**программа итоговый экзаменационный контроль**

**Методические рекомендации**

Задание 1: лексический тест (15 вопросов Х 2 балла = 40 б.)

Задание 2: грамматический тест (40 баллов).

Задание 3: выберите правильный ответ (текст по программе) (максимум 30 баллов).

**Задание 1: грамматический тест множественного набора (20 вопросов, 2 балла за правильный ответ, максимум 40 баллов):**

**1.Choose the correct form of the verbs:**

 1**.** Do you know where **the bank is / is the bank**?

 2. It’s quite easy **to find / finding**?

 3. There are **any / no** good restaurants in this town.

 4. We can’t afford **going / to go** on holiday this year.

 5. Could I have **a little / few** milk in my coffee, please?

 6. People **who / what**work hard usually do well at their jobs.

 7. He forgot **turning / to turn** off the television when he went to bed last night.

 8. You went to Italy for your holiday**, did / didn’t** you?

 9. She **used to play / was playing** tennis when she was young, but she doesn’t know.

 10. I asked her whether **she spoke / did she speak** Russian.

 11. It’s **too / too much** hot today.

 12. My sister’s really good at **ski / skiing**.

 13. I didn’t spend **enough long / long enough** checking what I’d written.

 14. If I wanted to buy a motorbike, I **would borrow / had borrowed** money from the bank.

 15. I’ve just moved to this town and I’m looking **for the post office / the post office for**.

 16. I’ve just moved to this town and I’m looking **for the library / the library for**.

 17. I asked him whether **he spoke / did he speak** Russian.

 18. I can’t afford **going / to go** on holiday this year.

 19. There are **any / no** good bookshops in this town.

 20. It’s quite easy **to find / finding** their new house.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Words**  | **Answer**  | **Equivalents** |
|  | Alliance system |  | 1. nations aligning themselves to maintain peace and security; no one nation able to impose a major threat on others
 |
|  | Balance of power |  | 1. political, economic or military alignment of nations; promotes the common interests of members
 |
|  | Bipolar world |  | 1. a nation's right to establish its own form of government and laws without external influence
 |
|  | cooperation |  | 1. world co-domination of two superpowers with opposing ideologies
 |
|  | Cultural imperialism |  | 1. supportive action of joining together for common interests
 |
|  | Domestic policy |  | 1. the growing economic and cultural interdependence of nations
 |
|  | Foreign policy |  | 1. a government’s plan to deal with internal issues of the country
 |
|  | globalization |  | 1. the most powerful political, economic and military natio-state in the world ex.USA today, GB in 19th century
 |
|  | hegemon |  | 1. private companies that have operations and or divisions in many countries
 |
|  | International relations |  | 1. multilateral interaction between nation states
 |
|  | majorplayers/actors |  | 1. countries, organizations and institutions that have a great influence on world affairs
 |
|  | Multinational corporations |  | 1. when several major nations compete for power and influence
 |
|  | Multipolar world |  | 1. a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives
 |
|  | nation |  | 1. specific areas of the world cooperating together for political, economic and social reasons ex. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN
 |
|  | National interest |  | 1. a group of people who share a common identity; language, history, culture ect.. but lack a defined country ex.Kurds, Palestines, Kashmir
 |
|  | National sovereignty |  | 1. most powerful political unit in the world; having definite boundaries and organized institutions
 |
|  | nation-state |  | 1. organizations trying to promote global unity for peace and security
 |
|  | Nongovernmentalorganizations |  | 1. nonprofit international agencies having a particular common cause ex. Doctors without borders, Greenpeace
 |
|  | Regional blocs |  | 1. the spread and domination of a particular nation's culture, values and beliefs throughout the world by way of trade, electronic communication, businesses and the media ex. McDonalds, Disney, Wal-Mart
 |
|  | Transnational agencies |  | 1. a government's plan to deal with international issues that impact it
 |

**2. Match the word with the appropriate definition: Задание 3: чтение текста и выбор правильного ответа (максимум 20 баллов):**

**Requirements for the Multilateral Diplomat today**

 For work in the UN especially, it helps to have an outgoing personality and capacity to establish strong personal relationships – even the representatives of whose positions on important, issues are opposed to one’s town. These characteristics will also go a long way toward overcoming differences of culture, race, the national interest, and are especially helpful for diplomats who are new to a multicultural milieu. The ability to speak convincingly at meetings to prepare statements for oneself and one’s seniors is essential for diplomats at the UN, as the negotiation and arbitration skills, since there are the dominants activities of multilateral diplomacy today. The UN’s seemingly endless series of meetings, committee sessions, working groups, regional caucuses and other encounters are venue in which these skills are most demanded.

 Diplomats have extraordinary opportunities to practice their leadership skills at the highest level in the UNO, because the presidents and chairpersons of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other bodies, agencies, and committees are drawn from the ranks of members states’ representatives. This call for a sound understanding of structure, workings, the evolution of the organization, as well as a command of its procedures and rules.

 The increasing role the presence of NGOs at the UN requires diplomats and their governments to understand this dimension of multilateralism: the nature of the participation of such interests at both: the national and global levels, their interaction with delegations, and the fact that in some instances individuals from such organizations are included into national delegations.

 The fact is that diplomats today will find work at the UNO just as demanding as did yesterday’s diplomats. Nevertheless, the experience is broadening one, which can be of real benefit in the development of a career.

**Read the text and mark the sentence T (true), F (false), DS (doesn’t say)**

1. Diplomats are eager to have a sociable personality to work in the United Nations.
2. A capacity to establish strong personal relationships help those who are new to a multicultural milieu.
3. The dominant activities of multilateral diplomacy are not essential for diplomats at the UN.
4. Public speaking is the most desirable personal characteristics for the multilateral diplomat.
5. We know that just arbitration skills, since these are dominant activities of multilateral diplomacy today.
6. Series of meeting, committee sessions, working groups, regional caucuses and other encounters are venue in which these skills are common for UN diplomats.
7. Diplomats have extraordinary opportunities to practice their personal and leadership skills in the UNO.
8. Public speaking is the most desirable personal characteristics for the multilateral diplomat.
9. The national and global levels influence on diplomats’ tasks and work at the UN.
10. The fact that in some instances individuals from such organizations are included into national delegations.

**Смагулова А.С. Ключи 1 вариант МО «Профессионально - ориентированный иностранный язык» 1 курс**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Блок 1** | **Блок2** | **Блок3**  |
|  | Is the bank is | B political, economic or military alignment of nations; promotes the common interests of members | T |
|  | To find | A nations aligning themselves to maintain peace and security; no one nation able to impose a major threat on others | T |
|  | No | D world co-domination of two superpowers with opposing ideologies | F |
|  | To go  | E supportive action of joining together for common interests | F |
|  | A Little | S the spread and domination of a particular nation's culture, values and beliefs throughout the world by way of trade, electronic communication, businesses and the media ex. McDonalds, Disney, Wal-Mart | T |
|  | Who | G a government’s plan to deal with internal issues of the country | T |
|  | To turn | T a government's plan to deal with international issues that impact it | T |
|  | Didn’t you | F the growing economic and cultural interdependence of nations | F |
|  | Used to play | H the most powerful political, economic and military natio-state in the world ex.USA today, GB in 19th century | DS |
|  | She spoke | J multilateral interaction between nation states | T  |
|  | Too | K countries, organizations and institutions that have a great influence on world affairs |  |
|  | Skiing | I private companies that have operations and or divisions in many countries |  |
|  | Long enough | L when several major nations compete for power and influence |  |
|  | I would borrow | O a group of people who share a common identity; language, history, culture ect.. but lack a defined country ex.Kurds, Palestines, Kashmir |  |
|  | For the post office | M a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives |  |
|  | For the library | C a nation's right to establish its own form of government and laws without external influence |  |
|  | He spoke | P most powerful political unit in the world; having definite boundaries and organized institutions |  |
|  | To go | R nonprofit international agencies having a particular common cause ex. Doctors without borders, Greenpeace |  |
|  | No | N specific areas of the world cooperating together for political, economic and social reasons ex. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN |  |
|  | To find  | Q organizations trying to promote global unity for peace and security |  |

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| **#** | **Words**  | **Answer**  | **Equivalents** |
|  | alliancesystem |  | **political, economic or military alignment of nations; promotes the common interests of members** |
|  | balanceofpower |  | nations aligning themselves to maitain peace and security; no one nation able to impose a major threat on others |
|  | bipolarworld |  | world co-domination of two superpowers with opposing ideologies |
|  | cooperation |  | supportive action of joining together for commin interests |
|  | culturalimperialism |  | the spread and domination of a particular nation's culture, values and beliefs throughout the world by way of trade, electronic communication, businesses and the media ex. McDonalds, Disney, Wal-Mart |
|  | domesticpolicy |  | a government’s plan to deal with internal issues of the country |
|  | foreignpolicy |  | a government's plan to deal with international issues that impact it |
|  | globalization |  | the growing economic and cultural interdependence of nations |
|  | hegemon |  | the most powerful political, economic and military natio-state in the world ex.USA today, GB in 19th century |
|  | internationalrelations |  | multilateral interaction between nation states |
|  | majorplayers/actors |  | countries, organizations and institutions that have a great influence on world affairs |
|  | multinationalcorporations |  | private companies that have operations and or divisions in many countries |
|  | multipolarworld |  | when several major nations compete for power and influence |
|  | nationalinterest |  | a country determining its involvement in the world affairs based on the outcome or benefits it receives |
|  | nationalsovereignty |  | a nation's right to establish its own form of government and laws without external influence |
|  | nation |  | a group of people who share a common identity; language, history, culture ect.. butlack a definedcountryex.Kurds, Palestines, Kashmir |
|  | nation-state |  | most powerful political unit in the world; having definite boundaries and organized institutions |
|  | nongovernmentalorganizations |  | nonprofit internaltional agencies having a particular common cause ex. Doctorswithoutborders, Greenpeace |
|  | regionalblocs |  | specific areas of the world cooperating together for political, economic and social reasons ex. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN |
|  | transnationalagencies |  | organizations trying to promote global unity for peace and security |