

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «ИНГУШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ**

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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«29» апреля 2026г.

«29» апреля 2026г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

**Б1.О.07.04 СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ:СЕВЕРНОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И СЕВЕРНОЙ ИРЛАНДИИ**

Направление подготовки (бакалавриат)

45.03.01 Филология

Направленность (профиль подготовки)

«Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Квалификация выпускника

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

Очная

Магас, 2026

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии» составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12.08.2020г. №986, с учетом ОПОП по направлению 45.03.01 Филология, профилю «Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Программу составил:

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Протокол №8 от «27» апреля 2026 г.

1. Цели освоения дисциплины

Целью освоения дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии» в соответствии с ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 45.03.01. Филология, а также профессиональным стандартом 01.001 «Педагог (педагогическая деятельность в сфере дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования) (воспитатель, учитель)» (утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 18.10.2013 г. №544н.) является усвоение ими сведений страноведческого, лингвострановедческого, культурного характера, познание ценностей другой национальной культуры.

Обобщенная трудовая функция (А): педагогическая деятельность по проектированию и реализации образовательного процесса образовательных организациях дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования

Общепедагогическая функция. Обучение (А/01.6):

- обеспечение коммуникативной компетенции в актах межкультурной коммуникации;
- дать определенные сведения студентам о стране изучаемого языка.

Воспитательный аспект (А/02.6): включает в себя обучение иноязычной культуре, воспитанию уважительного отношения к иноязычной стране и ее языку.

Развивающий аспект (А/03.6): способствует развитию речевых и психических функций, умению общаться.

Формируемые дисциплиной знания и умения способствуют повышению интереса и мотивации к освоению и осознанному изучению иностранного языка.

1. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП бакалавриата

Данная учебная дисциплина входит в часть, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений Блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» ОПОП по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология. Для изучения дисциплины необходимы компетенции, сформированные у студентов в результате освоения дисциплин «Основы межкультурной коммуникации», «История основного языка», «Введение в языкознание», «Введение в германскую филологию».

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО по направлению 45.03.01 Филология:

Код компетенции	Код и наименование компетенции	Код, наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
УК-3	УК-3 Способен осуществлять социальное	УК-3.1 Знает принципы командной работы;

	взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	проблемы, связанные с эффективной командной работой; социальное взаимодействие людей в команде; нормативные и правовые акты, касающиеся организации и осуществления командной работы
		УК-3.2 Умеет реализовать принципы командной работы; вырабатывать командную стратегию; определять свою роль и социальное взаимодействие в командной работе
		УК-3.3 Владеет навыками командной работы при решении поставленных задач; социального взаимодействия в коллективе команды; реализации командной стратегии и своей роли в команде
УК-5	УК-5 Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах	УК-5.1 Знает основные категории философии, законы исторического развития, основы межкультурной коммуникации
		УК-5.2 Умеет вести коммуникацию с представителями иных национальностей и конфессий с соблюдением этических и межкультурных норм
		УК-5.3 Имеет практический опыт общения в мире культурного многообразия с использованием этических норм поведения; анализа философских и исторических фактов; оценки явлений культуры
ОПК-2	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	ОПК-2.1 Знает основные положения и концепции в области общего языкознания, теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории коммуникации, лингвистической терминологии
		ОПК-2.2 Анализирует типовые языковые материалы, лингвистические тексты, типы коммуникации

3. Структура и содержание дисциплины

«Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

3.1. Структура дисциплины

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 2 з.е., 72 ч.

№ п/п	Наименование разделов и тем	Семестр	Всего	ЛЗ	ПЗ	Самостоятельная работа
1	Тема 1. General overview of the UK	5	8	2	2	4
2	Тема 2. History of Britain: from Early Britain to the Middle Ages	5	8	2	2	4
3	Тема 3. The late Middle Ages: 13th–16th century	5	10	4	2	4
4	Тема 4. The 17th–18th century	5	8	2	2	4
5	Тема 5. The 19th–20th century	5	8	2	2	4

6	Тема 6. Political System of the UK	5	8	2	2	4
7	Тема 7. System of Education in the UK	5	8	2	2	4
8	Тема 8. Mass Media in Britain	5	8	2	2	4
9	Тема 9. The British Way of Life	5	6	2	0	4

3.2 Содержание дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

Тема 1. General overview of the British Isles

Historical and Poetic Names for the Country. Symbols of the United Kingdom. Islands. Landscape. Rivers and Lakes. England. Scotland. Northern Ireland. Wales.

Тема 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.

Тема 3. The Late Middle Ages: 13th-16th century. Tudor England.

The Norman Conquest. A New Social Order: the Feudal System. Kingship: a Family Business. Linguistic Situation in Norman Britain. 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. The Elizabethan Lifestyle. The English Renaissance.

Тема 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.

Тема 5. History of Britain: The 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.

Тема 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.

Тема 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.

Тема 8. Mass Media.

The Press. Types of Newspapers. Radio and Television. The BBC.

Тема 9. The British Way of Life.

Language. Religion. The British and Traditions. National Character. A National Passion. Britain's National Costumes. The British Cuisine.

4. Образовательные технологии

Дисциплина «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии» ведется на английском языке в 5 семестре. Освоение курса осуществляется на лекционных и практических занятиях. При проведении занятий рекомендуется использование активных и интерактивных форм занятий (визуальная информация - электронные презентации) в сочетании с внеаудиторной работой. Удельный вес занятий, проводимых в интерактивных формах, должен составлять не менее 30 % аудиторных занятий.

Таблица 5.1 Образовательные технологии при проведении лекций

№ п/п	Тема лекции	Виды применяемых образовательных технологий
1	Тема 1. General overview of the UK	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
2	Тема 2. History of Britain: from Early Britain to the Middle Ages	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
3	Тема 3. The Late Middle Ages: 13th–16th century. Tudor England.	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
4	Тема 4. The 17th–18th century	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
5	Тема 5. The 19th–20th century	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
6	Тема 6. Political System of the UK	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
7	Тема 7. System of Education in the UK	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
8	Тема 8. Mass Media in Britain	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология
9	Тема 9. The British Way of Life	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология

Таблица 5.2 Образовательные технологии при проведении практических занятий

№ п/п	Тема практического занятия	Виды применяемых образовательных технологий
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1	Тема 1. General overview of the UK	Работа в микро-группах, дискуссии, работа с картой
2	Тема 2. History of Britain: from Early Britain to the Middle Ages	Работа в микро-группах, интернет-технологии
3	Тема 3. The Late Middle Ages: 13th–16th century. Tudor England.	Работа в микро-группах, интернет-технологии
4	Тема 4. The 17th–18th century	Работа в микро-группах
5	Тема 5. The 19th–20th century	Работа в микро-группах
6	Тема 6. Political System of the UK	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах
7	Тема 7. System of Education in the UK	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах
8	Тема 8. Mass Media in Britain	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах
9	Тема 9. The British Way of Life	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах

6. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов.

6.1 Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины.

Самостоятельная работа студентов по курсу «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии» нацелена на развитие у студентов лингвистической, страноведческой и межкультурной компетенций. Для самостоятельной работы студентам рекомендуется:

- на протяжении всего курса вести лингвострановедческий словарь, выписывая в него реалии, страноведческую лексику, названия и т.п. с разъяснениями. Где возможно, проводить сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ русских и англоязычных реалий и понятий.
- готовиться к семинарским занятиям на основе предложенного преподавателем плана, используя рекомендуемую литературу, а также самостоятельно найденную информацию (например, в Интернете). В ходе подготовки к занятиям рекомендуется составлять план-конспект ответа, записывать возникающие вопросы по теме занятия, подбирать наглядный материал по теме (фотографии, проспекты, карты, открытки и т.п.).
- вести сравнительный анализ различных аспектов страноведения Великобритании и России; подбирать конкретные ситуации для анализа на семинарских занятиях; искать высказывания на различные страноведческие темы в художественной литературе, в Интернет, средствах массовой информации обсуждения на занятиях. Задачи обучения иностранному языку как средству общения неразрывно сливаются

с задачами изучения общественной и культурной жизни стран и народов изучаемого языка. Изучение мира носителей языка направлено на то, чтобы помочь понять дополнительные смысловые нагрузки, политические, культурные, исторические и т. п. коннотации слов, словосочетаний, высказываний и т.д.

6.1. План самостоятельной работы студентов

Таблица 6.1

№	Тема	Вид самостоятельной работы	Задания (примерные)	Рекомендуемая литература
1	Тема 1. General overview of the UK	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	1. Look at the sketch map of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and draw the national boundaries. 2. Write an essay (500–550 words) giving a survey of the United Kingdom's capital cities: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3 Интернет-ресурсы
2	Тема 2. History of Britain: from Early Britain to the Middle Ages	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Подготовить материал «Beaker People»	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3
3	Тема 3. The Late Middle Ages: 13th–16th century. Tudor England	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Подготовить реферат о династии Тюдоров	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3 Интернет-ресурсы
4	Тема 4. History of Britain: The 17th–18th century	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям, выполнение заданий по теме	Подготовить реферат о династии Стюартов	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3 Интернет-ресурсы
5	Тема 5. History of Britain: The 19th–20th century	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Уметь дискутировать на тему «Самые важные события XX века в Британии»	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3
6	Тема 6. Political System of the UK	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	1. Уметь проводить сравнительный анализ политической системы России и Британии 2. Составить таблицу политической системы Британии	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3
7	Тема 7. System of Education in the UK	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	1. Уметь проводить сравнительный анализ российской и британской систем образования 2. Подготовить реферат на тему «Оксфорд и Кембридж»	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3 Интернет-ресурсы
8	Тема 8. Mass Media in Britain	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Подготовиться к дискуссии на тему «Роль BBC в образовании студентов»	Основная: №1, 2 Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3 Интернет-ресурсы
9	Тема 9. The	Подготовка к	Подготовить материал на	Основная: №1, 2

British Way of Life	семинарским занятиям	тему «Как британцы проводят своё свободное время»	Дополнительная: №1, 2, 3
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6.2 Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы студентов

Лекции, прослушанные студентами, дают систематизированные основы научных знаний и являются первым этапом теоретической подготовки. Они могут проводиться как в классической форме, так и с применением инновационных, интерактивных методов.

Фактические занятия проводятся в форме семинаров. Целью их проведения является углубленное рассмотрение и закрепление материала, полученного на лекциях и в процессе самостоятельной работы над учебной и научной литературой. Семинары посвящаются обсуждению важнейших тем в форме опроса, групповой дискуссии, рассмотрения конкретных ситуаций. На них же осуществляется текущий контроль знаний. При проведении семинаров преподаватель должен ориентировать студентов на самостоятельную работу. Одной из ее форм могут стать небольшие доклады по той или иной обсуждаемой проблеме.

Самостоятельная работа – совокупность всей самостоятельной деятельности обучающихся как в отсутствие преподавателя, так и в контакте с ним. В ходе самостоятельной работы студент учится использовать учебную и научную литературу. При работе с методическими указаниями, учебной и научной литературой студенту следует обращать первостепенное внимание на то основное, что должно быть вычленено в каждом вопросе. В ходе самостоятельной работы целесообразно законспектировать рекомендуемую литературу, осмыслить фактический материал и сделать выводы. Если в ходе изучения темы возникнут какие-либо трудности, которые сам студент не может преодолеть, ему необходимо обратиться к ведущему курс преподавателю.

Для контроля знаний используются тестовые материалы и вопросы для устной проверки самостоятельной подготовки, а также вопросы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации.

7. Материалы для проведения текущего и промежуточного контроля знаний студентов

7.1. Примерные оценочные средства текущего контроля освоения дисциплины

Пример теста

Test yourself: choose the most suitable answer.

1. What ancient tribes inhabited the British Isles B.C.?
a) the Celts; b) the Saxons; c) the Angles; d) the Vikings.
 2. Which part of the British Isles was named Britain?
a) Southern; b) Northern; c) Western; d) Eastern.
 3. Together with a high civilization the Romans brought... to the country.
a) Slavery; b) Culture; c) Destruction; d) Christianity.
 4. The Saxons formed several kingdoms in the... part of Britain?
a) north-eastern; b) south-eastern; c) south-western; d) western.
 5. What led the Anglo-Saxons kingdoms to unification?
a) idea about wealth; b) task of defending the country; c) cold weather; d) good relations.
 6. When did the Norman invasion to England begin?
a) 1066; b) 829; c) 1576; d) 1606.
 7. Who became the king of England after the Norman invasion?
a) William the Conqueror; b) King Egbert; c) Henry IV; d) Henry VIII.
 8. The Normans spoke ... and it was the language of the upper classes.
a) English; b) German; c) French; d) Russian.
 9. What is the most mysterious monument of the British past?
a) Ben Nevis; b) Stonehenge; c) Hadrian Wall; d) Big Ben.
 10. What was Robin Hood famous for?
a) He was a very handsome man.
b) He was the Norman's leader.
c) He helped poor people.
d) He was one of the British kings.
-

7.2. Примерная тематика рефератов

1. Англия Викторианской эпохи
 2. Война Роз
 3. Римское завоевание Англии
 4. Британия: династия Тюдоров
 5. Английские праздники и традиции
 6. Столица Великобритании – Лондон
 7. Театр Великобритании
 8. Традиции в Парламенте Великобритании
 9. Проблемы охраны окружающей среды в Англии
 10. Столетняя война в Британии
 11. Современный Лондон
 12. Политическая система Великобритании
 13. Оксбридж
 14. Музеи Лондона
 15. Лондонский Тауэр
-

7.3. Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету

1. Historical and Poetic Names for the Country. Symbols of the United Kingdom.
2. Islands. Landscape. Rivers and Lakes. England. Scotland. Northern Ireland. Wales.
3. Ancient Britain. The Celts. The Romans. The Anglo-Saxon Invasion. The Spread of Christianity.
4. The Danish Invasion. The Succession of the Kingship.

5. The Norman Conquest. A New Social Order: the Feudal System. Kingship: a Family Business. Linguistic Situation in Norman Britain.
6. Magna Carta and the Decline of Feudalism. The Beginnings of British Parliament. England's Interest in Wales, Ireland and Scotland.
7. The Hundred Years' War.
8. The Wars of the Roses. The Start of an Absolute Monarchy. The Reformation.
9. The Golden Age of English History. The Elizabethan Lifestyle. The English Renaissance.
10. The First Stuart King of England.
11. The Civil War and the Commonwealth.
12. British Arts in the 17th Century.
13. The British Agricultural and Industrial Revolution. Britain in the 18th Century.
14. The Napoleonic Wars.
15. Political and Economic Issues.
16. The British Empire. Queen Victoria and the Monarchy. The Victorian Era.
17. Britain in World War I.
18. Britain in World War II.
19. The British Constitution.
20. The British Monarch.
21. The Houses of Parliament.
22. Parliamentary Ceremonies.
23. The British Government.
24. The Political Party System.
25. Compulsory Education. Stages of Education.
26. The Sixth-Form Education. State-Funded Schools. Independent Schools. Famous Public Schools.
27. British Universities. Getting University Degrees.
28. The Press. Types of Newspapers.
29. Radio and Television. The BBC.
30. Language. Religion.
31. The British and Traditions.
32. National Character. A National Passion. Britain's National Costumes. The British Cuisine.

8. Учебно-методическое и материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

8.1. Учебная литература

Основная литература:

1. Венявская В.М. Английский язык. Страноведение. Across the countries and continents. – Изд. Феникс. – М.: 2009. – 448 с.
2. Леонович О.А. Страноведение Великобритании. – М.: КДУ, 2009. – 254 с.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Росс Д. Уэльс. История нации: Книга по страноведению на английском языке. – СПб: КАРО, New Lanark: Geddes & Grosset, 2006. – 312 с.
2. Росс Д. Англия. История нации: Книга по страноведению на английском языке. – СПб: КАРО, New Lanark: Geddes & Grosset, 2006. – 384 с.
3. James O'Driscoll. Britain. The Country and Its People: An Introduction for Learners of English. – Oxford University Press, 2015. – 224 с.

8.2. Программное обеспечение

Университет обеспечен необходимым комплектом лицензионного и свободно распространяемого программного обеспечения, в том числе отечественного производства.

Каждый обучающийся в течение всего периода обучения обеспечен индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде университета из любой точки, в которой имеется доступ к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», как на территории университета, так и вне ее.

Университет обеспечен следующим комплектом лицензионного программного обеспечения:

Лицензионное программное обеспечение, используемое в ИнГГУ

- Microsoft Windows 7
- Microsoft Office 2007
- Программный комплекс ММИС «Визуальная Студия Тестирования»
- Антивирусное ПО Eset Nod32
- Справочно-правовая система «Консультант»
- Справочно-правовая система «Гарант»

Название ресурса	Ссылка/доступ
Электронная библиотека онлайн «Единое окно к образовательным ресурсам»	http://window.edu.ru
«Образовательный ресурс России»	http://school-collection.edu.ru
Федеральный образовательный портал: учреждения, программы, стандарты, ВУЗы, тесты ЕГЭ, ГИА	http://www.edu.ru –
Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов (ФЦИОР)	http://fcior.edu.ru -
ЭБС "КОНСУЛЬТАНТ СТУДЕНТА". Электронная библиотека технического вуза	http://www.studentlibrary.ru -
Русская виртуальная библиотека	http://rvb.ru –
Издательство «Лань». Электронно-библиотечная система	http://e.lanbook.com -
Еженедельник науки и образования Юга России «Академия»	http://old.rsue.ru/Academy/Archives/Index.htm
Научная электронная библиотека «e-Library»	http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp
Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks	http://www.iprbookshop.ru -
Электронно-справочная система документов в сфере образования «Информо»	http://www.informio.ru
Библиотека диссертаций по гуманитарным наукам	https://cheloveknauka.com/
Научная электронная библиотека	https://cyberleninka.ru/
Научная электронная библиотека	http://www.elibrary.ru/
Электронная библиотека диссертаций РГБ	http://diss.rsl.ru/
Информационно-правовая система «Консультант-плюс»	Сетевая версия, доступна со всех компьютеров в корпоративной сети ИнГГУ

Информационно-правовая система «Гарант»	Сетевая версия, доступна со всех компьютеров в корпоративной сети ИнгГУ
Электронно-библиотечная система «Юрайт»	https://www.biblio-online.ru

8.3. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

Материально-техническая база университета позволяет обеспечивать качественное проведение теоретических и практических занятий по дисциплине «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии».

Занятия по дисциплине проводятся в специализированной аудитории (учебная аудитория по адресу: РИ, г. Магас, ул. И.Б. Зязикова, 7, каб. 425), обеспеченной следующим оборудованием:

- **Телевизор** – 1 шт.: LED телевизор SAMSUNG UE40J5120AU, 40", тюнер, HDMI, USB, пульт ДУ;
- **Ноутбук** Acer Aspire V3-571/531, Windows 8, 2.60 GHz, 4 GB, 39.6 cm (15.6"), 1366 x 768, Intel® HD 4000, Intel® Core™ i5-3230M;
- **Проектор** – 1 шт.: модель VIEWSONIC PJD5153 (VS15872);
- **Экран на треноге.**

Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «Ингушский государственный университет»

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

**Б1.О.07.04 СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ: СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО
ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И СЕВЕРНОЙ ИРЛАНДИИ**

Направление подготовки
45.03.01 Филология

Профиль подготовки
«Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Квалификация выпускника:
бакалавр

Форма обучения:
очная

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

(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. Islands. Landscape. Rivers and Lakes. England. Scotland. Northern Island. Wales.	УК -3 УК- 5 ОПК- 2	Тест
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.	УК -3 УК- 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.	УК -3 УК5- 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.	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК-2	Тест
5	History of Britain: The 19th-20th century.	УК -3 УК-5	Тест

	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.	УК -3 УК-5 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.	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК -2	Тест
8	Mass Media Types of Newspapers. Radio and Television. The BBC.	УК -3 УК -5 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.	УК - УК -5 ОПК- 2	Тест

Вопросы к зачету (5 семестр)

по дисциплине «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

1. Historical and Poetic Names for the Country. Symbols of the United Kingdom.
2. Islands. Landscape. Rivers and Lakes. England. Scotland. Northern Island. Wales.
3. Ancient Britain. The Celts. The Romans. The Anglo-Saxon Invasion. The Spread of Christianity.
4. The Danish Invasion. The Succession of the Kingship.
5. The Norman Conquest. A New Social Order: the Feudal System. Kingship: a Family

- Business. Linguistic Situation in Norman Britain.
6. Magna Carta and the Decline of Feudalism. The Beginnings of British Parliament. England's Interest in Wales, Ireland and Scotland.
 7. The Hundred Years' War.
 8. The Wars of the Roses. The Start of an Absolute Monarchy. The Reformation.
 9. The Golden Age of English History. The Elizabethan Lifestyle. The English Renaissance.
 10. The First Stuart King of England.
 11. The Civil War and the Commonwealth.
 12. British Arts in the 17th Century.
 13. The British Agricultural and Industrial Revolution. Britain in the 18th Century.
 14. The Napoleonic Wars. P
 15. Political and Economic Issues.
 16. The British Empire. Queen Victoria and the Monarchy . The Victorian Era.
 17. Britain in World War I
 18. . Britain in World War II.
 19. The British Constitution.
 20. The British Monarch.
 21. The Houses of Parliament.
 22. Parliamentary Ceremonies.
 23. The British Government. T
 24. he Political Party System.
 25. Compulsory Education. Stages of Education.
 26. The Sixth-Form Education. State-Funded Schools. Independent Schools. Famous Public Schools
 27. . British Universities. Getting University Degrees.
 28. The Press. Types of Newspapers.
 29. Radio and Television. The BBC.
 30. Language. Religion.
 31. The British and Traditions.
 32. National Character. A National Passion. Britain's National Costumes. The British Cuisine.

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

Choosetherightanswer

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

Choosetherightanswer

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 miliaris'
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»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

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

TEST 1

Choosetherightanswer

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:

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

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

TEST 2

1. The chief officer of the House of Commons is...
 - a) the Chancellor
 - b) Sergeant at Arms
 - c) the Speaker
2. Black Rod is a representative of ...
 - a) the House of Commons
 - b) the House of Lords
 - c) the Cabinet
3. Bills may be introduced in...
 - a) the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons
 - c) either House
4. 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
5. ... 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
6. The parliamentary electoral system of Great Britain encourages the domination of ... major political party (parties).
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
7. Members of Parliament are elected at a general election which is usually held every ... years.
 - a) four
 - b) five
 - c) six
8. 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
9. The first woman Prime Minister in the UK was...
 - a) Victoria
 - b) Margaret Thatcher
 - c) Elizabeth
10. Britain is almost alone among modern states in that it does not have a(an) ... at all.

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

11. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a...

- a) constitutional monarchy
- b) parliamentary republic
- c) constitutional federation

12. ... 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

13. 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

14. ... 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

15. According to the ... passed in 1701 the Monarch must be a Protestant.

- a) Act of Settlement
- b) Act of Supremacy
- c) Act of Union

16. In ... the hereditary principle in the House of Lords was abolished.

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2009

17. The Parliament Act of 1999 deprived the Lords of their right to pass a...

- a) title
- b) fortune
- c) seat

18. Many principles of the British Constitution by which Britain is governed are... a) rules of custom

- b) rules of law
- c) precedent

19. 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

20. The power of the British Parliament is concentrated in...
- a) the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons
 - c) the Cabinet
21. The supreme legislative authority in Great Britain resides in...
- a) Downing St., 10
 - b) Westminster
 - c) Buckingham Palace
22. A multinational organization formed on the basis of the former British colonies is named ...
- a) the Commonwealth
 - b) the Republic
 - c) the Federation
23. One of the fundamental principles of the British constitution is...
- a) unlimited power
 - b) the sovereignty of Parliament
 - c) power of the Queen
24. Each constituency elects one member to...
- a) the House of Lords
 - b) the House of Commons
 - c) both Houses
25. British citizens may vote provided they are aged ... or over.
- a) 19
 - b) 18
 - c) 21

Keys:

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

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

Massmedia. Printed publications. Television. Radio.

TEST

Choosetherightanswer

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:

0-6 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

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

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»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

TEST 2

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 come, 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.
a) Nursery b) Primary c) Secondary
16. Pre-school playgrounds are mostly organized by...
a) parents b) nursery schools c) communities
17. At the age of ... children transfer from primary to secondary school in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
a) 7 b) 13 c) 11
18. 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
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:

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

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

History of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

TEST 1

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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9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

TEST 2

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 20a 21c 22b
23a 24c 25a

Критерии оценки:

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15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

British Culture and Ways of Life

TEST 1

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

Критерии оценки:

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9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

TEST 2

Choosetherightanswer

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

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

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