

АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
САМАРСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
«МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ РЫНКА»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Проректор по учебной работе и
качеству образования

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

Направление подготовки:	45.03.02 Лингвистика
Профиль подготовки:	Перевод и межкультурная коммуникация
Квалификация:	бакалавр
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Самара
2026

1. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА, СООТНЕСЁННЫЕ С ПЛАНИРУЕМЫМИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	Вид аттестации и оценочных средств
УК-5. Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах	УК-5.И-3. Проявляет в своём поведении уважительное отношение к историческому наследию и социокультурным традициям различных социальных групп, опирающееся на знание этапов исторического развития России в контексте мировой истории и культурных традиций мира	УК-5.И-3.У-1. Умеет адекватно воспринимать актуальные социальные и культурные различия, уважительно и бережно относиться к историческому наследию и культурным традициям	Текущий контроль: устный опрос, доклад, реферат, промежуточный тест, Промежуточная аттестация: контрольное задание, вопросы на зачете.

2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

2.1. Вопросы для подготовки к семинарским/практическим занятиям

Раздел 1. Географическое положение Великобритании

Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Национальные символы. Состав территории. Основные острова и группы островов. Проливы и моря, омывающие острова. Изрезанность береговой линии. Особенности рельефа. Горы и горные цепи. Реки и озёра. Климатические условия. Минерально-сырьевые ресурсы. Значение залежной нефти и газа Северного моря для экономики страны. Ведущие отрасли национальной экономики. Население. Этнический состав. Регионы и города Великобритании.

Раздел 2. История заселения Британских островов. Средневековая Англия.

Древняя Британия. Иберийский период. Стоунхендж. Кельтская Британия. Дрииды. Покорение Британии римлянами и их наследие. Вторжение германских племён. Формирование англосаксонских королевств. Распространение христианства. Единое королевство Англия. Альфред Великий. Рейды викингов. Правление датских королей. Возвращение престола англосаксонскому королю Эдуарду Исповеднику. Вильгельм Завоеватель и нормандское вторжение. Введение феодальной системы. Книга страшного суда. Культурное развитие Англии в XIII в. Первые Британские университеты.

1. How were the British Isles formed?
2. Who were the ancient people of the British Isles? Are there any features associated with ancient population? What are these features?
3. What is mysterious about Stonehenge?
4. What were the Beaker people skilled at?
5. What made Druids the most important among the Celts?
6. Why are the Celts associated today with Ireland, Wales, and Scotland?
7. Why did the Romans invade the British Isles?
8. Why was Hadrian's Wall built?
9. What was called "villa" in Roman times?
10. What was the contribution of Roman civilization to British culture?
11. What place-names in Britain are of Roman origin?
12. When and how was Christianity brought to Britain?
13. What Germanic tribes invaded Britain? Where did they settle? What kingdoms did they form?
14. How is the strength of Anglo-Saxon culture felt today?
15. When did the Scandinavians come to England? What was the major Viking settlement? What is the Danelaw?
16. Who stood at the head of the resistance against the Danes?
17. What was King Edward "the Confessor" famous for?
18. What English king was defeated at the Battle of Hastings in 1066?

Тема 3. Средневековая Англия

Вильгельм Завоеватель и нормандское вторжение. Введение феодальной системы. Книга страшного суда. Французские нравы и язык. Правление Генриха I. Династия Плантагенетов. Великая хартия вольностей и падение феодализма. Симон де Монфор. Зарождение Британского

парламента. Покорение Уэльса. Вмешательство в дела Шотландии. Возврат к официальному английскому языку. Культурное развитие Англии в XIII в. Первые Британские университеты.

1. What date is commonly known as the date of the Norman Conquest?
2. What measures did William the Conqueror undertake to strengthen and centralize his power?
3. What was the basis of feudal society?
4. What is the Domesday Book?
5. What was the linguistic situation in England after the Norman Conquest?
6. Why was Henry II the first unquestioned ruler of the English throne for a hundred years?
7. What was the main reason for the barons' struggle against King John?
8. When was Magna Carta signed?
9. Why is Magna Carta so highly respected in the country?
10. What role did Simon de Montfort play in the history of Britain?
11. When was the first parliament summoned?
12. When was Parliament divided into the Lords and the Commons?
13. Who were the leaders of Scottish popular resistance movement against England?
14. When did the custom of naming the monarch's eldest son the 'Prince of Wales' begin?
15. Which English king was nicknamed "the Hammer of the Scots"?
16. When were the two great universities at Cambridge and Oxford founded?

Раздел 4. Англия в XV–XVIII вв..

Правление Генриха VII и установление абсолютной монархии. Общая хронология эпохи Тюдоров. Столетняя война. Войны Алой и Белой роз. Путешествия в Северную Америку. Генрих VIII и Реформация. Англиканская церковь. Упразднение монастырей и конфискация их имущества. Елизавета I. Развитие промышленности и внешней торговли. Основание первой колонии в Америке. Уничтожение испанской Непобедимой Армады. Английский Ренессанс.

Династия Стюартов. Правление Карла I. Роспуск парламента, созыв нового парламента. Английская революция. Казнь Карла I. Установление республики и военная диктатура Кромвеля. Восстановление монархии. Ганноверская династия. Первый британский премьер-министр. Образование Королевства Великобритании. Промышленная революция. Развитие культуры и науки.

1. What were the causes of the Great Famine of 1315–1317?
2. What were the results of the Black Death?
3. What were the reasons for the Peasants' Revolt in 1381?
4. Why did King Edward III of England declare war on France in 1337?
5. What was the result of the Hundred Years' War?
6. What item was the most profitable in the English trade of the 14th century?
7. Why was a series of wars of 1455–1485 called the Wars of the Roses?
8. Who was the first Tudor king who established an absolute monarchy? What monarchs belong to the House of Tudor?
9. Why did Henry VII freely spend money on building ships for a merchant fleet?
10. Can you prove that England took a great interest in North America in the 15th century?
11. Who made a great contribution to standardizing the English language?
12. What universities were founded in the 15th century?
13. What king of England got the nickname "Father of the English Navy"?
14. Why did Henry VIII quarrel with Pope and the Roman Church?
15. When did Elizabeth succeed to the throne? Under what circumstances did she become the Queen?
16. What Royal House did Elizabeth I belong to?
17. Why did the Elizabethan age become one of the most glorious periods in England's history?
18. When was the East India Company formed?
19. Who founded a colony on the American coast and called it in honour of Elizabeth?
20. When was the Invincible Armada defeated?

21. Who was the most famous architect of the period?
22. What name in natural philosophy became famous during the Golden Age?
23. What names in literature is English Renaissance connected with?

Раздел 5. Великобритания в XIX–XXI вв.

Образование Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Ирландии. Война с Наполеоном. Битва при Трафальгаре. Вступление на престол именем Георга IV. Викторианская эпоха. Открытие Всемирной выставки 1851 г. в Хрустальном дворце. Расцвет Британской империи. Великобритания в Первой мировой войне. Всеобщая стачка. Вторая мировая война. Государство «всеобщего благосостояния». Маргарет Тэтчер и эра консерваторов. Возвращение лейбористов к власти с Тони Блэром. Великобритания как союзник США в военной кампании в Афганистане. Референдум о независимости Шотландии. Выход из Европейского союза.

1. Who was the first Stuart king of England?
2. Why did James I's foreign policy lead to serious problems in the situation at home?
3. Why is Guy Fawkes' Night marked at present?
4. Who were the Puritans?
5. Why did Charles I's policy provoke a strong feeling of opposition in Parliament?
6. What demands of Parliament were included in The Petition of Rights?
7. What Parliaments are known as "Short Parliament" and "Long Parliament"?
8. Who did the Cavaliers support?
9. What was Oliver Cromwell's role in the history of Britain?
10. Why wasn't the Commonwealth successful?
11. Who was the king of England after the restoration of monarchy?
12. What was the reason for passing the Test Act in 1673?
13. What parties became the basis of Britain's two-party parliamentary system of government?
14. When did the 'Glorious Revolution' take place?
15. What were the greatest scientific achievements in the 17th century?
16. Who is considered 'the father of the English opera'?
17. What were the reasons for the British agricultural revolution?
18. What did the Industrial Revolution bring about?
19. What were the main factors to revolutionize Britain's industry?
20. Who was Britain's first Prime Minister?
21. What was the main reason for the American War of Independence?
22. What was a source of inspiration for many artists in the 18th century?
23. Who was the leading musician of the 18th century?
24. What English writers started a public movement of Enlightenment?

Раздел 6. Государственное и политическое устройство Великобритании

Великобритания – конституционная монархия. Королевская власть и её роль в современной Британии. Парламент – высший законодательный орган страны. Палата общин, её структура и права. Палата лордов, её права и значение. Реформа палаты лордов. Избирательное право: мажоритарная система, её плюсы и минусы. Правительство. Кабинет министров. «Теневой кабинет». Основные политические партии: консервативная, лейбористская, либерально-демократическая и их роль в общественной и государственной жизни страны. Содружество наций.

1. Does Britain have a formal written constitution?
2. What are the three main sources of the British Constitution?
3. What are the two main principles of the British Constitution?
4. What are the main bodies of the British state system?
5. What is the structure and functions of the British Parliament?
6. What is the difference between the two Houses?

7. Were there any reforms of the House of Lords in the 20th century?
8. What is a working day in Parliament like?
9. What is Question time?
10. What does each parliamentary session begin with?
11. What are the functions of the Speaker and the Lord Speaker (Lord Chancellor)?
12. What is the procedure of passing laws like? What are its stages?
13. Why is it said that the Queen reigns but doesn't rule? What are the official duties and functions of the monarch?
14. How is government formed?
15. What is the Cabinet? How is it formed?
16. How often are General Elections held?
17. What are the main political parties in Britain?
18. When was the Labour party actually born? How did the origins of the Labour party affect its programme and policy?
19. Whose interests did the Conservative party voice in the past and who supports it today?
20. Why are the Liberal Democrats referred to as a "centre" party?
21. What are the main nationalist parties in Britain today? Whose interests do they voice?
22. What parliament ceremonies are observed at present?
23. What is the present Prime Minister's home and foreign policy?

Раздел 7. Система образования Великобритании

Основные тенденции развития системы образования. Национальная программа образования. Государственные и частные школы. Типы школ и их характеристика. Сохранение элитных public schools. Система высшего образования. Основные типы университетов: старейшие университеты (Оксфорд и Кембридж), шотландские университеты, «краснокирпичные университеты», новые университеты. Подготовка учителей. Изменения в организации высшего образования в 1990-е гг. Преобразование polytechnics в университеты. Система отбора в университеты. Open University.

1. Why is the introduction of the National Curriculum of great importance?
2. When did elementary education become compulsory and free of charge?
3. What two groups of schools are all schools in the UK divided into?
4. What is the public school system valued for?
5. When were public schools founded and why were they called "public"?
6. What public schools are the most famous?
7. When was Eton founded?
8. What traditions are observed in Eton?
9. What famous people were taught at Rugby School?
10. What are the chief elements of the National Curriculum?
11. What is co-educational education?
12. What are the key stages of school education?
13. How is children's progress at different key stages of school education assessed?
14. What are children taught in infant and junior schools?
15. What kinds of schools are there in Great Britain according to the funding?
16. What certificate do children get on finishing school at the age of 16?
17. How many exams do children take at the end of the sixth form?
18. How are school-leavers admitted to universities in the UK?
19. What are the oldest universities in England? Does anything distinguish them?
20. What is a tutorial system?
21. How does the Open University work?
22. What are undergraduates awarded on the completion of higher education?
23. What degrees are awarded at the post-graduate level?

Раздел 8. Культура Великобритании

Вклад Великобритании в сокровищницу мировой культуры. Богатое наследие выдающихся художников. Современная английская живопись и скульптура. Музеи и картинные галереи. Архитектура. Архитектурные памятники прошлого и современности. Облик городов Великобритании. Музыкальная жизнь. Народные музыкальные традиции. Современные выдающиеся композиторы. Театр и кино. Выдающиеся драматические актеры и режиссеры. Фестивали музыкального и драматического искусства. Образ жизни британцев. Спорт в жизни британцев. Национальные виды спорта. Национальное хобби.

1. Who brought Celtic metalworking techniques and stone carvings to Britain?
2. Why did portrait painting become important in Britain in the 16th century?
3. What English artists of the 18th century became famous for their polished and elegant portraits?
4. What artists were famous in the Victorian era?
5. What artists did the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood include?
6. What artists of the 20th century can Britain be proud of?
7. Why do Britain's theatres attract crowds from all over the world?
8. How many theatres are there in the UK?
9. What are the most famous theatres in London?
10. Who are important composers in the early 20th century?
11. What opera companies are best known in Great Britain?
12. What was Britain's worldwide impact on music in the second half of the 20th century?
13. What is the main aim of Eisteddfod?
14. What does the programme of the Bath Festival include?
15. Why do British film directors often have to go to Hollywood?
16. What did British film output after World War II tend to?
17. Who introduced the architecture of the late Italian Renaissance in England?
18. What style was introduced in Britain by Scottish architect Robert Adam?
19. Who is considered to be one of the most inventive and talented architects of the 20th century in Britain?
20. What did Prince Charles say about post-war architecture in England?
21. What British museums are world famous?

Критерии оценки работы на практическом занятии

Критерии	Максимальное количество баллов за занятие
Устный опрос, коллоквиум	
Основные теоретические положения по вопросу раскрыты. Имеются элементы обоснования выводов. Имеются элементы систематизации информации, факты применения профессиональной терминологии. Очевидно использование источников рекомендованной литературы.	5 баллов

2.2. Темы докладов

1. An outline of Britain's geography (geographical position and its significance, area, surrounding waters, islands, coastline, climate and weather).
2. An outline of Britain's landscape (lowlands, highlands, mountains, peaks, rivers, lakes).
3. Britain's mineral wealth and economy (primary, manufacturing and service sectors).
4. Symbols of the United Kingdom and the names referring to the country.
5. Ancient Britain (early prehistoric evidence, prehistoric monuments, the Celts, the Romans).
6. Britain under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes (kingdoms, Anglo-Saxon culture and institutions, the Danelaw, Alfred the Great).
7. The Norman invasion and its influence (the feudal system, linguistic situation).
8. The Tudor Britain (King Henry VII, the founder of the Tudor dynasty; Henry VIII and the Reformation, Elizabeth I and the Golden age of English history).
9. The Stuart Britain (James I of England, the Gunpowder plot, the rise of Puritanism, the Civil War, the Republic, the restoration of monarchy).
10. Britain in the 18th century (the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, the House of Hanover, Britain's first Prime Minister, lost of American colonies).
11. Britain in the 19th century (the Napoleonic Wars, Victorian Britain, the expansion of the colonial empire, the new political parties).
12. The UK in the 20th–21st centuries (Britain's decline as a world power, Britain in World War I and II, the "welfare state", M. Thatcher's economic reforms, the policy of devolution, Brexit).
13. The United Kingdom as a constitutional monarchy (British constitution; the separation of powers, the role of the monarch).
14. The British Parliament (origin, composition, election, procedures, recent reforms, parliamentary traditions).
15. The British Government (the Prime Minister, his duties, the Cabinet).
16. Political Parties in the UK (history and current situation).
17. The educational system in the UK (stages of education, types of schools, examinations).
18. British higher education (types of universities, admission, academic year, qualifications).
19. British culture and arts (painting, theatre, cinema, music, architecture, festivals of music and drama).
20. British ways of life (national character, religion, traditions, holidays, sport, national costumes and cuisine, leisure time).

Шкала и критерии оценки доклада

Критерии	Показатели	Баллы
1. Степень раскрытия сущности проблемы	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – соответствие теме доклада; – полнота и глубина раскрытия основных понятий; – умение работать с литературой, систематизировать и структурировать материал; – умение обобщать, сопоставлять различные точки зрения по рассматриваемому вопросу, аргументировать основные положения и выводы. 	70
2. Обоснованность выбора источников	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – круг, полнота использования литературных источников по теме; – привлечение новейших работ (журнальные публикации, материалы сборников научных трудов и т.д.). 	15
3. Изложение	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – литературный стиль. 	15

Доклад оценивается по 100 балльной шкале, баллы переводятся в оценки успеваемости следующим образом:

90 – 100 баллов – «отлично»;

70 – 89 баллов – «хорошо»;

50 – 69 баллов – «удовлетворительно»;

менее 50 баллов – «неудовлетворительно».

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

3.1. Банк контрольных заданий (с указанием компетенции)

УК-5.И-3.У-1. Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

1

(1) Boadicea or Boudicca	(A) was the Queen of England from 1558, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife Anne Boleyn, the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. Through her Religious Settlement of 1559 she enforced the Protestant religion by law. Her conflict with Roman Catholic Spain led to the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Elizabethan age was expansionist in commerce and geographical exploration, arts and literature flourished. The rulers of many European states made unsuccessful bids to marry Elizabeth, and she manipulated her suitors to strengthen England's position in Europe.
(2) Anne Boleyn	(B) was the Queen of the Iceni tribe (native Britons). After the death of her husband in 60 AD she raised the whole of south-eastern England in revolt, and before the main Roman armies could return from campaigning in Wales she burned London, St Albans and Colchester. Boudicca poisoned herself.
(3) Elizabeth I	(C) was the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 until her death. Her reign of 63 years and seven months was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific, and military change within the United Kingdom, and was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire.
(4) Victoria	(D) was the second wife of Henry VIII. She gave birth to the future Queen Elizabeth I in 1533, but was unable to produce a male heir to the throne, and was executed on a false charge.

УК-5.И-3.У-1. Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

2

(1) Winston Churchill	(A) is a British politician, writer, and former journalist serving as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Leader of the Conservative Party since 2019. He began his career in journalism. He was elected a MP in 2001, then became the Mayor of London in 2008. In 2016, he became a prominent figure in the successful Vote Leave campaign for Brexit. After Theresa May resigned in 2019, he was elected the Leader of the Conservative Party and appointed the Prime Minister. In December 2019, Johnson led the Conservative Party to their biggest victory since 1987. The UK is scheduled to leave the European Union on January 31, 2020.
(2) Bill Clinton	(B) is a British politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Leader of the Conservative Party (1990–1997). He presided over British participation in the Gulf War in March 1991. Criticism of Major's leadership reached such a pitch that he chose to resign as the party leader in June 1995. By this time, the Labour Party had moved toward the centre under the leadership of Tony Blair and won many by-elections, eventually depriving Major's government of a parliamentary majority in December 1996. Major went on to lose the 1997 general elec-

	tion five months later.
(3) Boris Johnson	(C) was a British politician, army officer, and writer. He was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1940–1945), when he led Britain to victory in the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955. For most of his career he was a member of the Conservative Party (1940–1955), but from 1904 to 1924 he was a member of the Liberal Party. Churchill remains one of the most significant figures in Britain and throughout the West, where he is seen as a victorious wartime leader who played an important role in defending Europe's liberal democracy from the spread of fascism. He is praised as a social reformer and accomplished writer, among his many awards was the Nobel Prize in Literature.
(3) John Major	(D) is an American politician, the 42nd president of the United States (1993–2001). He is a member of the Democratic Party. In 1998, Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives and is one of only three US presidents to have been impeached.

УК-5.И-3.У-1. Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ

3

Why is Great Britain's political regime considered stable and effective?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is one of the few developed countries of the world where a constitutional monarchy has survived with its customs, traditions and ceremonies. It is common knowledge that Great Britain, having the oldest Parliament in the world, has one of the most stable and effective political regimes of our time. Under the British Constitution the Government functions through the following bodies: the Legislature which makes laws; the Executive which puts laws into effect and plans policy; and the Judiciary which decides on cases that arise out of laws. The Palace of Westminster has been a centre of power for over 900 years. Parliament is known as "Westminster", since it is housed in the Palace of Westminster, once a home of the monarchy. Like the monarchy, Parliament is an ancient institution, dating from the middle of the 13th century. It developed naturally out of the daily political needs of the English King and his government.

УК-5.И-3.У-1. Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

4

Caledonia, Cambria and Hibernia were the Roman names for the parts of Britain. The words are commonly used today in scholarly classifications (for example, the type of English used in Ireland is sometimes called 'Hiberno-English') and for the names of organizations (for example, the airline 'British Caledonian'). Match the modern and the Roman name of the UK parts

(1) England	(A) Cambria
(2) Wales	(B) Hibernia
(3) Scotland	(C) Britannia
(4) Ireland	(D) Caledonia

УК-5.И-3.У-1. Прочитайте текст, выберите правильные ответы и переведите на русский язык

5

Jane Austen was an English novelist known primarily for her six novels, which implicitly interpret, critique, and comment on the English landed gentry at the end of the 18th century.

Jane Austen novels are:

1. Sense and Sensibility
2. Pride and Prejudice
3. The Old Man and the Sea
4. Mansfield Park
5. The Sun Also Rises
6. Emma
7. Northanger Abbey

3.2. Ключи к контрольным заданиям

УК-5.И-3.У-1.	1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
УК-5.И-3.У-1.	1C, 2D, 3A, 4B
УК-5.И-3.У-1.	Great Britain's political regime is considered stable and effective due to its long-standing democratic traditions, a constitutional monarchy that balances continuity and change, a strong parliamentary system with clear accountability, an independent judiciary, and gradual, pragmatic reforms that prevent abrupt disruptions.
УК-5.И-3.У-1.	1B, 2A, 3D, 4B
УК-5.И-3.У-1.	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 Чувство и чувствительность Гордость и предубеждение Мэнсфилд-парк Эмма Нортенгерское аббатство

Шкала и критерии оценки текущего тестирования

Число правильных ответов	Оценка
90-100% правильных ответов	Оценка «отлично»
70-89% правильных ответов	Оценка «хорошо»
50-69% правильных ответов	Оценка «удовлетворительно»
Менее 50% правильных ответов	Оценка «неудовлетворительно»

3.3. Перечень тем для проверки образовательных результатов на знания (вопросы к зачёту/экзамену, при наличии)

1. An outline of Britain's geography (geographical position and its significance, area, surrounding waters, islands, coastline, climate and weather).
2. An outline of Britain's landscape (lowlands, highlands, mountains, peaks, rivers, lakes).
3. Britain's mineral wealth and economy (primary, manufacturing and service sectors).
4. Symbols of the United Kingdom and the names referring to the country.
5. Ancient Britain (early prehistoric evidence, prehistoric monuments, the Celts, the Romans).
6. Britain under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes (kingdoms, Anglo-Saxon culture and institutions, the Danelaw, Alfred the Great).
7. The Norman invasion and its influence (the feudal system, linguistic situation).
8. The Tudor Britain (King Henry VII, the founder of the Tudor dynasty; Henry VIII and the Reformation, Elizabeth I and the Golden age of English history).
9. The Stuart Britain (James I of England, the Gunpowder plot, the rise of Puritanism, the Civil War, the Republic, the restoration of monarchy).
10. Britain in the 18th century (the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions, the House of Hanover, Britain's first Prime Minister, lost of American colonies).
11. Britain in the 19th century (the Napoleonic Wars, Victorian Britain, the expansion of the colonial empire, the new political parties).
12. The UK in the 20th–21st centuries (Britain's decline as a world power, Britain in World War I and II, the “welfare state”, M. Thatcher's economic reforms, the policy of devolution, Brexit).
13. The United Kingdom as a constitutional monarchy (British constitution; the separation of powers, the role of the monarch).
14. The British Parliament (origin, composition, election, procedures, recent reforms, parliamentary traditions).
15. The British Government (the Prime Minister, his duties, the Cabinet).
16. Political Parties in the UK (history and current situation).
17. The educational system in the UK (stages of education, types of schools, examinations).
18. British higher education (types of universities, admission, academic year, qualifications).
19. British culture and arts (painting, theatre, cinema, music, architecture, festivals of music and drama).
20. British ways of life (national character, religion, traditions, holidays, sport, national costumes and cuisine, leisure time).