

Приложение 1
к рабочей программе
дисциплины

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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Филологический факультет
Кафедра социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Страноведение и лингвострановедение (первый язык)

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 «Страноведение и лингвострановедение (первый язык)».

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.

Форма промежуточной аттестации: 5 семестр, зачет.

1. Варианты тестов и контрольных работ:

Тесты:

1.1. Вводный тест

I. Choose the correct answer for each question

1. The head of the UK is

- a) Prime-minister
- b) a king or a queen
- c) Parliament

2. The UK is situated on

- a) the south-western coast of Europe
- b) the west coast of Europe
- c) the north-western coast of Europe

3. The UK is separated from the continent

- a) by the Irish Sea
- b) by the Atlantic Ocean
- c) by the English Channel

4. The population of the UK is

- a) over 57 mln people
- b) over 70 mln people
- c) over 50 mln people

II. Explain the word (what is it?)

1. The UK-

2. The Union Jack -
3. Belfast -
4. Cardiff -
5. Edinburgh –

III. What is it?

1. The Capitol is
 - a) the home of the US president
 - b) the home of the US Congress
 - c) the home of the Supreme Court
2. Manhattan is
 - a) a centre of New York
 - b) a separate state
 - c) an American city
3. 'Santa Maria' is
 - a) a ship of Christopher Columbus
 - b) the highest peak of the USA
 - c) a monument in the centre of Washington
4. The White House is
 - a) the home of the American lawmaking system
 - b) the President's residence
 - c) the most popular museum in Washington
5. Broadway is
 - a) a financial heart of New York
 - b) a famous shopping centre
 - c) a symbol of American theatre
6. 'Mayflower' is
 - a) a ship on which board the Pilgrims came
 - b) a symbol of Washington D.C.
 - c) a settlement built by the first settlers

1.2. Варианты тестовых заданий:

ЛЕКЦИЯ 1



Вариант 1

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements

1. The British Isles consist of large and small islands, 7000 islands in total.
2. Historically the territory of GB is divided into 3 parts: England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
 3. The UK is one of the world's smallest countries.
 4. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Irish Sea in the west.
 5. Highland Britain can be found in the west and south of the country.
 6. The rivers in the UK are mostly short and not navigable.
 7. The Loch Ness is the lake where the monster is considered to live.
 8. British climate has three dominant features: mild, dry and equable.
 9. The nature of the UK is preserved from the early years.
 10. The forests are abundant in the territory of the UK.
 11. The poppy is the national emblem of England.
 12. There are abundant supplies of iron ores on the territory of the UK.
13. The chemical industry is the second largest in Western Europe.
14. English is the only official language of the country.
15. The total population of the country is over 63 million people.

Sign the outline map

Вариант 2

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements

1. The British Isles are lying off the north-western coast of Europe and separated from the continent by the English Channel and Strait of Dover and the Irish Sea.
2. The two large islands of the UK are Great Britain and the Isle of Man.
3. The total area of the country is 200,400 sq. kl.
4. The highest mountain is situated in Wales. It's called Snowdon.
5. The south-eastern part of the country is the lowland areas.
6. Rivers of the UK are joined together, so they can be used as cheap inland water transport.
7. The capital of England, London, stands on the river Taff.
8. The climate of GB is mild. It means that winters are cool and summers are warm.
9. The Britishmen usually start their conversation with the discussion of the weather.
10. The UK is rich in forests.
11. The lowlands used to be covered with forest and marsh, on the upland there was pastures and arable lands.
12. The widely spread animals in the British Isles are the reindeer, the wolf and the bear.
13. Robin Redbreast is the national bird of the UK.
14. Coal and iron were two important minerals on which the Industrial Revolution was based.
15. The UK is the first-largest country in the European Union in terms of population.

Вариант 3

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements

1. Historically the territory of Great Britain is divided into 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. The capital of Scotland is Cardiff.
3. The total area of the UK is half the size of Germany and the practically the same size as France.
4. The UK is washed by the North Sea on the east.
5. The general slope of the land of the UK is from north to west.
6. The mountainous areas can be found mostly in Scotland.

7. The name of the river on which the Shakespeare's native town stands is Thames.
8. The British lakes can be used for navigation.
9. The Lake District is associated with the name of the poet William Wordsworth.
10. London is wetter than Hamburg.
11. The Gulf Stream makes the British climate mild and temperate.
12. The majority of woodlands are private.
13. There are only three kinds of snake in the UK.
14. The coal-field-based industry is the leading one in the UK.
15. The Englishmen make 3/5 of the total population of the country.

ЛЕКЦИЯ 3

Вариант 1

1. Read the statements and choose a proper name from the box (there are more names than necessary)

James Watt	the Celts	Claudius	Francis Drake	A	the
				If	Danes
				re	
				d	
Egbert	William I	the Romans	John Hawkins		

1. These invaders arrived in Britain in 700 B.C. mainly from France.
.....
2. The person who united several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and became the first king of this united country, called England.
3. This person was the only king of England (Wessex) who earned the title "the Great". He was very well educated for that time. He is famous for having built the first navy, having given England a new Code of Law which raised the standards of English society and who began Angle-Saxon Chronicle, which is the first history of England (it was continued by various authors for 250 years after his death).
.....
4. This man was the first of Elizabeth's sea-dog. He took slaves from the west African coast and sold them to Spanish colonies in the West Indies. So, he was a slave-trader.

.....
5. He was a laboratory assistant from Scotland who in 1769 created a new type of steamengine that could be used to drive machines.

2. Give brief information about these people:

Oliver Cromwell
William Caxton

3. Give brief information about the dates:

1. 829 -
2. 1066 -
3. 1168 -
4. 1660 -
5. 1805 -

Вариант 2

1. Read the statements and choose a proper name from the box (there are more names than necessary)

Julius Caesar James Watt the Danes the Queen Boadicea Admiral Nelson
Alfred Francis Drake Henry VIII the Romans John Hawkins

1. These invaders brought many profound changes in ancient Britain: they introduced towns, brought many fruit and vegetables, protected Britons from the Picts and the Scots, brought Christianity, etc.
2. This person didn't want to submit to the invaders and gathered a huge army of 100,000 people but was defeated. This person refused to be a prisoner, took poison and gave it to the daughters who also took part in the rebel.
3. They were brilliant sailors; their life originally consisted in working the land and fishing. They invaded Britain and ruled it for about two centuries.
4. This person gained a victory against Napoleon's army near Cape of Trafalgar in 1805. This victory escaped Britain from the conquest. (There is a square in the centre of London to remind of the event)
5. This king introduced the Protestantism in England and proclaimed himself the head of the Church of England.

2. Give brief information about these people:

1. Angles, Saxons and Jutes
.....
.....
.....

2. Elizabeth I
.....
.....
.....

3. Give brief information about the dates:

- 1. 1042 -
- 2. 1209 -
- 3. 1381 -
- 4. 1666 -
- 5. December 24, 1914

ЛЕКЦИЯ 4-5

Вариант 1

1. Fill in the gaps:

- 1) The United Kingdom is a headed by the Queen-in-Parliament.
- 2) Officially British people are not citizens, but her
- 3) The elements of British Parliament are:,..... and
- 4) Britain has parliament consisting of two chambers: the and the
- 5) The executive power is represented by the The leader of it is the
- 6) The..... is a hereditary Chamber.

2. Give the definitions:

Shadow Cabinet – A hereditary peer –
The trouping of the colours –

3. Answer the question: When and why was it proclaimed that Queen Victoria’s descendants in the male line would adopt the name Windsor instead of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha?

Вариант 2

1. Fill in the gaps:

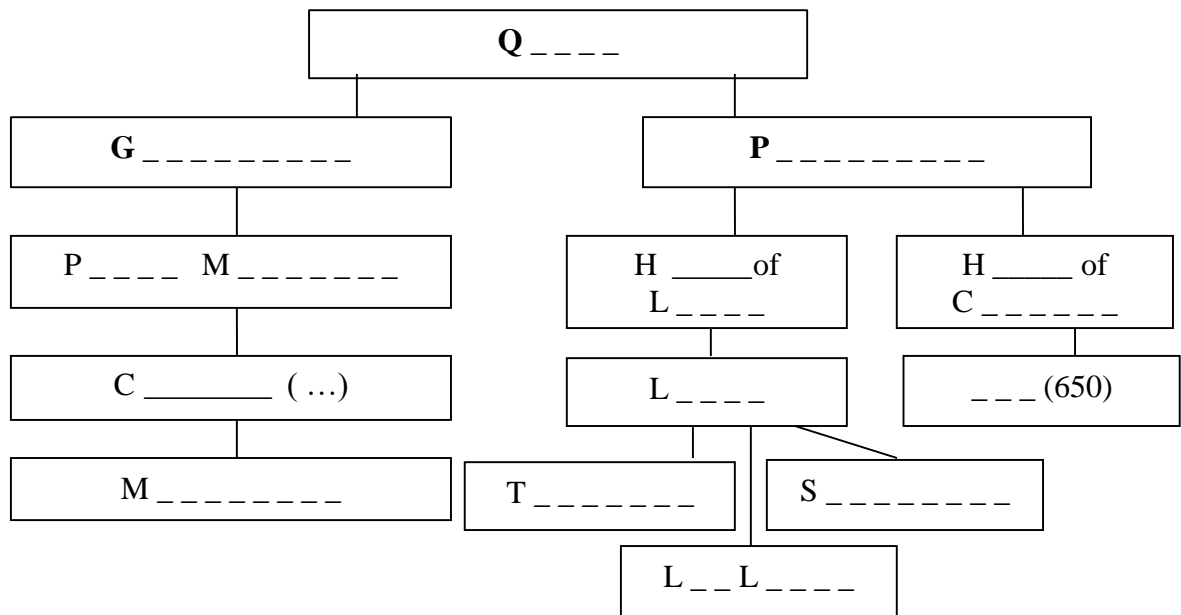
1. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy headed by the
2. The current monarch is the head of former British colonies, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, where she is represented by the..... .
3. Britain has no _____, not be contained in any single legal document.
4. The legislative power is represented by the, consisting of
5.
6. The _____ is an elective Chamber.
7. The elements of British Government are:, and.....

2. Give the definitions:

The Lord Chancellor – A life peer –
The Royal Maundy –

3. Answer the question: When and why was it proclaimed that Queen Victoria’s descendants in the male line would adopt the name Windsor instead of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha?

Fill in the scheme of the British government system



4. Fill in some facts about the Queen:

1. Date of birth
2. Date of coming to the throne
3. The name of her husband
4. The name of her son, an Heir to the throne
5. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has got children and ...grandchildren

Итоговый контрольный тест

Вариант 1.

1.3. Контрольные работы:

Part I

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. What is the UK?
 - a) a country that borders on France;
 - b) a continent situated on the British Isles;
 - c) a European country lying in the north-west of the continent;
 - d) an island state lying to the north-west of Europe.

2. The two large islands of the British Isles are:
 - a) Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
 - b) Great Britain and Ireland;
 - c) Great Britain and the Isle of Man;
 - d) Northern Ireland and Britain.

3. How many parts does Great Britain contain?
 - a) two;
 - b) three;
 - c) four;
 - d) five.

4. The UK is washed by ...
 - a) the North Sea and the Pacific Ocean;
 - b) the North Sea and the Irish Sea;
 - c) the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea;
 - d) the Irish Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

5. The mountains are mostly situated in... the country.
 - a) the north and the west;
 - b) the south and the east;
 - c) the east and west;
 - d) the north and the south.

6. The main characteristics of the country rivers are:
 - a) long and unnavigables;
 - b) ice-free in winter and rapid;
 - c) pure and shallow;
 - d) navigable and short.

7. What river does London stand on?
 - a) Thames;
 - b) London;
 - c) Avon;

8. Where is the lake with the supposed monster situated?
 - a) in Scotland;
 - b) in Wales;
 - c) in Ireland;
 - d) in England.

9. What feature doesn't

characterize the British climate?

- a) equable;
- b) humid;
- c) dry;
- d) mild.

10. What country has the leek as a symbol?

- a) England;
- b) Wales;
- c) Scotland;
- d) Northern Ireland.

11. What bird is the symbol of the UK?

- a) redbreast;
- b) starling;
- c) redfinch;
- d) woodpecker.

12. What are the two minerals on which the Industrial Revolution was based?

- a) coal and oil;
- b) oil and iron;
- c) coal and iron;
- d) gas and iron.

13. What is the name of the British flag?

- a) the Union of countries;
- b) the Union Jack;
- c) the Union James;
- d) the Union Kingdom.

14. Who were the first inhabitants of GB?

- a) Celts;
- b) the Iceni;
- c) the Uberians
- d) the Vikings.

15. What people influenced greatly on the development of towns?

- a) Celts;
- b) the Romans;
- c) Angles, Saxons and Jutes;
- d) Vikings.

16. Who was the first king of England?

- a) Edward the Confessor;
- b) William the Conqueror;
- c) Egbert;
- d) Alfred the Great.

17. What Royal dynasty established the system of government which strongly depended on the monarch?

- a) The Normans;
- b) the Tudors;
- c) the Stuarts;

d) the Plantagenets.

18. What monarch made England the sea power?

- a) James I;
- b) Henry VIII;
- c) Elizabeth I;
- d) Victoria.

19. Who proclaimed the English Commonwealth in 1649 after the King Charles I had been executed?

- a) Francis Drake;
- b) George Stephenson;
- c) Oliver Cromwell;
- d) William Caxton.

20. The years of 1660-1688 are called in the British history as the period of...

- a) the Restoration;
- b) the Reconstruction;
- c) the Restoring;
- d) the Rebuilding.

21. What document decreed that questions of prime importance were to be decided not by the king but by Parliament?

- a) the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles;
- b) the Magna Carta;
- c) the Bill of Rights;
- d) the Declaration of the rights.

22. What battle taken place in 1805 helped to destroy the French-Spanish fleet during the period of the war with Napoleon?

- a) the Battle at Hastings;
- b) the Battle at Trafalgar;
- c) the Battle at Waterloo;
- d) the Battle at Gettysburg.

23. What alliance did Great Britain belong to during the World War I and II?

- a) the Central Powers;
- b) the Allies;
- c) the Axis;
- d) the Alliance.

24. What famous event happened during the World War I?

- a) Christmas Truce;
- b) Blitz;
- c) Poppy Day;
- d) "Silent Night".

25. Why did Britain and France declare the war on Germany on September 3, 1939?

- a) Hitler invaded France which was the ally of Britain;
- b) Hitler threatened to Britain;
- c) Germany declared war on France, Poland and Britain;
- d) the Polish Government asked Britain and France to help.

26. How is it called the day on which a combat attack or operation is to be initiated (the best such known day is the day of initiating the Western Allied effort to liberate mainland Europe from Nazi occupation during World War II)?

- a) D-Day;
- b) H-Day;
- c) M-day;
- d) V-Day.

27. Who is the Head of State in Britain?

- a) the Mayor;
- b) the Queen;
- c) the Prime Minister;
- d) the Lord Chancellor.

28. What dynasty does the current monarch belong to?

- a) the Tudors;
- b) the Stuarts;
- c) the Hanovers;
- d) the Windsors.

29. What is the name of the ceremony when the Queen gives money to old people?

- a) the Remembrance Day;
- c) Christmas Day;
- c) the Royal Maundy;
- d) the State Opening of Parliament.

30. What ceremony is the celebration of the monarch's official birthday?

- a) the Changing of the Guard;
- b) the Trooping of the Colours;
- c) the Royal Maundy;
- d) the Royal Film Performances.

31. What is the upper chamber of the British Parliament?

- a) The House of Lords;
- b) the House of Commons.

32. What lords can inherit their titles from their parents (hereditary peers)?

- a) Lords Spiritual;
- b) Lords Temporal;
- c) Law Lords.

33. How is the official Opposition to Her Majesty's Government called?

- a) Parliament;
- b) the Court of Appeal;
- c) the Cabinet;
- d) the Shadow Cabinet.

34. Who is the head of the Government?

- a) the Queen;
- b) the Prime Minister;
- c) the Speaker;
- d) the Lord Chancellor.

35. What party supports upper-class and well-off people?

- a) the Democratic;
- b) the Liberal;
- c) the Labour;
- d) the Conservative.

36. What political Party is called the 'Whigs'?

- a) the Democratic;
- b) the Liberal;
- c) the Labour;
- d) the Conservative.

37. What document regulates the British Educational System?

- a) the Constitution;
- b) the National Education Act;
- c) the Document on Education;
- d) the National Curriculum.

38. The main feature of British education is...

- a) selectiveness;
- b) free of charge;
- c) fee-paying;
- d) democratic.

39. What exam do all English and Welsh students should take if they want to enter the University?

- a) Eleven-Plus Examination;
- b) GCSE examination;
- c) A-level examination;
- d) SCE.

40. What universities were first established to provide a liberal education for the poorer students?

- a) Redbrick universities;
- b) Whitebrick universities;
- c) New Universities;
- d) Oxbridge.

41. What adjectives describe the Britishmen?

- a) rude, reserved, snobbish;
- b) polite, talkative, hard-working;
- c) frank, easy-going, secretive;
- d) reserved, polite, conservative.

42. Who is the symbol of the typical Englishman?

- a) John Bull;
- b) John Bell;
- c) St. Patrick;
- d) St. George.

43. What tradition is connected with New Year?

- a) Bonfires;
- b) First Footing;
- c) Dancing round the Maypole;
- d) True Blue.

44. What daily ceremony take part at 5 p.m.?

- a) Changing the Guards;
- b) the Ceremony of the Keys;
- c) the State Opening of the Parliament;
- d) Tea drinking/

45. What holiday is celebrated by burning a dummy, made of straw and clothes, on a bonfire and letting off fireworks?

- a) Spring Bank Holiday;
- b) May Spring Festival;

48. What is the national drink for pubs?

- a) whiskey;
- b) beer;
- c) wine;
- d) cyder.

- c) Guy Fawkes' Night;
- d) Easter.

46. What topic must be avoided while talking with a British man?

- a) money they earn;
- b) politics;
- c) weather;
- d) age.

47. What phrase do the kids usually say on Halloween?

- a) 'Penny for the Guy';

- b) 'Let's celebrate';
 - c) 'Trick or treat';
 - d) 'Happy Halloween!
 - e) Bonfires;
 - f) First Footing;
 - g) Dancing round the Maypole;
 - h) True Blue.
- 46.** What daily ceremony take part at 5 p.m.?
- e) Changing the Guards;
 - f) the Ceremony of the Keys;
 - g) the State Opening of the Parliament;
 - h) Tea drinking/

47. What holiday is celebrated by burning a dummy, made of straw and clothes, on a bonfire and letting off fireworks?

- c) Spring Bank Holiday;
- d) May Spring Festival;

48. What daily ceremony take part at 5p.m.?

- i) Changing the Guards;
- j) the Ceremony of the Keys;
- k) the State Opening of the Parliament;
- l) Tea drinking/

49. What holiday is celebrated by burning a dummy, made of straw and clothes, on a bonfire and letting off fireworks?

- e) Spring Bank Holiday;
- f) May Spring Festival;

50. What daily ceremony take part at 5p.m.?

- m) Changing the Guards;
- n) the Ceremony of the Keys;
- o) the State Opening of the Parliament;
- p) Tea drinking/

51. What holiday is celebrated by burning a dummy, made of straw and clothes, on a bonfire and letting off fireworks?

- g) Spring Bank Holiday;
- h) May Spring Festival;

49. What is a Boxing Day?

- a) a day when people relax, visit their friends and give presents;
- b) a day when people go to the country and have picnics;
- c) a day when people go to church to pray

- and give donations;
- d) a day when people visit the boxing festival.

50. What is the most popular entertaining activity for both adults and kids during Christmastime?

- a) Charades;
- b) Tic-tac toe;
- c) Pantomimes;
- d) Hangman.

Part II
The United States of America

- 1.** What is the USA?
 - a) a federal constitutional republic;
 - b) a commonwealth of democratic states;
 - c) a federation of 52 states;
 - d) a country consisting of 50 independent states.

- 2.** The country is situated in:
 - a) the north of South America;
 - b) central North America;
 - c) the south of North America;
 - d) the south of South America.

- 3.** What country doesn't the USA border on?
 - a) Mexico;
 - b) Russia;
 - c) Columbia;
 - d) Canada.

- 4.** The USA is washed by ...
 - a) the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans;
 - b) the Pacific and the Indian Oceans;
 - c) the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans;
 - d) the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans.

- 5.** Where are the highest mountain of the USA (and North America) situated?
 - a) in Alaska;
 - b) in the west of the country;
 - c) in the south of the country;
 - d) in the east of the country.

- 6.** What state such natural wonders as the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, the Grand Canyon are situated:
 - a) California;
 - b) Texas;
 - c) Virginia;
 - d) Arizona.

- 7.** What is the longest river of the USA?
 - a) the Missouri;
 - b) the Mississippi;
 - c) the Colorado;
 - d) the Columbia.

- 8.** What river does the capital of the USA stand on?
 - a) the Potomac;
 - b) the Columbia;
 - c) the Missouri;
 - d) the Hudson.

- 9.** How many lakes are the Great Lakes comprised of?
 - a) 4;
 - b) 5;
 - c) 6;
 - d) 7.

- 10.** What does the Indian word 'niagara' mean?
 - a) falling water;
 - b) roaring water;
 - c) beautiful water;
 - d) dangerous water.

- 11.** The USA is rich in ...
 - a) coal, iron, and oil;
 - b) gas, oil, nickel;
 - c) iron, gold, and silver;
 - d) coal, uranium and gas.

- 12.** The leading industry branch is ...?
 - a) textile;
 - b) food production;
 - c) heavy industry;
 - d) film production.

- 13.** What is the name of the American flag?
 - a) the American Banner;
 - b) the Red and White;
 - c) the Stars on Blue;
 - d) the Stars and Stripes.

- 14.** What is not the symbol of the USA?
 - a) rose;
 - b) bald eagle;
 - c) daffodil;
 - d) oak.

- 15.** Due to the variety of nationalities living the USA the country is called?
 - a) the Mixer;
 - b) the Firework of nations;
 - c) the Melting pot;
 - d) the Puzzle.

- 16.** How many states (former colonies) began the USA?
 - a) 10;
 - b) 12;
 - c) 13;
 - d) 14.

- 17.** What was the last state that joined the USA in 1959?
 - a) Alaska;

- b) the Hawaii;
- c) Texas;
- d) Utah.

18. Where did the first inhabitants come from?

- a) Mexico;
- b) Siberia;
- c) Asia;
- d) Canada.

19. When did a Viking, called Leif Ericson, sail to the west of America?

- a) 9th century;
- b) 10th century;
- c) 11th century;
- d) 12th century.

20. What year did Ch. Columbus land on the territory of the USA?

- a) 1476 ;
- b) 1492 ;
- c) 1502;
- d) 1591.

21. What event caused the beginning of the War for Independence?

- a) passing the Sugar Act;
- b) passing the Stamp Act;
- c) trouble in Boston Harbour (known as Boston Tea Party).

22. Who was asked to write the declaration of Independence?

- a) G. Washington;
- b) T. Jefferson;
- c) A. Lincoln;
- d) J. Madison.

23. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- a) July 1774;
- b) June 1776;
- c) July 1778;
- d) June 1781.

24. What year did the Civil War begin?

- a) 1860;
- b) 1861;
- c) 1862;
- d) 1863.

25. What southern state disagreed with Lincoln's decision

of slavery abolishing and was the first which initiated the separation from the US in order to form a new nation?

- a) Virginia;
- b) Florida;
- c) North Carolina;
- d) South Carolina.

26. How did the southern states (11) call the newly formed country?

- a) the Union;
- b) Confederate States of America;
- c) the USA
- d) the Federation.

27. What was the name of the general who fought for the South?

- a) Robert E. Lee;
- b) Ulysses S. Grant;
- c) William T. Sherman;
- d) George Pickett.

28. One of the alliances during the World War I was the Central Powers which included:

- a) Britain and France;
- b) Germany, Italy, Japan;
- c) Russia, Germany, Britain;
- d) Germany and Austria-Hungary.

29. How did America get involved into the World War I?

- a) Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was shot and killed while visiting Serbia and the Serbs asked the US for help;
- b) a German submarine sank the British liner "Lusitania", which was carrying passengers and arms from the US to Great Britain;
- c) German submarines sank some American ships bringing goods for Britain.

30. Who was the president of the US during the World War I time?

- a) W. Wilson;
- b) T. Roosevelt;
- c) D.D. Eisenhower;
- d) H. Truman.

31. Why did the League of Nations stop its existence?

- a) America was not included there and the Congress stopped its existence;
- b) European Countries didn't agree to be the members of it, because they wanted to

see Germany defeated;

c) the organization wasn't powerful enough to stop other wars;
d) The US President didn't want other countries to use his idea to create the League because they didn't include the USA in its members.

32. What country attacked the US in 1941 and America got involved into the WorldWar II?

- a) Germany;
- b) Italy;
- c) Russia;
- d) Japan.

33. What president took a decision to drop an A-Bomb on Japanese cities in 1945?

- a) W. Wilson;
- b) T. Roosevelt;
- c) D.D. Eisenhower;
- d) H. Truman.

34. How many terms can the President serve?

- a) no more than 2 terms;
- b) no more than 3 terms;
- c) no more than 4 terms;
- d) it's not stated in the Constitution.

35. What are the main requirements to be an American president?

- a) a native citizen; no less than 35; be at least 14 years resident of the USA;
- b) a native citizen; have no less than 2 children; be no less than 40 years old;
- c) a resident of the country for at least 20 years, be a party member; have a higher education;
- d) a resident of the country whose parents have lived in the USA no less than 25 years, be a political leader of a party, has family.

36. What is the Upper chamber of the American Parliament?

- a) the Cabinet of Ministers;
- b) the Senate;
- c) the Congress;
- d) the House of Representatives.

37. What represents the legislative branch of power?

- a) the Congress;
- b) the Government;
- c) the Supreme Court.

38. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?

- a) 100;
- b) 435;
- c) 650;
- d) the number changes every year.

39. What month is the President's Election Day?

- a) March;
- b) October;
- c) November;
- d) January.

40. When do American children begin going to school?

- a) 4 years old;
- b) 5 years old;
- c) 6 years old;
- d) 7 years old.

41. What is the first school stage called?

- a) the Junior;
- b) the Elementary;
- c) the Secondary;
- d) the Senior.

42. Which school subjects can't be elective/optional in an American school?

- a) English, Mathematics, Physical education;
- b) English, Science, Physical education;
- c) Science, Mathematics, History;
- d) Foreign languages, chemistry, Mathematics.

43. How many years does it take to a person to get his/ her Bachelor degree?

- a) one-two years;
- b) two-three years;
- c) three-four years;
- d) the number of years necessary to finish the dissertation.

44. What are the requirements of some Universities to applicants?

- a) to pass an interview and/or write an essay;
- b) to pass a University S.A.T. test;
- c) to get a grant;
- d) to be a sportsman.

45. The oldest institution of higher education is...

- a) Harvard University;
- b) Princeton University;

c) Yale University;

d) Duke University.

46. What does 'D.C.' in Washington D.C. stand for?

- a) Day of Columbus;
- b) Department of the Country;
- c) District of Columbia;
- d) Dominion of the Colonies.

47. What country gifted the Statue of Liberty to the Americans?

- a) Greece;
- b) England;
- c) Russia;
- d) France.

48. What American city had the name 'Amsterdam' but later in the 1660s was renamed and got its present name?

- a) San Francisco;
- b) Los Angeles;
- c) Miami;
- d) New York.

49. During that holiday all Americans remember the ship 'Mayflower'. What holiday is meant?

- a) Columbus Day;
- b) Thanksgiving Day;
- c) the Day of Independence;
- d) George Washington's birthday.

50. All Americans can be characterised as...

- a) friendly and accommodative;
- b) quick-minded and aggressive;
- c) kind and talkative;
- d) persistent and confident

Keys to the tests

The UK

The USA

1. d	26. a	1. a	26. b
2. a	27. b	2. b	27. a
3. b	28. d	3. c	28. d
4. c	29. c	4. a	29. c
5. a	30. b	5. a	30. a
6. d	31. a	6. d	31. c
7. a	32. b	7. b	32. d
8. a	33. d	8. a	33. d
9. c	34. b	9. b	34. a
10. b	35. d	10. b	35. a
11. a	36. b	11. a	36. c
12. c	37. b	12. c	37. a
13. b	38. a	13. d	38. b
14. c	39. c	14. c	39. c
15. b	40. a	15. c	40. c
16. c	41. d	16. c	41. b
17. b	42. a	17. b	42. b
18. c	43. b	18. b	43. c
19. c	44. d	19. c	44. a
20	45. c	20. b	45. a
a	46. a	21. c	46. c
21	47. c	22. b	47. d
c	48. b	23. a	48. d
22	49. a	24. b	49. b
c	50. c	25. d	50. a
23b			
24. a			
25. d			

2. Вопросы и задания для подготовки к зачету:

2.1. Вопросы:

1. Speak on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the history of its origin, constituent parts and their present-day status.
2. Speak on the geographical position of the British Isles: total area, seas and oceans washing them, topography and climate.
3. Speak on England: position on the British Isles, capital and biggest cities, population, economy, ecological problems, natural beauty, local administration.
4. Speak on Wales: position on the British Isles, capital and biggest cities, population, economy, ecological problems, natural beauty, local administration.
5. Speak on Scotland: position on the British Isles, capital and biggest cities, population, economy, ecological problems, natural beauty, local administration.
6. Speak on Northern Ireland: position on the British Isles, capital and biggest cities, population, economy, ecological problems, natural beauty, local administration.
7. Speak on the English Bourgeois Revolution: causes, main events, stages, results and significance.

8. Speak on the role of Parliament in the English Bourgeois revolution: “Short Parliament” and “Long Parliament”, documents adopted during the Revolution, democratic trends in the revolutionary Parliament.
9. Speak on the legislative, executive and judicial power in the United Kingdom.
10. Speak on the history of the British Parliament and its present-day life.
11. Speak on the English Industrial Revolution: causes, main events, results and significance. Speak on Chartism and its significance in the political history of Great Britain.
12. Speak on the role of the monarch in the political life of Great Britain. What changes did
13. Speak on the main political parties in Great Britain and their history. What kind of electoral system is adopted in the UK?
14. Speak on the British natural resources, economic districts and economy in general. Great Britain and the European Union.
15. Speak on the population and demographical problems in Great Britain.
16. Speak on education in Britain: primary, secondary and higher education, educational stages, examinations, standards.
17. Speak on mass media in the UK: history, present day, problems.
18. Speak on the British traditions and holidays.
19. Speak on your understanding of the “national character”. How is this notion reflected in the British culture?
20. Speak on the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon invasions: dates, stages and consequences.

2.2. Задания к зачету.

Обязательным заданием к зачету является выполнение итогового теста.