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МИНОБРНАУКИ 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 в сфере профессиональной деятельности
(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 УСТНОГО ОПРОСА

Тема № 1. Иностранный язык для профессионального общения

1. Why is it important to learn a foreign language?
2. What language do you study?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. Why do you begin to study foreign language?
5. What things help you to improve your communicative skills?
6. Your advice to those who begin to study English?
7. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
8. Why should we learn a foreign language, when the whole world speaks in English?
9. Why do people learn foreign languages?
10. What is the most difficult part of learning a foreign language?
11. Why students should have to take a foreign language?
12. Which foreign language is in demand?
13. How does language affect our life?
14. Why is language important to culture?
15. What if someone never learned language?

Тема № 2. Особенности профессионального общения. Профессиональная этика

1. Which foreign language is best for job?
2. Is studying a foreign language good or bad?
3. What are the pros and cons of learning a foreign language?
4. Is there any point in learning a foreign language?
5. What is the most difficult aspect of learning English language?
6. What do you think is the hardest part of learning a new language?
7. What is difficult about learning a foreign language?
8. What is the most beautiful language?
9. Which language is easiest to learn?
10. What is an advantage of learning a foreign language for travel?
11. What are benefits of learning a foreign language?
12. How important is speaking when learning a language?
13. Is speaking a foreign language attractive?
14. How can you improve my speaking in a foreign language?
15. How important is speaking when learning a language?

Тема № 3. 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. The working language(s) of the UNESCO?
8. What is the role of mass communication in international relations?
9. What is the role of international law in international relations?
10. Why is the state related to international relations?
11. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
12. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
13. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
14. The types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
15. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?

Тема № 4. 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 the basis of international relations?
8. What is the role of national interests and power in international relations?
9. What is the role of national and international organizations in international relations?
10. What is the importance of the study of International Relations?
11. What is the value of International Relations in a globalized society?
12. What are foundations of the theory of modern international relations?
13. What do you understand by International relations and business?
14. What are the skills required in International relations?
15. What is the role of international law?

Тема № 5. Из истории 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 are the skills required in International relations?
8. How did modern diplomatic protocols come about – and do these protocols do more to strengthen diplomacy or to limit it?
9. Does diplomacy need to look different in the 21st century?

10. How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?
11. What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?
12. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?
13. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?
14. Do businesses and other non-governmental institutions need diplomats – and if so, under what circumstances?
15. What are revolutionary movements, or terrorist organizations?

Тема № 6. 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. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?
8. What is the role of international law?
9. What is the purpose of diplomacy?
10. How is diplomacy different than discussion?
11. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
12. Is diplomacy inherently political? Are diplomats politicians?
13. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
14. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?
15. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?

Тема № 7. 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. What are the skills required in International relations?
8. What is the role of international law?
9. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
10. When two countries sign a treaty, what guarantees it will be upheld?
11. How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?

12. Is diplomacy inherently political?
13. Are diplomats politicians?
14. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
15. What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?

Тема № 8. Международные организации /Виды международных организаций и их роль

1. What kind of entity is the EU?
2. What is the primary goal of the EU?
3. What does the term “Common market” mean?
4. What is the official currency of the Eurozone?
5. What opportunities does the Schengen Agreement give to the EU member states?
6. What are the main Institutions of the EU?
7. What is the Court of Justice responsible for?
8. What is the Court of Auditors responsible for?
9. What can be said about the European Union law?
10. What are the internal working languages in the European Commission?
11. What is the United Nations and its functions?
12. What is NATO and its functions?
13. What are the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency?
14. What do the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund deal with?
15. What is an organizational structure?

Тема № 9. Проблемы защиты окружающей среды в контексте международных отношений

1. Why environmental issues are important?
2. What is the most important environmental issue and why?
3. How do environmental issues affect our life?
4. How is environment helpful to humans?
5. How can protect our environment?
6. What are the environmental problems and solutions?
7. How can we prevent environmental health problems?
8. What is the air pollution?
9. What contaminates the atmosphere?
10. What is smoke?
11. What do the industrial facilities do to the atmosphere?
12. Why do you think water pollution is dangerous?
13. What are the most destructive consequences of this kind of pollution?
14. What is the purpose of environmental health?
15. Who is responsible for environmental issues?

Тема №10. 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 does the term "international conflict" mean?
8. Is terrorism being used as a weapon in the conflict?
9. How are civilians affected by the conflict?
10. What is hot and cold conflict?
11. What are the examples of international conflict?
12. What is global conflict?
13. What are the main causes of international conflict and war?
14. What are the solutions to international conflict?
15. What is the difference between international and global conflict?

Тема № 11. Внутренняя политика государств мира

1. Where does the British Premier live and work?
2. Who was the British Prime Minister in 1979-1996?
3. What is the title of the most powerful person in British Parliament?
4. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
5. Does any governmental organ or official in the US have the ultimate power? Why?
6. What is the role of the state in the system of international relations?
7. What is the role of state actors in international relations?
8. What is the role of mass communication in international relations?
9. What is the role of international law in international relations?
10. Why is the state related to international relations?
11. What is the role of international law?
12. Through which means is the art of government exercised?
13. What do public bodies include?
14. What is the essential ingredients of politics as power?
15. What is the state system of the United Kingdom?

Тема №12. 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 the role of international law?
7. What are the main causes of international conflict and war?
8. What are the solutions to international conflict?
9. 1. In what way is the British constitution different from the constitutions of many

other countries?

10. What makes up the government?

11. What is the role of the UK Cabinet Government?

12. What kind of body is the UK Parliament?

13. What two main duties does Parliament perform?

14. Who is officially responsible for conducting foreign and defense policy in the country?

15. Are state systems the same in different countries?

Тема №13. Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

1. What is Russia's foreign policy?

2. What international organizations do you know?

3. What are the roles of international organizations?

4. What criterion is considered to be the most important for the existence of an international organization?

5. When was the European Union created?

6. What is the Council of Europe?

7. What is the United Nations (UN)?

8. When was the UN established and for what purpose?

9. How many countries does the UN membership total today?

10. What is ASEAN?

11. How did the European Economic Community come into being?

12. What is the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

13. How many members does the WTO include now?

14. What is the World Bank?

15. What is the difference between functions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank?

Тема №14. Участие России в работе международных организаций

1. What international organizations do you know?

2. Could you give the definition of an international organization?

3. What is the role of the state in the system of international relations?

4. What is Russia's role in the work of international organizations?

5. What types of international organizations do you know?

6. How many international organizations are there nowadays?

7. What is an organizational structure?

8. Why did people create international organizations?

9. What are the most important international organizations that you know?

10. Which international organizations does Russia belong to?

11. How did the BRICS association come about?

12. Which countries are included in the BRICS?

13. What is Russia's role in the BRICS?

14. What is the significance for Russia of cooperation with international organizations?

15. What are the results of Russia's activities in international organizations?

Тема № 15. Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе

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. Which action would be considered a military sanction?
8. How long is it possible to maintain preexisting bilateral agreements?
9. What organization establishes each agreement?
10. Should weapons of mass destruction be eliminated globally?
11. Can terrorists get the hold nuclear weapons?
12. What are weapons of mass destruction used for?
13. What restrictions are there on weapons and tactics?
14. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?
15. What agreements have been concluded on cooperation and bilateral assistance in the fight against terrorism?

Тема № 16. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов

1. What causes nation conflicts?
2. What are the main causes of conflict in society?
3. What are the types of conflict?
4. What are effects of conflict?
5. What is a conflict in international relations?
6. Why must conflict be solved?
7. What is prevention of conflict?
8. What are the positive effects of conflict in an Organisation?
9. What do you mean by conflicts in international business?
10. What is international conflict?
11. What are the types of international conflicts?
12. What is conflict in international relations?
13. What are examples of national conflicts?
14. What are causes of international conflicts and insecurities: the viability and impact of conflict management mechanism in international relations?
15. What are the ways of peaceful settlement of international conflicts?

Тема № 17. Проблемы безопасности

1. How does the Security Council function?
2. How many members does the Security Council consist of?
3. What countries have permanent seats in the Security Council and why?
4. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?
5. How can you define terrorism?

6. What types of terrorism exist in the modern world?
7. What kind of terrorism is the most dangerous to people? Why?
8. Can you give any real examples of these types of terrorism?
9. Most of suicide terrorists are religious fanatics. Why do people become religious fanatics?
10. What are the main reasons for this phenomenon?
11. What are the ways to fight terrorism?
12. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?
13. What does the Constitution proclaim?
14. What terrorist organizations do you know?
15. Which agency gathers, processes, and analyzes national security information from around the world, primarily through the use of human intelligence?

Тема № 18. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

1. What are the methods and ways of fight against the international terrorism at the present stage?
2. How to fight against terrorism?
3. What are some general causes of widespread terrorism through the advancing countries of the world?
4. What are Motives behind terrorism?
5. What are the security measures to protect the population and property from the destructive activities of terrorists?
6. What is the role of the world's superpowers in the fight against terrorism?
7. What are the most common types of terrorist?
8. Name some countries in which significant terrorist operations are carried out.
9. Name the categories of terrorism and terrorist groups that are currently being used.
10. How do we define a terrorist? Is a terrorist a common criminal?
11. What are the possibilities of combating the terrorism?
12. When did international terrorism become a prominent problem?
13. What are the ways in which States can resort to terror?
14. What is the difference between terrorism and political terrorism?
15. What are the countries with large terrorist presence?

Тема № 19. Выбор профессии. Поиск работы. Устройство на работу

1. What should you start with when looking for a job?
2. What items should your resume include?
3. What is your personal information?
4. What kind of education and qualifications do you have?
5. What is your work experience as it relates to your intended field?
6. What are your activities and interests?
7. How do people go about selecting a university major?
8. Are there job fairs in high schools in your area to help students learn about different careers?
9. Is it a common practice for children to ask parents for guidance in choosing a

university major?

10. What is needed to get a good job today?

11. What kind of job would you like to have?

12. What are more important to you – earning a lot of money or having a job you enjoy?

13. Do you think that a diplomat is women's profession?

14. Do you agree that parents have a great influence on the career growth of their children and career decision-making?

15. What can you say about the necessity of the profession of a diplomat?

Тема № 20. Профессия – дипломат. Особенности дипломатической карьеры

1. Who is a diplomat?

2. What are its functions?

3. What is his status and public image?

4. What psychological problems can a diplomat have?

5. What is a summit meeting?

6. Which qualities being a diplomat require?

7. What are the functions of the diplomatic corps?

8. Which one is the most important one?

9. What can you say about the necessity of the profession of a diplomat?

10. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?

11. Is diplomacy inherently political? Are diplomats politicians?

12. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?

13. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?

14. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?

15. What are new tendencies in diplomat sphere?

Тема № 21. Личность дипломата в современном мире

1. Which qualities being a diplomat require?

2. Which one is the most important one?

3. Why is diplomacy important?

4. By whom is foreign policy set?

5. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?

6. What is the role of international law?

7. What is the purpose of diplomacy?

8. How is diplomacy different than discussion?

9. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?

10. Is diplomacy inherently political? Are diplomats politicians?

11. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?

12. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?

13. What is a summit meeting?

14. What are the functions of the diplomatic corps?

15. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?

Тема № 22. 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. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
8. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
9. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
10. The types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
11. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
12. Why is using polite and diplomatic English important at work?
13. What is the role of translation and interpretation in the diplomatic communication?
14. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
15. What are the ways of solving the language issue in diplomacy-related situations?

Тема № 23. Дипломатическая переписка. Деловая переписка. Электронная переписка

1. What is professional communication in the diplomatic sphere?
2. What are the types of correspondence used in diplomacy?
3. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
4. What is the role of translation and interpretation in the diplomatic communication?
5. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
6. What are the different types of correspondence used in diplomacy?
7. What techniques and skills help in the process of conducting diplomatic correspondence?
8. What should you think about when preparing for business correspondence?
9. What rules should you follow in order to successfully conduct electronic correspondence?
10. What is the role of translation and interpretation in the diplomatic communication?
11. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
12. What are the types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
13. Why is English the main language of diplomacy?
14. What languages are used for diplomatic communication nowadays?
15. Why is it important to use polite and diplomatic English in correspondence?

Тема № 24. 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. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
8. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
9. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
10. Why is using polite and diplomatic English important at work?
11. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
12. What are the ways of solving the language issue in diplomacy-related situations?
13. What is diplomacy and its importance in international relations?
14. What are the main functions of diplomacy?
15. What can you say about the necessity of the profession of a diplomat?

Шкала оценивания: балльная.

Критерии оценивания (нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться):

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 баллов (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 баллов (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 баллов (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.

1.2 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЯ

Тема № 1. Иностранный язык для профессионального общения

1. Which foreign language is best for job?
2. Is studying a foreign language good or bad?
3. What are the pros and cons of learning a foreign language?
4. Is there any point in learning a foreign language?
5. What is the most difficult aspect of learning English language?
6. What do you think is the hardest part of learning a new language?
7. What is difficult about learning a foreign language?
8. What is the most beautiful language?
9. Which language is easiest to learn?
10. What is an advantage of learning a foreign language for travel?
11. What are benefits of learning a foreign language?
12. How important is speaking when learning a language?
13. Is speaking a foreign language attractive?
14. How can you improve my speaking in a foreign language?
15. How important is speaking when learning a language?

Тема № 2. Особенности профессионального общения. Профессиональная этика

1. Why is it important to learn a foreign language?
2. What language do you study?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. Why do you begin to study foreign language?
5. What things help you to improve your communicative skills?
6. Your advice to those who begin to study English?
7. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
8. Why should we learn a foreign language, when the whole world speaks in English?
9. Why do people learn foreign languages?
10. What is the most difficult part of learning a foreign language?
11. Why students should have to take a foreign language?
12. Which foreign language is in demand?
13. How does language affect our life?
14. Why is language important to culture?

15. What if someone never learned language?

Тема № 3. 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. The working language(s) of the UNESCO?
8. What is the role of mass communication in international relations?
9. What is the role of international law in international relations?
10. Why is the state related to international relations?
11. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
12. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
13. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
14. The types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
15. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?

Тема № 4. 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 the basis of international relations?
8. What is the role of national interests and power in international relations?
9. What is the role of national and international organizations in international relations?
10. What is the importance of the study of International Relations?
11. What is the value of International Relations in a globalized society?
12. What are foundations of the theory of modern international relations?
13. What do you understand by International relations and business?
14. What are the skills required in International relations?
15. What is the role of international law?

Тема № 5. Из истории 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 are the skills required in International relations?
8. How did modern diplomatic protocols come about – and do these protocols do more to strengthen diplomacy or to limit it?
9. Does diplomacy need to look different in the 21st century?
10. How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?
11. What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?
12. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?
13. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?
14. Do businesses and other non-governmental institutions need diplomats – and if so, under what circumstances?
15. How about revolutionary movements, or terrorist organizations?

Тема № 6. 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. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?
8. What is the role of international law?
9. What is the purpose of diplomacy?
10. How is diplomacy different than discussion?
11. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
12. Is diplomacy inherently political? Are diplomats politicians?
13. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
14. Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?
15. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?

Тема № 7. 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. What are the skills required in International relations?

8. What is the role of international law?
9. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
10. When two countries sign a treaty, what guarantees it will be upheld?
11. How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?
12. Is diplomacy inherently political?
13. Are diplomats politicians?
14. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
15. What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?

Тема № 8. Международные организации. Виды международных организаций и их роль

1. What kind of entity is the EU?
2. What is the primary goal of the EU?
3. What does the term “Common market” mean?
4. What is the official currency of the Eurozone?
5. What opportunities does the Schengen Agreement give to the EU member states?
6. What are the main Institutions of the EU?
7. What is the Court of Justice responsible for?
8. What is the Court of Auditors responsible for?
9. What can be said about the European Union law?
10. What are the internal working languages in the European Commission?
11. What is the United Nations and its functions?
12. What is NATO and its functions?
13. What are the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency?
14. What do the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund deal with?
15. What is an organizational structure?

Тема № 9. Проблемы защиты окружающей среды в контексте международных отношений

1. What is the biggest environmental problem?
2. What causes the most harm to the environment?
3. What are the values of nature?
4. Why is it important to protect nature?
5. What are the factors affecting the environment?
6. Why is environmental protection important?
7. What are the steps taken by different countries and government for environmental protection?
8. What are EPA and its role in environmental protection?
9. What do we mean when we refer to "the environment"?
10. How can we save our Earth?
11. What are most serious environmental problems on the planet?
12. Is deforestation an environmental issue? Why?

13. What do you think about Russia's new environmental policy in "green" transformation of the global economy and politics?
14. What can an ordinary citizen do for fighting global warming?
15. Why is important for every nation to participate in fighting greenhouse effect?

Тема № 10. Международные конфликты и их урегулирование

1. What causes nation conflicts?
2. What are the main causes of conflict in society?
3. What are the types of conflict?
4. What are effects of conflict?
5. What is a conflict in international relations?
6. Why must conflict be solved?
7. What is prevention of conflict?
8. What are the positive effects of conflict in an organisation?
9. What do you mean by conflicts in international business?
10. What is international conflict?
11. What are the types of international conflicts?
12. What is conflict in international relations?
13. What are examples of national conflicts?
14. What are causes of international conflicts and insecurities: the viability and impact of conflict management mechanism in international relations?
15. What are the ways of peaceful settlement of international conflicts?

Тема № 11. 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 the role of international law?
7. Through which means is the art of government exercised?
8. What do public bodies include?
9. What is the essential ingredients of politics as power?
10. What is the state system of the United Kingdom?
11. How many chambers are there in British Parliament and what are they called?
12. Who presides in the House of Lords?
13. Who presides in the House of Commons?
14. For what period are the members of the House of Commons elected?
15. How long does a session of the House of Commons last?

Тема № 12. Внешняя политика государств мира. Межгосударственные отношения

1. What are the major types of government around the world differ?
2. What are the various forms of governance?
3. What are the different types of government and what are their similarities and

differences?

4. What is the role of international law?
5. How many branches is the Government in the United States divided into?
6. How is the legislative branch of the Government called?
7. What branch of the Government has the responsibility to carry out the law?
8. What branch of the Government is the most powerful?
9. What is the highest executive power in the United States?
10. What is a summit meeting?
11. Who is officially responsible for conducting foreign and defense policy in the country?
12. What are the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency?
13. What two main duties does Parliament perform?
14. What does the UK Parliament consist of?
15. What does the Constitution of the USA consist of?

Тема № 13. Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

1. What is Russia's foreign policy?
2. What international organizations do you know?
3. What are the roles of international organizations?
4. What criterion is considered to be the most important for the existence of an international organization?
5. When was the European Union created?
6. What is the Council of Europe?
7. What is the United Nations (UN)?
8. When was the UN established and for what purpose?
9. How many countries does the UN membership total today?
10. What is ASEAN?
11. How did the European Economic Community come into being?
12. What is the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
13. How many members does the WTO include now?
14. What is the World Bank?
15. What is the difference between functions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank?

Тема № 14. Участие России в работе международных организаций

1. What international organizations do you know?
2. Could you give the definition of an international organization?
3. What is the role of the state in the system of international relations?
4. What is Russia's role in the work of international organizations?
5. What types of international organizations do you know?
6. How many international organizations are there nowadays?
7. What is an organizational structure?
8. Why did people create international organizations?

9. What are the most important international organizations that you know?
10. Which international organizations does Russia belong to?
11. How did the BRICS association come about?
12. Which countries are included in the BRICS?
13. What is Russia's role in the BRICS?
14. What is the significance for Russia of cooperation with international organizations?
15. What are the results of Russia's activities in international organizations?

Тема № 15. Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе

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. Which action would be considered a military sanction?
8. How long is it possible to maintain preexisting bilateral agreements?
9. What organization establishes each agreement?
10. Should weapons of mass destruction be eliminated globally?
11. Can terrorists get the hold nuclear weapons?
12. What are weapons of mass destruction used for?
13. What restrictions are there on weapons and tactics?
14. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?
15. What agreements have been concluded on cooperation and bilateral assistance in the fight against terrorism?

Тема № 16. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов

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. What are the skills required in International relations?
8. What is the role of international law?
9. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
10. When two countries sign a treaty, what guarantees it will be upheld?
11. How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?
12. Is diplomacy inherently political?
13. Are diplomats politicians?
14. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
15. What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?

Тема № 17. Проблемы безопасности

1. How does the Security Council function?
2. How many members does the Security Council consist of?
3. What countries have permanent seats in the Security Council and why?
4. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?
5. How can you define terrorism?
6. What types of terrorism exist in the modern world?
7. What kind of terrorism is the most dangerous to people? Why?
8. Can you give any real examples of these types of terrorism?
9. Most of suicide terrorists are religious fanatics. Why do people become religious fanatics?
10. What are the main reasons for this phenomenon?
11. What are the ways to fight terrorism?
12. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?
13. What does the Constitution proclaim?
14. What terrorist organizations do you know?
15. Which agency gathers, processes, and analyzes national security information from around the world, primarily through the use of human intelligence?

Тема № 18. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

1. How to fight against terrorism?
2. What are the methods and ways of fight against the international terrorism at the present stage?
3. What are some general causes of widespread terrorism through the advancing countries of the world?
4. What are Motives behind terrorism?
5. What are the security measures to protect the population and property from the destructive activities of terrorists?
6. What is the role of the world's superpowers in the fight against terrorism?
7. What are the most common types of terrorist?
8. Name some countries in which significant terrorist operations are carried out.
9. Name the categories of terrorism and terrorist groups that are currently being used.
10. How do we define a terrorist? Is a terrorist a common criminal?
11. What are the possibilities of combating the terrorism?
12. When did international terrorism become a prominent problem?
13. What are the ways in which States can resort to terror?
14. What is the difference between terrorism and political terrorism?
15. What are the countries with large terrorist presence?

Тема № 19. Выбор профессии. Поиск работы. Устройство на работу

1. What should you start with when looking for a job?
2. What do you think is the best profession?
3. Are there job fairs in high schools in your area to help students learn about different careers?

4. Is it a common practice for children to ask parents for guidance in choosing a university major?
5. What is needed to get a good job today?
6. What kind of job would you like to have?
7. What are more important to you – earning a lot of money or having a job you enjoy?
8. What items should your resume include?
9. What is your personal information?
10. What kind of education and qualifications do you have?
11. What is your work experience as it relates to your intended field?
12. What are your activities and interests?
13. Do you agree that parents have a great influence on the career growth of their children and career decision-making?
14. What organizational skills do you have?
15. How do people go about selecting a university major?

Тема № 20. Профессия – дипломат. Особенности дипломатической карьеры

1. What can you say about the necessity of the profession of a diplomat?
2. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?
3. Which qualities being a diplomat require?
4. Which one is the most important one?
5. Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?
6. Why is it important to use polite and diplomatic English in the work of a diplomat?
7. Why did you choose this profession?
8. What are the functions of the diplomatic corps?
9. What it takes to become a professional diplomat?
10. Who is a diplomat?
11. What are its functions?
12. What is his status and public image?
13. Do you think that a diplomat is women's profession?
14. What psychological problems can a diplomat have?
15. What languages are used for diplomatic communication nowadays?

Тема № 21. Личность дипломата в современном мире

1. What is the principle aim of a diplomat?
2. Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?
3. Are diplomats politicians?
4. What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
5. Which modern diplomatic leaders do you most admire?
6. Which do you admire least? Why?
7. Are there differences between men and women as diplomats?
8. Have the roles, responsibilities, and privileges of diplomats changed significantly over time?

9. Do you think diplomacy is effective in solving international conflicts such as war or terrorism?
10. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
11. What are the functions of the diplomatic corps?
12. What is his status and public image?
13. What is the principle aim of a diplomat?
14. Do you think that a diplomat is women's profession?
15. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?

Тема № 22. 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. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
8. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
9. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
10. The types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
11. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
12. Why is using polite and diplomatic English important at work?
13. What is the role of translation and interpretation in the diplomatic communication?
14. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
15. What are the ways of solving the language issue in diplomacy-related situations?

Тема № 23. Дипломатическая переписка. Деловая переписка. Электронная переписка

1. What are the different types of correspondence used in diplomacy?
2. What techniques and skills help in the process of conducting diplomatic correspondence?
3. What should you think about when preparing for business correspondence?
4. What rules should you follow in order to successfully conduct electronic correspondence?
5. What is the role of translation and interpretation in the diplomatic communication?
6. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
7. What are the types of official diplomatic documents and their main linguistic features?
8. Why is English the main language of diplomacy?
9. What languages are used for diplomatic communication nowadays?
10. Why is it important to use polite and diplomatic English in correspondence?
11. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
12. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
13. How many languages should you know to work in diplomatic department?
14. Why is using polite and diplomatic English important at work?

15. How to conduct diplomatic correspondence?

Тема № 24. 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. Why do governments use ambassadors instead of other forms of communication?
8. What are the different types of the language used in diplomacy?
9. Why is English the primary language of diplomacy?
10. Why is using polite and diplomatic English important at work?
11. What are languages used for diplomatic communication in our present days?
12. What are the ways of solving the language issue in diplomacy-related situations?
13. What is diplomacy and its importance in international relations?
14. What are the main functions of diplomacy?
15. What can you say about the necessity of the profession of a diplomat?

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,

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

1 Вопросы в открытой форме

1.1 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

1.2 ... Jane Smith ... English?

A is ... speak B does ... speak C do ... speak D are ... speak

1.3 The Browns ... a nice house in the country.

A has got B have got C got D has

1.4 ... Dad ... any brothers or sisters?

A have Dad got B does Dad have C does Dad has D has Dad got

1.5 ... your sister often ... to the theatre?

A is ... go B does ... go C do ... go D are ... go

1.6 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

1.7 ... Bob ... what I want?

A Bob knows B do Bob knows C does Bob know D are Bob know

1.8 We ... many classes every day.

A have got B has got C had got D hasn't got

1.9 My mother ... a bad headache.

A have got B am C has got D is

1.10 We have to prepare the document by tomorrow, ... we?

A haven't B don't C have D has

1.11 I ... help you with your French tomorrow.

A am able to B can C will be able to

1.12 The working language(s) of the UNESCO is/are:

A English only B French only
C English and French D English, French and Russian

1.13 Which organ of UNO is considered as world parliament?

- A General Assembly B Security Council
C International Court of Justice D Trusteeship Council
- 1.14 Who amongst the following leaders took the major initiative in the formation of the League of Nations?
A Abraham Lincoln B Woodrow Wilson
C Franklin Roosevelt D George Washington
- 1.15 What was the first generally recognized international organization?
A Organization of American States
B League of Nations
C Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine
D World Trade Organization
- 1.16 What organization is made up of mostly former British colonies?
A Organization for African Unity
B North Atlantic Treaty Organization
C League of Nations
D Commonwealth of Nations
- 1.17 What two security organizations dominated the Cold War Era?
A The Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
B The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Committee
C The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact
D The Anti Comintern Axis Organization and the League of Nations
- 1.18 What large international organization had its humble beginnings with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)?
A European Union (EU)
B Western European Union (EU)
C European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)
D European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- 1.19 Which of the following statement is true of a positive communication climate?
A Both parties should avoid emotional presentations such as angry or insulting remarks.
B Both parties eat well and see many movies to relax.
C Both parties focus on self-interest and self-needs.
D Both parties stand firmly on their own ground.
- 1.20 Which of the following cases is an example of anti-racist movement in the USA, that calls for racial justice?
A Apartheid B Proud Girls C Black Lives Matter D Blue Panthers
- 1.21 Which of the following is considered as an effective conflict management strategy?
A focus on one's own ground
B practice assertiveness
C encourage people to communicate in their own culturally appropriate way
D develop a positive communication climate
- 1.22 Which one of the following is not an official language of the United Nations Organization?

- A Arabic B Russian C Chinese D German
- 1.23 What county in Britain is called “The Garden of England”?
A Dorset B Essex C Lancashire D Kent
- 1.24 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
- 1.25 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
- 1.26 What city is an industrial town and a trading centre?
A Manchester B Oxford C Bath D Brighton
- 1.27 Which of the cities is known as a place of refreshment because of hot springs?
A Dover B Bath C Plymouth D Glasgow
- 1.28 Oxford University is over ...
A 200 years old B 800 years old C 450 years old D 1300 years old
- 1.29 Oxford University consists of ...
A 5 colleges B 12 colleges C 38 colleges D 118 colleges
- 1.30 What is the first University in Britain?
A Oxford University B Cambridge University C Lancaster University
D The University of London
- 1.31 Birmingham is ...
A a big industrial city B a famous British resort
C Shakespeare’s place of birth
D an education centre known for it’s big libraries
- 1.32 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
- 1.33 The great Sherwood Forest is popular due to ...
A Queen Elizabeth I B Robin Hood C Mary Stuart D Hamlet
- 1.34 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
- 1.35 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
- 1.36 What sports are typically British?
A cycling, skating, rowing B cricket, rowing, golf
C sailing, cycling, cricket D athletics, sailing, basketball
- 1.37 The official name of Russia is ...
A Russia B the Russian Federation C the Republic of the Russian Federation
- 1.38 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
- 1.39 The name of the flag of England is
 A St. Andrew's Cross B St. Patrick's Cross C St. George's Cross
- 1.40 The official home of the Queen is
 A The Tower B Buckingham Palace C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 1.41 British kings and queens are crowned at
 A St. Paul's Cathedral B Buckingham Palace C Westminster Abbey
- 1.42 The capital of Wales is
 A Belfast B Cardiff C Dublin
- 1.43 Sir Christopher Wren built
 A Buckingham Palace B Madame Tussaud's Museum C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 1.44 The Crown Jewels are kept in
 A The Tower of London B the Bank of England C Buckingham Palace
- 1.45 The famous guards of the Tower of London are called ...
 A bobbies B beefeaters C pearlies
- 1.45 Poet's Corner where many of greatest writers are buried is in
 A The Tower B Westminster Abbey C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 1.46 The Ceremony of the Keys takes place at
 A the Houses of Parliament B Buckingham Palace C the Tower
- 1.47 The future king of England is called
 A the Irish Prince B the King of Scotland C the Prince of Wales
- 1.48 The head of American state and government is the President, elected for ... years.
 A five B seven C four D two
- 1.49 The most famous leader of the civil rights movement was
 A Abraham Lincoln B Martin Luther King C Rosa Parks
- 1.50 The American Senate consists of ... members.
 A 130 B 200 C 250 D 100
- 1.51 The president during World War I was
 A Harry Truman B Theodor Roosevelt C Woodrow Wilson
- 1.52 The Declaration of Independence was adopted in
 A 1776 B 1789 C 1791 D 1865
- 1.53 Congress meets in
 A the White House B the Capitol C Empire State Building
- 1.54 The second largest city in the USA is
 A San Francisco B New York C Los Angeles
- 1.55 Largest cities of the United States include several important global cities ...
 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.
- 1.56 The Mississippi has been called

- A the mother of waters B the Continental Divide C the father of waters
- 1.57 Who discovered America?
A Christopher Columbus B George Washington C John Glenn
- 1.58 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
- 1.60 How many states are there in the USA?
A 48 B 50 C 52
- 1.61 When is the birthday of the United States celebrated?
A on December, 25th B on July, 4th C on March, 8th
- 1.62 When the manager arrived, the problem
A had already been solved B had already solved C had solved
- 1.63 While we were on holiday, our camera ... from our hotel room.
- 1.64 He came in and saw Nelly who ... a strange picture.
A drew B is drawing C was drawing
- 1.65 Before Adam got married, he ... to the mountains every summer.
A went B goes C had gone
- 1.66 Her face was wet with tears and her eyes were red. She
A cried B was crying C had cried
- 1.67 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
- 1.68 Peter and Mary ... on the platform. They ... for their train.
A is standing, is waiting B are standing, are waiting C stand, wait
- 1.69 When I first ... to England in 1998, I spoke good English.
A came B had come C was coming
- 1.70 I didn't see Linda last month because she ... around Europe at that time.
A travelled B was travelling C had travelled
- 1.71 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
- 1.72 Michael is doing homework since he home from school.
A has come B was coming C came
- 1.73 Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she ... it this week.
A redecorates B is redecorating C has redecorated
- 1.74 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
- 1.75 While I ... a robber climbed into the room through the window.
A had slept B was sleeping C slept
- 1.76 After Jerry enters a Medical school, he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
A will study B study C studies
- 1.77 In 1715 Moscow ... its capital status to St. Petersburg.
A lost B loose C will lose D losen
- 1.78 On 12th March 1918 the City of Moscow ... the capital of Soviet Russia.

- A became B becoming C becomes D had become
- 1.79 Russia's economy ... on oil prices.
A depended B depends C have depended D had depended
- 1.80 Foreign trade means the exchange of goods and services ... nations.
A between B with C besides D without
- 1.81 English is the main foreign language which ... within most school systems.
A teach B is taught C teaches
- 1.82 Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which ... active.
A consider B were considered C considered D are considered
- 1.83 The cathedral ... by Sir Christophen Wren after Great Fire.
A built B was built C were being built
- 1.84 Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations Organization?
A International Court of Justice B Economic and Social Council
C Trusteeship Council D Food and Agriculture Organization
- 1.85 What is the US State Department responsible for?
A Domestic Policy B International Relations
C Education Policy D Local Government Relations
- 1.86 The most important International Organization today is the:
A The World Bank B United Nations.
C Organization of American States D Red Cross
- 1.87 All states that are members of the United Nations are also members of the:
A Secretariat B International Court of Human Rights
C Security Council D General Assembly
- 1.88 What is the name of the organizations, which campaign to stop climate change, save the oceans, stop whaling and stop the nuclear threat?
A Greenpeace B World Wildlife Fund
C Friends of the Earth D Ocean Conservancy
- 1.89 The General Assembly meets regularly
A once a month B after every three months
C twice a year D once a year
- 1.90 Where is the headquarter of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) located?
A Geneva B Washington D.C.
C London D Paris
- 1.91 NATO' stands for ...
A North Atlantic Treaty Organization B North Arctic Treaty Organization
C North Asian Treaty Organization D North Antarctica Treaty Organization
- 1.92 North Atlantic Alliance is another name of
A WHO B NATO C SAARC D WTO
- 1.93 Which country is not a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?
A Pakistan B Turkmenistan C Maldives D Sri Lanka
- 1.94 Parliament of European Union was elected by

- A European Council B European Union Citizens
 C European Economic Community D Court of Justice of European Union
- 1.95 Headquarter of 'UNESCO' is located in
 A Washington B New York City C Geneva D Nairobi
- 1.96 The World Health Organization is a recognized member of
 A UN Security Council B World Food Programme
 C Food and Agriculture Organization D UN Development Group
- 1.97 Which country is not the permanent members of 'United Nation Security Council'?
- A France B Russia C China D Germany
- 1.98 Countries which are not member of International Energy Agency are
 A China B India C Russia
- 1.99 First summit of the South Asian Association for Regional was held in
 A Beijing B Karachi C Dhaka D Delhi
- 1.100 Name of the first 'NATO' secretary general was
 A Harold Macmillan B Halvard Lange C Eisenhower D Lord Ismay

2 Вопросы в закрытой форме

- 2.1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of several countries. What are they?
- 2.2 What county in Britain is called “The Garden of England”?
- 2.3 Big Ben is actually the name of
- 2.4 The highest mountain on the British Isles is
- 2.5 The best-known river in Great Britain is
- 2.6 The longest river in Britain is
- 2.7 The most common British hobbies are
- 2.8 What sports are typically British?
- 2.9 Heathrow is
- 2.10 The first University in Britain is
- 2.11 The centre of textile industry is
- 2.12 The largest and oldest museum in Britain
- 2.13 The National library is situated in the
- 2.14 The most famous shopping street in London is
- 2.15 2012 will be a special year for London because
- 2.16 The official language of the United Nations Organization is ...
- 2.17 What city is an industrial town and a trading centre?
- 2.18 The oldest part of the London is
- 2.19 What differences have you noticed between domestic and foreign policy?
- 2.20 The head of the Revolutionary Army during the War of Independence was ...
- 2.21 The second largest city in the USA is
- 2.22 How is diplomacy different than discussion?
- 2.23 Does a diplomat always represent one party's interests to another party?

- 2.24 How did modern diplomatic protocols come about – and do these protocols do more to strengthen diplomacy or to limit it?
- 2.25 When two countries sign a treaty, what guarantees it will be upheld?
- 2.26 Is diplomacy inherently political? Are diplomats politicians?
- 2.27 What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
- 2.28 Does diplomacy need to look different in the 21st century?
- 2.29 How do countries come to diplomatic agreements – and what happens when two nations cannot reach a diplomatic agreement?
- 2.30 What problems has international diplomacy helped to solve in recent years – and what problems has it helped to create?
- 2.31 Is it ever appropriate for a diplomat to express disagreement with his or her country's leader?
- 2.32 Should diplomats be granted special privileges when they are representing their nations abroad?
- 2.33 What country is the UN situated in?
- 2.34 When was the UN established and for what purpose?
- 2.35 What are the main organs of the UN?
- 2.36 What criterion is considered to be the most important for the existence of an international organization?
- 2.37 In what ways can coordination of an international organization be performed?
- 2.38 How many members are there in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?
- 2.39 In what cases are the summit meetings of heads of state and government conducted?
- 2.40 The official name of Russia is ...
- 2.41 The national Government of Russia consists of ...
- 2.42 There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.
- 2.43 The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ...
- 2.44 Who is NATO headed by?
- 2.45 What are the main functions of the Secretary General of NATO?
- 2.45 What is the North Atlantic Council?
- 2.46 What kinds of meetings and summits can be conducted by the member states?
- 2.47 In what cases are the summit meetings of heads of state and government conducted?
- 2.48 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an example of a ...
- 2.49 All states that are members of the United Nations are also members of the ...
- 2.50 Amnesty International is an example of a ... because ...
- 2.51 The most famous ecological and political international organisations are ...
- 1.52 What problems does Greenpeace deal with?
- 1.53 What are the official languages of INTERPOL?
- 1.54 How does the General Assembly take decisions?
- 1.55 The European Union has as 23 official languages and three official alphabets. There are ...
- 1.56 What are the internal working languages in the European Commission?
- 1.57 The Schengen Agreement give to the EU member states ...
- 1.58 The official currency of the Eurozone is ...
- 1.59 What does the term “Common market” mean?

- 1.60 Name of the first 'NATO' secretary general was ...
- 1.61 Greenpeace is an international organisation, which ...
- 1.62 Countries which are not member of International Energy Agency are ...
- 1.63 International organization which is responsible for environmental sustainability and promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth is classified as ...
- 1.64 First summit of the South Asian Association for Regional was held in ...
- 1.65 European Union was established in ...
- 1.66 The United Nations system agencies include ...
- 1.67 North Atlantic Alliance is another name of ...
- 1.68 Which country is not a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?
- 1.69 Parliament of European Union was elected by ...
- 1.70 Headquarter of 'UNESCO' is located in ...
- 1.71 The World Health Organization is a recognized member of ...
- 1.72 The World Health Organization is a recognized member of ...
- 1.73 Name of the international organization which facilitates the international police cooperation is ...
- 1.74 What is the difference between an ambassador and a diplomat?
- 1.75 The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is an international organization for security that ...
- 1.76 UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that was founded on ...
- 1.77 The main political parties in the USA are ...
- 2.78 The US President now is ...
- 2.79 If the President wants to introduce a new law, what are the functions of the following: the President himself, the House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet?
- 2.80 According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. What are they?
- 2.81 Who is more of a ruler in practice: the President in America or the English King?
- 2.82 What is the difference between the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
- 2.83 What is the difference between the constitutions of the UK and the US?
- 2.84 The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), sometimes called North Atlantic Alliance, is ...
- 2.85 There are several countries in the world where English is a native language. These countries are ...
- 2.86 The United Kingdom consists of four countries: ...
- 2.87 The population of the UK is ... What are the main stereotypes about Russia?
- 2.88 A lot of people prefer travelling by airplane because ...
- 2.89 Is it possible to travel all over the world and visit all corners of the world?

- 2.90 When coming to a new city what do you pay attention the most – the people, the buildings/ architecture, the prices, etc.?
- 2.91 How do you usually travel?
- 2.92 What is your favorite means of transport?
- 2.93 What are ten things you always take while travelling?
- 2.94 What document should be presented when travelers cross the border with luggage?
- 2.95 The profession of a diplomat is suitable only for those who have
- 2.96 What is the most important to you in a job?
- 2.97 A workaholic is someone who ...
- 2.98 It's not very easy to find a good job today because ...
- 2.99 Corruption has always been the main problem because ...
- 2.100 When did smuggling become a recognized problem?

3 Вопросы на установление последовательности

Put the words in the right order to make sentences:

- 3.1 a/ must/ not/ ticket/ travel/ without/ you
- 3.2 a/ need/ the/ to USA/ visa/ visit/ you
- 3.3 at/ check/ check-in-desk/ in/ luggage/ must/ the/ you/ your
- 3.4 at/ check-in-desk/ don't/ have/ passport/ show/ the/ to/ you/ your
- 3.5 the party/ very much/ enjoyed/ they
- 3.6 we won/ easily/ the game.
- 3.7 quietly/ the door/ I / closed
- 3.8 Diana/quite well/ speaks/German
- 3.9 Tim/ all the time/ television/ watches
- 3.10 football/ every weekend/ Ken / plays
- 3.11 some money/ he/ borrowed/ from a friend/ of mine
- 3.12 job/ learning/ for / English/ your / you / are
- 3.13 English/ you/ started/ learning/ in childhood
- 3.14 tennis/ often/ plays/ she
- 3.15 is / near / school / There / new / a / our / cinema
- 3.16 got / my / problem / I / with / have / homework / a
- 3.17 when / a / helps / she / thinks / problem / trouble / Mary / has / doll / her / a
- 3.18 well / think / your / very / I / don't / father / drives
- 3.19 to / we / On / a / restaurant / sometimes / Sundays / go
- 3.20 circus / went / with / we / ago / the / Two / my / to / parents / months
- 3.21 did / very / The / trick / well / magician / his
- 3.22 after / Jim / sister / Mother / look / asked / his / to / younger
- 3.23 her / Cindy / you / I / found / Can / tell / that / have / necklace
- 3.24 way / on / bike / Mike / on / already / been / his / to / his / school / has
- 3.25 To do / these changes / nothing / the difficulty / with / has.

Make sentences with modal verbs

- 3.26 a party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
- 3.27 round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.

- 3.28 you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
- 3.29 the light / I / switch / may / on ?
- 3.30 your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
- 3.31 my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
- 3.32 catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
- 3.33 not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
- 3.34 didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

Make up questions

- 3.35 How often /you/ wash your hair?
- 3.36 When /you/ have a shower?
- 3.37 How/you/ spend your weekends?
- 3.38 What /you/ do in the evening?
- 3.39 What time /you/ go to bed?
- 3.40 /You/ come home late?
- 3.41 What /you/ have for lunch?
- 3.42 Where /you/ study?
- 3.43 /You/ air your room every day?
- 3.44 What books /you/ read?
- 3.45 What movies /you/ watch?
- 3.46 When /you/ go out with friends?
- 3.47 /You/ have a light meal in the evening?
- 3.48 How often /you/ do the washing up?
- 3.49 A zoologist/ study animals?
- 3.50 A journalist/ write news stories and articles?
- 3.51 Accountants/ keep financial records?
- 3.52 Pilots/ drive trains?
- 3.53 An engineer/ paint buildings?
- 3.54 Architects/ design buildings?
- 3.55 A blogger/ maintain an online journal?
- 3.56 A vet/ treat people?
- 3.57 Receptionists/ clean hotel rooms?
- 3.58 Psychologists/ study the human mind and behavior?

Complete the lines with questions or answers.

- 3.59 ... ? – Yes, there is. There is a mirror in my hall.
- 3.60 ... ? – Yes, there are. There are nice red curtains in our bedroom.
- 3.61 ... ? – No, there aren't. There aren't any cushions on the sofa.
- 3.62 Is there a rug in front of the fireplace? – No,
- 3.63 Is there a cooker in the kitchen? – Yes,
- 3.64 ... ? – Yes, there is. There is a large fridge in the kitchen.
- 3.65 ...? – No, there isn't. There isn't a microwave oven.
- 3.66 ... Is there a washing machine in the bathroom? – Yes,
- 3.67 ... Is there a dishwasher? – No,
- 3.68 ...? - No, there aren't any pictures in the living room.

- 3.69 ... Are there any magazines on the coffee table? – No,
 3.70 ... Are there any sockets in this hall? – Yes,
 3.71 How many floors ... in the house? – There are two.
 3.72 How many balconies ... in the apartment? – There is one.

Make up sentences to complete the conversation.

- 3.73 now/ you/ Would/ like/ to order?
 3.74 and/ I/ chips/ Can/ a cheeseburger/ have?
 3.75 sandwich/ And/ like/ please/ a tuna/ I'd.
 3.76 to drink/ like/ you/ would/ What?
 3.77 of/ like/ wine/ a bottle/ red/We'd.
 3.78 mineral water/ I/have/ of/ a bottle/ Can?
 3.79 like/ you/ still or sparkling/ Would?
 3.80 else/ you/ anything/ Would/like?
 3.81 please/ like/we'd/ Yes/ coffees/ two
 3.82 we/ And/ the bill/ can/have?

Order the words to make up sentences.

- 3.83 with/ staying/ week/ her/ friends/ this/ are/ Sarah's
 3.84 tonight/ party/ we/ a/ aren't/ having
 3.85 I'm/ cup/ coffee/ drinking/ a/ the/ of/ kitchen/ in
 3.86 for/ looking/ job/ is/ a /George/ why?
 3.87 because/ aren't/ they/ jogging/ today/ cold/ it's/ too
 3.88 computer/ are/ using/ you/ the?
 3.89 football/ Is/ park/ Adam/ playing/ in/ the?

Make up questions for these answers.

- 3.90 ...? – They are living in Italy this year.
 3.91 ... ? – No, he is not American, he is Norwegian.
 3.92 ... ? – No, I 'm not from Hungary.
 3.93 ... ? – Yes, he is living in Switzerland now.
 3.94 ... ? – No, she's not Portuguese.
 3.95 ... ? – I come from America.

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

- 3.96 We/not/catch/that train.
 3.97 He/not/buy/a new sofa.
 3.98 They/not/watch/a football match/ tonight.
 3.99 I/not/tell/your secret to anyone.
 3.100 Anna/not/stay/at home.

4 Вопросы на установление соответствия

4.1 The name of the flag of England is

A St. Andrew's Cross B St. Patrick's Cross C St. George's Cross

4.2 The official home of the Queen is

- A The Tower B Buckingham Palace C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 4.3 British kings and queens are crowned at
A St. Paul's Cathedral B Buckingham Palace C Westminster Abbey
- 4.4 The capital of Wales is
A Belfast B Cardiff C Dublin
- 4.5 The national emblem of Northern Ireland is
A shamrock B a rose C a thistle
- 4.6 Sir Christopher Wren built
A Buckingham Palace B Madame Tussaud's Museum C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 4.7 The oldest part of London is
A Westminster B the City C the West End
- 4.8 The Crown Jewels are kept in
A The Tower of London B the Bank of England C Buckingham Palace
- 4.9 The famous guards of the Tower of London are called
A bobbies B beefeaters C pearlys
- 4.10 The London Eye is
A a telescope B a newspaper C an observation wheel
- 4.11 Poet's Corner where many of the greatest writers are buried is in
A The Tower B Westminster Abbey C St. Paul's Cathedral
- 4.12 The Ceremony of the Keys takes place at
A the Houses of Parliament B Buckingham Palace C the Tower
- 4.13 The future king of England is called
A the Irish Prince B the King of Scotland C the Prince of Wales
- 4.14 Big Ben is actually the name of
A a clock tower B a bell C palace D a clock face
- 4.15 The highest mountain on the British Isles is
A Ben Nevis B Snowdon C Mount Columbia D Elbrus
- 4.16 The best-known river in Great Britain is
A the Thames B the Seine C the Severn D the Yukon
- 4.17 The longest river in Britain is
A the Severn B the Thames C the Avon D the Spey
- 4.18 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
- 4.19 What sports are typically British?
A cycling, skating, rowing B cricket, rowing, golf
C sailing, cycling, cricket D athletics, sailing, basketball
- 4.20 Heathrow is
A a railway station B a city C an airport D a park
- 4.21 The first University in Britain is
A Oxford University B Cambridge University
C the University of London D Lancaster University
- 4.22 The centre of textile industry is
A London B Manchester C Cardiff D Southampton

- 4.23 The largest and oldest museum in Britain
 A the British Museum B the National Gallery C Madame Tussaud's
- 4.24 The National library is situated in the
 A British Museum B Buckingham Palace
 C The Tower D Sherlock Holmes Museum
- 4.25 The most famous shopping street in London is
 A Oxford Street B Downing Street C Baker Street
- 4.26 The head of American state and government is the President, elected for ... years.
 A five B seven C four D two
- 4.27 The most famous leader of the civil rights movement was
 A Abraham Lincoln B Martin Luther King C Rosa Parks
- 4.28 The American Senate consists of ... members.
 A 130 B 200 C 250 D 100
- 4.29 The head of the Revolutionary Army during the War of Independence was ...
 A Benjamin Franklin B Thomas Jefferson C George Washington
- 4.30 The president during World War I was
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- 4.33 The second largest city in the USA is
 A San Francisco B New York C Los Angeles
- 4.34 The Mississippi has been called
 A the mother of waters B the Continental Divide C the father of waters
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 A Christopher Columbus B George Washington C John Glenn
- 4.36 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
- 4.37 How many states are there in the USA?
 A 48 B 50 C 52
- 4.38 When is the birthday of the United States celebrated?
 A on December, 25th B on July, 4th C on March, 8th
- 4.39 The academic year in Great Britain is divided into ... terms.
 A three B two C four
- 4.40 Universities of Cambridge and Oxford run terms.
 A eight-week B eleven-week C ten-week
- 4.41 First degree (bachelor's) courses to normally take ... years complete.
 A four B two C three
- 4.42 Postgraduate courses usually last full-time.
 A two years B three years C one year
- 4.43 Doctor of Philosophy degree require of study and a thesis.

- A one year B two years C three or four years
- 4.44 A Diploma of Higher Education marks ... of his or her undergraduate degree.
A two-thirds B half C one-third
- 4.45 What holiday do English people celebrate on the 14th of February?
A St. Valentine's Day B Halloween C Christmas Day D New Year's Day
- 4.46 Which state of the USA is called Sunshine State?
A Arizona B California C Florida D Kentucky
- 4.47 Which state of the USA is called Cotton State?
A Alabama B Missouri C Oklahoma D Tennessee
- 4.48 The ... at the beginning of the book gives you some fascinating background to the story.

A prologue B sequel C page

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the Present Simple passive to complete the sentences.

- 4.49 Spanish ... (speak) in many countries.
- 4.50 The cars ... (repair) by that man.
- 4.51 The kitchen ... (clean) every day.
- 4.52 Many tools ... (produce) from plastic.
- 4.53 Paper ... (make) from wood.
- 4.54 I ... (drive) to school by my mother.
- 4.55 The cows ... (feed) every morning.
- 4.56 The shop ... (close) by the manager.
- 4.57 I ... (take) to the hospital every week.
- 4.58 The presidents ... (elect) by the people.

Change these sentences into *Passive*

- 4.59 I can answer the question.
- 4.60 She would carry the box.
- 4.61 You should open the window.
- 4.62 We might play cards.
- 4.63 You ought to wash the car.
- 4.64 He must fill in the form.
- 4.65 They need not buy bread.
- 4.66 He could not read the sentence.
- 4.67 Will the teacher test our English?
- 4.68 Could Jenny lock the door?

Match the words from the box to the following situation.

a liar a gossip a snob a big-head a laugh a coward an introvert

- 4.69 Someone who tells you about his success or how wonderful he is ...
- 4.70 Someone who is scared of doing things ...
- 4.80 Someone who enjoys talking about other people ...
- 4.81 Someone who is entertaining and fun to be with ...
- 4.82 Someone who does not tell the truth ...
- 4.83 Someone who looks down on things they feel to be inferior ...

- 4.84 Someone who is shy, quiet and doesn't make friends easily...
Choose the correct word
- 4.85 A *journey/voyage* from London to Paris can now be completed in under 3 hours.
- 4.86 During our holiday we took a boat *cruise/trip* to the islands.
- 4.87 The idea of going on a sea *voyage/tour* fascinated him.
- 4.88 His second *trip/voyage* (1493-96) led to the discovery of several Caribbean islands.
- 4.89 Air *journey/travel* is much faster and cheaper nowadays compared to fifty or sixty years ago.
- 4.90 I've got to pick up the tickets from the *tour/ travel* agent.
- 4.91 He was a young sailor on his first sea *voyage/journey*.
- Choose the correct form of the verb
- 4.92 If I *don't feel/won't feel* well tomorrow, I *stay/I'll stay* at home.
- 4.93 If the weather *is/will* be nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach.
- 4.94 It will be hard to find a hotel if we *arrive/will arrive* late.
- 4.95 The alarm will ring if there *is/will be* a fire.
- 4.96 I *am/will be* surprised if they *get/will get* married.
- 4.97 *Do/ Will* you go to the party if they *invite/will invite* you?
- 4.98 I *am/will be* late this evening, don't wait for me.
- 4.99 What shall we do, if it *rains/will be raining*?
- 4.100 I'll be able to understand you, if you *speak/will speak* slowly.

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
49 и менее	неудовлетворительно

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 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 № 6

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 № 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) buyhealth.
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>
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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

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.

