

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ (УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)
МИД РОССИИ»
ОДИНЦОВСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ**

**КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ И МЕТОДИКИ
ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ**

**ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЭКЗАМЕНОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ
45.04.02 ЛИНГВИСТИКА
ПРОФИЛЬ ПОДГОТОВКА ПЕРЕВОДЧИКОВ В СФЕРЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ,
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ПРАВА
КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ МАГИСТР**

Одинцово 2017

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Программа вступительных экзаменов по английскому языку для поступающих на обучение по направлению подготовки 45.04.02 Лингвистика профиль «Подготовка переводчиков в сфере экономики, управления и права»; квалификация магистр / Составитель: Казачкова М.Б. - Одинцово: ФГАОУ ВО «МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ (УНИВЕРСИТЕТ) МИД РОССИИ» ОДИНЦОВСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ, 2017. – 21 с.

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Пояснительная записка

Программа вступительного экзамена в магистратуру по английскому языку разработана для поступающих (бакалавров или специалистов) на направление «Лингвистика» профили – Подготовка переводчиков в сфере экономики, управления и права, Теория и практика межкультурной коммуникации.

Программа конкретизирует содержание вступительного испытания по английскому языку, которое соответствует требованиям к уровню подготовки выпускников, изложенных в Федеральном государственном образовательном стандарте высшего образования. Данная программа содержит характеристику и описание процедуры экзамена, требования к владению языковым материалом и некоторые рекомендации по работе с текстом.

Целью вступительного экзамена является проверка уровня сформированности иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции выпускников вуза в основных видах речевой деятельности; а также проверяется сформированность лексико-грамматических навыков.

Цель экзамена определяет объекты контроля, представленные в соответствующих разделах экзаменационной работы.

В чтении объектами контроля является понимание основного содержания текста, понимание структурно-смысловых связей текста, полное и точное понимание информации в тексте.

При проверке лексико-грамматических навыков в качестве объектов контроля выделяются знание языковых единиц и навыки их употребления в коммуникативно-значимом контексте, распознавание и употребление в речи основных морфологических форм английского языка и различных грамматических структур, знание основных способов словообразования и навыки их применения, распознавание и употребление в речи изученных лексических единиц (с особым вниманием к лексической сочетаемости), знание правил орфографии и навыки их применения.

Основное содержание вступительного экзамена

Поступающие на филологический факультет для обучения по направлению подготовки 45.04.02 Лингвистика профиль - Подготовка переводчиков в сфере экономики, управления и права сдают экзамен по английскому языку. Экзаменационное испытание проводится в виде письменного тестирования и состоит из двух этапов.

1) Чтение текста на английском языке и выполнение заданий на проверку прочитанного текста:

Тексты, используемые для данного раздела отвечают следующим требованиям:

- выбранный отрывок должен характеризоваться законченностью, внешней связанностью и внутренней осмысленностью;
- текст должен соответствовать жанру, указанному в описании задания;
- текст не должен быть перегружен информативными элементами: терминами, именами собственными, цифровыми данными.

Перед тем, как выбрать верный вариант, рекомендуется минимум дважды прочесть текст: первый раз ознакомиться с содержанием обзорно, второй – селективно, обращая особое внимание на те места в тексте, которые необходимы для определения выбора правильного варианта.

За верное выполнение каждого пункта заданий раздела «Чтение» экзаменуемый получает 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. За верное выполнение всех заданий можно максимально получить 10 баллов.

2) Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста. Тест включает в себя 90 трудностей. Максимальное количество баллов за тест – 90. Материал, предлагаемый абитуриентам на письменном экзамене, представлен в виде теста из 90 пунктов на выбор правильного ответа из нескольких предложенных вариантов (Multiple choice). Каждый правильно сделанный выбор дает 1 балл.

Требования к владению материалом

Поступающий в магистратуру должен продемонстрировать знания в следующих разделах.

Лексика

Словообразование. Моделирование:

- имен существительных с помощью суффиксов – er, - ing, - ment, - tion, - ness, - ity, -ism, - ing;
- имен прилагательных с помощью суффиксов -y, -less, -able, -ful, -ic/ical, -al, -ish, ous;
- имен числительных с помощью суффиксов –teen, - ty, -th;
- наречий с помощью суффикса – ly;
- глаголов с помощью - en;

Знание префиксов un-, in-, im-, ir-, re-, dis-;
Конверсия. Словосложение;
Устойчивые словосочетания. Фразеологические обороты.
Идиоматические выражения.

Грамматика

Синтаксис:

- Все типы предложений: простые, сложные, повествовательные, вопросительные (все типы вопросов), побудительные, восклицательные, безличные предложения, конструкция «there + be»; употребление сложного дополнения после глаголов smell, feel, sound, taste и т.д., субстантивация прилагательных.

Морфология:

- Имя числительное: количественные и порядковые числительные
- Имя существительное: классификация существительных, исчисляемые, неисчисляемые, множественное число, притяжательный падеж, род;
- Артикли (все случаи употребления);
- Местоимения: личные местоимения (в именительном и объектном падеже), притяжательные местоимения, абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений, указательные местоимения, возвратные местоимения, вопросительные местоимения, возвратные местоимения, неопределенные местоимения (any, some, no, every, much, many, few, little, a few, a little); производные местоимения от some, any, no, every; местоимение one; местоимение it; местоимение one, местоимение none.
- Прилагательные и наречия: степени сравнения прилагательных; наречие времени (неопределенного времени), места, образа действия, меры и степени, степени сравнения наречий, место наречий в предложении, наречия для определения прилагательных, наречий, глаголов, причастий.
- Глагол (формы глагола, правильные и неправильные глаголы, времена группы Simple, времена группы Progressive, времена группы Perfect, времена группы Perfect Progressive, страдательный залог, согласование времен, сложное дополнение, модальные глаголы).
- Предлоги: предлоги места, направления, времени (и их отсутствие); специфика предлогов for, during, from, since, in, on, at, to, into, out of, about, of, with, by и т.д.

Образец экзаменационного теста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа:

You are going to read an excerpt from a book. For questions 1 -10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each gap.

The professional ethics of translation have traditionally been defined very narrowly: it is unethical for the translator to distort the meaning of the source text. As we have seen, this conception of translator ethics is far too narrow even from the user's point of view: there are many cases when the translator is explicitly asked to "distort" the meaning of the source text in specific ways, as when adapting a text for television, a children's book, or an advertising campaign.

From the translator's internal point of view, the ethics of translation are more complicated still. What is the translator to do, for example, when asked to translate a text that she finds offensive? Or, to put that differently, how does the translator proceed when professional ethics (loyalty to the person paying for the translation) clash with personal ethics (one's own political and moral beliefs)? What does the feminist translator do when asked to translate a blatantly sexist text? What does the liberal translator do when asked to translate a neo-Nazi text? What does the environmentalist translator do when asked to translate an advertising campaign for an environmentally irresponsible chemical company?

As long as thinking about translation has been entirely dominated by an external (non translator) point of view, these have been non questions — questions that have not been asked, indeed that have been unaskable. The translator translates whatever texts s/he is asked to translate, and does so in a way that satisfies the translation user's needs. The translator has no personal point of view that has any relevance at all to the act of translation.

From an internal point of view, however, these questions must be asked. Translators are human beings, with opinions, attitudes, beliefs, and feelings. Translators who are regularly required to translate texts that they find abhorrent may be able to suppress their revulsion for a few weeks, or months, possibly even years; but they will not be able to continue suppressing those negative feelings forever. Translators, like all professionals, want to take pride in what they do; if a serious clash between their personal ethics and an externally defined professional ethics makes it difficult or impossible to feel that pride, they will eventually be forced to make dramatic decisions about where and under what conditions they want to work.

And so increasingly translators are beginning to explore new avenues by which to reconcile their ethics as human beings with their work as translators. The Quebecoise feminist translator Susanne Lotbiniere- Harwood (1991), for example,

tells us that she no longer translates works by men: the pressure is too great to adopt a male voice, and she refuses to be coopted. In her literary translations of works by women she works very hard to help them create a woman-centered language in the target culture as well. In *The Subversive Scribe* Suzanne Jill Levine (1992) tells us that in her translations of flagrantly sexist Latin American male authors, she works — often with the approval and even collaboration of the authors themselves — to subvert their sexism.

This broader “internal” definition of translator ethics is highly controversial. For many translators it is unthinkable to do anything that might harm the interests of the person or group that is paying for the translation (the translation “commissioner” or “initiator”). For other translators, the thought of being rendered utterly powerless to make ethical decisions based on personal commitments or belief structures is equally abhorrent: it feels to some like the Nurnberg “ethics” of the SS, the claim that “we were just obeying orders.” When the translator’s private ethics clash substantially with the interests of the commissioner, to what extent can the translator afford to live by those ethics and still go on earning a living? And on the other hand, to what extent can the translator afford to compromise with those ethics and still go on taking professional pride in his or her work?

1. According to the simplistic view on morality, translators must meet the obligation of

A being honest with clients.

B rendering the exact content of the source.

C understanding the message of the source.

2. The questions in the second paragraph point to

A the author’s lack of experience in the field.

B the complexity of the materials translators have to work with.

C the conflict of interests in the situation of translation.

3. From the user’s perspective,

A the translator has no right to distort information for their personal reasons.

B the translator is a shallow person who usually have no opinion of their own.

C the translator shouldn’t ask any questions while translating anything.

4. Some translators can’t

A work long hours.

B work without the encouragement of the user.

C restrain their disgust at the material they translate for a long time.

5. According to the author,
A translators have no pride.
B translators should respect themselves.
C translators unlike other professionals don't have to think of moral issues.
6. Some women translators
A are too shy to work with men clients.
B can't understand their client because of the voice timbre.
C can't adjust to a male perspective on an issue.
7. Some authors of books
A allow their translators to play down the negative attitude to women when translating their works.
B often approve of the fact that their translators are women.
C often hire women translators because they understand their works better than male translators.
8. Some translators
A don't think about ethical issues because it is too complicated.
B put the interests of the user before their own.
C try not to think of ways to do damage to their client.
9. Some translators
A hate it when they are hired to translate court procedures.
B prefer to have the freedom to protect their moral values.
C are not comfortable with translating anything connected with World War II.
10. The questions in the last paragraph point to
A the fact that choosing between personal interests and professional interests is hard.
B the fact that there is a limited number of opportunities for translators to provide for themselves.
C the fact that translators are too proud to ask for a full payment if they didn't translate the source properly.

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. This car is more _____ than that one.
A. faster

- B. fast
 - C. fastest
 - D. modern
2. It's a small town in the south _____ England.
- A. to
 - B. ---
 - C. of
 - D. from
3. This question is _____ difficult for me.
- A. to
 - B. such
 - C. too
 - D. enough
4. I was a bit worried because I thought I might _____ my train.
- A. be late
 - B. miss
 - C. lose
 - D. not reach
5. Can we _____ at your house and go to the party together?
- A. find
 - B. meet
 - C. come
 - D. see
6. I usually wear skirts, but today I _____ trousers.
- A. am wearing
 - B. wears
 - C. wearing
 - D. wear
7. Mr. Smith woke up in the middle of the night. He could hear _____ in his garden.
- A. anything
 - B. someone
 - C. anybody
 - D. everywhere
8. How can I _____ to the post office?
- A. arrive
 - B. reach
 - C. get
 - D. find

9. "Have you ever been to France?" "Yes, I _____ there last August."
A. were
B. had been
C. have been
D. went
10. She doesn't like _____ television.
A. see
B. watching
C. watch
D. looking
11. She hasn't written to me _____ we met last time.
A. for
B. before
C. since
D. ago
12. One of my neighbours has _____ me to tea.
A. pleased
B. welcomed
C. suggested
D. invited
13. I'm _____ in the news.
A. exciting
B. interesting
C. interest
D. interested
14. "Must I take my umbrella?" "No, you _____. It's not going to rain."
A. don't
B. have to
C. needn't
D. mustn't
15. This record-shop _____ be a book-shop a few years ago.
A. used
B. use
C. used to
D. used
16. It's Mr Smith, _____?
A. isn't it
B. is not it
C. is it

- D. isn't he
17. He arrived _____ you were asleep.
- A. while
 - B. during
 - C. until
 - D. for
18. Couldn't you go a little faster? I'm _____ a hurry.
- A. of
 - B. at
 - C. in
 - D. on
19. I think John _____ translate this document.
- A. will have
 - B. have to
 - C. has
 - D. will have to
20. I _____ breakfast when the phone rang.
- A. am having
 - B. had
 - C. have
 - D. was having
21. "Harry is on the phone." "Who _____ to?"
- A. is he talk
 - B. he talks
 - C. does he talk
 - D. is he talking
22. "Excuse me." " _____ "
- A. Yes?
 - B. No, I'm not.
 - C. Please.
 - D. Yes, I am.
23. We arrived _____ the airport in time.
- A. on
 - B. in
 - C. ---
 - D. at
24. This dinner looks _____ to me.
- A. badly
 - B. good

- C. nicely
D. well
25. I _____ you are wrong.
A. knows
B. know
C. am knowing
D. knowing
26. Would you mind _____ the window, please?
A. open
B. opening
C. I open
D. to open
27. If he _____ worked harder, he would have passed the exams.
A. would
B. would have
C. had
D. had have
28. " _____ I put it in a bag?" "Yes, please."
A. Will
B. Would
C. Shall
D. Do
29. Father leaves _____ home at 7 o'clock so that he can be in his office at 8.
A. ---
B. at
C. from
D. for
30. Which sentence is correct?
A. I like reading very much.
B. I very like reading.
C. I like very reading.
D. I like very much reading.
31. "What is he doing?" " _____ "
A. He has lunch.
B. He's having lunch.
C. He's an economist.
D. He's doing it.
32. It rained all day yesterday, _____?
A. it didn't

- B. isn't it
C. didn't it
D. no
33. "Did you enjoy _____?" "Yes, I did."
A. yourself
B. yourselves
C. you
D. myself
34. Which country _____ from?
A. Tom is coming
B. does Tom come
C. is coming Tom
D. comes Tom
35. This car is _____.
A. her's
B. my
C. mine's
D. mine
36. He doesn't speak languages very _____.
A. better
B. well
C. good
D. best
37. I couldn't come to the party because I _____ go to work.
A. have got
B. have
C. had to
D. had
38. "Would you like a coke?" " _____ "
A. Yes, I do.
B. Yes, please.
C. Yes, I like.
D. Yes, I'd like.
39. My teacher lives _____ 45 Elm Street.
A. at
B. under
C. on
D. in
40. I don't know where he is, he hasn't arrived _____.

- A. since
 - B. yet
 - C. still
 - D. already
41. "Have you been to Osaka?" " _____ "
- A. Until now not.
 - B. Already not.
 - C. Not yet.
 - D. Still not.
42. She was ill, so she had to go _____ home.
- A. ---
 - B. for
 - C. at
 - D. to
43. Tell me more about your work, I'm very _____.
- A. interesting in it
 - B. interested for it
 - C. interesting
 - D. interested in it
44. "What is their new house like?" "It _____."
- A. likes yours
 - B. looks very well
 - C. seems like very comfortable
 - D. looks like an office block
45. "I'm sorry I can't do the shopping today." "OK, _____ it then."
- A. I'm doing
 - B. I do
 - C. I'm going to do
 - D. I'll do
46. It is the most beautiful building _____ the world.
- A. on
 - B. from
 - C. of
 - D. in
47. I'm no good _____ mathematics.
- A. by
 - B. for
 - C. at
 - D. on

48. " _____ " "I have a bad headache."
- A. What matters?
 - B. What's the matter with you?
 - C. What does it matter?
 - D. What is matter with you?
49. I was _____.
- A. yesterday at home all day
 - B. all day at home yesterday
 - C. yesterday all day at home
 - D. at home all day yesterday
50. I'm sorry but you _____ several mistakes.
- A. wrote
 - B. did
 - C. told
 - D. made
51. She _____ a new pair of gloves, as she _____ her old one.
- A. Had bought / lost
 - B. bought / lost
 - C. bought / had lost
 - D. was buying / lose
 - E. bought / has lost
52. I _____ no news from my family since I _____ to work here.
- A. Have had / began
 - B. have / had begun
 - C. have / will begin
 - D. have / have begun
 - E. has / has begun
53. The floor _____ by 6 o'clock yesterday.
- A. Painted
 - B. was painted
 - C. had been painted
 - D. was painting
 - E. was being painted
54. We heard him _____ this story yesterday.
- A. To tell
 - B. Tell
 - C. Told
 - D. Had told
 - E. Has told

55. We saw _____ the paper.
- A. Them signing
 - B. Them to sign
 - C. They sign
 - D. They to sign
 - E. They signing
56. He wants the document _____ by the end of the working day.
- A. Is translated
 - B. To translate
 - C. To have translated
 - D. Has been translated
 - E. To have been translated
57. _____ very ill, she couldn't attend classes.
- A. To be
 - B. Be
 - C. Being
 - D. Was
 - E. Has been
58. He is still trying to make me _____ my mind.
- A. change
 - B. to change
 - C. changed
 - D. changing
 - E. to have changed
59. The music could _____ from far away.
- A. hearing
 - B. hear
 - C. to be heard
 - D. be heard
 - E. heard
60. I'd like _____.
- A. you join us
 - B. you to join us
 - C. you joining us
 - D. your join us
 - E. your joining us
61. She keeps _____ us what to do.
- A. Tell
 - B. to tell

- C. Telling
 - D. of telling
 - E. be telling
62. Mr. Smith is said _____ a good lecturer.
- A. Been
 - B. Being
 - C. of being
 - D. to being
 - E. to be
63. The meeting is reported _____ next June.
- A. to open
 - B. opened
 - C. opening
 - D. opens
 - E. to have opened
64. She enjoyed the film _____ on TV yesterday.
- A. Showing
 - B. Showed
 - C. Shown
 - D. was shown
 - E. being showed
65. While _____ the article he had to look up some words in the dictionary.
- A. Reading
 - B. Read
 - C. Reads
 - D. being reading
 - E. being read
66. If you _____ some news let me know.
- A. to get
 - B. will get
 - C. would get
 - D. got
 - E. get
67. What _____ you do if you didn't know the examination material?
- A. did
 - B. will
 - C. would
 - D. had
 - E. shall

68. I wish she _____ more friends here.
- A. have
 - B. had
 - C. hadn't
 - D. didn't have
 - E. has
69. If I were you I _____ to convince your friend.
- A. will try
 - B. tried
 - C. didn't try
 - D. would try
 - E. try
70. I _____ there on condition that you accompany me.
- A. will go
 - B. went
 - C. would have gone
 - D. would go
 - E. have gone
71. Tom suggests that we _____ a little rest.
- A. will have
 - B. should have
 - C. could have
 - D. had
 - E. might have
72. The captain _____ the troops to open fire against the enemy.
- A. Was told
 - B. Told
 - C. Said
 - D. Was said
 - E. Telling
73. Helen _____ she will be away for ten days.
- A. say
 - B. tell
 - C. says
 - D. tells
 - E. said
74. I've _____ you the truth.
- A. Said
 - B. Say

- C. Tell
D. Told
E. Been saying
75. My mother _____ the noise and busy traffic of Moscow.
A. Used to
B. Use to
C. Is not use to
D. Is not used to
E. Get used to
76. Everybody _____ Jack is ready to start working.
A. Except
B. Accept
C. Besides
D. Despite
E. And
77. He came home after _____ holiday in the Crimea.
A. a month
B. a month's
C. month
D. month's
E. months
78. We're _____ an excursion to London next weekend.
A. Leaving
B. Doing
C. Getting on
D. Going on
E. going
79. It _____ longer and longer to get from one place to another.
A. Needs
B. Uses
C. Used
D. Takes
E. demands
80. The speaker pointed out that the building of the house _____ by the end of May.
A. Will be finished
B. Would be finished
C. Will have been finished
D. Would have finished

- E. Would have been finished
81. I _____ Helen for 6 years.
- A. Know
 - B. Am knowing
 - C. Have known
 - D. Have been knowing
 - E. Knew
82. I haven't been to Moscow since we _____ to Kiev.
- A. Moved
 - B. Have moved
 - C. Had moved
 - D. Were moving
 - E. Was moving
83. The boss will have signed the documents by the time you _____.
- A. Will return
 - B. Return
 - C. Returned
 - D. Had returned
 - E. Has returned
84. What's wrong with Tony? He _____ so stressed and nervous lately.
- A. Is being
 - B. Have been
 - C. Is
 - D. Has been
 - E. Was
85. – I haven't seen her for a long time. – _____.
- A. So am I
 - B. Neither do I
 - C. So have I
 - D. Neither have I
 - E. Either have I
86. He _____ the play before he saw it at the theatre.
- A. Read
 - B. Was reading
 - C. Was read
 - D. Has read
 - E. Had read
87. He said that he _____ all his exams by the 25th of June.
- A. Passed

- B. Will pass
 - C. Will have passed
 - D. Would pass
 - E. Would have passed
88. When we arrived in London, this hotel _____.
- A. Built
 - B. was built
 - C. was being build
 - D. was being built
 - E. was building
89. A lot of new books _____ at present.
- A. Publish
 - B. are publish
 - C. are being published
 - D. have published
 - E. have been published
90. We have to come back at 9. Nelly _____ for us at home.
- A. will wait
 - B. waiting
 - C. will waiting
 - D. will be waiting
 - E. will be waited