

## Форма оценочного материала для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

*Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере, 5 семестр*

Код, направление подготовки	41.03.04 ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ Направленность (профиль): Государственная политика и управление
Направленность (профиль)	Направленность (профиль): Государственная политика и управление
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Кафедра лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	Кафедра политико-правовых дисциплин

### Типовые задания для контрольной работы

#### Контрольная работа № 1 (5 семестр)

##### 1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):

1) общаться	6) упрощать
2) условия, отношения	7) различный, разнообразный
3) вносить вклад, содействовать	8) приобретать, накапливать (знания, навыки)
4) принимать, допускать	9) приобретать, завоёвывать (независимость)
5) считать, полагать	10) выиграть время

##### 2. Translate the expressions into English (УК-4.3)

1. There are many ethnic communities in the U.S.A.
2. The world community needs to acquire a common language.
3. Wrong use of articles is common to all beginners.
4. These two countries are not on diplomatic terms.
5. This bill has been under consideration for half a year.
6. I thank all the speakers who contributed to the discussion.
7. All the gains of the past three centuries seemed to have been lost.
8. He never acquired a taste for serious music.
9. The shop sells various goods.
10. The English language is accepted to have become international.

##### 3. Answer the questions using no less than three sentences and linking words (УК-4.2):

1. Why do people in many countries learn English?
2. What are the main features that make English so popular?
3. What does 'simplicity' of the English language imply?
4. Why is English considered to be a very flexible language?
5. What is implied by 'openness' of the English vocabulary?

6. Why has English become an effective way of communication?
7. In what areas is the English language used?
8. What future for the English language is predicted?

### **Типовые вопросы к зачёту**

**I. Give an extended answer to the following questions (УК-4.3):**

1. Why is it difficult sometimes to communicate with other people?
2. What are the main tips for effective communication?
3. What good interpersonal skills are helpful for communication?
4. Can you tell me something about yourself?
5. Why did you apply for this job?
6. Can you tell me something about your education?
7. Can you tell us something about your working experience?
8. Give some details how to make a good impression.
  
9. What is referred to as 'political correctness'?
10. Which issues and why are included in PC- things?
11. What is considered to be politically incorrect?
12. What arguments do opponents produce against using p.c language?
13. In what spheres of life is it recommended to be politically correct?
14. Why is the word 'mankind' considered to be politically incorrect?
15. Does political incorrectness always cause trouble?

### **Типовые задания для контрольной работы**

**Контрольная работа № 2 (6 семестр)**

**1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):**

1) наделять властью	6) вести переговоры
2) экономический	7) политика, наука управления
3) экономичный	8) внутренняя политика
4) отношения	9) внешняя политика
5) считать, полагать	10) политика, политический курс

**2. Translate the expressions into English (УК-4.3)**

1. British Prime minister is officially appointed by the Queen.
2. Negotiations are to be held at a very high level.
3. English is relatively simple to learn at the beginning.
4. Diplomats must be flexible in handling diverse responsibilities.
5. An important purpose of diplomacy is to promote good relations between states.
6. Teachers are happy to have responsive students, willing to learn.
7. Britain dominated the world trade in the 19th century.
8. The job of a diplomat involves traveling a lot.

**3. Answer the questions using no less than three sentences and linking words (УК-4.2):**

1. What or who are the authorized agents through which international relations are maintained?

2. Why was old diplomacy dominated by the French system?
3. What are the tasks of a resident ambassador?
4. What international and regional organizations were established in the twentieth century?
5. What role have they played and continue to play in international relations?

### **Типовые вопросы к зачёту (компетенция УК-4.2, УК-4.3)**

1. What or who are the authorized agents through which international relations are maintained?
2. Why was old diplomacy dominated by the French system?
3. Why was Britain ca late starter' in establishing resident missions?
4. What are the tasks of a resident ambassador?
5. What international and regional organizations were established in the twentieth century?
6. What role have they played and continue to play in international relations?
7. Does public diplomacy work in your country? How?
8. Who and what are engaged in it?
9. What examples of public diplomacy at work in your country can you give?
10. Is public diplomacy in Russia independent of the government?
11. In what areas does public diplomacy seem to be most effective publications, motion pictures, cultural exchanges, education oi radio and television?
12. Why are reporting and interpreting events and trends in the world political systems referred to as challenges for a political officer?
13. What do various responsibilities in smaller posts involve?
14. What are the ways in which a diplomat may promote his country's interests?
15. Why is it necessary for a diplomat to have a strong command of the mother tongue as well as a foreign language?
16. How important is good knowledge of the history and culture of the country a diplomat specializes in?

### **Типовые задания для контрольной работы**

#### **Контрольная работа № 3 (7 семестр)**

#### **1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):**

1) наделять властью	6) вести переговоры
2) экономический	7) политика, наука управления
3) экономичный	8) внутренняя политика
4) отношения	9) внешняя политика
5) считать, полагать	10) политика, политический курс

#### **А) Найдите в правой колонке русский эквивалент для английских словосочетаний (УК-4.3):**

1. it is often said	a) распространение новостей
2. a government owned newspaper	b) бизнес «сбора новостей»
3. to offer news of general interest	c) выходить далеко за пределы
4. the sharing of news	d) часто говорят

5. a news gathering business	е) к тому же, вдобавок
6. a news service	ф) газета международного класса
7. to spread far beyond	г) предлагать новости нового порядка
8. in addition	h) газета, принадлежащая правительству
9. a paper of international excellence	і) агентство новостей
10. an international survey	ј) одинаковый источник
11. to be ranked as	к) подписчик
12. the world's top daily	l) платить за получение и использование новостей и фотографий
13. the same source	т) международный обзор
14. a subscriber	п) квалифицироваться как
15. to pay to receive and use the news and photographs	о) лучшая газете в мире

**В) Текст для чтения и перевода (УК-4.2):**

**British Press**

In Britain newspapers differ greatly from each other in the type of news they report and the way they report it. On the one hand, there are «quality» news-papers: The Times, The Financial Times, The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph. These papers report major national and international news stories, with the world of politics and business and with the arts and sport.

On the other hand, there are «populars» or «tabloids», so called because of their small size. Popular papers (The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, The Daily Mirror, The Sun, The Daily Star) pay much attention to sensational news, extraordinary events, catastrophes, accidents, private lives of royalty and nobility, of people of art, of music and movie stars. Popular papers use many photographs and cartoons.

It is often said that the popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them. The tabloid press is far more popular than the quality press. The average daily circulation for The Daily Mirror is almost 3,200,000 while for The Times it is 450,000. The most popular quality paper is The Daily Telegraph with a circulation of around 1,100,000 per day, compared with The Sun's circulation of over 4,170,000. It is estimated that two out of every three adults regularly read a national daily newspaper. In addition to 12 national daily newspapers there are 9 national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the Sundays papers contain more reading material than the daily papers, and several of them include colour supplements — separate colour magazines which have special supplements with articles on music, TV, sports and a lot of advertisements of consumer goods. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British families.

Nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers — in England alone there are around 90 daily papers and over 850 which are published once or twice a week. Local newspapers report local news and advertise local business and events. Newspapers in Britain are privately owned and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerable freedom of expression. The offices of most papers are situated in Fleet Street in the City of London, which is the centre of British journalism. British papers are bought and read not only in the United Kingdom, but also in many other countries.

*Источник: <https://www.britannica.com/>*

**С) Выберите правильный ответ (УК-4.3):**

- The «quality» papers try to entertain rather than inform . . .  
a) true.  
b) false.

2. Most colour supplements are published on Sundays and are . . .
  - a) bought with Sunday papers.
  - b) bought separately from the Sunday papers.
3. The most popular «quality» newspaper is . . .
  - a) The Times.
  - b) The Daily Telegraph.
4. Newspapers in Britain are owned by . . .
  - a) the Government.
  - b) individuals and publishing companies.

### **Типовые вопросы к зачёту (компетенция УК-4.2, УК-4.3)**

#### **A) Текст для чтения и перевода (УК-4.2):**

##### **The press in the USA**

In 1986, a total of 9144 newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly) appeared in the USA. Newspapers are published in 34 different languages.

Most daily papers in the USA are of the «quality» rather than the «popular» variety. Among the 20 newspapers with the largest circulation only two or three regularly feature crime, sex and scandal. The paper with the largest circulation, «The Wall Street Journal», is a very serious paper indeed.

It is often said that there is no «national press» in the United States as there is in Great Britain, for instance. In one sense this is true. There are no official or government-owned newspapers in the USA. There is no state censorship, that is, court or judges cannot stop a story from being printed or published. Most daily newspapers are distributed locally, or regionally. People buy one of the big city newspapers in addition to small local ones. A few of the best-known newspapers, such as «The Wall Street Journal» can be found throughout the country. There has been one attempt to publish a truly national newspaper, «US Today». But it has only a circulation of 1,2 million and can only offer news of general interest.

In another sense, however, there is a national press, one that comes from influence and the sharing of news. Some of the largest newspapers, such as «The New York Times», «The Washington Post» and «The Los Angeles Times» are at the same time news-gathering businesses, or news services. They not only print newspapers, but also collect and sell news, news features and photographs to hundreds of other papers in the USA and abroad. These newspapers have great national and international influence, spreading far beyond their own readers.

In addition, these newspapers and others, such as «Christian Science Monitor», «The Baltimore Sun» or the «Milwaukee Journal» are frequently mentioned among papers of international excellence. In a large international survey of newspaper editors, «The New York Times» was ranked by most as «the world's top daily».

American newspapers get much of their news from the same source as all newspapers in the world - the two world's largest news agencies - AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International). Neither of them is owned, controlled or operated by the government. They have thousands of subscribers - newspapers, radio and television stations and other agencies which pay to receive and use the news and photographs in more than 100 countries of the world.

*Источник: <https://www.britannica.com/>*

## Б) Ответьте на вопросы (УК-4.3):

1. What is press in the USA characterized by?
2. What are the two major kinds of daily newspapers in the USA?
3. Why do we say that there is no national press in the USA?
4. Why can we say that there is a national press in the USA?
5. What are the American newspapers of international excellence?
6. What source do many American newspapers get their news from,

## Типовые задания для контрольной работы

### Контрольная работа № 4 (8 семестр)

#### А) Текст для чтения и перевода (УК-4.2)

##### Global Governance

Anarchy is basic to state-centric International Relations because *sovereignty* is basic to state-centric International Relations. As Hinsley and others have demonstrated, 'sovereignty' emerged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as a double-headed notion. On the one hand, rulers were sovereign in so far as they accepted no internal, 'domestic' equals; on the other hand, they were sovereign in so far as they accepted no external, 'international' superiors. This notion came to gain normative acceptance in the second half of the seventeenth century – conventionally, following the Westphalia Peace Conference that ended the Thirty Years War – and remains the base upon which the structures of anarchy are constructed. The extent to which the norms of Westphalia have governed international practice is debatable; the Westphalia notion of sovereignty may indeed, as Krasner suggests, be a matter of 'organized hypocrisy' given the extent to which rulers have actually always intervened in each other's affairs, but, at least in principle, the claim to be a sovereign entails acknowledgement of the sovereignty of others.

In any event, the absence of an external superior implies the absence of 'government', which is the definition of anarchy. This is clear enough but it does involve glossing over the distinction between sovereignty as a *juridical status* and a *political concept*. On the one hand, to say of a state that it is sovereign is to make a judgement about its legal position in the world, namely that it recognizes no legal superior, that it is not, for example, a colony or part of a suzerain system. On the other hand, to say that a state is sovereign generally implies that it possesses certain sorts of capacities; the ability to act in certain kinds of ways, to perform certain tasks. One essential difference between these two meanings of sovereignty is that the first is unqualified – states either are, or are not, legally sovereign – while the second clearly involves matters of degree; that is to say, both the tasks themselves can be added to and subtracted from without losing the basic idea, and the manner in which they are performed can be more or less effective.

On the one hand we have sovereignty as a *status* which states either possess or do not possess; on the other we have sovereignty as a bundle of powers and capacities which can grow larger or smaller. This distinction was of no great significance in the early years of the 'Westphalia System' because the kinds of powers that states exercised were limited in scope and range. Tax collection and 'pacification' – the establishment of law and order – were the main domestic activities of states, and warfare and imperialism the main external activities; here differential capabilities were most striking, but this in no sense undermined the idea of anarchy – indeed, as Kenneth Waltz insists, a key feature of anarchy is that the units in an anarchical system try to perform the same functions with different capabilities. However, once it became accepted that amongst the functions of a sovereign state are the achievement of certain kinds of social goals and successful regulation, if not actual management, of the economy, the situation

does change quite dramatically, because it is clear that exercising these powers effectively might well, in some circumstances, be impossible without external cooperation and a degree of *pooling* of sovereignty.

Thus, to take a very simple example, one of the ‘powers’ a state has is the power to set up a postal service – but such a service will be of limited value unless it is possible to send and receive letters across state boundaries, and to arrange this effectively states have actually had to give up certain powers to an international body, originally the Universal Postal Union of 1874. The bundle of powers that a state possesses as a ‘sovereign’ body is thereby imultaneously diminished *and* enhanced – the state now has the capacity to set up an effective postal system, but it buys this capacity by giving up part of its capacity to regulate this system. Paradoxically, to be truly sovereign it may be necessary to surrender part of one’s sovereignty. Another way of putting the same point is that the ‘fit’ between state and society/economy has altered since the beginning of the Westphalia System. Initially social policy was minimal and economic activity was, for the most part, agricultural, local and small scale. However, with the coming of manufacturing and the factory system, and recognition that efficiency gains – economies of scale – could be achieved via production for a wider market, the range and scope of economic activity expanded, and with it the possibilities for social policy.

*Источник: Brown Ch., A. Kirsten. Understanding International Relations. Macmillan.*

**В) Дополните предложения словами и выражениями (УК-4.3):**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is exercised by the Prime Minister and his \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are twenty ministers in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is appointed by the Queen.
4. The House of Commons is \_\_\_\_\_ over by the \_\_\_\_\_, a member acceptable to the whole House.
5. The British Parliament is the \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain, which consists of two chambers: the House of \_\_\_\_\_ and the House of \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. to be governed \_\_\_\_\_ the Parliament
7. to be done \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen’s name
8. to act \_\_\_\_\_ the advice \_\_\_\_\_
9. to consist \_\_\_\_\_ two chambers

**С) Сопоставьте слова и их значения (УК-4.3):**

absolutism	a system of government in which one leader has complete power and authority over a country and its citizens
anarchy	a situation in which one country rules another
autocracy	a political and economic system in which individual people cannot own property or industries and in which people of all social classes are treated equally
colonialism	a system of government in which people vote in elections to choose the people who will govern them
communism	government by someone who takes power by force and does not allow elections
democracy	a form of government or management in which one person has complete power
dictatorship	political control or influence, especially by one country over other countries
hegemony	a situation in which there is no government or no social control in a country

## **Типовые вопросы к зачёту с оценкой** (компетенция УК-4.2, УК-4.3)

### **А) Ответьте на вопросы (УК-4.3):**

1. What is a constitutional government?
2. What type of government is a constitutional government?
3. What is the difference between a constitution and a constitutional government?
4. What countries have a constitutional government?
5. What is the purpose of a constitutional government?
6. Is a government that has a constitution always a constitutional government?
7. What is a non-constitutional government?

### **В) Текст для чтения и перевода (УК-4.2):**

#### **Monarchy**

The ancient distinction among monarchies, tyrannies, oligarchies, and constitutional governments, like other traditional classifications of political systems, is no longer very descriptive of political life. A king may be a ceremonial head of state, as in a parliamentary democracy, or he may be a head of government, perhaps even functioning as an absolute ruler. In the first case his duties may be little different from those of an elected president in many republican parliamentary regimes; in the second his role may be much the same as a dictator in an autocratic regime. It may be said of the reigning dynasties of modern Europe that they have survived only because they failed to retain or to acquire effective powers of government. Royal lines have been preserved only in those countries of Europe in which royal rule was severely limited prior to the 20th century or in which royal absolutism had never firmly established itself. More successful dynasties, such as the Hohenzollerns in Germany, the Habsburgs in Austria-Hungary, and the Romanovs in Russia, which continued to rule as well as to reign at the opening of the 20th century, paid with the loss of their thrones. Today in countries such as Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Denmark, the monarch is the ceremonial head of state, an indispensable figure in all great official occasions and a symbol of national unity and of the authority of the state, but is almost entirely lacking in power. Monarchy in the parliamentary democracies of modern Europe has been reduced to the status of a dignified institutional facade behind which the functioning mechanisms of government—cabinet, parliament, ministries, and parties—go about the tasks of ruling.

The 20th century also saw the demise of most of the hereditary monarchies of the non-Western world. Thrones toppled in Turkey, in China, in most of the Arab countries, in the princely states of India, in the tribal kingdoms of Africa, and in several countries of Southeast Asia. The kings who maintain their position do so less by the claim of legitimate blood descent than by their appeal as popular leaders responsible for well-publicized programs of national economic and social reform or as national military chieftains. In a sense, these kings are less monarchs than monocrats, and their regimes are little different from several other forms of one-man rule found in the modern world.

<https://www.britannica.com/>

### **С) Пример практической работы: Выберите правильный ответ (УК-4.3): .**

1. A monarchy is a good example of ...
  - Oligarchy
  - Autocracy
  - Socialism
  - Communism



2. If a king or a queen has complete control over the people, the government is called a (n) ...

- Oligarchy
- Democracy
- Constitutional monarchy
- Absolute monarchy

3. Ruler with complete authority over the government and lives of the people he or she governs

...

- Monarchy
- Absolute Monarchy
- Dictatorship
- Fascism

4. In an Absolute Monarchy, power is in the hands of ...

- the people
- a king or queen
- the president
- Congress

5. In a Constitutional Monarchy, the government is run by ...

- king or queen
- the people
- a prime minister
- a dictator