**Дисциплина** Иностранный язык в международной деятельности –часть1

 **Специальность 5В030200 «Регионоведение»**

Курс 2 , к/о, осенний семестр, 3 кредита, обязательный 2 вариант

**ИТОГОВЫЙ ЭКЗАМИНАЦИОННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ**

**Grammar test: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов)**

1. I would rather . . . this than type because I don't type well.
A. write
B. writing
C. written
2. Their parents approve . . . studying in the United States.
A. they
B. their
C. they're
3. Please . . . Xerox copies of copyrighted material without the publisher's permission.
A. no make
B. not make
С don't make
4. Kevin jammed . . . finger while fixing his car.
A. a
B. his
С the
5. Mom makes everyone ... his share around the house.
A. to do
B. do
С done
6. The students ... cheat on the examination have to leave the room.
A. who
B. which
С whose
7. A desert receives less than twenty-five ... of rainfall every year.
A. centimeter
B. a centimeter
C. centimeters
8. ... at 100 degrees С and freezes at 0 degrees С
A. Water boil
B. The water boils
С Water boils
9. Professor Smith makes us . . . our reports.
A. print
B. to print
С printing
10. Each ... in this display is on sale.
A. furniture
B. furniture piece
С piece of furniture
11. Let's get some of our money . . . for dollars.
A. exchange
B. to exchange
С exchanged

12.This exam has two . . . problems.
A. . types of
B. kinds
С type of
13...... the firm is almost bankrupt, buying a computer is out of question
A. because
B. for
С while
14. My afternoons are ... interrupted by telephone calls.
A. continuous
B. continuously
С continual
15.In a technical sense, "speed" is not always ... "velocity."
A. alike
B. the same as
С similar
16.This is not . . . the rest of items.
A. the same big
B. the same size as
С the same big as
17.To *look quickly through* a book is an important study skill.

 A skim
B. summarize
C. outline
18. George seemed *hesitant*to confirm the news in the letter.
A. willing
B. urged
C. reluctant
19.The representatives of the company seemed very *callous* concerning the conditions of the workers.
A. liberal
B. ignorant
С insensitive
20.Professor Rogers has a reputation of *being just.*A. Capricious
B. impartial
С humorous

**II. Задание 2: лексический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов)**

1. **What is the most famous place of pagans' sun worship in England?**

a) temple to the goddess Minerva in Bath b) Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain c) Dartmoor National Park

1. **What is the main cathedral of I he Anglican Church?**

a) St. Paul's Cathedral b) Canterbury Cathedral c) Salisbury Cathedral

1. **What is the official religion in the United Kingdom?**

a) Catholicism b) Orthodoxy c) Protestantism

1. **What is the school-leaving age in the United Kingdom?**

a) 16 b) 13 c) 18

1. **Which of the following stages of British education is not obligatory?**

a) nursery school b) primary school c) secondary school

1. **What is the top secondary school in Great Britain?**

a) Chiswick Community School b) Eton c) Harrow

1. **What is the highest mark in British schools?**

a) A b) С с) G

1. **Further education comprises....**

a) comprehensive schools b) universities and colleges of higher education

c)work-related courses and colleges that do not provide higher education

1. **What do we call the following pattern of tuition! six months in college and six months in industry?**

a)”sandwich” courses b) further education c)full-time tuition

1. **What universities have the highest academic reputation in the United Kingdom ?**

a)Oxford University and Cambridge University b)London University and Bristol University c)Red-brick universities

1. **What is the first degree awarded by universities?**

a)a bachelor's degree b) a master's degree c) PhD degree

1. **At a British university or college a tutor**
2. a person who examines students and gives them marks
3. a person who has the highest rank of the teachers in a department and delivers lectures
4. a member of a staff who teaches small groups of students and gives them help and advice.
5. **What are the best English resorts?**

a)Bristol and Southampton b) Brighton and Bath с) Leeds and Bradford

1. **What is the tallest building in England?**

a) the Tower of London b) the Canary Wharf Tower c) Hampton Court Palace

1. **What place in England is called a kind of Disneyland?**

a) Hampstead Heath b) Alton Towers c)Windsor Safari Park

1. **What is the London residence of Queen Elizabeth II?**

a)the Tower of London b)Windsor Castle c) Buckingham Palace

1. **Where is Nelson's Column situated?**
2. in Parliament Square b) in Trafalgar c) in Piccadilly Circus
3. **Where are British kings crowned?**

a) in St. Paul's Cathedral b) in Westminster Abbey c) in Canterbury Cathedral

1. **Who was the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London?**
2. Sir Christopher Wren b) Edward Bailey c) Henry Tare

20. **The ravens are a famous sight, of....**

a) the Tower of London b) London zoo c) Covent Garden

**III. READ THE TEXT AND DO THE GIVEN ASSIGNMENT. (10 ВОПРОСОВ, 2 БАЛЛА ЗА ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ОТВЕТ, МАКСИМУМ 20 БАЛЛОВ)**

**DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY**

Real world diplomatic negotiations are very different from intellectual debates in a university where an issue is decided on the merit of the arguments and negotiators make a deal by splitting the difference. Though diplomatic agreements can sometimes be reached among liberal democratic nations by appealing to higher principles, most real world diplomacy has traditionally been heavily influenced by hard power.

The interaction of strength and diplomacy can be illustrated by a comparison to labour negotiations. If a labor union is not willing to strike, then the union is not going anywhere because management has absolutely no incentive to agree to union demands. On the other hand, if management is not willing to take a strike, then the company will be walked all over by the labour union, and management will be forced to agree to any demand the union makes. The same concept applies to diplomatic negotiations. There are also incentives in diplomacy to act reasonably, especially if the support of other actors is needed. The gain from winning one negotiation can be much less than the increased hostility from other parts. This is also called soft power. Many situations in modem diplomacy are also rules based. When for instance two WTO countries have trade dispute, it is in the interest of both to limit the spread of damage to other areas by following some agreed-upon rules.

The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great breach of honour. Genghis Khan and the Mongols were well known for strongly insisting on the rights of diplomats, and they would often punish any state that violated these rights.

Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-seventeenth century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission. If a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country he may be declared as persona non grata (unwanted person). Such diplomats are then often tried for the crime in their homeland. In times of hostility, diplomats are often withdrawn for reasons of personal safety, as well as in some cases when the host country is friendly but there is a perceived threat from internal dissidents. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home countries as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees remain to actually do the business of diplomacy.

**Say if the statements below are true or false.**

1. Real world diplomatic negotiations are influenced by intellectual debates in a university.
2. Diplomatic agreements are reached by appealing to higher principles.
3. The term "soft power" describes a nation's ability to attract and persuade.
4. If two WTO countries have trade dispute, it is in the interest of both to win it.
5. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity and it excludes the cases where diplomats have been killed.
6. Genghis Khan and the Mongols strongly opposed punishing the states that violated the rights of diplomats.
7. According to Vienna Convention diplomats are immune from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission.
8. If a diplomatic representative commits a serious crime while working in a host country he may be proclaimed as persona non grata (unwanted person) and is tried for the crime in the same country.
9. In times of hostility diplomats are kept in the country and protected from internal dissidents.
10. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled by the hosting countries as a way to express displeasure with the receiving country.