

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
ФГБОУ ВО «ИНГУШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
ИНСТИТУТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ**

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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программы

_____/Х.Р.Мерешкова

«21» апреля 2025г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

И.о.директора
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«21» апреля 2025г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Б1.О.07.05 СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ: США

Направление подготовки (бакалавриат)

45.03.01 Филология

Направленность (профиль подготовки)

«Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Квалификация выпускника

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

Очная

Магас, 2025

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Страноведение: США» составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 12.08.2020 г. №986, с учетом ОПОП по направлению 45.03.01 Филология, профилю «Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Программу составил:

Ст. преп. Института иностранных языков регионоведения Ужахова З.М.

Программа одобрена на заседании Института иностранных языков и регионоведения
Протокол № 2 от «11» апреля 2025 года

Программа одобрена на заседании Ученого совета Института иностранных языков и регионоведения
Протокол №1 от «15» апреля 2025 года

1. Цели освоения дисциплины

Целью освоения дисциплины «Страноведение: США» в соответствии с ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 45.03.01. Филология, а также профессиональным стандартом 01.001 «Педагог (педагогическая деятельность в сфере дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования) (воспитатель, учитель)» (утвержден приказом Минтруда России от 18.10.2013 г. №544н.) является усвоение ими сведений страноведческого, лингвострановедческого, культурного характера, познание ценностей другой национальной культуры.

Обобщенная трудовая функция (А): педагогическая деятельность по проектированию и реализации образовательного процесса образовательных организациях дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования

Общепедагогическая функция. Обучение (А/01.6):

- обеспечение коммуникативной компетенции в актах межкультурной коммуникации;
- дать определенные сведения студентам о стране изучаемого языка.

Воспитательный аспект (А/02.6): включает в себя обучение иноязычной культуре, воспитанию уважительного отношения к иноязычной стране и ее языку.

Развивающий аспект (А/03.6): способствует развитию речевых и психических функций, умению общаться.

Формируемые дисциплиной знания и умения способствуют повышению интереса и мотивации к освоению и осознанному изучению иностранного языка.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП бакалавриата

Данная учебная дисциплина входит в часть, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений Блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» ОПОП по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология. Для изучения дисциплины необходимы компетенции, сформированные у студентов в результате освоения дисциплин «Основы межкультурной коммуникации», «История основного языка», «Введение в языкознание», «Введение в германскую филологию».

3. Результаты освоения дисциплины «Страноведение: США»

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО по направлению 45.03.01 Филология:

Код компетенции	Код и наименование компетенции	Код, наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции

УК -3	УК – 3 Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	<p>УК-3.1 Знает принципы командной работы; проблемы, связанные с эффективной командной работой; социальной взаимодействием людей в команде; нормативные и правовые акты, касающиеся организации и осуществления командной работы</p> <p>УК- 3.2 Умеет реализовать принципы командной работы; вырабатывать командную стратегию; определять свою роль и социальное взаимодействие в командной работе.</p> <p>УК- 3.3 Владеет навыками командной работы при решении поставленных задач; социального взаимодействия в коллективе команды; реализации командной стратегии и своей роли в команде</p>
УК - 5	УК-5 Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах	<p>УК-5.1. Знает основные категории философии, законы исторического развития, основы межкультурной коммуникации</p> <p>УК-5.2. Умеет вести коммуникацию с представителями иных национальностей и конфессий с соблюдением этических и межкультурных норм</p> <p>УК-5.3. Имеет практический опыт общения в мире культурного многообразия с использованием этических норм поведения; анализа философских и исторических фактов; оценки явлений культуры</p>
ОПК – 2	ОПК- 2 Способен использовать в профессиональной, в том числе педагогической, деятельности знание основных положений и концепций в области общего языкознания, теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории	<p>ОПК 2.1 Знает основные положения и концепции в области общего языкознания, теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории коммуникации, лингвистической терминологии.</p> <p>ОПК 2.2 Анализирует типовые языковые материалы, лингвистические тексты, типы коммуникации.</p>

	коммуникации	
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4. Структура и содержание дисциплины «Страноведение: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии»

1. Структура дисциплины

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 2 з.е., 72 ч.

N п/п	Наименование разделов и тем дисциплины (модуля)	Семестр	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)					Формы текущего контроля успеваемости и (по неделям семестра) Форма промежуточной аттестации (по семестрам)	
			Контактная работа			Самостоятельная работа			
			Всего	ЛЗ	ПЗ	Практические задания	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Реферат	Экзамен
1	Тема 1. Geography of the USA	6		2	2	2	2		
2	Тема 2. History of the USA. Part 1	6		2	2	4	4		
3	Тема 3. History of the USA. Part 2	6		2	2	4	4		
4	Тема 4. Political System of the USA.	6		2	2	2	2		
5	Тема 5. System of Education in the USA	6		2	2	2	2		
6	Тема 6. Arts	6		2	2	2	2		
7	Тема 7. Washington is the capital of the USA	6		2	2	2	2		
8	Тема 8. Mass Media in the USA	6		2	2	2	2		
	ВСЕГО:		72	16	16	20	20	Зачет	6
								Зачет с оцен	
								Экзамен	

2. Содержание дисциплины «Страноведение: США

Тема 1. Geography of the USA.

Physical geography. Major lakes and river systems. U.S. deserts. Climate. Environment issues. The Northeast. The South. The West. The Midwest. The Southwest.

Тема 2. History of the USA: Part 1.

Pre-Colombian Period (12000 B.C.-1492). First Explores and Settlers (1492-1607). The Colonial Period (1607-1775). The American Revolution (1775-1861). The Constitutional Convention. The Bill of Rights. The Frontier (1733-1861).

Тема 3. History of the USA: Part 2.

The Civil War (1861-1865). Industrialization and Immigration.

The Reconstruction and the Wild West (1865-1900). Labor organization. The rise of U.S. Imperialism. The 20th – 21th century. World War I. The Roaring Twenties. The Great Depression (1929). War economy (WW II). Cold War. G. Bush Administration.

Тема 4. Political System of the USA.

The US Constitution. The U.S. legislative branch; executive branch; judicial branch.

The U.S. separation of powers and system of checks and balances.

Тема 5. System of Education in the USA.

Preschool education. Compulsory education: elementary school, middle school, high school basic curriculum structure, electives, additional options for gifted students, standardized testing, higher school education: colleges and universities public vs. private schools: primary, secondary and tertiary education, cost, the status ladder.

Тема 6. Arts.

General information. Museums. Painting and Visual Arts. Theatre. Opera and Dance. The Musical. Music. Cinema.

Тема 7. Washington is the capital of the USA.

History of the city of Washington. The places of interest of the capital.

Тема 8. Mass Media.

Newspapers. Magazines. TV. Radio. Internet.

5. Образовательные технологии

Дисциплина «Страноведение: США» ведется на английском языке в 6 семестре. Освоение курса осуществляется на лекционных и практических занятиях. При проведении занятий рекомендуется использование активных и интерактивных форм занятий (визуальная информация - электронные презентации) в сочетании с внеаудиторной работой. Удельный вес занятий, проводимых в интерактивных формах, должен составлять не менее 30 % аудиторных занятий.

Таблица 5.1 Образовательные технологии при проведении лекций

№	Тема лекции	Виды применяемых образовательных технологий
1.	Тема 1 Geography of the USA.	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.

2.	Тема 2. History of the USA part 1.	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
3.	Тема 3. History of the USA part 2	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
4.	Тема 4. Political System of the USA	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
5.	Тема 5. System of Education in the USA	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
6.	Тема 6. Arts	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
7.	Тема 7. Washington is the capital of the USA	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.
8.	Тема 8. Mass Media	Лекция-презентация, аудиовизуальная технология.

Таблица 5.2 Образовательные технологии при проведении практических занятий

№п/п	Тема практического занятия	Виды применяемых образовательных технологий
1.	Тема 1. Geography of the USA	Работа в микро-группах, дискуссии, работа с картой.
2	Тема 2. History of the USA part 1	Работа в микро-группах Интернет-технологии
3	Тема 3. History of the USA part 2	Работа в микро-группах Интернет-технологии
4	Тема 4. Political System of the USA	Работа в микро-группах
5	Тема 5. System of the Education in the USA	Работа в микро-группах
6	Тема 6 Arts	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах
7	Тема 7. Washington is the capital of the USA	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах
8	Тема 8. Mass Media	Индивидуализированное обучение с групповым обсуждением итогов, работа в микро-группах

6. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов.

6.1 Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины.

Самостоятельная работа студентов по курсу «Страноведение: США» нацелена на развитие у студентов лингвистической, страноведческой и межкультурной компетенций. Для самостоятельной работы студентам рекомендуется:

- на протяжении всего курса вести лингвострановедческий словарь, выписывая в него реалии, страноведческую лексику, названия и т.п. с разъяснениями. Где возможно, проводить сравнительно- сопоставительный анализ русских и англоязычных реалий и понятий.
 - готовиться к семинарским занятиями на основе предложенного преподавателем плана, используя рекомендуемую литературу, а также самостоятельно найденную информацию (например, в Интернете). В ходе подготовки к занятиям рекомендуется
 - составлять план-конспект ответа, записывать возникающие вопросы по теме занятия, подбирать наглядный материал по теме (фотографии, проспекты, карты, открытки и т.п.).
 - вести сравнительный анализ различных аспектов страноведения Великобритании и России; подбирать конкретные ситуации для анализа на семинарских занятиях; искать высказывания на различные страноведческие темы в художественной литературе, в Интернет, средствах массовой информации обсуждения на занятиях.
- Задачи обучения иностранному языку как средству общения неразрывно сливаются с задачами изучения общественной и культурной жизни стран и народов изучаемого языка. Изучение мира носителей языка направлено на то, чтобы помочь понять дополнительные смысловые нагрузки, политические, культурные, исторические и т. п. коннотации слов, словосочетаний, высказываний и т.д.

6.1. План самостоятельной работы студентов

Таблица 6.1

№	Тема	Вид самостоятельной работы	Задания (примерные)	Рекомендуемая литература
1	Тема 1. Geography of the USA	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	1.Look at the sketch map of the USA and draw the national boundaries.	Основная: №1. Дополнительная: №1,2, Интернет - ресурсы
2	Тема 2. History of the USA. Part 1.	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Подготовиться к дискуссии на тему	Основная: №1 Дополнительная: №1,2

			«Самые важные события в колониальн ой Америке»	
3	Тема 3. History of the USA. Part 2	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Реферат «Civil War» Подготовить материал на тему «Роль президента в истории США»(на выбор 1 -2 президента США)	Основная: №1, Дополнительная: №1,2 Интернет- ресурсы
4	Тема 4. Political system of the USA	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям, выполнение заданий по теме	Провести сопоставительны й анализ политической системы России, Британии и США	Основная: №1, Дополнительная: №1,2 Интернет ресурсы
5	Тема 5. System of the Education of the USA .	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Провести сопоставительн ый анализ образовательно й системы России, Британии и США	Основная: №1 Дополнительная: №1,2
6	Тема 6. Arts	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям.	Подготовить материал на темы: «Бродвейский мюзикл» «Голливуд – город грез»	Основная: №1 Дополнительная: №1,2
7	Тема 7. Washington is the capital of the USA.	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Реферат на тему «Достопримечат ельности столицы США»	Основная: №1 Дополнительная: № 1,2 Интернет - ресурсы
8	Тема 8. Mass Media.	Подготовка к семинарским занятиям	Подготовиться к дискуссии на тему 1.Типы газет	Основная: №1 Дополнительная: №1,2 Интернет-

			2.Журналы мод в Америке	ресурсы
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6.2 Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы студентов

Лекции, прослушанные студентами, дают систематизированные основы научных знаний и являются первым этапом теоретической подготовки. Они могут проводиться как в классической форме, так и с применением инновационных, интерактивных методов.

Фактические занятия проводятся в форме семинаров. Целью их проведения является углубленное рассмотрение и закрепление материала, полученного на лекциях и в процессе самостоятельной работы над учебной и научной литературой. Семинары посвящаются обсуждению важнейших тем в форме опроса, групповой дискуссии, рассмотрения конкретных ситуаций. На них же осуществляется текущий контроль знаний. При проведении семинаров преподаватель должен ориентировать студентов на самостоятельную работу. Одной из ее форм могут стать небольшие доклады по той или иной обсуждаемой проблеме.

Самостоятельная работа – совокупность всей самостоятельной деятельности обучающихся как в отсутствие преподавателя, так и в контакте с ним. В ходе самостоятельной работы студент учится использовать учебную и научную литературу. При работе с методическими указаниями, учебной и научной литературой студенту следует обращать первостепенное внимание на то основное, что должно быть вычленено в каждом вопросе. В ходе самостоятельной работы целесообразно законспектировать рекомендуемую литературу, осмыслить фактический материал и сделать выводы. Если в ходе изучения темы возникнут какие-либо трудности, которые сам студент не может преодолеть, ему необходимо обратиться к ведущему курс преподавателю.

Для контроля знаний используются тестовые материалы и вопросы для устной проверки самостоятельной подготовки, а также вопросы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации.

7. Материалы для проведения текущего и промежуточного контроля знаний студентов

7.1 Примерные оценочные средства текущего контроля освоения дисциплины

Пример теста

1 Choose the right answer

1. The basic framework of American government was set down by ...
 - a) the U.S. Constitution of 1789.
 - b) the Declaration of Independence.
 - c) the Bill of Rights.
 - d) the U.S. Code

2. The behavior of U.S. legislators has little to do with ...
 - a) lobbying.
 - b) central party discipline.
 - c) the congressional power of investigation.
 - d) the wishes of their electors.

3. The Senate is traditionally ... to the House of Representatives.
 - a) lower
 - b) upper
 - c) more
 - d) equal

4. The House of Representatives consists of ... members, each of whom is elected by a congressional district or constituency (around 520,000 people) and serves a two-year term.
 - a) 100
 - b) 135
 - c) 435
 - d) 400

5. The legislation dealing with gathering revenue (generally through taxes) must originate in the ...
 - a) Senate.
 - b) House of Representatives.
 - c) the Supreme Court.
 - d) the congressional investigation committee.

6. By 1733, English settlers had founded ... colonies along the Atlantic Coast, from New Hampshire in the North to Georgia in the South.
 - a) 14
 - b) 4
 - c) 13
 - d) 11

7. Several events and trends took place in the 18th-century America that led to the American Revolution. They were ...
 - a) British Parliament Acts, British taxation policy, and the booming import of British goods.
 - b) the French and Indian War or the Seven Years' War.
 - c) the Great Awakening.

d the booming import of British goods.

8.The beginning of the American Revolution is attributed to ...

a)the Boston Massacre.

b the Boston Tea Party with the Intolerable Acts of 1774.

c)the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

d)the First Continental Congress.

9.On July 4, 1776, the members of the Continental Congress agreed to issue the paper that is now called ...

a)the Articles of Confederation.

b)the Declaration of Independence.

c)the Constitution of the United States.

d)the Bill of Rights.

10.The U.S. Constitution ...

a)interpreted and decided questions of federal and state law.

b)prevented tyrannical abuses of authority through the separation of powers.

c)enforced laws.

d)created the USA.

7.2 Примерная тематика рефератов

1. Ancient civilizations of the New World.
2. Abraham Lincoln is a president and a man.
3. State symbols of the USA.
4. US political parties in the context of history.
5. The Great Depression.
6. Civil War
7. Washington is the capital of the USA

7.3. Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету

1. Geography of the USA (Physical geography. Major lakes and river systems. U.S. deserts. Climate. Environment issues. The Northeast. The South. The West. The Midwest. The Southwest.)
2. History of the USA: Part 1. (Pre-Colombian Period (12000 B.C.-1492). First explores and Settlers (1492-1607). The Colonial Period (1607-1775)
3. History of the USA: Part 2. (The American Revolution (1775-1861). The Constitutional Convention. The Bill of Rights. The Frontier (1733-1861). The Civil War (1861-1865). Industrialization and Immigration)
4. History of the USA: Part 3. (The Reconstruction and the Wild West (1865-1900). Labor organization. The rise of U.S. Imperialism. The 20th – 21st century. World War I. The Roaring

Twenties. The Great Depression (1929). War economy (WW II). Cold War. G. Bush Administration.)

5. Political System of the USA. (The US Constitution. The U.S. legislative branch; executive branch; judicial branch. The U.S. separation of powers and system of checks and balances)

6. System of Education in the USA (Preschool education. Compulsory education: elementary school, middle school, high school basic curriculum structure, electives, additional options for gifted students, standardized testing, higher school education: colleges and universities public vs. private schools: primary, secondary and tertiary education, cost, the status ladder)

7. Arts. (General information. Museums. Painting and Visual Arts. Theatre. Opera and Dance. The Musical. Music. Cinema)

8. Washington is the capital of the USA (History of the city of Washington. The places of interest of the capital)

9. Mass Media. (Newspapers. Magazines. TV. Radio. Internet)

8. Учебно-методическое

и материально-техническое

обеспечение

8.1 Учебная литература:

Основная литература:

1. Венявская В.М. Английский язык. Страноведение. Across the countries and continents. Изд. – Феникс. – М.: 2009. – 448 с
2. Голицинский Ю.Б. Соединенные Штаты Америки: Пособие по страноведению. – СПб: КАРО, 2006. – 448 с.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Е.А. Костина. Английский язык и Страноведение Соединенных Штатов-Новосибирск, 2006. -62 с.
2. James O'Driscoll Britain. The Country and Its People: An Introduction for learners of English. – Oxford University Press, 2015. – 224 с.

8.2 Программное обеспечение

Университет обеспечен необходимым комплектом лицензионного и свободно распространяемого программного обеспечения, в том числе отечественного производства. Каждый обучающийся в течение всего периода обучения обеспечен индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде университета из любой точки, в которой имеется доступ к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» как на территории университета, так и вне ее.

Университет обеспечен следующим комплектом лицензионного программного обеспечения:

Лицензионное программное обеспечение, используемое в ИнгГУ

- Microsoft Windows 7

- Microsoft Office 2007
- Программный комплекс ММИС “Визуальная Студия Тестирования”
- Антивирусное ПО Eset Nod32
- Справочно-правовая система “Консультант”
- Справочно-правовая система “Гарант”

Наряду с традиционными изданиями студенты и сотрудники имеют возможность пользоваться электронными полнотекстовыми базами данных:

Название ресурса	Ссылка/доступ
Электронная библиотека онлайн «Единое окно к образовательным ресурсам»	http://window.edu.ru
«Образовательный ресурс России»	http://school-collection.edu.ru
Федеральный образовательный портал: учреждения, программы, стандарты, ВУЗы, тесты ЕГЭ, ГИА	http://www.edu.ru –
Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов (ФЦИОР)	http://fcior.edu.ru -
ЭБС "КОНСУЛЬТАНТ СТУДЕНТА". Электронная библиотека технического вуза	http://www.studentlibrary.ru -
Русская виртуальная библиотека	http://rvb.ru –
Издательство «Лань». Электронно-библиотечная система	http://e.lanbook.com -
Еженедельник науки и образования Юга России «Академия»	http://old.rsue.ru/Academy/Archives/Index.htm
Научная электронная библиотека «e-Library»	http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp -
Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks	http://www.iprbookshop.ru -
Электронно-справочная система документов в сфере образования «Информιο»	http://www.informio.ru
Библиотека диссертаций по гуманитарным наукам	https://cheloveknauka.com/

Научная электронная библиотека	https://cyberleninka.ru/
Научная электронная библиотека	http://www.elibrary.ru/
Электронная библиотека диссертаций РГБ	http://diss.rsl.ru/
Информационно-правовая система «Консультант-плюс»	Сетевая версия, доступна со всех компьютеров в корпоративной сети ИнГГУ
Информационно-правовая система «Гарант»	Сетевая версия, доступна со всех компьютеров в корпоративной сети ИнГГУ
Электронно-библиотечная система «Юрайт»	https://www.biblio-online.ru

8.3 Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины «Страноведение: США»

Материально-техническая база университета позволяет обеспечивать качественное проведение теоретических и практических занятий по дисциплине «Страноведение: США». Занятия по дисциплине проводятся в специализированной аудитории (Учебная аудитория по адресу: РИ, г.Магас, ул. И.Б.Зязикова 7, Каб.425), обеспеченной следующим оборудованием:

Телевизор – 1 шт.: LED телевизор SAMSUNG UE40J5120AU, 40”, тюнер, HDMI, USB, пульт ДУ;

Ноутбук Acer Aspire V3-571/531, Windows 8 - 2.60 GHz - 4 GB - 39.6 cm (15.6")

- 1366 x 768 - Intel® - HD 4000 - Intel® Core™ i5-3230M; Проектор – 1 шт.: модель VIEWSONIC PJD5153 (VS15872) Экран на треноге.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Б1.О.07.05 СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ: США

Направление подготовки

45.03.01 Филология

Профиль подготовки

«Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и литература»

Квалификация выпускника:

бакалавр

Форма обучения:

очная

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Страноведение: США
(наименование дисциплины)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Geography of the USA. Physical geography. Major lakes and river systems. U.S. deserts. Climate. Environment issues. The Northeast. The South. The West. The Midwest. The Southwest.	УК -3 УК- 5 ОПК- 2	Тест
2	History of the USA Pre-Colombian Period (12000 B.C.- 1492). First Explores and Settlers (1492-1607). The Colonial Period (1607-1775) The American Revolution (1775-1861). The Constitutional Convention. The Bill of Rights. The Frontier (1733-1861).	УК -3 УК- 5 ОПК- 2	Тест
3	History of the USA. Part 2 The Civil War (1861-1865). Industrialization and Immigration. The Reconstruction and the Wild West (1865-1900). Labor organization. The rise of U.S. Imperialism. The 20 th – 21 th century. World War I. The Roaring Twenties. The Great Depression (1929). War economy (WW II). Cold War. G. Bush Administration.	УК -3 УК5- ОПК -2	Тест
4	Political System of the USA. The US Constitution. The U.S. legislative branch; executive branch; judicial branch. The U.S. separation of powers and system of checks and balances..	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК- 2	Тест
5	System of Education in the USA. Preschool education. Compulsory education: elementary school, middle school, high school basic curriculum structure, electives, additional options for gifted students, standardized testing, higher school education: colleges	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК- 2	Тест

	and universities public vs. private schools: primary, secondary and tertiary education, cost, the status ladder.		
6	Arts. General information. Museums. Painting and Visual Arts. Theatre. Opera and Dance. The Musical. Music. Cinema.	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК -2	Тест
7	Washington is the capital of the USA. History of the city of Washington. The places of interest of the capital.	УК -3 УК-5 ОПК -2	Тест
8	Mass Media Newspapers. Magazines. TV. Radio. Internet.	УК -3 УК -5 ОПК- 2	Тест

Вопросы к зачету (6 семестр)
по дисциплине **«Страноведение: США»**

1. Nation. USA General information
2. Regions and States. Main cities
3. Population
4. Geography of the USA. Rivers and Lakes
5. Climate
6. Plant life. Animal life
7. Political system. US Constitution
8. Branches. US Government
9. Presidential Elections
10. Political parties
11. Media. Newspapers. Magazines
12. TV. Radio
13. Economy.
14. Pre-Columbian Period
15. First Exploreers and Settlers
16. The Colonial Period
17. The American Revolution
18. The Civil War
19. The Reconstruction and the Wild West
20. The XXth-XXIst century
21. General Infromation
22. Museums.
23. Painting

- 24. Theatre, Opera
- 25. Cinema
- 26. National Character
- 27. Stereotypes
- 28. USA-UK national character. Fears. Manners
- 29. Food
- 30. Housing

Шкала оценивания, показатели и критерии оценивания образовательных результатов обучающегося во время текущей аттестации

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «зачет» выставляется, если ответ студента на вопрос полный и правильный, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы. Изложение материала при ответах на вопрос построено грамотно, в определенной логической последовательности. Студент показывает владение всеми компонентами компетенций дисциплины.

Оценка «незачет» выставляется, если студент не отвечает на основные и дополнительные вопросы или допускает грубые, существенные ошибки при ответах.

**Geography of the USA.
Rivers and Lakes
Climate. Plant life. Animal life.**

TEST 1

Choose the right answer

1. The USA is...
 - a) a constitutional republic;
 - b) a presidential republic;
 - c) a federal republic;
 - d) a constitutional monarchy;
 - e) a republic;
2. The USA consists of...
 - a) 49 states and the state of the Hawaii Islands;
 - b) 50 states and the District of Columbia;
 - c) 49 states and the District of Columbia;
 - d) 51 states; E) 15 states.
3. The population of the United States is over 250 million people including more than 22 million ...
 - a) Europeans;
 - b) Spaniards;
 - c) Hispanics;
 - d) Italians;

e) Africans.

4. The USA is situated in the central and southern parts of the continent of North America, and includes ... in the ... Ocean;

- a) the state of Alaska and the Falkland Islands; Pacific;
- b) the state of Alaska and Cuba; Atlantic;
- c) The state of Alaska in the north-western part of North America, and also the Hawaii Islands; Pacific
- d) Cuba and the Hawaii Islands; Pacific;
- e) The state of Alaska; Atlantic

5. What are the highest mountains in the USA?

- a) The Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains;
- b) The Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada;
- c) The Cordillera, the Appalachian Mountains and the Sierra Nevada;
- d) The Appalachian Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains;
- e) The Sierra Nevada Mountains.

6. The areas in the middle of the country are called

- a) the prairies;
- b) the Mississippi Valley;
- c) the Great Lakes;
- d) the Rocky Mountains;
- e) the Salt Lakes.

7. In the north-eastern part, there is the region of

- a) the prairies;
- b) the Mississippi Valley;
- c) the Great Lakes;
- d) the rivers;
- e) the forests.

8.... there is the Niagara River and the famous Niagara Falls.

- a) In the north-eastern part of the USA;
- b) In the north-western part of the USA;
- c) In the south-eastern part of the USA;
- d) In the south-western part of the USA;
- e) In the south of the USA.

9. The largest rivers in the USA are

- a) the Mississippi River, the Missouri and the Ohio;
- b) the Mississippi River, the Missouri and the Grand;
- c) the Missouri River, and the Colorado;
- d) the Alabama River, the Sacramento and the Columbia;
- e) The Grand and the Colorado.

10.The largest rivers in the west of the country are

- a) the Connecticut River and the Colorado River ;
- b) the Colorado River and the Mississippi River;
- c) the Columbia River and the Providence River;
- d) the Columbia River and the Colorado River;
- e) the Alabama and the Columbia.

11.... is the largest river in Alaska.

- a) the Yukon;
- b) the Snake;
- c) the Wailuku ;
- d) the Savannah;
- e) the Alabama River;

12.Which is the United States capital?

- a) New York City.
- b) Los Angeles.
- c) Washington, D.C.
- d) Chicago.
- e) San Francisco.

13. The American flag has:

- a) thirteen stripes .
- b) thirty stripes.
- c) fifty stripes .
- d) fifteen stripes.
- e) fifty - one stripes.

14.What is the capital of Georgia?

- a) Atlanta.
- b) San Francisco.
- c) Los Angeles .
- d) Chicago.
- e) California.

15.What is the tallest building in the world?

- a)The Empire State Building.
- b) The Sears Tower.
- c) The Washington Monument.
- d) The Lincoln Memorial.
- e) The Jefferson Memorial.

16. What is the capital of Massachusetts?

- a) St. Louis.
- b) Memphis.

- c) Boston .
- d) Atlanta.
- e) Los Angeles.

17. What city of the USA is called "The city of the Yellow Devil"?

- a)San Francisco
- b)New York
- c) Washington
- d) Atlanta
- e) Lincoln.

18 What Beautiful waterfall is situated in the USA?

- a) Niagara
- b) Victoria
- c) Anchel
- d) Saterland
- e)Boyoma.

19.In which city is Hollywood?

- a)New York
- b) San Francisco
- c) Los Angeles,
- d)Atlanta
- e)Florida.

20. Where is the Statue of Liberty situated?

- a)in the New York Harbour
- b) in the Gulf of Mexico.
- c)in the Irish Sea
- d) in the Black Sea
- e)in the Pacific Ocean

21.Which is the biggest state of the USA?

- a) Texas
- b) California
- c)Alaska
- d)Florida
- e)Arizona.

22.What state does the capital of the USA Washington belong to?

- a)to the state of Pennsylvania
- b)To the District of Columbia
- c)To the State of Maryland
- d)To the state of Alaska
- e)To the state of Georgia

23. The Willamette River valley is located in which state?

- a) Washington
- b) Oregon
- c) Idaho
- d) Montana
- e) Texas

24. Amarillo is the largest city in what region?

- a) Texas Panhandle
- b) Oklahoma Panhandle
- c) Baja California
- d) Big Bend National Park
- e) Yellowstone Park

25. The Green Mountains are in what state?

- a) New York
- b) Vermont
- c) Maine
- d) California
- e) Maryland

Keys:

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. d 11. a 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. b 16. c 17. b 18. a 19. c 20. a 21. c 22. b 23. b 24. a 25. b

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;

9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;

15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;

20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

Political system of the USA
Constitution. Branches. US Government
Presidential Elections. Political parties

TEST

Choose the right answer

1. The basic framework of American government was set down by ...
 - a) the U.S. Constitution of 1789.
 - b) the Declaration of Independence.
 - c) the Bill of Rights.
 - d) the U.S. Code

2. The behavior of U.S. legislators has little to do with ...
 - a) lobbying.
 - b) central party discipline.
 - c) the congressional power of investigation.
 - d) the wishes of their electors.

3. The Senate is traditionally ... to the House of Representatives.
 - a) lower
 - b) upper
 - c) more
 - d) equal

4. The House of Representatives consists of ... members, each of whom is elected by a congressional district or constituency (around 520,000 people) and serves a two-year term.
 - a) 100
 - b) 135
 - c) 435
 - d) 400

5. The legislation dealing with gathering revenue (generally through taxes) must originate in the ...
 - a) Senate.
 - b) House of Representatives.
 - c) the Supreme Court.
 - d) the congressional investigation committee.

6.
 - a) The Senate
 - b) The House of Representatives,
 - c) the Supreme Court,
 - d) the President

... has the sole power to try impeachment cases and to find officials guilty or not guilty by a two-thirds majority guilty verdict.

7. According to the U.S. Constitution, President of the Senate is ...

- a) the Senate Majority Leader.
- b) President pro tempore.
- c) vice president.
- d) the Speaker.

8.

- a) The Speaker,
- b) President pro tempore,
- c) the U.S. president,
- d) the U.S. vice-president

... is always a member of the political party with the largest representation in the House of Representatives, *aka* the majority.

9. The head of the executive branch is the U.S. President, who is both the head of state and head of government. He is always elected for ...

- a) a two-year term,
- b) a four-year term,
- c) a three-year term;
- d) a five-year term.

10. The President and the Vice President are the only two nationally elected officials in the U.S. Presidents are elected ...

- a) directly by all people.
- b) indirectly, through the district courts.
- c) openly by members of the two leading parties.
- d) indirectly, through the Electoral College.

11. The legislative body is the Congress consisting of

- a) the Senate and the House of Representatives
- b) the House of Commons and the House of Representatives
- c) the House of Commons and the Senate
- d) the House of Representatives and the President

12. The House of Representatives in America has about 450 members elected by popular vote every ... years.

- a) three
- b) four
- c) five
- d) two

13. The American Senate comprises lawmakers, who serve ... terms.

- a) four-year
- b) five-year

- c) six-year
- d) seven-year

14. Who was the President of the USA when "Emancipation Proclamation" was adopted and the slaves were freed?

- a) Washington
- b) Lincoln
- c) Jefferson
- d) Clinton, E. Bush.

15. What are the main political parties of the USA?

- a) Democratic and Republican
- b) Conservative and Labour
- c) Liberal and Conservative
- d) Labour and Liberal

16. Where does the President of the USA live and work?

- a) in Congress
- b) in the White House
- c) in the Pentagon
- d) in the Empire State Building

17. Why do the Americans celebrate the 4th of July?

- a) first Moon landing.
- b) Declaration of Independence.
- c) The end of the American Civil War .
- d) Christmas.

18. Who was the first American president?

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) John Adams
- d) George Washington

19. Where's the White House located?

- a) New York
- b) Washington, D.C.
- c) Houston
- d) Washington

20. What do Americans celebrate on July 4th?

- a) Flag Day.
- b) The Revolution.
- c) The Discovery of America.
- d) Independence Day.

21 Which president freed the slaves?.

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) George Washington
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Henry Ford

22. Who was the civil rights leader who fought through nonviolent action?

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Martin Luther King Jr.
- c) John Kennedy
- d) Abraham Lincoln

23. The United States Constitution was written in

- a) 1787
- b) 1621
- c) 1861
- d) 1760

24. The Legislative branch is represented by

- a) Congress
- b) President
- c) The Supreme Court
- d) The Senate

25. The main function of Congress is to

- a) to rule the country
- b) to interpret the laws
- c) to make laws
- d) to make bills

Keys:

1a 2b 3b 4c 5b 6a 7c 8a 9b 10d 11a 12 d 13d 14b 15a 16b 17b 18d 19b 20d 21c 22b 23a 24a 25c

Критерии оценки:

0-8 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;
9-14 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;
15-19 баллов оценка «хорошо»;
20-25 баллов оценка «отлично»;

History of the USA TEST

Choose the right answer

1. North America was colonized by ...

- a) the French.
- b) the Spanish.
- c) the British.
- d) the Italian.

2. Columbus's voyages to America led to ...

- a) a relatively quick, general and lasting recognition of the existence of the New World by the Chinese.
- b) the Columbian exchange of species in Australia.
- c) the Columbian exchange of species and colonization of the Americas by Europeans.
- d) the first large-scale colonization of Europe by Americans.

3. Only the English established colonies of agricultural settlers, who were interested less in trade and more in ...

- a) the acquisition of religious freedom.
- b) the acquisition of land.
- c) the acquisition of economic freedom.
- d) plundering the wealth of the Spanish settlers.

4. The first truly successful English colony was established in 1607, it was called ...

- a) the Roanoke colony.
- b) the Victoria colony.
- c) the Jamestown colony.
- d) the Chesapeake colony or the Victoria colony or the Jamestown colony

5. The first settlers who came to America for religious reasons were ...

- a) the Catholics.
- b) the Puritans.
- c) the Quakers.
- d) the Pilgrims.

6. By 1733, English settlers had founded ... colonies along the Atlantic Coast, from New Hampshire in the North to Georgia in the South.

- a) 14
- b) 4
- c) 13
- d) 11

7. Several events and trends took place in the 18th-century America that led

to the American Revolution. They were ...

- a) British Parliament Acts, British taxation policy, and the booming import of British goods.
- b) the French and Indian War or the Seven Years' War.
- c) the Great Awakening.
- d) the booming import of British goods.

8. The beginning of the American Revolution is attributed to ...

- a) the Boston Massacre.
- b) the Boston Tea Party with the Intolerable Acts of 1774.
- c) the Battle of Lexington and Concord.
- d) the First Continental Congress.

9. On July 4, 1776, the members of the Continental Congress agreed to issue the paper that is now called ...

- a) the Articles of Confederation.
- b) the Declaration of Independence.
- c) the Constitution of the United States.
- d) the Bill of Rights.

10. The U.S. Constitution ...

- a) interpreted and decided questions of federal and state law.
- b) prevented tyrannical abuses of authority through the separation of powers.
- c) enforced laws.
- d) created the USA.

11. At the beginning of the 19th century, the last obstacle on the way to conquering the West's riches was ...

- a) the construction of railroads.
- b) the war of 1812.
- c) the discovery of gold in California.
- d) "Pony Express" traffic.

12. New methods of farming on the Plains were introduced. To produce crops with less rainfall, farmers on the Great Plains used methods of ...

- a) dry farming.
- b) building canals and aqueducts.
- c) turning the water from the Mississippi to the north.
- d) turning militant Indians into agricultural workers.

13. The Native American culture of independence was destroyed by ...

- a) military conflicts on the Great Plains.
- b) diseases and starvation.
- c) the volume of white settlers taking over Native American land and the ways in which these settlers transformed the West.

d)building of railroads.

14.After Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, ... southern states left the Union between 1860 and 1861 and proclaimed themselves an independent nation establishing a rebel government, the Confederate States of America on February 9, 1861.

a)12

b)11

c)13

d)9

15.The Civil War of 1861–1865 was the most bloody war in the history of the U.S.A. with casualties amounting to ...

a)12,000 people.

b)500,000 people.

c)50,000.

d)650,000 people.

16.The industrialization of the late 19th

century when there was a dramatic expansion of American wealth and prosperity was described by Mark Twain as ...

a)the Golden Age.

b)the Gilded Age.

c)the Golden Rush.

d)laissez-faire.

17.Between 1840 and 1920, an enormous and diverse stream of immigrants came to the U.S., approximately ...

a)37 million in total.

b)35,000 people.

c)37,000.

d)22 million people .

18. Progressivists Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr who opened the First Hull House in 1889 acted at the ...

a) local.

b)state.

c)national level.

d)as crusading journalists.

19.From the progressives' viewpoint, economic privilege and corrupt politics ...

a)threatened industrialization.

b)threatened capitalism.

c)threatened democracy.

d)bridged the gap between social classes.

20. Several motives were behind the U.S. expansion overseas. The most important one was ...

- a) national prestige.
- b) spread of Puritan ideas.
- c) economic stagnation.
- d) business leaders wanted overseas markets.

21. The U.S. Congress declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. The U.S. casualties in World War I were ...

- a) big, the U.S. lost almost 300,000 people killed in action.
- b) immense, about 57 million people died as a result of the war, including acts of genocide such as the Holocaust.
- c) immense, allied military and civilian losses were 44 million.
- d) 112,000 military and mainly to diseases including influenza.

22. World War

I changed American mentality; the U.S. withdrew from European affairs. ...

- a) Americans terrorized blacks, but welcomed Catholics, Jews, and immigrants.
- b) Americans were becoming friendly to foreigners in their midst.
- c) The American people chose isolationism: they turned their attention solely toward domestic affairs.
- d) Americans staged massive protests against Congress and sponsored the doctrine of "Red Scare."

23. The 1920's or the Roaring Twenties were an extraordinary and confusing time, when ...

- a) jazz and spectacular technicolor movies coexisted with Prohibition.
- b) booming markets coexisted with cold war plans.
- c) installment plans made it possible for people to enjoy what a consumer society offered.
- d) more people were not able to buy expensive things a consumer society offered.

24. The stock market crash of Thursday, October 29, 1929 triggered ...

- a) a world-wide depression, which led to deflation and a great increase in unemployment.
- b) a deep depression in the U.S.A., which led to deflation and a great increase in employment.
- c) a growth of political activity, political meetings were raided by the police and several hundred foreign-born political radicals were deported.
- d) Ford's enormous profits by mass-producing the Model T, a car that millions of buyers could afford.

25. In the U.S. between 1929 and 1933, unemployment soared ...

- a) from 3 % of the workforce to 35 %, while manufacturing output collapsed by one-third. By 1932, thousands of American banks and over 100,000 businesses had failed. Industrial production was cut in half,

wages had decreased 30 %, and one out of every four workers was unemployed.
 b) from 3 % of the workforce to 25 %, while manufacturing output collapsed by one-third. By 1932, thousands of American banks and over 100,000 businesses had failed. Industrial production was cut in half, wages had decreased 60 %, and one out of every four workers was unemployed.
 c) from 5 % of the workforce to 25 %, while manufacturing output collapsed by one-third. By 1932, thousands of American banks and over 200,000 businesses had failed. Industrial production was cut in half, wages had decreased 60 %, and one out of every five workers was unemployed.
 d) from 3 % of the workforce to 25 %, while manufacturing output collapsed by one-third. By 1932, thousands of American banks and over 100,000 businesses had been started. Industrial production was cut in half, wages had decreased 60 %, and one out of every four workers was unemployed.

26. The cold war started between the United States and the Soviet Union almost as soon as WWII ended. It resulted from ...

- a) the speech of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which he spoke about the iron curtain.
- b) a bitter disagreement over the further world order and post war spheres of influence and control.
- c) the century-lasting hostility between the Communist and Western nations.
- d) the political phenomenon of McCarthyism.

27. Numerous political and armed incidents and war actions throughout the post-war world for spheres of influence increased international tension and the possibility of another global conflict. In fact, the Cold War reached its height during ...

- a) the war in North Korea (1950–1953).
- b) the war in Vietnam (1960–1973).
- c) the support of France in the Indochina War (1946–1954).
- d) the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviet-American conflict in Cuba (1962).

Keys:

1c 2c 3b 4c 5d 6c 7a 8c 9b 10b 11b 12a 13c 14b 15d 16b 17a 18a 19c 20d 21d 22c 23c 24a 25b 26b 27d

Критерии оценки:

0-9 баллов оценка «неудовлетворительно»;
 10-17 баллов оценка «удовлетворительно»;
 18-21 баллов оценка «хорошо»;
 22-27 баллов оценка «отлично»;

Educational system of the USA

TEST

Choose the right answer

The history of U.S. education dates back to the days ...

- a) of the American revolution.
- b) when colonists from Europe first arrived in America.
- c) of the American Civil War.
- d) when the first German immigrants arrived.

2. By the end of the 19th century the American public school had become ...

- a) an example of classical education.
- b) an example of pragmatic education.
- c) the vessel in which a distinctive American civilization was shaped.
- d) an example of social integration.

3. American education today reflects ...

- a) national and social problems.
- b) economic stresses.
- c) contradictory theories of how to choose the right pattern for the future education programs.
- d) a, b, c put together.

4. The authority over education and the responsibility for organizing and administering it is placed in the hands of ...

- a) the federal government.
- b) the states.
- c) the states, agencies and institutions within the states.
- d) the local community.

5. In the U.S., all students must attend mandatory schooling starting ...

- a) with 1st grade and following through 12th grade.
- b) with 1st grade and following through 9th grade.
- c) with 3d grade and following through 12th grade.
- d) with 3d grade and following through 9th grade.

6. In American schools students may elect courses according to their interests starting with ...

- a) elementary school.
- b) high school.
- c) middle school.
- d) private school.

7. According to UNESCO, the U.S. has the highest number of higher education students in the world. Out of more than three million students who graduate from high school and compete for admission each year, about ...

- a) half a million go on for "higher education".
- b) one million go on for "higher education".
- c) one million and a half go on for "higher education".
- d) two million go on for "higher education".

8. The U.S. ranks ... among industrial countries for percentage of adults with college degrees.

- a) 10th
- b) 2nd
- c) 3rd
- d) 1st

9. The U.S. degree-granting institutions are typically divided into ...

- a) two-year and four-year colleges.
- b) four-year colleges.
- c) two-year, four-year colleges and Universities.
- d) two-year colleges, four-year colleges, Universities and technical institutions.

10. A scholarship is an award of access to a college or a university. Scholarships are awarded on various criteria. The most common scholarships may be classified as ...

- a) merit-based.
- b) need-based.
- c) student-specific and career-specific.
- d) a, b, c put together.

11. What do you call the first school that children go to in the USA?

- a) elementary school
- b) secondary school
- c) junior school
- d) primary school

12. What do you call the person who manages a school in the USA?

- a) the director
- b) the principal
- c) the Head
- d) the chief

13. «To attend high school" in the U.S. means to attend

- a) School;
- b) Junior school;
- c) Junior and senior school;
- d) University;

14. Public schools in the USA are ..., while in Britain "public school" means ... secondary school where children usually live as well as study.

- a) free; private fee-paying;
- b) private fee-paying; free;
- c) free; -
- d) free; free;

15. What age children attend elementary school

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 5

16. The American school year is ...

- a) 6 months
- b) 9 months
- c) 8 months
- d) 12 months

17. The vast majority of students go...

- a) public schools
- b) comprehensive school
- c) private school
- d) grammar school

18. Which school doesn't exist in the common pattern of organization?

- a) elementary school
- b) infant high school
- c) junior school
- d) senior high school

19. The program designed to prepare students for college is called...

- a) academic
- b) academical
- c) educational
- d) helping

20. The first university in America was:

- a). Boston University.
- b). Harvard.
- c). MIT .
- d). Oxford.
- e) Cambridge.

21. Community colleges offer...

- a) 2-year programs
- b) 4-year programs

- c) 3-year programs
- d) 5-year programs

22. In order to get a bachelor's degree, it's necessary to study for...

- a) 2 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 3 tears
- d) 5 years

23. Community colleges are usually

- a)public
- b)private
- c)fee-paying
- d)self-funding

24. The document which indicates the grades a student has received in each of the subject is called...

- a)report book
- b)student's book
- c)report card
- d)student's card

25. Most young Americans graduate from school graded...

- a)From A to C
- b) From A to F
- c)From A to D
- d) From A to Z

Keys:

1b 2c 3 d 4c 5a 6b7b 8a 9d 10d 11c 12 b 13c 14c 15a 16b 17a 18b 19a 20b 21a
22b 23a 24c 25 b

Критерии оценки:

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U.S. culture and American identity
National Character. Values. Beliefs. Stereotypes

TEST

Choose the right answer

1. American culture is commonly dated from ...

- a) the day when Christopher Columbus first disembarked from his ship on the American coast.
- b) the first permanent English settlement of 1607.
- c) from the days when original inhabitants were conquered.
- d) from the days when the English rulers in America were overthrown.

2. American culture possesses an unusual mixture of patterns and forms, values and belief systems contributed by ...

- a) Europeans.
- b) Native American peoples.
- c) European colonizers, Native American peoples, African and Asian immigrants.
- d) African and Asian immigrants.

3. At first, during the ... American culture was a unique American voice.

Later American cultural self-identity became more complex and more diverse as immigrants streamed into the country.

- a) 19th century
- b) 16th century
- c) 18th century
- d) 17th century

4. The existence in the American culture of two major trends called assimilation and multiculturalism became possible only because of American ...

- a) pragmatism.
- b) Puritanism.
- c) pluralism.
- d) nationalism.

5. An intense process of consistent integration when members of an ethno-cultural group, usually immigrants, or other minority groups, are “absorbed” into an established, generally larger community is called cultural ...

- a) adaptation.
- b) naturalization.
- c) diversification.
- d) assimilation.

6. The idea of multiculturalism is often put forward as an alternative to

assimilation or the old “melting pot” metaphor. Today’s ideologies of multiculturalism and diversity ...

a)deny the existence of a common culture in the U.S., denounce the assimilation, and promote the primacy of racial, ethnic, and other sub-national cultural identities and groupings.

b) see multiculturalism as a relentless economic progression. The hard working new-arrivals struggle along with a new language and at low paying jobs in order for their children to climb the economic ladder, each generation advancing a rung.

c)see multiculturalism as a means to integrate immigrants into the general American culture.

d)deny all the ethnicities that make up the U.S.A. as well as their national features and originality.

7.The term “hyphenated” American refers to Americans who consider themselves ...

a)citizens of both their home country and the U.S. with a dual citizenship.

b)of a distinct cultural origin other than the U.S., and who claim to hold loyalty to both.

c) American citizens but are defined as foreigners by other people.

d)American citizens with conflicting loyalties because one day they agree with the global citizen concept of caring about all people regardless of nationality, the other day they stick only to their American identity.

8.American pluralism arises from It allows for distinctiveness rather than uniformity, and many American people take pride in preserving and celebrating their origins.

a)the Articles of Confederation

b)the Bill of Rights

c)the Emancipation Proclamation

d)the U.S. Constitution.

9.The term Americanization refers to ...

a)the influence that the U.S.A. has on the culture of other countries, substituting their culture with American culture.

b)the process of readapting foreign movies and shows for American viewers.

c)the process of adapting immigrants to the American way of life in order to become U.S. citizens.

d)the influence that the U.S.A. has on the culture of other countries, substituting their culture with American culture; the process of adapting immigrants to the American way of life in order to become U.S. citizens; the process of readapting foreign movies and shows for American viewers.

10. The U.S. has become the dominant cultural source for entertainment and popular fashion, from the jeans and T-shirts young people wear to the music groups and rock stars they listen to and the movies they see. Within the U.S.

American mass culture ...

- a) increases class and ethnic distinctions in the American society and makes it more democratic, less profit-oriented and equal.
- b) produces a homogeneous commercial atmosphere throughout the country. It homogenizes tastes, styles, and points of view among different groups in the U.S.
- c) increases the general standard of taste, since mass media seek to please the largest number of people by appealing to their tastes.
- d) increases interest in the culture or political developments in the U.S.A. by other countries.

11. American values are often portrayed as global or universal ones. This trend is not only cultural but also a political one. By spreading and dissemination its culture all over the world the U.S. is shaping the perception of the country overseas. So, American culture has become a means of ...

- a) brainwashing and indoctrination.
- b) cultural pluralism.
- c) cultural juggernaut.
- d) adapting immigrants to the U.S. way of life in order to become American citizens.

12. Some values and beliefs are at the core of the American value system; they unite all Americans and shape their culture. They are: ...

- a) free market, a republican form of government.
- b) democracy, pluralism, and patriotism
- c) individual liberty, individualism, self-sufficiency, equality, free market, a republican form of government, democracy, pluralism, and patriotism.
- d) individual liberty, individualism, self-sufficiency, equality, multiculturalism, free market, a republican form of government, democracy and patriotism.

13. At the center of all that Americans value is freedom. The notion that America offers freedom for all is an ideal that unifies Americans and links present to past. Americans' understanding of freedom is shaped by the belief of ... , that all people are equal and that the role of government is to protect each person's basic "inalienable" rights as prescribed in the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights.

- a) George Washington
- b) the Founding Fathers
- c) Thomas Jefferson
- d) Abraham Lincoln

14. Individual freedom is the cornerstone of American values. It is believed that a free individual's identity should be held sacred and that his or her dignity and integrity should not be violated. Individualism

has been a central theme in American history.

It is understood as ...

- a) freedom of choice but also as freedom of speech.

- b)self-reliance, individual resourcefulness but also as economic self-sufficiency, and freedom of choice.
- c)freedom but also as independence.
- d)freedom but also as confidence.

15.Privacy is associated with the value of freedom. The notion of individual privacy may make it difficult for Americans to make friends and adapt to other cultures' customs and habits. Americans are known as a ...

- a) "free-contact people".
- b)"contact people".
- c)"non-contact people."
- d)"intimate-contact people."

16.The desire to progress by making use of opportunities is important to Americans. In this immigrant society, progress is personally measured by ...

- a) a number of possessions.
- b)family progress over generations.
- c)willingness to work hard.
- d)a good education for the children.

17.Americans idealize whatever is practical. In America, "what works is what counts." In American community and political life the 'do-it-yourself' spirit is also known as ...

- a)volunteerism.
- b)entrepreneurial impudence and ability.
- c)personal courage.
- d)efficiency.

18.Mobility in America is a sign of ...

- a)voluntarism.
- b)pessimism.
- c)patriotism.
- d)optimism.

19.Because American society is so competitive, Americans feel in the end that they ...

- a)can only rely on themselves.
- b)must recognize their places.
- c)shouldn't try to stick out.
- d) cannot devise workable solutions to the daily problems and dangers they face.

20.Americans are profoundly future-oriented. ...

- a)They often look back to the past for guidance.
- b)They have a nearly exclusive respect for the future and what it will bring and believe that for every problem there is a rational solution.
- c)Americans see their histories as cycles of good times and bad times.
- d)Americans don't think that they have the power to affect the course of events.

21. What is the national symbol of America?

- a) The rose.
- b) The bald eagle.
- c) The shamrock.
- d) The sun.

22. In which city would you find the biggest library?

- a) in Washington
- b) in California
- c) in New York
- d) in Los Angeles

23. Which library is the biggest in the USA?

- a) The Harvard Library
- b) The Library of Congress
- c) The White House library
- d) The National library

24. A single game in which people throw a ball to each other is called...

- a) a catch
- b) hiphop
- c) hide-and-seek
- d) soccer

25. The Library of Congress is situated in..

- a) Washington
- b) Los Angeles
- c) New York
- d) Chicago

Keys:

1b 2c 3a 4c 5d 6a 7b 8b 9d 10b 11a 12c 13b 14b 15c 16b 17a 18d 19a 20b 21b 22a 23b 24 a
25a

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