powder left after pressing the fat out of the ground beans. Makers of raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products often use the word "cacao" rather than "cocoa", which may imply that they are more natural products.

Bean-to-bar chocolatiers, who make chocolate from scratch starting with fermented, dried beans, only use the word "cacao" for the beans before they are fermented. After fermentation, they call them "cocoa beans".

After harvest, cacao beans are processed to develop flavor and texture. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate on a candy bar tells you how much combined cocoa powder and cocoa butter are present. The specific proportion of each is generally a trade secret of the manufacturer.

After: <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/cacao-vs-cocoa>

1. *Chocolate is made*

- a. from cacao tree
- b. from seeds in the fruit of the *Theobroma cacao* tree**
- c. from cocoa powder only
- d. from cocoa butter only

2. *It could be inferred from the text that*

- a. the use of "cacao" versus "cocoa" on chocolate products never varies by brand
- b. cacao is better than cocoa
- c. the use of "cacao" versus "cocoa" on chocolate products varies by brand**
- d. cocoa is better than cacao

3. *It could also be inferred from the text that*

- a. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa butter
- b. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa powder
- c. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you neither the total amount of cocoa powder nor cocoa butter.
- d. The percentage of cacao, cocoa or dark chocolate listed on a bar generally tells you the total amount of cocoa powder plus cocoa butter.**

4. *The word “raw” in this text means*

- a. produced
- b. processed
- c. fabricated
- d. unroasted**

5. *The underlined word “they” refers to*

- a. some experts
- b. the terms “cacao” and “cocoa”
- c. the makers of raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products
- d. raw (unroasted) or less processed cacao bean products**

6. The underlined word buy could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. produce
- b. sell
- c. purchase**
- d. process

7. The underlined phase In some cases, could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. As a rule,
- b. Sometimes**
- c. In some places,
- d. In case of

9. The underlined phase At other times, could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. On the one hand,
- b. On the other hand,
- c. Only when
- d. On other occasions,**

9. The underlined word provide could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. give**
- b. take
- c. add
- d. prove

10. The underlined word complete could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. partial
- b. full**
- c. competitive
- d. close

11. The underlined word often could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. rare
- b. occasionally
- c. frequent
- d. frequently**

12. The underlined phrase from scratch could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. from afar b. for some time
c. later on d. **from the very beginning**

13. The underlined word to could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. in order of b. **in order to** c. in order d. only for

14. The underlined word percentage could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. majority b. minority c. **proportion** d. lack of

15. The underlined word generally could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. usual b. more or less c. not very likely b. **usually**

II. Choose the correct option:

16. We use the words _____ ideas.

- b. expressed b. expressing c. express d. **to express**

17. Fortunately—as Scott D. Anthony and his coauthors conclude in the recent HBR article “Breaking Down the Barriers to Innovation”—_____ to hack this problem.

- a. is it possible b. **it is possible** c. possibly d. possibility

18. Survey after survey _____ that these efforts aren’t producing results.

- a. **indicates** b. indicate c. to indicate d. indication

19. Bananas _____ to grow on trees: this is incorrect.

- a. widely believed b. it is widely believed
c. is widely believed d. **are widely believed**

20. This website uses cookies to improve the _____ experience.

- a. using b. users c. usage d. **user**

21. There is a tendency _____.

- a. **for science to become more mathematical**

- b. that science more mathematically
c. for science to become more mathematically
d. and science becomes more mathematical

22. I prefer the former approach _____ the latter.

- a. than b. then c. from d. **to**

23. There are several reasons for _____ these problems.

- a. discuss b. discussed c. **discussing** d. will discuss

24. We can easily _____ rid of this waste now.

- a. be b. become c. become free d. **get**

25. The price is _____.

- a. **affordable** b. affording c. to afford d. can afford

Test 9

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

As new technologies are being developed, innovation around the application of existing technology is rapidly changing how organizations operate and how we interact with the world. Leaps in computing capacity, data capture and connectivity are accelerating this change. Here are several areas to watch in 2022 and beyond.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is about machines with human attributes - speaking, reading, seeing and even recognizing emotions. Using algorithms that adapt to location, speech or user-history machines can perform dangerous tasks more accurately or much faster than humans. Within a few years, analysts predict that all software will use AI at some level, according to US research and advisory firm Gartner.

Robotics and automation go back to the 1960s. Nowadays, advances in machine learning and connectivity, for example, put automation firmly at the forefront of technology trends. From convenient devices at home to industrial and manufacturing applications on a massive scale, automation will be a key focus of technological change, with potentially far-reaching economic and social consequences.

Internet of Things (IoT). The combination of technologies and the connection of people, devices, content and services is the foundation for new business models, platforms and possibilities that will transform how we live and work, with implications that go far beyond the technology itself and involve disciplines such as law, economics, business and politics. It is clear that opportunities will exist for those with the technical knowledge to connect platforms, as well as for those with the data analytics skills to utilize the rich stream of information generated by IoT applications.

(After: <https://www.uts.edu.au/about/faculty-engineering-and-information-technology/postgraduate/articles/five-tech-trends-2022>)

1. *What is the best title for the passage?*

- a. 2022 trends for data
- b. Trends for 2022
- c. Tech trends for 2022
- d. Three tech trends for 2022**

2. *The underlined phrase this change refers to*

- a. innovation around the application of existing technology
- b. leaps in computing capacity, data capture and connectivity
- c. how organizations operate and how we interact with the world**
- d. several areas to watch

3. *Artificial intelligence (AI) is about*
- the history of emotions
 - building intelligent machines**
 - explaining the origin of life
 - discovering the structure of matter
4. *Automation is likely to have*
- significant consequences**
 - minor consequences
 - negative consequences
 - undesired consequences
5. *Internet of Things (IoT) is a revolutionary approach for future technology enhancement*
- and the traditional way of living
 - but it is not efficient, comfortable and reliable
 - but it only provides services
 - and it will continue to merge with other technologies and spheres**
6. The underlined word/phrase rapidly could best be replaced by which of the following:
- slowly
 - surely
 - quietly
 - quickly**
7. The underlined word/phrase interact could best be replaced by which of the following:
- to communicate**
 - to study
 - to change
 - to transform
8. The underlined word/phrase adapt could best be replaced by which of the following:
- refer
 - apply
 - adjust**
 - according
9. The underlined word/phrase more accurately could best be replaced by which of the following:
- safely
 - exactly**
 - repeatedly
 - incompletely
10. The underlined word/phrase predict could best be replaced by which of the following:
- foresee**
 - forbid
 - deny
 - reply
11. The underlined word/phrase for example could best be replaced by which of the following:
- cf.
 - ibid.
 - i.e.
 - e.g.**
12. The underlined word/phrase trends could best be replaced by which of the following:
- tendency
 - data
 - instructions
 - tendencies**

13. The underlined word/phrase according to could best be replaced by which of the following:
 b. as agreed upon b. as a result of c. as a matter of fact d. **as reported by**
14. The underlined word/phrase clear could best be replaced by which of the following:
 b. shiny b. bright c. obscure d. **obvious**
15. The underlined word/phrase opportunities could best be replaced by which of the following:
 b. some options b. **good chances** c. strict rules d. lucky
 happenstance
 c.

II. Choose the correct option:

16. _____ engineers get an MBA for a career change.
 b. Much b. The most c. **Most** d. When most
17. Established _____ to cash include cards (mostly credit or debit).
 b. alternative b. and an alternative c. the alternatives d. **alternatives**
18. These and other advances will _____ fundamental changes.
 b. brings b. brought c. **bring** d. bringing
19. Such a complicated system _____ necessary.
 b. not b. **isn't** c. no d. never
20. In October 2011, a key amendment to this reform _____ into force.
 a. comes b. has come c. **came** d. will come
21. How can you be sure _____ that?
 a. in b. at c. for d. **of**
22. This technology is widely _____ nowadays.
 a. **used** b. using c. uses d. use
23. Programs will commonly ask you to choose a location _____ a file.
 a. **to save** b. save c. saved d. saves
24. Much of the information available is incomplete or only _____ true.
 a. part b. parts c. part of d. **partly**
25. It used to work, _____ a little.
 a. least b. **at least** c. the least d. last but not least

Test 10

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) was one of the most fascinating scientists of the 20th century. He invented, developed or imagined the technology that brought us electricity, remote control, neon and fluorescent lighting, radio transmission and much more, all the basic inventions that now connect the world with power and information.

It was Tesla who filed his own basic radio patent applications in September, 1897. They were granted in 1900. Guglielmo Marconi's first patent application in America, filed on November 10, 1900, was turned down. Marconi's revised applications over the next three years were repeatedly rejected because of the priority of Tesla and other inventors.

But no patent is truly safe, as Tesla's career demonstrates. In 1900, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. began thriving in the stock markets - primarily due to Marconi's family connections with English aristocracy. Otis Pond, an engineer then working for Tesla, said, "Looks as if Marconi got the jump on you." Tesla replied, "Marconi is a good fellow. Let him continue. He is using seventeen of my patents." But Tesla's calm confidence was shattered in 1904, when the U.S. Patent Office suddenly and surprisingly reversed its previous decisions and gave Marconi a patent for the invention of radio. The reasons for this have never been fully explained, but the powerful financial backing for Marconi in the United States suggests one possible explanation. What Marconi undoubtedly did invent - was an entirely new science-based industry.

Tesla was embroiled in other problems at the time, but when Marconi won the Nobel Prize in 1911, Tesla was furious. He sued the Marconi Company for infringement in 1915, but was in no financial condition to litigate a case against a major corporation. It wasn't until 1943 - a few months after Tesla's death - that the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Tesla's radio patent number 645,576. The Court had a selfish reason for doing so. The Marconi Company was suing the United States Government for use of its patents in World War I. The Court simply avoided the action by restoring the priority of Tesla's patent over Marconi. Like many geniuses, Tesla was not a conventional man. He gave his life to realize his visions, while others made millions with his inventions.

After: <https://pbsinternational.org/programs/tesla-master-of-lightning/>
https://www.juliantrubin.com/letters/marconi_tesla.html

1. Radio was invented by
 - a. Guglielmo Marconi.
 - b. Nikola Tesla**
 - c. Otis Pond
 - d. Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd.

2. *First basic radio patent was granted in*

- a. 1897
- b. **1900**
- c. 1904
- d. 1943

3. *The passage*

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NIKOLA TESLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Systems of Transmission of Electrical Energy, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawing accompanying and forming a part of the same.

is most likely part of:

- a. U.S. Supreme Court decision
- b. Nobel Prize lecture
- c. **patent number 645,576**
- d. the description of science-based industry

4. *The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Tesla's radio patent in*

- a. 1897
- b. 1900
- c. 1904
- d. **1943**

5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*

- a. Tesla's contemporaries never profited from their inventions
- b. all the patents have always been really safe
- c. **unlike some of his contemporaries, Tesla never profited from his inventions**
- d. financial backing of inventors was unimportant in the XX century

6. The underlined word/phrase fascinating could best be replaced by which of the following:

- a. fashionable
- b. uninteresting
- c. ordinary
- d. **captivating**

7. The underlined word/phrase turned down could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **declined** b. got rid of c. filed d. taken into consideration
8. The underlined word/phrase repeatedly could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **time and again** b. not once c. from time to time d. every now and then
9. The underlined word/phrase because of could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. although b. furthermore c. **due to** d. lest
10. The underlined word/phrase But could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. And b. **Yet** c. While d. If
11. The underlined word/phrase began could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. start b. continued c. **started** d. launch
12. The underlined word/phrase thriving could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **prospering** b. providing c. trying d. plummeting
13. The underlined word/phrase primarily could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. partly b. **mainly** c. practically d. presumably
14. The underlined word/phrase backing could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **support** b. backbone c. advice d. hindrance
15. The underlined word/phrase in no financial condition could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. jobless b. careless c. fearless d. **moneyless**
16. Much _____ about the depiction of refugees in newspapers and television news, yet far less is known about how refugees are portrayed in Internet news.
 a. **has been written** b. wrote c. writing d. are written
17. I'm impressed _____ the quality.
 a. by b. **with** c. at d. for
18. A second _____ trend is the tendency for existing psychological models of aesthetic experience of music.
 a. observe b. observation c. observing d. **observable**

19. Christensen _____ as the world's foremost authority on "disruptive innovation."

- a. known b. knows c. know d. **is known**

20. She enjoyed a long career as _____.

- a. the educator b. educator c. **an educator** d. education

21. Creativity is considered one of the most important human qualities, and it is certainly worth _____ in children.

- a. **developing** b. development c. to develop d. developed

22. For information on the agenda and details about the illustrious speakers, please click the button below. The link will also allow you to register for the event.

- _____.
- a. Thank you for reading. b. My best to you and yours.
c. Thanks in advance. d. **We look forward to seeing you there.**

23. As _____, publishers need to respond and adapt.

- result b. the result c. results d. **a result**

24. If nothing else _____, be open to mixing things up: try new things, or try the same things in different combinations or at different times.

- a. will work b. work c. to work d. **works**

25. Only recently _____ the videos that he has released.

- a. I have found b. I found c. I founded d. **have I found**

Test 11

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition is an academic competition that challenges graduate students (Master's and Doctoral (PhD) students) to present their research in just three minutes, using only one static slide. The goal of the competition is to develop academic, presentation, and research communication skills among graduate students, and to encourage the exchange of ideas among researchers, students, and the public.

During the competition, participants must present their research in a clear and compelling way, using language that is accessible and understandable to a non-specialist audience. They must also engage their audience by sharing the significance and potential impact of their research, and by using storytelling and other creative techniques to make their presentations memorable, inspiring and engaging. At every round of the 3MT competition, each competitor is assessed on the judging criteria listed below:

Comprehension and content

- Did the presentation follow a clear and logical sequence?
- Did the presentation provide an understanding of the background and significance to the research question being addressed while explaining terminology and avoiding jargon?
 - Did the presentation clearly describe the impact and/ or results of the research, including conclusions and outcomes?

Engagement and communication

- Did the presenter capture and maintain their audience's attention?
- Did the presenter convey enthusiasm for their research? Did the speaker have sufficient stage presence, eye contact and vocal range; maintain a steady pace, and have a confident stance?
 - Was the presenter careful not to trivialise or generalise their research?
 - Did the PowerPoint slide enhance the presentation – was it clear, legible, and concise?

Overall, the Three Minute Thesis competition is an exciting and innovative way to showcase the research being done by graduate students, and to encourage more effective communication and collaboration between researchers, students, and the broader community. The first 3MT was held at The University of Queensland (UQ) in 2008 with 160 graduate students competing. Enthusiasm for the 3MT concept grew and its adoption by numerous universities led to the development of an international competition in 2010. Since its first launch, 3MT® has been held in over 600 universities across more than 85 countries worldwide.

1. *It could be inferred from the passage that Three Minute Thesis (3MT®)*
 - a. has become increasingly popular at The University of Queensland recently
 - b. has not become increasingly popular in recent years, with universities and research institutions around the world hosting their own local and national competitions
 - c. is assessed on the basis of one criterion only
 - d. has become increasingly popular in recent years, with universities and research institutions around the world hosting their own local and national competitions**

2. *Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) competition was launched in*
 - a. 2006
 - b. 2008**
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2018

3. *Three Minute Thesis (3MT®) presentations*
 - a. should not exceed 3 minutes
 - b. should be creative
 - c. should be fascinating
 - d. all of the above**

4. *How many slides can you use in 3MT® competition?*
 - a. 0
 - b. 1**
 - c. 3
 - d. none of the above

5. *Judging by the text, what would be the most useful book to consult when creating a 3MT® presentation?*
 - a. Kate Scott “How to Write Essays: A Guide for Mature Students Who Have Forgotten How.”
 - b. Alexine Jackman “The 5 Minute Guide To Overcoming Procrastination: Why you procrastinate, and personalized strategies to boost motivation and get things done.”
 - c. Simon Sinek “Start with Why: How Great Leaders Inspire Everyone to Take Action.”**
 - d. Sue Fox “Modern Etiquette For Dummies.”

6. The underlined word/phrase competition could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **contest** b. comparison c. quest d. agreement
7. The underlined word/phrase research could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. methodology b. review c. **study** d. requirements
8. The underlined word/phrase just could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. some b. several c. all but d. **only**
9. The underlined word/phrase goal could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. significance b. novelty c. **aim** d. relevance
10. The underlined word/phrase engage could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **interest and fascinate** b. start and end c. improve and enhance d. propose and ask
11. The underlined word/phrase significance could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **importance** b. timeliness c. future d. reliability
12. The underlined word/phrase techniques could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. equipment b. method c. **methods** d. data
13. The underlined word/phrase memorable could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. unimpressive b. insignificant c. undeniable d. **unforgettable**
14. The underlined word/phrase capture could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. **grasp** b. divert c. distract d. switch
15. The underlined word/phrase Overall, could best be replaced by which of the following:
 a. In principle, b. Indeed, c. In particular, d. **In general,**

II. Choose the correct option:

16. "The Web as I envisaged it, we have not seen it yet. The future is still so much _____ than the past." (Tim Berners-Lee).
 a. big b. and bigger c. the biggest d. **bigger**
17. I _____ to underline the timeliness of this publication.
 a. will b. like c. would d. **would like**
18. Get the weekly email full of actionable ideas and insights you can _____ at work and home.
 a. to use b. **use** c. used to d. used
19. How _____ unlock learners' creative potential?
 a. can b. you can c. **can you** d. you

20. Are you _____ demographic change?
c. interest in b. interested c. interesting that d. **interested**
in
21. ____you have got experience of working in a similar capacity, please submit a cover letter and your CV.
c. **If** b. When c. While d. It
22. Coursebooks are full of pictures, big _____.
a. the bigger b. and smaller c. the biggest d. **and small**
23. The last thing I _____ say is “no.”
c. want b. wants c. **want to** d. wanted
24. What _____ last week?
6. has happened b. **happened** c. had happened d. happens
25. Since then, such methods _____ widely in various application areas.
c. have used b. used c. **have been used** d. have been

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TESTS

Test 12

Illustrations, including graphs and figures, are often convenient and helpful to present and clarify information. They should NOT simply be a repetition of data in the text or a table. If information can be conveyed clearly without use of a figure or graph, then no illustrations are necessary. However, their proper use can illustrate complicated relationships more clearly and in less space than can the written word.

Data tables are very important in that they can be used to organize much of the information collected in a research effort. These “raw” data allow the reader to rapidly identify what information is available and quickly see where important results are located. Data tables should be complete, but must not be too complex. Sometimes it is helpful to break a large table into several smaller ones to allow the reader to identify important information easily.

Source of text (slightly modified): Durbin Charles G, Jr. Effective Use of Tables and Figures in Abstracts, Presentations, and Papers // RESPIRATORY CARE • OCTOBER 2004 VOL 49 NO 10 p.1234

1. Graphs and figures are

- a. **illustrations**
- b. not helpful
- c. not often convenient
- d. repetition of data

2. Illustrations

- a. are always necessary
- b. are not always necessary**
- c. are always clear
- d. convey no useful information

3. According to the passage, complicated things

- a. can be more laconically and easily presented via texts
- b. can be more laconically and easily presented through various illustrations**
- c. can be more laconically and easily presented by means of listening
- d. all of the above

4. Data tables

- a. should be complete, but not necessarily too complex**
- b. should always be complex
- c. should be both complete and complex
- d. none of the above

5. Breaking a large table into several smaller ones

- a. is not necessary to present and clarify information
- b. prevents the reader from identifying the available information
- c. doesn't help to locate information more easily
- d. helps to find information more easily**

Test 13

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

TAPESCRIPT:

Professional translation and interpretation are closely linked and the terms are often used interchangeably. However, despite the obvious similarities, these two disciplines are very different.

First, let's define both key terms:

- Translation: a written rendering of a foreign text's meaning.
- Interpretation: an oral rendering of a foreign speech's meaning.

Here are 5 key differences between professional translation and interpretation.

1. Translators focus exclusively on written content.

2. Translations aren't immediate.

When a translator begins to translate content, he or she will use professional translation software and a series of reference books. Naturally, this process takes significantly more time than an interpreter's rendering, which occurs on the spot.

3. Translators don't have to be conversationally fluent in their second language. It is the interpreters who MUST have conversational fluency and extraordinary listening abilities.

4. Translations demand greater accuracy.

Interpreters translate instantly, on the spot, which leaves a lot of room for inaccuracies. Conversely, translators have more time to analyze a text. As a result, translations tend to be much more accurate than interpretations.

5. Translators don't do live events.

If you've ever seen an international hearing, you may have noticed politicians wearing earpieces and professionals speaking rapidly. These people are interpreters, not translators. Translation professionals don't work at live events.

(after Chelsea Ramage) <https://www.interproinc.com/blog/professional-translation-interpretation>

1. *What is the best title for the passage?*
 - a. 2 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - b. 3 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - c. 4 key differences between professional translation and interpretation
 - d. 5 key differences between professional translation and interpretation**

2. *Who needs more time to do the job?*
 - a. interpreters
 - b. translators**
 - c. politicians
 - d. all of the above

3. *It can be inferred from the passage that*
 - a. translations are immediate
 - b. translations aren't immediate**
 - c. interpreters have more time to analyze the text
 - d. none of the above

4. *The author implies that interpretations*
 - a. are more accurate than translations
 - b. are less accurate than translations**
 - c. require more time
 - d. always require using dictionaries and other supplemental reference materials

5. *It can be concluded that*
 - a. translation and interpreting are alike
 - b. translation and interpreting are seemingly alike**
 - c. both interpreting and translation require extraordinary listening abilities
 - d. translating and interpreting are never confused

Test 14

Текст та аудіофайл:

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/nobel-in-physics-for-exoplanets-and-cosmology/>

1. *One half the Nobel Prize goes to*
 - a. Michel Mayor
 - b. James Peebles**
 - c. Didier Queloz
 - d. James Peebles and Michel Mayor

2. *James Peebles was born*
 - a. in 1966
 - b. in 1942
 - c. in 1935**
 - d. in 1953

3. *_____ were born in Switzerland.*
 - a. James Peebles and Michel Mayor
 - b. Didier Queloz and Michel Mayor**
 - c. James Peebles and Didier Queloz
 - d. James Peebles, Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz,

4. *Who is currently professor of astrophysics both at the University of Geneva and at the Cavendish Laboratory of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom?*
 - a. James Peebles
 - b. Michel Mayor
 - c. Didier Queloz**
 - d. Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz

5. *It could be inferred from the passage that*
 - a. the study of exoplanets will help us to learn more about the physics of how planets form and evolve**
 - b. cosmology has not yet evolved into a science of precision, based on the mathematical foundation
 - c. the Nobel laureates were able to see the exoplanet directly
 - d. the astrophysicists used only traditional methods to discover an exoplanet orbiting a solar-type star.

TEST 15

Текст: <https://uh.edu/engines/epi2642.htm>

Аудиофайл:

http://www.kuhf.org/programaudio/engines/eng2642_64k.mp3

Listen to the text and answer the questions that follow.

1. *A phone book is an example of:*
 - a. names listed randomly
 - b. unstructured data
 - c. **structured data**
 - d. interesting data

2. *According to the passage, what is more important: data or information?*
 - a. data
 - b. both data and information
 - c. **information**
 - d. none of the above

3. *What is at the heart of modern computing and our lives alike?*
 - a. yellow pages
 - b. data storage
 - c. **properly structuring data**
 - d. listing names alphabetically

4. *In his seminal work, Edgar Codd suggested what's now known as:*
 - a. **the relational database**
 - b. stacks
 - c. trees
 - d. heaps

5. *The acronym SQL is pronounced as:*
 - a. S-Q-L
 - b. query
 - c. **sequel**
 - d. sequence

Test 16

Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow. (κΗΟΗΚΑ παύζα βζορι λιεορυι) <https://soundcloud.com/user-925956704/the-different-forms-of-plagiarism-and-how-to-avoid-it>

1. *What is the best title for the passage?*

- a. Accidental plagiarism and copy-paste/mosaic plagiarism
- b. Direct plagiarism and self-plagiarism
- c. Paraphrasing without acknowledging the source
- d. Five common forms of plagiarism**

2. *Accidental plagiarism*

- a. is considered to be a minor case of academic misconduct
- b. is the same as mosaic plagiarism
- c. is as serious other forms of plagiarism**
- d. acknowledging all pieces of information

3. *Past works include:*

- a. ideas, concepts, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper
- b. ideas, concepts, findings of research papers you've discussed in your paper
- c. ideas, concepts, findings, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper**
- d. ideas, methods, and minor elements of research papers you've discussed in your paper

4. *Quoting large portions of text verbatim*

- a. is generally not good practice in academic writing**
- b. is considered plagiarism
- c. is about citing a single source
- d. all of the above

5. *At the end, the speaker suggests taking the following learning course:*

- a. Academic misconduct.
- b. Taking notes.
- c. Ways of paraphrasing.
- d. Avoid rejections. Publish ethically.**

Test 17

COMBINED

***Read the text. Then listen to the podcast (2 times).
Finally, answer the questions that follow.***

The Delphi **method** was **originally** invented by Olaf Helmer and Norman Dalkey of the Rand Corporation in the 1950s for the purpose of addressing a specific military problem - to forecast the **impact** of technology on warfare. The Delphi Technique is a method used to estimate the **likelihood** and **outcome** of future events. The method relies on the key assumption that **forecasts** from a group are generally more accurate than **those** from individuals. A group of experts exchange views, and **each** independently gives estimates and assumptions to a facilitator who reviews the data and **provides** a summary report. The group members, known as panellists, discuss and review the summary report and give updated forecasts to the facilitator, who again reviews the material and issues a second report. This process continues until all participants reach a consensus.

The results of the first round of questions, when summarized, provide the basis for the second round of questions. Results from the second round of questions feed into the third (and final) round. The experts at each round have a complete record of what forecasts other experts have made. **Still**, they do not know who made which forecast. Anonymity allows the experts to express their opinions freely and encourages openness.

Predicting the future is not an exact science, but the Delphi Technique can help you understand the likelihood of future events and what impact they may have on your project. The Delphi Method has been widely adopted and is **still** in use today.

After: <https://www.projectsmart.co.uk/tools/delphi-technique-a-step-by-step-guide.php>

Listen to the Podcast by Ricardo Vargas (2 times):

copy the link and paste it in your browser:

<https://soundcloud.com/ricardo-vargas-podcast/understanding-the-delphi-technique?in=ricardo-vargas-podcast/sets/2012-all-episodes>

1. A facilitator is a key person who

- a. is interested in science
- b. should not take a neutral position
- c. is unfamiliar with the topic to be discussed
- d. **helps a group of people to work together better**

2. It could be inferred from the texts that the Delphi method

- c. is an autonomous process
- d. is an anonymous process**
- c. is a fast process
- d. is often biased

3. It could also be inferred from the text that the biggest challenge about the Delphi method is that

- a. it takes time**
- b. it is unreliable
- c. it is not accurate enough
- d. it is outdated

4. The Delphi method

- a. was sometimes used by people
- b. was never used regularly by people
- c. is used regularly by people**
- d. was used regularly by people before the 1950s

5. The underlined word "those" refers to the

- a. assumptions
- b. individuals
- c. groups
- d. forecasts**

20. The underlined word "each" refers to the

- a. expert**
- b. view
- c. group
- d. facilitator

21. The underlined word **method** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. technology b. tools c. troubleshooting d. technique
 c.
22. The underlined word **originally** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. **at first** b. at least c. at times d. actually
 c.
23. The underlined word **impact** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. importance b. innovation c. **influence** d. result
 c.
24. The underlined word **likelihood** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. confidence b. location c. brainstorming d. **probability**
 c.
25. The underlined word **outcome** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. **result** b. chance c. charisma d. coincidence
26. The underlined word **forecasts** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. prognosis b. **prognoses** c. problems d. events
27. The underlined word **provides** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. **gives** b. takes c. compares d. replaces
28. The underlined word **Still,** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. Similarly, b. Specifically, c. In simple terms, d. **However**
29. The underlined word **still** could best be replaced by which of the following?
 a. **even now** b. later on c. probably d. at times

II. Fill in the blanks.

30. A polymath is _____ individual whose knowledge spans a substantial number of subjects, known to draw on complex bodies of knowledge to solve specific problems.
 a. the b. a c. **an** d. –
31. Even if you think style doesn't matter, it_____.
 a. is b. was c. **does** d. did
32. If this _____ really so, the most effective way would be to show that the basic presupposition was nonsensical.
 a. **were** b. is c. will be d. to be

33. Thanks for _____ us know.
 a. to let b. lets c. let d. **letting**
20. Knowing how to think is always _____ than having more information.
 a. best b. the best c. **better** d. good
26. "I type with one finger, _____ quite rapidly." (Donald Hall)
 a. despite b. **although** c. in order to d. likewise
27. Research _____ the collection, organization and analysis of information to increase understanding of a topic or issue.
 a. **involves** b. involve c. having involved d. involving
28. Scientific methods _____ more or less general depending on how many cases they cover.
 a. was often b. is often said to be c. often d. **are often said to be**
29. Teams have grown considerably _____ years.
 a. the b. ten c. past d. **over the past ten**
30. _____, they succeeded both because of and despite their composition.
 a. Putting different b. Put different c. Putting d. **Put differently**

Test 18

Choose one correct answer:

1. What is narration?

- a. telling the truth
- b. telling a lie
- c. telling a book by its cover
- d. telling stories**

2. Who said "Your thesis is like your first love: it will be difficult to forget."

- a. Isaac Asimov
- b. Shani Raja
- c. Umberto Eco**
- d. Richard Feynman

3. Netiquette is

- a. the internet protocol layer
- b. an efficient icebreaker
- b. logical connector
- d. the set of rules about behaviour that is acceptable on the internet**

4. The word "intro" means_____.

- a. information
- b. introduction**
- c. interruption
- d. interception

5. I strongly_____you to do it a.s.a.p.

- a. advice
- b. advises
- c. advise**
- d. advising

6. That's a great_____of advice!

- a. part
- b. item
- c. article
- d. piece**

7. She gave him a lot of_____.

- a. advice**
- b. advise
- c. piece of advice
- d. some advice

8. I can give you_____advice.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. some**

10. In the company of strangers, it's better to start conversation using the pronoun

- a. I
- b. you
- c. someone
- d. nobody

10. The thermometer____36 degrees Celsius.

- a. reads**
- b. shows
- c. points
- d. tells

11. His knowledge__ physics is deep.

- a. of**
- b. in
- c. at
- d. on

12. They have deep knowledge _____the field of computer science.

- a. on
- b. in**
- c. of
- d. at

13. I prefer reading _____ watching TV.

- a. than
- b. to**
- c. from
- d. that

14. Other experts were also impressed _____ the results.

- a. within
- b. at
- c. with**
- d. on

15.

Identify polite vs. impolite phrase(s). Underline polite ones. You can choose several options:

Example:

I was wondering if we could sign the contract today.

We must sign the contract today.

I was hoping that we could sign the contract today.

I wonder if we could sign the contract today.

15.1

Could you send me the report?

Send me the report.

15.2.

When will you review it?

When would be a good time to discuss your thoughts on it?

15.3.

Could you clarify it a bit?

I don't understand you.

I'm not sure I follow you.

15.4.

I don't like this design.

I'm not too fond of this design.

I'd prefer to use a different design.

15.5.

I think that's a bad idea.

I'm not so sure that's a good idea.

I have a few concerns.

That's a bad idea.

I don't like your idea.

I don't think that's such a good idea.

Could we consider some other options?

15.6

That's out of the question.

Sorry, but I think that's out of the question.

15.7

They broke our equipment.

Our equipment was broken.

15.8.

I don't really like it, I'm afraid.

I don't like it.

I'm afraid, I don't really like it.

15.9.

I need a recommendation.

Would you be so kind as to recommend me?

I would appreciate your recommendation.

15.10.

I'd like a cup of coffee.

I want a cup of coffee.

I'll have coffee, please.

15.11

I can't recommend you.

I'm not the best person to recommend you.

15.12.

I think you might be mistaken.

You're wrong.

Actually, that's not quite right/correct.

15.13.

I had higher hopes.

I expected better results.

I expected more.

I'm disappointed.

16. *Read the paragraph and identify the main idea.*

The very name of the United States of America suggests unity. Today, Americans are generally thinking of themselves living in one country divided mainly by geography. But there was a time when many Americans thought in distinctly different terms. In 1774 when John Adams spoke of "our country," he meant Massachusetts. Even Thomas Jefferson took a while to move beyond his own region of birth and in his early years, "my country" usually meant Virginia to him.

16.1.

Identify the main idea.

- a. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were devoted both to their own home states and to the idea of a common country.
- b. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were devoted to the idea of a common country.
- c. Early in the history of the United States, many Americans were more devoted to their own home states than to the idea of a common country.**

16.2.

What word best signals the main idea?

- a. name
- b. generally
- c. but**
- d. years

17.

Insert correct logical connectors/discourse markers: i.e. if but

Most of today's solar panels capture sunlight and convert it to electricity only from the side facing the sky. **If** the dark underside of a solar panel could also convert sunlight reflected off the ground, even more electricity might be generated.

A new thermodynamic formula reveals that the bifacial, **i.e.** double-sided solar cells making up double-sided panels generate on average 15% to 20% more sunlight to electricity than the monofacial cells of today's one-sided solar panels. The technology has been remarkably successful, **but** we know now that we can't significantly increase their efficiency anymore or reduce the cost.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/12/191218153556.htm>

18.

Insert sentence [1] or [2]. Mind: cohesion, information flow.

[1] Despite the benefits of short, light words, academics routinely fall into the centuries-old trap of choosing long, heavy Latin words.

[2] There is no single perfect place to introduce terms.

“_ []_. You have to evaluate your audience and what they know. If you err, err on the side of overdefining. Any irritation an expert might feel at seeing a term defined unnecessarily would be slight and short-lived. The confusion a novice might feel at not having a term defined could be large and permanent — they might stop reading your paper.” (Joshua Schimel)

Test 19

1. Choose one correct answer

1.1.

A collocation

- a. is a frequent combination of any two words
- b. is a rare combination of any two or more words
- c. is a random combination of two or more words
- d. a combination of two or more words that frequently occur together and sound "right" to native speakers.**

1.2.

According to David Crystal, "a language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized_____."

- a. in Europe, Asia and Africa
- b. in every country**
- c. in many countries
- d. in Europe and the Americas

1.3.

Narrativization is

- a. the transformation of a story into an event
- b. the transformation of an event into a message
- c. the transformation of an event into a story**
- d. the transformation of a complicated social landscape

1.4.

Disruptive innovations

- a. trigger market revolutions**
- b. refer only to products
- c. is an obsolete term
- d. refer only to services

1.5.

I found it_____the Internet

- a. in
- b. on**
- c. at
- d. from

1.6.

We've received hundreds of _____ recently.

a. feedback comments

b. comment

c. feedback

d. commenting

1.7.

They have done a lot of research recently, but, her _____ research definitely stands out.

a. piece

b. of piece

c. piece of

d. of

1.8. I gravitate _____ classics.

a. towards

b. with

c. at

d. for

1.9. Their message doesn't resonate _____ people

a. in

b. with

c. for

d. at

2. Identify polite vs. impolite phrase(s).

Underline polite/friendly/humorous ones.

Example:

I don't have the time to...

I am afraid I simply don't have the time to...

2.1.

I am/will be unable/not be able to ...

I am extremely sorry, but I am afraid I will be unable/not be able to ...

2.2.

I completely understand what you mean ...I

understand what you mean ...

2.3.

Thanks but I really don't want to...

Thanks, but I don't want to...

2.4.

Your colleague is right when she says...

Your colleague is absolutely right when she says...

2.5.

So I am asking you ...

So basically I am asking you ...

2.6.

Ideally, I need the revised version by the end of the week.I

need the revised version by the end of the week.

2.7.

It would be greatly appreciated if you returned the document to me by the end of the day.

Would you be able to get the document to me by the end of the day?2.8.

Harry:

Over the past year, I've watched you grow into an excellent employee. Maybe that's why I was disappointed with your last report.

We have high standards at ABC Accolade. I want to go over this report with you so that you know what I expect. You have a lot of potential, and I know you can get this right.

Harry:

The last report you sent in wasn't on time or accurate. At ABC Accolade, our expectations are high. We expect staff to respond to deadlines responsibly and accurately. I don't have time to correct your work. It goes without saying that we expect better results the next time.

2.9.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the training initiative we planned for the month of October will be postponed until later. We will keep you apprised of the events as they unfold.

We regret that training project planned for October has been postponed. We will send you the announcement with the new date.

2.10.

This is a disaster.

We have a problem.

“Houston, we have a problem.”

We seem to have a problem.

We seem to have a problem with this.

2.11.

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- What?

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- Sorry, I didn't quite catch what you said. Could you say that again?

- Would you like some coleslaw?

- Sorry, I didn't quite catch you. Come again?

2.12

It's a bizarre answer.

This is not a clear-cut answer.

The answer is not completely clear.

The answer is not clear enough.

Although this solution is exact, it is not transparent.

The solution is not transparent.

The answer is not obvious.

The answer is incorrect.

3.1. Identify **the main idea** of the paragraph, and specific **text-signaling device(s)** (word(s)/phrase(s) that help to convey the main idea.

“All earnest and honest human quests for knowledge are **efforts to understand Nature**, which includes both human and nonhuman systems, the objects of study in science. **Thus**, broadly speaking, all these quests are in the science domain. The methods and tools used may be different; **for example**, the literary people use mainly their bodily sensors and their brain as the information processor, **while** natural scientists may use, **in addition**, measuring instruments and computers. **Yet**, all these activities **could be viewed in a unified perspective: they are scientific developments at varying stages of maturity and have a lot to learn from each other.**”

(From: Burquete, M., & Lam, L. (2008). Science Matters: Humanities as Complex Systems. World Scientific Publishing Company. ISBN : 978- 9812835932)

3.2. What word/phrase best signals the main idea?

- a. Thus,
- b. for example,
- c. in addition,
- d. Yet,**

3. 3. Insert correct logical connectors/discourse markers:

DESPITE THE FACT THAT	HOWEVER	APART FROM
AND	ALSO	SUCH AS
		AND SO ON

Deeper learning, dialogic learning, critical thinking are essential capabilities in the 21st-century. **Apart from** being important in themselves, they are **also** crucial in enabling the acquisition of many other 21st-century skills/capabilities **such as** problem solving, collaborative learning, innovation, information and media literacy, **and so on. However**, the majority of teachers in schools and instructors in higher education are inadequately prepared for the task of promoting deeper learning, dialogic learning, **and** critical thinking in their students. This is **despite the fact that** there are educational researchers who are developing and evaluating strategies for such promotion. The problem is bridging the gap between the educational researchers' work and what gets conveyed to teachers and instructors as evidence-based, usable strategies.

(From: Manalo, R. (2020). Deeper Learning, Dialogic Learning, and Critical Thinking: Research-based Strategies for the Classroom. Routledge.)

3. Insert sentence [1] or [2]. Mind: cohesion, information flow.

“In the first edition of this book we quoted Edmund Burke and John Stuart Mill. Burke said,

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

Mill said,

He who knows only his own side of the cause knows little.”

*(From: Barnett, S., Bedau, H., O'Hara, J. (2019).
Critical Thinking, Reading, and Writing:
A Brief Guide to Argument.)*

[1]

One is not setting out to trounce an opponent, and that is partly why such expressions as “marshaling evidence,” “attacking an opponent,” and “defending a thesis” are misleading.

[2]

These two quotations continue to reflect the view of argument that underlies this text: in writing an essay one is engaging in a serious effort to know what one's own ideas are and, having found them, to contribute to a multisided conversation.

Test 20

Fill in the blanks.

1. That's a good _____ .

- a. advice b. **piece of advice** c. advise d. advisor

2. However, in the course of our _____, we came to the conclusion that our model should be extended to include several other categories.

- a. researchers b. **research** c. researcher d. researched

3. "Surf" and "browse" can be used interchangeably and mean to look at (and for) content _____ the internet.

- a. off b. **on** c. at d. in

4. This is _____ study providing a new level of knowledge in an area that is lacking data over the regions in question.

- a. actual b. an actual c. timely d. **a timely**

5. There are five traits of data _____: accuracy, completeness, reliability, relevance, and timeliness.

- a. **quality** b. qualitative c. quantity d. quantitative

5.1. Accuracy: _____ the information correct in every detail?

- a. do b. does c. **is** d. are

5.2. Completeness: _____ comprehensive is the information?

- a. **how** b. it is c. when d. is it

5.3. Reliability: _____ the information contradict other trusted resources?

- a. is b. when c. is it d. **does**

5.4. Relevance: _____ you really need this information?

- a. are b. does c. **do** d. is

5.4. Timeliness: how _____ is information?

- a. obsolete b. absolute c. **up- to-date** d. out-of-date

6. To get more content _____ like this direct to your inbox, sign up for our weekly Careers update.

- a. and b. advice c. advise d. **and advice**

7. What if you're not sure you understood everything _____?

- a. correct b. correctness c. correcting d. **correctly**

8. Tact is the polite courteousness we show one another to avoid problems and communicate what needs to be said. It's learning the rules of polite _____, then being a grown adult and just following those rules instead of our emotions. You don't have to like someone; you just need to be tactful.

- a. community b. **society** c. applause d. mode

9. Some people do respect others' opinions and views but the majority of people do not because they feel like there can only be one _____.

- a. "correct" opinions
b. correct opinions
c. correct opinion
d. **"correct" opinion**

10. I _____ respecting others' opinions.

- a. used to b. **am used to** c. use to d. am to use

11. Which word has a different meaning from the others?

- a. furthermore b. in addition c. moreover d. **nevertheless**

12. Which word does NOT convey emphasis?

- a. especially b. particularly c. **subsequently** d. surprisingly

17. What is the meaning of "and yet" in this sentence?

There are rich people everywhere and yet they do not contribute to the growth of their own countries.

- a. все ще b. ще ні c. **однак** d. також

18. Identify and underline softeners and politeness devices, if any.

- 39) What could possibly make that situation better?
40) Can I have some tea?
41) Pour me tea.
42) We can't help you.
43) I'm afraid we can't help you.
44) If you could get back to me by tomorrow, that would be great.
45) Sign this form.
46) We would appreciate it if you could sign this form.
47) Give me a discount.
48) I would be very grateful if you could give me a discount.
49) I think we should change the schedule.
50) I was thinking we should change the schedule.
51) I wonder if we can agree on this contract.

- 52) I was wondering if we could agree on this contract.
- 53) I'm sorry, but it looks like we don't have any vacancies at the moment.
- 54) There seems to be something wrong with my internet service.
- 55) I think this could be improved.
- 56) Why don't we discuss this later?
- 57) Wouldn't it be better to use a different approach?
- 58) I'm not a big fan of it.
- 59) I'm not really keen on such things.
- 60) This isn't really to my taste.
- 61) This is not my cup of tea.
- 62) This isn't exactly what I had in mind.
- 63) I'm not sure that's entirely accurate.
- 64) Actually, I need more time.
- 65) I have some reservations.
- 66) I'm afraid I can't do it at the moment.
- 67) It's a disaster. It's a complete and utter failure.
- 68) You're wrong.
- 69) It's completely useless.
- 70) It's pretty much worthless.
- 71) I don't like it at all, not a bit.
- 72) It's no good.
- 73) It's not good enough.
- 74) No.
- 75) Nope.
- 76) Hell no.
- 77)

19. *Empathy is*

- a. predictability
- b. a great way of generating ideas
- c. **the ability to understand what other people feel**
- d. improvisation

20. *Rapport is*

- a. a report
- b. the lack of social relationships
- c. unpredictability
- d. **a connection with someone else, a state of harmonious understanding with another individual or group**

21. We are on the same wavelength.

- a. have no shared understanding or perspective

b. **think in a similar way, understand each other well**

c. have to start from scratch

d. need to take a different approach

22. Speaking all those languages, she was a rare bird.

a. an original and creative writer

b. an awe-inspiring, charismatic and influential leader

c. an innovative and inspirational scientist

d. **a unique person; an unusual, uncommon, or exceptional individual**

23. Let's hit the reset button.

a. set boundaries

b. start over from the beginning

c. continue with the assignment

d. complete the task

24. That was a seemingly easy task.

a. **a task that appears to be easy, even though it may not really be so**

b. an easily accomplished task, a piece of cake, a no-brainer

c. an unimportant task not worth serious consideration

d. a task that could be easily postponed

25. *Insert correct logical connectors:*

But but Here are some examples: for example, An example? Take

Collocation is a fancy term for words that go together – not for grammatical reasons, **but** more out of custom; which, as you know, is a powerful reason for doing lots of things, including the way we write. **An example? Take** the word campaign—in the military or political sense. What do you do with a campaign? You can start or begin a campaign. Ho hum. You can also mount a campaign.

What words, **for example**, can you use for mentioning a hypothesis? You can form or state a hypothesis. **But** it's more professional to *frame* or *formulate* one.

Here are some examples:

1. We *captured* 70% of the domestic market last year (high-impact).

2. The company *conducts operations* in 20 different countries.

3. Our branch *enjoys* high sales.

4. It was, *without exaggeration*, the most perfect way to win an award.

(After: Darian S., Ilchenko O. (2012) Impact: Writing for Business, Technology and Science. – Nat. acad. of sciences of Ukraine, Research a. educational center for foreign lang. – 2nd ed. – Kyiv: Akadempriodyka)

26. *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.*

“Science **seeks** the basic laws of nature. Mathematics searches for **new** theorems to build upon the old. Engineering **builds** systems to solve human needs. The three disciplines are interdependent but distinct. Very rarely does one individual simultaneously make central contributions to all three — **but** Claude Shannon was a rare individual.”

(David Tse)

<https://www.quantamagazine.org/how-claude-shannons-information-theory-invented-the-future-20201222/>

26.1 We can infer from this passage that

- a. Claude Shannon was a mathematician and an engineer
- b. **Claude Shannon was a scientist, a mathematician, and an engineer**
- c. Claude Shannon was an engineer
- d. Claude Shannon was a mathematician

26.2 The main idea of the passage is signaled by which of the **boldfaced** words:

- a. seeks
- b. new
- c. builds
- d. **but**

26.3. This passage is most likely followed by which of the following:

- e. Given that framework of uncertainty and probability, Shannon set out in his landmark paper to systematically determine the fundamental limit of communication. His answer came in three parts. Playing a central role in all three is the concept of an information “bit,” used by Shannon as the basic unit of uncertainty. A portmanteau of “binary digit,” a bit could be either a 1 or a 0, and Shannon’s paper is the first to use the word (though he said the mathematician John Tukey used it in a memo first).
- f. Shannon instead asked, “Is there a grand unified theory for communication?” In a 1939 letter to his mentor, Vannevar Bush, Shannon outlined some of his initial ideas on “fundamental properties of general systems for the transmission of intelligence.” After working on the problem for a decade, Shannon finally published his masterpiece in 1948: “A Mathematical Theory of Communication.”

- g. Shannon never won a Nobel Prize, and he wasn't a celebrity like Albert Einstein or Richard Feynman. But more than 70 years ago, in a single groundbreaking paper, he laid the foundation for the entire communication infrastructure underlying the modern information age.**
- h. While this is a theory of communication, it is, at the same time, a theory of how information is produced and transferred — an information theory. Thus Shannon is now considered “the father of information theory.”

Тест 21

1. Цитата «...Не барись у тенетах багатьох членувань, а шукай спосіб найкоротший. І не вчиняй як ті, хто, не вміючи назвати річ її власним іменем, ідуть шляхом викрутасів через численні туманні довготи» належить:

- А. Тарасові Шевченку
- Б. Марку Фабію Квінтіліану
- В. Вальтеру Скотту
- Г. **Леонардо да Вінчі**

2. Причини появи багатослів'я:

- А. невміння відбирати матеріал і узагальнювати.
- Б. невміння зосередитися на головному
- В. нехтування методологічним правилом «бритви Оккама»
- Г. **усе вищезазначене**

3. Назва «багатослів'я» є словотвірною калькою з

- А. української мови
- Б. білоруської мови
- В. давньоруської мови
- Г. **давньогрецької мови**

4. Багатослів'я

- А. трапляється не в усіх мовних стилях
- Б. **є в усіх мовних стилях**
- В. не суперечить закону мовленнєвої економії
- Г. завжди вада

5. Еліпсис

- А. стосується полісемії
- Б. стосується семантичної надлишковості
- В. є помилкою
- Г. **стосується семантичної економії**

6. Оберіть хибне твердження:

- А. **Надмір слів робить текст інтелектуально цінним**
- Б. Образи «потік води» та «блукання манівцями» стосуються багатослів'я.
- В. Мислення й мовлення не збігаються.
- Г. Багатослів'я — явище давнє й поширене, але ще вповні не вивчене.

7. Німецьке слово *Wortschwall* перекладається як

- А. «слово»
- Б. «мовленнєве нетримання»
- В. «потік, хвиля, наплив»
- Г. **«СЛОВОПОТІК»**

8. *Словоповтори (тавтології) — невиправдані повтори в одному реченні:*

- А. того самого змісту іншим словом та того самого змісту іншими словами
- Б. **того самого слова, спільнокореневого слова, того самого змісту іншим словом, того самого змісту іншими словами**
- В. того самого слова або спільнокореневого слова
- Г. того самого змісту іншими словами

9. *Розщеплені присудки*

- А. компенсують стильові втрати
- Б. не є виявом кількаслів'я
- В. **не є прикладом історичного вдосконалення мови**
- Г. не позначають розчленовану дію

10. *Прикладом евфемізму є*

- А. зважаючи на це, звернімо увагу,
- Б. **оптимізація кадрової структури**
- В. потрібно впроваджувати
- Г. за рахунок інновацій

11. *Так звані «інформаційні шуми»*

- А. роблять текст більш зрозумілим
- Б. не стосуються повторів
- В. **спантеличують читача**
- Г. допомагають зрозуміти основну ідею тексту

6. *Доберіть правильні відповідності*

1. навколослів'я Д	А. предмет, ознака, дія чи ситуація, які можна виразити одним точним словом, виражають двома, трьома й більше словами
2. зайвослів'я Г.	Б. випадок, коли предмет або явище визначається через самого себе
3. тавтологічна дефініція понять Б.	В. недоречні, нав'язливі повтори, які не додають до сказаного нічого нового, повтор того самого змісту не в одному слові, а в кількох словах, «тупцювання на місці»
4. розширений плеоназм В.	Г. вжиті слова не додають нового чи потрібного змісту, бо відповідна інформація входить до семантики сусідніх слів або ж логічно впливає з контексту як сама собою зрозуміла
5. кількаслів'я А	Д. предмет описують, але прямо не називають, хоч у мові існує його точна й узвичаєна назва

7. Доберіть стилістично досконаліші варіанти (підкреслити):

здебільшого, у більшості випадків,
 переважнона сьогоднішній день, нині,
 тепер, сьогодні
 у найближчому майбутньому,
невдовзі, незабаром науковець, науковий
 співробітник
 складова частина,
складникосновні
 положення, засади
 посідати домінуючу позицію, переважати

8. Відредагуйте плеоназми:

автентичний факт, аксіологічна оцінка, абстрактне узагальнення,
 гіпотетичнепередбачення, ілюстративний приклад, інтегральна
 цілісність, інтерактивна взаємодія, компонентний склад, контрастивне
 зіставлення, майбутня перспектива, потенційні можливості, практично-
 прикладний, практичний досвід, репрезентативно представлений,
 ручна мануфактура, функціональне призначення, змістовий смисл,
 смисловий зміст, концептуальна теорія, теоретична концепція,
 спадкоємна традиція, специфічна особливість, особлива специфіка,
 специфічна своєрідність, своєрідна специфіка



**НЕХАЙ ЩАСТИТЬ!
GOOD LUCK!**



ALL THE BEST!

Recommended Literature

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ONLINE LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION (Ilchenko, Shelkovnikova)

<https://youtu.be/61YaEbGzTVc>

<https://youtu.be/o7IQlSv1fU>

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- +Додаткові відеоматеріали до лекцій: Additional YouTube links

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Recommended Resources

BBC: Science in Action.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p002vsnb/episodes/downloads>

Breaking News English. <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/>

British Council. Listening: Advanced C1.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/advanced-c1>

ESL Culips. <https://esl.culips.com/>

IELTS Academic Reading Sample Tests. <https://ielts-up.com/reading/ielts-reading-practice.html>

NPR Science. <https://www.npr.org/sections/science/>

Randall's ESL Listening Lab. Listening for Academic Purposes.

<https://www.esl-lab.com/academic-english/>

Science Daily. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/>

Science Mag. <https://www.sciencemag.org/>

Science News. <https://www.sciencenews.org/>

Scientific American: 60-Second-Science.

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/60-second-science/>

UEFAP Listening Comprehension & Note-Taking

Exercises. <http://www.uefap.com/listen/listfram.htm>

5 Ways to Sound Softer and More Polite in English

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/5-ways-sound-softer-more-polite-english-nicholas-dale/>

Courteous language that can offend

<https://www.dorisandbertie.com/goodcopybadcopy/2013/09/11/courteous-english-can-make-readers-angry>

Навчальне видання

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК УКРАЇНИ
ЦЕНТР НАУКОВИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ ТА ВИКЛАДАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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