Автономная некоммерческая организация высшего образования
«Санкт-Петербургская юридическая академия»

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Иностранный язык

Направление подготовки 38.03.05 Бизнес-информатика

Квалификация выпускника Бакалавр

Направленность (профиль) Информационно-аналитическое сопровождение управленческой деятельности

Санкт-Петербург
2026

1. **Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с индикаторами достижения компетенций**

В процессе изучения дисциплины у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

Индикаторы достижения компетенций	Планируемые результаты обучения
ИД.1 (УК-4) Осуществляет устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации.	**Знает:** **РО-1ИД-1(УК-4)** нормы деловой устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном языках.
	Умеет: **РО-2ИД-1(УК-4)** осуществлять деловую и профессиональную коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах.
	Владеет: **РО-3ИД-1(УК-4)** навыками подготовки деловых сообщений и профессионального общения.

2. Примерные задания для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

Тестовые задания

1. **В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый "s", отличается от остальных**:
1) six, 2) miss, 3) bus, 4) house, 5) seem, 6) busy.

2. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:
1) They ... come to see us next week.
a) shall b) will
2) ... I help you?
a) shall b) will
3) It... rain in a moment.
a) shall b) will
4) There ... be foreign guests at the party.
a) shall b) will

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1) They ... their parents every weekend.
a) visit b) visits c) shall visit
2) We ... them next weekend.
a) visited b) visit c) shall visit d) had to visit

4.Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант:
1) I shall get up very early tomorrow,... ?
a) shall I b) shan't I c) can't I d) don't I
2) He will have to take his examination in autumn,... ?
a) will he b) won’t he c) doesn't he d) hasn't he

5. Укажите правильные варианты перевода английских причастий:
1)reading
a) читающий b) прочитанный c) читая d) читаемый
2)described
a) описывающий b) описанный c) описывая d) описываемый

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be»:
1) I... writing a letter.

a) is b) am c) are
2) You are watching TV, ...n't you?
a) is b) am c) are
3) Who ... reading the newspaper?
a) is b) am c) are

7. Укажите правильную форму глагола:
1) Every evening at 9 o'clock he... his dog for a walk.
a) is taking b) takes c) will take
2) What... she doing now?
a) is b) does c) has
3) Lookout of the window. It... hard.
a) rains b) is raining c) will rain

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":
1) My car... at the entrance
a) was b) were
2)We ... watching TV at that time yesterday.
a) was b) were c) will be

9. Укажите правильную форму глагола:
1) The sun ... in the East.
a) will rise b) rises c) is rising d) was rising
2) When he came, they ... dinner.
a) will have b) have c) were having d) are having
3). Keep silent! They ... a test now.
a) Will write b) write c) were writing d) are writing

Контрольные задания

10. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 1

About myself and my family

I have a large family. I have parents, a brother, sister, wife and daughter. Also, I have a grandmother and grandfather. My parents are economists. They work in a firm. They were born in Moscow, but they are now working in Germany. They speak German very well. My father is 48 years old, my mother is 47 years old. My wife Liza is a student. She studies at the university. She is 21 years old. Liza and I have a little daughter. Her name is Ksiusha.

My brother is a lawyer. He is 26 years old. He is now working in America. My sister is a manager. She is 18 years old. She works in a shop. My grandmother and grandfather don't work anymore. They are retired[2]. My grandmother is 65 years old and my grandfather is 69 years old. My grandmother and grandfather are now living in Saratov, but they used to live in Astrakhan. Liza and I live in Moscow. And my name is Roman. I am a teacher, I work at a college. I am 24 years old.

11. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 2

The working day of a student

My brother's name is Andrey. He is a student. Andrey gets up early and goes to bed late. He studies a lot. In the morning he gets up at 6 o'clock, exercises, takes a shower, shaves and eats breakfast. Then he studies English for an hour. And after that he goes to the university. At the university he has classes from 9 to 3 o'clock. Then Andrey eats lunch in the dining room. Then he reads English newspapers and magazines at the library. In the evening Andrey also studies English.

He has a friend. His name is Stanley. He is American. Now he works in Moscow. And he wants to learn Russian. In the evening Andrey studies English and Stanley studies Russian. They speak

both English and Russian. Andrey gets home late. He takes a shower, brushes his teeth and goes to bed. And in the morning — English again!

12. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Making New Laws: Bills and Acts

Every year Parliament passes about a hundred laws directly, by making Acts of Parliament. Because this can be a long process, Parliament sometimes passes a very general law and leaves a minister to fill in the details.

No new law can be passed unless it has completed a number of stages in Bill the Royal Assent, which is now just a formality. Since 1707 no sovereign has refused a Bill. When a law is still going through Parliament it is called a Bill. There are two main types of Bills-Public Bills which deal with matters of public importance and Private Bills which deal with local matters and individuals.

Public and Private Bills are passed through Parliament in much the same way. When a. Bill is introduced in the House of Commons, it receives a formal first reading. It is then printed and read a second time, when it is debated but not amended, After the second reading the Bill is referred to a committee, either a special committee made up of certain members of the House, or to the House itself as a committee. Here it is discussed in detail and amended. The Bill is then presented for a third reading and is debated. If the Bill is passed by the Commons it goes to the Lords, and provided it is not rejected by them, it goes through the same procedure as in the Commons. After receiving the Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

13. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 12.

Reading Comprehension. Check the comprehension of the text by choosing the right answer to the question:

1. How does Parliament pass any new law?

a) the House of Lords has to give a Bill the Royal Assent;

b) any new law has to complete a number of stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords;

c) new laws are passed through House of Commons only.

2. What matters do Public Bills deal with?

a) with matters of public importance;

b) with local matters and individuals;

c) with political matters.

3. In which House is the Bill first introduced?

a) in the House of Lords;

b) in the House of Commons

c) in both Houses at the same time.

14. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 12.

Check the comprehension of the test by choosing the right statement:

1. Nowadays the Royal Assent is just a formality.

a) on the contrary, the monarch has the right to veto the Bills;

b) it is mainly true, except for some matters;

c) yes, it is absolutely true.

2. Public and Private Bills are passed through Parliament in the same way.

a) It is not quite so, Private Bills are passed through the House of Commons;

b) yes, it is absolutely right;

c) it is not right, Public and Private Bills are passed in the different way.

3. After the second reading the Bill is examined in detail by a committee.

a) not quite so, the Bill is discussed by the ministers;

b) yes, it is absolutely true;

c) on the contrary, it is examined after the third reading.

15. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 12.

Finish up the sentences:

1. When a Bill is introduced in the House of Commons, it receives ...

a) the Royal Assent;
b) a formal first reading;
c) a third reading.

2. When a law is going through Parliament it is called ...

a) a regulation;
b) an Act;
c) a Bill.

3. If the Bill is passed by the Commons it goes to ...

a) the monarch;
b) a committee;
c) the Lords.

16. Решите кроссворд

Найдите для каждой проблемы соответствующую ячейку таблицы, а также нужное решение.

1. The vocabulary is too complicated.
2. He keeps using expressions and then leaves the end off.
3. Even in a complete sentence, he doesn't say all the words.
4. That word sounds like French, but the meaning doesn't fit the context.
5. I didn't understand what he said.
6. I can't really hear what you say.
7. The speaker does not seem to know his subject.
8. This presentation is really not very clear.

a) I don't understand meaning of that.	b) I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch that.	c) Do you think you could speak up a little?	d) Do you think you could clarify that?
e) Could you say that more clearly, please?	f) I couldn't quite follow you there.	g) Could you explain "Jury" to me, please?	h) Oh, I don't know that expression.

To do:

a) Find yourself a list of the most common expressions (but they change all the time!).
b) Move closer to the speaker, or buy a hearing aid!
c) Ask for documentation or a summary at the end of the meeting.
d) Look through a list of false friends, particularly those which apply to your job.
e) Learn more vocabulary!
f) Suggest that another speaker intervenes on the same subject.
g) Either a vocabulary problem, or his accent! Think of the context.
h) Check out your grammar so you can automatically replace the missing words.

17. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 1

Moscow

Moscow is not only the capital of Russia but the heart of Russia. Moscow is a wonderful city. It is both an old city with unique monuments of old Russian architecture, and a young, modern and rapidly developing city with contemporary buildings. Moscow is a city with big beautiful squares, large avenues, and small cozy streets and side streets. The name ‘Moscow’ was first mentioned in the chronicle of 1147. Prince Yury Dolgoruky is considered the founder of Moscow — a monument to him was erected on Moscow’s Tverskaya street in 1947 to celebrate the city’s 800thanniversary. There are so many interesting places in Moscow that it is impossible to speak about all of them. Of course, its

main sights[14] are Red Square, the Kremlin, the Manège building and Manège Square, the Novy Arbat and the Stary Arbat, Vorobiovy Gory.

Of course, you need to go to the Bolshoi Theater and the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum and VVTs... You need to see St. Basil's Cathedral in Red Square, the MSU Old and New Buildings, the Stalin high-rises, beautiful Moscow parks, and unique temples and monuments... Moscow is a very big city. In its every nook you will find something connected with its history and culture to interest you.

18. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 2

Choosing a Career

I originally became interested in the law during my 9th form when I realized that my skills as a writer, speaker, and leader — as well as my powers of logic — would probably serve me well in a legal career.

That is why I entered an optional class where I could have lessons on law twice a week. All that I have done and experienced in my studying of the basic aspects of the law has further stimulated and reinforced my interest in the law, especially international obligations and public law, and my determination to pursue a legal career.

Studying to be a lawyer represents the fulfillment of one of my longest held dreams.

Whatever I could do as a lawyer to help people who are victimized by unscrupulous businessmen, as well as their own ignorance of the law, would give me a great satisfaction.

The duty of the lawyer is not only to punish people for various crimes: from espionage to serial murder and terrorism, but they must do their best to prevent crimes, to fight against evil in our society.

The lawyers should help those people, who committed an error (broke the law) to find the right road in their life. Judges can hand down a death sentence for murder in our country. I feel strongly that the death sentence should be abolished. The lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations.

I want to help people, businesses to solve their problems, I want to help everybody to know the rules that we all have to get along. I think that the profession of a lawyer is one of the most important in the law-governed state, which we are creating now.

19. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 3

St. Petersburg

Saint Petersburg (population nearly 5 million), formerly Leningrad, is Russia's second largest city. Only Moscow, the capital, has more people. St. Petersburg is a major Russian port and one of the world's leading industrial and cultural centers. The city lies in north-western Russia, at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea.

St. Petersburg was the first Russian city built in imitation of western European cities. Its magnificent palaces, handsome public buildings, and wide public squares resemble those of such cities as London, Paris, and Vienna. In the early 1800 s, a commission that included noted Italian architect Carlo Rossi established a design for the centre of the city that includes a series of squares.

The city has had three names. Czar Peter I (the Great) founded it in 1703 as St. Petersburg. After Russia went to war against Germany in 1914, at the start of World War I, the name was changed to Petrograd. The country's officials chose this name, which means Peter's City in Russian, to get rid of the German ending burg.

In 1922, the Soviet Union was formed under the leadership of Russia. In 1924, the Soviet Unions Communist government renamed the city in honor of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Communist Party. In 1991 — as Communist influence in the Soviet Union declined — the people of the city voted in a nonbinding referendum to restore the name St. Petersburg. In September 1991, the Soviet government officially approved the name change. In December 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved, and Russia became an independent nation.

The city lies on a marshy lowland where the Neva River empties into the Gulf of Finland, at about 60° north latitude. Because of its far northern location, St. Petersburg has very short periods of

daylight in winter. For about three weeks in June, it has "white nights" during which the sky is never completely dark.

The centre of St. Petersburg is on the southern bank of the Neva. This area includes the main business district and most of St. Petersburg's famous buildings. Many fine examples of baroque and neo-classical architecture have been preserved in the area, and few modern structures have been built there. The city has about 900 small rivers and canals and about 400 bridges.

The historic Winter Palace (now the Hermitage Museum) completed in 1762, stands in the centre of the city. The palace was the winter home of the czars. The General Staff Building, designed by Rossi and completed in 1829, stands across Palace Square from the Winter Palace. Several blocks away is the Cathedral of St. Isaac of Dalmatia, whose massive golden dome dominates St. Petersburg's skyline. The Peter and Paul Fortress, begun in 1703, is the oldest building in St. Petersburg. Many Russian czars are buried in a cathedral at the fortress.

The centre of St. Petersburg is surrounded by old residential areas that have stone or brick apartment buildings. Near the outskirts of the city there are thousands of modern concrete apartment buildings. The western section of St. Petersburg is the chief industrial district of the city.

Several luxurious palaces built in the 1700 s still stand in three suburbs of St. Petersburg – Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, and Pushkin. These palaces, famed for their architectural excellence, were summer homes of the czars. Today, they are popular resorts and tourist attractions.

20. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 4

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one seventh part of dry land. The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. The Urals is the longest mountain chain. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. In the south the temperature is usually above zero all year round. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga River is the longest river in Europe (3690 km). It runs into the Caspian Sea. which is in reality, the largest lake in the world. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, nickel, etc.

Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR, which are now independent states.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Now Russia (the Russian Federative Republic) is a Presidential Republic. Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia.

Russia has always played an important role in the world. It is one of the leading Powers.

21. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 5

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Great Britain, officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles, off Western Europe. It is separated from France by only 34 kilometers of water. The country's total area is over 244 thousand square kilometers. The country is often referred to as

Great Britain, Britain or the UK. But to be precise, Great Britain comprises England, Wales and Scotland on the island of Great Britain, while the United Kingdom includes Great Britain as well as Northern Ireland on the island of Ireland. The capital of the United Kingdom is London, in England. The capitals of Scotland, Ireland and Wales are Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff respectively. Great Britain is the fourth most populous country in Europe, it has about 57 million inhabitants. The English are more than 80 % of the country's population. English is the official language of Great Britain. The Church of England, also called the Anglican Church, is the official church in England.

Although a small island, Great Britain has a remarkable variety of landscapes. To the north and west are highlands — the mountains of Scotland, Cambria and Wales, and the Pennine Chain. To the east are flat plains, and in the south are lowlands broken by low ranges of hills. To the southwest are the bleak moors of Devon and Cornwall. A warm ocean current, the Gulf Stream, washes Britain's western shores and accounts for the mildness of its climate.

Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations. It has achieved this position despite the lack of most raw materials needed for industry. The country also must import about 40 % of its food supplies. The largest industries include machine tools; electric power, automation, and railroad equipment; ships, motor vehicle, aircraft; electronic and communications equipment; metals; chemicals; petroleum; coal; food processing; paper, textiles, and clothing. By the late 1990s, banking, insurance, business services, and other service industries accounted for two thirds of the GDP and employed almost 70 % of the workforce. The main industrial and commercial areas are the great conurbations, where about one third of the country's population lives. The administrative and financial centre and most important port is Greater London.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the United Kingdom is governed by hereditary sovereign, an elected House of Commons and a partly hereditary House of Lords. The constitution exists in no one document but is a centuries-old accumulation of statutes, judicial decisions, usage, and tradition.

The sovereign has the title of King (or Queen). The Sovereign has very few functions that really matter, such as the function of the arbiter of last resort in some matters. The hereditary monarch is almost entirely limited to exercising ceremonial functions. These matters can be dissolution of Parliament, and invitations to form a government where there is no clear majority. The Queen is Elizabeth II.

The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament, which seats for five years unless sooner dissolved. The Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords with about 830 hereditary peers, 26 spiritual peers, about 270 life peers and peeresses, and the House of Commons.

The House of Commons has 650 popularly elected members. The House of Commons is the real government body of the United Kingdom. In order to become a law, a new bill proposed by the Cabinet, must be approved by the both Houses of the Parliament. The Lords cannot veto a bill, but they can delay it for a maximum of 1 year. Financial bills cannot be delayed by the House of Lords.

The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister. Prime Minister, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by the Sovereign. Prime Minister appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All ministers must be members of one or the other House of the Parliament. They are individually and collectively responsible to the Crown and the Parliament. The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges business of the Parliament.

Government in Britain, since 1945 has alternated between only two political parties: the conservatives (the Tory) and the Labour Party. No other party has been in office at all since 1945 and there have been no coalitions. The third long-established party, the Liberals, enjoyed moments of success, but no member of the Liberal Party has held government office since 1945.

22. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT 6

The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of

the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the worlds second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans — Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the juridical. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

23. Выполните задание
Choose the right translation:

1. Yesterday at 7 I was looking for you
a) ищу; b) нашел; c) искал;
2. At 7 o'clock I shall work in the laboratory
a) работал; b) работаю; c) буду работать
3. When you called on me, I was reading new magazines in the library
a) прочитал; b) читал; c) читаю
4. At present moment we are flying over a big ocean liner
a) пролетаем; b) летали; c) полетим
5. He has read the new text
a) читает; b) не читает; c) прочитал

24. Выполните задание
Match English and Russian equivalents:

1. to detain a suspect	a) отдать под суд
2. to bring to justice	b) предотвратить преступление
3. to break the law	c) защитить граждан
4. to prevent crime	d) задержать подозреваемого
5. to protect citizens	e) нарушать закон

25. Выполните задание
Find synonyms:

1. offender	a) trial
2. lawful	b)detain
3. court	c) lawbreaker
4. apprehend	d) legal

5. aim	e) purpose

26. Выполните задание
Find antonyms:

1. fair	a) dishonest
2. honest	b) impartial
3. partial	c) unfair
4. dangerous	d) suspect
5. witness	e) safe

27. Выполните задание
Choose the word according to the definition:
1. ... is a violation or breach of a law, custom, rule.
1) An order,
2) A criminal,
3) An offence.
2. The law and its administration is ...
1) authority,
2) supervision,
3) justice.
3. Law enforcement agencies are to:
1) protect the citizens;
2) impose the observance of law;
3) charge the citizens with a crime.

28. Выполните задание
Choose the necessary verb form:
1. In the Russian Federation local government ... and ...
1) recognized, guaranteed;
2) is recognized, guaranteed;
3) was recognized, guaranteed
2. When ... the Constitution of the Russian Federation ...?
1) adopted;
2) was adopted;
3) is adopted.
3. About 20 amendments ... to the American Constitution since it's adoption up to now.
1) made;
2) were made;
3) have been made.
4. Candidates may also... in the seminar course.
1) to participate;
2) participate.
5. ... you lend me your car for a day? I'll return it to you tomorrow.
1) can;
2) could;
3) must.

29. Выполните задание
Choose the appropriate meaning of the word:
1. **"state"**
What state is the United Kingdom?
1) состояние;
2) штат;
3) государство.

2. **"common"**
The common law is the judge-made law.
1) обычное, частовстречающееся;
2) общее.

3. **“authority”**
Parliament at Westminster is the supreme authority throughout the United Kingdom.
1) полномочие;
2) разрешение;
3) власть.

30. Выполните задание
Choose the right translation:

1. punishment	- a) поощрение;	b) наказание	c) образование
2. property	- a) следы;	b) улики;	c) собственность
3. investigation	- a) образование;	b) расследование;	c) наказание
4. interrogation	- a) задержание;	b) содержание;	c) допрос
5. evidence	- a) улики;	b) следы;	c) жертва

3. Примерные задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Устные вопросы для проведения зачета

1) What city are you from?
2) What are your hobbies?
3) What are your favorite sports?
4) What is your date of birth?
5) What is your place of birth?
6) What is your address?
7) What are your hobbies?
8) Where do you study?
9) When did you finish school?
10) When will you graduate from the Academy?
11) Where is St. Petersburg situated?
12) When was the city founded and who was the founder?
13) What is St. Petersburg famous for?
14) What is the position of Moscow among the other big cities in Europe and the world?
15) What is the population of St. Petersburg?
16) When will St. Petersburg celebrate its 300th anniversary?
17) Was St. Petersburg the capital of Russia?
18) When was St. Petersburg the capital?
19) Is the city only a big industrial center?
20) How many museums are there in Petersburg?
21) What museums of Petersburg do you know?
22) What are the most famous places of interest in St. Petersburg?
23) What kind of political system does Russia have?
24) Is Russia is a presidential or parliamentary republic?
25) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the both forms of government?
26) What is the highest legislative body of Russia? How is it elected?
27) Who can initiate legislature?
28) What stages must a Bill pass to become a law?
29) What are the President's responsibilities?
30) Who is the head of the executive power? Is the Government elected or appointed?
31) Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
32) What are the official symbols of the Russian Federation?
33) What is the residence of the President of Russia?
34) Where is residence of the President situated?
35) What government bodies are located in Moscow?
36) What kind of political system does Russia have?
37) What is the highest legislative body of Russia?

38) Who is the head of the executive power?
39) Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
40) What is the position of Moscow among the other big cities in Europe and the world?
41) What is the population of Moscow?
42) Where is Moscow located?
43) How much money does Moscow get annually to perform metropolis functions?
44) Moscow -a major economic center.
45) What can you tell about the transport system of Moscow?
46) What do you know about Moscow subway?
47) Who is the head of Moscow?
48) What can you say about the administrative division of the capital?
49) What is the official name of Great Britain?
50) What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
51) What are the responsibilities of the Parliament?
52) What kind of political system does the UK have?
53) What four parts does Great Britain consist of?
54) What are the responsibilities of the local governments?
55) What kind of constitution does the country have?
56) What do British judges and lawyers rely on in their decisions?
57) How is the government of the country organized?
58) How often are elections held?
59) How does Parliament pass any new law?
60) What matters do Public Bills deal with?
61) In which House is the Bill first introduced?
62) When was the USA founded?
63) Who heads the executive power in the States?
64) What are the two chambers of the Congress?
65) How many states make the United States of America?
66) What is the head of the judicial power in the US?
67) When was the Constitution adopted?
68) What are the two chambers of the Congress?
69) Who does the Supreme Court consist of?
70) What are the duties of Justices?

4. Шкала оценивания результатов промежуточной аттестации и критерии выставления оценок

Для оценки результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине в форме зачёта применяется двухбалльная шкала оценивания: «зачтено» и «не зачтено».

Зачет. Критерии выставления оценок

При выставлении результата зачёта учитываются полнота и правильность освоения теоретического материала, понимание основных понятий и закономерностей дисциплины, логичность и последовательность изложения, владение профессиональной терминологией, способность применять полученные знания и умения при решении практико-ориентированных задач, самостоятельность выполнения заданий, а также степень достижения планируемых результатов обучения и сформированности компетенций.

Результат «зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

– усвоил основное содержание учебного материала, предусмотренного рабочей программой дисциплины, и демонстрирует знание основных понятий, определений, принципов, методов и закономерностей;

– понимает сущность изучаемых процессов и явлений, способен объяснять взаимосвязи между основными положениями дисциплины;

– правильно раскрывает содержание поставленных вопросов, излагает материал последовательно, логично и с использованием соответствующей профессиональной терминологии;

– способен выделять главное в изученном материале, проводить анализ информации, устанавливать причинно-следственные связи, формулировать выводы и аргументировать свою позицию;

– демонстрирует умение применять полученные теоретические знания при решении типовых учебных и практико-ориентированных задач;

– владеет основными методами, приёмами и инструментами, необходимыми для выполнения заданий;

– выполняет предложенные задания в целом правильно, соблюдая основные требования к содержанию, структуре и оформлению результатов;

– способен самостоятельно выполнять основные этапы задания, при необходимости используя уточняющие вопросы или рекомендации преподавателя;

– допускает отдельные неточности, неполноту отдельных ответов либо несущественные ошибки, которые не искажают основного содержания материала и могут быть исправлены самостоятельно или после уточняющих вопросов преподавателя;

– демонстрирует достижение планируемых результатов обучения и сформированность компетенций на уровне не ниже минимально допустимого.

Результат «зачтено» может быть выставлен как при полном и глубоком освоении материала, так и при освоении его на минимально достаточном уровне, если обучающийся правильно раскрывает основные положения дисциплины, способен выполнять предусмотренные программой типовые задания и демонстрирует достижение установленных результатов обучения.

Результат «не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

– не усвоил значительную часть основного учебного материала, предусмотренного рабочей программой дисциплины;

– не знает либо неправильно раскрывает основные понятия, определения, принципы, методы и закономерности дисциплины;

– допускает существенные фактические и содержательные ошибки, искажающие смысл основных положений учебного материала;

– не понимает взаимосвязей между основными понятиями, процессами и явлениями;

– излагает материал фрагментарно, непоследовательно, не может выделить главное и сформулировать обоснованные выводы;

– не владеет необходимой профессиональной терминологией либо систематически использует её неправильно;

– не способен применить полученные знания при решении типовых учебных и практико-ориентированных задач;

– допускает принципиальные ошибки при выборе методов, способов решения задач, использовании инструментов или интерпретации результатов;

– не может самостоятельно выполнить основные этапы предложенного задания даже после дополнительных разъяснений и наводящих вопросов преподавателя;

– не способен объяснить последовательность выполнения задания, обосновать полученные результаты и оценить их правильность;

– не устраняет существенные ошибки после дополнительных вопросов и разъяснений преподавателя;

– не демонстрирует достижение планируемых результатов обучения и минимально необходимого уровня сформированности компетенций.

Результат «не зачтено» выставляется в случае, если выявленные пробелы в знаниях, умениях и навыках носят существенный характер и не позволяют признать планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине достигнутыми.

Порядок принятия решения о выставлении результата зачёта

При проведении промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта преподаватель оценивает результаты освоения дисциплины в совокупности, с учётом ответов обучающегося на

теоретические вопросы, результатов выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий и иных оценочных мероприятий, предусмотренных рабочей программой дисциплины.

Отдельные неточности и несущественные ошибки не являются самостоятельным основанием для выставления результата «не зачтено», если обучающийся в целом демонстрирует необходимый уровень знаний, умений и сформированности компетенций.

Наличие существенных пробелов в освоении основного содержания дисциплины, принципиальных ошибок и неспособность выполнить типовые задания свидетельствуют о недостижении минимально необходимого уровня освоения дисциплины и являются основанием для выставления результата «не зачтено».

Результат промежуточной аттестации фиксируется в форме «зачтено» или «не зачтено» в соответствии с установленным в образовательной организации порядком проведения промежуточной аттестации.

Критерии оценивания результатов промежуточной аттестации в форме тестирования

При проведении промежуточной аттестации в форме тестирования с использованием двухбалльной шкалы оценивания («зачтено», «не зачтено») оценка результатов осуществляется следующим образом:

– «Зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, правильно выполнившему не менее 60 % тестовых заданий. Данный результат свидетельствует о достижении минимально необходимого уровня освоения содержания дисциплины и сформированности оцениваемых компетенций.

– «Не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, правильно выполнившему менее 60 % тестовых заданий. Данный результат свидетельствует о недостаточном уровне освоения содержания дисциплины и недостижении минимально необходимых результатов обучения.

Процент правильно выполненных тестовых заданий определяется как отношение количества правильно выполненных заданий к общему количеству тестовых заданий, предъявленных обучающемуся, умноженное на 100 %.

Если тестовые задания имеют различный вес или предусматривают частичное начисление баллов, результат определяется как отношение суммы набранных баллов к максимально возможной сумме баллов, умноженное на 100 %.

При определении итогового результата тестирования применяется установленная шкала оценивания. Значение 60 % включается в диапазон результата «зачтено».

Дополнительные вопросы могут быть заданы обучающемуся в случае:

–необходимости конкретизации и изложенной обучающимся информации по вопросам билета с целью проверки глубины знаний отвечающего по связанным между собой темам и проблемам;

–необходимости проверки знаний обучающегося по основным темам и проблемам курса при недостаточной полноте его ответа по вопросам билета.

5. Задания для диагностической работы

Вопрос 1:
What is the first degree you get at the end of university?
Примерный ответ:
The first degree you get at the end of university is a Bachelor’s Degree.

Вопрос 2:
How long do most degree courses last in Russia?
Примерный ответ:
Most degree courses last for 4 years in Russia.

Вопрос 3:
When was Saint-Petersburg founded? Who was the founder?
Примерный ответ:
Saint-Petersburg was founded in 1703 by Peter the First.

Вопрос 4:
What is the largest and most famous museum in Saint-Petersburg?
Примерный ответ:
The Hermitage is the largest and most famous museum in Saint-Petersburg.

Вопрос 5:
What is the capital of the UK and when was it founded? Who founded it?
Примерный ответ:
London is the capital of the UK.
It was founded in the 1st century AD by the Romans.

Вопрос 6:
What 3 main parts does London consist of?
Примерный ответ:
London consists of 3 main parts: The City, the East End and the West End.

Вопрос 7:
What branches does the federal government in Russia consist of?
Примерный ответ:
The federal government in Russia consists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

Вопрос 8:
What chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of?
Примерный ответ:
The Federal Assembly consists of 2 chambers: The Council of Federation and the State Duma.

Вопрос 9:
What does the executive power belong to? Who is it headed by?
Примерный ответ:
The executive power belongs to the Government.
The Government is headed by the Prime Minister.

Вопрос 10:
What stages must a Bill pass to become a law?
Примерный ответ:
To become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President

Вопрос 11:
Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
Примерный ответ:
The judicial branch in Russia is represented by The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts?

Вопрос 12:

What is the official name of Great Britain? What four parts does it consist of?

Примерный ответ:

The official name of Great Britain is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Вопрос 13:

What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?

Примерный ответ:

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Вопрос 14:

What is the Prime Minister in The UK responsible for?

Примерный ответ:

The Prime Minister in the UK is responsible for the policy conducted by the Parliament.

Вопрос 15:

Who heads the executive power in the USA?

Примерный ответ:

The President heads the executive power in the USA.

Вопрос 16:

Who does the Supreme Court in the USA consist of? Who appoints and approves them?

Примерный ответ:

The Supreme Court in the USA consists of 9 justices.

They are appointed for life by the President and approved by the Senate.

Вопрос 17:

What do you call students when they have completed their first degree?

Примерный ответ:

When students have completed their first degree we call them graduates.

Вопрос 18:

What are teachers at university called?

Примерный ответ:

Teachers at university are called lecturers.

Вопрос 19:

What is the main square in Saint-Petersburg? What does it glorify?

Примерный ответ:

The main square in Saint-Petersburg is Palace Square. It glorifies the victory of Russia over Napoleon in 1812.

Вопрос 20:

Who was the designer of the Winter Palace?
Примерный ответ:
The designer of the Winter Palace was Rastrelli.