

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

Кафедра теории и практики перевода

УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
И. о. заведующего кафедрой  
/ М.В. Фокина  
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## Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине  
Б1.0.14 ЛИТЕРАТУРА СТРАН ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА (АНГЛИЙСКОГО)  
Специальность:

45.05.01 «Перевод и переводоведение»

Специализация:  
«Специальный перевод»

Квалификация:  
Лингвист-переводчик

Форма обучения:  
очная

Год набора 2023

Разработал: ст. преподаватель  
/ Ломаковская А.В.  
« 04 » 09 2024г.

Тирасполь 2024г.

## Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Литература стран изучаемого языка (английского)» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
<i>Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения</i>		
	УК-5 Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия.	ИД-1 ук-5 Адекватно анализирует основные проявления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии. ИД-2 ук-5 Адекватно интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка. ИД-3 ук-5 Адекватно применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины; соблюдает основные особенности устной и письменной речи.
<i>Обязательные профессиональные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения</i>		
	ПК-12 Способен работать с материалами различных источников, составлять аналитические обзоры по заданным темам, находить, собирать и первично обобщать фактический материал, делать обоснованные выводы	ИД-1 ПК-12 Применяет метод сопоставительного анализа при ознакомлении с текстом оригинала и вариантами его перевода. ИД-2 ПК-12 Применяет техники трансформационного перевода при работе над созданием переводного текста художественного стиля. ИД-3 ПК-12 Владеет навыками создания адекватного перевода.

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование *	Код контролируемой компетенции (и/или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
№ 1	Раздел 1–4 1.The Dawn of the English literature. Anglo-Saxon literature (VII-XI centuries). 2.English literature in the Middle Ages (XII-XV centuries). 3. English literature during the Renaissance (XVI century). 4. English Literature in the XVII-XVIII centuries: Enlightenment and Pre-romanticism.	ПК-12	Реферат
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
Экзамен		ПК-12	Тест

Примерная тематика курсовых проектов (работ):

Не предусмотрены

*Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов*

### **Содержание и формы проведения входного контроля**

Входной контроль осуществляется на первом лекционном занятии в форме устного собеседования о наиболее известных английских и американских писателях и их произведениях, что позволяет определить общий уровень студента и степень сформированности у него необходимых знаний и навыков, полученных в процессе базового (школьного) образования.

**Текущий контроль** студентов осуществляется на каждом лабораторном занятии в форме устного опроса предложенного к изучению материала.

**Рубежная аттестация** студентов производится по окончании раздела дисциплины в форме реферата.

**Форма итогового контроля:**

**4 семестр – зачет с оценкой**

**5 семестр - экзамен**

### **Методические рекомендации по организации изучения дисциплины:**

Курс является составной частью программы обучения иностранному языку студентов переводческой специальности и связан со смежными курсами государственного образовательного стандарта: «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Лингвистический анализ текста», «Стилистика английского языка» и другими предметами.

Данный курс нацелен на ознакомление студентов с литературой Великобритании и США, а также на формирование навыков перевода. Специфика курса заключается в приоритете практической тренировки переводческих навыков с английского языка на русский. Основной упор делается на способность студентов работать самостоятельно, уметь пользоваться справочной литературой, словарями (англо-русскими, англо-английскими) и средствами Интернет.

Подготовка студентов предполагает обучение в течение 180 часов и реализуется в следующих формах занятий:

- лекционные занятия;

- аудиторные групповые занятия под руководством преподавателя;
- самостоятельная работа студента по заданию преподавателя, выполняемая во внеаудиторное время, в том числе с использованием технических средств обучения и индивидуальная самостоятельная работа студента под руководством преподавателя.

Необходимо, чтобы студенты имели навыки работы со словарями и справочными изданиями, умели ориентироваться в жанровом своеобразии текста и адекватно его переводить на русский язык.

В конце курса студентам предлагается тест, который направлен не только на проверку знаний по пройденным темам, но и на стимулирование учащихся к самостоятельной оценке переводческой деятельности как процесса, требующего профессиональных знаний и умений.

Курс завершается сдачей экзамена, который проводится по билетам, содержащим 2 вопроса теоретического характера по изученному материалу и 1 вопроса практического плана: студентам предлагается осуществить перевод отрывка аутентичного текста, который содержит сложные для адекватной передачи смысла моменты. Студент должен суметь не только изложить грамотно и логично теоретический вопрос, но и представить адекватный перевод практического задания, объяснив выбранные им приемы и стратегию перевода. Допуском к экзамену является выполнение следующих требований: посещение лекционных занятий, активная работа на лабораторных занятиях, перевод отрывка текста.

Рабочая учебная программа по дисциплине «Литература стран изучаемого языка (английского)» составлена в соответствии с требованиями Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по специальности 45.05.01 – «Перевод и переводоведение» и учебного плана по специализации «Специальный перевод».

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

Филологический факультет  
Кафедра теории и практики перевода

Тест по дисциплине  
«Литература стран изучаемого языка (английского)» - зачет с оценкой

1. When England was called Britain?
  - 1) in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC
  - 2) in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC
  - 3) in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC
  
2. What language did Britons speak?
  - 1) English
  - 2) Celtic
  - 3) German
  
3. By whom was Britain conquered in the year 55 before our era?
  - 1) Romans
  - 2) Celtic tribes
  - 3) Barbarians
  
4. What does the Latin word "*castra*" mean?
  - 1) cactus
  - 2) castle
  - 3) camp
  
5. By whom was Britain conquered (about 410)?
  - 1) Angles
  - 2) Angles, Saxons, Jutes
  - 3) Saxons
  
6. What dialects did they speak?
  - 1) They spoke different dialects of the West Germanic language. From this language modern German was developed.
  - 2) They spoke different dialects of the East Germanic language. From this language modern German was developed.
  - 3) They spoke different dialects of the South Germanic language. From this language modern German was developed.
  
7. What were the gods of the Anglo-Saxons?
  - 1) They were pagans.
  - 2) Greek Gods.
  - 3) Scandinavian Gods.
  
8. What are *runes*?
  - 1) Letters, carved on wood and stone.
  - 2) Letters, written on a paper.
  - 3) Letters, carved on a sheep skin.
  
9. When was poem "*Beowulf*" compiled?
  - 1) In the 8<sup>th</sup> century.
  - 2) In the 9<sup>th</sup> century.
  - 3) In the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

10. Where is the scene of the poem set?

- 1) The scene takes place among the Jutes, who lived on the Scandinavian Peninsula at the time.
- 2) The scene takes place among the Angles, who lived on the Scandinavian Peninsula at the time.
- 3) The scene takes place among the Jutes, who lived in Britain at the time.

11. Who is Grendel?

- 1) The main hero of the poem.
- 2) The horrible half-human creature.
- 3) The wise man, Beowulf's friend.

12. What is the poem famous for?

- 1) The poem is famous for its plot twist.
- 2) The poem is famous for its metaphors.
- 3) The poem is famous for its author.

13. When Christianity was made the Roman national faith?

- 1) It was made the Roman national faith in the year 406 when Constantine the Great became emperor over the whole of the Roman Empire.
- 2) It was made the Roman national faith in the year 306 when Constantine the Great became emperor over the whole of the Roman Empire.
- 3) It was made the Roman national faith in the year 306 when Julius Caesar the Great became emperor over the whole of the Roman Empire.

14. Why did monks come from Rome to Britain at the end of the 6th century?

- 1) Monks came from Rome to Britain with the purpose to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
- 2) Monks came from Rome to Britain with the purpose to bring writing to Anglo-Saxons.
- 3) Monks came from Rome to Britain again with the purpose to convert the Barbarians to Christianity.

15. Why did the monasteries become the centers of all the learning and education?

- 1) It was monasteries where the art of reading and writing was practiced; they became the centers of almost all the learning and education in the country.
- 2) It was monasteries where the art of drama and theatre was practiced; they became the centers of almost all the learning and education in the country.
- 3) It was monasteries where the art of poetry was practiced; they became the centers of almost all the learning and education in the country.

16. What language did the English poets have to write?

- 1) Latin
- 2) English
- 3) Anglo-Saxon

17. Who was Caedmon?

- 1) He was a monk, who started singing verses and became a poet.
- 2) He was a shepherd, who started singing verses and became a poet.
- 3) He was a pilgrim, who started singing verses and became a poet.

18. Who was the author of the "*The History of the English Church*"?

- 1) Bede
- 2) Caedmon
- 3) Alfred the Great

19. Which of the listed below doesn't belong to Alfred the Great?

- 1) He wrote "*Paraphrase*".
- 2) He made up a code of law.
- 3) He founded the first English public school.

20. When did Geoffrey Chaucer write his masterpiece "*Canterbury Tales*"?

- 1) During his 1<sup>st</sup> creative period.
- 2) During his 2<sup>nd</sup> creative period.
- 3) During his 3<sup>rd</sup> creative period.

21. The framework of the "*Canterbury Tales*" is...

- 1) The book is an unfinished collection of stories in verse told by the pilgrims on their journey to Canterbury.
- 2) The book is a finished collection of stories in verse told by the pilgrims on their journey to Canterbury.
- 3) The book is an unfinished collection of stories in verse told by the peasants on their journey to Canterbury.

22. Comment on Chaucer's contribution to the development of the English language:

- 1) With his poetry the Anglo-Saxon dialect became the English literary language.
- 2) With his poetry the Germanic dialect became the English literary language.
- 3) With his poetry the London dialect became the English literary language.

23. What misfortune befell England in the 15th century?

- 1) A war for power broke out between the descendants of Edward III.
- 2) A religious war broke out between the descendants of Edward III.
- 3) A feudal war broke out between the descendants of Edward III.

24. What poetry flourished in England in the 15th century?

- 1) Drama poetry flourished in England and Scotland.
- 2) Antique poetry flourished in England and Scotland.
- 3) Folk poetry flourished in England and Scotland.

25. What is a ballad?

- 1) A ballad is a short narrative in prose with the refrain following each stanza. The refrain was always one and the same.
- 2) A ballad is a short narrative in verse with the refrain following each stanza. The refrain was always different.
- 3) A ballad is a short narrative in verse with the refrain following each stanza. The refrain was always one and the same.

26. Why could some ballads be performed by several people?

- 1) Some ballads could be performed by several people because they contain chorus.
- 2) Some ballads could be performed by several people because they consisted of dialogues.
- 3) Some ballads could be performed by several people because they consisted of different languages.

27. What family did Robin Hood come from?

- 1) He came from a family of Saxon land owners, whose land had been seized by a Norman baron.
- 2) He came from a family of Norman land owners, whose land had been seized by a Saxon baron.
- 3) He came from a family of Saxon land owners, whose land had been seized by a French baron.

28. When did the ballads of Robin Hood gain great popularity?

- 1) The ballads of Robin Hood gained great popularity in the second half of the 15th century when the peasants struggled against their masters and oppressors.
- 2) The ballads of Robin Hood gained great popularity in the second half of the 14th century when the peasants struggled against their masters and oppressors.
- 3) The ballads of Robin Hood gained great popularity in the second half of the 16th century when the peasants struggled against their masters and oppressors.

29. What does the word "*renaissance*" mean?

- 1) "rebel"
- 2) "rebirth"
- 3) "release"

30. What were the different views regarding man in the Middle Ages and during the epoch of the Renaissance?

- 1) The writers and learned men of the Renaissance turned against the church and roused in men a wish to know more about the ancient times.
- 2) The writers and learned men of the Renaissance turned against the King and roused in men a wish to know more about ideas of freedom.
- 3) The writers and learned men of the Renaissance turned against feudalism and roused in men a wish to know more about the true nature of things in the world.

31. In what country did the Renaissance start first?

- 1) in France
- 2) in Italy
- 3) in Spain

32. Who was the first English humanist of the Renaissance?

- 1) Thomas More
- 2) William Shakespeare
- 3) Alexander Pope

33. Who wrote "*Utopia*"?

- 1) Thomas More
- 2) Alexander Pope
- 3) Petrarch

34. What does "*Utopia*" describe?

- 1) *Utopia* describes a non-existing island in the middle of nowhere.

- 2) *Utopia* describes a perfect state of feudal England.
- 3) *Utopia* describes a perfect social system built on communist principles.

35. What became a very popular genre of literature during the Renaissance?

- 1) Social ballads.
- 2) Historical pamphlets.
- 3) Drama.

36. What were the oldest plays in England?

- 1) "morality" and "miracles"
- 2) "miracles" and "masques"
- 3) "mysteries" and "miracles"

37. To whom were Shakespeare's poems "*Venus and Adonis*" and "*Lucrece*" dedicated?

- 1) The young Earl of Southampton, a great admirer of Shakespeare's plays.
- 2) The Lord Chamberlain, a great admirer of Shakespeare's plays.
- 3) Ann Hathaway, his wife and his great admirer.

38. How do we know that Shakespeare's financial position improved in 1564?

- 1) He was a shareholder of the "Globe" theatre and he purchased property in Stratford and in London.
- 2) He became a member of the Lord Chamberlain's company of actors.
- 3) His plays were performed in the playhouses known as "The Theatre" and "The Curtain".

39. How many sonnets did Shakespeare write?

- 1) 153
- 2) 154
- 3) 156

40. Which period of Shakespeare's creative work was called "romantic"?

- 1) The first period — from 1590 to 1601 — when he wrote histories, comedies and sonnets.
- 2) The second period — from 1601 to 1608 — was the period of tragedies.
- 3) The third period — from 1608 to 1612 — when he wrote mostly tragic-comedies.

41. Why was Alexander Pope expelled from the public schools and universities?

- 1) Because his father was a prosperous linen-draper.
- 2) Because his father was a catholic.
- 3) Because his father did not let him to study there.

42. What work did Alexander Pope's poetic career begin with?

- 1) *The Rape of the Lock*
- 2) *Homer*
- 3) *Four Pastorals*

43. Which of the listed below quotations doesn't belong to Alexander Pope?

- 1) "*A little learning is a dangerous thing*".
- 2) "*There is no darkness but ignorance*".
- 3) "*To err is human, to forgive divine*".

44. He was the earliest literary journalist in England. He wrote political pamphlets on any subject and every event. He was a man of an active and original mind, an independent and courageous thinker who dealt with social questions. Who was he?

- 1) Alexander Pope
- 2) Daniel Defoe
- 3) Jonathan Swift

45. What is the origin of the plot of the novel "Robinson Crusoe"?

- 1) The novel was suggested to the author by Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor.
- 2) The novel was suggested to the author by Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch trader.
- 3) The novel was suggested to the author by Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch priest.

### Критерии оценки

0-10	2
11-14	3
15-40	4
41-45	5

### Тест по дисциплине

#### «Литература стран изучаемого языка (английского)» - экзамен

1. Critical Realism in England of the early 20th century was represented by...

- 1) Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and George Wells
- 2) John Galsworthy, Oscar Wild and Bernard Shaw
- 3) Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and Lewis Carrol

2. What was the leading genre of the Critical Realism in England?

- 1) romance
- 2) novel
- 3) short story

3. What kind of work did Bernard Shaw begin to write first?

- 1) short stories
- 2) music and dramatic critiques
- 3) dramatic plays

4. What was Bernard Shaw's first play?

- 1) Widower's Houses
- 2) The Philandered
- 3) Candida

5. What changes did Bernard Shaw introduce into the theatre of England?

- 1) he wrote new melodrama
- 2) he opened the way for a dramatic critiques in theatre
- 3) he opened the way for a new drama: a critical and realistic one

6. What is Bernard Shaw's most popular play?

- 1) Pygmalion
- 2) Candida
- 3) Caesar and Cleopatra

7. What is the main idea of the play "Pygmalion"?

- 1) language can be learned; the inner qualities of a person do not depend on it
- 2) language can be learned; the inner qualities of a person do not depend on his/her social status
- 3) language can be learned but a man and a woman of different social classes can't be together

8. Against what is the criticism of the play directed?

- 1) it is a satire on social barriers
- 2) it is a satire on higher education
- 3) it is a satire on higher society

9. What are three types of Herbert Wells's novels?

- 1) science fiction, realistic novels and plays
- 2) science fiction, realistic novels and social tracts
- 3) realistic novels, social tracts and short stories

10. Which work doesn't belong to Herbert Wells?

- 1) The Invisible Man
- 2) The Time Machine
- 3) The War in the Space

11. What was the first work of Somerset Maugham?

- 1) Of Human Bondage
- 2) The Moon and the Sixpence
- 3) Liza of Lambeth

12. What is the main theme of the novel "The Moon and the Sixpence"?

- 1) the revolt of the individual against the accepted customs
- 2) society is patient with geniuses
- 3) bourgeois public appreciates real beauty

13. What was the first Virginia Woolf's novel?

- 1) The Voyage Out
- 2) Night and Day
- 3) Jacob's Room

14. What were the main literary principles of Virginia Woolf?

- 1) she wanted to leave realism, and move into a new kind of expression which would allow a more internal exploration of the described events and emotions
- 2) she wanted to leave realism, and move into a new kind of expression which would allow a more internal exploration of the inner world of a reader
- 3) she wanted to leave realism, and move into a new kind of expression which would allow a more internal exploration of the social problems

15. Agatha Christie is known all over a world as a ...

- 1) detective novelist and pamphlet writer
- 2) detective novelist and playwright
- 3) detective novelist and poet

16. What was the first Agatha Christie's novel?

- 1) The Murder of Roger Ackroyd
- 2) Witness for the Prosecution
- 3) The Mysterious Affair at Styles

17. Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her...

- 1) entertaining plots, excellent character drawing and social problems description
- 2) entertaining plots, excellent character drawing and great sense of humor
- 3) entertaining plots, excellent character drawing and historical events description

18. Where was the first appearance of Hercule Poirot?

- 1) The Mysterious Affair at Styles
- 2) Absent in the Spring
- 3) Curtain

19. What Agatha Christie's play set a world record for the longest continuous run?

- 1) The Murder of Roger Ackroyd
- 2) Witness for the Prosecution
- 3) The Mousetrap

20. J.R.R.Tolkien got the idea for "The Hobbit" from...

- 1) telling his children of a funny little creature named Bilbo
- 2) reading stories about a funny little creature named Bilbo
- 3) literature lessons at Oxford

21. A great cycle of the myths and legends of a Middle-earthly by J.R.R.Tolkien was named...

- 1) The Lord of the Rings
- 2) The Hobbit
- 3) Silmarillion

22. How George Orwell did begin his literary career?

- 1) while living in Paris and working in a restaurant washing dishes, he started writing articles for the French newspaper Le Monde
- 2) while living in Paris and working as a taxi-driver, he started writing articles for the French newspaper Le Monde
- 3) while living in Paris and working as a restaurant courier, he started writing articles for the French newspaper Le Monde

23. What book established G. Orwell as an investigative writer?

- 1) Homage to Catalonia
- 2) Down and Out in Paris and London
- 3) The Road to Wigan Pier

24. What is G. Orwell's best-known work?

- 1) Animal Farm
- 2) Coming Up for Air
- 3) Keep the Aspidistra Flying

25. When were a number of colonies in America found?

- 1) in the 16th-17th centuries
- 2) in the 19th century
- 3) in the 17th-18th centuries

26. Where did a large group of Englishmen land their ship, the Mayflower?

- 1) near Louisiana
- 2) near Cape Code
- 3) at the banks of Hudson River

27. What is the literature of the Enlightenment in America loosely connected with?

- 1) with the War for Independence against the British Empire
- 2) with the War for Independence against the European Empire
- 3) against the ideas of Bourgeois Revolution

28. What was adopted when the war ended?

- 1) Federative Democratic Republic
- 2) Bourgeois Revolution
- 3) Declaration of Independence

29. When did the literary trend of Romanticism appear in America?

- 1) 1876-1983
- 2) 1776-1783
- 3) 1676-1783

30. What genres did the romantic poets and writers produce?

- 1) novel(historical, social, fantastic), the social play
- 2) novel(historical, social, fantastic), the romance, the short story
- 3) novel(historical, social, fantastic), the literary criticism

31. What story won Edgar Poe a prize?

- 1) The Black Cat
- 2) Manuscript Found in a Bottle
- 3) The Fall of the House of Usher

32. What fields of literature did Poe distinguish himself?

- 1) short story, poetry, criticism
- 2) short story, poetry, plays
- 3) short story, poetry, social pamphlets

33. Name Poe's most distinguished horror stories:

- 1) The Fall of the House of Usher, The Black Cat, The Descent to Maelstorm
- 2) The Fall of the House of Usher, The Black Cat, The Descent to Aid
- 3) The Fall of the House of Usher, The Black Cat, The Descent to Melbourne

34. Name Poe's most distinguished detective stories:

- 1) The Murder in Rue Morgue, The Raven, The Bells
- 2) The Murder in Rue Morgue, Annabel Lee
- 3) The Murder in Rue Morgue, The Mystery of Mary Roget

35. What are the themes of Poe's poems?

- 1) the death of a beautiful woman and the suicidal thoughts
- 2) the death of a beautiful woman and the grief caused by it
- 3) people's addictions and the grief caused by them

36. The first prize was given to Jack London's story:

- 1) The Son of the Wolf
- 2) The People of the Abyss
- 3) Story of a Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan

37. Why did Jack London go to the Klondike?

- 1) He hoped to get money to be able to devote himself to literature.
- 2) He hoped to get money to be able to establish his own magazine.
- 3) He hoped to get money to be able to edit his first set of novels.

38. Which story doesn't belong to Jack London's Northern Stories:

- 1) The White Fang
- 2) The God of His Fathers
- 3) The Call of the Wild

39. What works did Jack London write during his prime creative period?

- 1) The White Fang, The South Sea Tales, Martin Eden
- 2) The War of the Classes, The South Sea Tales, Martin Eden
- 3) The White Fang, Martin Eden, The White Fang

40. What books appeared in American literature during the 20s-30s of the 20th century?

- 1) books the purpose of which was to show the necessity of entertaining the readers
- 2) books the purpose of which was to show the necessity of changing the social order
- 3) books the purpose of which was to distract the readers from the reality

41. Name the most outstanding American realists in American literature during the 20s-30s of the 20th century:

- 1) Mark Twain, O. Henry, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway
- 2) Theodore Dreiser, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Jack London, Mark Twain
- 3) Theodore Dreiser, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway

42. What sort of writers is described: "They are empty people; they cannot fight against the corruption of the rich. They try to fill their spiritual emptiness with all kinds of entertainments".

- 1) the writers of the Romanticism
- 2) the writers of the lost generation
- 3) the writers-conformists

43. Name the first successful work by F.S. Fitzgerald:

- 1) Tender is the Night
- 2) All the Sad Young Men
- 3) The Side of Paradise

44. The main theme of almost all Fitzgerald's works is...

- 1) the cruelty of the war
- 2) the love undivided
- 3) the corrupting force of money

45. Fitzgerald's best work "The Great Gatsby" tells the story of...

- 1) Jay Gatsby, the son of a soldier, who falls in love with a rich and beautiful girl Daisy Fay
- 2) Jay Gatsby, the son of a poor farmer, who falls in love with a rich and beautiful girl Daisy Fay
- 3) Jay Gatsby, the son of a poor writer, who falls in love with a Daisy Fay, the rich editor

46. Who are the writers of Beat Generation?

- 1) the writers who protested against the atmosphere of conformity
- 2) the writers of so-called "silent generation"
- 3) the writers who supported the ideas of Cold War

47. Where did Jerome Salinger begin writing his first short stories?

- 1) at school
- 2) in a military academy
- 3) in Poland

48. What did Jerome Salinger do in Poland?

- 1) he learnt the ham business and slaughtered pigs
- 2) he wrote his first short stories
- 3) he served as a soldier

49. The novel "The Catcher in the Rye" devoted to...

- 1) teenagers running away from home
- 2) students' school problems
- 3) youth problems in the post-war period

50. Who is the "catcher"?

- 1) the one who is older and more experienced
- 2) the one who can save you from falling into the abyss
- 3) the one who can act as a role model for you

## Критерии оценки

КОЛИЧЕСТВО БАЛЛОВ	ИТОГОВАЯ ОЦЕНКА
1-10	2
11-25	3
26-45	4
46-50	5

## Пример экзаменационного билета

1. What was the leading genre of the Critical Realism in England?
2. What did Jerome Salinger do in Poland?
3. Perform the test.

Составитель

*Prof-*  
«04»

А.В. Ломаковская  
09 2024г.