

**ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ, ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ,
НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ)
ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ
ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ**

№	Этапы формирования компетенций	Оценочное средство
1	Глобализация	<p>Контрольное задание на чтение с основным пониманием содержания.</p> <p>Задание: прочитайте текст и выполните задание: <i>You are going to read an article about new types of university courses. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.</i></p> <p>A We have local apocalypses in our world today, in the form of earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorist attacks.</p> <p>B TV shows have long launched spin-off products in the form of merchandise and video games.</p> <p>C If successful, the edutainment experiment could spawn a huge range of other TV show/university hybrid courses.</p> <p>D Until now, online learning experiences have been able to deliver great videos and quizzes, but student interaction was minimal and the experience for learners has been impersonal.</p> <p>E Experts from the Centre for Education and Employment have reservations about the value of such online courses where there is no formal assessment or contact between the students and those delivering the courses.</p> <p>F The course will consist of eight modules including a physics module on ‘the science of decay’, a public health module on the study of epidemics and a mathematics module on population dynamics.</p> <p>G The University of California, which has a huge reputation to uphold, said that there had been no dumbing down in the design of the course.</p> <p>H Millions of students sign up for online education courses each year.</p> <p>The boundaries between education and entertainment are beginning to blur, and a new type of learning, in which education merges with entertainment, is emerging – ‘edutainment’. ____1 But now US television company AMC has teamed up with the University of California to produce an online course based on the TV show, <i>The Walking Dead</i>, which features apost-apocalyptic world ridden with zombies. With an audience of 10 million, student numbers for the course are expected to be in the hundreds of thousands. ____2</p> <p>Academics from the University of California say that the online course will be a ‘legitimate educational experience’ and tackle serious issues from the fields of science, public health, nutrition, psychology and sociology. ____3 However, students will gain no formal qualifications or credits on successful completion of the course.</p> <p>____4 It insisted that all modules had been made as academically rigorous as those taught on the university grounds. One lecturer in social science stated that the university already used contemporary media examples to make theories more relevant to students, and this course was merely taking this concept one step further. ‘The curriculum is very real,’ says Josh Coates, head of Infrastructure and designer of the online platform. ____5 ‘The fact that the context is this fictional world of an apocalypse is incidental. This course gives us the opportunity to educate people about the science of disasters.’</p> <p>The market for massive open online courses, or MOOCs, is rapidly expanding. ____6 However, millions fail to complete the courses, suggesting that they pose a real challenge to online learners. Part of this experiment is to find out whether the power of television can reduce the high drop-out rate characteristic of MOOCs. The university is taking this opportunity to hone the way it delivers online courses. ____7 With the increasing demand for online courses, these are issues that</p>

		<p>universities looking to invest in online learning are increasingly having to face.</p> <p>Ответьте на вопросы:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Today the boundaries between education and entertainment are not strict - T/F 2. The new course offers formal education. 3. MOOCs are not popular nowadays.
2	Проблемы 21 века.	<p>Контрольное задание:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Der Umweltschutz</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Der Terminus „Ökologie“ wurde 1866 von dem deutschen Biologen Ernst Haeckel aus den griechischen Wörtern „Ökos“ (Haus, Aufenthaltsort) und „Logos“ (Lehre) gebildet und bezeichnete bis Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts nur begrenzte Anwendung in der Biologie. 2. Er kennzeichnete das Verhältnis zwischen pflanzlichen sowie tierischen Organismen und der Umwelt. 3. Zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts begann der russische Wissenschaftler Wladimir Wernadski (1863-1945) erstmals in der Welt damit Probleme des Optimierens der Beziehungen der Gesellschaft zur Natur zu erarbeiten. 4. Das Verhältnis des Menschen zur Natur muss ein Verhältnis gleichberechtigter Partner sein. 5. In raschem Tempo schreitet die Verschmutzung der Atmosphäre voran. 6. Sie hat bereits globalen Charakter angenommen. 7. Aus den Industriegebieten, wo die Betriebe ihren Rauch schleudern, trägt der Wind diese Emissionen über hunderte und tausende Kilometer hinweg. 8. „Die saure Regen“ wirken sich verheerend nicht nur auf die überirdischen Pflanzen und kleinen Tiere, sondern auch auf die Fische und Wasserpflanzen, in den Wasserreservoirien aus. 9. Staat, Wirtschaft, Bürger stehen vor einer großen Herausforderung: die natürlichen Lebensgrundlagen sind in Gefahr. 10. Ihr Schutz und ihre Bewahrung hat in den öffentlichen Diskussionen einen immer höheren Stellenwert erreicht. 11. Die große Mehrheit der Deutschen befürwortet verstärkte Anstrengungen zum Schutz der Umwelt. 12. Ohne den Schutz von Luft, Wasser und Boden werden auf Dauer die Produktionsanlagen entziehen. 13. Sehr wichtig ist die Versöhnung von Ökonomie und Ökologie. 14. Für die Beseitigung der Umweltschäden bieten Wirtschaft und Industrie modernste Technik an. 15. Über 4000 Spezialfirmen haben sich inzwischen auf Umwelttechnik spezialisiert. 16. Zum politischen Signal wurde die Gründung eines Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der BRD im Jahr 1986. 17. Man muss betonen, dass bereits seit 1974 ein Umweltbundesamt mit Sitz in Berlin existiert. 18. Auch die Bundesländer hatten Umweltministerien eingerichtet. 19. Von Anfang an versuchte die jetzige Bundesregierung der Umweltpolitik auch im internationalen Bereich, Impulse zu geben. 20. Drei Prinzipien leiten ihre Umweltpolitik: das Versorgenprinzip, das Verursachenprinzip, das Kooperationsprinzip. 21. Sie werden ständig weiterentwickeln. 22. In den letzten Jahren wurde rechtliches Instrumentarium zum Schutz der Umwelt geschaffen. 23. Nationale Maßnahmen allein reichen aber nicht aus. 24. Die belastete Luft kennt keine Grenzen und verschmutzte Flüsse durchqueren viele Länder. <p>Задания к тексту:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Переведите письменно текст. - 10баллов 2. Поставьте письменно 7 вопросов к 1, 2, 5, абзацам текста (с вопросительными словами, без вопросительного слова). - 7 баллов 3. Выпишите из текста 2 предложения с прямым порядком слов. Напишите их в обратном порядке. - 4 балла 4. Раскройте скобки. Die Untersuchungen (der Biologe) Ernst Haeckel bilden die Grundlagen (die Ökologie). 2. Das Verhältnis (die Menschen) zu (die Natur) muss ein Verhältnis gleichberechtigter Partner sein. 3. Das Sterben (der Wald) führt zu (die Verschmutzung) der Atmosphäre. 4.

		<p>Die Verschmutzung (die Atmosphäre) von (dieses Industriebetrieb) ist sehr bedeutend. 5. Der Naturschutz ist die Pflicht (jeder Mensch). - 5 баллов</p> <p>5. Укажите номера предложений с модальными глаголами; - 5 баллов</p> <p>6. Составьте из слов предложения: 1. Wladimir Wernadskij, die Probleme des Optimierens der Beziehungen der Gesellschaft zur Natur, sich beschäftigen mit. 2. Die Verschmutzung der Atmosphäre, in den letzten Jahren, zunehmen. 3. Der Schutz und die Bewahrung der Natur, sein, müssen, die Sache jedes Menschen. 4. Die große Mehrheit der Deutschen, verstärkte Anstrengungen zum Schutz der Umwelt, kämpfen für. 5. Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der BRD, im Jahr 1986, wurde gegründet. - 5 баллов</p> <p>7. Выпишите из текста 5 сложных существительных. Определите род существительных, переведите их. - 5 баллов</p> <p>Выпишите из текста предложения, содержащие прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени. Укажите краткую форму. - 5 баллов.</p>
3	Английский язык как язык международного общения.	<p>I. Choose the right variant</p> <p>1. Sneakers (US) in the UK are a)trainers b)wellies c)knickers d)smalls e)sandals</p> <p>2. Where would a British person hang their clothes? a)in the closet b)in the wardrobe c)in the drawers d)in the cupboard e)in the clothes house?</p> <p>3. I just spilled wine on my pants. US/ Brit</p> <p>4. I already took the trash out. US/ Brit</p> <p>5. I've got to put some petrol in the car. US/ Brit</p> <p>6. Take the elevator up to my apartment. US/ Brit</p> <p>II. Are the following sentences more likely to be said (or written) by an American or a Briton?</p> <p>I'll try and visit you on the weekend. Please write me when you arrive. Call me as soon as you get there. Most everyone has a telephone and a refrigerator these days. If you make a mistake, you'll just have to do it over. He was born 3/27/1981. The soccer team won two to nothing (2-0). She arrived at twenty of two. The secretary said, "Mr. Clinton will see you soon."</p> <p>III. From the lists below, choose the pair of words that have the same meaning and identify them as American English or British English. Example: AmE - cookie = BrE - biscuit</p> <p>closet queue vacation fall bonnet sweets thumb tack lift bill caravan flashlight subway postman baggage movie drapes underground luggage elevator cupboard hood mailman torch check line curtains film candy gas autumn petrol drawing pin holiday trailer</p>
4-й семестр		
4	Женщины в	Контрольное задание на аудирование с полным пониманием.

политике

Прослушайте речь [Why we have too few women leaders by Sheryl Sandberg](#) и ответьте на вопросы.

1. According to Sandberg, women are underrepresented in the highest levels of the workforce because women are dropping out. Are there other ways to explain the absence of female executives? Do you think the reasons are the same in different fields or types of professions? - 2 балла
2. What are Sandberg's three messages for women who stay in the workforce? Which one(s) seem especially important to you, and why?
3. Sandberg observes, "Men attribute their success to themselves, and women attribute it to other external factors." Do you agree? If so, why do you think women do this? - 3 балла
4. Why does Sandberg bring up Heidi Roizen? - 1 балл
 - a) She was the first woman CEO of a Fortune 500 company
 - b) Her lawsuit inspired the Family Medical Leave Act of 1993
 - c) She's the subject of a Harvard Business School study on success and likeability
 - d) She wrote the work/life balance bestseller *Hired, Tired and Uninspired*
5. Studies show that couples with equal earnings and equal responsibilities at home - 1 балл
 - a) Get divorces only half as often
 - b) Have fewer extramarital affairs
 - c) Develop fewer chronic illnesses
 - d) Sleep better
 - e) A and B
6. Sandberg cites a study of people entering the workforce that showed - 1 балл
 - a) only 20% of women had a long-term (>20 years) goal for their career, compared to 85% of men
 - b) 57% of the men negotiated their salary for their first full-time job, compared to only 7% of the women surveyed
 - c) Starting salaries for men were 11% higher than for women in comparable jobs
 - d) Women stayed with their first employer more than twice as long as men
 - e) C and D
7. Sandberg claims, "Women are not making it to the top of any profession anywhere in the world." What data does she share to prove her point? - 1 балл
 - a) Women comprise only 13% of all the members of parliament worldwide
 - b) Only 20% of nonprofit-sector executives are women
 - c) More than 800 men have been awarded the Nobel Prize, but only 44 women have been so honored
 - d) All of the above
 - e) A and B
8. Sandberg tells the women in the audience, "Let's start out by admitting we're lucky." Howso? - 1 балл
 - a) More career choices than in decades past
 - b) Women are now earning equal pay for equal work
 - c) Working women now have job-protected leave for pregnancy and family illness
 - d) All of the above

		e) A and C
5	Международные встречи, конференции	Ролевая игра конференция. «Проблемы 21 века»
6	Межкультурная коммуникация	<p>Контрольное задание по чтению с полным пониманием. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы. COMMUNICATION PACKET</p> <p>Sometimes it is difficult to know how other people really feel. Often they do not know for sure themselves and other times they have reason for not wanting to tell us. In either case, there are times when we cannot find out what is going on inside another person's mind simply by asking. What should we do in these cases? They happen every day, often in the most important situations. Stop for a moment and examine yourself as you read this. If someone were observing you now, what nonverbal clues would they get about how you are feeling? Are you sitting forward or reclining? Is your posture tense or relaxed? Are your eyes wide open or do they keep closing? What does your facial expression communicate? Can you make your face expressionless? Do people with expressionless faces communicate something to you?</p> <p>Of course, we do not always intend to send non-verbal messages. Consider, for instance, behaviors like blushing, frowning, sweating, or stammering. We rarely try to act in these ways, and often we are not aware when we are doing so.</p> <p>Non-verbal Communication Transmits Feelings Without being able to use words, people's bodies generally express how they feel-nervous, embarrassed, playful, friendly, etc. Here is a list that contains both thoughts and feelings. How would you express each item non-verbally? Which ones are easier to express? You are tired. You are attracted to another person in the group. You are angry at someone in the group.</p> <p>Non-verbal Communication Serves Many Functions Non-verbal behaviors can repeat what is said verbally. If someone asked you for directions to the nearest drugstore, you could say, "Go North for two blocks," and then repeat your instructions nonverbally by pointing north.</p> <p>Non-verbal messages may also substitute for verbal ones. When you see a familiar friend wearing a certain facial expression, you do not need to ask, "How is it going?" In the same way, experience has probably shown you that other kinds of looks, gestures, and other clues say, "I am angry at you," or, "I feel great," far better than words.</p> <p>Another way in which verbal and non-verbal messages can relate is called complementing. If you saw a student talking to a teacher, and his head was bowed slightly, his voice was low and hesitating, and he shuffled slowly from foot to foot, you might conclude that he felt inferior to the teacher, possibly embarrassed about something he did. The non-verbal behaviors you observed provided the context for the verbal behaviors-they conveyed the relationship between the teacher and student. Complementing</p>

non-verbal behaviors signal the attitudes the people have for one another. Non-verbal behaviors can also accent verbal messages. Just as we can use Italics in print to highlight an idea, we can emphasize some part of a face-to-face message in various ways. Pointing an accusing finger adds emphasis to criticism (as well as probably creating defensiveness in the receiver). The..... For example, look at the possible meanings from a single sentence just by changing the word emphasis: This is a fantastic communication book.

(Not just any book, but this one in particular.)

This is a fantastic communication book.

(This book is superior, exciting.) .

This is a fantastic communication book.

(The book is good as far as communication goes; it may not be so great as literature, drama, etc.)

This is a fantastic communication book.

(It's not a play or record, it's a book.)

There are many other ways the voice communicates feelings-through its tone, speed, pitch, and number and length of pauses, volume, disfluencies (such as stammering, use of "uh," "um," "er," and so on). All these factors together can be called "paralanguage," and they can do a great deal to reinforce or contradict the message our words convey.

Touching

Touch seems to increase a child's mental functioning as well as physical health. L. J. Yarrow has conducted surveys which show that babies who have been given plenty of physical stimulation by their mothers have significantly higher IQ's than those receiving less contact. Touch can communicate many

messages. Besides the nurturing/caring function it can convey friendship, sexual interest, and aggressiveness. Touch can serve as a means of managing transactions, such as when we tug at another's sleeve.

Clothing

People intentionally send messages about themselves by what they wear and we make interpretations about others on this basis. Think about the people you know. See if you can tell anything about their personal attitudes or social philosophies by the way they dress. Take a look at your friends. Do you find

that the people who spend time together share the same ideas about clothing? Is there a "uniform" for political radicals and one for conservatives? Is there a high fashion "uniform" that tells the public who is in style and who is out-dated? There is a real danger inherent in reading many non-verbal messages. That danger is that we find ourselves stereotyping others on skimpy evidence, and often our interpretations are mistaken. By jumping to conclusions about another human from these surface appearances, we may very well be

stereotyping ourselves out of some important relationships. There is an old generalization that you cannot judge a book by its cover. In light of what we know about non-verbal communication, we could change it to "You can tell only a little about a book from its cover; you need to have more information

before you will be able to speak with any authority about it."

(Adapted from Looking Out/Looking In by Ronald B Adler and Neil Towne, publisher: Holt, Rinehart, Winston)

		<p>1. Name the 6 functions of non-verbal communication. - 6 баллов</p> <p>2. What is body-orientation? - 1 балл</p> <p>3. _____ furnishes information about how we feel about ourselves and others nonverbally. - 1 балл</p> <p>4. The _____ is the most obvious channel of expressing emotions. - 1 балл</p> <p>5. _____, _____ and _____ are better indicators of how we truly feel because we are less likely to try to change or control these when hiding our feelings. - 3 балла</p> <p>6. What are the six basic emotions that facial expressions reflect? - 6 баллов</p> <p>7. How is how we say words as important as what we say? - 2 балла</p> <p>8. T or F Clothing is a form of non-verbal communication. - 1балл</p>
7	Лидерство	Сообщение Подготовьте сообщение об одном из известных политиков прошлого или современности.
5 — й семестр		
8	Карьерная дипломатия	Напишите эссе на тему: "A diplomat must steer a course between extremes".
9	Война и мир	<p>1. Две сверхдержавы накопили достаточно оружия, чтобы гарантировать уничтожение всей планеты.</p> <p>2. Большинство в парламенте поддержало предложение о вступлении Англии в войну.</p> <p>3. Причины войн различны: одни ведутся с целью захвата чужих территорий, установления господства над странами и континентами; другие направлены на свержение существующего строя.</p> <p>4. Арсенал ядерного оружия давно достиг такой мощи, что им можно уничтожить все живое.</p> <p>5. В июле 1914 года Австро-Венгрия объявила войну Сербии.</p> <p>6. Ядерные взрывы должны были стать средством устрашения не только милитаристской Японии, но и других государств.</p> <p>7. Гитлер придерживался идеи о том, что войну нельзя затягивать, победу на Западе необходимо одержать быстро.</p> <p>8. По мнению лидера Консервативной народной партии (ЕКРЕ) Марга Хельме, избрание Дональда Трампа на пост президента США уменьшит опасность возникновения военного столкновения в Эстонии, так как у России не будет поводов «провоцировать конфликт в Прибалтике».</p> <p>9. Черчилль утверждал, что Гитлер не позволил бы себе ни начать войну на два фронта, ни испытать поражение.</p> <p>10. Война оказалась слишком разрушительной: если бы не ее длительность, не потребовались бы такие беспрецедентные ресурсы стран-участниц.</p>
6 — й семестр		
10	Основы публичной речи.	Индивидуальное творческое задание Послушайте речь Мартина Лютера Кинга «I have a dream». Следуя инструкциям по написанию речи, составьте свою речь «I have a dream»
11	Деловая переписка.	Выберите правильный вариант 1. We're writing you in _____ to (= about) the email we received on...

- a) regards b) regarding c) view
2. _____... = On the other hand...
- a) Conversely b) Regrettably c) Incredibly
3. I received your email, in which you _____
(= described in detail) your plan to launch the product by next March.
- a) dated b) mentioned c) outlined
4. Sorry for _____ back to you so late. = Sorry
for the late response.
- a) coming b) getting c) responding
5. Let's _____ (= arrange) a meeting for
Friday.
- a) make up b) think up c) set up
6. At the present time... = At _____ time...
- a) this b) current c) now
7. We usually _____ (= communicate with) clients
directly.
- a) deal with b) delve into c) dole out
8. It would really _____ if you could send me some
additional information.
- a) aid me out b) find it helpful c) help me out
9. I believe we should take a different _____.
= I think we should do something different.
- a) action item b) course of action c) action plan
10. I've _____ (= examined) your payment
history, and I did notice the discrepancy that you mentioned.
- a) locked into b) looked into c) loaned out
11. This is the best way of _____ (= making sure) that everyone knows what's going on.
- a) ensuring b) providing security c) detailing
12. I'm attaching an _____ (= detailed) list of
damages.
- a) adequate b) itemized c) assertive
13. We'll require 20% of the total payment
_____ (= in advance), and the rest upon
delivery of the merchandise.
- a) upfront/ up front b) in front c) at the front
14. I haven't had a chance to _____ (= look
over) your file yet.
- a) reveal b) review c) revive
15. I'm going to _____ (= send) your email
to my supervisor.
- a) upfront/up-front b) click c) forward
16. I'll be able to _____ you a price (= give
you an estimate) by Friday.
- a) quota b) guess c) quote
17. Could you tell me more about the steps _____ in
this process? (= steps that make up this process)
- a) involved b) interested c) unveiled
18. Orders are usually processed _____ (= in the span
of) two business days.
- a) with b) within c) find it helpful
19. How long does it _____ (= usually) take

	<p>to produce 1,000 bags? a) casually b) simply c) normally</p> <p>20. Unfortunately, we don't _____ any discounts at this time. a) offer b) dish out c) submit</p>
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В процессе прохождения промежуточной аттестации (зачета, экзамена) студент отвечает на вопросы билета.

Пример билета:

Экзаменационный билет № 1

1. Прочитайте текст №1, письменно переведите выделенный абзац, ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
2. Прочитайте текст на русском языке. Изложите его реферативно на английском языке.
3. Расскажите по-английски тему «Crosscultural communication.»

Пример экзаменационного Текста №1

The year is 1812.....

The British have built their navy to more than 700 warships and have nearly 150,000 sailors and marines. This massive force is controlling the sea, blocking French ports (Britain is currently at war with France) and protecting British commerce.

The men of the British fleet are living under bad conditions and Britain is finding it difficult to obtain and keep crews. Many sailors are deserting to U.S. ships. Because of this, British officers are now searching American ships and taking off British people, to the great humiliation of the Americans. Moreover, British officers frequently get American seamen to work for them and not The U.S. Naturally, The U.S. are not happy about this.

In December 1807 President Jefferson relied on economic pressure to force the British to back down. He passed the Embargo Act, forbidding all foreign commerce.... The embargo failed.

Since then America has a new president, James Maddison. However, American exports have fallen to one-fifth of what they were and shipping interests have almost been ruined by the act. The agricultural industry is also suffering and prices have dropped quickly because the farmers cannot export their surplus grain, cotton, meat and tobacco.

The Americans hoped that the embargo would starve Great Britain and make them change their minds but this has not worked.

The US is preparing for war with Britain. The US has fewer than 7,000 regular soldiers, scattered widely along the coast, near the Canadian border and in the remote interior. These soldiers need to be supported by the undisciplined armies of the states.

1. What advantage did Britain have? t
2. Did Jefferson's strategy work?
3. What did the U.S. army need?
4. How was embargo characterised?
5. Who did the U.S. Have a war with?
6. What was the drop in U.S. exports ?
7. British sailors are unhappy in their job. - T/F
8. America has a shortage of food. - T/F
9. What did the French block?

Пример экзаменационного Текста №2

Сергей Лавров – известный российский политик, занимающий пост министра иностранных

дел РФ. Карьерный дипломат имеет богатый опыт работы с различными международными организациями, более 10 лет представляет Россию в ООН.

Родился Лавров Сергей Викторович 21 марта 1950 года в Москве. Известно, что родители Лаврова всю свою жизнь посвятили Внешторгу, и круг их знакомых сводился к людям, имеющим отношение к зарубежной политике. Этот факт вероятнее всего и повлиял на выбор будущей профессии Сергея Викторовича, с самого детства слушавшего увлекательные рассказы о поездках в дальние страны.

Учился будущий глава МИД РФ в г. Ногинске Московской области в специализированной школе им. В. Короленко, в которой углубленно изучал английский язык. В школьной программе способный мальчик увлекался не только изучением иностранных языков, но и точными науками, такими как физика. Окончив школу с серебряной медалью, Лавров подал документы сразу в два вуза - МГИМО и МИФИ. В первом вступительные экзамены начались раньше, поэтому молодой человек стал студентом МГИМО восточного факультета, тем более что этого очень хотели родители.

В студенческие годы Сергей Лавров, впрочем как и сейчас, являлся душой компании, сочинял собственные песни и исполнял их друзьям на гитаре. Каждое лето отправлялся в студенческие стройотряды, что позволило ему с юных лет побывать на Дальнем Востоке, Якутии, Туве, Хакасии. Также в вузе Лавров известен как автор гимна МГИМО.

Политическая биография Сергея Лаврова началась с должности старшего референта в посольстве СССР, где он удостоился своего первого дипломатического ранга «атташе». Проработав на Шри-Ланке около четырех лет, он вернулся в Москву и продолжил карьеру в МИД СССР на должности третьего, а затем второго секретаря Отдела международных экономических организаций.

В начале 80-х годов Сергей Лавров был откомандирован в США, где занял пост секретаря, а в дальнейшем советника и старшего советника в представительстве СССР при ООН.

Почти 10 лет Лавров жил и работал в Нью-Йорке, а в 1988 году был переведен в Москву. С этого периода политик начинает достигать первых значительных высот на дипломатической госслужбе.