

Приложение 1
к рабочей программе
дисциплины

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

История стран изучаемого языка

Направление подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Направленность (профиль): Перевод и переводоведение

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр

Форма обучения очная

Москва, 2023

Цель фонда оценочных средств - контроль и оценка образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «История стран изучаемого языка».

Цель текущей аттестации – обеспечение своевременной обратной связи, для коррекции обучения, активизации самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Цель промежуточной аттестации – оценивание промежуточных и окончательных результатов обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающих достижение планируемых результатов освоения образовательной программы.

Формы промежуточной аттестации: 6 семестр, экзамен.

1. Вариант теста:

Final Quiz

Circle the correct answer:

1. During the Roman occupation of Britain two defensive walls were built. Hadrian's Wall was one, what was the other?

Offa's Dyke

Romano-British Wall

The Wessex Wall

The Antonine Wall

2. When the Romans left Britannia in 410AD the natives were left defenceless. Because of this the country was invaded by raiders from Scandinavia.

True

False

3. Less than 100 years after the Norman conquest of Britain in 1066 the country was thrown into its first civil war. Who were the two main protagonists?

John and Henry

Stephen and Matilda

Henry and Stephen

Matilda and John

4. At the Battle of Falkirk in 1298 which English weapon helped to destroy both William Wallace's army and his reputation?

Trebuchet

Longbow

Flintlocks

Armoured knights

5. The Hundred Years' War between England and France was initiated by a French desire to conquer and rule England.

True

False

6. The Wars of The Roses took place over a 30 year period during the 15th century. Much is known about this period, but do you know how many kings ruled between the start of the wars in 1455 and the end of the century?

7

3

4

5

7. During the reign of Queen 'Bloody' Mary there was an attempt to return England to Catholicism. Three leading Protestants, Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, Bishop Nicholas Ridley and Bishop Hugh Latimer were burned at the stake in which English city?

Worcester

London

Oxford

Canterbury

8. The Great Fire of London is well documented. Which of the following has NOT been blamed for it at one time or another?

Catholics King James II A French watchmaker Jews

9. During the last quarter of the 17th century English Protestants began to fear a return to Catholicism. They approached William of Orange to come and take over the throne. What name has been given to this period of British history?

The Restoration The Bloodless Revolution The Glorious Revolution The Second Civil War

10. In 1707 England and Scotland finally became one country with a single Parliament. Who sat on the throne at the time and so became the first monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain?

Queen Anne George I William IV William III

11. 2. In what year did Henry VIII break with the Catholic Church?

1533 1553 1547 1509

12. What religion was Queen Mary I?

Catholic Calvinist Church of England Jewish

13. Mary was called 'Bloody Mary' because she burned a lot of heretics. Where did most of the burnings take place?

Smithfield Bishop's Gate Glasgow Oxford

14. What did Parliament want Charles to sign in order for them to give Charles money?

Petition of Rights

Writ of Habeas Corpus

Magna Carta

Freedom of Religion Act

15. Why did Charles need money from Parliament, which forced him to sign a document?

Charles wanted to wage a war against France

Buckingham had launched an unprofitable war with Spain

Charles was trying to get rid of all the Catholics in Ireland

The Scottish people were trying to take over England

16. 1629 - 1640: What could these years be called?

Period of Government
Tyranny

The Republic of England

Period of Parliamentary Supremacy

Eleven Years'

17. What is the nickname of the second Parliament which sat in 1640?

Co-Existence with King

Tyrannical Parliament

Long Parliament

Short Parliament

18. What was the name of Oliver Cromwell's army?

Cavaliers

New Model Army

Roundheads

The King's Army

19. About what percentage of the population of Ireland did Cromwell's army kill in 1651?

23

73

15

41

20 What was the name of the Colonel who 'evicted' 110 members of Parliament, thus creating the 'Rump Parliament'?

Fawkes

Samson

Pride

Theaps

21. What can the years between 1649 and 1660 be called?

King Charles' reign

Cromwell's reign

Inter Regnum

Tudor Period

22. In 1660, what ruler returned from exile?

James II

Henry VIII

Charles I

Charles II

23. What happened in October of 1641?

The Republic of Ireland was created

Ireland was brought into the United Kingdom

Irish Catholic peasants slaughtered their Protestant masters

The King went to Ireland to slaughter the population

24. Who did the Roundheads support?

A radicalized Parliament

The French

The royal family

The Irish

25. In what year did the civil war begin?

1672

1692

1660

1642

26. Was London on the side of Parliament or King during the civil war?

Answer: (One Word - Parliament or King)

27. 1660 began the Age of _____.

Enlightenment

Reason

Oligarchy

One Ruler

28. The plague happened in 1665-1666. But when did the London fire occur?

1689

1666

1656

1665

29. What two things happened that made some members of Parliament think about approaching William of Orange about invading?

The King made all Anglicans convert to Catholicism and heavily taxed the people.

The King threatened private property and had a 'Catholic' son born.

The King heavily taxed the people and refused to listen to Parliament.

The King killed innocent Irish peasants and tried to take over France.

30. In 1688, William of Orange invaded England. Who was defeated?

Answer: (One Word - first name only)

31. What is the revolution that occurred in 1688 called?

Glorious Revolution
1688

Simple Revolution

Bloody Revolution

Civil War of

32. The 1701 Act of Settlement stated that after Anne's rule, which dynasty would inherit the throne?

Hanover

Windsor

Stuart

Tudor

33. What group opposed the 1701 Act of Settlement?

Jacobites

Cavaliers

Roundheads

Irish

34. The Act of Union (1707) united what two parts of the Kingdom?

England and Ireland
Ireland

England and Scotland

England and Wales

Scotland and

35. At the time of Anne's death on 1 August 1714, which was NOT true?

The country had the strongest navy.

The American colonies were fighting for independence.

The kingdoms were unified.

Britain was not at war.

36. What are the years between 1714 and 1760 (George I and George II) called?

Age of Enlightenment

Age of Reason

Age of Stability

Age of Wealth

38. During the Crimean War in the 1850s the British and their allies laid siege to what Russian port?

Riga

Minsk

St. Petersburg

Sebastopol

39. Which of the following was not a part of the Chartist's platform in the 1830s?

no property requirements for Members of Parliament
male suffrage

public ballots

annual Parliaments

universal

40. Which of the following was not a 19th century monarch of Britain?

George VI

William IV

Victoria

George IV

41. Which country sponsored the voyage of Christopher Columbus?

France

Portugal

Spain

Italy

42. The idea that the earth was round was an original thought of Columbus.

True

False

43. Where did the Spanish establish their first permanent settlement in North America?

New Orleans

St. Augustine

Miami

Myrtle Beach

44. The English were successful in establishing a colony in America on their first try.

True

False

45. Who was ruler of England when the first permanent colony was founded?

Cabot IV

Elizabeth I

James I

Henry VIII

46. Where was the first permanent English colony established?

New York

Plymouth Rock

Jamestown, Virginia

Boston

47. Who became the leader of the first permanent colony?

John White

John Rolfe

Captain John Smith

Christopher Newport

48. Who was the leader of the Indians that the Jamestown settlers came into contact with?

Chief Joseph

Crazy Horse

Squanto

Powhatan

49. Name the three ships that landed at Jamestown in May 1607.

Bismarck, Titanic and Andria Doria

Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria

Godspeed, Discovery and Susan Constant

Graf Spee, Bonnie Richard and Magna Carta

50. The Pilgrims that sailed in the Mayflower landed on this site and started the Plymouth Colony.

Plymouth Rock

Rock of the Pilgrims

Massachusetts Rock

Atlantic Ocean

51. What were the British hoping to capture if they ever took Concord?

Gunpowder

Money

Tea

Food

52. Those colonists who were pro-British were called 'Loyalists'.

True

False

53. This important document was first signed by John Hancock in large handwriting. Which was it?

Bill of Rights

Magna Carta

U.S. Constitution

Declaration of Independence

54. Who was appointed general of the Continental Army?

George Washington

Cornwallis

John Adams

Paul Revere

55. The very first successful colony to be created in the future Thirteen Colonies was _____ and was founded by _____.

Virginia ; Dutch West India Company
Delaware ; Lord De la Warr

Virginia ; London Company

Delaware ; King James I

56. When slaves were brought to the North American colonies from the West Indies, the cruel _____ also followed with them, which would haunt African slaves for years to come.

Barbados Code of Conduct for Slave Masters and their slaves

Barbados Slave Codes

Jim Crow Laws

West Indian Code for the treatment of Slaves

57. Which three Indian tribes kept the colonists from advancing past the Appalachian Mountains until about 1770?

Cherokees, Creeks, Iroquois

Savannah, Cherokees, Tuscaroras

Tuscaroras, Creeks, Yamasees

Iroquois, Yamasees, Savannah

58. The place names and traditions around New York are greatly affected by the _____ that had settled there in the early 1600s. For example: Breuckelen (Brooklyn)

Swedish culture/people

English culture/people

French culture/people

Dutch culture/people

59. The Dutch colony north of New Amsterdam was a very _____ section of the New World.

poor

aristocratic

barren

uncultivable

60. Anne Hutchinson was a famous woman at the time when colonies in the New England area were being created. What was she known for?

She was known for expressing her opinions and saying that God spoke to her.

She was known for helping Pocahontas.

She was known for founding the colony of Maine.

She was known for being a government official in Boston.

61. New York used to be known as _____?

New Amsterdam

New England

New Jersey

New Hampshire

62. What woman is credited with being the 'Voice of the American Revolution'?

Martha Washington

Abigail Adams

Dolley Madison

Betsy Ross

63. What was George Washington's occupation before the War of Independence?

Tobacco farmer

Architect

Attorney

Rancher

64. Who was the leader of the Green Mountain Boys?

Benedict Arnold George Washington Ethan Allen Nathan Hale

65. What British general surrendered at Yorktown?

Duke of Wellington General Cornwallis General Horatio Nelson General 'Unconditional Surrender' Grant

66. The District of Columbia was given to the Federal Government by which two states?

Maryland and Delaware Virginia and Maryland New York and New Jersey Virginia and North Carolina

67. On what day was the the final version of the American Declaration of Independence approved?

July 1, 1776 April 24, 1777 May 17, 1781 July 4, 1776

68. In what year was the Constitution of the United States ratified?

1776 1788 1785 1791

69. Why was John Hancock the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence?

He just felt like it He was the King of the Colonies

He was the president of the Congress

Everyone voted he should be the first.

70. Who was President Reagan's Vice-President?

Gerald R. Ford

Dan Quayle

George H. W. Bush

Al Gore

72. What year was gold found in Klondike?

1849

1897

1822

1947

73. Which group of Europeans were the first to attempt to settle in Canada?

British

French

Vikings

74. The Battle of Vimy Ridge took place during this war.

War of 1812

WWI

WWII

75. Who did Canada fight against in the War of 1812?

Great Britain

United States

France

76. What is John Macdonald famous for?

first Canadian prime minister

established city of Quebec

led Canadian forces in WWII

77. Which of these events took place in Canada starting in 1929?

Montreal hosted Olympic games

Canadian Civil War

Great Depression

78. How many Canadians fought in WWII?

none around 20,000 about a million

79. Which city was founded by Samuel de Champlain?

Quebec City Ottawa Winnipeg

80. What year did Canada Confederation occur?

1867 1941 1976

81. What year did John Calbot claim portions of eastern Canada for England?

1497 1697 1897

82. Which of these water bodies did Jacques Cartier famously explore?

Rideau Canal St. Lawrence River Hudson River

83. Prime Minister Stephen Harper gained global attention with this 2008 action.

apology to First Nations people resignation from office embezzlement of national health funds

84. Which of these wars was ended by the Treaty of Ghent?

War of 1812 WWI WWII

85. Which of these groups was not part of the Iroquois Confederacy?

Cherokee Mohawk Oneida

86. Which Canadian territory was added in 1999?

Northwest Territories Yukon Nunavut

87. Arriving at the Pennefather River in Queensland on 26th February 1606, which Dutch explorer was the first European to set foot in Australia?

Dirk Hartog

Gregory Blaxland

Willem Janszoon

Antoine Guichenot

88. 26th January, 1788 is an important day in Australian history. It marks the arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson in which present-day city?

Perth

Adelaide

Melbourne

Sydney

89. Why did people flock to the towns of Beechworth, Ballarat and Bendigo in the state of Victoria in the 1850s?

There was a booming wool industry developing there The government was giving away free land

They were the locations of gold rushes People from nearby towns were forced to evacuate to these places because of Aboriginal attacks

90. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Eureka Rebellion in 1854?

The high price of a miner's license

Lack of government regulation of gold mines

License searching by government officials

High taxation

91. When Australia became a federation on 1st January 1901, who became the first Prime Minister?

Edmund Barton

Henry Parkes

Chris Watson

Alfred Deakin

92. Which Australian city was the most heavily bombed during World War II?

Darwin

Melbourne

Sydney

Perth

93. James Cook is an indelible part of Australian history. Which parts of the 'great south land' did he discover and map?

West coast

East coast

South coast

North coast

94. 1813 was an important year in Australian history. The Blue Mountains, just to the west of the settlement at Sydney, were finally crossed. Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson found the secret where previous attempts had failed. What did they do differently?

Went round the northern end of the mountain range

Followed a large river to its source

Followed the mountain ridges

Asked the local Aboriginals for directions

95. After the barrier of the Blue Mountains was overcome in 1813, explorers went in all directions. Hamilton Hume and William Hovell crossed and named this major river, and Charles Sturt followed it to its mouth. What is that river known as today?

Orange River

Murray River

Swan River

Yarra River

96. After the coastal fringes of Australia had been explored, attention turned to the interior of the country. In the first half of the nineteenth century, what legendary geographical feature were many expeditions looking for?

The Fountain of Youth

The inland sea

Lasseter's Reef

A land route to China

98. In what year did Britain actually claim ALL of Australia?

1936

1798

1827

1901

99. In 1914 the male population of Australia was less than 3 million. How many of these men volunteered to fight in World War I?

Less than 20,000

About 100,000

Almost 250,000

Almost 400,000

100. When were Aboriginal people granted full rights of Australian citizenship?

1962

1900

1982

1898

Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену:

- The history of the British Isles in ancient times.
- Celts in the British Isles.
- The Roman period.
- The German invasion. The Norman invasion.
- The Battle of Hastings.
- Robin Hood.

- The influence of French culture on Anglo-Saxon society.
- Thomas Beckett.
- The War of the Roses.
- Henry VIII.
- Great Britain in the XVI century .
- The emergence of the Anglican Church.
- Catholicism and Protestantism.
- Elizabeth I.
- The gunpowder plot.
- The Civil War of 1642
- Magna Carta.
- The history of the English Parliament.
- Oliver Cromwell.
- Restoration of the monarchy.
- William of Orange.
- The British Empire.
- The collapse of the British Empire.
- Victorian values.
- Elizabeth II.
- The Irish question.
- The United Kingdom and the European Union.
- Brexit.
- Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci.
- The first colonies and settlers.
- Indians.
- Puritans.
- The pilgrims.

- Colonies of Great Britain.
- The founding fathers.
- The formation of the United States and the colonies.
- The War of Independence (1775-1783).
- The formation of American political parties.
- The Civil War between the North and the South (1861-1865).
- The Great Depression (1929).
- The new economic course.
- The United States in World War II.
- The Kennedy Era.
- The Vietnam War.
- The Cold War.
- The Red Threat and anti-communist sentiments.
- Periodization of the history of Canada.
- Canada before the era of Great Geographical Discoveries.
- The discovery and development of Canada by Europeans. The specifics of French colonial policy in North America, its main stages.
 - English expansion in Canada at the end of the XVI – first half of the XVIII century .
 - Quebec Act of 1774
 - Creation of the Province of Canada.
 - Anglo-French rivalry on the North American continent. The English conquest of New France.
 - Canada by the middle of the XIX century:
 - Anglo-American contradictions on the North American continent.
 - Formation of the Dominion of Canada.
 - Withdrawal of British troops.
 - Canada in the First World War.
 - Canada in the anti-Hitler coalition.

- Outstanding historical figures of Canada.
- Periodization of the history of Australia.
- Characteristics of the main stages. Australia before the arrival of the Europeans. Discovery and exploration of Australia by Europeans.
- British colonization (1788 – 1850s).
- Resettlement of convicts.
- The founding of cities in Australia.
- Establishment of self-government in the colony.
- Formation of the Australian Union.
- Australia's participation in the World Wars.
- The ANZUS military unit.
- Outstanding historical figures of Australia.

Содержание экзаменационного билета:

1. Вопрос по истории Великобритании.
2. Вопрос по истории США.
3. Вопрос по истории Канады / Австралии.