

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Навчально-науковий гуманітарний інститут
Кафедра англійської філології і перекладу

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
З ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМИ НАВЧАННЯ
з дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство»
за напрямом 6.020303 «Філологія»

Укладач:

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Методичні рекомендації розглянуті та схвалені
на засіданні кафедри англійської філології і
перекладу

Протокол № _____ від «___» _____ 2017 р.

Завідувач кафедри _____ Сидоренко С.І.

Методичні рекомендації
з виконання контрольних робіт для студентів заочної форми навчання

У 4 семестрі студентом має бути виконана контрольна робота, у ході виконання якої студент повинен опрацювати основну та додаткову літературу з модуля № 1 з метою

	Система менеджменту якості НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС навчальної дисципліни «Лінгвокраїнознавство»	Шифр документа	СМЯ НАУ НМК 12.01.03-01-2016
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закріплення та поглиблення теоретичних знань та вмінь студента з навчального матеріалу, винесеного на самостійне опрацювання.

Виконання контрольної роботи є важливим етапом у засвоєнні навчального матеріалу, що викладається у четвертому семестрі.


Контрольна робота складається з тестових завдань, які охоплюють весь матеріал курсу.

Параметри оформлення контрольної роботи:
сторінки формату А4, шрифт 14, інтервал 1,5см., поля – ліворуч 2,5см., праворуч 1см., зверху та знизу 1,5см.

Контрольна робота:

1. Fill in the missing words:

Great Britain comprises England, (1) _____ and (2) _____. The full, official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and (3) _____ Ireland. The national flag of the UK is the (4) _____ Jack. The United Kingdom is a member of the (5) _____ Union. The capital of the UK, London, lies on the river (6) _____. The highest mountain in the UK is (7) _____ in the Highlands of Scotland, at 1,343 m. The longest river is the (8) _____, 354 km long. The population of the UK is about (9) _____ million. The two largest islands in the English Channel are: (10) _____ and _____. The most important British government offices are situated in the City of (11) _____, a borough of Greater London. The British Parliament consists of the House of (12) _____ and the House of (13) _____. The (14) _____ of London is one of the most important financial centres in the world. (15) _____ Palace is the official residence of the Queen. (16) _____, a county in the south east, is called the Garden of England because it produces a lot of fruit and vegetables. The (17) _____ is the central part of England, important for light engineering industries. (18) _____ is the second-largest city in Britain. In the past it was known as the industrial heart of England; now it is becoming popular as a centre of music and the arts. (19) _____ is the birthplace of William Shakespeare. One of the most beautiful areas in the north of England is the (20) _____ District, situated mainly in Cumbria. The population of Scotland is about (21) _____ million. The capital of Scotland is (22) _____. Scotland is divided into three geographical areas: the Highlands, the (23) _____ and the Islands. The population of Wales is about (24) _____ million. The capital of Wales is (25) _____. The highest mountain in Wales is (26) _____. The British political scene is dominated by a two-party system. Since 1923 the (27) _____ and the _____ parties have been the most important in political life. The party in opposition is called 'Her Majesty's Opposition' and its leader receives a salary. He or she forms a (28)? _____ cabinet?. The Archbishop of (29) _____ is the leader of the Church of England. The established Church of Scotland is called the (30) _____ Church. Britain has lost all of her colonies. However, there are still a few dependencies which remain under British control, such as (31) _____ on the southern coast of Spain and the (32) _____ Islands in the south-west Atlantic Ocean near Argentina. (33) _____ was a Crown Colony until 1997. Now it is part of the People's Republic of China. One of the most important dates in British history is 1066, the year of the Battle of (34) _____, during which the Norman Duke

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William invaded the island and conquered the English army. Since that time England has never been invaded. Henry VIII, who had six wives, was the founder of the Church of (35) _____ His daughter, (36) _____, gave her name to a golden era of English culture. Her successor was James I, the son of (37). _____ Queen of Scots. His son (38) _____ was executed during the Civil War. At the end of the 18th century Britain entered the period of the (39) _____ Revolution, which led to a rapid increase in national prosperity. In the 19th century Britain was transformed from an agricultural to a modern industrial country. However, in the 20th century Britain has lost much of her economic and political power. In 1979, the Conservative government under Mrs. (40) _____ was determined to improve the economic situation of the country, which was partly achieved. At present the British (41) _____ is one of the strongest world currencies.

2. Write in the missing dates:

- The Armada is the name of the Spanish fleet that was defeated by the English navy in _____.
- The Act of Supremacy was passed in _____ and declared the sovereign to be the secular head of the Church of England.
- The Titanic was a British passenger liner which collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York in _____.
- The final battle of the Napoleonic Wars, which was in _____, is called the Battle of Waterloo.
- A famous battle in English history, in which William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold near Hastings in _____, is called the Battle of Hastings.
- Magna Carta is the charter granted by King John in _____, which recognised the rights and privileges of the barons, the Church and the freemen.
- The present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, had her Coronation in _____.
- An epidemic of bubonic plague in London in _____, when more than 70,000 people died, out of an estimated population of 460,000 is called the Great Plague of London.
- The Battle of Britain was the battle between British and German aircraft over London and the south of England in _____.
- A fire which destroyed more than a half the city of London, including the old St Paul's Cathedral, in _____ is called the Great Fire of London.

3. Choose the correct answer:

- Anne Hathaway's Cottage is the old house near _____ in which Shakespeare's wife was born.
 - London
 - Oxford
 - Cardiff
 - Stratford-upon-Avon
- The highest mountain in Wales is called _____.
 - Snowdon
 - Ben Nevis
 - Skiddaw
 - High Willhays

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3. Hadrian's Wall is an ancient wall built by order of the Roman emperor Hadrian in the _____ century AD to defend the northern border of England against attacks by Celtic tribes.
 - a) 1st
 - b) 4th
 - c) 2nd
 - d) 3rd
4. The wars in _____ between the house of York and the house of Lancaster are called the Wars of the Roses.
 - a) the first half of 15th century
 - b) the second half of 15th century
 - c) the first half of 14th century
 - d) the second half of 14th century
5. The English Civil War is the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in _____.
 - a) the mid-17th century
 - b) the mid-18th century
 - c) the mid-16th century
 - d) the mid-15th century
6. The Battle of Trafalgar was a decisive naval battle that took place off Cape Trafalgar on _____.
 - a) 06/06/1944
 - b) 21/10/1805
 - c) 11/11/1918
 - d) 05/11/1605
7. The Golden Age took place in _____.
 - a) the mid-15th century
 - b) the second half of the 17th century
 - c) the second half of the 16th century
 - d) the mid-18th century
8. D-day was on _____ when Anglo-American troops landed in Normandy.
 - a) 06/06/1944
 - b) 05/11/1605
 - c) 11/11/1918
 - d) 15/09/1940
9. The Globe Theatre was built in _____ on the South bank of the Thames, London.
 - a) 1666
 - b) 1707
 - c) 1588
 - d) 1599
10. The Act of Union was passed in _____ and declared the union of England and Scotland.
 - a) 1666
 - b) 1707
 - c) 1588
 - d) 1599

4. Identify in a few words:

Stonehenge

Lancaster



Romanization
Hadrian's Wall
Celtic Christianity
Anglo-Saxons
Old English
Picts
Scots
Britons
James Cook
Prince of Wales
Middle English
Thomas More
Thomas Cromwell
Anne Boleyn
Mary Tudor
Edward VI
Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots)
Sir Francis Drake

Julius Caesar
St. Patrick
Columbia
Arthur
Augustine
Richard I
Henry III
Wat Tyler
Samuel Clemens
Sir Christopher Wren
Horatio Nelson
Charles Darwin
Margaret Thatcher
House of Commons
Guy Fawkes
Sir Isaac Newton
James II
William of Orange

5. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
a. Edinburgh
b. Boston
c. London

3. What is the English flag called?
a. Union Patric
b. Union Jack
c. Lines and Crosses

5. What is the London underground called?
a. the tube
b. the metro
c. the subway

7. What is the river in London?
a. Thames
b. London
c. Avon

9. What colour are the taxis in London?
a. blue
b. red
c. black


2. How many parts does Great Britain contain?
a. 4
b. 3
c. 5

4. Who is the symbol of the typical Englishman?
a. John Bull
b. John Bell
c. St. Patrick

6. Who is the Head of State in Britain?
a. the Mayor
b. the Queen
c. the Prime Minister

8. What is the most expensive part of London?
a. West End
b. East End
c. Westminster
d. the City

10. If you go to London, you'll see...
a. the White House
b. St. Paul's Cathedral
c. Greenwich

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11. English people say...

- a. candies
- b. cookies
- c. sweets

12. What is the home of the Queen?

- a. Buckingham Palace
- b. the White House
- c. Westminster Abbey

13. What city did The Beatles come from?

- a. London
- b. Manchester
- c. Liverpool

14. They say the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in...

- a. Scotland
- b. Wales
- c. Ireland

6. Complete the sentence with a correct word or word combination.

1. Great Britain is an island made up of_____.
2. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales became one state in _____.
3. The leek and daffodil are both plants used to symbolize _____.
4. The Norman invasion of England in _____brought Britain into the mainstream of western European culture.
5. In 1972 the UK joined_____.
6. Traditionally, the_____of England was associated with poverty and industry.
7. Protests against the metric system reveal a characteristically British suspicion of_____regulations in general.
8. The Queen, Britain's official head of state, has_____power.
9. The two main political parties are the Conservatives and_____.
10. Parliament consists of an elected House of Commons and an unelected House of_____.
11. The 20 or so most senior politicians are called the_____.
12. 'Bobbies', 'fuzz', 'cops' and 'pigs' are all nicknames for_____.
13. In Britain, there are two types of lawyers:_____and barristers.
14. The second-most spoken language in Britain is reported to be_____.
15. University education in the UK is funded by_____.
16. Britain was the first large country to have free universal healthcare, in_____.
17. 'Drawing room', 'reception room' and 'front room' are all terms for the_____in a house.
18. A drink without alcohol is known as a_____drink.
19. Unlike in most European countries, entry to British museums and art galleries is usually_____.
20. The day after Christmas is known as_____day.