

## WORLD HISTORY

*Instruction: You are offered the test items with one correct answer from five proposed ones.*

1. Small states appeared in Egypt in the 4th millennium BC when
  - A) the first cities were built
  - B) Egypt was united by the pharaoh
  - C) the slave system was found
  - D) the Pyramid of Cheops was built
  - E) the inhabitants learned how to process iron
2. The largest feudals in Japan in the Middle Ages
  - A) peasant
  - B) samurai
  - C) landlord
  - D) daimyo
  - E) ronin
3. The epic Mahabharata is based on a heroic legend about the struggle between these descendants of king Bharata
  - A) Rama and Hanuman
  - B) Manu and Dasharata
  - C) Ravana and Acbar
  - D) Romulus and Remus
  - E) Kaurava and Pandava
4. The capital of Safavid Iran
  - A) Teheran
  - B) Termez
  - C) Tabriz
  - D) Isfahan
  - E) Diyarbakir
5. Author of the work “The Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief world systems – Ptolemaic and Copernican”
  - A) Immanuel Kant
  - B) Charles Montesquieu
  - C) Wilhelm Leibniz
  - D) Isaak Newton
  - E) Galileo Galilee
6. The colony of the France in the South East Asia in the XIX century
  - A) Alzhir
  - B) Vietnam
  - C) Birma
  - D) Sudan
  - E) Kongo

7. The Pahlevi dynasty in Iran was formed by
- A) Ruhollah Khomeini
  - B) Reza khan
  - C) Mirza Kuchak khan
  - D) Nadir shakh
  - E) Amanulla khan
8. In Paris Peace Conference participated
- A) 34 countries
  - B) 25 countries
  - C) 30 countries
  - D) 28 countries
  - E) 32 countries
9. The President of the Republic of China between 1921-1925
- A) Mao Zedong
  - B) Chiang Kai-shek
  - C) Deng Xiaoping
  - D) Li Dazhao
  - E) Sun Yat-sen
10. War for Falkland islands was between
- A) Iran and Iraq
  - B) USA and Qatar
  - C) France and Brazil
  - D) Great Britain and Argentina
  - E) USA and Vietnam
11. The “closed doors” policy was established in
- A) Thailand
  - B) Russia
  - C) Australia
  - D) Japan
  - E) Indonesia
12. The program of the Democratic party in USA during the presidential elections in 1960
- A) «Great society»
  - B) «Policy of neutrality»
  - C) New economic policy
  - D) New frontiers
  - E) «14 points»
13. In Athenian state had
- A) 3 cities
  - B) 25 cities
  - C) 12 cities
  - D) 10 cities
  - E) 15 cities

14. Correct order of Chinese dynasties from the earliest
  - A) Tang – Yuan – Sui – Song
  - B) Sui – Tang – Song – Yuan
  - C) Song – Yuan – Sui – Tang
  - D) Yuan – Sui – Tang – Song
  - E) Tang – Song – Sui – Yuan
15. Astronomic observatory in the Middle Ages was in
  - A) Cordoba
  - B) Mecca
  - C) Medina
  - D) Merv
  - E) Damascus
16. Due to the isolation policy China became
  - A) dependent country
  - B) backward feudal country
  - C) semicolonial country
  - D) world power
  - E) industrial country
17. Protest against the whole world, protest for protest expresses the
  - A) expressionism
  - B) distopia
  - C) hippy
  - D) symbolism
  - E) surrealism
18. Unification of two Germany in the XX century identified by this formule
  - A) 2+4 (FRG, GDR, USSR, USA, Great Britain and France)
  - B) 2+3 (FRG, GDR, USSR, USA, Great Britain, France and Italy)
  - C) 2+4 (FRG, GDR, USSR, USA, Great Britain and Italy)
  - D) 2+4 (FRG, GDR, USSR, USA, France and Italy )
  - E) 2+3 (FRG, GDR, USSR, USA, France, Italy and Spain)
19. The Mexican school of neorealist artists worked with fresko to design public buildings
  - A) fauvist
  - B) muralists
  - C) cubists
  - D) expressionists
  - E) avant-guardist
20. One of the factors of fast recovery in the Japanese economy after World War II
  - A) the creation of the United States
  - B) support from China
  - C) high prices for oil
  - D) support of the USA
  - E) support of the Soviet Union

**Instruction:** You are offered the test items on the base of context with one correct answer from five proposed ones. Read the context attentively and do the items.

### Direction and styles of art

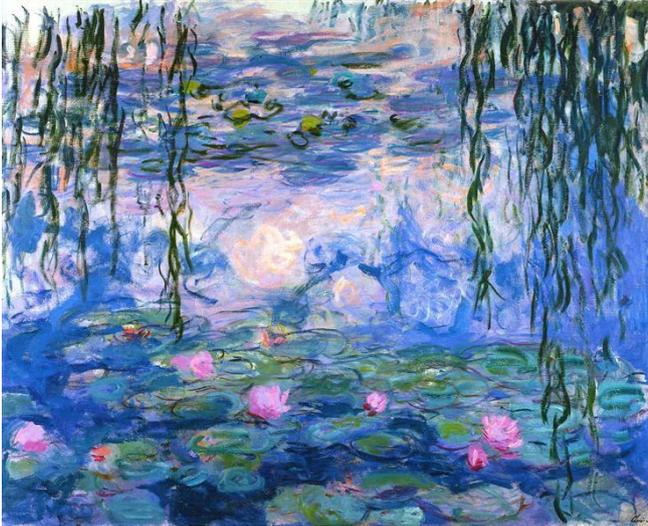


Illustration 1



Illustration 2

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement, Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.

The Impressionists faced harsh opposition from the conventional art community in France. The name of the style derives from the title of a Claude Monet work, *Impression, soleil levant* (*Impression, Sunrise*),

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture, and inspired related movements in music, literature and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century. The movement was pioneered by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque

21. The art style of Illustration 2

- A) cubism
- B) impressionism
- C) surrealism
- D) expressionism
- E) abstractionism

22. The art style of Illustration 1

- A) abstractionism
- B) surrealism
- C) modernist style
- D) expressionism
- E) impressionism

23. Representatives of the art style represented by Illustration 1 tried
- A) to seek flexible expression of speed
  - B) to give their passing impressions
  - C) to express emotional state
  - D) to give paradoxical illogicality of objects
  - E) to give ideas, feelings by symbols
24. The author of work on Illustration 2
- A) P. Pikasso
  - B) A. Sissley
  - C) Van Gog
  - D) K. Mone
  - E) P. Gogen
25. The art style of the Illustration 2 characterize the trend of
- A) symbolism
  - B) postmodernism
  - C) avant-gardism
  - D) realism
  - E) postimpressionism

**Instruction:** You are offered the test items with one or more correct answers.

26. The chieftain(s) of Mycenae who attacked Troy in 1200 BCE
- A) Alexander
  - B) Cleisthenes
  - C) Solon
  - D) Spartak
  - E) Agamemnon
  - F) Potroclus
  - G) Themistocles
  - H) Odysseus
27. Between 1485-1603 England was/were ruled by
- A) The Ruriks
  - B) The House of Tudor
  - C) The House of Carolings
  - D) The House of Stuart
  - E) The Burbons
  - F) The House of Lancaster
  - G) The House of Habsburg
  - H) The House of Plantagenet
28. At the end of the XVIII century Iran was interested by this/these colonist(s)
- A) Germany
  - B) Austria
  - C) France
  - D) Spain
  - E) England
  - F) Russia
  - G) Italy
  - H) Ottoman
29. Author(s) of the poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"
- A) Alexander Pushkin
  - B) George Byron
  - C) Victor Gugo
  - D) Honore de Balzac
  - E) Michael Lermontov
  - F) Charles Dickens
  - G) Ivan Franco
  - H) Lev Tolstoy

30. Government measure(s) taken to reduce poverty
- A) payment of benefits to the poor
  - B) attracting investments
  - C) fixing the minimum salary
  - D) job creation
  - E) tax increases
  - F) lending to large businesses
  - G) fixing the maximum salary
  - H) consumer lending
31. Country(ies) which was(were) under Ottoman`s rule in early 70s of the XIX century
- A) Albania
  - B) Macedonia
  - C) Bulgaria
  - D) Hungary
  - E) Ukraine
  - F) Austria
  - G) Poland
  - H) Syria
32. The main aim(s) of the modern international organizations
- A) promote anti-terrorism and extremism cooperation
  - B) prevention of world war
  - C) promote cultural cooperation
  - D) contribute to the early end of all local wars
  - E) refusal to participate in military alliances
  - F) ensuring Islamic solidarity in various fields
  - G) campaign against drug trafficking
  - H) promote political dialogue between states
33. The belligerent countries introduced to resolve the shortage of consumer goods during the First World War
- A) seizure of grain from population
  - B) card system cancell
  - C) ban on food price increases
  - D) additional cash taxes
  - E) ban of feeding livestock with grain and potatoes
  - F) using prisoners to agricultural work
  - G) additional food taxes
  - H) confiscation of cattle

34. Signing an agreement between England and Iran on April 9, 1919 affected to Iran
- A) construction new ports
  - B) France was supplanted from Iran
  - C) construction of the railway
  - D) increasing trade with Russia
  - E) Iran gave 4 cities to England
  - F) dissatisfaction of Iranian people
  - G) Iran declared war to Russia
  - H) Russia was supplanted from Iran
35. Social result(s) of The Great Migration of Peoples
- A) disappearance of slavery
  - B) emergence of the Byzantine Empire
  - C) appearance of privileged class
  - D) beginning of the Middle Ages
  - E) emergence of small barbarian kingdoms
  - F) global cooling
  - G) collapse of Western Roman Empire
  - H) reconstruction of landowning