

# Тест ::: 8\_сем\_ЕКОЛОГІЯ (Екзамен)

## Тема :: Пропущений фрагмент

1. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ECOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_.

THE TERM COMES FROM TWO GREEK WORDS, OIKOS (\_\_\_\_\_) AND LOGOS (WHICH MEANS "STUDY"). SO ECOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF THE "HOUSES", OR \_\_\_\_\_ – ALL OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS, \_\_\_\_\_. NO ONE IS SURE WHEN \_\_\_\_\_, BUT GERMAN BIOLOGIST ERNST HAECKEL WAS THE FIRST TO DEFINE IT, IN 1869.

1. including other animals and plants, climate, and soil
  2. first true ecologist
  3. the word ecology was first coined
  4. changing ecosystems all over the world
  5. living things and their environment.
  6. which means "house" or "place to live"
  7. environments of living organisms
2. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ALTHOUGH THE SCIENCE OF ECOLOGY IS A NEW ONE, \_\_\_\_\_ FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF YEARS. \_\_\_\_\_ HAD TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THE ECOLOGY OF WHEAT AND COM BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_ OF THESE PLANTS. THEOPHRASTUS, AN EARLY GREEK BOTANIST, IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE "\_\_\_\_\_" BECAUSE HE WAS THE FIRST TO WRITE ABOUT PLANTS IN TERMS OF THEIR LIVING PLACES, OR HABITATS, \_\_\_\_\_.

1. first true ecologist
2. including other animals and plants
3. people have been studying ecology and applying their knowledge of it
4. such as forest and marsh
5. they could successfully raise crops
6. was the first to define it
7. prehistoric people

3. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PLAINS KNEW A GREAT DEAL \_\_\_\_\_, ON WHICH THEIR LIVES DEPENDED. TODAY WE OFTEN USE ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE \_\_\_\_\_; FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN WE WANT TO HAVE A LAWN IN A SHADY PLACE, \_\_\_\_\_ THAT GROWS WELL IN SHADE. FOR THE MOST PART, HOWEVER, PEOPLE DO NOT THINK ECOLOGICALLY. WHEN WE SEE A BIRD OR WILDFLOWER, OUR FIRST QUESTION IS: WHAT IS IT? BUT YOU MAY WANT TO KNOW \_\_\_\_\_, AND HOW IT AFFECTS AND IS AFFECTED BY OTHER ORGANISMS. ECOLOGISTS \_\_\_\_\_.

1. wonder about the same things
2. about the ecology of the bison
3. for many thousands of years
4. we plant seeds of a kind of grass
5. the organism's role in its environment
6. digestible organic matter
7. without being aware of it

4. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

PEOPLE ARE PART OF THE WORLD ECOSYSTEM, AND HAVE \_\_\_\_\_. THE INCREASING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE ARE CHANGING ECOSYSTEMS ALL OVER THE WORLD. \_\_\_\_\_: A HOUSE IS BUILT ON A VACANT LOT; A HIGHWAY SLICES THROUGH A FOREST. SOME CHANGES ARE MAJOR: \_\_\_\_\_ WERE SPREAD ALL OVER THE EARTH BEFORE SCIENTISTS \_\_\_\_\_ ON EAGLES, OSPREYS, AND PELICANS. LAKE ERIE, ONE OF THE LARGEST LAKES IN THE WORLD, IS BADLY POLLUTED AND "DYING" AS \_\_\_\_\_.

1. some of the changes are small and local
2. knew a great deal about the ecology
3. long-lasting insect poisons
4. the living parts of an ecosystem
5. a great and growing effect on many other ecosystems
6. became aware of the deadly effects of these chemicals
7. a result of wastes produced by people

5. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ECOLOGY \_\_\_\_\_ A BRANCH OF BIOLOGY, THE GENERAL SCIENCE THAT CONSISTS OF THE STUDY OF LIVING ORGANISMS. \_\_\_\_\_ AT MANY DIFFERENT LEVELS, FROM PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS (\_\_\_\_\_), TO CELLS

(IN CELLULAR BIOLOGY), TO INDIVIDUALS (IN BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, AND OTHER SIMILAR DISCIPLINES), AND FINALLY \_\_\_\_\_, AND FINALLY TO THE BIOSPHERE AS A WHOLE; THESE LATTER STRATA ARE \_\_\_\_\_.

1. in biochemistry and molecular biology
  2. ecologists wonder about the same things
  3. is often considered
  4. the primary subjects of ecological inquiry
  5. organisms can be studied
  6. the study of ecology may help us
  7. at the level of populations, communities, and ecosystems
6. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ECOPHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY EXAMINE \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ TO THE DYNAMICS OF POPULATIONS OF A SINGLE SPECIES. COMMUNITY ECOLOGY (OR SYNECOLOGY) FOCUSES ON \_\_\_\_\_. ECOSYSTEM ECOLOGY STUDIES THE FLOWS OF ENERGY AND MATTER THROUGH \_\_\_\_\_. SYSTEMS ECOLOGY, WHICH IS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY FIELD, FOCUSES ON THE STUDY, \_\_\_\_\_

1. to learn more about the living parts of an ecosystem
  2. the interactions between species within an ecological community
  3. effect on its plant and animal life
  4. the way an individual adapts to its environment
  5. the biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems
  6. population ecology relates
  7. development, and organization of ecological systems from a holistic perspective
7. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ECOLOGY CAN ALSO BE SUBDIVIDED ACCORDING TO THE SPHERES OF INTEREST, INTO FIELDS \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ IS BY BIOME STUDIED, SUCH AS ARCTIC ECOLOGY (OR POLAR ECOLOGY), \_\_\_\_\_. THE PRIMARY TECHNIQUE USED FOR INVESTIGATION \_\_\_\_\_ SUCH AS CHEMICAL ECOLOGY, GENETIC ECOLOGY, FIELD ECOLOGY, STATISTICAL ECOLOGY, AND THEORETICAL ECOLOGY. ONE OF THE LEVELS AT WHICH ECOLOGY CAN BE STUDIED IS THAT OF THE BIOSPHERE \_\_\_\_\_, OR THAT PORTION OF THE PLANET OCCUPIED BY LIFE.

1. consisting of all living matter on the planet
2. such as animal ecology, plant ecology, and insect ecology

3. as ecologists study ecosystems
  4. another common method of subdivision
  5. tropical ecology, and desert ecology
  6. is often used to subdivide the discipline into groups
  7. people are part of the world ecosystem
8. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

THE BIOSPHERE CONTAINS GREAT QUANTITIES OF ELEMENTS \_\_\_\_\_. OTHER ELEMENTS, SUCH AS PHOSPHORUS, CALCIUM, AND POTASSIUM ARE PRESENT \_\_\_\_\_. AT THE ECOSYSTEM AND BIOSPHERE LEVELS, THERE IS \_\_\_\_\_.

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECOSYSTEM IS BASED ON \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ LIGHT INTO CHEMICAL ENERGY BY THE PROCESS OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

1. plants and photosynthetic microorganisms convert
  2. in smaller amounts
  3. relative to the volume of the earth
  4. a continual recycling of all these elements.
  5. sometimes described as "the fourth envelope"
  6. such as carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen
  7. the input of solar energy
9. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ONE OF THE LEVELS \_\_\_\_\_ IS THAT OF THE BIOSPHERE. IT CONSISTS OF ALL LIVING MATTER ON THE PLANET OR \_\_\_\_\_. SOMETIMES DESCRIBED AS "THE FOURTH ENVELOPE", IT REACHES WELL INTO THE OTHER 'SPHERES' THAT \_\_\_\_\_ – THE HYDROSPHERE (OR SPHERE OF WATER), THE LITHOSPHERE (\_\_\_\_\_), AND THE ATMOSPHERE (OR SPHERE OF THE AIR). \_\_\_\_\_, THE BIOSPHERE IS ONLY THE VERY THIN SURFACE LAYER WHICH EXTENDS FROM 11,000 METERS BELOW SEA LEVEL TO 15,000 METERS ABOVE IT.

1. or sphere of soils and rocks
2. at which ecology can be studied
3. the primary technique used for investigation
4. that portion of the planet occupied by life
5. a common, broad classification
6. relative to the volume of the earth

7. make up the outer layer of the earth

10. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_ THAT LIFE FIRST DEVELOPED IN THE HYDROSPHERE. TERRESTRIAL LIFE DEVELOPED LATER, AFTER THE OZONE LAYER \_\_\_\_\_ FORMED. \_\_\_\_\_ EXISTS AT THE ECOLOGICAL LEVEL (ECOSYSTEM), THE POPULATION LEVEL (\_\_\_\_\_), THE SPECIES LEVEL (SPECIFIC DIVERSITY), AND THE GENETIC LEVEL. AT THE ECOSYSTEM AND BIOSPHERE LEVELS, THERE IS \_\_\_\_\_.

1. intraspecific diversity
2. to be a holistic science
3. it is thought
4. a continual recycling of all chemical elements
5. biodiversity
6. in the sense of "environmentally friendly"
7. protecting living beings from ultraviolet rays

11. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

PLANTS AND PHOTOSYNTHETIC MICROORGANISMS \_\_\_\_\_ PHOTOSYNTHESIS, WHICH CREATES GLUCOSE (A SIMPLE SUGAR) AND RELEASES FREE OXYGEN. \_\_\_\_\_ IS USED DIRECTLY BY OTHER ORGANISMS FOR ENERGY. OTHER SUGAR MOLECULES CAN BE \_\_\_\_\_. CELLULAR RESPIRATION IS THE PROCESS BY WHICH ORGANISMS (LIKE MAMMALS) BREAK \_\_\_\_\_. PHOTOSYNTHETIC ACTIVITY OF PLANTS AND \_\_\_\_\_ DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, PARTICULARLY ITS OXYGEN LEVEL.

1. the glucose back down into its constituents, water and carbon dioxide
2. some of this glucose
3. recycling of all these elements
4. the respiration of organisms
5. convert light into chemical energy by the process of
6. exists at the ecological level
7. converted to amino acids

12. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_ THE HYDROSPHERE, LITHOSPHERE, ATMOSPHERE AND BIOSPHERE IN REGULAR CYCLES. THE OCEANS ARE LIKE LARGE TANKS WHICH STORE WATER AND \_\_\_\_\_ AS WELL AS THE TRANSFER OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF ECOLOGY IS THAT EACH LIVING ORGANISM HAS \_\_\_\_\_ WITH EVERY OTHER ELEMENT THAT MAKES UP ITS ENVIRONMENT. AN ECOSYSTEM CAN BE DEFINED AS ANY SETTING WHERE THERE IS \_\_\_\_\_. THE ECOSYSTEM CONSISTS OF TWO ENTITIES: THE SUM OF ALL LIVING ORGANISMS – THE BIOCOENOSIS – \_\_\_\_\_, THE BIOTOPE.

1. ensure thermal and climatic stability
  2. the oceans are like large tanks
  3. the first principle of ecology
  4. water is also exchanged between
  5. an interaction between organisms and their environment.
  6. and the medium within which that life exists
  7. an ongoing and continuing relationship
13. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_, SPECIES ARE CONNECTED BY FOOD CHAINS OR FOOD WEBS. ENERGY FROM THE SUN, \_\_\_\_\_, FLOWS UPWARD THROUGH THE CHAIN TO PRIMARY CONSUMERS (HERBIVORES), AND THEN TO SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CONSUMERS (CARNIVORES AND OMNIVORES), BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_. IN THE PROCESS, MATTER IS INCORPORATED INTO LIVING ORGANISMS, WHICH \_\_\_\_\_, FORMING BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES SUCH AS \_\_\_\_\_.

1. captured by primary producers via photosynthesis
  2. the functioning of the ecosystem
  3. return their nutrients to the system via decomposition
  4. the carbon and nitrogen cycles
  5. within ecosystems
  6. other sugar molecules
  7. ultimately being lost to the system as waste heat.
14. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ECOLOGICAL FACTORS WHICH AFFECT DYNAMIC CHANGE IN A POPULATION OR SPECIES IN A GIVEN ECOLOGY OR ENVIRONMENT \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ GEOLOGICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HYDROLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS. A BIOTOPE IS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNIFORM REGION CHARACTERIZED \_\_\_\_\_. SPECIFIC ABIOTIC FACTORS INCLUDE: WATER, AIR, SOIL, TEMPERATURE, LIGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS.

A BIOCENOSE, OR COMMUNITY, IS \_\_\_\_\_. EACH POPULATION IS THE RESULT OF PROCREATION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME SPECIES AND COHABITATION \_\_\_\_\_.

1. ultimately being lost to the system as waste heat
  2. are usually divided into two groups, abiotic and biotic
  3. in a given place and for a given time
  4. captured by primary producers via photosynthesis
  5. abiotic factors involve
  6. a group of populations of plants, animals, or microorganisms
  7. by a particular set of abiotic ecological factors
15. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

WHEN A POPULATION CONSISTS OF AN INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS, THAT POPULATION \_\_\_\_\_. THE EXTINCTION OF A SPECIES CAN BECOME IMMINENT WHEN ALL BIOCENOSES \_\_\_\_\_ ARE IN DECLINE. IN SMALL POPULATIONS, CONSANGUINITY (INBREEDING) \_\_\_\_\_, WHICH IN TURN CAN FURTHER WEAKEN THE BIOCENOSE.

\_\_\_\_\_ ALSO INFLUENCE BIOCENOSE VIABILITY. THESE FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED AS EITHER \_\_\_\_\_.

1. can result in reduced genetic diversity
  2. the most significant relationship involves
  3. is threatened with extinction
  4. the existing interactions between the various living beings
  5. biotic ecological factors
  6. composed of individuals of the species
  7. intraspecific and interspecific relations
16. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

INTERSPECIFIC RELATIONS — \_\_\_\_\_ — ARE NUMEROUS, AND USUALLY DESCRIBED ACCORDING TO THEIR BENEFICIAL, DETRIMENTAL OR NEUTRAL EFFECT. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP INVOLVES PREDATION (\_\_\_\_\_). THESE RELATIONS LEAD TO THE ESSENTIAL CONCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

THE EXISTING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS LIVING BEINGS GO ALONG \_\_\_\_\_, ABSORBED BY ORGANISMS FOR THEIR GROWTH, THEIR MAINTENANCE AND THEIR REPRODUCTION. THESE ONGOING PATTERNS OF RECYCLING OF ELEMENTS AS WELL AS WATER \_\_\_\_\_, REFERRED TO AS HOMEOSTASIS.

1. to eat or to be eaten
2. intraspecific and interspecific relations

3. are called biogeochemical cycles
  4. with an ongoing mixing of mineral and organic substances
  5. interactions between different species
  6. can result in reduced genetic diver
  7. in ecology of food chains
17. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

IN AN ECOSYSTEM, THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SPECIES ARE GENERALLY RELATED \_\_\_\_\_. THERE ARE THREE CATEGORIES OF ORGANISMS: PRODUCERS – USUALLY PLANTS WHICH \_\_\_\_\_, OR OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH AS BACTERIA AROUND OCEAN VENTS THAT \_\_\_\_\_. CONSUMERS – \_\_\_\_\_ PRIMARY CONSUMERS (HERBIVOROUS), OR SECONDARY OR TERTIARY CONSUMERS (CARNIVOROUS AND OMNIVOROUS). DECOMPOSERS – \_\_\_\_\_ WHICH DEGRADE ORGANIC MATTER OF ALL CATEGORIES, AND RESTORE MINERALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

1. animals which can be
  2. converted to amino acids
  3. to food and to their role in the food chain
  4. in a given place and for a given time
  5. bacteria or fungi
  6. are capable of photosynthesis
  7. are capable of chemosynthesis.
18. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_ MAY BE DEFINED AS \_\_\_\_\_ BY A CHEMICAL, PARTICULATE MATTER, OR BIOLOGICAL AGENT. THE ATMOSPHERE IS A COMPLEX, \_\_\_\_\_ THAT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE EXISTENCE OF LIFE ON PLANET EARTH. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION DUE TO AIR POLLUTION HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED AS \_\_\_\_\_.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AIR POLLUTION IS RESPONSIBLE \_\_\_\_\_ AND CASES OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

1. dynamic natural gaseous system
2. air pollution
3. for large numbers of deaths
4. a modification of the natural characteristics of the atmosphere
5. exist at greater concentrations
6. a threat to human health as well as to the earth's ecosystems



7. as either primary or secondary

19. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_ WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE HEALTH OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS (INCLUDING HUMANS), OR REDUCE VISIBILITY. THESE ARISE BOTH FROM \_\_\_\_\_. SUBSTANCES NOT NATURALLY FOUND IN THE AIR, OR WHICH EXIST AT GREATER CONCENTRATIONS OR IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS THAN AS USUAL \_\_\_\_\_.

A POLLUTANT CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS \_\_\_\_\_. PRIMARY POLLUTANTS ARE SUBSTANCES \_\_\_\_\_, SUCH AS ASH FROM A VOLCANIC ERUPTION OR CARBON MONOXIDE GAS FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE EXHAUST.

1. directly emitted from a process
2. natural processes and from human activities
3. for large numbers of deaths
4. are referred to as 'pollutants'
5. there are many substances in the air
6. sulfur and nitrogen compounds
7. either primary or secondary

20. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

ACID RAIN IS RAIN (\_\_\_\_\_) WHICH IS UNUSUALLY ACIDIC. IT HAS \_\_\_\_\_, AQUATIC ANIMALS AND BUILDINGS. ACID RAIN IS MOSTLY CAUSED \_\_\_\_\_, RESULTING FROM HUMAN ACTIVITIES, WHICH REACT IN THE ATMOSPHERE \_\_\_\_\_.

THE TERM "ACID RAIN" IS COMMONLY USED TO MEAN \_\_\_\_\_ IN RAIN, SNOW, FOG, DEW, OR DRY PARTICLES.

1. by emissions of sulfur and nitrogen compounds
2. for large numbers of deaths
3. or any other form of precipitation
4. either primary or secondary
5. the deposition of acidic components
6. a harmful effect on plants
7. to produce acids

21. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

THE EXTRA ACIDITY IN RAIN COMES FROM \_\_\_\_\_ WITH WATER IN THE AIR, FORMING STRONG ACIDS SUCH AS SULFURIC AND NITRIC ACID. \_\_\_\_\_ ARE VEHICLES AND INDUSTRIAL AND POWER-GENERATING

SINCE THE ONSET OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, \_\_\_\_\_ INTO THE ATMOSPHERE HAVE BEEN INCREASING. ACID RAIN \_\_\_\_\_ IN MANCHESTER, WHEN ROBERT ANGUS SMITH DISCOVERED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_.

1. acid rain and atmospheric pollution
2. the reaction of the primary air pollutants sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides
3. can quickly consume acids
4. was first detected
5. emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides
6. an increase in global temperatures
7. the main sources of these pollutants

22. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

\_\_\_\_\_ SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY ACID RAIN. SOME TROPICAL MICROBES CAN QUICKLY CONSUME ACIDS BUT OTHER MICROBES \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ ARE DENATURED BY THE ACID. ACID RAIN CAN \_\_\_\_\_ AND CAUSE LEAVES AND NEEDLES TO TURN BROWN AND FALL OFF. ADVERSE EFFECTS MAY BE INDIRECTLY RELATED TO ACID RAIN, SUCH AS \_\_\_\_\_.

1. slow the growth of vulnerable forests
2. are unable to tolerate low pHs and cannot survive
3. to be evaporated into the atmosphere
4. the acid's effects on soil
5. soil biology can be
6. melts at an increasing rate
7. the enzymes of these microbes

23. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

IN THE CASE OF WARMING BY THE ADDITION OF LONG-LASTING GREENHOUSE GASES SUCH AS CO<sub>2</sub>, THE INITIAL WARMING \_\_\_\_\_ INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. \_\_\_\_\_, THIS CAUSES STILL MORE WARMING; THE WARMING CAUSES MORE WATER VAPOR TO BE EVAPORATED, \_\_\_\_\_. WHEN GLOBAL TEMPERATURES INCREASE, \_\_\_\_\_ AT AN INCREASING RATE. AS THE ICE MELTS, LAND OR OPEN WATER \_\_\_\_\_.

1. takes its place

2. will cause more water to be evaporated
3. the acid's effects on soil
4. since water vapor itself acts as a greenhouse gas
5. ice near the poles melts
6. the enzymes of these microbes
7. and the process continues.

24. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

SINCE THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE HAS MORE LAND MASS THAN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ MAY IN TURN CAUSE OTHER CHANGES, INCLUDING \_\_\_\_\_. CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT AND PATTERN OF PRECIPITATION MAY \_\_\_\_\_. THERE MAY ALSO BE CHANGES IN THE FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS. OTHER EFFECTS MAY INCLUDE \_\_\_\_\_, REDUCED SUMMER STREAM FLOWS AND SPECIES EXTINCTIONS.

1. result in 'flooding and drought
2. ice near the poles melts
3. it warms up faster
4. changes in agricultural yields
5. glacial retreat and worldwide sea level rise
6. takes its place
7. an increase in global temperatures

25. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

CLIMATE CHANGE REFERS TO \_\_\_\_\_ OR IN REGIONAL CLIMATES OVER TIME. IT DESCRIBES CHANGES IN THE VARIABILITY OR AVERAGE STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE OVER TIME SCALES \_\_\_\_\_. THESE CHANGES CAN BE CAUSED BY PROCESSES INTERNAL TO THE EARTH, EXTERNAL FORCES (E.G. \_\_\_\_\_) AND, MORE RECENTLY, HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

CLIMATE CHANGE HAS OCCURRED \_\_\_\_\_. THE FIELD OF PALEOCLIMATOLOGY HAS PROVIDED \_\_\_\_\_.

1. ranging from decades to millions of years
2. the day-to-day state
3. variations in sunlight intensity
4. the variation in the Earth's global climate

5. the average state of weather
  6. information of climate change in the ancient past.
  7. throughout the entire history of Earth
26. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

CONSEQUENTLY \_\_\_\_\_ IS FREQUENTLY ADOPTED.

CLIMATE CHANGES REFLECT VARIATIONS WITHIN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, PROCESSES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE EARTH SUCH AS \_\_\_\_\_. THE EXTERNAL FACTORS \_\_\_\_\_ ARE OFTEN CALLED CLIMATE FORCINGS AND INCLUDE SUCH PROCESSES AS VARIATIONS IN SOLAR RADIATION, THE EARTH'S ORBIT, AND GREENHOUSE GAS CONCENTRATIONS.

WEATHER IS \_\_\_\_\_, AND IS A CHAOTIC NON-LINEAR DYNAMICAL SYSTEM. ON THE OTHER HAND, CLIMATE – \_\_\_\_\_ – IS FAIRLY STABLE AND PREDICTABLE.

1. the average state of weather
  2. the term anthropogenic climate change
  3. the day-to-day state of the atmosphere
  4. ranging from decades to millions of years
  5. oceans and ice caps, and the effects of human activity
  6. it warms up faster
  7. that can shape climate
27. *Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)*

GLACIERS ARE RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE MOST \_\_\_\_\_, ADVANCING SUBSTANTIALLY DURING CLIMATE COOLING (E.G., THE LITTLE ICE AGE) AND RETREATING DURING \_\_\_\_\_. GLACIERS GROW AND COLLAPSE, \_\_\_\_\_ AND GREATLY AMPLIFYING EXTERNALLY-FORCED CHANGES. FOR THE LAST CENTURY, HOWEVER, GLACIERS HAVE BEEN UNABLE \_\_\_\_\_ DURING THE WINTERS TO MAKE UP FOR THE ICE \_\_\_\_\_.

1. sensitive indicators of climate change
2. lost during the summer months
3. during the modern era
4. both contributing to natural variability
5. higher energy output
6. to regenerate enough ice
7. climate warming on moderate time scales

28. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)

\_\_\_\_\_, THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT, WHICH IS THE WARMING PRODUCED AS GREENHOUSE GASES TRAP HEAT, \_\_\_\_\_.

DURING THE MODERN ERA, \_\_\_\_\_ ARE IMPLICATED AS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF GLOBAL WARMING SINCE 1950. THE SUN IS \_\_\_\_\_ IN THE CLIMATE SYSTEM. THE ENERGY OUTPUT OF THE SUN IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF SHAPING THE EARTH'S CLIMATE. ON THE LONGEST TIME SCALES, THE SUN ITSELF \_\_\_\_\_.

1. the average state of weather
2. plays a key role in regulating Earth's temperature
3. the naturally rising carbon dioxide levels
4. takes its place
5. the ultimate source of essentially all heat
6. according to current studies
7. is getting brighter with higher energy output

29. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)

\_\_\_\_\_ THAT OCCURS SEVERAL TIMES PER CENTURY CAN AFFECT CLIMATE, CAUSING COOLING FOR A PERIOD OF A FEW YEARS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT PINATUBO IN 1991 \_\_\_\_\_. HUGE ERUPTIONS, \_\_\_\_\_, BUT CAN RESHAPE CLIMATE FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS AND CAUSE MASS EXTINCTIONS.

SOME OF THE MOST IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF RECENT CLIMATE CHANGE \_\_\_\_\_ THROUGH AFFECTS ON BIODIVERSITY. IN PRINCIPLE, AT LEAST, THIS COULD LEAD TO \_\_\_\_\_ AND ABUNDANCE OF SPECIES. ONE PHENOMENON IS THE MOVEMENT OF SPECIES NORTHWARDS IN EUROPE.

1. occur only a few times every hundred million years
2. are referred to as 'pollutants'
3. are becoming apparent
4. a single eruption of a volcano of the kind
5. dynamic natural gaseous system
6. extinctions or changes in the distribution
7. affected climate substantially

30. Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають відповідному пропущеному фрагменту у тексті (два фрагменти є зайвими)

MARINE POLLUTION IS A TERM THAT REFERS \_\_\_\_\_. RIVERS ARE OFTEN \_\_\_\_\_.

ANOTHER TYPE OF POLLUTION IS THAT WHICH RESULTS FROM OIL SPILLS – \_\_\_\_\_ DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY. SPILLS OF THIS KIND TAKE MONTHS OR \_\_\_\_\_, OIL PENETRATES AND OPENS UP \_\_\_\_\_ MAKING THE BIRDS MORE VULNERABLE TO TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS AND MUCH LESS BUOYANT IN THE WATER.

1. even years to clean up
2. to the harmful effects of chemicals or other contaminants that enter the ocean
3. are becoming apparent
4. the structure of the plumage of birds
5. the source of contaminants which enter the sea
6. according to current studies
7. the release of a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon into the environment

## Тема :: Дефініції

31. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A substance, especially a gas, that goes into the air.
- Particular group or type of people or animals living in an area.
- Gradual rise in temperature of the earth's atmosphere caused by an increase of gases in the air that trap the warmth of the sun.
- To rot.
- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.

Відповідність: POPULATION ; DECAY ;

32. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Abnormal growth of cells in the body which often causes death.
- A substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry.
- An individual unit inside a structure consisting of many similar units.
- To change a solid substance into a liquid.
- Special quality or characteristic that something has.

Відповідність: PROPERTY ; CANCER ;

33. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of burning.
- Room used for scientific research, experiments, testing.
- Group of animals or plants within a genus.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- A chemical substance that consists of two or more elements that together form a molecule.

Відповідність: SPECIES ; LABORATORY ;

34. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- An amount of something.
- A substance, especially a gas, that goes into the air.
- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.
- Stop somebody doing something or to stop something happening.
- Particular type of physical matter that can be touched, not just seen, heard or imagined.

Відповідність: SUBSTANCE ; PREVENT ;

35. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world and society, especially through observation and experiment.
- Scientific study of the structure of substances, how they react when combined or in contact with one another, and how they behave under different conditions.
- A gas with no colour or smell that exists in large quantities in the air that we breathe.
- The amount of force that a gas or liquid produces in an area or container.
- The clear liquid that falls as rain and is used for things such as drinking and washing.

Відповідність: CHEMISTRY ; SCIENCE ;

36. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth caused partly by the greenhouse effect increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Substance that does not produce a chemical reaction when it is mixed with other substances.
- Characteristic of people, contrasted with God, animals or machines.
- Gas without colour, taste or smell, which is present in the air and necessary for all forms of life on earth.
- Relating to the process of breathing air in and out.

Відповідність: HUMAN ; OXYGEN ;

37. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The air round the Earth or round another planet.
- A substance such as air that is neither a solid nor a liquid.
- A substance that contains a very harmful form of energy that is produced during nuclear reactions.
- Liquid without colour, smell or taste that falls as rain and is used for drinking, washing.
- All of the plants of a particular area or period of time.

Відповідність: FLORA ; WATER ;

38. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Scientific test done carefully in order to study what happens and to gain new knowledge.
- Mental or physical capacity, power or skill required doing something.
- The smallest unit of any substance.
- The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow.
- A chemical substance that consists of two or more elements that together form a molecule.

Відповідність: EXPERIMENT ; ABILITY ;

39. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A very soft silver-white metal that is lighter than all other metals.
- The process of sending electricity through a liquid or melted substance in order to cause chemical changes.
- Study of something by examining its parts and their relationship.
- Close inspection of something or somebody or an injury into something.
- A substance that make something dirty, polluted or poisonous.

Відповідність: ANALYSIS ; EXAMINATION ;

40. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A chemical used for killing insects, especially those that damage crops.
- The mixture of gases surrounding the Earth that we breathe.
- Link, contact or deal between people.
- Any salt or compound containing phosphorous, especially one used for helping plants to grow.
- A particular type of liquid, solid, or gas.

Відповідність: PHOSPHATE ; RELATION ;

41. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Scientific study of the structure of substances and the way they react with other substances.
- The process of burning.
- Find or learn about a place, object for the first time.
- The part of chemistry that deals with substances in which there is no carbon an element that is present in all living things.
- Causing serious damage.

Відповідність: DESTRUCTIVE ; DISCOVER ;

42. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry.
- A difference between things that should be the same.
- A gas that has no colour or smell and is lighter than air.
- A quality or feature of something.
- An individual unit inside a structure consisting of many similar units.

Відповідність: CHEMICAL ; CELL ;

43. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of burning.
- To change a solid substance into a liquid.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- An amount of something.
- A gas with no colour or smell that exists in large quantities in the air that we breathe.

Відповідність: VOLUME ; MELT ;

44. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*



- A gas with no colour or smell that exists in large quantities in the air that we breathe.
- A substance that is used in chemical tests to discover whether a substance is an acid or an alkali.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- The process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances.
- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.

Відповідність: INVESTIGATION ; NITROGEN ;

45. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The scientific study of chemical compounds based on carbon.
- The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth caused partly by the greenhouse effect increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- The amount of force that a gas or liquid produces in an area or container.
- An amount or sheet of a substance that covers a surface or that lies between two things or two other substances.
- The natural or artificial production of a substance by a chemical or biological reaction.

Відповідність: PRESSURE ; GLOBAL WARMING ;

46. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Rain containing a high level of acid that can damage the environment.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- The clear liquid that falls as rain and is used for things such as drinking and washing.
- Relating to the process of breathing air in and out.
- A substance such as air that is neither a solid nor a liquid.

Відповідність: RESPIRATORY ; GAS ;

47. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A kind of oxygen that exists high in the Earth's atmosphere.
- A substance that contains a very harmful form of energy that is produced during nuclear reactions.
- A substance that can kill you or make you ill if you eat, drink, or breathe it.
- The process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances.
- All the plants or animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another.

Відповідність: OZONE ; RADIOACTIVE ;

48. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A quality or feature of something.
- The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth caused partly by the greenhouse effect increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- The study of the environment and the way that plants, animals, and humans live together and affect each other.
- The smallest unit of any substance.
- Something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people.

Відповідність: ECOLOGY ; ATOM ;

49. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The air round the Earth or round another planet.
- The process of sending electricity through a liquid or melted substance in order to cause chemical changes.
- A substance that make something dirty, polluted or poisonous.
- Scientific study of the structure of substances and the way they react with other substances.
- A process in which a chemical change happens.

Відповідність: CONTAMINANT ; ELECTROLYSIS ;

50. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A substance that make something dirty, polluted or poisonous.
- Substance that does not produce a chemical reaction when it is mixed with other substances.
- A form of energy produced during a nuclear reaction that is used for making electrical power but can also kill or harm humans who receive too much of it.
- A very soft silver-white metal that is lighter than all other metals.
- A chemical substance that consists of two or more elements that together form a molecule.

Відповідність: LITHIUM ; COMPOUND ;

51. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of burning.
- A particular type of liquid, solid, or gas.
- The part of chemistry that deals with substances in which there is no carbon an element that is present in all living things.
- The smallest part of an element or compound that is capable of independent existence.
- The place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them.

Відповідність: COMBUSTION ; INORGANIC CHEMISTRY ;

52. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of sending electricity through a liquid or melted substance in order to cause chemical changes.
- Relating to the process of breathing air in and out.
- A difference between things that should be the same.
- The amount of water in the air.
- A gas that has no colour or smell and is lighter than air.

Відповідність: DISCREPANCY ; HYDROGEN ;

53. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A substance that is used in chemical tests to discover whether a substance is an acid or an alkali.
- An individual unit inside a structure consisting of many similar units.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- The clear liquid that falls as rain and is used for things such as drinking and washing.
- An amount or sheet of a substance that covers a surface or that lies between two things or two other substances.

Відповідність: LITMUS ; PERIODIC TABLE ;

54. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry a substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry.
- The scientific study of chemical compounds based on carbon.
- The study of the environment and the way that plants, animals, and humans live together and affect each other.
- The natural or artificial production of a substance by a chemical or biological reaction.
- An object or piece of equipment that allows you to remove solid parts that are not wanted from a liquid or gas.

Відповідність: SYNTHESIS ; ORGANIC CHEMISTRY ;

55. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Rain containing a high level of acid that can damage the environment.
- A substance that can kill you or make you ill if you eat, drink, or breathe it.
- An object or piece of equipment that allows you to remove solid parts that are not wanted from a liquid or gas.
- A combination of two or more different things.
- The smallest part of an element or compound that is capable of independent existence.

Відповідність: ACID RAIN ; POISON ;

56. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.
- The process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances.
- A liquid with another substance dissolved in it, so that it has become part of the liquid.
- All the plants or animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another.
- The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow.

Відповідність: POLLUTION ; ECOSYSTEM ;

57. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people.
- A process in which a chemical change happens.
- A change of a liquid into vapour at any temperature below its boiling point.
- A very soft silver-white metal that is lighter than all other metals.
- The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow.

Відповідність: DISASTER ; REACTION ;

58. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process of working with someone to produce something.
- A very soft silver-white metal that is lighter than all other metals.
- A substance that can flow, has no fixed shape, and is not a solid or a gas.
- Substance that does not produce a chemical reaction when it is mixed with other substances.
- A form of energy produced during a nuclear reaction that is used for making electrical power but can also kill or harm humans who receive too much of it.

Відповідність: RADIATION ; INERT ;

59. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A layer of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere that protects the Earth from the heat of the sun.
- The smallest part of an element or compound that is capable of independent existence.
- A combination of two or more different things.
- The place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them.
- To combine two or more substances so that they become a single substance.

Відповідність: ENVIRONMENT ; MOLECULE ;

60. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The amount of water in the air.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.
- A chemical substance with a pH value a measure used in chemistry of less than 7.
- An amount or sheet of a substance that covers a surface or that lies between two things or two other substances.
- A form of energy produced during a nuclear reaction that is used for making electrical power but can also kill or harm humans who receive too much of it.

Відповідність: LAYER ; HUMIDITY ;

61. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- An atom with an electrical force created by adding or removing an electron.
- The process in which green plants combine carbon dioxide and water, by using energy from light, to produce their own food.
- A substance, especially a gas, that goes into the air.
- The mixture of gases surrounding the Earth that we breathe.
- A chemical used for killing insects, especially those that damage crops.

Відповідність: AIR ; PESTICIDES ;

62. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process in which green plants combine carbon dioxide and water, by using energy from light, to produce their own food.
- An object or piece of equipment that allows you to remove solid parts that are not wanted from a liquid or gas.
- A chemical substance with a PH value a measure used in chemistry of more than 7.
- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.
- A combination of two or more different things.

Відповідність: MIXTURE ; FILTER ;

63. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The discharge of something, especially gas or radiation
- The process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened.
- The parts of the Earth's surface and atmosphere where plant and animal life can exist.
- A gas with no colour or smell that exists in large quantities in the air that we breathe.
- The air round the Earth or round another planet.

Відповідність: EMISSION ; SOLUTION ;

64. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A combination of two or more different things.
- The air round the Earth or round another planet.
- An amount or sheet of a substance that covers a surface or that lies between two things or two other substances
- The place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them.
- The substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow.

Відповідність: SOIL ; ATMOSPHERE ;

65. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A change of a liquid into vapour at any temperature below its boiling point.
- Substance that does not produce a chemical reaction when it is mixed with other substances.
- The process of working with someone to produce something.
- The mixture of gases surrounding the Earth that we breathe.
- A chemical used for killing insects, especially those that damage crops.

Відповідність: COLLABORATION ; EVAPORATION ;

66. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The smallest part of an element or compound that is capable of independent existence
- A person with special knowledge, skill, training in a particular field.
- A form of energy produced during a nuclear reaction that is used for making electrical power but can also kill or harm humans who receive too much of it.
- Something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people.
- The regular pattern of weather conditions (temperature, amount of rain, winds, etc.) of a particular place.

Відповідність: CLIMATE ; EXPERT ;

67. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people.
- A substance that can flow, has no fixed shape, and is not a solid or a gas.
- A layer of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere that protects the Earth from the heat of the sun.
- All the plants or animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another.
- The process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances.

Відповідність: LIQUID ; OZONE LAYER ;

68. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Rain containing a high level of acid that can damage the environment.
- The process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances.
- A chemical substance with a ph value a measure used in chemistry of less than 7.
- To combine two or more substances so that they become a single substance.
- A substance that can flow, has no fixed shape, and is not a solid or a gas.

Відповідність: MIX ; ACID ;

69. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The process in which green plants combine carbon dioxide and water, by using energy from light, to produce their own food.
- Stop somebody doing something or to stop something happening.
- Study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world and society, especially through observation and experiment.
- An atom with an electrical force created by adding or removing an electron.
- A substance that can flow, has no fixed shape, and is not a solid or a gas.

Відповідність: PHOTOSYNTHESIS ; ION ;

70. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world and society, especially through observation and experiment.
- A chemical substance with a PH value a measure used in chemistry of more than 7.
- The parts of the Earth's surface and atmosphere where plant and animal life can exist.
- A substance that can flow, has no fixed shape, and is not a solid or a gas.
- The process of working with someone to produce something.

Відповідність: ALKALI ; BIOSPHERE ;

71. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The regular pattern of weather conditions (temperature, amount of rain, winds, etc.) of a particular place.
- The amount of water in the air.
- A pipe that is cleaned by rubbing it hard.
- A large area of land thickly covered with trees, bushes, etc.
- A difference between things that should be the same.

Відповідність: FOREST ; SCRUBBER ;

72. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- A difference between things that should be the same.
- A type of rock formed of grains of sand tightly pressed together.
- A substance that is used in chemical tests to discover whether a substance is an acid or an alkali.
- A type of white rock, containing calcium, used as a building material and in making cement.
- A list of chemical elements arranged according to the structure of their atoms.

Відповідність: SANDSTONE ; LIMESTONE ;

73. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- Group of animals or plants within a genus.
- Room used for scientific research, experiments, testing.
- A formal agreement between people, countries.
- An official document showing that permission has been given to do, own or use something.
- Special quality or characteristic that something has.

Відповідність: LICENSE ; TREATY ;

74. *Встановіть відповідність.*

*Виберіть відповідне пояснення слів:*

- The number of deaths in a specified period of time.
- The process of exposing something to the chemical action of air.
- Particular group or type of people or animals living in an area.
- To rot.
- Abnormal growth of cells in the body which often causes death.

Відповідність: MORTALITY ; AERATION ;

## Тема :: Прийменники

75. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

TREES ARE CUT \_\_\_\_\_ AND BURNED FOR TIMBER

- down
- up
- in
- on

76. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ANIMALS ARE HUNTED \_\_\_\_\_ THEIR FUR, HORNS, AND MEAT.

- at
- for
- by
- with

77. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

CONSERVATION INCLUDES SHELTERING AND TRYING TO SAVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS \_\_\_\_\_ DESTRUCTION BY HUMANS.

- up
- from
- with
- at

78. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

THE SNOW LEOPARD IS AN ENDANGERED CAT AND IS STILL HUNTED ILLEGALLY \_\_\_\_\_ SOME AREAS FOR ITS FUR.

- of
- in
- by
- up

79. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

WHALES, DOLPHINS, PORPOISES, MONKEYS, APES, AND LEMURS ARE ALSO PROTECTED \_\_\_\_\_ CITES.

- by
- of
- at
- with

80. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ORGANISMS CAN BE STUDIED \_\_\_\_\_ MANY DIFFERENT LEVELS.

- at
- with
- out
- in

81. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ECOLOGY IS CONSIDERED \_\_\_\_\_ SOME TO BE A HOLISTIC SCIENCE.

- in

- of
- by
- out

82. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ECOLOGY CAN ALSO BE SUBDIVIDED ACCORDING \_\_\_\_\_ THE SPHERES OF INTEREST

- at
- to
- on
- of

83. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

RELATIVE \_\_\_\_\_ THE VOLUME OF THE EARTH, THE BIOSPHERE IS ONLY THE VERY THIN SURFACE LAYER.

- with
- of
- to
- by

84. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

AT THE ECOSYSTEM AND BIOSPHERE LEVELS, THERE IS A CONTINUAL RECYCLING \_\_\_\_\_ ALL THESE ELEMENTS.

- at
- of
- in
- out

85. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECOSYSTEM IS BASED \_\_\_\_\_ THE INPUT OF SOLAR ENERGY.

- on
- up
- at
- out

86. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

SOME OF THE GLUCOSE IS USED DIRECTLY \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER ORGANISMS FOR ENERGY.

- in
- at
- by
- of

87. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

CELLULAR RESPIRATION IS THE PROCESS BY WHICH ORGANISMS BREAK \_\_\_\_\_ THE GLUCOSE INTO ITS CONSTITUENTS.

- of
- down
- in
- out

88. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

THE ECOSYSTEM CONSISTS \_\_\_\_\_ TWO ENTITIES: THE BIOCOENOSIS AND BIOTOPE.

- at
- of
- out
- off

89. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

WITHIN ECOSYSTEMS, SPECIES ARE CONNECTED \_\_\_\_\_ FOOD CHAINS OR FOOD WEBS.

- by
- at



- in
- out

90. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE USUALLY DIVIDED \_\_\_\_ TWO GROUPS, ABIOTIC AND BIOTIC.

- at
- out
- into
- with

91. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

A BIOTOPE IS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNIFORM REGION CHARACTERIZED \_\_\_\_ A PARTICULAR SET OF ABIOTIC ECOLOGICAL FACTORS.

- in
- by
- out
- of

92. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP INVOLVES PREDATION, WHICH LEADS \_\_\_\_ THE ESSENTIAL CONCEPT IN ECOLOGY OF FOOD CHAINS.

- in
- to
- up
- out

93. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

AIR POLLUTION MAY BE DEFINED AS A MODIFICATION OF THE NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ATMOSPHERE \_\_\_\_ A CHEMICAL, PARTICULATE MATTER, OR BIOLOGICAL AGENT.

- by
- in
- of
- at

94. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION DUE \_\_\_\_ AIR POLLUTION HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED AS A THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH.

- at
- to
- on
- of

95. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AIR POLLUTION IS RESPONSIBLE \_\_\_\_ LARGE NUMBERS OF DEATHS AND CASES OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

- for
- by
- of
- out

96. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

PRIMARY POLLUTANTS ARE SUBSTANCES DIRECTLY EMITTED \_\_\_\_ A PROCESS, SUCH AS ASH FROM A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

- in
- from
- up
- at

97. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

THE GROUND LEVEL OZONE IS ONE OF THE MANY SECONDARY POLLUTANTS THAT MAKE \_\_\_\_ PHOTOCHEMICAL SMOG.

- in
- up
- of
- out

98. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

ACID RAIN IS MOSTLY CAUSED \_\_\_\_ EMISSIONS OF SULFUR AND NITROGEN COMPOUNDS.

- by
- in
- out
- at

99. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

EMISSIONS OF SULFUR AND NITROGEN COMPOUNDS REACT \_\_\_\_ THE ATMOSPHERE TO PRODUCE ACIDS.

- in
- of
- by
- at

100. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

WHEN GLOBAL TEMPERATURES INCREASE, ICE NEAR THE POLES MELTS \_\_\_\_ AN INCREASING RATE.

- of
- at
- on
- by

101. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

SINCE THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE HAS MORE LAND MASS THAN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, IT WARMS \_\_\_\_ FASTER.

- in
- at
- up
- of

102. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

AN INCREASE IN GLOBAL TEMPERATURES MAY \_\_\_\_ TURN CAUSE OTHER CHANGES.

- in
- of
- at
- out

103. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

NITRATES CAN BE REMOVED \_\_\_\_ WASTEWATER BY MICROBIAL DENITRIFICATION.

- in
- by
- from
- up

104. *Виберіть правильний прийменник*

LONGER-LIVED ISOTOPES SHOULD BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED \_\_\_\_.

- up
- of
- out
- at

## Тема :: Часова форма

105. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

PLEASE BE QUIET. I (TO TRY) TO READ MY BOOK.

\_\_\_\_\_

106. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MARY IS ILL, SO SUE (TO TEACH) HER LESSONS TODAY.

\_\_\_\_\_

107. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

AT THE MOMENT WE (TO MAKE) A TRAINING VIDEO FOR SIEMENS.

\_\_\_\_\_

108. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

SHE ALWAYS (TO REMEMBER) MY BIRTHDAY.

\_\_\_\_\_

109. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

Look! It (to snow).

\_\_\_\_\_

110. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

RUTH (TO BE) A VEGETARIAN.

---

111. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THREE WEEKS AGO TRACY (TO MEET) HER EX-HUSBAND IN MALLORCA.

---

112. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I (TO DREAM) WHEN THE ALARM CLOCK WENT OFF.

---

113. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I FELL ASLEEP WHILE I (TO WATCH) TELEVISION.

---

114. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MARIA (TO LEARN) ENGLISH FOR TWO YEARS ALREADY.

---

115. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I (TO WRITE) LETTERS SINCE 8:00.

---

116. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

ROBERT AND JANE (TO TRAVEL) AROUND EUROPE FOR FIVE WEEKS.

---

117. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WE (TO GO) TO IRELAND FOR OUR HOLIDAYS SINCE 1968.

---

118. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IT (TO RAIN) SINCE THIS MORNING.

---

119. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

ANNE (TO LOOK) FOR A NEW JOB FOR A LONG TIME.

---

120. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MARK (TO SELL) COMPUTERS SINCE HE STARTED HIS JOB WITH OLIVETTI.

---

121. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WE (TO WAIT) FOR THE BUS FOR TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

---

122. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

SIMON (TO BREAK) HIS LEG LATELY!

---

123. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

SHE WAS RUNNING FOR THE BUS WHEN SHE (TO FALL) DOWN.

---

124. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WHEN THE TEACHER CAME IN, EVERYBODY (TO STAND) UP.

---

125. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

BY THE TIME I GOT HOME THEY (TO EAT) ALL THE CAKE.

---

126. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I ARRIVED TWO HOURS LATE BECAUSE MY CAR (TO BREAK) DOWN.

---

127. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE TRAIN TO LONDON (TO LEAVE) AT MIDDAY.

---

128. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I (TO MEET) JANE IN TOWN TONIGHT.

---

129. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF YOU (TO VISIT) ME, WE WILL GO TO THE THEATRE.

---

130. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF YOU DID MORE EXERCISE, YOU (TO FEEL) BETTER.

---

131. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF KIM (TO MISS) HER FLIGHT, SHE WOULDN'T HAVE MET HER FUTURE HUSBAND TOM!

---

132. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF IT RAINS, WE (TO EAT) INSIDE.

---

133. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF YOU DON'T PASS THE EXAM, YOU (TO TAKE) IT AGAIN.

---

134. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WE (TO LOSE) OUR WAY IF WE DON' STAY ON THE MAIN ROAD.

---

135. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

HE WILL CATCH THE PLANE IF HE (TO HURRY) UP!

---

136. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I'LL TELEPHONE IF I (TO NEED) ANY HELP.

---

137. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU (TO WIN) A MILLION DOLLARS?

---

138. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF SOMEONE (TO COME) IN HERE WITH A GUN, I WOULD BE VERY FRIGHTENED.

---

139. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF I (TO BE) YOU, I WOULD LEARN FRENCH BEFORE TRAVELLING TO FRANCE.

---

140. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I'M SURE FRED (TO UNDERSTAND) YOU IF YOU EXPLAINED THE SITUATION TO HIM.



---

141. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MY HUSBAND WOULD BE VERY UPSET IF I (TO LOSE) MY WEDDING RING.

---

142. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I WOULDN'T HAVE FAILED THE EXAM IF I (TO WORK) HARDER.

---

143. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF HE (TO DRIVE) MORE CAREFULLY, HE WOULDN'T HAVE HAD AN ACCIDENT.

---

144. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THEY WOULD HAVE WON THE RACE IF THE WEATHER CONDITIONS (TO BE) BETTER.

---

145. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE IF YOU (TO SEE) THE THIEF STEAL THE JEWELS?

---

146. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

IF WE (TO BUY) A LOTTERY TICKET, WE WOULD HAVE WON A FORTUNE!

---

147. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

TOM (TO TELL) MANY TIMES TO STOP TALKING IN CLASS YESTERDAY.

---

148. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MANY MISTAKES (TO MAKE) BY THE STUDENTS IN THE PREVIOUS TEST.

---

149. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

ENGLISH (TO SPEAK) IN MANY COUNTRIES.

---

150. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MY CAR (TO REPAIR) LAST WEEK.

---

151. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

ALL THE DISHES (TO WASH) BY MY MOTHER LAST NIGHT.

---

152. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

JANELLE (TO BABY-SIT) FOR THE NEIGHBOURS NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.

---

153. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE ATHLETE (TO TRAIN) WITH THE COLLEGE TRACK TEAM NEXT MONTH.

---

154. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

DON'T MAKE NOISE: THE CHILDREN (TO TRY) TO SLEEP.

---

155. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THIS TIME TOMORROW YOU (TO SIT) IN A DECK CHAIR ON THE BEACH.

---

156. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

TOM (TO BE) MY BEST FRIEND FOR MANY YEARS.

---

157. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

MANY PEOPLE (TO TRY) BUT NO-ONE HAS SUCCEEDED SO FAR.

---

158. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

I KNEW THAT I (TO SEE) HER SOMEWHERE BEFORE.

---

159. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE DEVICE (TO TEST) BY OUR ENGINEERS.

---

160. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THIS PROBLEM (TO FACE) EVERY YEAR.

---

161. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE BANK (TO ROB) YESTERDAY.

---

162. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

PERSONAL INCOME TAXES (TO REDUCE) A YEAR AGO.

---

163. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WE (TO TELL) ABOUT THE CHANGES NEXT WEEK.

---

164. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE BOOK OF MY POETRY (TO PUBLISH) NEXT AUTUMN.

---

165. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

YOUR CASE (TO INVESTIGATE) AT THE MOMENT.

---

166. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE PATIENT (TO EXAMINE) AT THE MOMENT.

---

167. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE EXERCISE (TO DICTATE) WHEN I ENTERED THE CLASSROOM.

---

168. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WHEN I CAME TO THE LAB, AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT (TO MAKE) BY THE ENGINEERS.

---

169. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THESE COPYBOOKS RECENTLY (TO CHECK) FOR STUDENTS.

---

170. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

HE LEFT ONLY AFTER HER WORK (TO DO).

---

171. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE PREPARATION FOR THE PARTY (TO FINISH) BY THIS EVENING.

---

172. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

ALL THE BILLS (TO PAY) BY TOMORROW MORNING.

---

173. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE NEWS (TO ANNOUNCE) TOMORROW.

---

174. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

HE (TO GIVE) A LOT OF MONEY LAST MONTH.

---

175. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE DOG (TO GIVE) SOME FOOD IN TEN MINUTES.

---

176. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

THE PATIENT (TO TAKE) HOSPITAL LAST FRIDAY.

---

177. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

WE (TO MEET) THEM AT A RESTAURANT LAST WEEK.

---

178. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

FRANK (TO EAT) THE WHOLE PIZZA BEFORE WE ARRIVED.

---

179. Впишіть дієслово, що в дужках, у правильній часовій формі (всі літери малі)

SHE WAS LYING IN HER BED WHEN THE PHONE (TO RING).

---