

Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Кафедра английской филологии

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зав. кафедрой-разработчиком

 /доцент, Щукина О.В.

протокол № 1 «5» 09 2023 г.

Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине

**ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ НА ПЕРВОМ ИНОСТРАННОМ
(АНГЛИЙСКОМ) ЯЗЫКЕ**

Направление подготовки
7.45.03.02 Лингвистика

Профили подготовки

Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур
(Английский и немецкий языки)


Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур
(Английский и французский языки)

Квалификация
бакалавр

Форма обучения
очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2022

Разработал: ст. преподаватель

 Мирошникова И.И.

«3» 09 2023 г.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Лингвострановедение на первом иностранном (английском) языке» обучающийся должен:

Знать: основные исторические события и национальную специфику изучаемой культуры и межкультурные связи;

Уметь: рассматривать культурный процесс в историческом контексте эпохи; овладеть навыками ведения дискуссии по проблемам дисциплины, затрагивающийся в теоретической части курса; уметь пользоваться справочной (энциклопедиями, словарями, библиографическими справочниками) и критической литературой; уметь в устной форме ответить на контрольные вопросы по курсу;

Владеть: навыками ведения дискуссии по проблемам дисциплины; навыками реферирования и конспектирования критической литературы.

2. В результате изучения дисциплины «История и культура страны первого иностранного (английского) языка» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
Общепрофессиональные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
	ОПК-4	ИД-1 ОПК-4 ИД-2 ОПК-4 ИД-3 ОПК-4 ИД-4 ОПК-4
Универсальные компетенции		
	УК-1	ИД-1 УК-1 ИД-2 УК-1 ИД-3 УК-1 ИД-4 УК-1 ИД-5 УК-1 ИД-6 УК-1

3. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

3 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Раздел 1. History of GB	УК-1, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа №1
2	Раздел 2. UK today	УК-1, ОПК-4	Контрольная работа № 2
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
1		УК-1, ОПК-4	доклад, сообщение
Итоговая аттестация		УК-1, ОПК-4	экзамен

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы

по дисциплине «Лингвострановедение на первом иностранном (английском) языке»

Контрольная работа №1

Тема UK history

Card 1

1. The Stuart dynasty (James I, Charles I)
2. The Wars of the Roses

Card 2

1. Elizabeth I Tudor
2. The British Empire

Card 3

1. The Roman invasion
2. Social situation in Britain in 19th century

Card 4

1. English kings of the 11th and 12th centuries
2. World War II

Card 5

1. Henry VII Tudor
2. World War I

Card 6

1. The Vikings
2. Ireland in 20th century

Card 7

1. Union Flag and its history
2. Hanover dynasty

Card 8

1. The ancient population of the British Isles
2. The Restoration

Card 9

1. The Anglo-Saxon invasion
2. Reforms of the 19th century

Card 10

1. Symbols and emblems of 4 nations
2. Oliver Cromwell

Card 11

1. The Norman Conquest
2. The Glorious Revolution

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Контрольная работа №2

Тема UK today

Card 1

1. The executive and judicial branches of power
2. Natural resources of GB

Card 2

1. School education on Britain
2. The executive branch of power

Card 3

1. Employment
2. Holidays in GB

Card 4

1. Catholicism in GB
2. Types of schools in GB

Card 5

1. International relations
2. The Tube

Card 6

1. Types of schools in Britain
2. Elections in GB

Card 7

1. Charities
2. Sport in GB

Card 8

1. Nonconformists in GB
2. Relations within the nation

Card 9

1. The National Health Service
2. Sport in GB

Card 10

1. The Church of England
2. Public transport

Card 11

1. The legislative branch of power
2. The media

Card 12

1. The benefits system on GB
2. The Parliament

Критерии оценки:

Контрольная работа оценивается отметками: 2 – «неудовлетворительно», 3 – «удовлетворительно», 4 – «хорошо», 5 – «отлично».

Общая оценка контрольной работы складывается из среднеарифметической оценки за два вопроса с учетом качества выполнения работы.

Уровень качества письменной контрольной работы обучающегося определяется с использованием традиционной системы оценок.

Типы ошибок:

1. Искжение – искажение смысла, упущение важной информации, привнесение неверной информации.
2. Неточность – упущение несущественной информации, привнесение лишней информации, которая не приводит к существенному искажению смысла, не совсем точное толкование, которое не ведет к его искажению.
3. Стилистическая ошибка – отступление от стилистических норм языка для данного стиля речи (ошибочное употребление синонимов, нарушение правил сочетаемости).
4. Грамматическая ошибка.
5. Лексическая ошибка.

Критерии оценки:

1. Отлично – нет искажений, не более 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 2 лексико-грамматических ошибок при пересказе текста, четкая и полная аргументация, логическая связность изложения, обоснованные и развернутые ответы на вопросы преподавателя, лексически богатое и грамматически правильное, логичное изложение темы, отсутствие грамматических и лексических ошибок при переводе карточки.
2. Хорошо – не более 1 искажения и 3 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и не более 4 лексико-грамматических ошибок, последовательная аргументация и связность изложения, правильные ответы на вопросы преподавателя, логичность и последовательность монологической речи, допускается наличие 2-3 не грубых ошибок при переводе лексико-грамматической карточки.
3. Удовлетворительно - не более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок, не более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, наличие связной аргументации и адекватной реакции на вопросы преподавателя, наличие множества ошибок в монологической речи, студент слабо ориентируется в грамматических явлениях.
4. Неудовлетворительно - более 3 искажений и 5 неточностей или стилистических ошибок и более 8 лексико-грамматических ошибок, непонимание и неадекватная реакция на вопросы преподавателя, нарушение связной аргументации при изложении топика, обучающийся не справился с переводом лексико-грамматической карточки

При выявлении заданий, выполненных самостоятельно, преподаватель вправе провести защиту обучающимися своих работ. По результатам защиты преподаватель выносит решение либо о зачете контрольной работы, либо об ее возврате с изменением варианта. Защита контрольной работы предполагает свободное владение обучающимся материалом, изложенным в работе.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Темы докладов

по дисциплине «Лингвострановедение на первом иностранном (английском) языке»

1. England under foreign kings
2. English Speaking Countries
3. How Scotland fought for its independence
4. Theatre in Great Britain
5. Youth Movement in Great Britain and USA
6. A Brief History of Cambridge
7. A Brief History of Oxford city
8. Britain's Ecological Activity
9. Parliament. The Palace of Westminster.
10. The Towns of Great Britain
11. Unwritten Rules of Great Britain
12. Ireland's political and social history since 1850
13. Winston Churchill

Критерии оценки доклада:

5 баллов ставится, в случае если выполнены все требования к написанию и защите: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём, соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

4 балла – основные требования к докладу или сообщению и их защите выполнены, но при этом допущены недочёты.

В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объём; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы при защите даны неполные ответы.

3 балла – имеются существенные отступления от требований. В частности: тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; во время защиты отсутствует вывод.

2 балла – тема не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы.

ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕСТ

по дисциплине «Лингвострановедение на первом иностранном (английском) языке»

направление «7.45.03.02 Лингвистика»,

профили «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и немецкий языки)», Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (Английский и французский языки)

2 курс, Филологический ф-т

The British Isles comprise two big islands and smaller ones. a) 5,000; b) 3,000; c) over 5,000.	The Strait of Dover is _____ part of the English Channel. a) the widest; b) a wide; c) the narrowest.	The group of islands off the north-western coast of Great Britain is known as _____. a) Channel Islands; b) the Hebrides; c) the Isles of Scilly.
The Scottish Highlands are separated into two parts by Glen More, which is _____. a) the highest mountain; b) a long crack in the earth's crust; c) the river.	The Cambrian Mountains are described as _____. a) the most picturesque place in Wales; b) the highest mountains in Great Britain; c) Welsh Massif.	The largest river in Britain is _____. a) the Tweed b) the Thames; c) the Severn.
St. George's Channel separates Ireland from _____. a) Scotland; b) Wales; c) England.	The Celts were the people _____. a) divided into some tribes; b) who lived in one tribe; c) who settled beside the Picts.	The Anglo-French Channel Tunnel unites the country with _____. a) France; b) Belgium; c) France and Belgium.
The Romans took in the British Isles because _____. a) they had no land to live on; b) they had the same religious beliefs and wanted to unite the countries; c) they tried to stop the help of the Britons to the Gauls.	The rebellion headed by queen Boadicea aimed at _____. a) establishing new relations with Romans; b) expressing the Celts' discontent; c) establishing new towns and settlements.	During the century between Caesar's expeditions and the second coming of the legions the Celts _____. a) had no contacts with Rome; b) paid a tribute to Rome; c) strengthened the opposition against the Romans.
The biggest lake in Britain is _____. a) Loch Ness; b) Loch Neagh; c) Lake Windermere.	No place in Britain is as much as _____ km from the sea coast line. a) 120; b) 83; c) 100.	The first people inhabiting Great Britain are known as Iberians because _____. a) they came to Britain from the Iberian Peninsula; b) it was the name of their tribe; c) some of their descendants are still found in the north of Spain.
The most civilized Celtic tribes were _____. a) the Britons; b) the Scots; c) the Picts.	In Celtic tribes women could _____. a) only give birth to children and raise them; b) cure the tribesmen; c) become warriors and queens.	Where did the Teutonic tribes come from? a) From the territory of the present-day Denmark. b) From the territory of the present-day Germany. c) From the territory of the present-day Norway.
The Pentland Firth separates Great Britain from _____. a) the Orkneys; b) the Hebrides; c) the Shetland Islands.	In 55 B. C. Julius Caesar withdrew from Britain because _____. a) local opposition was strong; b) he disliked the climate; c) his help was needed in Rome.	The inland water (rivers) comprises _____ per cent of the mainland. a) 3; b) 5; c) 1.
The Romans made Londinium their capital because _____. a) it's position was especially favourable; b) it had been well developed by the Celts;	The Lake District is _____ place in the British Isles. a) the driest; b) the sunniest; c) the wettest.	The Romans withdrew in 407 because _____. a) they were tired of the constant attacks of the Celts; b) they were ordered to do so by the central government;

c) they had been ordered by the Emperor.		c) they wanted to conquer new lands.
What does the word “Catholic” mean? a) Christian. b) Cathedral. c) Universal.	What was the economic unit of the Anglo-Saxon society? a) The village community (township). b) The family. c) The hide.	_____ are known to the French as the Isles Normandes. a) Isles of Scilly; b) Channel Islands; c) Outer Hebrides.
The druids were very important for the Celts, they _____. a) foretold the future and settled disputes; b) chaired the most important meetings; c) lived in big groups and worshipped one God.	What kingdom succeeded in the unification of the country in the 9th century? a) Sussex. b) Wessex. c) Northumbria.	What countries did the Danish kingdom include under King Canute? a) Norway, Sweden and England. b) Denmark, Norway and England. c) Denmark and England.
Where did the Danes settle in the 9th century? a) In Northumbria and East Anglia. b) In Essex and Northumbria. c) In Wessex and Mercia.	The leading industry in England in the 16th century was _____. a) wool production; b) shipbuilding; c) clothing industry.	The Romans introduced Christianity, it was _____. a) a religion which was greatly opposed by the Celts; b) a step backward as compared to the Druid religion; c) a step forward as new religion brought literacy to the British Isles.
Anglesey is the island situated off the north coast of _____. a) Great Britain; b) England; c) Wales.	Henry VIII struggled for the independence from Rome with the help of _____. a) his wives; b) the Reformation Parliament; c) church leading officials.	The most important range of mountains in England is _____, it is called “the backbone of England”. a) Pennine; b) Cambrian; c) Sperrin.
Edward VI was succeeded by a) Mary Queen of Scots; b) Mary Tudor; c) Elizabeth Tudor.	The main idea of Puritanism was a) new church service; b) absolute church freedom; c) “pure” belief in Christ.	Mary Queen of Scots had more rights to English throne than Queen Elizabeth as she _____. a) was the lawful daughter of Henry VIII; b) was the lawful sister of Henry VIII; c) was the lawful cousin of Henry VIII.
The Iberians were driven by the Celts to _____. a) Wales and Scotland; b) Cornwall; c) Isle of Man.	To the south of Pennines lie _____, which consist of river valleys and plains. a) Welsh Borderlands; b) English Midlands; c) Southern Pennines.	The British Celts lived in tribes and were ruled by _____. a) druids; b) chiefs; c) governors.
What was the structure of the Anglo-Saxon society? a) It was a tribal society with matriarchate. b) It was a community of equals. c) It was a tribal society with the family group as a basic unit.	Henry II Plantagenet was the first English king who _____. a) knew Latin; b) died peacefully; c) commanded greater wealth and power on the Continent than in Britain.	What did the “Danelaw” mean? a) A law prohibiting Anglo-Saxon settlements. b) A peace treaty between the Danes and Anglo-Saxons. c) The region settled by the Danes.
What was the main effect of Christianity in Britain? a) Revolts against the new church. b) Literacy and peasants’ obedience. c) Political dependence upon Rome.	The Romans erected Hadrian’s Wall and Antonine’s Wall (Grime’s Dyke) in order _____. a) to maintain trade with Picts and Scots; b) to protect themselves from the Celts;	Magna Carta contained the articles, which prevented despotism in King’s power. It was based on _____. a) the laws of the Anglo-Saxon kings; b) European law system; c) Church and state documents.

	c) to mark the boundaries of Empire.	
What was Danegeld used for? a) It was a heavy tax the Danes paid to Anglo-Saxons. b) The Anglo-Saxon kings gave the Danes this money to prevent the raids. c) It was a tax to support peasants in Denmark.	The Provisions of Oxford aimed at _____. a) controlling the supreme power; b) establishing new positions for ministers; c) adding new articles to Magna Carta.	Thomas Becket was murdered because _____. a) he wanted to be the Pope of the Roman Church; b) he wanted to make the Church stronger than the State; c) he had made a plot against Henry II.
John the Lackland is famous for _____. a) having no land in possession; b) selling English lands to foreigners; c) losing all English possessions in France.	The Welsh rebellion in 1282 ended with _____. a) the victory of Prince Llewellyn; b) the subjugation of Wales; c) the introduction of round coins in Wales.	When and by whom was Christianity first brought to Britain? a) By Christian refugees from Rome in the 3 rd century. b) By monk Augustine at the end of the 4 th century. c) By St. Patrick from Northern Ireland.
Henry II restored the order in England, as he _____. a) started new wars and won then; b) destroyed castles and prohibited private wars; c) introduced French laws in England.	The Stone of Scone had been put in the place of coronation of the Scottish kings. When the English took it, they _____. a) put it in the museum as a symbol of England's desire to rule Scotland; b) designed it into the Coronation Chair; c) threw it away.	The first English Parliament was the result of the war _____. a) between the nobles and burgesses; b) between England and France; c) between the nobles and the Crown.
The Black Death had the following effect at the development of English economy: a) the lack of workers led to the first organizations of workers — Trade Unions; b) the lack of workers led to the great rise in wages; c) the lack of workers led to the first enclosures, which drove peasants from their lands.	Who were the Danes? a. Danish nobility. b. Scandinavian pirates. c. Norwegian peasants.	The peasants led by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw wanted _____. a) to rent the land at a fixed price and be free; b) to establish people's power in England; c) to diminish the tax a little.
The druids believed in _____. a) one god; b) pagan gods; c) Jesus Christ.	Henry IV was a King _____. a) by heredity; b) by conquest; c) by conquest and election.	What dynasty did the Godwin group represent? a. Old Saxon dynasty. b. Old Danish dynasty. c. Old Celtic dynasty.
The Lancaster dynasty replaced the Plantagenets because _____. a) Richard II Plantagenet as a cruel and avaricious monarch was betrayed by his vassals; b) Richard II died heirless; c) Richard II recognized lawful rights of the Plantagenets.	The new Tudor monarchy was supported by all layers of English society, as _____. a) Henry VII promised new lands to his supporters; b) the country was weakened by dynastic wars; c) Henry VII wanted to enlarge the Parliament.	In 1420 by the Treaty of Troyes English foreign policy had the biggest triumph for the years of the Hundred Year's War — a) The English King became King of France; b) English King became the regent of France and heir of the King of France; c) English Parliament could impose taxes on French people.
Changes in judicial system made by Henry VII : a) changed the lives of ordinary people;	The Hundred Years War between England and France began when a) France invaded England to conquer it;	The main idea of Protestantism was _____. a) to get independence from Rome; b) to make Church service simple;

b) restricted the power of barons; c) introduced the main laws of the English Constitution.	b) English King Edward III wanted to restore his rights to the French Crown, which he had taken from his mother; c) England wanted to stop French support of Scotland.	c) to protest against Christian religion.
The Wars of the Roses were a) civil wars which completely destroyed the country; b) civil wars evoked by the wars with France; c) civil wars, which ruined only the families of fighters.	Elizabeth I is called a Virgin Queen because she _____. a) never married; b) never agreed to marry; c) never wanted to marry.	The Reformation changed the main principles of church organization: a) The English Church became the Head of the Catholic Church; b) The English monarch became the Head of the Anglican Church; c) The Anglican Church became a part of the Roman Catholic Church.
Mary Tudor was _____. a) a firm Catholic; b) a firm Protestant; c) firm Presbyterian.	The dominant country in Europe at the beginning of the 16th century was _____. a) France; b) England; c) Spain.	The Stuarts replaced the Tudor dynasty because _____. a) they were fighting for the English Crown; b) they were firm Protestants; c) this was the wish of Elizabeth I.
In the 17th century the main British industries were _____. a) wool production; b) soap production; c) woolen cloth production.	James I had many quarrels with the English Parliament, because he believed in the divine hereditary right of the king. It meant that _____. a) the king should not consult Parliament; b) the king comes from God; c) the king is God's representative on the Earth.	The Ordinances in 1313 made the King _____. a) consult the barons about the beginning of the war; b) diminish the taxes; c) choose the new ministers.
The 1381, Peasants' rising began with _____. a) introduction of the poll-tax, which was opposed by ordinary people; b) the start of a new war with France; c) the new sitting of Parliament.	The quarrels between Charles I and Parliament began because a) Parliament didn't want to recognize his divine right; b) Charles needed money for pro-Catholic policy; c) Parliament was against his marriage to Catholic princess.	James II alienated the Church and universities. It means that he a) prohibited the studying of theology in universities; b) did not allow monks to study at universities; c) stopped supporting the Church and universities.
The island got the name Great Britain when _____. a) English and Scottish Parliament united; b) King James of Scotland became King of England also; c) people understood that it was bigger than Brittany.	The two rivaling parties, who fought for the English Crown appeared in 1453 in England because _____. a) King Henry went mad; b) they had equal rights for the throne; c) King Henry died without heirs.	Short Parliament was dissolved by Charles I because _____. a) its members wanted to dismiss the King; b) its members spoke about the King's abuses; c) its members were Puritans.
Magna Carta marked the beginning of the long struggle, which : a) limited King's power and established constitutional monarchy in Britain; b) limited King's power and established the power of barons; c) limited King's power and established democracy in Britain.	The struggle between Charles I and Parliament was _____. a) the struggle for absolute power in Britain; b) the struggle of the King against greedy MPs; c) the struggle of people against the King's despotic power.	The Habeas Corpus Act passed by Parliament in 1679 was aimed at _____. a) giving more political rights for common people; b) restriction of the King's power; c) safeguarding the interests of an individual and protecting him from the King's despotism.
James I's foreign policy was a failure because _____. a) he tried to mediate between two rivals — Protestants and Roman Catholics, which was impossible;	Commonwealth was governed a) by Cromwell; b) by the Council of State; c) by Parliament.	Henry IV continued the war with France, which _____. a) successfully finished in his reign; b) went on after his death;

<p>b) his son's marriage with the Spanish princess was broken; c) his son married the French princess.</p>		<p>c) brought England new great victories.</p>
<p>The tradition of calling the first son of the King "Prince of Wales" began when _____. a) the prince of Wales became King of England; b) King Edward's son conquered Wales; c) Edward showed to the Welsh his son, who "was born in Wales and didn't speak English".</p>	<p>Henry VIII had _____. a) one wife; b) seven wives; c) six wives.</p>	<p>Protestantism in England in the 17th century was one of the greatest movements in Europe because _____. a) two Protestant countries — England and Scotland united; b) Puritans from European countries immigrated to England; c) James I widely supported Puritans.</p>
<p>The Protestant movements in the 16th century were spread a) all over the world; b) only in England; c) all over Europe.</p>	<p>The struggle between the King and Parliament soon turned into a) the struggle between north and south of England; b) the struggle between Cavaliers and Roundheads; c) the struggle between political parties in Parliament.</p>	<p>The Wars of the Roses finished when _____. a) the Lancasters and Yorkists signed a peace treaty; b) the Lancasters beat the Yorkists; c) Lancasters' Henry Tudor became the King of England and married Elisabeth of York.</p>
<p>Charles I was supported by English and Scottish Presbyterians as he _____. a) promised to suppress other Protestant sects in Britain; b) promised to build new churches; c) promised to make Presbyterian leaders his ministers.</p>	<p>Henry II was deeply affected by the death of Thomas Becket, so he _____. a) punished the people who had murdered the Archbishop; b) went to Becket's grave to express his sorrow about the murder; c) made a monument to Thomas Becket.</p>	<p>The Commonwealth was replaced by the restored monarchy because _____. a) the King's supporters killed Cromwell; b) there was nobody to rule the country after Cromwell's death; c) Cromwell's son was unable to maintain the system established by his father.</p>
<p>James I was _____. a) the first king of Scotland; b) the first king of Great Britain; c) the first king of England and Scotland.</p>	<p>Britain managed to restore economy after World War II because _____. a) many private industries were nationalized; b) many nationalized industries were returned to private sector; c) of the US Marshall Aid Programme and enthusiasm of the British.</p>	<p>Charles I was executed after _____. a) the trial; b) people's protest against his deeds; c) Parliamentary decision.</p>
<p>The Long Parliament was not dissolved by Charles I because a) it supported the King; b) it took special measures which did not allow the King to dissolve Parliament; c) it took all power in the kingdom.</p>	<p>The reason of Scottish rebellion in 1640 was _____. a) the enforcement of the Anglican Church in Scotland; b) the impoverishment of Scots; c) the enlargement of Scottish taxes.</p>	<p>First representatives of the Tory party were _____. a) supporters of the Presbyterian church; b) supporters of the royal power; c) supporters of Catholicism.</p>
<p>In the 18th century Britain carried a series of wars against France _____. a) in Europe with different allies; b) in various corners of the world with different allies; c) in American colonies.</p>	<p>The policy of Charles II was later opposed by the English people because _____. a) he supported Catholics; b) he supported Presbyterians; c) he supported the French.</p>	<p>As the result of Glorious Revolution the power of the Crown _____. a) extended in all political and economic spheres; b) remained the same as before the revolution; c) was limited by Parliament.</p>
<p>At first the representatives of the Whig party were _____. a) supporters of the power of</p>	<p>The first wars against France in the 18th century were called by the English people "Marlborough's</p>	<p>The Scottish rebelled against the accession of George Hanover because _____.</p>

Parliament; b) representatives of the House of Lords; c) supporters of the royal power.	wars” because ____. a) the English wanted to conquer Marlborough; b) Marlborough was the general, who won these wars; c) Marlborough was the Prime Minister of Great Britain at that time.	a) they wanted to put the French king on the English throne; b) they did not want a German to rule Scotland; c) they wanted to restore an old Scottish dynasty on the English throne.
The Industrial Revolution made Britain a) an agricultural country; b) a sea country; c) an urban country.	The American Revolution led to a) complete loss of the British colonies in North America; b) partial loss of the British colonies in North America; c) establishment of new British colonies.	The Gunpowder Plot was one of numerous plots against James I, which aimed at ____. a) dethroning the King; b) destroying Parliament; c) diminishing taxes.
The new Model Army headed by Oliver Cromwell consisted of a) well-trained Roundheads; b) roundheads, peasants and workmen; c) members of Long Parliament.	The most important battles for Britain in World War I were ____. a) on the territory of Germany; b) on the territory of Great Britain; c) at sea.	The General Strike aimed at ____. a) improving the welfare system; b) improving the system of education; c) improving working conditions.
The beginning of the 18th century in Britain is called by people “Augustan Age”, because a) at that period the English people enjoyed the results of cultural and economic development; b) at that period King Augustan was in power; c) at that period Britain won numerous battles under the command of Augustan.	William of Orange was invited by Parliament to accept the British Crown because ____. a) Parliament considered the deeds of James II inconsistent with Protestant England; b) Parliament was afraid of new taxes; c) Parliament was afraid of the Church and the Universities alienation.	The first Labour government was created as a result of ____. a) general economic decline; b) changes in voting system; c) changes in the Royal family.
The Stuart monarchy was restored in Britain with the help of _____. a) Richard Cromwell; b) General Monk and his army; c) The House of Lords.	William III was deeply involved in British foreign policy as he a) prepared a war with France; b) allied with France against other European countries; c) fought against French aggression promoting peace in Europe.	The period of Commonwealth was marked by _____. a) strict order in all spheres of society’s life and Puritan morals; b) mass executions of the King’s supporters; c) Cromwell’s failure to rule the country.
The Act of Union provided important political regulations: a) The English and Scottish judicial systems were united; b) The English and Scottish Churches were united; c) The English and Scottish Parliaments were united.	Smuggling became a national American employment at the end of 18th century because ____. a) legal import of goods was unprofitable; b) the trade between the American Colonies and European continental countries was banned; c) Americans didn’t want to buy British goods.	The French Revolution made the greatest influence in Britain on a) Scotland; b) Ireland; c) Wales.
The system of parish workhouses provided a) jobs for all people; b) poor people with food just enough to survive; c) jobs for priests.	The war with France at the end of the 18th century at first was for Britain _____. a) the war with Napoleon; b) the war with the French king; c) fighting against the French republic.	The three alliances — NATO, CENTO and SEATO were aimed at _____. a) providing new nuclear weapons; b) establishing closer relations with communist countries; c) encircling communist countries to prevent further fighting.
The reign of Queen Victoria changed the royal influence on the government because	The wars with Napoleon were successful for Britain as it _____. a) got many strategic points, which	The struggle in Ireland in 1790’s was the result of _____. a) anti-Catholic policy of the

<p>a) the government was formed with the Queen's help;</p> <p>b) the government was formed without the Queen's approval;</p> <p>c) the government was formed by the party, who won the elections and the Queen approved the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>gave access to many parts of the world;</p> <p>b) saved the country from economic crisis;</p> <p>c) decreased (lessened) the number of voters.</p>	<p>British government;</p> <p>b) pro-Catholic policy of the British government;</p> <p>c) anti-Protestant policy of the British government.</p>
<p>Today British colonial policy changed because _____.</p> <p>a) Britain has no colonies;</p> <p>b) Britain again wants to gain new colonies;</p> <p>c) the remaining colonies spoil the image of the democratic states and require the taxpayer money.</p>	<p>The War of the Spanish Succession was aimed at ____.</p> <p>a) conquering Spain;</p> <p>b) conquering the French and Spanish colonies;</p> <p>c) preserving important trading routes.</p>	<p>Protection hampered the development of British the economy because</p> <p>a) it gave way to British products and reduced import;</p> <p>b) it gave too much protection to economy;</p> <p>c) it protected free trade.</p>
<p>The international trade of the First British Empire took the form of _____.</p> <p>a) a circle; b) a quadrant; c) a triangle.</p>	<p>As the result of anti-British rebellions in Ireland _____.</p> <p>a) the Irish got new rights;</p> <p>b) the Irish became independent;</p> <p>c) Irish Catholics lost their main political rights.</p>	<p>The representative of the Hanoverian dynasty, who showed the biggest interest in British affairs and caused the biggest trouble to Britain was</p> <p>a) George I;</p> <p>b) George II; c) George III.</p>
<p>After Napoleon was beaten at the battle of Nations _____.</p> <p>a) he fled to Elba;</p> <p>b) he continued the resistance until the allies entered Paris;</p> <p>c) he was banished to St. Helena.</p>	<p>The Cabinet government system was exercised by Sir Robert Walpole, who _____.</p> <p>a) performed the main functions of the Prime Minister;</p> <p>b) named himself a Prime Minister;</p> <p>c) was chosen by the King to rule the country.</p>	<p>Queen Victoria became a symbol of British success in the world as she _____.</p> <p>a) was an emancipated woman;</p> <p>b) was a religious hardworking mother and devoted wife;</p> <p>c) was a unique political mediator.</p>
<p>Britain became a supreme economic power in the second part of the 19th century because:</p> <p>a) free trade was prohibited;</p> <p>b) all trading operations were regulated by special rules;</p> <p>c) government did not interfere into private matters and trading operations.</p>	<p>The period of extremism in British life at the beginning of the 20th century was expressed in</p> <p>a) extremely cold weather;</p> <p>b) activities of extremist group;</p> <p>c) extremism in British foreign policy.</p>	<p>Chartism was a movement, which called for _____.</p> <p>a) mass demonstrations;</p> <p>b) consolidation of Trade Unions;</p> <p>c) new rules in the election procedure.</p>
<p>World War I was a result of</p> <p>a) struggle for power in Europe;</p> <p>b) struggle for power in Germany;</p> <p>c) struggle for power in the world.</p>	<p>During the Victorian age living conditions of common people changed due to _____.</p> <p>a) foreign investments;</p> <p>b) development of the Bank of England;</p> <p>c) increasing wealth and reforms.</p>	<p>For Britain World War I appeared to be of great importance because</p> <p>a) Britain tried to conquer Germany;</p> <p>b) the war was on the territory of neighboring countries and threatened Britain;</p> <p>c) Germany was an important British market.</p>
<p>The end of World War I caused in Britain ____.</p> <p>a) general economic decline;</p> <p>b) economic prosperity and growth;</p> <p>c) growth of political parties.</p>	<p>Great tension in the relations with Ireland appeared when ____.</p> <p>a) the potato crop in Ireland failed;</p> <p>b) Britain tried to get Irish potato crop;</p> <p>c) Britain tried to prevent Irish immigrants from going to America.</p>	<p>The war with Japan ended for Britain after _____.</p> <p>a) Soviet declaration of war with Japan;</p> <p>b) dropping of atomic bombs and invasion into Manchuria;</p> <p>c) Britain had dropped atomic bombs on Japan.</p>
<p>The alliance of Britain and European countries was opposed by _____.</p> <p>a) Germany; b) Japan; c) the Axis.</p>	<p>The Labor party appeared as</p> <p>a) a continuation of the Liberal party;</p> <p>b) a union of Liberals and</p>	<p>To subdue Britain Napoleon ____.</p> <p>a) sent his troops to the islands;</p> <p>b) defeated the Royal Fleet in battle;</p>

	Conservatives; c) a union of trade unionists and intellectuals.	c) imposed an economic blockade on Britain.
The attitude of the British to their monarch is different because ____. a) they still can't believe that monarchs are ordinary people; b) they see no need in monarchy; c) they understand that monarchs are human and want to preserve this institution as a symbol of Great Britain.	Britain was constantly losing her power in the 1950's because ____. a) the Empire was diminishing; b) she did not produce nuclear weapons; c) her actions were disapproved by her allies.	Economic decline in the 1970's was caused by ____. a) unwillingness of the British to work; b) decline in defense industry; c) floods of immigrants from former colonies.
Two opposite alliances — NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed after ____. a) the Soviet Union tried to capture West Berlin; b) the Soviet Union didn't want to enter the UN; c) Britain tested nuclear weapons.	The most severe political blow on Great Britain after World War II was when ____. a) the USA got the world supremacy; b) the USSR didn't become her ally; c) the USA didn't want to ally with Britain.	The newly created League of Nations aimed at a) preserving cultural heritage of different nations; b) stopping the militarization of different nations; c) stopping Nazism.

Критерии оценки экзамена

Оценка и определение уровня знаний и практических профессиональных умений и навыков (компетенций) обучающихся производится по 5-балльной шкале, что соответствует следующим оценкам в баллах: **0-5 – «неудовлетворительно»**, **3 – «удовлетворительно»**, **4 – «хорошо»**, **5 – «отлично»**.

Оценка выставляется в зависимости от суммы набранных баллов:

0-50 – “2”

51-65 – “3”

66-85 – “4”

86-100 – “5”