

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ НАУЧНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ИНСТИТУТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ
РОССИЙСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»**

ОДОБРЕНО

На Ученом совете ФГБНУ «ИУО РАО»

Протокол № 2/2.2

от «14» марта 2017 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор ФГБНУ «ИУО РАО»

_____ С.С. Неустроев

" ____ " _____ 2017 г.

**Программа вступительных испытаний по иностранному (английскому)
языку при приеме на обучение по программам подготовки научно-
педагогических кадров в аспирантуре**

Москва – 2017

1. Информация по подготовке к сдаче вступительного экзамена в аспирантуру по иностранному (английскому) языку

Для успешной сдачи вступительного экзамена в аспирантуру по иностранному (английскому) языку необходимо обладать следующими компетенциями:

Аудирование:

- Понимание аутентичных сообщений повседневного, делового и профессионального характера в монологической и диалогической формах, длительностью до 5 минут звучания;
- Последующее воспроизведение и обсуждение прослушанной информации

Говорение

Монологическая речь:

- Владение речевым этикетом повседневного и делового общения;
- Проведение презентаций
- Выступления на конференциях с докладами и сообщениями;

Диалогическая речь:

- Участие в диалоге/беседе, выражение определенных коммуникативных намерений (запрос дополнительной, уточняющей информации, выяснение мнения собеседника и т.д.);
- Осуществление контактов в ситуациях повседневного, профессионального и научного общения (личные и деловые контакты по телефону);
- Обмен информацией при проведении семинаров/дискуссий/диспутов

Чтение:

- Владение всеми видами чтения оригинальной литературы по специальности различных функциональных стилей (статьи, рефераты, периодические издания, монографии);
- Знакомство с публикациями по определенной проблеме;
- Выяснение основных тенденций/направлений в зарубежных исследованиях;
- Последующее использование полученной информации при написании рефератов, курсовых и дипломных работ

Письмо:

- Владение навыками и умениями письменной речи в пределах изученного языкового материала, в том числе:
- Составление плана, тезисов, сообщения/доклада, реферирование и аннотирование оригинальной литературы различных жанров.
- Перевод с иностранного (английского) на русский язык и с русского языка на иностранный;

- Фиксирование необходимой информации при аудировании;
- Написание эссе.

Перевод:

- Выполнение письменного перевода текста по специальности со словарем.
- Выполнение устного перевода текста (без подготовки).
- Адекватная передача смысла текста по специальности с соблюдением норм русского языка.

Прием вступительных экзаменов по иностранному (английскому) проводится в соответствии с Положением о подготовке научно-педагогических кадров в системе Министерства послевузовского образования в Российской Федерации.

Пересдача вступительных экзаменов не допускается.

2. Содержание вступительного экзамена

Требования на вступительном экзамене в аспирантуру по иностранному (английскому) языку соответствуют требованиям Государственного образовательного стандарта и экзаменационным.

Вступительный экзамен проводится одновременно для всех поступающих в аспирантуру и включает в себя три задания:

- Чтение и письменный перевод со словарем на русский язык оригинального текста по специальности. Объем 1500-1800 печатных знаков. **Время подготовки – 35 минут.** Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверки письменного перевода. Для этой работы Вам потребуется Ваш словарь.
- Ознакомительное чтение оригинального текста по специальности. Объем – 1200 – 1500 печатных знаков. **Время подготовки – 10 минут.** Форма проверки – передача содержания на русском/иностранном языке.
- Беседа на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Экзаменационные требования к уровню владения языковыми компетенциями Поступающий в аспирантуру должен владеть орфографической, орфоэпической, лексической и грамматической нормами изучаемого языка и правильно использовать их во всех видах речевой коммуникации.

Объектами контроля на экзамене являются следующие языковые компетенции:

Говорение предполагает владение подготовленной и неподготовленной монологической и диалогической речью в ситуациях делового и

профессионального общения. **Оценивается** содержательность, адекватная реализация коммуникативного намерения, логичность, связность, нормативность и структурная завершенность высказывания.

Чтение предполагает владение навыками умения чтения оригинальной литературы с профессионально ориентированным содержанием. **Оценивается** владение различными видами чтения с различной степенью полноты и точности понимания: просмотровым, ознакомительным и изучающим.

Изучающее чтение предполагает полное и точное понимание содержания текста. **Оценивается** умение максимально точно и адекватно извлекать основную информацию, содержащуюся в тексте, проводить обобщение и анализ основных положений научного текста для последующего перевода на русский язык.

Ознакомительное чтение предполагает умение проследить развитие темы и понимание не менее 70% основной информации. **Оценивается** резюме прочитанного текста: объем, полнота и правильность извлеченной информации; логичность изложения текстового материала.

Письменный перевод предполагает полное и точное понимание содержания текста. **Оцениваются** следующие параметры: общая адекватность перевода (отсутствие смысловых искажений); соответствие контекстуальных замен и переводческих трансформаций научному тексту-источнику.

Условия проведения вступительного экзамена

Экзамен проводится одновременно для всех поступающих в аспирантуру. Опоздавшие к сдаче экзамена не допускаются. При себе необходимо иметь паспорт и словарь.

В протоколе необходимо указывать Ф.И.О поступающего в аспирантуру, шифр и научное наименование специальности.

Ниже приводятся образцы билетов:

Билет № 1

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Sport in Great Britain

The British have a reputation for being mad about sports. In fact they like watching sports more than playing them. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are cricket and football. Football is the most popular game.

Football, or soccer, is an example of a professional game. The game of football was first played in Britain, and later people began to play football in other countries. There are many amateur soccer players in Britain who play the game on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Amateur clubs often play against professionals.

Almost every school has its football team and every boy in Britain knows a lot about the game. He can tell you the names of the players in the most important teams, he has pictures of them and knows the results of many matches.

Rugby is another popular British sport which is played in other countries. It is also called rugby football. The story is told that in 1823 boys at Rugby school in England were playing football in the normal way, when suddenly one boy picked the ball up and ran with it. That was how a new game was born. There are two forms of rugby football: the amateur game and the professional game. The two games have different rules.

Football is the favourite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favourite summer sport. Amateur cricket has the same rules as the professional game. A typical amateur cricket match takes place on a village green, an open space in the centre of the village. It is played between two teams — the "home" team and the "visitors" who come from another village.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Sport in Great Britain

British people are very fond of sports. Sport is part of their normal life. The two most popular games are football and cricket. Football, also called soccer, is the most popular sport in the United Kingdom. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own Football Leagues and national teams. Games are played on Saturday afternoons from August to April. In addition to the FL games there is a competition called the Football Association Cup.

The Cup Final is played at Wembley Stadium (London) in May. Cricket is considered to be the English National game. Its rules are very complicated. It is played by two teams of eleven men each, the player at a time tries to hit the ball with a bat. Golf is the Scottish national game. It originated in the 15th century and the most famous golf course in the world, known as the Royal and Ancient Club, is at St. Andrew's. Lawn tennis was first played in Britain in the late 19th century. The most famous British championship is Wimbledon, played annually during the last week of June and the first week of July. Those are the most popular kinds of sport in the UK. But there are many other sports such as rugby, swimming, golf, horse-racing and the traditional fox-hunting.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 2

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

The Seasons of the Year My Favourite Season

It's a universal truth that every season is beautiful in its own way. Isn't it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day. Everything is white with snow and it crunches under your feet. The rime sparkles on the branches and the icicles like precious diamonds hang from the roofs of the houses. It's a merry time for both children and grownups.

They can go skating and skiing, sledging and having a fight with snowballs or making a snowman. I suppose, it is very pleasant while the frost lasts, an unpleasant time comes when the thaw begins. Cars and buses go along streets splashing the mud and slush on the passers-by. Everyone is grumbling and scolding the weather. But soon a warm wind blows up heavy grey clouds and the sun shines brightly in the cloudless azure sky. In a few months summer will come. Summer is the most suitable season for holidays and vacations. People enjoy bright summer days if they are in the country or at the seaside. They go bathing and swimming, and fishing and boating. But it's unbearable to stay in town on such hot and glaring days. Everybody droops and shambles and tries to hide in the shade.

Then after a good rest autumn and harvest time comes. The corn has turned golden and the farmer will reap it and put it in his barn. The air is fresh and full of the autumn fragrance of ripe apples, plums and peaches and of course, coloured asters, chrysanthemums. But the weather is so changeable in autumn, people have to wear raincoats and umbrellas if they don't want to get wet through. The dead leaves cover the ground like a thick motley carpet, the roads are slippery and wet, there are lots of puddles in the streets and again everyone is looking forward to frosty winter days and much snow out-of-doors. When summer is over, I always feel sorry, because it was too short and was too quick to pass. It's rather difficult to say what season is the best one, down from the green leaves and blades of the grass onto the however dull and nasty or charming and marvellous the weather may be.

As to me, I always look forward to summer. I am never tired of its long sunny days, warm rains with thunderstorms and hail, the buzz of mosquitoes and midges. I like to spend my summer holidays at the seaside.

In my childhood I used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts in the sands. When one becomes older one begins to notice the murmur of the sea and it's so beautiful to look at the moon's way on the water in the darkness. The air is fresh and it's easy to breathe. I like to lie in the sun getting as brown, paddle in the water or get splashed by the waves. But it's not every year that you can go to the

seaside. Sometimes I spend my holidays in the country. Most of my time I spend in the woods gathering strawberries and flowers or at the river bathing and swimming in it. Very often, I help my granny in the vegetable garden weeding it or gathering tomatoes, cucumbers or raddish. I like to walk in the rain or just sit indoors watching the raindrops falling.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Seasons and Months

A year is the average time it takes for the Earth to go once round the Sun. There are 12 months or 52 weeks or 365 days in a year. Every four years there is a leap year. It has 366 days. The names of the months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. There are 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.

There are four seasons in the year — spring, summer, autumn and winter. The Sun rises in the east in the morning and sets in the west in the evening. We tell the time by means of watches and clocks. Big Ben is the clock on the tower of the Houses of Parliament in London. In the times of Julius Caesar the first month of the year was March, which is now the third month. Now the first month of the year is January. It is very cold in January. The second month is February. It has twenty-eight days. Every leap year February adds on a twenty-ninth day. The third month — March is the first month of Spring. In spring the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer. Spring like any other season has three months. June, July and August are the summer months of which July and August are the hottest ones. In summer I often go to see my friends who live in the country. When my vacation is over, I return to my native town. In autumn the days grow shorter. The weather is bad. It often rains. December is the twelfth and last month of the year. At the same time it is the first month of winter. There is usually much snow in winter. It's windy and frosty. But children can enjoy going skating, skiing, tobogganing, throwing snowballs and making a snowman.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 3

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, yelarusian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Environmental Pollution

People have always polluted their surroundings, But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily

worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet. Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 4

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Mass Media

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television. Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very -selective and give preference to some of them. What newspapers and magazines do I prefer to read? I like to read the following newspapers: "Komsomolskaya Pravda" ("Komsomol Truth"), "Nezavisimost" ("Independence"), "Argumenty i Pakty" ("Arguments and Facts"). Several periodicals are available in English. As far as newspapers are concerned they may be daily, or weekly. Magazines may be weekly, monthly and quarterly. The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable and have a large readership or circulation. For example, "Argumenty i Fakty" has a circulation of more than 23 000 000. It is the largest in the world. The newspapers contain and give coverage of local, home and foreign affairs. Their publications deal with very burning problems of our. history, latest events and forecasts for future. They also touch upon cultural, sport news. I like the way they present different points of view, approaches to the problems. My parents and I subscribe to some periodicals, so we are subscribers. We buy some of newspapers and magazines in a kiosk. I often listen to radio, especially in the morning before I leave for school. I prefer to listen to "Mayak" ("Lighthouse")

programm. They broadcast much news and music. I like to listen to weekend programmes, some of them are very amusing and entertaining. As to the TV, we have 4 channels. I prefer to watch youth programmes. In addition I like to see interesting films. They might be feature, adventure, scientific, horror, cartoon and other films. I enjoy seeing Walt Disney's cartoons. Now and then I like to see the programme "Love at First Sight". It is an enjoyable and entertaining one.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Newspapers

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events. The first newspapers were probably handwritten newsheets posted in public places. The earliest daily newsheet was "Acta Diurna" ("Daily Events") which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called "Dibao" ("Ti - pao") started in A.D. 1040's. It was printed from carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was "Avisa Relation" or "Zeitung", started in Germany in 1609. Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass media — magazines, TV and radio. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newscast can do. Magazines focus on major national and international events of the preceding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do.

There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies. There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Many dailies are morning papers, others are afternoon papers. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the weekday ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a guide to TV programmes, colored comics. The major dailies in the US are "Christian Science Monitor", "New York Times", "USA Today", "Wall Street Journal", "Washington Post". Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people know each other and are interested in activities of their friends and neighbours. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics. Most weeklies do not print world or national news.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 5

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Newspaper Reporting

The newspaper printing is a rather unusual activity since each day the newspaper material is prepared anew. Newspaper includes editorial board work the following functions: getting the right news, writing it in the form of an article, selection of the best items for the print, and displaying the selected copy in the paper. All these tasks are performed by journalists, editors and rewrite men, photographers and make-up editors responsible for the issue of the paper. Thus, the newspaper reporting starts with collecting information for the paper. However, journalism does not stop here. Newspapers and magazines publish a great deal of stories, not only news items or political stories, for example, stories of humorous or some other type. Such essay-type articles may be called human interest stories. Besides, newspapers carry many items on sports, personalities of today as well as stories on science, art and technology. Rather popular are also the reports about the flights of astronauts and space research matters in general.

Human interest stories are often written in the form of an interview, or as some journalists say, a "profile" is given. It is no secret that different newspaper publications differently influence the reader, this depending on the level of the skill of the journalist himself or the type of the topic being covered. One can often hear some reporters who have just started their career in journalism asking this question: how to conduct an interview? There are hardly any rules to that effect because each interviewee is different. In most instances, the journalist's problem is how to get the interviewee to start talking. The opening questions, therefore, are of special importance. The reporter should not ask questions that call for only yes-or-no response. Another problem is how to keep on talking. Some interviewers take copious notes, others trust their memory and take notes only about the exact names, places, figures, and the like.

The above-mentioned profile-type stories may be characterised as "personality sketches" reading which one learns much about interesting aspects of somebody's life. Other everyday topics covered by newspapers are stories on crime, medicine and law. Those organs of press which focus on entertainment, crime and just gossip are justly called "commercial". These papers are published primarily for profit. Usually they have a considerable readership.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Libraries

Libraries play an important part in the cultural development of a country. People have a desire to learn, they seek knowledge. Books satisfy this desire. Books should not be read only for pleasure. Reading books helps us in our education. We can find all kinds of books in the libraries: novels, biographies, fiction, short stories, books on travelling, technical books, magazines, books for children and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages.

When a reader comes to a library for the first time he fills in his library card and the librarian helps him to choose something to read. The reader is allowed to borrow books for a certain number of days. The catalogues help the reader to find the books he needs. We should be careful with the books and not damage them in any way. We should not make notes in library books or dog's-ear the pages. Reading rooms are open to all who wish to work there. Besides books we can get periodicals, newspaper files and magazines to read there. Readers come to reading rooms to study and prepare material for their reports or for their scientific work.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 6

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Books in Our Life

Nowadays it's almost impossible to imagine our life without books. Perhaps, there are more books on our planet than men alive. Long before the invention of printing people valued books as treasure troves of the human knowledge and experience. Hand — written manuscripts took months of writing and were collected by and kept in monasteries with utmost care. We can distinguish books between three classes of them. Firstly, books on different branches of knowledge, works by brilliant minds of mankind. Secondly, textbooks, reference books and numerous dictionaries. And at last, books of all kinds and genres to read at leisure.

Classics should be taken a little at a time. One's understanding of books by Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, Mopassan and Balzac depends on one's age and experience. Serious books are to be read conscientiously and maybe more than once. To a thinking reader they will provide new food for thought every time he rereads it. Many people indulge in reading science fiction, fantasy or detective stories. Of course, there are some advantages and disadvantages of this kind of literature, often referred to as "easy reading". As for me, good science fiction and fantasy develop imagination, logical thinking, broader one's outlook. The same could be said in favour of detective stories. They reveal such minute details of everyday life in this or that particular country that are of greatest interest for a curious reader. The masterpieces of this genre by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha Christie and

others, show the depths of psychological analysis, the insight into the human nature. As an old saying goes, man cannot live on bread alone.

Books are the source of knowledge and the means of self — perfection. Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems in life. I think that books can help us. Books must be our friends during all our life.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

My Favourite English Writer

It's said that none of the British writers of our age enjoyed such popularity all over the world as Agatha Christie did. Her works were translated into many languages, and scores of films were made using them as the script. The name of Agatha Christie is a synonym for high-class detective story, as well as Pele is a symbol of football, and Marilyn Monroe is an embodiment of femininity. According to Agatha Christie herself, she began to write just to imitate her sister whose stories had already been published in magazines. And suddenly Agatha Christie became famous as if by miracle. Having lost her father at an early age, the prospective writer didn't receive even fairly good education. During the First World War she was a nurse, then she studied pharmacology. Twenty years later she worked in a military hospital at the beginning of the Second World War. The favourite personages of the "queen of detective story" are the detective Hercule Poirot and the sedate Miss Marple who carry out investigations in noisy London and delusive quiet countryside. The composition of her stories is very simple: a comparatively closed space with a limited number of characters, who are often plane or train passengers, tourists, hotel guests or residents of a cosy old village. Everyone is suspected! Murders in the books of Agatha Christie are committed in most unsuitable places: in the vicar's garden or in an old abbey; corpses are found in someone's libraries being murdered with the help of tropical fishes, a poker, candelabra, a dagger or poison.

Once Agatha Christie wrote: "Some ten years will pass after my death, and nobody will even remember me...". The writer was mistaken. Agatha Christie's novels are very popular now. People of all continents read and reread "The Oriental Express", "Ten Little Negroes", "The Bertram Hotel", "The Corpse in the library" and other of her novels time and again, enjoy films made by her works, and one can hardly find a country where people do not know her name.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 7

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there. There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word "Hermitage" means "a place of solitude". This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine II to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Palace and accessible only to the chosen few. In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains its old name. The accumulation of artifacts led to the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the

Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics. One of the rooms that impressed visitor the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square metres, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze. The Throne Hall was used for column assemblies. Members of the Tzar's family, when coming of age, took their oaths here. The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17 century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo. The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It members 24 canvases.

The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floorlamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 8

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Christmas

Christmas is Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. For millions of Christians throughout the world it is the happiest and the busiest time of the year. No one knows the exact date of Christ's birth but most Christians celebrate Christmas on December 25. The word Christmas comes from Christes masse, an early English phrase that means Mass of Christ. People of different countries celebrate Christmas in various ways. People in the United States and Canada decorate their homes with Christmas trees, wreaths and ornaments. City streets are filled with colored lights; the sound of bells and Christmas carols can be heard everywhere.

Children write letters to Santa Claus and tell him what presents they would like to get. Many department stores hire people to wear a Santa Claus costume and listen to children's requests. People send Christmas cards to relatives and friends. Many companies give presents to their employees. A Christmas tree is one of the main symbols of Christmas in most homes. Relatives and friends may join in trimming the tree with lights, tinsel, and colorful ornaments. Presents are placed under the tree. On Christmas Eve or Christmas morning, families open their presents. Many children believe that Santa Claus arrives on Christmas Eve in a sleigh pulled by reindeer and brings presents. Some children hang up stockings so Santa Claus can fill them with candy, fruit and other small gifts. In many parts of the United States and Canada groups of people walk from house to house and sing Christmas carols.

Some people give singers money or small gifts or invite them for a warm drink. Many people attend church services on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning. They listen to readings from Bible and singing Christmas carols. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of stuffed turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and a variety of other turkey. Pumpkin pie, plum pudding, and fruitcake are favourite desserts. Some families have ham or roast goose instead of turkey. Pumpkin pie, plum pudding, and fruitcake are favourite desserts.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Christmas

Christmas Day is celebrated on December 25. Many people look on Christmas as the time to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, but really the tradition goes back to the earliest of times. In those days the sun meant so much to primitive man that when it began to go lower each day till December 23, people thought the sun was going to die out and they were worried. They ate less keeping the food for the next year. On December 23 the sun stayed in the sky longer and after that the nights were becoming shorter and shorter.

When this happened, the primitive man was very happy. He even felt he wanted to celebrate it. Later it became a tradition to celebrate it at the end of December with presents and plenty of eating. Now Christmas tree stands in everybody's living-room at Christmas. In the earliest of times green trees were symbols of life. The first Christmas card was made only in 1842 by an English painter who sent that card to one hundred of his friends. NOT millions of Christmas cards are sent and received. Christmas is a time for eating. The traditional food is turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas pudding made of fruit.

Some families make pudding a year before they eat it. Believe it or not, in a year they eat the pudding with great pleasure.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 9

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state.

To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games. In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era. Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games. All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing, well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions. The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes.

Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners. The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns, dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches :— all this in honour of the sacred Games. Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events. Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only.

Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries. The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France, Now they are being held regularly.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

Билет № 10

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем оригинального текста. Объем – 1500-1800 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 35 минут. Форма проверки – чтение части текста вслух и проверка письменного перевода.

Space Exploration

Mankind always dreamed of overcoming gravitation and reaching other planets. But it was only in the 1960ies that this dream was to become reality. On the 12th of April 1961 the spaceship "Vostok" was launched into space with a man on board and after orbiting our planet successfully returned to the Earth. The first man to overcome gravitation and orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin. This day went down in history of mankind as an outstanding achievement, opening the space era.

In the course of space exploration there have been lots of achievements of world science and technology. This period saw the launching of many earth satellites, numerous space laboratories. Among the achievements we may enumerate the landing of automatic stations on the Moon, the flights of space laboratories towards the Venus and Mars. These are the years of manned space flight programmes: Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman-cosmonaut to make a space flight, A. A. Leonov achieved the first "space walk" in 1965, the first Soviet experimental station with four cosmonauts on board went into orbit, the first American expedition landed on the Moon. The Soviet "Lunokhod", automatic orbital stations "Soyuz" and other space laboratories opened up a new period of space exploration. From the first experiments scientists went over to systematic exploration of space. Recently there have been calls to reduce expenditure on space research programmes. I think it would be a serious mistake to allow this to happen. There is a direct link between the development of space research programmes and different earth technologies. The higher the former are the more developed the latter are.

2. Пересказ оригинального текста. Объем 1200-1500 печатных знаков. Время подготовки – 10 минут. Форма проверки – передача содержания текста на русском языке.

Biorhythms

At the beginning of this century medical scientists made a surprising discovery: that we are built not just of flesh and blood but also of time. They were able to demonstrate that we all have an internal "body clock" which regulates the rise and fall of our body energies, making us different from one day to the next. The idea of an internal "body clock" should not be surprising, since the lives of most living things are dominated by the 24-hour night-and-day cycle. The most obvious feature of this cycle is the way we feel tired and fall asleep at night and become awake during the day. If the 24-hour rhythm is interrupted, most people experience unpleasant side effects. As well as the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking we also have other rhythms which last longer than one day and which influence wide areas of our lives.

Most of us would agree that we feel good on some days and not so good on others. Scientists have identified the following three biorhythmic cycles: physical, emotional and intellectual. Each cycle lasts approximately 28 days and each is divided into a high energy period and a low energy period of equal length. During the low energy period we are less resistant to illness and tire more easily. The low period puts energy into our "batteries" for the next high period.

During the high energy period of a physical biorhythm we are more resistant to illness, better coordinated and more energetic. The "critical" or weakest time is the time of changeover from the high energy period to the low energy period, or vice versa. This "critical" time usually lasts a day. On the critical day of a physical biorhythm, there is a greater chance of accident and illness. Human experience is always individual and we each have our own biorhythmic experiences. Some people experience such enormous physical turbulence on their "physically critical" days that they have to go to bed.

3. Беседа с экзаменатором на иностранном языке по вопросам.

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