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МИНОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИИ

Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

И.о. заведующего кафедрой
международных отношений и
лингвистики



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ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по дисциплине

Иностранный язык (второй) (английский)
(наименование дисциплины)

41.03.05 – Международные отношения
Профиль: «Бизнес -аналитика и деловое администрирование в международных
отношениях»
(код и наименование ОПОП ВО)

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЯ

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Окно в мир английского языка. Хронологические и территориальные границы функционирования английского языка

1. Why study foreign languages?
2. What language do you study?
3. Why do you begin to study foreign languages?
4. What things help you to improve your communicative skills?
5. Your advice to those who begin to study English?
6. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
7. Is it important for young people to learn English? Why?
8. Can English help you travel to other countries?
9. Can English help you get a good job?
10. How do you practice your English at home?
11. Do you want to visit an English-speaking country one day? Which one?
12. What do you do if you don't understand an English word?
13. Is it fun to learn about other cultures through English?
14. Do you think English will be important in the future?
15. Why do you want to learn English?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Семья: современные тенденции. Проблема «отцов и детей». Влияние семьи на выбор профессии

1. Is your family large or small? How many people are there in your family?
2. Whom does your family consist of?
3. What is your mother's/brother's name?
4. How old are your parents?
5. Do you have any brothers or sisters? Are you the only child in the family?
6. Who are your relatives? Where do they live?
7. What does the family mean to you?
8. What is a "nuclear family"?
9. What is an "extended family"?
10. In your country, do young people often live with their parents after they turn 18?
11. Do families today usually have more or fewer children than in the past?
12. What are some common reasons why people get divorced today?
13. What is a "single-parent family"?
14. Do you know any families where the father stays at home and the mother works?
15. How has the role of fathers changed in modern families?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Семейная политика в России: проблема защиты детей

1. What are the main elements of the Russian state policy in the field of the family?
2. What are the features that distinguish a contemporary Russian policy in this field?
3. What effort the state undertakes to prevent home violence?
4. What are the main principles of the inclusive education?
5. How does the ongoing reform change the institutional practices of child welfare in Russia?
6. How to raise children the Russian way?
7. What does the Russian Constitution say about protecting children and families?
8. In Russia, is raising a child the responsibility of both parents?
9. Does the Russian government provide special support for families with children?
10. What are "traditional family values" in the context of Russian family policy?
11. Who is responsible for protecting children's rights in Russia?
12. What is "maternity capital" (matkapital), and who can get it?
13. Do large families (with many children) receive extra help from the government?
14. Are there special payments for families who adopt children with disabilities?
15. Do young parents or students get any support when they have a baby?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Современный образ жизни: город и «деревня»

1. What is village life?
2. What is city life?
3. What are the differences between village life and city life?
4. What are the advantages of village life and city life?
5. What things do you think that are understood by people who used to live in villages?
6. Some people think that cities are the best places to live. Others prefer to live in a rural area. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city to living in the countryside.
7. Can you find many shops, restaurants, and cinemas in a city?
8. Is the air in the city clean or polluted?
9. Do people in the city know their neighbors well?
10. Why do many young people move from villages to big cities?
11. Is it noisy or quiet in the city at night?
12. What kind of work do people do in the countryside?
13. Do people in the countryside usually have gardens or farms?
14. Is the nature beautiful where you live?
15. Is it easy to get to school or the hospital from a small village?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Спорт и искусство как составные части современной культуры; вклад России в мировую культуру

1. Do you like athletics?
2. Do you like watching judo?
3. Why is swimming an important life skill and at what age can children start learning how to swim?
4. What type of sports is short track speed skating?

5. Do you watch swimming competition?
6. What kind of sport are you keen on?
7. Do you do sport all year round or you prefer summer kind of sports?
8. Would you like to get into extreme sports?
9. Why are sport and art important parts of modern culture?
10. Do you prefer doing sports or enjoying art (like music or painting)? Why?
11. How do sport and art bring people from different countries together?
12. Can a famous athlete also be considered a cultural icon?
13. What is your favorite sport to watch or play?
14. What is your favorite form of art (music, painting, cinema, etc.)?
15. How has technology changed the way we play sports or create art?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Охрана здоровья в России и в англоязычных странах

1. What is the difference between the health care system in US and Russia?
2. Can we say that Universal Health Coverage is a way of reducing poverty and increasing health security, so that no-one is left behind?
3. What is the difference between hospital and clinic?
4. What does "universal healthcare" mean?
5. Do all citizens in Russia have the right to free healthcare?
6. What does "NHS" stand for, and in which country does it operate?
7. In which country do many people have private health insurance instead of using public healthcare?
8. Is healthcare in Russia completely free, or do people sometimes pay for some services?
9. Why do some Russian people choose to pay for private medical services?
10. Has the number of hospitals in Russia increased or decreased in recent years?
11. What are the most common diseases in Russia?
12. What is the main cause of death in Russia? How many doctors and nurses work in the NHS in England?
13. What is a "GP" (General Practitioner), and what is their role in the NHS?
14. What does an average GP consultation cost the NHS?
15. Why has the number of hospital beds in the UK decreased over the years?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы защиты окружающей среды в контекст международных отношений

1. What is the air pollution?
2. What contaminates the atmosphere?
3. What is smoke?
4. What do the industrial facilities do to the atmosphere?
5. Why do you think water pollution is dangerous?
6. What are the most destructive consequences of this kind of pollution?
7. Why is environmental protection a global problem, not just a local one?
8. Can one country solve climate change alone? Why or why not?

9. How does pollution in one country affect its neighbors?
10. Why do environmental problems require countries to work together?
11. What does the term "global warming" mean?
12. Why are international meetings about the environment important?
13. What is the Paris Agreement on climate change?
14. Why do some countries refuse to sign international environmental agreements?
15. What is the role of the United Nations (UN) in protecting the environment?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Многообразие наций и национальностей

1. What does cultural diversity mean?
2. What are the types of cultural diversity?
3. Why is managing cultural diversity important?
4. What is the role of cultural diversity in the modern world?
5. Why we should respect other cultures?
6. What is the difference between "nation" and "nationality"?
7. What is your nationality?
8. What does it mean to have a "mixed" or "dual" nationality?
9. Can a person change their nationality?
10. Is nationality the same as citizenship?
11. What is an "ethnic group"?
12. Do you feel proud of your nationality? Why or why not?
13. How many official languages does your country have?
14. Do you speak any languages besides your native language?
15. What are some traditions that are unique to your culture?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Человек в XXI веке: достижения, проблемы, угрозы человечеству. Научные открытия и их последствия. Выдающиеся деятели разных стран

1. How do you think technology will advance over the next fifty years?
2. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?
3. What kind of research is needed in the future and why?
4. What are the reasons for potential differences between modern study and previous research?
5. How is life different today compared to the 20th century?
6. What is the most important invention of the 21st century in your opinion?
7. Do you think people are happier now than in the past? Why or why not?
8. How has the internet changed the way we live?
9. Is modern life easier or more difficult for young people?
10. What do you like most about living in the 21st century?
11. What do you dislike most about modern life?
12. What are some important medical discoveries of recent years?
13. How have smartphones changed communication between people?
14. What is artificial intelligence (AI), and how do we use it today?
15. Is terrorism still a big problem in the world?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Роль средств массовой информации в современном обществе

1. What are the different types of media and how are they used?
2. What is the best type of media?
3. Do you think that news channels control how people think and view the world?
4. What is the most popular social media platform?
5. What is the relationship between traditional and new media?
6. What is a social media handle?
7. What are the main problems associated with student blogging?
8. What does the term "mass media" mean?
9. Can you name the main types of mass media (TV, radio, newspapers, internet)?
10. How do people in your country usually get their news?
11. Do you prefer reading news online or in a newspaper? Why?
12. How much time do you spend on media (watching TV, scrolling social media) every day?
13. Is mass media important in modern society? Why or why not?
14. Do you think people trust the media today?
15. How has television changed in the last 10-20 years?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Образование: проблемы средней и высшей школы в России, Великобритании и США

1. What do you know about the British system of higher education?
2. What do you know about the American system of higher education?
3. What degrees can students get at British, American, Russian universities?
4. When does the academic year in Britain start at most universities? What about our country?
5. Is attending classes at most Universities in the USA compulsory? What about universities in Russia?
6. Can you name the most famous British and American universities?
7. Would you like to get an online university degree through distance education? Why?
8. At what age do children start school in Russia, the UK, and the USA?
9. How many years of compulsory education are there in these three countries?
10. What is the main exam that Russian students take to finish school and enter university?
11. What is the name of the final school exam in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland?
12. What is the final school diploma called in the USA?
13. Are there any differences between private and public schools in these countries?
14. Is the school curriculum in Russia considered overloaded with too many subjects?
15. Do teachers in Russia have too much paperwork and bureaucracy to deal with?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Выбор профессии; карьера дипломата

1. How do people go about selecting a university major?
2. Are there job fairs in high schools in your area to help students learn about

different careers?

3. Is it a common practice for children to ask parents for guidance in choosing a university major?
4. Who is a diplomat?
5. What are his functions?
6. What is his status and public image?
7. What psychological problems can a diplomat have?
8. What is a summit meeting?
9. Which qualities being a diplomat require?
10. When do young people in your country usually start thinking about their future career?
11. What is the most popular profession among young people in your country?
12. Is it better to choose a job you love or a job that pays well?
13. Do your parents help you decide what profession to choose?
14. What factors are important when choosing a career (money, interest, prestige)?
15. Is it common in your country to work in the same job your whole life?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Знакомьтесь: Великобритания

1. What is the official name of Great Britain now?
2. What parts does the UK consist of and what are their capitals?
3. Is English the only language people speak in the UK?
4. How big is London compared with other cities?
5. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?
6. What is Oxford famous for? Cambridge?
7. What is Liverpool famous for?
8. Which four countries make up the United Kingdom?
9. What is the capital city of the United Kingdom?
10. What is the capital of Scotland?
11. What is the capital of Wales?
12. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
13. What is the flag of the United Kingdom called?
14. What are the colors of the Union Jack?
15. Is the United Kingdom an island or a part of a continent?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Из истории государственного развития Великобритании

1. Who were the first to inhabit the British Isles?
2. Which part of the British Isles was named Britain and why?
3. What is the national symbol (emblem) of England (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)?
4. What is the British flag called? Why?
5. What are the names of two main islands of the British Isles?
6. What separates Great Britain from the continent?
7. What do we call the narrowest part of the English Channel?

8. Why is the UK called an island state?
9. What important charter was signed by King John in 1215?
10. What did Magna Carta establish about the power of the monarch?
11. What was the name of the council of wise men that advised Saxon kings?
12. When was the term "Parliament" first officially used?
13. What was the Curia Regis?
14. Which king is associated with the "Reformation Parliament" in the 16th century?
15. Why did Henry VIII break with the Roman Catholic Church?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Особенности национального характера и национальная самобытность

1. What is the national identity of Great Britain?
2. What's the difference between Britain, England and the UK?
3. What is its population?
4. What is the strength of identification with a British identity across the UK's ethnic groups? How does it vary across generations?
5. How do minorities' British and minority ethnic identities co-vary, and how does that change across generations?
6. What is the pattern of the White majority' British and country identification?
7. What does "national character" mean to you?
8. Do you think every nation has a unique character?
9. Can people from the same country have very different personalities?
10. Is national character something you are born with, or is it learned?
11. Do you think climate or geography affects a nation's character?
12. What is a stereotype about your country's national character?
13. Are stereotypes about national character usually true or false?
14. How would you describe the people of your country?
15. Are people in your country generally friendly to strangers?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Государственно-политическое устройство Великобритании и США

1. How does the American Constitution separate the powers of the government?
2. Has the text of the Constitution ever been changed? How did it become possible?
3. Does any governmental organ or official in the US have the ultimate power? Why?
4. What is the Bill of Rights?
5. What is a "constitutional monarchy"?
6. What is a "federal republic"?
7. Does the United Kingdom have a written constitution like the USA?
8. What does "separation of powers" mean?
9. Why are there three branches of government in both countries?
10. What is the difference between a head of state and a head of government?
11. Can you name the three branches of government (legislative, executive, judicial)?
12. Who is the head of state in the United Kingdom?

13. Who is the head of government in the UK?
14. What is the name of the UK Parliament?
15. What are the two houses (chambers) of the UK Parliament?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика Великобритании и США (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

1. What is a summit meeting?
2. Who is made officially responsible for conducting foreign and defence policy in the country?
3. What is a one-party rule?
4. What is Nazism?
5. What are the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency?
6. What is "foreign policy" in simple words?
7. Why do countries need foreign policy?
8. Who is responsible for making foreign policy in the UK?
9. Who is responsible for making foreign policy in the USA?
10. What is an "embassy," and what does it do in foreign policy?
11. Why do countries form alliances with each other?
12. What is a "trade agreement" between countries?
13. Political Aspects
14. What is the "special relationship" between the UK and the USA? When did it begin?
15. What is NATO, and why is it important for both the UK and the USA?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Государственно-политическое устройство Великобритании и США

1. When was the Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
2. When did it come into force?
3. What does the Constitution proclaim?
4. What does the Constitution guarantee?
5. What is foreign policy, and why is it important for Russia?
6. Who is responsible for making Russia's foreign policy?
7. What are the main goals of Russia's foreign policy today?
8. Does Russia have more friends or more enemies in the world?
9. Why is it important for Russia to have good relations with other countries?
10. How does Russia's position in the world differ from the position of the USA or China?
11. How do economic sanctions from Western countries affect Russia?
12. What does Russia do to protect its economy from sanctions?
13. Who are Russia's main economic partners today?
14. Why is oil and gas exports so important for Russia's foreign policy?
15. Is Russia considering a return to using US dollars in international trade?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты). Участие России в работе международных

организаций

1. What is the Council of Europe?
2. What is ASEAN?
3. What are the functions of the Big Five in the UN Security Council?
4. Which Secretary-Generals of the United Nations do you know?
5. Which trust territories did the Trusteeship Council administer?
6. How has the political situation changed between Russia and the USA since President Trump returned to office?
7. Why does Russia consider the post-Soviet space (like Armenia, Moldova, and Belarus) important?
8. How do countries like China and India view Russia's foreign policy?
9. What does Russia export to other countries besides oil and gas?
10. How is Russia developing economic ties with countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America?
11. What is NATO, and why does Russia have concerns about this alliance?
12. Is Russia planning to attack NATO countries, according to Western intelligence reports?
13. What is Russia's military doctrine, and when might Russia use nuclear weapons?
14. Why is Russia increasing its military production and defense spending?
15. What are the main tasks of the Russian armed forces today?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы безопасности. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

1. How can you define terrorism?
2. What types of terrorism exist in the modern world?
3. What kind of terrorism is the most dangerous to people? Why?
4. Can you give any real examples of these types of terrorism?
5. Most of suicide terrorists are religious fanatics. Why do people become religious fanatics?
6. What is "terrorism" in simple words?
7. Why is terrorism considered a global security problem?
8. What is the difference between a terrorist and a freedom fighter?
9. When did modern terrorism become a major international issue?
10. Why is it difficult to stop terrorist attacks completely?
11. What famous terrorist attack do you know about?
12. Why do terrorists target innocent civilians?
13. How do governments try to prevent terrorist attacks?
14. What is the role of police and intelligence services in fighting terrorism?
15. Why is airport security so strict today?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов

1. How does diplomacy contribute to international peace?

2. Why is national interest important in diplomacy?
3. What is the importance of diplomacy in international affairs?
4. How is diplomacy used to prevent war?
5. Why is diplomacy better than war?
6. What is economic diplomacy, and why is it important?
7. What is the difference between war and peace?
8. Why do wars start between countries?
9. What are the main consequences of war for ordinary people?
10. Is it possible to have permanent world peace? Why or why not?
11. What was the deadliest war in human history?
12. Why do some conflicts last for many years or even decades?
13. What is a "civil war," and how is it different from a war between countries?
14. How does the conflict between Israel and Palestine affect the rest of the world?
15. What is a "ceasefire," and why do ceasefires sometimes fail?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Социально-экономическое неравенство: бедные и богатые страны и люди

1. Do you see globalization as a force for good or bad? 2 Do you plan to continue your education?
2. What is the importance of good education?
3. What positive effect does globalization give?
4. What is negative about globalization?
5. What do the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund deal with?
6. What does "socio-economic inequality" mean in simple words?
7. Why are some countries rich and other countries poor?
8. What does it mean to live in poverty?
9. What does it mean to be wealthy?
10. Is the gap between rich and poor growing or shrinking in the world?
11. Why is inequality a problem for society?
12. Can inequality ever be completely eliminated?
13. Is it easy for a poor person to become rich in your country?
14. What problems do poor people face in rich countries?
15. Do rich people have responsibilities to help poor people?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Теория международных отношений. Основные понятия международных отношений

1. What is the definition of international relations?
2. What is the connection of international relations with our daily lives?
3. What are the main issues of international relations?
4. What are some examples of international relations?
5. What is approach in international relations?
6. What is international society in terms of international relations?
7. What is "international relations" in simple words?
8. Why is it important to study international relations?

9. Who are the main actors in international relations?
10. What is the difference between a state and a nation?
11. What is "sovereignty," and why is it important for countries?
12. What does "anarchy" mean in international relations theory?
13. What is "power" in the context of international relations?
14. What is "constructivism" in international relations?
15. How do constructivists think ideas and identity shape world politics?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): История дипломатии. Выдающиеся дипломаты мира

1. What did the term "diplomacy" mean in historical aspect?
2. How has diplomacy changed over time and continued over time?
3. What are the origins of diplomacy in historical civilizations?
4. How different was it than diplomacy today?
5. What is modern diplomacy?
6. Who was the first diplomat in the history of diplomacy?
7. What is diplomacy in simple words?
8. How is diplomacy different from foreign policy?
9. When did diplomacy begin in human history?
10. Why did ancient civilizations need diplomats?
11. What is the difference between a diplomat and an ambassador?
12. What qualities make a good diplomat?
13. Why is it important for diplomats to speak foreign languages?
14. How did diplomacy change after World War I?
15. What was the League of Nations, and why did it fail?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Дипломатическая служба. Дипломатия глав великих держав мира

1. What is a summit meeting?
2. What are the functions of the diplomatic corps?
3. Which qualities being a diplomat require?
4. Which one is the most important one?
5. Why is diplomacy important?
6. By whom is foreign policy set?
7. What is the "diplomatic service" in simple words?
8. What does a diplomat do every day at work?
9. What is the difference between a diplomat and a consular officer?
10. What is an embassy, and who works there?
11. What is a "diplomatic mission"?
12. What does "diplomatic immunity" mean? Why is it important?
13. What qualities and skills does a person need to join the diplomatic service?
14. How does someone become a diplomat in your country?
15. What is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and what does it do?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Роль дипломатии в укреплении доверия между странами

1. What is diplomacy?
2. What did the term "diplomacy" originate from?
3. By whom is foreign policy set?
4. What is the principle aim of a diplomat?
5. What is the goal of diplomacy?
6. What methods does diplomacy employ?
7. Why is trust important between countries?
8. What happens when countries don't trust each other?
9. How can diplomacy help build trust between nations?
10. Can countries be friends like people can? Why or why not?
11. What is the difference between trusting a country and just cooperating with them?
12. How does the United Nations help countries trust each other more?
13. What is the role of international organizations like the OSCE in building trust?
14. Can peacekeeping missions help build trust between former enemies?
15. Can diplomacy build trust between Russia and Western countries today?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Международные конфликты и их урегулирование

1. What is international conflict?
2. What are the types of international conflicts?
3. What is conflict in international relations?
4. What are examples of national conflicts?
5. What are causes of international conflicts and insecurities: the viability and impact of conflict management mechanism in international relations?
6. What are the ways of peaceful settlement of international conflicts?
7. What is an "international conflict" in simple words?
8. Why do conflicts happen between countries?
9. What is the difference between a dispute and a war?
10. Can conflicts between countries ever be completely avoided?
11. What are the most common causes of international conflicts (territory, resources, ideology)?
12. How do historical grievances contribute to modern conflicts?
13. What is a "frozen conflict," and can you give an example?
14. What is "mediation" in conflict resolution, and who can be a mediator?
15. What is "negotiation," and why is it the first step in resolving conflicts?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Международные организации /Виды международных организаций и их роль

1. What is the United Nations and its functions?
2. What is NATO and its functions?
3. What are the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency?
4. What do the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund deal with?

5. What is an organizational structure?
6. What is an "international organisation" in simple words?
7. Why do countries create international organisations?
8. What is the difference between an international organisation and a simple agreement between two countries?
9. Do countries have to follow the rules of international organisations?
10. How many international organisations exist in the world today?
11. What is the World Health Organization (WHO), and what does it do?
12. What is the World Trade Organization (WTO), and why is it important?
13. What is the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and how does it help countries?
14. What is the World Bank, and what is its main purpose?
15. How do international organisations help maintain peace and security?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внутренняя политика государств мира

1. What is the role of the state in the system of international relations?
2. What is the role of state actors in international relations?
3. What is the role of mass communication in international relations?
4. What is the role of international law in international relations?
5. Why is the state related to international relations?
6. What is "domestic policy" in simple words?
7. What is the difference between domestic policy and foreign policy?
8. Who is responsible for making domestic policy in your country?
9. Why is domestic policy important for ordinary people?
10. What are the main areas of domestic policy (economy, social issues, education, healthcare)?
11. How do elections affect domestic policy in democratic countries?
12. How is domestic policy different in democratic and authoritarian countries?
13. What is social policy, and what does it include?
14. How does the government help poor people in your country?
15. What is the pension system like in your country?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика государств мира. Межгосударственные отношения

1. What are the different types of government in the world?
2. Why do we need different types of government?
3. What are the major types of government around the world differ?
4. What are the various forms of governance?
5. What are the different types of government and what are their similarities and differences?
6. What is "foreign policy" in simple words?
7. Why does every country need a foreign policy?
8. What is the difference between foreign policy and domestic policy?
9. Who is responsible for making foreign policy in most countries?
10. What are diplomats, and what do they do?

11. Why do countries open embassies in other countries?
12. What does "national interest" mean?
13. What is diplomacy, and why is it important?
14. What are economic sanctions, and why do countries use them?
15. What is foreign aid, and why do rich countries give it to poor countries?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Английский язык – язык дипломатии и международных отношений

1. What is modern diplomacy language?
2. When did diplomacy language start?
3. What is the importance of diplomatic language?
4. What language do diplomats speak when they meet?
5. What does it mean to speak diplomatically?
6. What are the diplomatic rules?
7. Why is English called the "language of diplomacy"?
8. How many people in the world speak English today?
9. Why did English become the main language for international communication?
10. What does "lingua franca" mean? Is English a lingua franca?
11. Is English the only language used in international relations?
12. Do all diplomats need to speak English well? Why?
13. What other languages are important in diplomacy besides English?
14. Why is it important for treaties and agreements to be written in precise English?
15. What is "diplomatic language," and why is it often very polite and careful?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Изучение языка международных документов

1. Is the US Protocol different from the Russian one?
2. Can you remember any cases of diplomatic mistakes?
3. What is the role of states in diplomacy?
4. What is the evolution of contemporary diplomacy?
5. What is the meaning of the diplomatic protocol?
6. What is the meaning of the diplomatic answer?
7. What are "international documents" in simple words?
8. Can you name some types of international documents (treaties, agreements, conventions)?
9. Why are international documents important for relations between countries?
10. Who writes international documents?
11. What is the difference between a treaty and an agreement?
12. What is a "convention" in international law?
13. What is a "protocol," and how is it different from a treaty?
14. Which version is official if there is a disagreement – the English version or the Russian version?
15. What does "ratification" mean, and why is it important?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Официальные встречи, приемы, визиты, переговоры

1. What techniques and skills help people in the negotiating process?
2. What should you think over while preparing for negotiations?
3. What rules should you follow to conduct negotiations successfully?
4. How to indicate that negotiations are coming to a close?
5. What mistakes have you ever done while negotiating?
6. What gestures should you avoid in the negotiating process?
7. What clothes are preferable to wear for a man/woman during a business meeting?
8. What is an "official meeting" between diplomats or leaders?
9. Why do countries arrange official visits for foreign leaders?
10. What is the difference between a private meeting and an official meeting?
11. Who usually participates in high-level diplomatic meetings?
12. Why are photographs and media often present at official meetings?
13. Why is protocol important at official events?
14. What is the proper way to greet a head of state?
15. What is the order of precedence, and why does it matter?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Личность политического лидера и государственного деятеля в современном мире

1. Which modern or historical leaders do you most admire? Which do you admire least? Why?
2. What makes a great leader? Write down a list of characteristics. Compare your list with other groups.
3. Are there differences between men and women as leaders?
4. Are people who were leaders at school more likely to be leaders later in life?
5. What makes a bad boss? Draw up a profile of factors.
6. What is the difference between a manager and a leader?
7. What is a "political leader" in simple words?
8. What is the difference between a political leader and a statesman?
9. What qualities make a good political leader?
10. Can anyone become a political leader, or do you need special qualities?
11. Why is charisma important for political leaders?
12. Is it better for a leader to be loved or feared? Why?
13. Why do some leaders use simple language while others speak more formally?
14. Is it important for a leader to have a good family image?
15. Can friendship between leaders improve relations between countries?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Приемы ораторского искусства и публичного выступления

1. How to write a good public speaking speech?
2. Do you take part in the work of scientific conferences?
3. What body language should you use to seem confident?
4. How to make a public speech?

5. How to prepare for public speaking and different types of events?
6. How to become a successful public speaker?
7. What is "public speaking" in simple words?
8. Why is public speaking important in politics and diplomacy?
9. Have you ever given a speech in front of people? How did you feel?
10. Do you like speaking in public, or are you afraid of it?
11. Why do some people feel nervous before public speaking?
12. What is the difference between a good speech and a bad speech?
13. Can anyone learn to be a good public speaker, or is it a natural talent?
14. Why is it important to use simple and clear language in a speech?
15. What are "rhetorical questions," and why do speakers use them?

1.2.ВОПРОСЫ К УСТНОМУ ОПРОСУ

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Окно в мир английского языка. Хронологические и территориальные границы функционирования английского языка

1. Why do people call English a "window to the world"?
2. Is English an important language in your country?
3. Do you like learning English?
4. Is English easy or difficult for you?
5. How many new English words do you learn every week?
6. Do you speak any language besides your native one?
7. What is your favorite English word?
8. Where did the English language first come from? (In which country?)
9. Is English only spoken in England now?
10. Do people speak English in Australia?
11. Do people speak English in Canada?
12. Do people speak English in India?
13. What is the difference between British English and American English? (Give one example).
14. Do people in the USA speak the same English as people in the UK?
15. Do you see English words on signs or products in your city?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Семья: современные тенденции. Проблема «отцов и детей». Влияние семьи на выбор профессии

1. What does the phrase "generation gap" mean?
2. Do you think your parents understand your generation well?
3. What do you and your parents often disagree about?
4. In your culture, do children usually continue the family business?
5. Would your parents be unhappy if you chose a job they didn't like?
6. Do you think parents always know what is best for their child's future?
7. What is more important: a job you love, or a job your family approves of?
8. How can parents best support their children in choosing a profession?

9. What is a good way to solve an argument with your parents?
10. Do your parents give you enough freedom?
11. Is it important for children and their parents to be friends?
12. Did your parents choose a career for you, or can you choose yourself?
13. Do your parents want you to have a job like theirs?
14. What job do your parents want you to have in the future?
15. Is it important for your family that you have a well-paid job?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Семейная политика в России: проблема защиты детей

1. Why are some children in Russia taken away from their parents by the authorities?
2. What does "social orphanhood" mean?
3. What is a "dysfunctional family"?
4. When can the government limit or take away a parent's parental rights?
5. Is it easy for parents to get their children back after they lost parental rights?
6. Can a large debt of alimony (child support) stop parents from being reunited with their children?
7. What can happen to a child if their family's home is in bad or dangerous condition?
8. What is the difference between adoption and guardianship (opeka) in Russia?
9. If parents cannot care for a child temporarily, can a grandmother or other relative become a guardian?
10. Do children have the right to express their opinion if they are being adopted? At what age?
11. What requirements do people need to meet to become foster parents?
12. Do foster parents in Russia receive money from the state to care for a child?
13. What is the government's policy of "family preservation" (semye-sberezheniye)?
14. In your opinion, is the Russian government doing enough to protect children? Why or why not?
15. Is the number of children in orphanages in Russia growing or decreasing?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Современный образ жизни: город и «деревня»

1. Do you live in a city or in the countryside?
2. What are the biggest differences between city life and country life?
3. Which place is quieter: the city or the countryside?
4. Where is it easier to find a job: in the city or in the countryside?
5. Do people in the city and in the countryside have the same hobbies?
6. Where do children have more space to play?
7. Is life faster in the city or in the countryside?
8. What is the public transport like in a big city?
9. Is it expensive to live in a city?
10. Do young people in the countryside get bored? Why or why not?
11. What are the advantages of growing your own food?
12. Is the community in a village usually close and friendly?

13. Is life in the countryside changing now? How?
14. Are more people moving to cities or back to villages in your country?
15. With the internet, can people work from home in the countryside?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Спорт и искусство как составные части современной культуры; вклад России в мировую культуру

1. Do you prefer team sports (like football) or individual sports (like tennis)?
2. What sports do people do to stay healthy in your country?
3. Do you think being a professional athlete is a good career? Why or why not?
4. How do sports teach children important values like teamwork and discipline?
5. What new sports or fitness trends are popular today?
6. What kind of music do you listen to most often?
7. Do you like going to museums or art galleries?
8. Who is your favorite singer, band, or actor?
9. Do you think cinema (movies) is an important part of modern culture?
10. How does art (like songs or paintings) reflect what is happening in society?
11. Can you name a famous painting or a famous piece of classical music?
12. Do you prefer traditional/folk art or modern/contemporary art? Why?
13. Can you name any famous Russian athletes or sports stars?
14. What Russian cultural traditions (like folk music or art) are well-known?
15. Do you think Russia has made a big contribution to world culture? In which area (sport, literature, music, art)?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Охрана здоровья в России и в англоязычных странах

1. What are the most common diseases in Russia?
2. What is the main cause of death in Russia?
3. What is a "polyclinic" in Russia?
4. Do patients in Russia need a referral to see a specialist?
5. Who is responsible for health policy in Russia?
6. When was the National Health Service (NHS) founded, and what was its main idea?
7. Is healthcare free for everyone at the point of use in the UK?
8. What is the approximate annual budget of the NHS in England?
9. How many doctors and nurses work in the NHS in England?
10. What is a "GP" (General Practitioner), and what is their role in the NHS?
11. What does an average GP consultation cost the NHS?
12. Why has the number of hospital beds in the UK decreased over the years?
13. Are patients satisfied with the NHS in the UK?
14. Does the USA have universal healthcare coverage for all citizens?
15. What are the two main public health insurance programs in the USA?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы защиты окружающей среды в контекст международных отношений

1. Why is it difficult for all countries to agree on environmental rules?
2. Do you think some countries care more about their economy than about the environment? Why?
3. What are some conflicts between countries over natural resources (like water or forests)?
4. Can environmental problems cause political conflicts between countries?
5. Why is plastic pollution in the oceans a problem for many countries?
6. How does deforestation in one part of the world affect the whole planet?
7. What is the problem with air pollution crossing borders?
8. Why is the loss of animal species (biodiversity) a concern for all humanity?
9. How does melting ice in the Arctic affect other countries?
10. What is the problem with nuclear accidents, like Chernobyl or Fukushima?
11. What can international organizations like Greenpeace or WWF do?
12. Is it possible for all countries to agree on how to fight climate change?
13. Can technology help solve international environmental problems?
14. What can ordinary people do to help, even if governments don't agree?
15. Do you think future generations will live in a cleaner or dirtier world? Why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Многообразие наций и национальностей

1. Do people from different regions of your country have different customs?
2. Is traditional clothing still worn in your country? By whom?
3. What holidays are important for your nation?
4. Are there many different nationalities living in your city or country?
5. Is it interesting to have friends from different countries?
6. What problems can happen in a country with many different nationalities?
7. What does "tolerance" mean, and why is it important?
8. Have you ever met someone from a culture very different from yours?
9. Do you think it is good for countries to be diverse? Why?
10. What can we learn from people of other nationalities?
11. What is a famous dish from your country or culture?
12. What foods from other countries do you like to eat?
13. Are there any stereotypes about your nationality? Are they true?
14. Do you celebrate any holidays from other cultures?
15. What music or dances are traditional for your nationality?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Человек в XXI веке: достижения, проблемы, угрозы человечеству. Научные открытия и их последствия. Выдающиеся деятели разных стран

1. Can you name a famous scientist or inventor from the 21st century?
2. What new technologies help us protect the environment?
3. How has social media changed the way we share information?
4. What are the biggest problems facing humanity today?
5. Why is climate change a threat to the whole world?
6. How does pollution affect our health and future?

7. What is a pandemic, and how did COVID-19 change the world?
8. Why are there still wars and conflicts in the 21st century?
9. Is terrorism still a big problem in the world?
10. How has the internet created new problems (like fake news or cyberbullying)?
11. Is it possible that robots will take all our jobs in the future?
12. What are the positive and negative sides of genetic engineering?
13. Who is a famous scientist from your country that changed the world?
14. Can you name an important inventor or innovator from the USA or UK?
15. Which modern leader or thinker (from any country) do you admire and why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Роль средств массовой информации в современном обществе

1. Are newspapers popular in your country, or are they losing readers?
2. What kind of stories do newspapers usually write about?
3. What is the difference between a tabloid and a serious newspaper?
4. Do you prefer reading printed magazines or digital versions?
5. How do you use the internet to get news and information?
6. Which social media platforms are popular in your country for news?
7. Do you follow any news pages or journalists on social media?
8. Is the information on the internet always true? How can you check?
9. What are the advantages of online news compared to TV or newspapers?
10. Can social media be dangerous? Why or why not?
11. How does mass media influence people's opinions?
12. Can media change the way we think about politics or important issues?
13. Do you think advertising in the media affects what people buy?
14. Is there such a thing as "fake news"? Why do people create it?
15. Should the government control what is in the media? Why or why not?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Образование: проблемы средней и высшей школы в России, Великобритании и США

1. Is there a shortage of qualified teachers in schools in the UK, especially in subjects like math and science?
2. Do schools in the USA face problems with students' basic skills in math and reading?
3. Why are some American students not prepared for university-level mathematics?
4. Is there a problem with school funding in the USA affecting the quality of education?
5. Are there concerns in England about students not choosing to study foreign languages?
6. Do school reforms in the UK sometimes face criticism for "dumbing down" education?
7. Is there a problem with the objectivity of school grades in Russia? Do grades always reflect real knowledge?
8. Are there enough jobs for university graduates in these three countries?
9. Do vocational colleges and trade schools in the USA and UK attract more students now? Why?

10. Is the education system in the USA affected by political changes and debates?
11. Do international students still want to study in the USA and the UK despite the high costs?
12. Is there a "crisis" in higher education in Western countries?
13. What is the biggest problem facing schools in Russia today?
14. What is the biggest challenge for universities in the UK or the USA?
15. In your opinion, which country (Russia, the UK, or the USA) has the best education system? Why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Выбор профессии; карьера дипломата

1. What professions will be popular in the future?
2. Do you think robots or AI will replace some jobs? Which ones?
3. Is it better to work for a company or to be your own boss?
4. Would you like to work abroad one day? Why or why not?
5. What is an embassy, and who works there?
6. Why is diplomacy important for relations between countries?
7. What languages should a diplomat know? Why?
8. Is it important for a diplomat to be good at communicating with people?
9. Should a diplomat be calm and patient? Why?
10. Why is it important for a diplomat to understand other cultures?
11. Is it important for a diplomat to be honest and trustworthy?
12. Is being a diplomat an exciting career? Why or why not?
13. What kind of education do you need to become a diplomat?
14. Is it difficult to get a job at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
15. Would you like to become a diplomat? Why or why not?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Знакомьтесь: Великобритания

1. What seas and oceans surround the United Kingdom?
2. What is the highest mountain in the UK? (Bonus: Where is it located?)
3. What is the longest river in the UK?
4. What is the climate like in Great Britain? Is it very cold in winter?
5. What are the famous white cliffs located on the southern coast of England called?
6. Can you name a famous British writer (like Charles Dickens or J.K. Rowling)?
7. What famous music band from Liverpool became world-famous in the 1960s?
8. Who is the current monarch of the United Kingdom?
9. What is the national flower of Scotland?
10. What is a typical full English breakfast?
11. What is "fish and chips"?
12. What is the famous London double-decker called?
13. What is the name of the famous clock tower at the Palace of Westminster (often called Big Ben)?
14. Besides London, what other big cities in the UK can you name?
15. What is Stonehenge, and why is it famous?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Из истории государственного развития Великобритании

1. What was the English Civil War (1642-1649) about?
2. Who led the Parliamentary forces and later became Lord Protector?
3. What was the period without a monarchy in England called?
4. What was the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
5. What did the Bill of Rights of 1689 establish?
6. What were the two main political parties that emerged in the 17th-18th centuries?
7. What did the Reform Act of 1832 do?
8. Which group of men got the right to vote in the Reform Act of 1867?
9. What was the Chartist Movement (1838-1848) trying to achieve?
10. What political party was formed in 1900 from the trade union movement?
11. When did the Acts of Union create the Kingdom of Great Britain?
12. What is the role of the Prime Minister in the British system?
13. Who was the first woman elected as an MP to the British Parliament?
14. What is the function of the House of Lords today?
15. How long could the House of Lords delay a bill before 1911?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Особенности национального характера и национальная самобытность

1. Do people in your country like to complain or are they usually optimistic?
2. Is punctuality (being on time) important in your culture?
3. Do people in your country express their emotions openly or are they more reserved?
4. Is hospitality an important part of your national character?
5. Do people in your country work hard, or do they value free time more?
6. How are people in your country different from people in neighboring countries?
7. Do you think British people are really as reserved and polite as people say?
8. Why are Americans often described as being very friendly and optimistic?
9. What stereotypes have you heard about Russian national character?
10. Do you think Italian people are more emotional than German people? Why?
11. Is it true that people from northern countries are colder and more distant?
12. What does "national identity" mean?
13. What is an important tradition in your country that reflects its character?
14. Do young people in your country still care about traditional customs?
15. Is there any special gesture, greeting, or custom that is unique to your country?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Государственно-политическое устройство Великобритании и США

1. How are members of the House of Commons chosen?
2. Are members of the House of Lords elected?
3. What is the role of the Prime Minister in the UK?
4. What is "Prime Minister's Questions" (PMQs)?
5. What is the monarch's role in modern British politics?
6. What does "devolution" mean in the UK context?

7. Who is the head of state and head of government in the USA?
8. How is the number of representatives in the House determined for each state?
9. For how many years is a US senator elected?
10. For how many years is a member of the House of Representatives elected?
11. What is the role of the US Supreme Court?
12. What are the first ten amendments to the US Constitution called?
13. What is the Electoral College?
14. Comparative and Final Questions
15. In your opinion, what is the biggest difference between the British and American political systems?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика Великобритании и США (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

1. What is the UK's current policy towards Russia regarding the Ukraine conflict?
2. What is the "Global Britain" policy concept?
3. How does the USA view its relationship with Europe according to its recent National Security Strategy?
4. Why do the UK and USA sometimes impose sanctions on other countries?
5. Why are trade deals important for the UK and US economies?
6. Does the UK want to sign a free trade agreement with the USA?
7. How does the USA try to protect its economy through foreign policy (for example, on trade)?
8. What are "tariffs," and why do countries use them in foreign policy?
9. How does the USA try to ensure its key supply chains are secure?
10. What is foreign aid, and why do the UK and USA give money to other countries?
11. What is the main purpose of the NATO military alliance?
12. Does the UK have military bases in other countries? Why?
13. Why does the USA have a strong military presence around the world?
14. What is the UK's current defense strategy focus?
15. What does it mean when a country increases its defense budget?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты). Участие России в работе международных организаций

1. What is the "special military operation" in Ukraine, and how has it affected Russia's foreign policy?
2. Why are relations between Russia and Western countries (like the USA and EU) currently tense?
3. How has the political situation changed between Russia and the USA since President Trump returned to office?
4. Why does Russia consider the post-Soviet space (like Armenia, Moldova, and Belarus) important?
5. How do countries like China and India view Russia's foreign policy?
6. What does Russia export to other countries besides oil and gas?

7. How is Russia developing economic ties with countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America?
8. What is NATO, and why does Russia have concerns about this alliance?
9. Is Russia planning to attack NATO countries, according to Western intelligence reports?
10. What is Russia's military doctrine, and when might Russia use nuclear weapons?
11. Why is Russia increasing its military production and defense spending?
12. What are the main tasks of the Russian armed forces today?
13. What is the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organisation), and which countries are members?
14. Why is Russia's chairmanship of the CSTO in 2026 important?
15. Why is it important for Russia to be active in international organisations despite tensions with the West?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы безопасности. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

1. Why do some people become terrorists?
2. Does poverty cause terrorism, or are there other reasons?
3. Is terrorism only a problem for some countries, or for the whole world?
4. Why is terrorism often connected to religious or political extremism?
5. Can inequality or injustice in society lead to terrorism?
6. Why are some regions of the world more affected by terrorism than others?
7. Is it possible to fight terrorism only with military force?
8. Why is international cooperation important in fighting terrorism?
9. What is the role of the United Nations in fighting terrorism?
10. Do you feel safe from terrorism in your country?
11. What should people do if they see something suspicious in a public place?
12. Do you think security cameras help prevent crime and terrorism?
13. Is it important to teach children about safety and terrorism?
14. Have you ever participated in a safety drill at school or work?
15. Do you think the world will ever be completely free of terrorism? Why or why not?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов

1. What are some of the major military conflicts happening in the world today?
2. Why is the conflict in Ukraine difficult to resolve?
3. What is the situation in the Middle East, and why is there so much instability there?
4. Why was the United Nations (UN) created after World War II?
5. What is the role of the UN Security Council in maintaining peace?
6. Can the UN send peacekeeping forces to conflict zones? How does that work?
7. What is the International Court of Justice, and what does it do?
8. What does a diplomat do to help prevent or stop wars?
9. Why is negotiation an important skill for diplomats?
10. What is "shuttle diplomacy," and when is it used?

11. Can diplomacy succeed where military force fails?
12. What is a "peace treaty," and why is it important?
13. Who can be a mediator between two countries at war?
14. What are some examples of successful diplomacy in history?
15. Why is it important for diplomats to understand the culture and history of other countries?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Социально-экономическое неравенство: бедные и богатые страны и люди

1. Which countries are considered the poorest in the world?
2. What problems do people in poor countries face every day?
3. Why do some countries with many natural resources remain poor?
4. What is "foreign aid," and do rich countries give money to poor countries?
5. Does foreign aid always help poor countries develop?
6. What is a "developing country," and what is a "developed country"?
7. Why is access to education and healthcare different in rich and poor countries?
8. Why are some people rich and others poor in the same country?
9. What is the "middle class"?
10. What is the minimum wage in your country? Is it enough to live on?
11. Should the government tax rich people more to help poor people? Why or why not?
12. Does lack of education cause poverty, or does poverty cause lack of education?
13. How does unemployment affect inequality?
14. What is corruption, and how does it make inequality worse?
15. How does discrimination (by race, gender, or background) affect people's opportunities?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Теория международных отношений. Основные понятия международных отношений

1. What is "realism" in international relations theory?
2. According to realism, why do states compete with each other?
3. What is "liberalism" (or idealism) in international relations?
4. How do liberals believe countries can cooperate peacefully?
5. What is the difference between realism and liberalism?
6. What is Marxism's view of international relations?
7. What is "feminist theory" in international relations?
8. What is a "multipolar" international system?
9. What is a "unipolar" system, and which country was the sole superpower after the Cold War?
10. What is a "security dilemma"?
11. What is "deterrence" in military strategy?
12. What is "soft power," and how is it different from "hard power"?
13. What is "diplomacy," and why is it important?
14. What is an "alliance" between countries? Can you name one?

15. What is "globalization," and how has it changed international relations?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): История дипломатии. Выдающиеся дипломаты мира

1. Which ancient civilizations (like Egypt, Greece, or Rome) practiced diplomacy?
2. What was the role of messengers and heralds in ancient times?
3. How did diplomacy change during the Renaissance in Italy?
4. What was the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), and why was it significant?
5. How did the Cold War affect diplomatic relations between countries?
6. What is "shuttle diplomacy," and when was it first used?
7. Who was Cardinal Richelieu, and why is he important in French diplomatic history?
8. Who was Klemens von Metternich, and what was his role at the Congress of Vienna?
9. Who was Otto von Bismarck, and how did he use diplomacy to unite Germany?
10. Who was Benjamin Franklin, and what did he achieve as a diplomat for America?
11. Who was Talleyrand, and why is he considered a master of diplomacy?
12. Who was Yevgeny Primakov, and what was his contribution to Russian diplomacy?
13. Who was Kofi Annan, and what did he do as UN Secretary-General?
14. Can you name a famous female diplomat (like Madeleine Albright or Condoleezza Rice)?
15. Which modern diplomat from your country do you admire and why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Дипломатическая служба. Дипломатия глав великих держав мира

1. What is the rank of an "ambassador," and who do they represent?
2. What is the role of a "chargé d'affaires"?
3. What does a diplomat do when representing their country at international organizations (like the UN)?
4. Why do diplomats write reports and send them back to their foreign ministry?
5. How do diplomats protect the interests of their citizens abroad?
6. What is "summit diplomacy," and why is it important?
7. sending diplomats?
8. What is "shuttle diplomacy" when conducted by a head of state?
9. What is "telephone diplomacy" between world leaders?
10. Can personal relationships between leaders affect international relations? Give an example.
11. Which countries are considered the "great powers" in the world today?
12. How does US presidential diplomacy differ from Russian presidential diplomacy?
13. What is the role of the US Secretary of State in American diplomacy?
14. What is "public diplomacy," and how do great powers use it to influence world opinion?
15. In your opinion, which world leader today is the most skilled diplomat? Why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Роль дипломатии в укреплении доверия между странами

1. How do diplomatic meetings between leaders help build trust?
2. Why are embassies important for maintaining good relations?
3. What is a "hotline" between countries, and how does it help prevent misunderstandings?
4. How does trade between countries create mutual trust?
5. What is "confidence-building measures" in diplomacy? Can you give an example?
6. How do international sports events (like the Olympics) promote trust and friendship?
7. What is "Track II diplomacy," and how do unofficial meetings help?
8. Why is it difficult for countries with different political systems to trust each other?
9. How do historical conflicts affect trust between nations today?
10. Can one broken promise destroy trust between countries for a long time?
11. How did the Cold War end, and what role did diplomacy play?
12. What is the role of neutral countries (like Switzerland or Finland before NATO) in building trust?
13. How do nuclear arms control agreements help build trust between nuclear powers?
14. In our modern connected world, is it easier or harder for countries to trust each other?
15. What can ordinary people do to promote trust and understanding between nations?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Международные конфликты и их урегулирование

1. What is a "territorial dispute" between countries?
2. What is an "ethnic conflict," and why are they often difficult to resolve?
3. What is a "proxy war," and why do great powers fight them?
4. What is the difference between an international conflict and a civil war?
5. What is "hybrid warfare," and how does it differ from traditional conflict?
6. What is "arbitration," and how is it different from going to court?
7. What is the role of the International Court of Justice in resolving disputes?
8. What is the role of the United Nations Security Council in stopping conflicts?
9. Can the UN impose sanctions on countries that start wars? How?
10. What is the role of regional organizations (like the OSCE or African Union) in conflict resolution?
11. How does the International Criminal Court deal with war crimes?
12. What is "humanitarian intervention," and when is it used?
13. Why is the conflict in Ukraine so difficult to resolve?
14. Why has the Israeli-Palestinian conflict lasted for so many decades?
15. In your opinion, what is the most important factor for successfully resolving an international conflict?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Международные организации /Виды международных организаций и их роль

1. What is the difference between a global organisation and a regional organisation?
2. What are "intergovernmental organisations" (IGOs)? Can you give an example?
3. What are "non-governmental organisations" (NGOs)? How are they different from IGOs?

4. What are "trade organisations," and why are they important for the economy?
5. What are "humanitarian organisations," and what do they do?
6. What is the United Nations (UN), and when was it founded?
7. How many countries are members of the United Nations?
8. What is the role of the UN Security Council?
9. What is UNESCO, and what does it protect?
10. What is the European Union (EU), and why was it created?
11. What is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)?
12. What is the Commonwealth of Nations, and which countries are members?
13. How do international organisations help countries during natural disasters?
14. Do international organisations always succeed in their goals? Why or why not?
15. In your opinion, which international organisation is the most important? Why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внутренняя политика государств мира

1. What is economic policy, and what goals does it have?
2. Why do governments try to control inflation and unemployment?
3. How does the government in your country support businesses and the economy?
4. What is "fiscal policy" (government spending and taxes)?
5. Why do some countries have high taxes and others have low taxes?
6. How does China's government try to stimulate economic growth and domestic demand?
7. How does the government help poor people in your country?
8. What is the pension system like in your country?
9. Why is healthcare policy important for citizens?
10. How does the government in your country support families with children?
11. Why do countries have migration policies?
12. How does Russia's new national policy strategy (until 2036) aim to strengthen unity?
13. What is Russia doing to preserve and support the Russian language and culture?
14. How does the form of government (presidential or parliamentary) affect domestic policy?
15. What is the role of the president and parliament in shaping domestic policy in the USA?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Внешняя политика государств мира. Межгосударственные отношения

1. What is "isolationism"? Can you name a country that practiced it?
2. What is "unilateralism"? Give an example.
3. What is "bilateralism" in foreign policy?
4. What does "multilateralism" mean?
5. What is the difference between "realism" and "idealism" in foreign policy?
6. What is "neutrality"? Which country is famous for this policy?
7. What is "hard power"?
8. What is "soft power"? Can you give an example?
9. What is the purpose of a mutual defense pact like NATO?

10. What are peacekeeping missions, and who sends them?
11. What are "interstate relations"?
12. Why do countries sign bilateral treaties?
13. What is a summit meeting, and why do leaders attend them?
14. What is the "balance of power" in international relations?
15. What is the role of the United Nations in world foreign policy?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Английский язык – язык дипломатии и международных отношений

1. What are the official languages of the United Nations (UN)?
2. Is English an official language of the UN?
3. Why do delegates at international conferences often speak in English?
4. Do all UN documents need to be translated into English?
5. What is the role of English at the International Olympic Committee?
6. Do you need special vocabulary to understand diplomatic English?
7. Can misunderstandings happen if diplomats don't speak English well enough?
8. What are the advantages of having one common language for diplomacy?
9. Are there any disadvantages to English being so dominant?
10. Do some countries feel that English gives an unfair advantage to native speakers?
11. Is it fair that non-native English speakers have to work harder at international meetings?
12. How can countries promote their own languages while still using English?
13. Is it enough to speak general English, or do you need special training?
14. Do you think another language might replace English in diplomacy one day?
15. Would you like to use English in your future career in international relations? Why or why not?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Изучение языка международных документов

1. What kind of vocabulary is often used in international documents?
2. Why are there many formal and legal words in these documents?
3. What does "shall" mean in legal and international documents? Is it the same as "must"?
4. Why are definitions of terms often included at the beginning of a document?
5. Why is it important that every word in a treaty is carefully chosen?
6. Why do international documents often have multiple language versions?
7. What is a "reservation" when a country signs a treaty?
8. What does "entry into force" mean?
9. Why do some countries sign treaties but not ratify them?
10. What is the Paris Agreement about?
11. Have you heard of the Helsinki Final Act? What is it?
12. What is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?
13. Why do diplomats and international lawyers need to study document language?
14. How can you practice reading and understanding international documents?

15. Would you like to work with international documents in your future career? Why or why not?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Официальные встречи, приемы, визиты, переговоры

1. What is the difference between a state visit and an official visit?
2. What is a "summit meeting," and why are they important?
3. What are "bilateral meetings" between two countries?
4. What are "multilateral meetings" with many countries?
5. What is a "diplomatic reception," and why do embassies host them?
6. What types of receptions exist (lunch, dinner, cocktail reception, buffet)?
7. Why do guests at diplomatic events need to follow dress codes?
8. What is a "toast" at an official dinner, and how is it done?
9. What are "negotiations" in simple words?
10. Why do countries negotiate instead of just fighting?
11. What is a "round of negotiations"?
12. What is a "joint communiqué," and why is it issued after meetings?
13. What is a "memorandum of understanding" (MOU)?
14. What happens when negotiations are successful?
15. Have you ever participated in any formal meeting or negotiation? What was it like?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Личность политического лидера и государственного деятеля в современном мире

1. What is the difference between a democratic leader and an authoritarian leader?
2. Why is it important for a leader to be a good communicator?
3. How important is honesty for a political leader?
4. Is it important for leaders to have experience before coming to power?
5. What role does education play in shaping a good leader?
6. Why is it important for leaders to listen to advice from experts?
7. How do political leaders connect with ordinary people?
8. Why do some leaders become very popular while others are unpopular?
9. How does the media influence how we see political leaders?
10. Why do leaders attend international summits and meetings?
11. What is the difference between a president and a prime minister?
12. Can a monarch be a political leader in modern times?
13. Are there more male or female political leaders in the world today?
14. Can you name a famous female political leader from history or today?
15. In your opinion, who is the most interesting political leader in the world today? Why?

Раздел (тема дисциплины): Приемы ораторского искусства и публичного выступления

1. How should you prepare before giving a speech?
2. Why is it important to know your audience before speaking?
3. What is the best way to start a speech?

4. What is the best way to end a speech?
5. Should you write your whole speech, or just use notes?
6. Why do speakers use stories and examples in their speeches?
7. What is humor, and is it always appropriate in public speaking?
8. How can you make your voice more interesting to listen to?
9. Why is eye contact important when speaking to an audience?
10. How should you use your hands and gestures during a speech?
11. How can you use pauses effectively in a speech?
12. Can you name a famous speech from history? What made it memorable?
13. Who is a famous public speaker you admire? Why?
14. What can we learn from watching videos of great speakers?
15. Would you like to improve your public speaking skills? How?

Шкала оценивания: 5-балльная.

Критерии оценивания:

5 баллов (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие в беседе по большинству обсуждаемых вопросов (в том числе самых сложных); демонстрирует сформированную способность к диалогическому мышлению, проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям; владеет глубокими (в том числе дополнительными) знаниями по существу обсуждаемых вопросов, ораторскими способностями и правилами ведения полемики; строит логичные, аргументированные, точные и лаконичные высказывания, сопровождаемые яркими примерами; легко и заинтересованно откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

4 балла (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в обсуждении не менее 50% дискуссионных вопросов; проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям, доказательно и корректно защищает свое мнение; владеет хорошими знаниями вопросов, в обсуждении которых принимает участие; умеет не столько вести полемику, сколько участвовать в ней; строит логичные, аргументированные высказывания, сопровождаемые подходящими примерами; не всегда откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

3 балла (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в беседе по одному-двум наиболее простым обсуждаемым вопросам; корректно выслушивает иные мнения; неуверенно ориентируется в содержании обсуждаемых вопросов, порой допуская ошибки; в полемике предпочитает занимать позицию заинтересованного слушателя; строит краткие, но в целом логичные высказывания, сопровождаемые наиболее очевидными примерами; теряется при возникновении неожиданных ракурсов беседы и в этом случае нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

2 балла (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется

обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием обсуждаемых вопросов или допускает грубые ошибки; пассивен в обмене мнениями или вообще не участвует в дискуссии; затрудняется в построении монологического высказывания и (или) допускает ошибочные высказывания; постоянно нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

2.1 БАНК ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Тест 1

1. It ... very cold yesterday.
A is B was C were D will be
2. They ... pupils in 1990.
A are B were C will be D was
3. you be at the party tomorrow?
A are B did C will D have
4. We ... very late for the concert.
A was B will be C is D did
5. Jane ... a birthday party last Monday.
A had B will have C was D has
6. Mary ... her breakfast at seven.
A have B was C has D is
7. There were many long words which I ... understand.
A couldn't B can't C aren't able to D mayn't
8. John ... a pupil, he ... a student. He studies at Moscow State University.
A isn't, isn't B isn't, is C isn't, am D is, is
9. They ... at work now.
A be B am C is D are
10. I ... tall. My stature ... 190 centimetres.
A am, are B is, am C am, is D is, is
11. My grandmother ... a teacher.
A am B are C is D will
12. You ... nineteen years old.
A am B is C are D will
13. Ann ... got two brothers.
A is B have C has D are
14. ... you got a pen?
A are B have C has D is

Тест 2

1. Everybody in our family (help) ... Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ... the dog, I (water) ... the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ... the rooms.

- A help, walks, water, clean C help, walks, water, cleans
 B helps, walks, water, clean D help, walk, water, clean
2. ... Jane Smith ... English?
 A is ... speak B does ... speak C do ... speak D are ... speak
3. The Browns ... a nice house in the country.
 A has got B have got C got D has
4. ... you ... swimming?
 A do you like B does you likes C are you like D is you like
5. ... Dad ... any brothers or sisters?
 A have Dad got B does Dad have C does Dad has D has Dad got
6. ... your sister often ... to the theatre?
 A is ... go B does ... go C do ... go D are ... go
7. We ... a car, but we are going to buy it.
 A don't have B aren't have C hasn't D doesn't have
8. ... Bob ... what I want?
 A Bob knows B do Bob knows C does Bob know D are Bob know
9. They can't go out because they ... rain – coats and umbrellas.
 A have got B aren't have C don't have D isn't have
10. We ... many classes every day.
 A have got B has got C had got D hasn't got
11. My mother ... a bad headache.
 A have got B am C has got D is
12. Where ... the Johnsons (live)?
 A do B are C does D is
13. Margie and her sister ... wonderful voices.
 A does B has got C have got D do
14. ... you ... any time to help me? – Sorry, I ...
 A do you have, don't C do you have, have got
 B have you got, am not D does you got, haven't got

Тест 3

1. Jack, are you listening to
 A I B me C my D mine
2. Every cat washes ... face after eating.
 A his B her C its D it
3. Hmmm! Nice photos! – Yeah! It's ... in Hawaii.
 A ours B we C us D our
4. What are you doing? – It is none ... business!
 A your B of your C of yours D of you
5. Our children will go to the concert. So will
 A their B they C theirs D them
6. What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can't see ... colour.
 A it B it's C its D her
7. ... were the last words.

- A his B hem C he D her
8. ... told me a funny story the other day.
A a mine friend B of my friend C a friend of mine D my friend
9. Why are you sitting here? It is not your place, but
A her B she C hers D his
10. These sweets are very tasty. Could you give ... to me, please?
A it B them C they D its
11. Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to
A it B him C he D his
12. You haven't seen ...! How can you say, that she is a bad painter?
A hers picture C a picture of hers
B a her picture D her picture
13. On holiday I'm going to stay in ... house.
A they B their C them D this
14. It is a very good project, but ... is better.
A ours B our C us D we

Тест 4

1. We have to prepare the document by tomorrow,... we?
A haven't B don't C have D has
2. The child ... walk out the dog every morning, I have already taken the dog for a walk.
A must B needn't C hadn't to
3. He run to catch the train, and he was in time!
A should B may C had to
4. The walls be solid, made of brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.
A may B need C must
5. I'll go now. My friends are waiting.
A must B have to C be able to
6. I must a very long story.
A translate B to translate C translated
7. You ...see ruins of ancient buildings today in Greece.
A can B be able to C need
8. ... you please be quiet? I'm trying to read.
A can B may C should
9. You ... not see her at the party. She was at home working at her architectural project.
A must B can C could
10. I ... help you with your French tomorrow.
A am able to B can C will be able to
11. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. I... go to the beach or stay home.
A must B may C ought to D am to
12. What a nasty girl! You... say things like that in front of your mother!

- A don't have to B mustn't C may not D needn't
13. You... be mad to go the disco by yourself.
A shall B need C are to D must
14. You had to stay at home yesterday, ...?
A isn't it B had you C hadn't you D didn't you

Тест 5

1. We ... speak English very well.
A may B can C have to D can't
2. ... you pass me the salt, please?
A should B could C might D isn't
3. You ... knock before entering.
A ought to B are to C have to D may
4. There were many long words which I ... understand.
A couldn't B can't C aren't able to D mayn't
5. When you receive the new books ... I try to read one of them?
A must B could C may D will
6. I went to the doctor yesterday and I ... wait for an hour.
A had to B must C should D can
7. Must I wear these shoes? – No, you
A mustn't B can't C weren't D isn't
8. I ... speak Chinese last year.
A can't B may not C must not D couldn't
9. The weather ... change tomorrow.
A may B must C should D should
10. You ... not see her at the party. She was at home working at her architectural project.
A must B can C could D might
11. The bus didn't come and we ... go on foot.
A must B had to C should D may
12. I ... go and see the doctor at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
A must B have to C am to D can
13. The children ... play in the street.
A must not B don't have to C needn't D will
14. You ... buy this book. I have it.
A needn't B mustn't C may D can

Тест 6

1. What county in Britain is called "The Garden of England"?
A Dorset B Essex C Lancashire D Kent
2. Why is Windsor popular in Britain?
A A mous horce-racing championships take place here
B It's the territory where fox-hunting is legal
C It's an industrial centre of the U.K.

- D The Queen often stays there at her castle
3. What is the best-known Public School in the UK?
A St. Andrew's School B Eaton College C London Public School
D Avon College
 4. What city is an industrial town and a trading centre?
A Manchester B Oxford C Bath D Brighton
 5. Which of the cities is known as a place of refreshment because of hot springs?
A Dover B Bath C Plymouth D Glasgow
 6. Oxford University is over ...
A 200 years old B 800 years old C 450 years old D 1300 years old
 7. Oxford University consists of ...
A 5 colleges B 12 colleges C 38 colleges D 118 colleges
 8. What is the first University in Britain?
A Oxford University B Cambridge University C Lancaster University
D The University of London
 9. Birmingham is ...
A a big industrial city B a famous British resort C Shakespeare's place of birth
D an education centre known for its big libraries
 10. What is the "Mayflower"?
A a picture by a famous British artist B a newspaper
C a ship that sailed to America D an Art Gallery in Boston
 11. The great Sherwood Forest is popular due to ...
A Queen Elizabeth I B Robin Hood C Mary Stuart D Hamlet
 12. Is Britain a member of NATO?
A it was in the 90s, but now it's not B It's going to be C Yes D No
 13. What newspapers are considered to be „quality papers“?
A The Daily Telegraph and The Times
B The Daily Mail and The Daily Express
C The Times and The Sun
D The Daily Express and The Daily Mirror
 14. What sports are typically British?
A cycling, skating, rowing B cricket, rowing, golf C sailing, cycling, cricket
D athletics, sailing, basketball

Тест 7

1. The official name of Russia is ...
A Russia B the Russian Federation C the Republic of the Russian Federation
2. The national Government of Russia consists of ...
A the President and the Prime Minister B the President and the Council of Ministers
C the President, the council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly
3. There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.
A two B three C four

4. The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ...
A the State Duma B the Council of Ministers C the Federal Council
5. The Head of the Republic of Russian Federation is ...
A the President B the Prime Minister C the Speaker of the State Duma
6. The Duma consists of ... deputies.
A 540 B 450 C 400
7. The Chairman in Russia is ...
A elected B invited C appointed
8. In Russia ... can declare laws unconstitutional.
A the President B the Supreme Court C Constitutional Court
9. ... elect the members of Federal Assembly.
A the government B the people C the President
10. Election of the President ... place every four years.
A took B takes C taking D take
11. Russia ... political weight in the past and ... it in future.
A had, will have B had, have C having, has D had, had
12. In 1715 Moscow ... its capital status to St. Petersburg.
A lost B loose C will lose D losen
13. On 12th March 1918 the City of Moscow ... the capital of Soviet Russia.
A became B becoming C becomes D had become
14. Russia's economy ... on oil prices.
A depended B depends C have depended D had depended

Text 8

1. Their guests ... lunch after the walk tomorrow.
A had B will have C have had D having
2. Sarah ... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
A haven't got B hasn't got C have got D has got
3. In Britain the banks usually ... at 9.30 in the morning.
A open B opens C opened D opening
4. We know their names, but they don't know ...
A Our B ours C us D his
5. He ... the book with pleasure and ... it to me yesterday.
A read, returned B read, return C reading, returning D reads, returns
6. When I buy something expensive, I pay ... credit card.
A in B with C by D on
7. He's made ... progress in such a short time!
A much B many C a lot of D little
8. Foreign trade means the exchange of goods and services ... nations.
A between B with C besides D without
9. ... government intervention.
A are no B was no C has no D were no
10. The office ... every evening.
A lock B is locking C is locked D locked

11. I am glad to inform you that your letter
A received B to be received C has been received D was received
12. The translation ... two hours ago.
A finished B is finished C were finished D was finished
13. Robert ... the interview for the job.
A promise B to promise C was promised D has been promising
14. My English teacher ... me through my first book of English.
A taking B take C took D am taking

Тест 9

1. I must ... shopping for food right now because I am hungry.
A go B to go C have gone
2. The ceiling ... be flat and smooth, made of concrete and other natural or artificial materials.
A may B need C must
3. I'll ... go home now. My parents are waiting.
A must B have to C be able to
4. The students must ... a very long story for their Literature class.
A read [ri:d] B to read C read [red] *Past Simple*
5. You ... see the ruins of Coliseum today in Rome.
A can B be able to C need
6. ... you please speak slower? I can't follow you.
A could B may C should
7. She ... go to the park tomorrow because she is busy today.
A am able to B will not be able to C can
8. You ... not see her at college yesterday. She was ill and stayed at home.
A must B can C could
9. Sam doesn't know what he is going to do tomorrow. He ... go to the beach or stay home.
A must B may C ought to D am to
10. What a shame! You ... say things like that in front of your mother!
A don't have to B mustn't C may not D needn't
11. You ... be mad to keep at home a cat and a mouse together.
A shall B need C are to D must
12. You had to do your homework for 3 hour yesterday, ...?
A isn't it B had you C hadn't you D didn't you
13. The managers have to prepare the contract by next week, ... they?
A haven't B don't C have D has
14. Our students ... to pass three exams this summer.
A must B will have to C need

Тест 10

1. I have found a good job. It's in Brazil. I ... to go to Brazil. I don't like living in cold

climates.

- A have always wanted B always wanted C is wanting
2. He came in and saw Nelly who ... a strange picture.
A drew B is drawing C was drawing
3. Before Adam got married, he ... to the mountains every summer.
A went B goes C had gone
4. Her face was wet with tears and her eyes were red. She
A cried B was crying C had cried
5. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries ... already, I wonder?
A have they visited B they have visited C do they visit
6. Peter and Mary ... on the platform. They ... for their train.
A is standing, is waiting B are standing, are waiting C stand, wait
7. When I first ... to England in 1998, I spoke good English.
A came B had come C was coming
8. I didn't see Linda last month because she ... around Europe at that time.
A travelled B was travelling C had travelled
9. By the time I come home, the children won't have gone to bed, they ... for me.
A waited B wait C will be waiting
10. Michael is doing homework since he home from school.
A has come B was coming C came
11. Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she ... it this week.
A redecorates B is redecorating C has redecorated
12. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son ... the car to work.
A was taking B had taken C took
13. While I ... a robber climbed into the room through the window.
A had slept B was sleeping C slept
14. After Jerry enters a Medical school, he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
A will study B study C studies

Text 11

1. English is the main foreign language which ... within most school systems.
A teach B is taught C teaches
2. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which ... active.
A consider B were considered C considered D are considered
3. The cathedral ... by Sir Christopher Wren after Great Fire.
A built B was built C were being built
4. When the manager arrived, the problem
A had already been solved B had already solved C had solved
5. While we were on holiday, our camera ... from our hotel room.
A was stolen B has been stolen C had been stolen
6. If he were in Moscow he ... us.
A will visit B would visit C would have visited

7. If I ... Chinese I should go to China.
A know B knew C had known
8. If I had had time I ... the translation.
A should finish B shall have finished C would have finished
9. If you had taken my address you ... my house easily.
A would find B would have found
10. If he ... at the concert he would have enjoyed it.
A had been B were
11. If we ... that present she would have liked it.
A had bought B bought
12. If Bill hadn't stolen that car, he ... in prison now.
A wasn't B hadn't C wouldn't be D won't be
13. Travelers ... their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
A had better get B had better to get
C had better got D had to get better
14. If the 'Titanic' had not hit an iceberg ...
A it wouldn't have sunk. B it would have sunk.

Тест 12

1. The name of the flag of England is
A St. Andrew's Cross B St. Patrick's Cross C St. George's Cross
2. The official home of the Queen is
A The Tower B Buckingham Palace C St. Paul's Cathedral
3. British kings and queens are crowned at
A St. Paul's Cathedral B Buckingham Palace C Westminster Abbey
4. The capital of Wales is
A Belfast B Cardiff C Dublin
5. The national emblem of Northern Ireland is
A shamrock B a rose C a thistle
6. Sir Christopher Wren built
A Buckingham Palace B Madame Tussaud's Museum C St. Paul's Cathedral
7. The oldest part of the London is
A Westminster B the City C the West End
8. 2012 will be a special year for London because
A it's the city's 2000th anniversary B the city will be hosting the Olympic Games
C there will be eclipse of the Sun
9. The Crown Jewels are kept in
A The Tower of London B the Bank of England C Buckingham Palace
10. The famous guards of the Tower of London are called
A bobbies B beefeaters C pearlies
11. The London Eye is
A a telescope B a newspaper C an observation wheel

12. Poet's Corner where many of greatest writers are buried is in
A The Tower B Westminster Abbey C St. Paul's Cathedral
13. The Ceremony of the Keys takes place at
A the Houses of Parliament B Buckingham Palace C the Tower
14. The future king of England is called
A the Irish Prince B the King of Scotland C the Prince of Wales

Text 13

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of several countries. What are they?
A England, Scotland, Iceland and Wales
B England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
C England, Northern Ireland, Scotland
D England, Wales, Southern Ireland
2. What county in Britain is called "The Garden of England"?
A Dorset B Essex C Lancashire D Kent
3. Big Ben is actually the name of
A a clock tower B a bell C palace D a clock face
4. The highest mountain on the British Isles is
A Ben Nevis B Snowdon C Mount Columbia D Elbrus
5. The best-known river in Great Britain is
A the Thames B the Seine C the Severn D the Yukon
6. The longest river in Britain is
A the Severn B the Thames C the Avon D the Spey
7. The most common British hobbies are
A fishing, gardening and reading B horse racing, skating and fitness
C gardening, horse racing and fox-hunting D fitness, fishing, chess
8. What sports are typically British?
A cycling, skating, rowing B cricket, rowing, golf
C sailing, cycling, cricket D athletics, sailing, basketball
9. Heathrow is
A a railway station B a city C an airport D a park
10. The first University in Britain is
A Oxford University B Cambridge University
C The University of London D Lancaster University
11. The centre of textile industry is
A London B Manchester C Cardiff D Southampton
12. The largest and oldest museum in Britain
A the British Museum B the National Gallery C Madame Tussaud's
13. The National library is situated in the
A British Museum B Buckingham Palace C The Tower D Sherlock Holmes Museum
14. The most famous shopping street in London is
A Oxford Street B Downing Street C Baker Street

Тест 14

1. The head of American state and government is the President, elected for ... years.
A five B seven C four D two
2. The most famous leader of the civil rights movement was
A Abraham Lincoln B Martin Luther King C Rosa Parks
3. The American Senate consists of ... members.
A 130 B 200 C 250 D 100
4. The head of the Revolutionary Army during the War of Independence was ...
A Benjamin Franklin B Thomas Jefferson C George Washington
5. The president during World War I was
A Harry Truman B Theodor Roosevelt C Woodrow Wilson
6. The Declaration of Independence was adopted in
A 1776 B 1789 C 1791 D 1865
7. Congress meets in
A the White House B the Capitol C Empire State Building
8. The second largest city in the USA is
A San Francisco B New York C Los Angeles
9. Largest cities of the United States include several important global cities such as ...
A New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago.
B New York City, Los Angeles and Houston.
C New York City, Chicago and Detroit.
D New York City, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia.
10. The Mississippi has been called
A the mother of waters B the Continental Divide C the father of waters
11. Who discovered America?
A Christopher Columbus B George Washington C John Glenn
12. The highest mountain range of the USA is the
A Appalachian Mountain range B Rocky Mountain range
C Sierra Nevada mountain range D Cascade mountain range
13. How many states are there in the USA?
A 48 B 50 C 52
14. When is the birthday of the United States celebrated?
A on December, 25th B on July, 4th C on March, 8th

Тест 15

1. The academic year in Great Britain is divided into ... terms.
A three B two C four
2. Universities of Cambridge and Oxford run terms.
A eight-week B eleven-week C ten-week
3. First degree (bachelor's) courses to normally take ... years complete.
A four B two C three
4. Postgraduate courses usually last full-time.
A two years B three years C one year

5. Doctor of Philosophy degree require ... of study and a thesis.
A one year B two years C three or four years
6. A Diploma of Higher Education marks ... of his or her undergraduate degree.
A two-thirds B half C one-third
7. The attainment level of a Higher National Certificate (HNC) is ... a Higher National Diploma (HND).
A equivalent to B lower than C higher than
8. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor ... able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters and form words.
A was B had been C has been D were
9. At the first stages of the Industrial Revolution advertising ... a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products which ... unknown to the public.
A had been, were B was, were C had been, had been D was being, were
10. Towards the end of the 19th century the larger companies ... more and more on mass advertising to promote their new range of products. The market during this period ... by a small number of giant, conglomerate enterprises.
A relied, has been controlled B relied, had been controlled
C were relying, has been controlled D relied, were controlled
11. To cater for the fitness boom of the 80s and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs ... during the past 15 years.
A were built B have been built C had been built D will be built
12. In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation ... to provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC ... by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which ... the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.
A was established, was influenced, removed
B was established, has been influenced, removed
C was established, has been influenced, had removed
D was established, had been influenced, removed
13. The Neolithic Age was a period of history which ... in approximately 6000 B.C. and ... until 3000 B.C.
A began, lasted B began, was lasting
C had begun, lasted D had begun, had been lasting
14. A major problem in the construction of new buildings is that windows ... while air conditioning systems
A have been eliminated, have not been perfected
B were eliminated, were not perfected
C had been eliminated, had not been perfected
D eliminate, are not perfected

Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 баллов (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальный балл за тестирование представляет собой разность двух чисел: максимального балла по промежуточной аттестации для данной формы обучения (36 или 60) и максимального балла за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи (6).

Балл, полученный обучающимся за тестирование, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i>
100–50	зачтено
49 и менее	не зачтено

Соответствие 100-балльной и 5-балльной шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по 5-балльной шкале</i>
100–85	Отлично
84–70	хорошо
69–50	удовлетворительно

Критерии оценивания результатов тестирования:

Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – **2 балла**, не выполнено – **0 баллов**.

2.2 КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 1

Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. The college schedule is more flexible.
2. In the American college you have a set curriculum of classes.
3. In their first and second years American students take more general education classes and fewer classes in their major.

4. Students don't take any general education classes during their third and fourth years.
5. The college schedule offers very few options in comparison with the high school schedule.
6. Both college and high school in the USA have a lot of extracurricular activities.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 2

Put the nouns in brackets in plural

1. The ... (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
2. I have 60 ... (sheep) in my flock.
3. You should clean your ... (tooth) after meals.
4. My ... (child) hate cabbage soup.
5. My favourite fairy tale is about ... (elf).
6. My ... (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
7. Those ... (person) are waiting for the manager.
8. Where are the ... (knife)?
9. Our ... (sportsman) are the best!
10. How many ... (woman) work in your office?
11. It's autumn, the ... (leaf) are falling down.
12. Let's cut this orange into ... (half).
13. We could hear ... (deer) wandering in the forest.
14. Alice and I are wearing similar ... (dress) today.
15. I need ... (strawberry) for the cake.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 3

Make sentences with modal verbs

1. a party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa?

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 4

Fill in the gaps with the words *many, much, a lot of, (a) few, a (little)*

1. Are there _____ students in your group?
2. Is there _____ snow in the streets?

3. They have got _____ new subjects this year.
4. There wasn't _____ rain last year. It was dry.
5. There are _____ students in our school. All the classrooms are full of.
6. There is _____ milk in the fridge. I can't cook.
7. Yesterday we spent _____ money. Mum wasn't happy.
8. He invited only _____ friends to his party.
9. She has got _____ friends. She is not very popular.
10. He speaks _____ Russian. We can understand each other.
11. I saw my friend _____ days ago.
12. Do you know _____ people in the hall?

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 5

Complete the sentences with these words. Then guess the sports

in, into (x 2), on, over (x 2), to, with (x 3)

1. You play _____ a pool and you have to hit a puck _____ a stick.
2. You use your feet to pass the ball _____ another player or try to get it _____ the goal.
3. You play _____ a court and you have to hit a ball _____ the net.
4. You run _____ the ball and try to get _____ a line to score.
5. You hit the ball 300 or 400 metres _____ a stick and try to get it _____ a small hole.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 6

Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb

1. If we (not stop) global warming, the temperate (rise).
2. Unless we (do) something, we (lose) lots of important towns and cities.
3. We (stop) global warming, when we (stop) polluting the air.
4. If each of us (plant) a tree, he (help) our planet a lot.
5. Polar ice caps (continue) melting, until every human (start) doing something for our planet.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 7

Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Land pollution covers many things which can happen to the land, in towns and the country, because of our activities.
2. Rubbish tips, dumped poisonous chemicals, broken cars, thrown away bottles and dropped sweet papers are all types of land pollution.
3. Some types of land pollution are just unpleasant to look at.
4. Farm animals injure themselves on old tins and bottles.
5. Young children are never hurt while playing in broken-down cars.
6. Poisoned soil can not make animals and people very ill.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 8

Choose the correct modal verb

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (can not/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Ann ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 9

Complete the sentences

1. The terrorists are planning to_____and fly it to another country.
2. After 12 hours of negotiations, the terrorists finally decided to____, mainly women. But they kept a few men in order to continue the negotiations.
3. The government and the terrorists managed to_____. The government released 5 terrorists, and the terrorists released 10 hostages.
4. The government did not want to take any risks, so they decided to___and removed their troops from the area.
5. The man was planning to_____under the politician's car, but the police caught him just in time.
6. Terrorist groups_____on the Internet in order to recruit new members.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 10

Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. The college schedule is more flexible.
2. In the American college you have a set curriculum of classes.
3. In their first and second years American students take more general education classes and fewer classes in their major.
4. Students don't take any general education classes during their third and fourth years.
5. The college schedule offers very few options in comparison with the high school schedule.
6. Both college and high school in the USA have a lot of extracurricular activities.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 11

Complete the sentences

1. E... school is a school at which children are taught for the first six years of their education.
2. A g... is a particular year of a school course in the US.
3. A j... high school includes grades 7 and 8 (ages 12 and 13), attended after elementary school and before high school.

4. C... college is a college which is attended by students who live at home, and which is cheaper than other colleges because it is partly paid for by the local government.
5. T... is the payment for education.
6. A s... is a unit within a university.
7. The a... to community colleges is open.
8. A d... is a title given by a university or colleges to a student who has completed a course of study successfully.
9. T... degrees guarantee admission to colleges of higher education.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 12

Make infinitives (*add "to"*) or gerunds (*add "-ing"*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 13

Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous.

1. I _____ already _____ (answer) all the questions.
2. She _____ (not/ see) her mother for a long time.
3. How long _____ she _____ (wait) for us?
4. We _____ (know) each other since we were children.
5. _____ you _____ (find) the type of coat you wanted?
6. He is sunburnt. He _____ (sit) in the sun too long.
7. They _____ (be) to India twice since they got married.
8. Your clothes smell bad. _____ you _____ (smoke)?
9. Michael Phelps _____ (swim) for three hours.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача №14

Make up negative sentences. Use *"to be going to"*.

1. We/not/catch/that train. _____
2. He/not/buy/a new sofa. _____
3. They/not/watch/a football match tonight. _____
4. I/not/tell/your secret to anyone. _____
5. Anna/not/stay/at home. _____

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 15

Put the verbs into the form Future Simple or Future Continuous

- Well, Alex. When I ... (come round) tomorrow? Is 6 p.m. OK?
- Yes, I ... (wait) for you tomorrow evening but please, don't come at 6. I think I ... (work) then.
- OK. What time you ... (be) free?
- I ... (paint) the portrait from 3 till 7 p.m. So I ... (not be) busy at 7.30. Or maybe in the morning?
- Sorry, but I've got an appointment with my dentist tomorrow morning. I'm afraid my doctor still ... (fill) my bad tooth in the morning.
- I see. Poor you! By the way, you ... (be) near the chemist's?
- Probably. It's just round the corner from the clinic. I ... (pass by) it on my way to the dentist.
- Could you buy this medicine for me, please?
- Sure. No problem. So, I ... (see) you later. Bye.

Шкала оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальное количество баллов за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи – 6 баллов.

Балл, полученный обучающимся за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему по результатам тестирования.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i>
100–50	зачтено
49 и менее	не зачтено

Соответствие 100-балльной и 5-балльной шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по 5-балльной шкале</i>
100–85	отлично
84–70	хорошо
69–50	удовлетворительно

49 и менее	неудовлетворительно
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Критерии оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи:

6-5 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует глубокое понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы и разностороннее ее рассмотрение; свободно конструируемая работа представляет собой логичное, ясное и при этом краткое, точное описание хода решения задачи (последовательности (или выполнения) необходимых трудовых действий) и формулировку доказанного, правильного вывода (ответа); при этом обучающимся предложено несколько вариантов решения или оригинальное, нестандартное решение (или наиболее эффективное, или наиболее рациональное, или оптимальное, или единственно правильное решение); задача решена в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени.

4-3 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; задача решена типовым способом в установленное преподавателем время; имеют место общие фразы и (или) несущественные недочеты в описании хода решения и (или) вывода (ответа).

2-1 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует поверхностное понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; осуществлена попытка шаблонного решения задачи, но при ее решении допущены ошибки и (или) превышено установленное преподавателем время.

0 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует непонимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы, и (или) значительное место занимают общие фразы и голословные рассуждения, и (или) задача не решена.

