

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ НАВЧАЛЬНО-  
НАУКОВИЙ ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ КАФЕДРА  
ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ І ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ**

**ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ**

Завідувач кафедри

іноземних мов і прикладної лінгвістики

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**МОДУЛЬНА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА №\_\_**

**з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»  
напряму підготовки 6.020207 «Дизайн»**

Розробник

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## Зразок модульної контрольної роботи

### МОДУЛЬНА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА №2

з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»  
напряом 6.020207 «Дизайн»

#### Variant 1

**I. Read the following fragment and write a short abstract to highlight the current trend. Why a university degree is worth more in some countries than others?**

A university education might expand your mind. It will also fatten your wallet. Data from the OECD, a club of rich countries, show that graduates can expect far greater lifetime earnings than those without a degree. The size of this premium varies. It is greatest in Ireland, which has a high GDP per head and rising inequality. Since 2000 the unemployment rate for under-35s has swelled to 8% for those with degrees – but to more than 20% for those without, and nearly 40% for secondary school drop-outs. The country's wealth now goes disproportionately to workers with letters after their names. Low income taxes help. Irish graduates keep most of their earnings, as do Americans. Students in the United States also reap hefty returns due to a shortage of skilled labour(**chart, below**). Demand is substantial: the use of maths in the workplace is 10% greater than the OECD average. The supply is limited, since Americans are not particularly numerate. College graduates stand to gain.

Students in former Eastern Bloc countries also benefit from scarcity in the labour market, thanks to a historical lack of tertiary education. On average, one in four 55-year-olds in an OECD nation has a degree. In Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic it is closer to one in seven. But the university gates have opened wide: the proportion of Poles aged 25-34 with a degree tripled between 2000 and 2012.

#### **II. Define the terms:**

Conference, convention, seminar, forum.

#### **III. Answer the following questions.**

1. What documents are necessary for applying for a job?
2. What pieces of advice can you give to a person who wants to go to a job interview?
3. What are your worst and best qualities?

**IV. Think of a specific job you would like to apply for and write your CV. Highlight only your skills and experience relevant for this job. best qualities?**

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