

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Ингушский государственный университет»
Кафедра «Иностранные языки и межкультурная коммуникация»»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

Б1.О.25 Страноведение
(наименование дисциплины)

Направление подготовки (бакалавриат)
45.03.01 Филология

Фонд оценочных
средств
разработан

Ст. преп. каф. «ИЯ и МКК»
Ужахова З.М.

Ф.И.О., должность

(подпись)

Рекомендован к утверждению на заседании кафедры
«Иностранные языки и межкультурная коммуникация»
(название кафедры)

протокол заседания
от _____ 21.05 № 9

Зав. кафедрой Евлосева З.И.

(Ф.И.О)

(подпись)

Магас, 2024 г.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИНОЙ

Страноведение (наименование дисциплины)

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
1	2
УК	УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
УК-5	Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально - историческом, этическом и философском контекстах
ОПК	ОБЩЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
ОПК–2	Способен использовать в профессиональной, в том числе педагогической, деятельности знание основных положений и концепций в области общего языкознания, теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории коммуникации.

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Страноведение (наименование дисциплины)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	General overview of the British Isles. Historical and Poetic Names for the Country. Symbols of the United Kingdom.	УК 5 ОПК 2	Тест

	Islands. Landscape. Rivers and Lakes. England. Scotland. Northern Island. Wales.		
2	History of Britain: from Early Britain to the Middle Ages. Ancient Britain. The Celts. The Romans. The Anglo-Saxon Invasion. The Spread of Christianity. The Danish Invasion. The Succession of the Kingship.	YK 5 ОПК 2	Тест
3	The Late Middle Ages: 13th - 16th century. Tudor England. The Norman Conquest. Magna Carta and the Decline of Feudalism. The Beginnings of British Parliament. England's Interest in Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The Hundred Years' War. The Wars of the Roses. The Start of an Absolute Monarchy. The Reformation. The Golden Age of English History.	YK5 ОПК 2	Тест
4	History of Britain: The 17th - 18th century. The First Stuart King of England. On the Eve of the Civil War. The Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Restoration of Monarchy. Scientific Achievements in the Stuart Age. British Arts in the 17th Century. The British Agricultural and Industrial Revolution. Britain in the 18th Century. The 18th -Century Cultural Advance in Britain.	YK5 ОПК 2	Тест
5	History of Britain: The	YK5	Тест

	19th-20th century. The Napoleonic Wars. Political and Economic Issues. The British Empire. Queen Victoria and the Monarchy . The Victorian Era. A New Trend in Literature. Britain's Decline as a World Power. On the Eve of World War I. Britain in World War I. Between the Two World Wars. Britain in World War II.	ОПК 2	
6	Political System of the UK. The British Constitution. The British Monarch. The Houses of Parliament. Parliamentary Ceremonies. The British Government. The Political Party System.	YK5 ОПК 2	Тест
7	System of Education in the UK. Compulsory Education. Stages of Education. The Sixth-Form Education. State-Funded Schools. Independent Schools. Famous Public Schools. British Universities. Getting University Degrees.	YK5 ОПК 2	Тест
8	Mass Media Types of Newspapers. Radio and Television. The BBC.	YK5 ОПК 2	Тест
9	The British Way of Life. Language. Religion. The British and Traditions. National Character. A National Passion. Britain's National Costumes. The British Cuisine.	YK5 ОПК 2 YK5 ОПК 2	Тест

Вопросы к зачету (6 семестр)
по дисциплине Страноведение
**для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»**

- 1 . Historical and Poetic Names for the Country.
- 2 . Symbols of the United Kingdom. Islands. Landscape.
- 3 . Rivers and Lakes.
- 4 . England. Scotland. Northern Island. Wales.
5. Ancient Britain. The Celts.
6. The Romans.
7. The Anglo-Saxon Invasion.
8. The Spread of Christianity.
9. The Danish Invasion. The Succession of the Kingship.
10. The Norman Conquest.
11. The Wars of the Roses. The Start of an Absolute Monarchy.
12. The Reformation. The Golden Age of English History.
13. The Elizabethan Lifestyle. The English Renaissance.
14. The First Stuart King of England.
15. The Civil War and the Commonwealth.
16. The 18th Century Cultural Advance in Britain.
17. The 19th century in the history of Britain.
18. Queen Victoria and the Monarchy. The Victorian Era.
19. A New Trend in Literature. Britain's Decline as a World Power
20. Britain in World War I.
21. Britain in World War II.
22. The British Constitution. The British Monarch. The Houses of Parliament. Parliamentary Ceremonies.
23. The British Government. The Political Party System.
24. Compulsory Education. Stages of Education. The Sixth-Form Education.
25. State-Funded Schools. Independent Schools. Famous Public Schools
26. British Universities. Getting University Degrees. Oxbridge.
27. The Press. Types of Newspapers. Radio and Television. The BBC.
28. Language. Religion.
29. The British and Traditions. National Character. A National Passion. Britain's National Costumes. The British Cuisine.

Составитель: ст.преп. Ужахова З.М.

« » 20 г.

Шкала оценивания, показатели и критерии оценивания образовательных результатов обучающегося во время текущей аттестации

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «**зачет**» выставляется, если ответ студента на вопрос полный и правильный, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы. Изложение материала при ответах на вопрос построено грамотно, в определенной логической последовательности. Студент показывает владение всеми компонентами компетенций дисциплины.

Оценка «**незачет**» выставляется, если студент не отвечает на основные и дополнительные вопросы или допускает грубые, существенные ошибки при ответах.

Geography.
Geographical location. Relief. Rivers and lakes. Climate.
The plant world. The animal world.

TEST 1

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. From the European continent the British Isles are separated by...
a) the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean b) the Irish Sea and the English Channel
c) the English Channel and the North Sea
2. The chief islands of the group of the Channel Islands are the Isles of ...
a) Wight and Jersey b) Jersey and Scilly c) Guernsey and Jersey
3. Politically the British Isles are divided into...
a) three countries b) two countries c) four countries
4. The people who live on the British Isles are called...
a) the Britons b) the English c) the British
5. The Isle of Wight is situated in...
a) the English Channel b) the middle of the Irish Sea c) the Sea of the Hebrides
6. The Isle of Man lies in...
a) the English Channel b) the middle of the Irish Sea c) the Sea of the Hebrides
7. Anglesey is situated in...
a) the English Channel b) the Irish Sea c) the North Sea
8. The Isles of Scilly lie in...
a) the English Channel b) the Irish Sea c) the North Sea
9. The Cheviot Hills serve as a natural borderline between...
a) England and Wales b) England and Scotland

10. The Pennines are the most important mountains in... a) Scotland b) Wales c) England

11. The mountains covering practically all the territory of Wales are called...
a) the Cambrian Mountains b) the Pennines c) the Grampian Mountains

12. The highest peak of the British Isles is...
a) Ben Nevis b) Cross Fell c) Snowdon

13. Snowdon is the highest peak of...
a) the Grampian Mountains b) the Cambrian Mountains c) the Pennines

14. The Antrim Mountains are situated in ...
a) Scotland b) Wales c) Northern Ireland

15. Land's End is ... point of Great Britain.
a) the most eastern b) the most western c) the most southern

16. Lizard Point is ... point of Great Britain.
a) the most eastern b) the most northern c) the most southern

17. The longest river of the British Isles is...
a) the Shannon b) the Thames c) the Severn

18. Glasgow stands on the river...
a) Mersey b) Clyde c) Severn

19. The Lake District is claimed to be the ... inhabited place on the British Isles.
a) driest b) coldest c) wettest

20. The largest lake in Great Britain is...
a) Loch Lomond b) Lough Neagh c) Loch Ness

21. The British Isles are known for their greatly ... coastline.
a) indented b) sharp c) smooth

22. The capital of Wales is ...
a) Belfast b) London c) Cardiff

23. There are many place-names in Wales beginning with Llan which means an area where a ... stands.

- a) fort b) church c) castle

24. The capital of Scotland is.....

- a) London b) Belfast c) Edinburgh

25. Geographically Scotland may be divided into ... major physical regions.

- a) two b) three c) four

Keys:

1c 2c 3b 4c 5a 6b 7b 8a 9b 10c 11a 12a 13b 14c 15b 16c 17a 18b 19c 20a 21a 22c
23b 24c 25b

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

TEST 2

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. The two chief minerals on which the Industrial Revolution was based are...
a) oil and natural gas b) chalk and peat c) coal and iron ore
2. British industry has become increasingly oriented towards ...
a) heavy industry b) light industry c) agriculture
3. The principal oil-producing area lies in ...
a) the Irish Sea b) the English Channel c) the North Sea 175
4. Milford Haven is the main port in...
a) England b) Wales c) Scotland
5. The first public railway was opened between
a) Stockton & Darlington b) Folkestone & Calais c) London and Cambridge
6. London is served by two major airports...
a) Heathrow & Shannon b) Heathrow & Gatwick
7. England is divided into ... economic regions.
a) 8 b) 6 c) 5
8. The industrial region of Lancashire is situated on the ... slopes of the Pennines.
a) western b) eastern
9. The economy of Yorkshire has always been closely connected with ...
a) iron b) wool c) coal
10. The name of the British capital is derived from...
a) the Roman Londinium b) the Celtic Llyn-dyn c) the Latin 'lapis milliaris'
11. The idea of building a tunnel which would connect Britain and France was first suggested by...

- a) Albert Mathieu b) Napoleon c) Francois Mitterand

12. The Eurotunnel began to operate...

- a) at the end of the 19th century b) at the beginning of the 20th century
c) at the end of the 20th century

13. The Union Jack is...

- a) made up of three crosses on the blue ground
b) made up of three crosses on the white ground
c) made up of three stripes

14. The three crosses of the Union Jack...

- a) reflect the three religions in the country
b) are the crosses of three countries
c) symbolize the union of Wales, England and Scotland

15. The leek is the national emblem of ...

- a) Scotland b) England c) Wales

16. The shamrock is the national emblem of ...

- a) Ireland b) Scotland c) Wales

17. The patron saint of England is...

- a) St. Andrew b) St. Patrick c) St. George

18. The red rose became the emblem of England after ...

- a) the Bourgeois revolution b) the Wars of the Roses c) the Hundred Years' War

19. The symbol of ... is not reflected in the Union Jack.

- a) Ireland b) Wales c) Scotland

20. The Welsh flag is a red ... on a white and green ground.

- a) arm b) dragon c) rose

21. The origin of the name of the river Severn is connected with the name of a ... goddess Sabrina.

- a) Celtic b) Roman c) Norman

22. The climate of Great Britain is influenced by ...

a) the North Sea b) the Gulf Stream c) the Atlantic Ocean

23. Britain is one of the most urbanized countries in Europe with some ... of urban population.

a) 50 % b) 60 % c) 80 %

24. In the 1960s several discoveries of natural gas were made on the continental shelf in the bed of ...

a) the Irish Sea b) the North Sea c) the English Channel.

25. Less than ... per cent of the population are involved in agriculture.

a) 2 b) 5 c) 10

Keys:

1c 2b 3c 4b 5a 6b 7c 8a 9b 10b 11a 12c 13a 14b 15c 16a 17b 18c 19b
20b 21a 22b 23c 24b 25a

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

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**Political system. The Constitution.
Legislative branch. Executive branch. Judicial branch.**

TEST 1

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a...
 - a) constitutional monarchy
 - b) parliamentary republic
 - c) constitutional federation

2. ... is considered to be a part of the Constitution simply because it stated the principle that the king was subject to the law and not above the law.
 - a) the Bill of Rights
 - b) Habeas Corpus
 - c) Magna Carta

3. In 1265 ... called the Parliament which is seen as the earliest forerunner of the modern Parliament.
 - a) De la Mare
 - b) Simon de Monfort
 - c) King John

4. ... signed by William III and Mary II proclaimed the foundation of constitutional monarchy.
 - a) Habeas Corpus Act
 - b) Statute of Westminster
 - c) the Bill of Rights

5. According to the ... passed in 1701 the Monarch must be a Protestant.
 - a) Act of Settlement
 - b) Act of Supremacy
 - c) Act of Union

6. In ... the hereditary principle in the House of Lords was abolished.
- a) 1999
 - b) 2001
 - c) 2009
7. The Parliament Act of 1999 deprived the Lords of their right to pass a...
- a) title
 - b) fortune
 - c) seat
8. Many principles of the British Constitution by which Britain is governed are...
- a) rules of custom
 - b) rules of law
 - c) precedent
9. The Queen may exercise her powers only on the advice of her ministers, who are responsible politically to the ...
- a) Prime Minister
 - b) Crown
 - c) Parliament
10. The power of the British Parliament is concentrated in...
- a) the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons
 - c) the Cabinet
11. The supreme legislative authority in Great Britain resides in...
- a) Downing St., 10
 - b) Westminster
 - c) Buckingham Palace
12. A multinational organization formed on the basis of the former British colonies is named ...
- a) the Commonwealth
 - b) the Republic
 - c) the Federation
13. One of the fundamental principles of the British constitution is...
- a) unlimited power

- b) the sovereignty of Parliament
- c) power of the Queen

14. Each constituency elects one member to...

- a) the House of Lords
- b) the House of Commons
- c) both Houses

15. British citizens may vote provided they are aged ... or over.

- a) 19
- b) 18
- c) 21

16. The chief officer of the House of Commons is...

- a) the Chancellor
- b) Sergeant at Arms
- c) the Speaker

17. Black Rod is a representative of ...

- a) the House of Commons
- b) the House of Lords
- c) the Cabinet

18. Bills may be introduced in...

- a) the House of Lords
- b) the House of Commons
- c) either House

19. The Bill becomes law and is known as an Act of Parliament after...

- a) the Third Reading in the House of Commons
- b) the Third Reading in the House of Lords
- c) the Royal Assent

20. ... is a period when members of Parliament may question any minister and the Prime Minister on general national policy.

- a) the Table of the House
- b) the Floor of the House
- c) Question Time

21. The parliamentary electoral system of Great Britain encourages the domination of ... major political party (parties).

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three

22. Members of Parliament are elected at a general election which is usually held every ... years.

- a) four
- b) five
- c) six

23. The doctrine of collective responsibility of the Cabinet means that...

- a) each minister is expected to support the policy of the Government
- b) ministers can disagree on some matters of the Government
- c) ministers should discuss the policy of the Government

24. The first woman Prime Minister in the UK was...

- a) Victoria
- b) Margaret Thatcher
- c) Elizabeth

25. Britain is almost alone among modern states in that it does not have a(an) ... at all.

- a) president
- b) constitution
- c) army

Keys:

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по дисциплине Страноведение

для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

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20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

Mass media. Printed publications. Television. Radio.

TEST

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. BBC is the most popular TV in the UK

- a) reality show b) documentary c) channel d) newspaper

2. The telegraph is a newspaper

- a) a daily b) a commercial c) radio d) regional

3. There are ... daily newspapers

- a) 5 b) 11 c) 9 d) 8

4. The first newspaper published in Britain was

- a) The Sun b) The Times c) The Weekly News

5. The popular newspapers tend to make news

- a) Attractive b) Sensational c) Serious d) Educational

4. Politically "The Times" is independent but is generally inclined to be sympathetic to

- a) the Conservative Party b) the Labour Party c) the Social-Liberal Democratic Party

5. "Punch" has in recent years devoted increasing attention to public affairs, often by means of its famous

- a) Cartoons b) Columns c) Interviews.

6. But while private enterprise predominates in the publishing field in Great Britain, radio broadcasting is

- a) a Parliament monopoly b) a Government monopoly c) a group monopoly

7. Radio (channel) 1 provides mainly a programme of ...

- a) rock and pop music b) pop music c) classical music d) no music.

8. In general, the BBC World Service reflects...

- a) the British way of life
- b) the British political life
- c) the British economic life
- d) British humour

9. Advertisements are broadcast only on independent television, but advertisers can have no influence on

- a) public opinion
- b) programme content or editorial work
- c) education programmes
- d) politics.

10. Radio and television programmes for the week are published in the BBC periodical

- a) "TV Times" b) "Radio Times" c) "The Listener".

11. Radio 2 (BBC) broadcasts

- a) light music and entertainment b) classical music c) a programme of rock and pop music.

12. The ITV (Independent Television) hasprogramme companies

- a) 14 b) 15 c) 5

13. The BBC publishes weekly periodical...

- a) The Listener b) The Speaker c) The Observer

14. Channel 4 began broadcasting in...

- a) 1950 b) 1983 c) 1976

15. "The Daily Mirror" is the popular newspaper which supports...

- a) the Labour Party b) the Conservative Party d) the Democratic Party

16. "The Times" is called the paper of the....

- a) Establishment b) Government c) people

17. "Reuters" was founded in...

- a) 1851 b) 1930 c) 1920

18. The daily papers have no...

- a) weekly editions b) monthly editions c) Sunday editions

19. "The Times" was founded in...

- a) 1785 b) 1880 c) 1790

20. "The Guardian" was called until 1959

- a) Liverpool Guardian b) Manchester Guardian c) London Guardian

Keys:

1c 2a 3b 4c 5b 4a 5a 6b 7a 8a 9b 10b 11a 12b 13a 14b 15a 16a 17a 18c 19a 20b

Критерии оценки:

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7-12 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

13-16 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

17-20 баллов оценка «отлично»;

**The British Educational System. Compulsory Education.
Independent Schools. Famous Public Schools
British Universities. Getting University Degrees**

TEST 1

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. The education leaving age by the Education and Skills Act of 2008 was raised to...
a) 16 b) 17 c) 18
2. The academic year in British schools is divided into...terms.
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4
3. Secondary education is split between Key Stages...
a) 2 and 3 b) 3 and 4 c) 4 and 5
4. University technical colleges established in 2010 are a type of ... school led by a sponsor university and have close ties to local business and industry.
a) middle b) higher c) secondary
5. The National Curriculum places greater emphasis on the more
a) theoretical aspects of education
b) practical aspects of education
c) advanced skills teaching.
6. About ... of children in Great Britain go to comprehensive schools.
a) 7 b) 90 c) 50
7. All state-funded schools are regularly inspected by ...
a) the Office for Standards in Education
b) the Government's Committee
c) the governors' body

8. Day-to-day management of the school is the responsibility of...

- a) local educational authorities
- b) the headteacher
- c) teachers and parents

9. ... school education is not compulsory in the UK.

- a) Nursery
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary

10. Pre-school playgrounds are mostly organized by...

- a) parents
- b) nursery schools
- c) communities

11. At the age of ... children transfer from primary to secondary school in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

- a) 7
- b) 13
- c) 11

12. Parents who wish to send their children to a public school often send them first to a ...

- a) primary school
- b) middle school
- c) preparatory school

13. ... schools receive no state funding.

- a) County
- b) Public
- c) Voluntary 184

14. The oldest public school in England is ...

- a) Eton
- b) Harrow School
- c) Winchester College

15. ... is the main standard for entrance to higher education.

- a) General Certificate of Secondary Education
- b) General Certificate of Education (A level)
- c) Higher National Certificate

16. Admission to British Universities is carried out by...

- a) examinations and interviews
- b) interviews
- c) applications

17. The oldest university in Great Britain is ... University.

- a) Cambridge
- b) Oxford
- c) London

18. Teaching at Oxbridge is based on...

- a) lectures and seminars
- b) tutorial system
- c) distance learning

19. ... have the highest academic reputation in the UK.
a) Oxford and Cambridge
b) London and Bristol
c) red-brick Universities
20. The Red Brick universities were founded in the ... century.
a) 18th b) 19th c) 17th
21. Students studying for the first degree are called...
a) undergraduates b) graduates c) postgraduates
22. The Open University was founded by the Labour government in the ... century.
a) second half of the 20th
b) first half of the 20th
c) second half of the 19th
23. The academic year in Britain's universities is divided into ... terms.
a) two b) three c) four
24. The first degree awarded by universities is ...
a) a doctor's degree b) a bachelor's degree c) a master's degree
25. The course of studies for a bachelor's degree is ... years.
a) two b) three c) four

Keys:

1c 2a 3c 4c 5b 6b 7a 8b 9a 10a 11c 12c 13b 14c 15b 16a 17b 18b 19a 20b 21a 22a
23b 24b 25b

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

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TEST 2
по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. Which school is not public?

- a) Eton b) Rugby c) Winchester d) Cambridge.

2. Which type of school is not secondary?

- a) Comprehensive b) Grammar c) Modern d) Infant.

3 What is the Oldest University in Great Britain?

- a) London b) Oxford c) Brighton d) Cambridge.

4 When does compulsory education begin in Britain?

- a) At the age of 5 b) At the age of 7 c) At the age of 3 d) At the age of 10.

5 What does the word Oxbridge mean?

- a) Ox Bridge b) Old Bridge c) Oxford + Cambridge d) One Bridge.

6 How long must a student study to get the degree of Master?

- a) 3 years b) 4 years c) 5 years d) 10 years

7 When does secondary education begin?

- a) At the age of 7 b) At the age of 3 c) At the age of 10 d) At the age of 11.

8 When do children get General Certificate of Education?

- a) At the age of 11; b) At the age of 16; c) At the age of 18; d) At the age of 20.

9 How does the Open University differ from ordinary universities?

- a) People study independently and only pass exams
b) They study by correspondence
c) They get the Master degree in some 3-4 years
d) Education is free of charge.

10 How can people be admitted to the Open University?

- a) Through competitive system
- b) They take entrance exams
- c) On the basis of «first came, first served»
- d) They are invited.

11 Who helps the students of the Open University in their studies?

- a) Lecturers b) Tutors c) Dons d) Nobody.

12 How many years do students study at the Open University?

- a) 3-4 b) 5-6 c) 6-8 d) 1-3.

13. The academic year in Britain's universities is divided into ... terms.

- a) two b) three c) four

14. The first degree awarded by universities is ...

- a) a doctor's degree b) a bachelor's degree c) a master's degree

15. ... school education is not compulsory in the UK.

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19. ... schools receive no state funding.

- a) County b) Public c) Voluntary 184

20. The oldest public school in England is ...

- a) Eton b) Harrow School c) Winchester College

21. Cambridge became a bastion of Protestantism under

- a) Henry VIII b) Henry VI c) William I

22. Admission to British Universities is carried out by...
a) examinations and interviews b) interviews c) applications
23. The oldest university in Great Britain is ... University.
a) Cambridge b) Oxford c) London
24. Teaching at Oxbridge is based on...
a) lectures and seminars b) tutorial system c) distance learning
25. ... have the highest academic reputation in the UK.
a) Oxford and Cambridge
b) London and Bristol
c) red-brick Universities

Keys:

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15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

History of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

TEST 1

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. The first inhabitants of Great Britain are thought to have come from...
 - a) the east of Europe
 - b) the region of the Mediterranean Sea c
 -) Central Europe

2. ... were a special group among the Celts who were both priests and doctors.
 - a) The Beaker people
 - b) The Druids
 - c) The Knights of the Table

3. The most famous prehistoric monument Stonehenge is situated in...
 - a) England
 - b) Wales
 - c) Northern Ireland

4. The Beaker people were called so because of the ... found in their graves.
 - a) weapons
 - b) pottery vessels
 - c) horseshoes

5. The Roman occupation of Britain started...
 - a) in 43 A. D.
 - b) at the beginning of the 5th century
 - c) after 3000 B. C.

6. Most British towns with names ending with “chester” were in Roman times...
 - a) fortified camps

- b) mineral springs
- c) Celtic settlements

7. Hadrian's Wall was built by the Romans ...

- a) in the north of England near Scotland
- b) in the west of England near Wales
- c) in the south of England

8. The Romans left the British Isles...

- a) in 43 AD
- b) in 54 B
- c) in the 5th century

9. Of the three Germanic tribes the first to come to Britain were ...

- a) the Saxons
- b) the Jutes
- c) the Angles

10. The Saxons divided the land into administrative areas called ...

- a) shires
- b) moots
- c) councils

11. The Saxon kingdoms fought one against the other, but at the beginning of the 9th century ...

- a) Wessex became the leading kingdom which united all the country in the struggle against the Danes
- b) the Danes occupied all Britain under their rule
- c) peace was established as a result of the adoption of Christianity

12. As the Anglo-Saxons worshipped different gods...

- a) their names are reflected in the names of the months of the year
- b) their names are reflected in the names of the days of the week
- c) their statues are seen in different parts of the country

13. According to legends King Arthur ruled...

- a) from the castle in Camelot
- b) England in the 15th century
- c) together with his beautiful queen in Glastonbury

14. When Arthur and his knights met together they sat at a ... table.

- a) square
- b) long
- c) round

15. The name of King Arthur's queen is ...

- a) Boadicea
- b) Matilda
- c) Guinevere

16. ... was an old magician at the court of King Arthur.

- a) Gawain
- b) Excalibur
- c) Merlin

17. An important event which contributed to the unification of the country was the adoption of Christianity in ...

- a) 829
- b) 664
- c) 597

18. King ... organized the struggle against the Danes in the 9th century.

- a) Alfred
- b) Edward
- c) Arthur

19. King Alfred is considered to be the founder of the English...

- a) army
- b) fleet
- c) system of education

20. The Normans conquered England in ...

- a) 1044
- b) 1066
- c) 1100

21. King ... was killed at the battle of Hastings.

- a) Edmund II

- b) Harold
- c) Arthur

22. Domesday Book was ordered in 1086 by ...

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) William the Conqueror
- d) Elisabeth II

23. In the 11th century ... provided information on the ownership of each piece of land and its price.

- a) Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- b) Domesday Book
- c) William the Conqueror's Notes

24. The Tower of London was started by ...

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Henry VIII
- c) William the Conqueror

25. The ceremony when the eldest son of the monarch becomes the official heir to the throne receiving the title Prince of Wales takes place in...

- a) Hastings
- b) London
- c) Caernarvon

Keys:

1b 2b 3a 4b 5a 6a 7a 8c 9b 10a 11a 12b 13a 14c 15c 16c 17b 18a 19b 20b 21b 22b 23b 24c 25c

Критерии оценки:

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TEST 2
по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. The final unification of England and Scotland took place in ... when both sides agreed to form a single parliament in London.
 - a) 1707
 - b) 1603
 - c) 1999

2. Robert Bruce is a national hero in Scotland because he...
 - a) defeated the English at Bannockburn in 1314
 - b) was the first king of the Scots
 - c) wrote poems about the Scots

3. The province of Northern Ireland which is part of the United Kingdom consists of ... counties.
 - a) 26
 - b) 6
 - c) 16.

4. For years there has been a conflict between ... in Northern Ireland.
 - a) the Catholics
 - b) the Protestants
 - c) the Catholics and Protestants

5. The Irish Free State and Northern Ireland were formed...
 - a) at the end of the 19th century
 - b) in 1921 when the partition of Ireland took place
 - c) in 1941

6. One of the greatest tragedies of Ireland in the 19th century was the Great Hunger of 1845–1849 when ...
 - a) due to the poor grain harvest many people died
 - b) many peasants started sheep raising

c) because of the bad potato harvest many people died and more than one million emigrated to the USA

7. Magna Carta, the 'great charter' of legal rights, dates back to...

- a) 1215
- b) 1285
- c) 1236

8. English kings conquered large areas of France during...

- a) the Norman Conquest
- b) the Crusades
- c) The Hundred Years' War

9. The loss of ... meant that the 'first British Empire' came to an end.

- a) the American colonies
- b) India
- c) the Sudan

10. In the 1700s, Britain fought a number of wars against...

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) Spain

11. The University of Oxford was established under

- a) Henry I
- b) Henry II
- c) Stephen

12. The Wars of the Roses broke out in

- a) 1415
- b) 1485
- c) 1455

13. The founder of the House of Tudor was ...

- a) Henry VIII
- b) Henry VII
- c) Richard III

14. The king who proclaimed himself head of the Church of England and dissolved

all the monasteries in the country was ...

- a) Henry VIII
- b) Henry VII
- c) Henry VI

15. The queen who intended to restore Roman Catholicism to England, executing over 300 religious dissenters in her 5-year reign was ...

- a) Mary Stuart
- b) Elizabeth I
- c) Mary (I) Bloody Mary

16. James VI of Scotland who succeeded Elizabeth as King James I of England creating the United Kingdom was the son of ...

- a) Mary Stuart
- b) Matilda
- c) Mary I

17. ... totalitarian handling of the Parliament eventually culminated in the English Civil War.

- a) Charles I's
- b) James's
- c) Elizabeth I's

18. The Whig and Tory parties were created during the reign of...

- a) Charles I
- b) Charles II
- c) Oliver Cromwell

19. The Act of Union joined the Scottish and the English Parliaments creating the single Kingdom of Great Britain and centralizing political power in London was passed in ...

- a) 1807
- b) 1707
- c) 1907

20. The king who couldn't speak a word of English, which led him to appoint Prime Minister was ...

- a) George I
- b) George II

c) George III

21. The first Hanoverian king to be born in England was ...

a) George I

b) George II

c) George III

22. Queen Victoria died in...

a) 1910

b) 1901

c) 1899

23. The Labor Party was created in Britain...

a) after World War I

b) before World War I

c) before World War II

24. The Prime Minister of the UK during the Second World War was...

a) Tony Blair

b) Robert Walpole

c) Winston Churchill

25. The current queen of England, Elizabeth II, ascended to the throne in ...

a) 1952

b) 1942

c) 1960

Keys:

1a 2a 3b 4c 5b 6c 7a 8 c 9a 10 b 11b 12c 13b 14a 15c 16a 17a 18b 19b
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British Culture and Ways of Life

TEST 1

по дисциплине Страноведение
для студентов 3 курса профиля «Зарубежная филология. Английский
язык и литература»

Choose the right answer

1. There is a great number of French words in English because French...
 - a) became the official language in Britain after the Norman invasion
 - b) was borrowed by the English when Christianity spread in England
 - c) nobles had land possessions in England

2. The Gaelic language in Northern Ireland is...
 - a) spoken in some families, especially in the west
 - b) is not different from English
 - c) spoken widely by the population in towns

3. The official religion of the UK is...
 - a) Catholicism
 - b) Christianity
 - c) Muslim

4. The Church of Scotland is known as...
 - a) Kirk
 - b) Anglican Church
 - c) Presbyterian Church

5. One of the British Christmas traditions is the Monarch's Speech on Christmas Day which started in 1932 with...
 - a) Queen Elizabeth
 - b) King George V
 - c) Queen Victoria

6. Eisteddfod means an annual competition in ... where people meet to dance, sing and read poems.
 - a) Scotland

- b) England
- c) Wales

7. Hogmanay is celebrated on the last day of the year in...

- a) Scotland
- b) Wales
- c) Ireland

8. Land of My Fathers is the national anthem of the ...

- a) Scots
- b) Welsh
- c) Irish

9. The monument to ... stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square.

- a) Horatio Nelson
- b) Wellington
- c) Winston Churchill

10. ... in London was once a prison.

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) Westminster Palace
- c) The Tower of London

11. The largest library in Great Britain is housed in...

- a) St. Paul's Cathedral
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) the British Museum

12. Christopher Wren's masterpiece is ...

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) St. Paul's Cathedral
- c) The Tower of London

13. Covent Garden is a....

- a) theatre
- b) museum
- c) park

14. The Crown jewels are kept in...

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) The Tower of London

15. ... houses the Big Ben bell.

- a) The Tower of London
- b) Westminster Palace
- c) Buckingham Palace

16. The ravens are a famous sight of ...

- a) the Tower of London
- b) London Zoo
- c) Covent Garden

17. Madame Tussaud's is a museum of ...

- a) ancient coins
- b) western paintings
- c) wax figures

18. The Changing of the Guard takes place in ...

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) The Tower of London
- c) Buckingham Palace

19. The most famous British poets are buried in...

- a) Canterbury Cathedral
- b) The Tower of London
- c) Westminster Abbey

20. ..., the author of The Canterbury Tales, was the first great story-teller who wrote in English.

- a) Thomas Becket
- b) Geoffrey Chaucer
- c) Thomas More

21. ... is the greatest representative of the English Renaissance.

- a) John Milton
- b) William Shakespeare
- c) Edmund Spenser

22. Gulliver's Travels, a ship doctor's account of his voyages into strange places is written by...

- a) Jonathan Swift
- b) Daniel Defoe
- c) Conan Doyle

23. The poem Auld Lang Syne, often sung at Hogmanay, is written by...

- a) R. Burns
- b) J. Keats
- c) P. Shelly

24. ..., a romantic poet died in Greece while fighting against the Turks for Greek independence.

- a) Lord Byron
- b) Robert Burns
- c) John Lennon

25. The Irish-born novelist-dramatist ..., recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1969 lived for a long time in France and wrote his works in French and then translated them himself into English.

- a) W.B. Yeats
- b) S. Beckett
- c) J. Swift

Keys:

1a 2a 3b 4a 5b 6c 7a 8b 9a 10c 11c 12b 13c 14a 15b 16a 17c 18c 19c 20b 21b 22a 23a 24a 25b

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Choose the right answer

1. The author of Lord of the Flies who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1983 was ...
 - a) A. Burgess
 - b) D. Lessing
 - c) W. Golding

2. The author of the world-famous musical Jesus Christ Superstar is...
 - a) A. L. Webber
 - b) B. Britten
 - c) E. Elgar

3. ... adapted Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream into opera.
 - a) Sir Edward Elgar
 - b) Ralph Williams
 - c) Benjamin Britten

4. Director ... moved to the United States in 1939 and continued to produce popular films.
 - a) Alfred Hitchcock
 - b) Charlie Chaplin
 - c) Stanley Kubrick

5. The Beatles started their career in...
 - a) Birmingham
 - b) Liverpool
 - c) London

6. The famous Globe Theatre where Shakespeare staged his plays is situated in...
 - a) London
 - b) Stratford-upon-Avon
 - c) Glasgow

7. ... is rightfully considered as the founder of realism in the history of the English theatre.

- a) Oliver Goldsmith
- b) Sarah Siddons
- c) David Garrick

8. In 1768 the Royal Academy was founded in England to promote and encourage the development of arts with ... as its first President.

- a) J. Reynolds
- b) Th. Gainsborough
- c) W. Blake

9. ... is home to the largest collection of portraiture in the world, featuring famous British men and women painted by some of the greatest painters in the history of arts.

- a) The National Portrait Gallery
- b) The Tate Gallery
- c) The British Museum

10. Trooping the Colour is one of the most magnificent military ceremonies in Britain which marks...

- a) the official birthday of the Queen
- b) Remembrance Day
- c) the State Opening of Parliament

11. ... in London is a vivid illustration of Inigo Jones' style.

- a) The Whitehall palace
- b) St. Paul's Cathedral
- c) Big Ben

12. The first English opera Dido and Aeneas is composed by...

- a) John Gay
- b) H. Purcell
- c) Handel

13. ... is a celebrated cabinet-maker producing beautiful, elegant and remarkably comfortable furniture.

- a) Robert Adam
- b) Thomas Chippendale

c) James Gibbs

14. ... was one of the most prominent representatives of English classical political economy.

- a) Isaac Newton
- b) Adam Smith
- c) David Hume

15. Marriage a la Mode is a masterpiece by...

- a) W. Hogarth
- b) Th. Gainsborough
- c) W. Blake

16. Newton's famous book published in 1687 is called...

- a) Natural Philosophy
- b) Mathematical Equations
- c) Principia

17. The revolution in natural science is associated with the name of ..., who created a materialistic theory of evolution.

- a) H. Spencer
- b) J. Maxwell
- c) Ch. Darwin

18. On a national scale British ... may be illustrated by their attitude to the monarchy.

- a) confidence
- b) conservatism
- c) eccentricity

19. One of the most popular hobbies of the British is...

- a) dancing
- b) politics
- c) gardening

20. The Scottish national costume for men is ...

- a) the tuxedo
- b) the bearskin
- c) the kilt

21. A special place in the life of the British is occupied by...

- a) beer
- b) coffee
- c) tea

22. The game that is especially connected with England is...

- a) cricket
- b) basketball
- c) ice-hockey

23. In terms of cuisine Scotland is associated with...

- a) porridge
- b) lava bread
- c) fish and chips

24. ... is regarded a national institution of England.

- a) Hamburger
- b) Fish and chips
- c) Curry

25. St Patrick's Day, the national day of both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is marked on...

- a) April 1
- b) March 17
- c) May 17

Keys:

1c 2a 3c 4a 5b 6a 7c 8a 9a 10a 11a 12b 13b 14b 15a 16c 17c 18b 19c
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Составитель: ст. преп. кафедры «Иностранные языки и межкультурная коммуникация»

Ужахова З.М.
