



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ
УКРАЇНИ**

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**Факультет
менеджменту, адміністрування та права
Кафедра європейських мов**

**Методичні вказівки для аудиторної та
самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Англійська
мова за професійним спрямуванням” для
здобувачів третього (освітньо-наукового) рівня
вищої освіти рівня вищої освіти спеціальностей
015 «Професійна освіта», 132
«Матеріалознавство», 133 «Галузеве
машинобудування», 141 «Електроенергетика,
електротехніка та електромеханіка» 181
«Харчові технології», 204 «Технології
виробництва та переробки продукції
тваринництва», 208 «Агроінженерія»**

Харків, 2026

Методичні вказівки для аудиторної та самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням” для здобувачів третього (освітньо-наукового) рівня вищої освіти рівня вищої освіти спеціальностей 015 «Професійна освіта», 132 «Матеріалознавство», 133 «Галузеве машинобудування»|, 141 «Електроенергетика, електротехніка та електромеханіка» 181 «Харчові технології», 204 «Технології виробництва та переробки продукції тваринництва», 208 «Агроінженерія»

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Методичні вказівки укладені із урахуванням навчальної програми курсу англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням для здобувачів третього (освітньо-наукового) рівня вищої освіти та містять тести, спрямовані на опрацювання граматики та фахової лексики з метою формування іншомовної комунікативної компетенції.

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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Вимоги до складання кандидатського іспиту іноземної мови

Метою курсу підготовки аспірантів та здобувачів до іспиту з іноземної мови є опанування такого рівня знань, навичок і вмінь, який забезпечуватиме необхідну для фахівця комунікативну спроможність в сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах.

Відповідно до вимог Типової програми «Курс іноземної мови для підготовки аспірантів і здобувачів немовних спеціальностей до кандидатського іспиту», затвердженої Міністерством освіти і науки України (Київ, 1993), до складання кандидатського іспиту допускаються аспіранти та здобувачі, що мають відповідний рівень мовної підготовки, склали заліковий тест (позааудиторне читання англomовної літератури за фахом обсягом не менше 750 тис. знаків) та підготували реферат за темою наукового дослідження.

Реферат складається з україномовного огляду наукових робіт, прочитаних іноземною мовою обсягом 20 сторінок, словника (100 термінів даної галузі науки) та повідомлення про наукове дослідження, викладеного іноземною мовою, в обсязі 2 сторінок. Про актуальність теми оглядового реферату слід отримати відгук (рецензію) наукового керівника.

Для написання реферату та підготовки домашнього читання вимагається обов'язкове використання джерел наукової спеціальної літератури іноземною мовою, видані за кордоном монографії, статті, доповіді, повідомлення, які не є перекладом з іноземних мов і не перекладені на рідну мову. Ксерокопії текстів, прочитаних іноземною мовою, додаються до реферату.

Структура іспиту

Кандидатський іспит складається з таких питань.

Основні:

1. Читання і письмовий переклад зі словником рідною мовою оригінального тексту з фаху. Обсяг – 2000 друкованих знаків. Час виконання 45 хвилин.
2. Письмове анотування іноземною мовою (500 друкованих знаків) українського тексту наукового характеру обсягом 4000 – 4500 друкованих знаків. Час виконання 40 хвилин. Допускається використання словників.
3. Співбесіда іноземною мовою з питань наукового дослідження.

Додаткові:

1. Тест з граматики, лексики, читання. Час виконання 45 хвилин.
2. Співбесіда іноземною мовою з питань фаху.

Основи усного і письмового реферування та анотування

У зв'язку із значним ростом обсягу інформації виникає потреба ознайомити аспірантів та здобувачів з основами усного і письмового реферування та анотування, оскільки вони повинні вміти вилучати основний зміст з великої кількості інформативних документів.

Сутність реферування полягає у короткому і узагальненому викладі змісту матеріалу, що реферується. Найбільш суттєвою і відмінною рисою реферату є інформативність. Ні анотація, ні бібліографічний опис не розкривають так повно основний зміст першоджерела, як реферати. На відміну від анотації реферат відповідає на питання, яка основна інформація закладена в документі, що

реферується. Реферат повинен давати відповідь на запитання, що нового, суттєвого містить реферована книга, чи стаття, в чому полягають особливості викладеної в ній точки зору.

Реферат складається з: заголовка, бібліографічного опису, реферованого документу і тексту. В тексті реферату відображається:

- Досліджувана проблема, головна думка, зміст роботи, предмет і мета дослідження;
- Висновки автора, можливість і шляхи практичного застосування результатів роботи;
- Посилання на наявність бібліографії та ілюстрованого матеріалу;
- Технологія, обладнання і умови проведення дослідження;
- Таблиці, схеми, графіки, формули необхідні для пояснення основного змісту документу;

Основними вимогами до реферату є об'єктивність і простота. Об'єктивність означає, що реферат повинен давати точний інформаційний вклад суті реферованої роботи. Повнота передбачає відображення всіх суттєвих питань, викладених в первинному документі.

Для реферату характерна самостійна, оригінальна самостійна літературна форма, яка відрізняється своєрідністю мови, чіткою послідовністю викладу, постійністю структури.

Характерною особливістю реферативної частини є те, що текст реферату слід починати безпосередньо з викладення суті роботи. Слід дотримуватись стилю, характерного мові науково – технічних документів. Складні речення, як правило, діляться на ряд простих, зберігаючи логічні взаємозв'язки між собою шляхом зміни з'єднувальних слів.

Анотування

Анотування – аналітико синтетична переробка первинного документу. Мета такої переробки – створення анотації – вторинного документа, який дає надзвичайно коротку характеристику анотованої публікації з точки зору її змісту, значення, ідейної спрямованості основних особливостей. У ній розкривається тематика і характеризується структура публікації. Анотація на відміну від реферату не розкриває змісту, а лише повідомляє про матеріал на певну тему і вказує джерело.

Основні вимоги, що до мови анотації – простота і доступність. Анотацію краще побудувати з коротких фраз, мова повинна бути не тільки стислою і чіткою, але й літературною.

Етапи анотування:

1. Первинне дослідження анотованого документу для встановлення його тематики, загального характеру, цільової спрямованості. Ознайомлення з текстом документа, тобто переглядове читання.
2. Вторинний, більш глибокий перегляд з метою перевірки правильності висновків, зроблених
3. х при первинному ознайомленні з документом. У скороченій формі необхідно виписувати факти, цифри, питання і т.д., які слід згадати в анотації для розкриття змісту.
4. Виділення основних положень анотованого документа, тобто збереження найважливіших даних, які повинні вийти в анотацію.
5. Складання першого варіанту анотації. Редагування. Остаточне оформлення.

**Фрази, які можуть бути корисні для складання
англомовної анотації наукової статті:**

1. *The article deals with...*
2. *The paper studies (describes / discusses)...*
3. *The ... is/are studied (investigated / examined / analyzed / considered)*
4. *Special attention is given to ...*
5. *The data are/have been obtained*
6. *The documents have been found*
7. *The ... has/have been established.*
8. *The ... was/were determined.*
9. *It is/has been studied / investigated / obtained / proved ...*
10. *at the temperature (pressure / voltage / concentration / angle / rate / altitude) of ...*
under the influence (action / control) of ...
under some (certain) conditions
in the presence / absence of ...
within the range of / from ... to...
11. *The value is derived theoretically*
12. *The aim (object / purpose / task) of the research (study / investigation / experiment / paper / article) is to determine ...*
13. *The study is designed to illustrate ...*
14. *The technique is employed to improve the efficiency of ...*
15. *The device has been used to calculate ...*
16. *The theory has been developed (worked out / outlined) to elucidate the mechanism (structure / behavior) of ...*
17. *Diagrams are introduced to simplify the discussion ...*
18. *The technique is best suited in evaluating / when ...*

19. *The technique is rather (most / highly / especially / particularly) useful (efficient / suitable / applicable / convenient / important) when evaluating ...*
20. *The instrument serves to .../ as ...*
21. *The peculiarity of the method is in ...*
22. *The method is characterized by ...*
23. *The method is to ... / consists in ...-ing*
24. *This method allows us to ...*
25. *The results make possible the application of ...*
26. *The approach has (presents / offers) several advantages ...*
27. *The apparatus combines some advantages of the previous devices ...*
28. *The conclusion is made that ...*
29. *The method has / suffers from some limitations ...*
30. *A comparison was made between / was given between theoretical values and numerous data*
31. *A general conclusion is made as to ...*
32. *It is concluded that ...*
33. *Thus, a conclusion can be made that ...*
34. *It may be noted that ...*
35. *... are /is especially emphasized*

Практичні тести

Test 1

1. Read the text below. What do the words in bold refer to?

Science refers to the system of acquiring knowledge – based on empiricism, experimentation, and methodological naturalism. The term science also refers to the organized body of knowledge humans have gained by **such** (=) research. Most scientists maintain that scientific investigation must adhere to the scientific method, a process for evaluating empirical knowledge **which** (=) explains observable events in nature as a result of natural causes, rejecting supernatural notions. Less formally, the word science often describes any systematic field of study or the knowledge gained from **it** (=). Particular specialized studies that make use of empirical methods are often referred to as sciences as well. This article concentrates on **the first** (=).

2. Read the following abstract. Identify 5 definitions in the following paragraph:

Society is a group of people who form a semi-closed system. At its simplest, the term society refers to a large group of people sharing their own culture and institutions. A society, then, is a network of relationships between people. The English word society is derived from the French *société*, which, in turn, had its origin in the Latin *societas*, a “friendly association with others,” from *socius* meaning “companion, associate, comrade or business partner.” Thus, the meaning of society is closely related to what is considered to be social. Implicit in the meaning of society is that

its members may share some mutual concern or interest, a common objective or common characteristics.

The social sciences generally use the term society to mean a group of people who form a semi-closed social system, in which most interactions are with other individuals belonging to the group. More abstractly, a society is defined as a network of relationships between social entities. A society is also sometimes defined as an interdependent community, but the sociologist Tönnies sought to draw a contrast between society and community. An important feature of society is social culture, aspects of which include roles and social ranking.

3. Choose the correct grammar form:

1. In the periodic table, there **is / are**, a lot of similarities between the elements in the same group.

2. After the experiment, the data **was / were** statistically analysed using SPSS.

3. All atoms of a given element **has / have** the same number of protons in the nucleus.

4. The pressure exerted by a gas **depend / depends** on its volume and temperature.

5. All of the rocks in the sample **is / are** basaltic, implying a volcanic past.

6. The presence of a double carbon bond in alkenes **has/have** a significant effect on their chemical structure.

7. The flagella of both prokaryotes and eukaryotes **differ / differs** in both structure and function.

8. There **is / are** several ways in which precipitates can be formed.

9. Analysis of the compounds in the different solutions **was/were** carried out using spectrometry.

10. Differences in the efficacy of antidepressant drugs and placebos **increase / increases** as a function of severity of depressive symptoms.

4. Read the text below. Choose the correct grammar form:

I am **enthusiastic / an enthusiastic** and motivated twenty-four **year-old / years-old** Electronics Engineer with **a / the** special interest in XYZ. I have spent **the last / last** six months doing **an / the** internship at XTX Semiconductors Inc in Richmond. This internship was part of **my / the my** Master's and entailed **characterization / characterizing** a linear power amplifier for UMTS mobile handsets. I **will be getting / am going to get** my Master's diploma in March next year.

5. Insert the correct preposition into the spaces. In some cases no preposition is required (mark \emptyset).

I am currently working (1) _____ a paper that I would like to submit (2) _____ the journal's special issue (3) _____ the conference. The paper is the extension (4) _____ the work that I presented as a poster (5) _____ the conference, which I think you saw. The draft is still (6) _____ quite an early stage, but I would really appreciate your input.

I know that you have a lot (7) _____ experience in this area and I am sure my paper would really benefit (8) _____ your input. (9) _____ any case, I have what I think are some really important new results, so I hope that you will find this paper of interest too.

Obviously I don't want to take up too much (10) _____ your time, so perhaps you might just focus (11) _____ the Discussion and Results. Also, if you could quickly browse (12) _____ the Literature Cited to make sure I haven't missed (13) _____ any important papers (yours are all there by the way!).

The deadline for submission is (14) _____ Oct 10, so if you could get your revisions back to me (15) _____ the end of this month (i.e. September) that would be great.

I do appreciate the fact that you must be very busy, so please do not hesitate to let me know if you don't have the time.

Thank you very much (16) _____ advance

6. Insert the words below into the spaces:

addresses, aim, aimed at, aims to, continuation, feasibility study, framework, propose, scope, targeted, this end, undertook

1. Our _____ is to provide a short, practical analysis of how this language is used.
2. This article _____ de fi ne the difference between a hazard and a danger.
3. This article is the result of a _____ investigating...
4. This work _____ the problems inherent in...
5. This work is a direct _____ of the work begun by Richardson [2014].
6. To _____ we have tried to...
7. We have _____ funding as being our main priority.
8. We _____ a new code for calculating the number of hours required.
9. We _____ this study to...
10. Within the _____ of these criteria, we propose to...

7. Choose the correct word:

1. The company was **founded** / **funded** in 2010.
2. The samples were **weighed** / **weighted** and found / founded to be 100 g.
3. It was different **form** / **from** what was expected.
4. This **choice** / **choose** was due to the cost of the materials, which was higher **than** / **then** we had anticipated.
5. Many problems can be solved **whit** / **with** this approach.
6. The recipient was **filed** / **filled** with the resulting substance.
7. **Trough** / **Through** the use of this method, many issues can be resolved without **losing** / **loosing** face.
8. We decided to **sue** / **use** this particular approach because ...
9. The professor **grouped** / **groped** his students in pairs.
10. In **addiction** / **addition**, we believe that our methodology has many applications.

8. Insert the words below into the spaces:

experiment, experience, prove, test

1. We **experimented** / **experienced** / **proved** some difficulty in conducting the tests in such extreme conditions.
2. In this paper we attempt to **experiment** / **prove** / **test** our theory and show that it could be applied in a wider range of contexts than currently perceived.
3. They tried, and failed, to **experiment** / **prove** / **test** that their results offered conclusive evidence of life on Mars.
4. We **experimented** / **proved** / **tested** with several different designs before finding the one most suited to our purposes.

5. The new medication was **experimented / proved / tested** on 312 subjects with learning difficulties.

9. Find the adjective in each row that is significantly different in meaning from the others. Note that the other adjectives are not synonyms but simply words with a similar meaning.

1. accessible, accurate, certain, definite, exact, precise
2. achievable, attainable, elemental, feasible, resolvable, viable
3. adequate, appropriate, evident, sufficient, suitable, suited to
4. analogous, comparable, identical, related, separate, similar
5. basic, central, crucial, essential, fundamental, satisfactory
6. broad, deep, extensive, far-reaching, minor, sizeable, substantial
7. complete, comprehensive, exhaustive, inconclusive, wide-ranging
8. different, divergent, diverse, incompatible, parallel, unrelated
9. essential, explicit, fundamental, primary, vital
10. marked, notable, pronounced, salient, sensitive, significant, striking.

10. Choose the best sentence (a or b). (the main differences in the word order).

(1a) The following are some examples of rare species:

(1b) Examples of rare species are the following:

(2a) Among the factors which influence longevity of seeds, of particular importance are temperature and moisture content.

(2b) Temperature and moisture content are particularly important factors in influencing the longevity of seeds.

(3a) Sometimes 802.16 systems are referred to as Worldwide

Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) systems in the trade press.

(3b) In the trade press, 802.16 systems are sometimes referred to as Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) systems.

(4a) However, this operation is only defined for some nouns, which are called countable nouns.

(4b) However, only for some nouns this operation is defined, these nouns are called countable nouns.

(5a) To do this exercise, you do not need to be able to understand the meaning of the technical words.

(5b) You do not need to be able to understand the meaning of the technical

words in order to do this exercise.

(6a) A gradual decline in germinability and in the subsequent vigor of the resultant seedling, a higher sensitivity to stresses upon germination and eventually loss of the ability to germinate are generally recorded.

(6b) There is generally a gradual decline in germinability and in the subsequent vigor of the resultant seedling, followed by a higher

sensitivity to stress upon germination, and eventually a loss of the ability to germinate.

(7a) This leads to the expression in the plasma membrane of AGEs derived from misfolded proteins, which are known to transmit to surrounding cells (Fig. 2).

(7b) This leads to the expression of AGEs derived from misfolded proteins in the plasma membrane, which are known to transmit to surrounding cells (Fig. 2).

11. Choose the sentence (a, b or c) that best enables the reader to quickly assimilate the information contained in the sentence.

(1a) Please could you let me know how I can change the status of my paper.

(1b) Please you could let me know how I can change the status of my paper.

(1c) Please could you let me know how can I change the status of my paper.

(2a) Given that our deadline is the first week of next month, I would be grateful to receive your revisions by the end of this month.

(2b) By the end of this month, given that our deadline is the first week of next month, I would be grateful to receive your revisions.

(2c) Given that our deadline is the first week of next month, I would be grateful to receive by the end of this month your revisions.

(3a) I have raised this problem twice before in fact as you can see from the attached emails below,

(3b) From the attached emails below, as you can see I have in fact raised this problem twice before.

(3c) As you can see from the attached emails below, I have in fact raised this problem twice before.

(4a) To speed the process up very much anything you could do would be appreciated.

(4b) Anything could you do to speed the process up would be appreciated very much.

(4c) Anything you could do to speed the process up would be very much appreciated.

(5a) I resubmitted my manuscript (ID 09–00236.R1), revised according to the Editor’s and Referees’ comments, on April 3 of this year.

(5b) Revised according to the Editor’s and Referees’ comments, on April 3 of this year I resubmitted my manuscript (ID 09–00236.R1).

(5c) On April 3 of this year I resubmitted my manuscript (ID 09–00236.R1), revised according to the Editor’s and Referees’ comments.

12. Choose the sentence (a or b) that best enables the reader to quickly assimilate the information contained in the sentence.

(1a) The geothermal fields in Iceland represent a significant test site for assessing the robustness of such methods.

(1b) A significant test site for assessing the robustness of such methods is represented by the geothermal fields in Iceland.

(2a) A detailed analysis on samples was carried out in order to understand whether this anomaly was due to the extraction process and the resulting alterations and / or by the presence of fractures.

(2b) In order to understand whether this anomaly was due to the extraction process and the resulting alterations and / or by the presence of fractures a detailed analysis on samples was carried out.

(3a) The findings highlighted in patients with severe disabilities a lack of this kind of motor function.

(3b) The findings highlighted a lack of this kind of motor function in patients with severe disabilities.

(4a) The results of the experiments show a good quality of the prediction when high precision is required.

(4b) The results of the experiments show that the prediction is of a good quality when high precision is required.

(5a) Finally, the results gained during the last competition, in which the University of Seoul participated for the first time, confirm the reliability of the system.

(5b) Finally, the reliability of the system was confirmed by the results gained during the last competition, in which the University of Seoul participated for the first time.

Test 2

1. Read the text below. What do the words in bold refer to?

Fields of science are commonly classified along two major lines: Natural sciences, **which** (=) study the natural phenomena including biology; and Social sciences, which are the systematic study of human behavior and society.

Mathematics has both similarities and differences compared to other fields of science, and is sometimes included within a third, separate classification, called formal science. Mathematics is similar to other sciences because **it** (=) is a rigorous, structured study (of topics such as quantity, structure, space, and change). **It** (=) is different because of **its** (=) method of arriving at its results. Mathematics as a whole is vital to the sciences — indeed major advances in **them** (=) have often led to major advances in other sciences. Certain aspects of mathematics are indispensable for the formation of hypotheses, theories and laws in discovering and describing how things work (**the former**) (=) and how people think and act (**the latter**) (=).

Science as defined above is sometimes termed pure science to differentiate **it** (=) from applied science, the application of research to human needs.

2. Read the following abstract. Identify 5 definitions in the following paragraph:

The Scientific Method

The terms model, hypothesis, theory, and law have different, more specific meanings in science than in colloquial speech. Scientists use model to refer to a description of something, specifically one which can be used to make predictions that can be tested by experiment or observation. A hypothesis is a contention that has been neither well supported nor ruled out by experiment yet. A theory, in the context of science, is a logically self-consistent model or framework for describing the behavior of a certain natural phenomena. A theory typically describes the behavior of much broader sets of phenomena than a hypothesis — commonly, a large number of hypotheses may be logically bound together by a single theory. A physical law or law of nature is a scientific generalization based on a sufficiently large number of empirical observations that it is taken as fully verified. The scientific method provides an objective process to find solutions to problems in a number of scientific and technological fields. Often scientists have a preference for one outcome over another, and it is important that this preference does not bias their interpretation. The scientific method attempts to minimize the influence of a scientist's bias on the outcome of an experiment. This can be achieved by correct experimental design, and thorough peer review of experimental design as well as conclusions of a study. Scientists never claim absolute knowledge. Unlike a mathematical proof, a proven scientific theory is always open to falsification, if new evidence is presented. Even the most basic and fundamental theories may turn out to be imperfect if new observations are inconsistent with them. Critical to this process is making every relevant aspect of research publicly available, which permits peer

review of published results, and also allows ongoing review and repeating of experiments and observations by multiple researchers operating independently of one another. Only by fulfilling these expectations can it be determined how reliable the experimental results are for potential use by others.

3. Read the text below. Choose the correct grammar form:

Dear Mr. Johnes,

I **like / would like** to submit for publication in the Journal of Future Education the attached paper entitled A Proposal for Radical Educational Reform by Adrian Wallwork and Anna Southern.

Our aim was **to test / testing** the efficiency of short- and long-duration degree courses. Our study of 15,000 male and female graduates aged between 35 and 55 found that they **would perform / would have performed** far better in their careers from a financial point of view if they **undertook / had undertaken** a one-year course at university rather than the traditional three to four-year course.

Our key finding is that people on shorter courses **will / would** earn up to 15% more during their lifetime. The implications of this **are / will be** not only for the graduates themselves. In fact, governments **can / could** save considerable amounts of money, and universities **will / would** be free to accept more students.

We believe that our findings **will / should** be of great interest to readers of your journal, particularly due to their counterintuitive

nature and the fact they go against the general trend that claims that university courses **would / should** be increased in length.

This research **has not been / was not** published before and **is not / is not being** considered for publication elsewhere.

I **look / am looking** forward to hearing from you

4. Choose the correct word:

1. The **interested / interesting** reader can see the bibliography for more details.

2. **Interested / Interesting** websites on this topic are difficult to find.

3. Certainly, there does seem to be evidence that scientists from

4. **developed / developing** countries do find it more difficult to get their work published than those from **developed / developing** countries.

5. Details are **included / including** in the supplementary materials.

6. Data, **included / including** those in the supplementary materials, should be checked carefully.

7. These are **excited / exciting** prospects for improved vaccination.

8. The audience were **bored / boring** at the conference due to the

9. presenters giving **bored / boring** presentations.

10. Elderly people tend to get **confused / confusing** more easily than younger people.

11. The explanations are **confused / confusing** for the reader, in fact I suggest that the whole section be rewritten.

12. These are truly **amazed** / **amazing** results, the authors should be congratulated on their work.

5. Insert the words below into the spaces:

in fact, instead (of), on the other contrary, on the other hand

1. Women have the option not to work, **in fact** / **instead** / **on the other hand** for most men this option is not available.

2. The referee claims that this a reason for rejecting the paper – **instead** / **on the other hand** / **on the contrary** it is the very reason why the paper should be accepted.

3. Don't make the reader work unnecessarily by using technical words that they are unlikely to understand. **Instead** / **on the other hand** / **on the contrary** put an explanation in brackets.

4. The receiver of the signal hears, not the actual live audio, but **instead** / **on the other hand** / **on the contrary** the characteristic signal of the sender, modulated by the volume.

5. This has not stopped illegal downloading. **Instead** / **on the contrary** / **on the other hand**, it has actually encouraged it.

6. On the one hand this method is very efficient, **instead** / **on the other hand** / **on the contrary** it is very expensive.

7. English is more useful in Europe. **On the other hand** / **on the contrary**, Spanish is more useful in South America.

8. They said that the machine is very quiet, and **in fact** / **instead** / **on the other hand** it's completely silent.

9. This is a wonderful machine. **In fact** / **Instead** / **on the other hand**, it's the only machine that can do X, Y and Z.

10. They said this machine is silent, but **instead** / **in fact** / **on the other hand** it's very noisy.

6. Choose the sentence (a or b) that best enables the reader to quickly assimilate the information contained in the sentence.

(1a) The increase in power makes it possible to download the data with sufficient speed.

(1b) The increase in power makes it possible to download with sufficient speed the data.

(2a) The following equation describes the circuit:

(2b) The equation that describes the circuit is the following:

(3a) The novelty and possibilities, such as its use for making long-term analyses, of the approach are based on ...

(3b) The novelty and possibilities of the approach, such as its use for making long-term analyses, are based on ...

(4a) These factors since 2012 have been considered of primary importance.

(4b) Since 2012 these factors have been considered of primary importance.

(5a) This will avoid discharging around eight million tons of debris into the atmosphere in 2020.

(5b) This will avoid discharging into the atmosphere in 2020 around eight million tons of debris.

7. Choose the sentence (a, b or c) that best enables the reader to quickly assimilate the information contained in the sentence.

(1a) Do you have any openings in your laboratory for PhD students?

- (1b) Do you have any openings for PhD students in your laboratory?
- (1c) For PhD students do you have any openings in your laboratory?
- (2a) We are planning at my department a series of workshops on XYZ in November this year.
- (2b) At my department we are planning in November this year a series of workshops on XYZ.
- (2c) At my department we are planning a series of workshops on XYZ in November this year.
- (3a) I would like to request a delay in submission of manuscript #: 08SFL-00975 until 21 October.
- (3b) Until 21 October I would like to request a delay in submission of manuscript #: 08SFL-00975.
- (3c) I would like to request a delay until 21 October in submission of manuscript #: 08SFL-00975.
- (4a) Please find attached a copy of the paper for your convenience.
- (4b) For your convenience, please find attached a copy of the paper.
- (4c) Please, for your convenience find attached a copy of the paper.
- (5a) I inadvertently submitted my manuscript #08CV-0069 for the SAE Magnets Congress, as an “Oral only Presentation” instead of a “Written and Oral Presentation”.
- (5b) I inadvertently submitted for the SAE Magnets Congress my manuscript #08CV-0069, as an “Oral only Presentation” instead of a “Written and Oral Presentation”.
- (5c) I inadvertently submitted as an “Oral only Presentation” instead of a “Written and Oral Presentation” my manuscript #08CV-0069 for the SAE Magnets Congress.

8. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. It is possible to use several strategies to achieve these goals.

Several strategies ...

2. It is possible with this model to give the actual flow rate.

This model gives ...

3. It is certain / sure that the new laws will benefit nuclear research.

The new laws will

4. It is mandatory to use X.

X is ...

5. It is possible to demonstrate [Kim, 2014] that ...

Kim [2014] ...

6. It is anticipated there will be a rise in stock prices.

A rise in stock prices ...

7. It is regretted that no funds will be available for the next academic year.

Unfortunately, ...

8. It is possible to use the code for other purposes as well.

The code

9. Choose the correct link words:

Since / **When** writing first began, there was little or no punctuation. Punctuation was introduced many hundreds of years later to help the reader. Punctuation tells us **both** / **when** we can pause and helps us to see connections between the elements in the sentence. Readability **however** / **thus** has a visual element to it as

well. This visual element is **also** / **besides** affected by how we read. Today, much reading is done directly from a screen, other **than** / **rather** than from a hard copy. **Because** / **Why** we generally want information fast, particularly **since** / **when** searching on the Internet, we tend to scan. Scanning means not reading each individual word **but** / **yet** jumping forwards three or more words (or sentences) at a time. The distance that we jump (in terms of the number of words or sentences) depends on the value that those words are adding in our search for information. **If** / **Yet** they add no value we tend to jump further. **If** / **When** we continue to get no value, instead of scanning left to right along a line of text, we scroll from top to bottom. We **thus** / **still** read vertically **instead of** / **rather** than horizontally until we find what we want.

This has huge implications for you as a writer. **If** / **When** you want your reader to read your paper in depth, **then** / **thus** you cannot afford to fill your sentences with redundancy. **If** / **When** you write a series of very long sentences, you will encourage your reader to scan and scroll. This means that they may never read the key information contained within all the redundancy.

Writing a readable text entails being able to understand the nature of communication: thinking about your audience and the impact of how you organize your thoughts and words. **If** / **Unless** you write a readable text, you will find personal satisfaction not in how erudite and elegant your phrases sound, **but** / **however** in the ease with which you allow your readers to absorb your ideas. Remember that no one will be under any obligation to read your paper. **If** / **When** readers don't find it useful, **either** / **or** interesting, **both** / **or** at least pleasurable, **and** / **however** they have the feeling that it was not written with them in mind, they

will simply stop reading. Your findings will **only / then** be lost in oblivion.

10. Choose the correct word:

1. This is a simple and **economic / economical** method, i.e. it is easy to use and there is no waste involved.
2. In this paper we develop a framework for analyzing the capital allocation decisions facing **economical / financial** institutions.
3. Fuel efficient cars are **economic / economical**, though the extra efficiency comes at a **economical / financial** cost.
4. We discuss the role of banks in reducing the costs of **economical / financial** distress of families in Italy.
5. It is an issue for further behavioral and **economic / economical** research.
6. This procedure will only be effective and **economical / financial** if times are cut considerably.
7. The paint should be spread on the surface as **economic / economically** as possible.
8. It requires a very **economic / economical** use of interior space.
9. Children are **economically / financially** dependent on their parents.
10. Traders often take unjustified risks in the **economical / financial** markets.

11. Read the text below. Choose the correct grammar form:

My current **researches are / research is** concerned with blind signal processing, that / which is, manipulating or extracting **information / informations** from **any / some** kind of signal

without **to know / knowing** the system, or the physical process, through **that / which** the signal has passed before **to be / being** sensed. In mathematical terms, this is a very difficult problem, **that / which** can be solved by **to use / using** just two basic tools: diversity and statistics. In the last few years, I have been treating “frequency” diversity. My main objective is **extracting / to extract** only those maps **that / which** are related to astrophysical radiations.

12. The definitions in the table have been mixed up. Rewrite them including, where necessary, an appropriate article (the, a / an) at the beginning of the sentence and incorporating ‘is a’ after the class.

<i>term</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>link</i>	<i>explanation</i>
oxygen	place	who	spends a lot of their time looking for funds for projects.
gold	person	which	in theory people go to study but in reality often spend most of their time just having fun.
researcher	country	where	has revolutionized the world.
Apple	animal	where	is widely considered to be man’s best friend.
Internet	metal	which	it is believed by many that everyone

			has the same opportunities.
university	company	that	is essential for our survival.
dog	gas	which	tends to go up in value during financial crises.
USA	tool	That	has made vast quantities of money through cutting-edge technologies.

Таблиця оцінювання результатів тестування

Загальна кількість набраних балів (1 вірна відповідь=2 бали)	Оцінка <i>Mark</i>
90 – 100	<i>Відмінно Excellent</i>
75– 89	<i>Добре Good</i>
60 – 74	<i>Задовільно Satisfactory</i>
1 – 59	<i>Незадовільно Unsatisfactory</i>