

ЗАВДАННЯ # 1

I Read Text A and complete the tasks below:

Several basic concepts underlie *urban and regional economic analysis* **(10)**. First, cities ... **(1)** if their residents simply provide services for one another. The city ... **(2)** products which can be sold to an external purchaser, bringing in money which can be reinvested in *new production facilities and raw materials* **(11)**.

Modern cities are ... **(3)** engaged in competition *for economic resources* **(9)** such as industrial plants, corporate headquarters, high-technology firms, and government facilities. Cities try to lure investment with an array of features: low tax rates, improved transportation and utility infrastructure, cheap land, and skilled labour force. Amenities ...**(4)** climate, proximity to recreation, parks, elegant architecture, and cultural activities influence the location decisions of businesses and individuals. Many older cities have difficulty ...**(5)** in this new economic game.

Today **(12)**, cities ...**(6)** compete in mere regional or national markets: the market ...**(7)** an international one. Multinational firms close plants in Chicago or Detroit and build replacements in Asia or Latin America. Huge sums of money shift around the globe in instantaneous electronic transactions. Cities must struggle for survival *in a volatile environment* **(13)** in which the rules are always changing. This makes city planning ... **(8)** challenging than before.

1. Choose the matching option (a, b, c, or d) to complete the sentence (1–8):

1.	a. are growing	b. can grow	c. cannot grow	d. to grow
2.	a. might have created	b. must create	c. will be creating	d. creating
3.	a. increasingly	b. increased	c. being increased	d. having increased
4.	a. that are	b. such as	c. which is	d. so that
5.	a. survived	b. survival	c. that survives	d. surviving
6.	a. the longest	b. any longer	c. no longer	d. longer
7.	a. is	b. won't be	c. can be	d. are
8.	a. even the most	b. even more	c. most of all	d. more than

				before
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2. In the text find synonyms of the following words:

- a. goods
- b. customer
- c. facilities
- d. companies
- e. the earth

3. Choose the correct answers (9 - 13) to the questions (a–e):

- a. What do several basic concepts underlie?
- b. What can money be reinvested in?
- c. In what kind of competition are modern cities engaged?
- d. When do cities no longer compete in regional and national markets?
- e. Where are the rules always changing?

II Read Text B and do the tasks below:

Let us consider Gothic architecture. This style represented the High Middle Ages in Western Europe. It is generally said that it emerged from Romanesque and Byzantine forms in France during the later 12th century. Its great works are cathedrals, characterized by the pointed arch. The Gothic cathedrals depended for their enrichment chiefly upon sculpture and stained glass. Gothic architecture lasted until the 16th century, when it was succeeded by the classical forms of the Renaissance.

In France and Germany one speaks of the Early, High, and Late Gothic. The French middle phase is referred to as Rayonnant, the late phase as Flamboyant. It is of interest to note that in English architecture the usual divisions are Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

Early English Gothic developed from c. 1180 to c. 1280. It was based on Norman and French antecedents. An old term for it was Lancet architecture. Early English Gothic was often characterized by lancet windows without tracery. Among its most important buildings are Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury Cathedrals, Westminster Abbey, and the east transept of Durham Cathedral.

1) Complete the sentence so that it matches information in the text:

1. Gothic was a style in architecture that ...

- (a) represented the High Middle Ages in Eastern Europe.
- (b) was typical of the Middle Ages in Western Europe.
- (c) represented the High Middle Ages in Western Europe.

2. The Gothic cathedrals are famous for their ...

- (a) columns, sculptures and paintings.
- (b) pointed arches and wall painting.
- (c) sculptures and stained glass.

3. Gothic architecture lasted until the 16th century and was ...

- (a) preceded by the classical forms of the Renaissance.
- (b) succeeded by the classical Renaissance.
- (c) succeeded by the Late Middle Ages.

4. Early English Gothic was based on ...

- (a) Lancet architecture.
- (b) Norman and French antecedents.
- (c) the French Flamboyant style.

2) Find an appropriate translation of the following sentences:

1. Gothic architecture emerged from Romanesque and Byzantine forms in France during the later 12th century.

- A. Готична архітектура виникла з римських та візантійських форм у Франції наприкінці 12 століття.
- B. Готична архітектура виникла з романських та візантійських форм у Франції на початку 12 століття.
- C. Готична архітектура виникла з романських та візантійських форм у Франції наприкінці 12 століття.

2. Its main works are cathedrals characterized by the pointed arch, rib vault, exterior flying buttress and richly decorated fenestration.

- A. Її головні роботи – це собори, які характеризуються стрічастими арками, ребристим склепінням, зовнішнім аркбутаном і багато прикрашеними вікнами.
- B. Її головні собори характеризуються стрічастими арками, ребристим склепінням, зовнішніми летючими арками і багато прикрашеними вікнами.
- C. Її головні роботи – це собори, які характеризуються стрічастими арками, ребристим склепінням, зовнішніми летючими арками і багато прикрашеними вікнами.

3. Gothic architecture lasted until the 16th century, when it was succeeded by the classical forms of the Renaissance.

- A. Готична архітектура була остання, яку в 16 столітті змінили класичні форми Ренесансу.
- B. Готична архітектура тривала до 16 століття, коли її змінили класичні форми Ренесансу.
- C. Готична архітектура тривала до 16 століття, коли вона змінила класичні форми Ренесансу.

4. Early English architecture was based on Norman and French antecedents.

- A. Рання англійська архітектура базувалася на норманських і французьких попередниках.

- B.** Східна англійська архітектура базувалася на норманських і французьких попередниках.
- C.** Рання англійська архітектура базується на норманських і французьких попередниках.

III Fill in the gaps to complete the passage on the topic «Architecture»

Architecture began when 1 started to build their shelters rather than relying on ready-made ones such as trees, overhangs and caves.

When people started living in cities, they built in 2 as well, and the skills of the bricklayer mason (stone cutter) became important. It also became necessary to have architects to specialize 3 the larger and more important buildings, such as palaces, temples and tombs. The 18th century brought 4.

- A.** bricks and stone
- B.** early people
- C.** in planning and designing
- D.** various styles of architecture

IV Arrange the following words into sentences:

- A.** are, in, how, the, British, many, Parliament, Houses, there?
- B.** English, developed, the, USA, from, colonies, the.
- C.** hot, the, is, Great, climate, of, not, Britain.
- D.** produce, industries, British, do, what?

V Choose the sentences which are given in:

A. Present Tenses

B. Past Tenses

C. Future Tenses

1. The fire began in the fifth floor of the hotel.
2. The taxi will be in time.
3. She seldom pays his bills in time.
4. Jim was not upset last time.
5. Adams has never lived alone.
6. They had arrived by 50 o'clock on Sunday.
7. We shall give a complete report on the costs of this project.
8. We are travelling now in Europe.
9. Mars is commonly called the Red Planet.
10. How long will the repairs take?

VI Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence:

1. That cities _____ a plan is now admitted in our time of large-scale construction, and plan-making has become an everyday activity.
- (A)** have **(B)** should have **(C)** have been **(D)** will have

2. The plan is never a complete and fixed thing, but rather one that is continually being adapted to the _____ needs of the community.
(A) changing (B) change (C) having changed (D) changed
3. According to the Kyiv general layout of 1785 Podil _____ the center of the city.
(A) have to be (B) having been (C) was to be (D) won't be

VII Choose the letter of the underlined word or phrase that is not correct:

1. Every year in Ukraine, approximately ten millions tons of municipal solid waste
A B C
are generated.
D
2. The share of recycled materials in the total consumption of raw materials in Ukraine
A B C
were steadily rising.
D
3. The town must work properly but it should also give pleasure to those who looking
A B C D
at it.