

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛПУ»)

Структурное подразделение Институт филологии и социальных
коммуникаций

Кафедра английской и восточной филологии



УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор Института филологии и
социальных коммуникаций

 О.С. Перетятая
« 17 » АВГУСТА 2024 г.

Приложение к рабочей программе учебной дисциплине

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущего контроля и
промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине
Лингвострановедение

По направлению подготовки – 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование
(с двумя профилями подготовки)

Профиль подготовки – Начальное образование. Английский язык

Квалификация выпускника – бакалавр

Форма обучения – очная, заочная

Курс – 5 курс ОФО (10 семестр) / 6 курс ЗФО (16 триместр)

Разработчики:

доцент кафедры

английской и восточной филологии

Новикова А.А.

старший преподаватель кафедры

английской и восточной филологии

Елисеев С.Л.

Заведующий кафедрой английской и
восточной филологии

 **А.А. Новикова**

Протокол

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Луганск, 24

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) – неотъемлемая часть рабочей программы дисциплины «Лингвострановедение» и предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов, освоивших программу дисциплины.

1.2. Цели и задачи фонда оценочных средств

Цель ФОС – установить соответствие уровня подготовки обучающегося требованиям ФГОС ВО бакалавриат по направлению подготовки 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), утвержденным приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 22.02.2018 №125 (с изменениями и дополнениями).

1.3. Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения основной образовательной программы

Процесс освоения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций и индикаторов их достижения:

Код по ФГОС ВО	Индикатор достижения
Универсальные	
УК-5 Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах)	УК-5.1. Анализирует социокультурные различия социальных групп, опираясь на знание этапов исторического развития России в контексте мировой истории, социокультурных традиций мира, основных философских, религиозных и этических учений. УК-5.2. Демонстрирует уважительное отношение к историческому наследию и социокультурным традициям Отечества. УК-5.3. Конструктивно взаимодействует с людьми с учетом их социокультурных особенностей в целях успешного выполнения профессиональных задач и социальной интеграции УК-5.4. Сознательно выбирает ценностные ориентиры и гражданскую позицию; аргументированно обсуждает и решает проблемы мировоззренческого, общественного и личностного характера.

1.4. Этапы формирования компетенций и средства оценивания уровня их сформированности

Этапы формирования компетенций	Компетенции	Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания
Тема 1. The general outlook. National symbols.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 2. Public holidays. Festivals in the UK.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 3. Official Ceremonies in London.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 4. Sights of London.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 5. British Monarchy. Titles and honors.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 6. The general outlook of the USA	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 7. National emblems. Government	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 8. Political system.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 9. Sights of the USA.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 10. American holidays	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Тема 11. Education in the USA.	УК–5	Выполнение практических заданий, устный опрос, выполнение проекта
Текущая аттестация	УК–5	Контрольная работа
Промежуточная аттестация	УК–5	Зачёт

1.5. Описание показателей формирования компетенций

Код компетенции	Результаты сформированности
УК –5 Способен воспринимать межкультурное	Знать: основные категории философии, законы исторического развития, основы межкультурной коммуникации;

разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах	<p>Уметь: вести коммуникацию в мире культурного многообразия и демонстрировать взаимопонимание между обучающимися - представителями различных культур с соблюдением этических и межкультурных норм;</p> <p>Владеть: практическими навыками анализа философских и исторических фактов, оценки явлений культуры; способами анализа и пересмотра своих взглядов в случае разногласий и конфликтов в межкультурной коммуникации.</p>
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1.6. Критерии оценивания компетенций на разных этапах их формирования

Вид учебной работы	Количество баллов		
	ОФО	О-ЗФО	ЗФО
Практические занятия	40		40
Тестовый контроль	20		20
Самостоятельная работа студента	20		20
Зачёт	20		20
Всего	100		

Накопительная система оценивания по 100-балльной шкале

Четырехбалльная система оценивания экзамена	100-балльная шкала	Буквенная шкала, соответствующая 100-балльной шкале	Система оценивания зачета
Отлично	90–100	А – отлично – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	Зачтено
Хорошо	83–89	В – очень хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом	

		баллов, близким к максимальному	
Хорошо	75–82	С – хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью; некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками	
Удовлетворительно	63–74	Д – удовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки	
Удовлетворительно	50–62	Е – посредственно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; некоторые практические навыки работы не сформированы, многие предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания не выполнены либо качество выполнения некоторых из них оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному	
Неудовлетворительно	21–49	ФХ – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения	Не зачтено

		учебных заданий	
Неудовлетво- -рительно	0–20	F – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса не освоено; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; все выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки, дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к какому-либо значимому повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий	

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

2.1. Оценочные средства текущего контроля.

Темы докладов/презентаций

Тема 1. The general outlook.

1. Geographical location: Countries;.
2. Administrative and territorial division.
3. Population. Languages. Ethnic groups.
4. Religion.
5. Currency.
6. Political system;.
7. Gross national product GNP
8. The Union Flag.
9. The Royal Coat of Arms of UK.
10. The Royal Standard.
11. Patron saints.
12. National emblems.

Тема 2. Public holidays.

1. Christmas Day;
2. Boxing Day;
3. New Year's Day;
4. Good Friday;
5. Easter Monday;
6. May Day;
7. Spring Bank Holiday;
8. Late Summer Bank Holiday
9. St. Valentine's Day,
2. Pancake Day,
10. St. David's Day,
11. Mother's Day,

12. April Fool's Day,
13. St. George's Day,
14. Father's Day,
15. Midsummer's Day,
16. St. Swithun's Day,
17. Autumnal equinox,
18. Harvest festival,
19. Trafalgar Day,
20. Halloween,
21. Trafalgar Day,
22. All Saints' Day,

Tema 3. Official Ceremonies in London.

1. Changing of the Guard.
2. Mounting the Guard.
3. Trooping the Colour.
4. Firing a Royal Salute.
5. The Ceremony of the Keys.
6. Swan Upping.
7. Opening of the Courts.
8. The Lord Mayor's Show.

Tema 4. Sights of London.

1. London Eye.
2. The Shard.
3. Buckingham Palace.
4. Houses of Parliament.
5. Big Ben.
6. Westminster Abbey.
7. The Tower of London.
8. Yeomen Warders (Beefeater)
9. Tower Bridge.
10. St. Paul's Cathedral.
11. Trafalgar Square.
12. The Monument.
13. St. James's Palace.
14. The Gherkin.
15. The Globe Theatre.
16. Queen Victoria Memorial.
17. The National Gallery.
18. Piccadilly Circus.
19. Madame Tussaud Museum

Tema 5. British Monarchy.

1. The British Queen.

2. Royal homes: Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Sandringham House, Kensington Palace, St. James Palace, Clarence

House.

3. The Queen's role.

4. Interesting facts about the Queen.

5. The line of succession to the British throne.

6. Titles.

7. Current orders of chivalry.

8. The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

9. The Order of the Thistle.

10. Knights of the Bath.

11. The Order of St. Michael and St. George.

12. The Distinguished Service Order.

13. The Royal Victorian Order.

14. The Order of Merit.

15. The Imperial Service Order.

Tema 8. Political system of the USA.

1. Historical Background.

2. The Constitution. The Presidency.

3. Presidential Primaries.

4. The House of Representatives.

5. The Senate.

6. The Supreme Court.

7. Political Parties and Elections.

8. The Federal System.

9. A Divided Democracy.

Tema 9. Sights of the USA.

1. The Niagara Fall.

2. Grand Canyon.

3. Statue of Liberty.

4. White House.

5. Yellowstone National Park

6. Walt Disney World Resort

7. Times Square.

8. Golden Gate Bridge.

9. Waikiki.

10. Las Vegas Strip .

Tema 10. American holidays.

1. New Year's Day and New Year's Eve.

2. Memorial Day.

3. Independence Day.
4. Labor Day.
5. Thanksgiving and the day after.

Tema 11. Education in the USA.

1. History.
2. Statistics.
3. Test performance for primary and secondary schools.
4. Educational stages.
5. Variations.
6. Grade placement.
7. Preschool and pre-kindergarten.
8. Primary education.
9. Secondary education
10. Tracking (streaming)

MODULE TEST

I Choose 3 problems from the suggested list and write 3 short essays (up to 300 words each):

1. Monarchy. Its role and future.
2. Electoral system in the UK. The formal arrangements, campaign and polling day.
3. Party system. Major political parties, their past and present.
4. How a Bill of Parliament becomes an Act of Parliament.
5. Central and local government: responsibilities, cooperation and conflict.
6. The Church of England and other Christian churches in the UK.
7. The Welfare system and its main problems in today's Britain.
8. Types of newspapers and differences between them.
9. Broadcasting in the United Kingdom. The BBC and IBA.
10. Housing in the country. Public and private sectors, and their partnership.
11. Secondary education in the state-run and private sectors. Advantages and disadvantages of each.
12. Types of Universities and degrees awarded.

II Choose the best option A, B, C or D: Variant 1

1. What countries does the United Kingdom consist of?
 - a) England, Scotland, Wales
 - b) Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - c) England and Scotland
 - d) Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic
2. Which is the smallest of four nations?

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales
- d) Ireland

3. Ben Nevis is situated in ...

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

4. What river is the longest in Britain?

- a) the Thames
- b) the Tees
- c) the Tyne
- d) the Severn

5. How many lakes are there in the Lake District?

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 16
- d) 20

6. Oilfields are concentrated mainly in:

- a) the Atlantic ocean
- b) the English Channel
- c) the North Sea
- d) the Irish Sea

7. Conurbation is a ...

- a) metropolitan area
- b) energetic declaration against something
- c) use of wrong name
- d) solid part of earth's crust

8. Which of the four nations' flag is not incorporated in the flag of the UK?

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales
- d) Ireland

9. What do Welshmen wear on St. David's Day?

- a) a rose or a daffodil
- b) a shamrock or a thistle
- c) a leek or a daffodil

d) a thistle or a leek

10. What proportion of the population of Britain lives in England?

a) more than 80%

b) less than 60%

c) about 40%

d) almost 70%

11. The present royal house is the House of ...

a) Stuarts

b) Windsors

c) Tudors

d) Oranges

12. Which statement is the correct one? The King or Queen ...

a) rules and governs

b) reigns but does not rule

c) reigns and rules

d) rules but does not reign

13. The cabinet is headed by ...

a) the Speaker

b) the Permanent Secretary

c) the Prime-Minister

d) the Lord Chancellor

14. The official reports of proceedings and debates of the Houses of Parliament are published daily in ...

a) Reuters

b) the Daily Mail

c) Hansard

d) the Time

15. What is the smallest union of local government?

a) borough

b) county

c) shire

d) parish

16. How often are the elections held in the UK?

a) once in five years

b) once in four years

c) once in three years

d) once in six years

17. Anyone over the age of ... has the right to vote at elections.

- a) 18
- b) 21
- c) 16
- d) 24

18. What is the nickname of the Liberal Party?

- a) the Whigs
- b) the Elephant
- c) the Tories
- d) the Liberals

19. What is the name for the money that workers pay regularly so that they can get free medical treatment and state pension?

- a) national insurance contributions
- b) old-age funding payments
- c) state security deductions
- d) charities

20. In the UK the term “Welfare” does not apply to ...

- a) National Insurance
- b) National Health Service
- c) Social security
- d) Joint Intelligence Committee

21. What London street is famous as the centre of British journalism?

- a) Leicester Square
- b) Fleet Street
- c) Downing Street
- d) Bond Street

22. Where does BBC television get its income from?

- a) advertising
- b) private companies
- c) the government
- d) Reuters

23. Which of this is not regarded as a “quality” newspaper?

- a) The Guardian
- b) The Sun
- c) The Times
- d) The Daily Telegraph

24. Good “A”-level results in at least ... subjects are necessary to get a place at University.

- a) 3

- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

25. Most British children between the ages of 11 and 16 go to ... schools.

- a) comprehensive
- b) grammar
- c) technical
- d) secondary modern

26. ... of British children go to independent schools.

- a) More than 90%
- b) About 50%
- c) Less than 10%
- d) Almost 25%

27. Spiritual head of the Church of England is ...

- a) Monarch
- b) Archbishop of Kent
- c) Archbishop of Canterbury
- d) Pope

28. Which sport is considered as the national British sport?

- a) golf
- b) soccer
- c) cricket
- d) polo

29. Public Holidays (Bank Holidays) in Britain do not include:

- a) New Year's Day
- b) Easter Monday
- c) Christmas Day
- d) St. Valentine's Day

30. The National Day of Scotland is ...

- a) St. Andrew's Day
- b) St. George's Day
- c) St. David's Day
- d) St. Patrick's Day

Total: 30 marks

Your score: ____ marks

Variant 2

1. What countries does Britain include?
 - a) England, Scotland, Wales
 - b) England and Scotland
 - c) Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - d) England, Wales

2. Which of this is not acceptable short name for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
 - a) England
 - b) The United Kingdom
 - c) Great Britain
 - d) Britain

3. The Lake District is situated in ...
 - a) England
 - b) Scotland
 - c) Northern Ireland
 - d) Wales

4. Most of British rivers flow in the ... direction.
 - a) southward
 - b) eastward
 - c) westward
 - d) northward

5. What range of hills is known as the “backbone of England”?
 - a) the Adirondack Mountains
 - b) the Appalachian Mountains
 - c) the Ozark Mountain Range
 - d) the Pennine Chain

6. The further you go ..., the more rain you get.
 - a) south
 - b) north
 - c) east
 - d) west

7. What city is the largest in Scotland?
 - a) Aberdeen
 - b) Edinburgh
 - c) Glasgow
 - d) Newcastle

8. Inland waters occupies ... of the total area of the country.

- a) 10%
- b) 1%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%

9. What is the emblem of the world famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama?

- a) the poppy
- b) the thistle
- c) the daffodil
- d) the leek

10. Who is the patron of England?

- a) St. Patrick
- b) St. Andrew
- c) St. George
- d) St. David

11. What language is the most widely spread in Great Britain after English?

- a) German
- b) French
- c) Polish
- d) Russian

12. In which way is Britain unusual among XXIst century states? It does not have:

- a) the written constitution
- b) the monarch
- c) the prime minister
- d) the parliament

13. Which of the functions is not typical of Parliament?

- a) making laws
- b) providing money for government through taxation
- c) giving honours such as peerages and knighthoods
- d) examining government policy, administration and spending

14. About ... people are the members of the Cabinet of ministers.

- a) 45
- b) 20
- c) 100
- d) 400

15. Who chairs debates and other proceedings in the House of Commons?

- a) the Black Rod
- b) the Speaker

- c) the Chief Whip
- d) the Lord Chancellor

16. Who elects the members of the House of Commons?

- a) the Queen
- b) the electors
- c) the Prime Minister
- d) the House of Lords

17. General elections are always held on:

- a) Sundays
- b) Tuesdays
- c) Thursdays
- d) Saturdays

18. Any British citizen aged ... may stand for election to Parliament, providing they are not disqualified.

- a) 18
- b) 21
- c) 16
- d) 24

19. The money used by the government for payments to people with very low incomes and others in need is called ...

- a) the national insurance
- b) the benefits
- c) the Christmas bonus
- d) the general taxes

20. Which of this is not regarded as a “popular” newspaper?

- a) The Guardian
- b) The Sun
- c) The Star
- d) The Daily Mirror

21. What British national radio channel broadcasts rock and pop music?

- a) Radio 1
- b) Radio 3
- c) Radio 4
- d) Radio 5

22. The academic year in University is divided into ... terms.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4

d) 5

23. According to the National Curriculum education from 5 to 16 is divided into ... key stages.

a) 4

b) 2

c) 5

d) 3

24. Children begin their secondary education at the age of about ...

a) 7

b) 11

c) 14

d) 16

25. School performance tables ("league tables") are published ...

a) twice a year

b) thrice a year

c) once a year

d) every four years

26. What is the official religion in the United Kingdom?

a) Catholicism

b) Methodist Church

c) Anglicanism

d) Baptism

27. Which of these does not belong to British Bank Holidays?

a) New Year's Eve

b) Easter Monday

c) Good Friday

d) Boxing Day

28. When is Bonfire Night celebrated?

a) October, 31

b) November, 5

c) November, 7

d) December, 1

29. Which state of the United Kingdom is traditionally regarded as the home of golf?

a) England

b) Wales

c) Northern Ireland

d) Scotland

30. The Darby, The Great National, The Royal Ascot are British famous ... competitions.

- a) motoracing
- b) horseracing
- c) polo
- d) regatta

Total: 30 marks

Your score: ____ marks

2.2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

Вопросы к зачёту

Choose the best option A, B, C or D.

1. The revival of arts and letters under the influence of classical models in the 14th – 16th century is called ...

- a) Gothic
- b) Renaissance
- c) Baroque
- d) Neo-Classicism

2. The epoch of Mannerism began in:

- a) 16th century
- b) late 15th century
- c) early 17th century
- d) late 17th century

3. Who is the author of the famous picture "Marriage a la Mode"?

- a) Joshua Reynolds
- b) Thomas Gainsborough
- c) William Hogarth
- d) John Constable

4. Which of these artists does not represent the 18th century?

- a) Wright of Derby
- b) Thomas Lawrence
- c) William Hogarth
- d) William Blake

5. The development of religious drama was stimulated by institution of the feast of...

- a) Halloween
- b) St. Valentine's Day
- c) Corpus +Christi
- d) Monarch's official birthday

6. The largest theatre in Elizabethan London was ...

- a) the Globe
- b) the Swan
- c) the Rose
- d) Covent Garden

7. What artistic genre was the most popular during the 19th century?

- a) portraiture
- b) landscape
- c) science and animal painting
- d) self-portraits

8. The famous masterpiece of John Constable is ...

- a) "The Hay Wain"
- b) "Fishermen at Sea"
- c) "Death of a Pale Horse"
- d) "Calais Pier"

9. Masque as a genre emerged in

- a) the Middle Ages
- b) the Elizabethan age

c) the Restoration period

d) the Victorian time

10. Theatres in Elizabethan time were open to public ...

a) every day

b) on Sundays only

c) on Saturdays and Fridays

d) except Thursdays and Sundays

11. Who among these painters had "a life-long passion for the sea"?

a) William Turner

b) Joshua Reynolds

c) John Constable

d) Thomas Lawrence

12. The English musical tradition was disrupted in

a) the Elizabethan time

b) the Restoration period

c) the Jacobean period

d) the Puritan Commonwealth time

13. Which of the Turner's pictures was voted Britain's "greatest painting" in a public BBC pole in 2005?

a) "Fishermen at Sea"

b) "Windsor"

c) "The Fighting Temeraire"

d) "Rain, Steam, Speed"

14. The first truly English professional opera was composed by ...

a) Edward Elgar

b) Antonio Vivaldi

c) Richard Wagner

d) Henry Purcell

15. Which was typical of London Renaissance theatre?

- a) originality of plot
- b) expensive costumes
- c) women playing women's parts
- d) high admission price

16. Who of these artists is not among the leaders of P. R. B.?

- a) William Holman Hunt
- b) Dante Gabriel Rossetti
- c) John Everett Millais
- d) Ford Madox Brown

17. A new continental movement, showing preoccupation of artists with the subconscious was called ...

- a) vorticism
- b) impressionism
- c) surrealism
- d) neo-romanticism

18. Women were permitted to perform on the English stage ...

- a) at Elizabethan time
- b) at Jacobean period
- c) at the time of Restoration
- d) in the 19th century

19. Which genre originated in England?

- a) opera seria
- b) comic opera
- c) lyric opera
- d) ballad opera

20. A group of artists organized in 1890s to develop new methods of producing art was called ...

- a) Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood

- b) Camden Town Group
- c) War Artists
- d) Young British Artists

21. When did the Pop Art Movement appear?

- a) late 1940s
- b) mid 1950s
- c) 1960s
- d) early 1970s

22. The Restoration theatre was in favour of...

- a) the theatre of absurd
- b) operetta genre
- c) musicals
- d) heroic tragedies and comedies

23. Insert the name: "... " made Gay rich and Rich gay"

- a) "Dido and Aeneas"
- b) "Macbeth"
- c) "The Tempest"
- d) "The Beggar's Opera"

24. ..., established in 1753, is one of the greatest museums of human history and culture in the world.

- a) The State
- b) The British Museum
- c) The Victoria and Albert Museum
- d) The Saatchi

25. Beefeaters are Yeomen Warders that guard ...

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) the Tower of London

d) the Big Ben

26. The Victorian theatre cultivated ...

a) melodrama

b) tragedy

c) historical chronicles

d) passion plays

27. The first artistic director of the National Theatre was ...

a) George Bernard Shaw

b) Oscar Wilde

c) Judi Dench

d) Lawrence Olivier

28. Ribbed vaults, buttresses and flying buttresses, pointed arches and new decorative forms are main characteristics of ... style.

a) Gothic

b) Romanesque

c) Renaissance

d) Classic

29. The Henry VII Chapel is one of the most outstanding chapels in

a) Westminster Abbey

b) St. Paul's Cathedral

c) the Tower of London

d) the Banqueting House

30. The composer of the oratorios "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom" is

a) Edward Elgar

b) Henry Purcell

c) Benjamin Britten

d) Thomas Tallis

31. The National Theatre appeared in the UK in ...

- a) 20th century
- b) 19th century
- c) 18th century
- d) 21th century

32. The architect of the Queen House at Greenwich is ...

- a) Christopher Wren
- b) Inigo Jones
- c) Charles Barry
- d) John Wood

33. When was St. Paul's Cathedral completed?

- a) 1675
- b) 1697
- c) 1708
- d) 1712

34. The Royal Shakespeare Company is ...

- a) a subsidized theatre
- b) a non-subsidized theatre
- c) a private theatre
- d) the Royal family's property

35. Who combined the words of the Catholic liturgy with war poetry in "The War Requiem"?

- a) Elton John
- b) Paul McCartney
- c) Benjamin Britten
- d) Andrew Lloyd Webber

36. The festival embracing all performing arts is held in ...

- a) Edinburgh
- b) London

c) Glyndebourne

d) Reading

37. Whispering Gallery is a place in

a) Hampton Court Palace

b) Crystal Palace

c) St. Paul's Cathedral

d) Westminster Abbey

38. The profession of town planning in the 20th century was established by ...

a) Sir Leslie Martin

b) Sir Patrick Abercrombie

c) Norman Robert Foster

d) James Stirling

39. The National Theatre Company's first production was ...

a) "The Importance of Being Earnest"

b) "Othello"

c) "Hamlet"

d) "Waiting for Godot"

Открытые вопросы.

1 . Geographically speaking. The British Isles. The territory & relief. Highland & Lowland Britain.

2. Geographically speaking: seas & inland waters.

3 . Climate & weather. The environment & pollution. The love of nature.

4 . The population. Four nations, ethnic identity & the non-native British.

5 . The population. The geographical identity. Country & urban people.

6 . Religion in Britain: the Church of England & other Christian churches.

7 . Religion in Britain: non-Christian affiliations - other churches & religious movements.

- 8 . Religion in Britain: the rise of Protestantism - from Henry VIII & on.
- 9 . Religion in Britain: religion & politics.
10. English versus British. Multiculturalism in the UK.
11. Prehistory - the tribes & the peoples.
12. History. The Roman period & its consequences.
13. History. The Germanic invasions.
14. History. The Norman conquest & its consequences.
15. History. The Medieval period.
16. The XVIth century England.
17. The Elizabethan reign. The English Renaissance.
18. History. The Civil war. The parliamentary republic.
19. History. The Glorious Revolution.
20. History. The eighteenth century. The birth of industrial capitalism (1760ies & on).
21. History. The nineteenth century. The workshop of the world.
22. History. The crisis & imperialism (1870ies - 1914).
23. History. Britain in WW1. Britain loses the lead (1917 - 1933).
24. History. The inter-war Britain.
25. History. Britain & WW Two.
26. History. Postwar Britain. The collapse of the Empire.
27. History. The end of empire. European & transatlantic relations.
28. Britain in Europe in the 1950ies & on. The Commonwealth of Nations.
29. The political life. Parliament. Government. Cabinet.
30. The political life. The party system. Major political parties.
31. The political life. Parliament. The House of Commons & the House of Lords.
32. The political life. The electoral system.
33. The political life. The parliamentary procedure. Debating bills.
34. The political life. The style of democracy & the public attitude to

politics.

35. The political life. The central & local governments.
36. Social security & social services. Charities.
37. The National Health service. The medical profession.
38. Education. Primary & secondary education, types of schools.
39. Education. Subjects taught. Exams & assessments.
40. Education beyond sixteen.
41. Education. The private sector. Famous public schools.
42. Universities & colleges of higher learning.
43. Types of university: Oxbridge, 'redbrick' & old Scottish universities. The Open University.
44. The mass media. Types of press. The characteristics of the national press.
45. The BBC. Radio & television.
46. Government & the media. Privacy & self-regulation of the press.
47. Mass media. New tendencies and trends. The Internet.
48. Housing. Private property & public property. Homelessness.
49. Housing. Country & town planning. The environment.
50. Holidays & special occasions. Public holidays.
51. Holidays & special occasions. The most popular non-public holidays in the UK.
52. The culture of sport. The most popular sports & competitions.
53. Food & drink. Attitudes to food & alcohol. Eating out. Pubs.
54. The history of English stage from Medieval theatre to the 19th century drama.
55. The present-day theatre. Types of theatre.
56. Major annual arts festivals in the UK (Edinburgh International, Glyndebourne, Alderburgh, the Proms, Glastonbury & others).
57. English music of the Renaissance & Restoration periods.
58. English music of the XX century (1900 to 1950s).

59. English music after WW Two. Classical & pop.
60. The Golden Age of English painting (18th - early 19th centuries).
61. The famous museums & art galleries in the UK.
62. The USA. Geographically speaking.
63. The USA. Politically speaking. Constitution of the USA.
64. The USA. The Congress. The Congressional elections.
65. The USA. The State & local government.
66. The US government. The Presidency. Executive & Judicial branches of the government.
67. Schooling in the USA.
68. Universities & colleges in the United States.
69. Welfare system in the USA.
70. The USA, international relations - a view of the world.