

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

**Программа
вступительного испытания по английскому языку**

Направление подготовки

45.04.02 Лингвистика

Программа:

**Подготовка переводчиков в сфере экономики и управления
Теория и практика межкультурной коммуникации**

Квалификация выпускника - **магистр**

Одинцово - 2016

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 и управления, 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 филолого-психологический факультет (магистратура) для обучения по направлению подготовки 45.04.02 «Лингвистика» профили - Подготовка переводчиков в сфере экономики и управления и Теория и практика межкультурной коммуникации 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.

За верное выполнение каждого пункта заданий раздела «Чтение» экзаменуемый получает 2 балла. 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:

Generations of American schoolchildren have been taught the story of how the Great Fire of Chicago in October 1871 was started by Daisy, a cow belonging to one Mrs. O'Leary. The cow, stabled in a barn behind Mrs. O'Leary's house, supposedly kicked over a kerosene lamp, which set fire to hay and other combustible materials stored there. The blaze quickly spread, and fanned by a strong southwest wind and aided by intensely dry conditions, the conflagration engulfed and entirely destroyed more than three square miles of built-up area. Almost 100,000 people were left homeless, and about 300 lost their lives. Property damage was estimated at 200 million dollars, an immense sum in those days.

Soon after the fire, the O'Leary-cow story became an almost unchallenged truth and, over the years, took on the status of a modern-day myth - a staple ingredient in the fabric of American folklore. However, there are good reasons to believe that neither Mrs. O'Leary nor Daisy was culpable. First, a police reporter later claimed to have invented the whole story. Of course, this is not a conclusive refutation, but his reasoning was valid and his alternative suggestions credible. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the main witnesses, a neighbor called "Peg Leg" Sullivan, is now thought to be questionable. Some claim he invented the story to avoid censure, since he himself was not above suspicion and there were inconsistencies in his account. Other accusers have focused the blame on a variety of targets - some local boys smoking in the barn, a different neighbor, an unnamed terrorist organization, spontaneous combustion, and, most recently, an asteroid. The asteroid theory gains credence from the fact that on the same night as the Chicago fire, neighboring states suffered more than a dozen major fires. One fire destroyed the entire town of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, with the loss of more than 1,200 lives.

Whatever the real origin of the fire, the truth is that it was inevitable, given the near-drought conditions of the time and the fact that much of the city consisted of densely packed wooden shacks served by an undermanned fire department. It seems that Mrs. O'Leary and her cow were perhaps no more than convenient and vulnerable scapegoats on which a devastated populace could center its frustrations.

1. What myth has been told to generations of American schoolchildren?
 - a) That many people lost their lives and many were left homeless
 - b) That the Great Fire of Chicago was started by a cow kicking over a lamp

- c) How much the property damage caused by the Great Fire of Chicago cost
- d) How fast the Great Fire of Chicago spread and how much of the Chicago area was destroyed

2. What did "Peg Leg" Sullivan do?

- a) He set the barn on fire while smoking.
- b) He accused some local boy.
- c) He gave a suspicious account.
- d) He came up with some believable alternatives.

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- a) The number of fires in the surrounding states on the same night as the Chicago fire supports the asteroid theory.
- b) There were a number of fires throughout the city of Chicago, and this supports the asteroid theory.
- c) The numerous fires on the same night as the Chicago fire means that asteroids were to blame.
- d) Asteroids may have caused the unusually high number of fires in Chicago on the same night.

4. All of the following are mentioned as possible reasons that the fire was so devastating EXCEPT

- a) The lack of rain
- b) Fire-prone building materials
- c) Too few firefighters
- d) a riotous populace

5. According to the passage, Mrs. O'Leary's cow

- a) is a myth
- b) is folklore
- c) was a scapegoat
- d) did not exist

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