

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION POLICY OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV STATE ACADEMY OF CULTURE
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND COOPERATION



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PROGRAM
OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM IN DISCIPLINE “GEOGRAPHY”
FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS-APPLICANTS
AND STATELESS PERSONS
FOR THE ACQUISITION OF BACHELOR’S DEGREE

INTRODUCTION

The program is designed for foreign citizens who expressed a desire to acquire higher education in Ukraine and master a language of study (Ukrainian, Russian) in the extent that correlates with the level of an “independent user” (in accordance with the classification of all-European recommendations on language education).

1. The purpose and tasks of the entrance exam

The purpose of the entrance exam is a comprehensive assessment of knowledge and level of abilities and skills of applicants in geography among foreign citizens and stateless persons (hereinafter referred to as applicants).

The tasks of the entrance exam in geography:

- to identify knowledge of the main geographical categories and concepts, geographical nomenclature, basic theories and concepts of geographical science,
- to determine the ability to freely navigate in the general geographical and topical maps;
- to assess the ability to analyze the elements of the natural environment (relief, climate, water, soil, vegetation, fauna) and identify the main relationships between them;
- to determine the ability to give an economic assessment of natural conditions and resources and to identify the relationship between the natural environment and human economic activity

2. Requirements for skills and abilities

The content of tasks in geography is determined by the requirements for the level of preparation of graduates of secondary schools. Examination materials test the digestion of applicants' knowledge, skills and abilities of the main sections of the course of geography: general geography, physical and geographical review of continents and oceans, social and economical geography of the world, economical and geographical characteristics of the world countries.

3. The nature of the geographical material

Theoretical minimum of the discipline

Geography as a science. Development of geographical knowledge about the Earth. Representation of the world in ancient times (Ancient China, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome). The emergence of the first maps. The first trips. The era of the Great Geographical Discoveries (the discovery of the New World, the sea route to India, travels around the world). The role of the Great Geographical Discoveries. Geographical discoveries of the XVII - XIX centuries. Geographical researches in the XX century (discovery of the South and the North Poles, the exploration of the oceans, the conquest of the highest peaks and deepest trenches, the exploration of the outer layers of the atmosphere).

The shape and motion of the Earth. The role of space exploration for geographical science. The Earth in outer space. Development of ideas about the shape of the Earth. The size of the globe.

Geographical map. The concept of a geographical map. Types of maps by scale, purpose, content.

Hydrosphere. World water cycle. The world ocean and its parts: oceans, seas, bays and straits. Water quality of the oceans and the reasons for its heterogeneity. River and its parts. Alimentation and regime of a river. The main characteristics of river runoff. Lakes, their origin, water quality.

The concept of “continent” and “part of the world”. Characteristics of the continents of Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia.

Oceans of the Earth. Characteristics of the oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Pacific.

Economical and social geography of the world. Modern political map of the world. Formation stages of the political map of the world. Classifications and typology of countries of the world. Modern political map of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Oceania. International political and economical organizations. The impact of international relations on the political map of the world. International conflicts.

Geography of world natural resources. Mineral resources. Land resources. Forest resources. Water resources. Natural resources of the world ocean.

Geography of the world’s population. Population and its dynamics. The most numerous peoples of the world. Religions of the peoples of the world.

Geography of agriculture. Sectoral structure. Features of the location of crop production (agriculture). Features of the location of animal breeding industries.

The most important global problems of today: the reasons for their occurrence, essence, solutions. The most important problems of our time: demography, environment, energy, food supply, war and peace, poverty, use of the world ocean resources etc.

General characteristics of countries.

Western European countries. Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy.

Central and Eastern European countries. Poland, Belarus, Russia.

General characteristics of Asian countries. Japan, China, India, Turkey.

American countries: the USA, Canada.

General characteristics of Latin American countries.

General characteristics of African countries.

General characteristics of the countries of Australia and Oceania.

4. Procedure of conducting an entrance examination

The entrance examination is carried out in accordance with the admission rules to the Kharkiv State Academy of Culture in 2021.

5. The structure of the entrance examination

The entrance examination is conducted in writing (test)

6. EVALUATION CRITERIA
of foreign citizens' and stateless persons' knowledge,
who enter KSAC in 2021 for a bachelor's degree
(in the discipline "Geography")

Number of points according to the scale of education institution	Determining the level of academic achievement	Characteristics of the applicant's answers
100–123 points	Low	The applicant is not aware of the content of test questions, has no idea about the general physical and geographical patterns and basic theories of economical and social geography. Demonstrates a lack of knowledge about specific physical-geographical and economic-geographical objects.
124–149 points	Satisfactory	The answers to the test questions are presented in fragments. The applicant has only a general idea of geographical objects, processes and phenomena. Unable to substantiate the relationship and interdependence of nature and man within a particular theory, makes mistakes when answering questions.
150-174 points	Sufficient	Some inaccuracies or minor errors are allowed in the answers to the test questions. The applicant demonstrates an understanding of geographical material, is able to reveal the general patterns of the geographical environment, the development of the world economy as a whole and in separate countries.
175–200 points	High	The applicant gives accurate answers to test questions. His answers indicate an understanding of the material. Demonstrates knowledge of specific physical-geographical and economic-geographical objects

If the applicant during the entrance examination in the discipline scored from 100 to 123 points, then this number of points is considered insufficient for admission to the competitive selection to KSAC.

References

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Head of discipline
examination commission



Liubov BOZHKO

**SAMPLE
OF TEST IN GEOGRAPHY
FOR FOREIGN CITIZENS-APPLICANTS
AND STATELESS PERSONS,
who enter KSAC in 2021
to obtain "BACHELOR" educational degree**

1. Specify the main forms of relief:

- A) dunes, barchans
- B) ravines, rafters, river valleys
- C) continents and abyssal depths
- D) mountains and plains

2. The ocean through which more than 50% of marine transportations are carried out:

- A) the Pacific
- B) the Arctic
- C) the Indian
- D) the Atlantic

3. The composition and ratio of production, peculiarities their location in the country is called:

- A) industry
- B) sectoral structure of the economy
- C) infrastructure
- D) territorial structure of the economy

4. Indicate the unitarian countries:

- A) Japan, France, Italy, Ukraine
- B) Russia, India, Pakistan
- C) Germany, Belgium, Switzerland
- D) Canada, the USA, Brazil

5. The main factor of the location of food supply enterprises is:

- A) water
- B) raw materials and consumer
- C) highly qualified personnel
- D) energy

6. The main export crops of Latin America are:

- A) coffee, cocoa, cane sugar, bananas
- B) wheat, rye, barley
- C) potatoes, beans, cabbage
- D) sugar beet, tomatoes, cucumbers

7. Which country has the number of forests that significantly outweighs agricultural lands in its land fund structure?

- A) Argentina
- B) the USA
- C) France
- D) Canada

8. In which region of South America are the largest deposits of copper ores?

- A) La Plata lowlands and Patagonia
- B) the central part of Brazilian Plateau
- C) River Plate basin and adjacent foothills
- D) the Central Andes and the west coast

9. A country where Muslims predominate among believers.

- A) India
- B) Egypt
- C) Colombia
- D) Namibia

10. Indicate the name of the leading industry in Western Europe.

- A) mining industry
- B) mechanical engineering
- C) copper eliquation
- D) production of mineral fertilizers