

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Россия на фоне мировых социально-экономических процессов».

Перечень вопросов к экзамену по дисциплине «Россия на фоне мировых социально-экономических процессов»

1. Сравнительная характеристика индекса человеческого развития России, США и Китая. Работа строится на анализе статистических данных по странам.
 1. Особенности развития урбанизации в странах БРИК. Работа строится на анализе текстов, которые студенты самостоятельно находят среди электронных источников.
 3. Особенности геополитического расположения России. Преимущества и недостатки по сравнению с США и Китаем.
 4. Особенности демографической ситуации в России.
 5. Место России в мировой экономике.
 6. Оцените ресурсобеспеченность России и сравните ее с Китаем и США.
 7. Позиция России в международном географическом разделении труда.
 8. Глобальные проблемы человечества

Экзаменационный тест по дисциплине «Россия на фоне современных социально-экономических процессов»

1. Choose among these 5 countries monarchies:

Iran
Turkey
Bahrain
Norway
Brunei
Spain
Italy
Finland
Albania
UK

2. Note 5 countries with a Federal structure:

Mexico
Sweden
Egypt
Russia
France
Germany
Niger
Nigeria
Poland
Brazil

3. Specify the country — the former colonial possessions of France:

Mozambique
Laos
Bangladesh
Niger

Vietnam
Chad
Nigeria
Morocco
Swaziland
Cambodia

4. Select from the following 3 areas with the highest population density (more than 500 people 1, square km):

Singapore
Labrador
West Siberian plain
the island of Java
the island of Hokkaido
The Arabian Peninsula
the Delta of the river Nile
Patagonia

5. Note 5 countries in the world, located on the Islands:

Mauritania
Mauritius
Sao Tome and Principe
Guyana
Haiti
Tonga
Gabon
Benin
Rwanda
Cyprus

6. Select the line which lists the three countries with the largest population:

Bulgaria, Hungary, German
UK, Ireland, Germany
Germany, France, UK
UK, Spain, France

7. Note 5 countries in Latin America where the official language is Spanish:

Venezuela
Guyana
Suriname
Brazil
Bolivia
Belize
Nicaragua
Ecuador
Mexico
Canada

8. Choose 4 countries of Europe, where the majority of the population professes Catholicism:

Greece
Spain
Belarus

Lithuania
France
Bulgaria
Poland
Sweden

9. Select one line, listing the countries with a low share of urban population:

Japan, Mongolia, China
Spain, Italy, India
Albania, Portugal, India
Russia, Tajikistan, Singapore

10. The number of countries with which Russia has a land border:

ten
fifteen
fourteen
eighteen

11. Locate the error in the list of territories included in the state, which in Russian is called the UK:

Wales
England
Brittany
Scotland
Northern Ireland

12. Note the so-called "micro" Western Europe:

Singapore
Monaco
Mauritius
Ireland;
Liechtenstein
Albania
San Marino
The Vatican
Andorra
Cyprus

13. Is it true: "On the coast of Germany located the following cities: Hamburg, Kiel, Bremen, Cologne"?

right
not true

14. Mark, which two countries in Western Europe has significant reserves of coal:

Poland
Italy
Sweden
Ireland

Germany
Russia
Belgium
Spain
UK
Finland

15. Finish the sentence: "In Western Europe the major producers of ferrous metals are ..." (choose the only correct response string):

Germany, Italy, France, UK
Britain, France, Belgium, Spain
France, UK, Germany, Portugal

16. Is it true: "In Europe, a major international river arteries are the Rhine, Danube, Elbe; and in America, Mississippi, R. SV. Lawrence"?

right
not true

17. Note two countries in Western Europe, where most immigrants (immigrants from other States):

Greece
Sweden
Italy
Ireland
Germany
Liechtenstein;
Luxembourg
Italy
Switzerland
France

18. Select the longest river of Europe:

Rhine
Volga
Northern Dvina
The Danube
Ob

19. Note the three large lakes in Europe:

Baikal (Russia);
Balaton (Hungary)
Onega (Russia)
Peipus (Russia, Estonia)
Constance (Germany, Switzerland)
Ladoga (Russia)
Vänern (Sweden)
Geneva (Switzerland, France)

20. Note 5 capital of the member countries of the European Union (EU):

Athens
Stockholm
Ankara

Dublin
Istanbul
Zagreb
Reykjavik
Oslo
Berlin
Vienna

21. Select 4 countries in Eastern Europe, which has no outlet to the sea:

Lithuania
Latvia
Albania
Czech Republic
Bulgaria
Slovenia
Hungary
Slovakia
Estonia
Serbia

22. Check all the republics that formed the former SFRY (Yugoslavia):

Serbia
Albania
Slovakia
Macedonia
Montenegro
Croatia
Slovenia
Romania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria

23. What are the 5 Eastern European States in 2004 was adopted in the NATO military bloc?

Czech Republic
Poland
Romania
Hungary
Slovenia
Croatia
Serbia
Lithuania
Latvia
Bulgaria

24. Note the Slavic peoples of Europe:

poles
Bulgarians
the Serbs
Hungarians

25. Note 5 of the capitals of the States in the territory, were part of the socialist camp:

Sofia

Lisbon
Brussels
Ljubljana
Tirana
Riga
Nicosia
Zagreb
Bern
Plovdiv

26. The largest trading partners of Russia among the CIS States are three States:

Azerbaijan
Ukraine
Moldova
Kazakhstan
Georgia
Belarus
Turkmenistan
Lithuania
Estonia
Uzbekistan

27. Is it true that the highest fertility rate and natural increase among the countries of Eastern Europe is celebrated in Albania?

right
not true

28. Name the lake, which forms the state border between Russia and Estonia:

Onega
Ladoga
Chud
Seliger

29. Note 4 the largest area of the country (of the above):

Poland
Germany
Hungary
France
Sweden
Italy
Romania
Spain

30. What are the two States of East Central Europe were adopted in the EU in 2007?

Estonia
Ukraine
Moldova
Latvia
Romania
Hungary
Poland
Lithuania

Slovenia
Bulgaria

31. Locate the error in the list of countries of the CIS, where the majority of the population is Muslim:

Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan
Armenia
Turkmenistan

32. Find one mistake in the combination "the subject of the Russian Federation — the center":

Chukotka.about. — Anadyr
Khakassia — Novokuznetsk
Yamalo-Nenets.about. — Salekhard
Republic Of Adygea — Maykop

33. Which of the European capitals located on the Danube?

Vienna
Prague
Bratislava
Bucharest
Budapest
Sofia

34. Select the country that do not have land borders with Germany:

Poland
Hungary
Austria
Latvia
Slovakia
Czech Republic
Belgium
Lithuania
Denmark
Switzerland

35. Note 3 US state with the largest population (of the following):

Mn
Washington
CA
FL
Louisiana
Texas
Michigan
Tennessee

36. 3 select a U.S. state, located on the Pacific coast:

Montana
Washington
CA
F
Ohio

Oregon
PA
GA

37. Specify the proportion of African Americans (blacks) in the U.S. population:

5%
8%
13%
20%

38. Select two U.S. States, in which the development and oil production and refining:

Oregon
Louisiana
IL
Tennessee
New York
Texas
Alaska
North Dakota

39. Select the part of the United States, where the role of hydropower in the energy balance of the most significant:

North
South
Northwest
northeast

40. Specify which factor was primarily due to the placement of the automotive industry within the industrialized North of the United States:

the development of ferrous metallurgy
the availability of cheap labor
the presence of the capacious market
the development of the transport network

41. Name three U.S. States, which are located in the "corn belt":

Colorado
Texas
Iowa
PA
Kansas
IL

42. Select two countries that are major exporting countries of wheat (among those listed)

China
USA
Ukraine
Kazakhstan
India
Canada

43. What are the two major agglomerations of North America:

Buenos Aires

Sao Paulo
New York
Los Angeles

44. Name three States that are the largest trading partner of the United States which together account for about 50% of foreign trade turnover of the country:

UK
Canada
Mexico
Japan

Ключи к тесту

1. Bahrain, Norway, Brunei, Spain, United Kingdom
2. Mexico, Russia, Germany, Nigeria, Brazil
3. Laos, Niger, Vietnam, Chad, Morocco, Cambodia
4. Singapore, the island of Java, the Delta of the river Nile
5. Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Haiti, Tonga, Cyprus
6. Germany, France, UK
7. Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Mexico
8. Spain, Lithuania, France, Poland
9. Albania, Portugal, India
10. Fourteen
11. Brittany
12. Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Vatican, Andorra
13. Not true
14. Poland, Germany
15. Germany, Italy, France, UK
16. Right
17. Germany, France
18. Volga
19. Onega (Russia), Ladoga (Russia), Vänern (Sweden)
20. Athens, Stockholm, Dublin, Berlin, Vienna
21. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia
22. Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina
23. Romania, Slovenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria
24. poles, Bulgarians, Serbs
25. Sofia, Ljubljana, Tirana, Riga, Zagreb
26. Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus
27. right
28. Chud
29. Germany, France, Sweden, Spain
30. Romania, Bulgaria
31. Armenia
32. Khakassia – Novokuznetsk
33. Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest
34. Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia, Lithuania
35. California, Florida, Texas
36. Washington, California, Oregon
37. 13%
38. Louisiana, Texas

39. Northwest
40. The development of ferrous metallurgy
41. Iowa, Kansas, Illinois
42. USA, Canada
43. New York, Los Angeles
44. Canada, Mexico, Japan

Примерные практико-ориентированные задания для проведения экзамена по дисциплине
«Россия на фоне современных социально-экономических процессов»:

Задание 1.

Demand growth for the metal in the Rostov region and neighboring regions, was the main reason Noah creation in recent years on its territory of modern EAF mills with a total capacity of more than 1 million tons of rolled steel per year.

What features of the economy of the Rostov region (except for the presence of consumers of the metal) makes economically feasible the placement of it electrometallurgical production? Specify two features.

Задание 2.

Deforestation comes in numerous adverse changes in nature. What are the two possible unfavorable changes in the regime of rivers associated with deforestation in the catchments of the rivers.

Задание 3

What are the reasons why in most tourist regions of the world intra-regional exchange dominates inter-regional. How does their relationship? Show on a map the boundaries of the world, which leads in the number of tourist arrivals? Show on a map the largest sanatorium-resort centers of the world. Give them the short characteristic.

Задания в тестовой форме:

Тест к теме 1.

1. Which of the following countries has never been a monarchy:
 - 1) Russia
 - 2) Finland
 - 3) Poland
 - 4) USA
 - 5) France
 - 7) Germany
2. The same form of government and administrative territorial arrangements shall have:
 - 1) USA and Japan
 - 2) Japan and Saudi Arabia
 - 3) France and Sweden
 - 4) Sweden and Norway
3. Which of the following countries are federated:
 - 1) Canada
 - 2) Poland
 - 3) Sweden
 - 4) India
 - 5) France
4. Which of the following countries are constitutional monarchies:
 - 1) Japan

- 2) Finland
 - 3) Iraq
 - 4) Belgium
 - 5) Brunei
5. A unitary state is:
- 1) which contains in its composition self-administered administrative units;
 - 2) possessing sovereignty, independently making decisions on domestic and foreign policy issues;
 - 3) administrative and territorial structure, which assumes the existence of a unified system of legislative and executive power, which is virgin on the territory of the country;
 - 4) the head of which is considered to be the monarch, who alone exercises authority in the country.
6. The high level of the country's economic development is characterized in the first place:
- 1) a large area
 - 2) the prices for luxury goods
 - 3) the population
 - 4) GDP per capita of the population
 - 5) population density
 - 6) the volume of GDP
7. Economically developed countries include:
- 1) USA and Japan
 - 2) USA, Japan and Brazil
 - 3) USA, Japan and South Korea
 - 4) USA, Japan, Germany, and Turkey
8. In the proposed list, the group of the poorest countries include:
- 1) Angola
 - 2) Algeria
 - 3) Kyrgyzstan
 - 4) Afghanistan
 5. Kenya
 - 6) Haiti
 - 7) Pakistan
9. New industrial zones include:
- 1) Syria
 - 2) Turkey
 - 3) Singapore
 - 4) South Korea
 - 5) Thailand
 - 6) Argentina
 - 7) Australia
10. The key developing countries are:
- 1) Malaysia
 - 2) Indonesia
 - 3) India
 - 4) USA
 - 5) Brazil
 - 6) Mexico

Тест к теме 2.

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова

role model procreation birth control taboo draconian
inhumane notorious degradation sustainable overjoyed

1. If you are _____, you are extremely happy.
2. A _____ is someone whose behaviour is considered to be a good example for other people to follow.
3. A _____ is something that people do not talk about because it is considered offensive or shocking.
4. If a law or a policy is described as _____, it is extremely strict and severe.
5. _____ is the process of producing babies.
6. If something is described as _____, it uses methods that do not damage the environment.
7. _____ treatment is very cruel.
8. If something is described as _____, it is famous for something bad.
9. _____ is the practice of avoiding becoming pregnant or the methods used for this.
10. Environmental _____ is the process through which the condition of the environment becomes worse.

Тест к Теме 3.

Прочитайте текст и изложите его краткое содержание в 5 предложениях (по каждой стране)

BRICS urbanisation provides lessons for economic growth and social equity

Towns and cities across Africa, Asia and Latin America have a wealth of lessons to learn from the BRICS nations – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – according to research published today.

City in south India. According to the report, India has not yet come to terms with its urbanisation. The research shows how each of the BRICS nations has met difficulties as they have urbanised, especially when they have tried to resist the predictable movement of people into their cities, or have inadvertently steered people or enterprises to economically or environmentally undesirable locations.

But they also provide examples of how to seize the opportunities that urbanisation can provide.

"The route a country takes to urbanisation will have a big impact on economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability," says Gordon McGranahan of the International Institute for Environment (IIED) and Development, which has published the research in partnership with UNPFA – the UN Population Fund. "Less industrialised nations can learn a lot from the BRICS experiences – both good and bad – and so steer their own urbanisation onto a more secure path."

In addition to the five reports on the way the BRICS nations urbanised, IIED and UNPFA will publish a synthesis report and policy brief on 5 December, and a more detailed book in 2013. The publications will be the focus of a 5-6 December meeting in Tshwane/Pretoria, South Africa.

Brazil tried in vain to resist urbanisation. The result is that social inequalities endure in what are very divided cities, where the poorest communities are still poorly served despite sustained economic growth. Today, rising urban land prices prevent action to improve

infrastructure and services. On the plus side, are the social innovations that some of Brazil's cities have pioneered in recent decades.

Russia highlights the importance of how and where urbanisation happens. While early urbanisation sparked economic growth, the Soviet Union's break-up left Russia with poorly located cities that lack the infrastructure and economic capital to compete in the global economy. About 40 per cent of Russia's cities are based on a single industry, and a single employer dominates in about a third of these cities. Russia faces hard decisions about whether the difficulties faced by flagging cities are inherent in their location, or reflect inappropriate governance systems or land use patterns that it can reshape.

India has not yet come to terms with its urbanisation, and there are signs that, like Brazil, India is inhibiting rather than planning for it. India's ambivalence is a threat to its economic success, particularly for poor people who find it increasingly difficult to secure a place in India's cities. But India is at the earliest stage of its urban transition, and will hopefully learn from the experiences of the other BRICS countries. In particular, urban development could play a stronger role in alleviating rural poverty if society accepted and promoted the accommodation of migrants in successful urban areas.

China's story highlights the importance of taking urbanisation seriously in development strategies. Its radical shift from anti-urban policies to the aggressive pursuit of urban growth in selected areas dramatically emphasizes that urbanization can boost economic growth and reduce poverty. Yet planners must take account of the environment and social equality too. On the social side, China must address the limited rights of the third of urban dwellers who do not have permanent residence permits for the cities they live in.

South Africa's policy of apartheid suppressed urbanisation for the country's black majority and forced them to live at the periphery of large urban centres. The people there could serve as a cheap labour force as the country industrialised but could not enjoy the advantages that urban areas bring. More than 20 years after the end of apartheid, South Africa's urban centres remain unequal and fragmented, socially and economically. The country's prosperity depends on it adopting a more inclusive and integrated approach to planning and managing urban development.

"Despite the very different characters of the BRIC countries, their experiences combine to confirm the immense importance of finding efficient and equitable ways of accommodating urbanisation," says McGranahan. "Several of the BRICS still bear heavy burdens from past failures to accommodate urban growth equitably and efficiently. Their histories highlight the need for proactive planning."

Тест к теме 4.

1. The ratio between the value of natural resources and the size of their use:
 - 1) explored reserves
 - 2) general geological reserves
 - 3) natural resource potential
 - 4) resource availability
2. Select the group of countries most provided with mineral resources:
 - 1) Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Norway
 - 2) USA, Canada, Australia, China
 - 3) South Africa, Canada, Japan, Australia, India
3. The areas with the largest oil reserves include:
 - 1) Western Siberia
 - 2) The Persian Gulf
 - 3) The Korean Peninsula
 - 4) North Sea
 - 5) North Africa
 - 6) Alaska
 - 7) Hawaiian Islands

4. Within the "copper belt" of Africa are the countries:
 - 1) Zimbabwe
 - 2) Salzburg
 - 3) Zambia
 - 4) Zangezur
 - 5) Solingen
 - 6) DR Congo
 - 7) Zanzibar
5. Agricultural land occupies approximately:
 - 1) 20%
 - 2) 25%
 - 3) 30%
 - 4) 35% 5) 40%
 - 6) 45% of the land area
6. The greatest availability of land resources per capita is observed in
 - 1) Europe
 - 2) Asia
 - 3) Australia
 - 4) Africa
 - 5) North America
 - 6) South America
7. Arrange the lands as their share in the world land areas decreases:
 - 1) forests and shrubs
 - 2) cultivated land
 - 3) meadows and pastures
8. The areas with large natural gas reserves include:
 - 1) Western Siberia
 - 2) The Caribbean Sea
 - 3) North Canada
 - 4) Alaska
 - 5) The Persian Gulf
 - 6) North Sea
9. Which regions occupy the first three places in terms of forest area:
 - 1) Asia
 - 2) North America
 - 3) Europe
 - 4) Africa
 - 5) South America
 - 6) Australia
10. Which countries do not belong to the equatorial forest belt:
 - 1) Laos
 - 2) Brazil
 - 3) Finland
 - 4) Colombia
 - 5) South Africa
11. The fastest decline in forest area is observed in:
 - 1) southern forest pole
 - 2) the northern forest pole
12. The share of fresh water on land is about:
 - 1) 0.1%
 - 2) 0.5%
 - 3) 1%
 - 4) 3%

- 5) 3.6%
 - 6) 5% of all hydrosphere water
- 13) Which three countries have the most significant water resources:
- 1) Russia
 - 2) Mexico
 - 3) Algeria
 - 4) Brazil
 - 5) Morocco
 - 6) Norway
 - 7) DR Congo
 - 8) Canada
14. The main reason for the aggravation of the water problem of mankind is:
- 1) uneven distribution of water resources over the territory of the earth
 - 2) growth in consumption with a constant volume of water resources
 - 3) depletion of water supplies
15. An example of the use of intensive methods for solving the water problem is:
- 1) decrease in the labor intensity of production processes
 - 2) transportation of icebergs from Antarctica
 - 3) desalination of sea water
16. Part of the nature with which human society interacts in its life and productive activities is called:
- 1) the geographical envelope
 - 2) geographical environment
 - 3) man-made landscapes
17. From the listed natural resources choose exhaustible renewable:
- 1) mineral
 - 2) forest
 - 3) wind power
 - 4) soil
 - 5) water
 - 6) solar energy
18. Which of the following propositions is true:
- 1) the construction of reservoir dams on rivers does not have a negative impact on nature
 - 2) the reserves are protected only by rare animal species
 - 3) waste recycling is an example of resource-saving technology
 - 4) refusal of economic activity can serve as an example of rational nature management
19. A special type of protected areas, where nature protection measures are combined with reactionary use, is called:
- 1) the reserve
 - 2) reserve
 - 3) Biosphere Reserve
 - 4) the national park
20. An example of rational nature management is:
- 1) the removal of large enterprises outside large cities
 - 2) creation of a closed cycle of water consumption at a chemical enterprise
 - 3) conducting nuclear tests in remote islands of the World Ocean
 - 4) active use of groundwater for the needs of agriculture

Тест к теме 5.

The world economy is;

1. Historically formed set of national economies of the world connected with each other by economic relations;

2. Historically formed set of national economies of the world, connected by economic relations on the basis of the international geographical division of labor;

3. The historically formed set of national economies of the countries of the world on the basis of the territorial division of labor.

2. The main prerequisite for the formation of the world economy was:

1) formation of the world market

2) development of large-scale machine industry

3) development of transport.

3. The key words in the definition of "international geographical division of labor" are:

1) group of countries

2) a qualitative leap

3) science-productive force

4) exchange of products and services

5) farming system

6) national policy

7) economic relations

4. In the epoch of the scientific and technological revolution, among the branches of industry, the fastest rates are:

1) engineering and ferrous metallurgy

2) ferrous metallurgy and polymer chemistry

3) chemistry of polymers and machine building

5. New factors in the location of production in the era of scientific and technological revolution were:

1) the factor of science

2) the factor of science and ecological

3) the factor of science-intensive, ecological, nature-resource.

6. The scientific and technological revolution influences the structure of the economy:

1) industry

2) territorial

3) sectoral and territorial

7. Indicate which of the listed industries relate to the newest branches of the world economy:

1) automotive industry

2) ferrous metallurgy

3) shipbuilding

4) Robotics

5) thermal power engineering

6) genetic engineering

8. The important factor determining the location of industrial enterprises in California, Bavaria, on the island of Hokkaido, is the factor:

- 1) science intensity
- 2) natural resource
- 3) transport
- 4) labor resources
- 5) ecological.

9. The most important factor determining the location of industrial enterprises in Alaska, in the North Sea, in Western Siberia, is the factor:

- 1) science intensity
- 2) natural resource
- 3) transport
- 4) labor resources
- 5) ecology.

Тест к теме 6.

1. Choose a country that is one of the largest oil producers and at the same time a major importer of it:

- 1) Canada,
- 2) Saudi Arabia,
- 3) Russia,
- 4) Norway,
- 5) the United States.

2. Find the only correct combination of the country and the prevailing type of power plant (in terms of the share in electricity generation):

- 1) Switzerland - thermal power plants;
- 2) Russia - hydroelectric power stations;
- 3) Norway - a hydroelectric power station;
- 4) France - thermal power plants;
- 5) Poland - nuclear power plants.

3. Which country leads the world in terms of the amount of electricity produced:

- 1) Russia
- 2) Germany
- 3) China
- 4) Japan
- 5) India
- 6) USA
- 7) Canada

4. On a large scale, crude oil is traded between countries:

- 1) Mexico and Canada;
- 2) Saudi Arabia and Japan;
- 3) Great Britain and Norway;
- 4) Mongolia and China.

5. Point out the mistake in the list of countries - coal exporters:

- 1) Australia,
- 2) The United States,
- 3) South Africa,
- 4) Germany.

6. Which of the following countries has the highest share of electricity produced at nuclear power plants:

- 1) Great Britain,
- 2) France,
- 3) Germany,
- 4) Belgium,

- 6) the United States?
7. Which country is the world leader in the export of cars:
- 1) Japan,
 - 2) The United States,
 - 3) Germany,
 - 4) France,
 - 5) Republic of Korea,
 - 6) China?
8. Identify the two countries that are the largest producers of radios, televisions, clocks, cameras
- 1) Belgium,
 - 2) Japan,
 - 3) China,
 - 4) Canada,
 - 5) Italy,
 - 6) France,
 - 7) Indonesia.
9. Which two countries from the above are leading in the production of marine nonmilitary vessels:
- 1) Great Britain,
 - 2) China,
 - 3) Japan,
 - 4) Singapore,
 - 5) The United States,
 - 6) Republic of Korea
10. The largest car manufacturers are a group of countries:
- 1) France, Great Britain, Germany;
 - 2) Italy, Republic of Korea, Brazil;
 - 3) Germany, Spain, Australia;
 - 4) Japan, USA, Germany;
 - 5) Turkey, China, India.
11. Choose a group of leading countries in the forest industry:
- 1) the United States, China, India, Canada;
 - 2) Russia, Libya, France, Germany;
 - 3) Sweden, Finland, Canada, Australia;
 - 4) Brazil, USA, Canada, Russia;
 - 5) Canada, USA, Finland, Egypt.
12. The most common cereal crops in the world are: 1) wheat, rice, rye;
- 2) corn, rice, wheat;
 - 3) corn, rice, barley.
13. Find the error in the list of countries exporting wheat:
- 1) the United States,
 - 2) Canada,
 - 3) Australia,
 - 4) Argentina,
 - 5) Brazil.
14. Which country has the largest number of cattle:
- 1) the United States,
 - 2) Russia,
 - 3) India,
 - 4) Argentina,
 - 5) Australia,
 - 6) Canada?
15. The "Green Revolution" is:

- 1) the growth of religious activity in Islamic countries;
 - 2) activation of the activities of international environmental organizations;
 - 3) introduction of new technologies in agriculture.
16. Specify the option in which two countries are named, through which the most important channels for the world economy pass;
- 1) Greece, Russia,
 - 2) Germany, Denmark,
 - 3) Panama, Egypt,
 - 4) Italy, Belgium.
17. Transport predominates in world freight transport;
- 1) Aviation,
 - 2) pipeline,
 - 3) railway,
 - 4) Automobile,
 - 5) marine,
 - 6) river
18. Which countries are leaders in the tonnage of the merchant marine fleet;
- 1) Norway, USA, Japan
 - 2) Liberia, Norway, USA
 - 3) Liberia, Panama, Japan
19. In which groups of countries, more than 90% of all foreign trade transport is provided by sea transport;
- 1) Germany, Czech Republic, France
 - 2) Japan, Great Britain, Austria
 - 3) Hungary, Bulgaria, Brazil
 - 4) Switzerland, Sweden, Canada
20. Choose from the list three countries in which international tourism is a specialization industry;
- 1) Thailand
 - 2) Chad
 - 3) Greece
 - 4) Canada
 - 5) Egypt
 - 6) Australia

Тест к теме 7.

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы

Corruption is a Necessary Evil for Success in Any Sphere

The [Global Corruption Barometer 2013](#) surveyed 114,000 people in 107 countries. It found that 50% of people believe corruption was worse in recent years and 27% copped to paying bribes so they could get access to public services and institutions. (I would really suggest you take a look at the above report. It's full of interesting statistics and conclusions.)

88% of respondents think their government's leaders are doing a poor job at fighting corruption. According to 114,000 people the five most corrupt institutions are:

1. POLICE. This is a world-wide problem, with police getting a 3.7 (on a scale of 1 to 5, where 5 means extremely corrupt and 1 means not at all corrupt.) Corruption is especially high in rural areas of countries such as Mexico and Venezuela. In Mexico 93% of drivers think traffic policemen are corrupt and it's estimated that cartels pay police \$100 million every month.
2. JUDGES. If you don't think judges are trustworthy, it is more likely you'll take justice in your own hands or allow offenders to escape. Of the 20 countries where respondents think judges are the most corrupt

institution, 30% said they had paid a bribe to help their case. Like with the police and public officials, most of these countries were in South America, Eastern Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

3. PUBLIC OFFICIALS and CIVIL SERVANTS. Government workers who are in charge of land, registry, health, and education are most able to extract bribes. This happens most in countries where rural and civil conflicts occur and the governments are centralized with large bureaucracies, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Liberia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia.

4. POLITICAL PARTIES. People who live in Argentina, Greece, Colombia, the United States, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Israel, Uruguay, and Jamaica believe that political parties are the most corrupt. In the USA 76% said that political parties were affected by corruption. 90% of Greek citizens believe the same. This is where people in the USA felt there was the most corruption.

5. PEOPLE LIKE YOU AND ME. 27% of the people surveyed said they had paid a bribe in the last twelve months. 21% said they were not willing to report incidents of corruption. In 16 countries over 50% said they would remain silent for fear of reprisal or because they didn't have faith in their governments.

What does all this mean for me? Reading this makes me feel quite helpless because corruption is

Corruption has been around since time began so we're not going to stop it completely. The road to balance and honesty is long but we each need to figure out how we can do our parts to restore the old-fashioned values of freedom and democracy we were taught in school.

1. Have you ever paid a bribe?
2. Have you ever lied about your age when you were trying to get into a night club or to buy cigarettes or alcohol?
3. Do you think that paying as little tax as possible (or not paying at all) is a crime?
4. Would you use your friends' and relatives' influence to get a good job?
5. Have you ever paid the fine in cash instead of getting an official bill for the bank?

Вопросы для подготовки к опросу по темам:

Вопросы по теме 1.

- Политическая карта мира
- Классификация стран по размеру, по политическому устройству, по количеству населения.
- Изменения на политической карте мира
- Виды республик.
- особенность географического положения России

Вопросы по теме 2.

- Понятие о численности населения.
- Виды воспроизводства населения.
- Состав и структура населения.
- Миграции.
- Размещение населения.

Вопросы к теме 3.

- Урбанизация в мире и в России.
- Крупнейшие города.
- Тенденции развития.
- Основные проблемы урбанизации.

Вопросы к теме 4.

- Общая характеристика мировых природных ресурсов.
- Место России в распределении мировых запасов.
- Оценка природных ресурсов.
- Проблемы рационального природопользования в мире и в России.

Вопросы к теме 5.

- Понятие о мировой системе экономики.
- Место России в всемирном разделении труда.
- Всемирные экономические отношения.

Вопросы к теме 6.

- Основные характеристики основных регионов мира.
- Зарубежная Европа.
- Проблемы Евросоюза и Брекзит.
- Азия, перспективы развития Российских отношений с азиатскими странами
- Характеристика стран Северной и Южной Америки.
- Особенности развития Африканских стран.

Вопросы к теме 7.

- Глобальные проблемы человечества.
- Перспективы развития.
- Экология
- Военные конфликты
- Экономические кризисы и коррупция