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**ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ,
ПРОВОДИМЫХ УНИВЕРСИТЕТОМ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНО
при поступлении по программам магистратуры**

6.44.04.01 «Педагогическое образование»

Магистерская программа «Языковое образование»

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ В МАГИСТРАТУРУ ПО МАГИСТЕРСКОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ «ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ»

Целью вступительного экзамена в магистратуру является: проверка уровня практической подготовки по английскому языку, уровня знаний и умений поступающего.

Языковая подготовка проверяется путем выполнения на экзамене определенных заданий практического характера, в виде теста по английскому языку

Характеристика вступительного экзамена по специальности

В соответствии с характером предстоящей научно-исследовательской и педагогической деятельности поступающего в магистратуру проверка на вступительном экзамене подлежат уровень его лингвистических знаний и умений.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Лексический материал.

Активное владение приблизительно 2500 - 3000 лексическими единицами (активный словарь поступающих) из разных сфер жизнедеятельности человека и англо-американской литературы (детской и фольклора). Фразеологические единицы и поговорки.

Словообразование.

Моделирование имен существительных с помощью суффиксов: -er, -ing, -ment, -tion (sion), -ness, -ity, -ism, -(i)ty, -ing; имен прилагательных с помощью суффиксов: -y, -less, -able, -ful, -ic/-ical, -al, -ish, -имен числительных с помощью суффиксов: -teen, -ty, -th; наречий с помощью суффикса -ly; глаголов с помощью -en. Знание префиксов: un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, re-, dis-. Конверсия. Словоупотребление.

Грамматика.

Синтаксис.

Словосочетание и принципы его теоретического описания в различных подходах. Соотношение синтаксических и семантических структур в словосочетании.

Предложение и его признаки. Структура предложения. Семантика предложения.

Морфология.

Теория частей речи.

Имя существительное и его категории; артикль.

Имя числительное. Количественные и порядковые числительные. Местоимение и его разряды.

Глагол. Система глагольных времен. Залог и его виды. Вербалии и их формы. Герундий и герундиальные обороты. Инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты. Причастие и причастные обороты. Сослагательное наклонение.

Наречие. Наречие времени (неопределенного времени) места, образа действия, меры и степени. Степени сравнения наречий. Предлог. Предлоги места, направления, времени (и их отсутствие). Специфика значения предлогов for, during, from, since, in, on, at, to, into, out of, about, of, with, by и т.д. в словосочетаниях

Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Союзы. Частицы. Артикль.

Содержание и форма вступительного экзамена в магистратуру

Экзамен включает четыре задания:

- Задание по аудированию на множественный выбор
- Задание по лексике и грамматике на множественный выбор
- Лексико-грамматическое задание по исправлению ошибочных вариантов.
- Задание на чтение с пониманием общего содержания и деталей текста (множественный выбор)

Задание 1. Аудирование

(здесь приведена лишь часть заданий – в качестве образца)

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you should not take notes or write in your book.

Now we will begin Part B with the first conversation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 31. (A) A well-known painting.
(B) A painting that thieves favor.
(C) A popular painting among the public.
(D) The most valuable painting in the museum. | 35. (A) Emergency services.
(B) Tearing down a room.
(C) Finding lost objects.
(D) Experiencing a disaster. |
| 32. (A) How thieves can steal the painting.
(B) Why someone would buy a painting.
(C) How many times the painting has been taken.
(D) How much a stolen painting sells for. | 36. (A) In Ann's handbag.
(B) At the office.
(C) In Ann's room.
(D) At the student union. |
| 33. (A) For 3 years.
(B) For 4 years.
(C) For 5 years.
(D) For 20 years. | 37. (A) He always leaves them in the office.
(B) He always puts them back in the same place.
(C) He always imagines what the place looks like.
(D) He always keeps them with him. |
| 34. (A) It's a Rembrandt.
(B) It's worth \$5 million.
(C) It's easily recognized.
(D) It's 9 by 11 inches. | 38. (A) She's missing.
(B) She keeps getting lost.
(C) She can't remember the incident.
(D) She can't get organized. |

Задание 2. Грамматика

(здесь приведена лишь часть заданий – в качестве образца)

Directions: Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example John Le Carré ----- for his novels concerning espionage.

- (A) famous
- (B) has fame
- (C) is famous
- (D) famed for

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

The sentence should read, "John Le Carré is famous for his novels concerning espionage." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

1. Blood flow ----- by the heart.
 - (A) which is controlled
 - (B) being controlled
 - (C) controlled
 - (D) is controlled
2. ----- D. J. Stanford decided to devote his free time to anthropological study.
 - (A) He was fifteen
 - (B) His age was fifteen
 - (C) When he was fifteen
 - (D) The age of fifteen
3. Not all birds ----- .
 - (A) fly
 - (B) flying
 - (C) to fly
 - (D) flown
4. A construction kit consists of parts that can be ----- .
 - (A) together they are fitted
 - (B) that when fitted together
 - (C) fitted together
 - (D) together are fitted
5. The Swedish scientist ----- to people who have done something important to help humankind.
 - (A) left money to be awarded to Alfred B. Nobel
 - (B) Alfred B. Nobel left to be awarded money
 - (C) Alfred B. Nobel left money to be awarded
 - (D) awarding money to Alfred B. Nobel to be left
6. The western part of Oregon generally receives more rain than ----- the eastern part.
 - (A) does
 - (B) in it does
 - (C) it does in
 - (D) in
7. ----- porpoises and dolphins, whales are mammals.
 - (A) As
 - (B) Also
 - (C) Like
 - (D) When
8. In the eighteenth century, ----- as meeting places by literary figures.
 - (A) coffeehouses were used
 - (B) coffeehouses which were used
 - (C) even though coffeehouses were
 - (D) there were coffeehouses
9. The Romans used central heating systems very much like ----- .
 - (A) those of today
 - (B) today's do
 - (C) those they do
 - (D) the systems which are now
10. ----- by meteorites whose impact formed craters of all sizes.
 - (A) The surface of the shaped moon
 - (B) The moon whose surface shaped
 - (C) The surface of the moon was shaped
 - (D) The surface was forming the shape of the moon
11. ----- living in Birmingham, England, that the American writer Washington Irving wrote *Rip Van Winkle*.
 - (A) It was
 - (B) There he was
 - (C) It was while
 - (D) While he was
12. ----- lack of success and financial reward, Vincent van Gogh persevered with his painting.
 - (A) Because of his
 - (B) Despite his
 - (C) His
 - (D) Although his
13. ----- censored in his native Ireland and elsewhere, influenced a generation of writers.
 - (A) James Joyce's *Ulysses*, was
 - (B) James Joyce's *Ulysses*,
 - (C) James Joyce wrote *Ulysses*,
 - (D) That James Joyce wrote *Ulysses*,
14. ----- known as "Stonehenge" has never been determined.
 - (A) Who built the stone circle
 - (B) The stone circle
 - (C) That the stone circle
 - (D) There is the stone circle
15. Certain Paleolithic artifacts are given special terms ----- .
 - (A) which indicating their location of discovery
 - (B) whose locations are indicating their discovery
 - (C) what the location of their discovery is
 - (D) indicating the location of their discovery

Directions. In questions 16-40, several parts are underlined. Choose one underlined part in each sentence that must be changed for that sentence to be correct.

16. Since erect in 1886, the Statue of Liberty has served as a symbol of freedom.
A B C D
17. A traveler can reach some of the village along the Amazon only by riverboat.
A B C D
18. Natural predators, disturbing from tourists, and pollution have all contributed to the decline of the California condor.
A B C D
19. Today the number of people which enjoy winter sports is almost double that of twenty years ago.
A B C D
20. The Soay sheep, the old breed of sheep in existence, has changed little since 3500 B.C.
A B C D
21. *Voyager 2* is a spacecraft which has greatly expanded us knowledge of the solar system.
A B C D
22. Dolphins, whales, and many other sea creatures use high sophisticated navigation systems.
A B C D
23. The smallest things in the universe are, paradoxically, be explored by the largest machines.
A B C D
24. Fiber is important element in nutrition, and it aids in protecting the digestive tract as well.
A B C D
25. Copper is a metal which is easy worked and which mixes well with other metals to form alloys.
A B C D
26. An exchange rate is the price of one currencies in terms of another.
A B C D
27. The Bactrian, or Asian, camel can be identified by their two humps.
A B C D
28. The first European settlement of Australia left the city of Portsmouth in May 1787. ...
A B C D
29. Scurvy, caused by the lack of vitamin C, could kill the most of a ship's crew on a long voyage.
A B C D

Задание 3. Чтение

(здесь приведена лишь часть заданий – в качестве образца)

Directions. In this section of the test, you are supposed to demonstrate your ability to understand and estimate information in written texts. There are 2 passages (one – for questions 1-12, the other – for questions 13-21). Each passage is followed by a number of questions about it. To each question, you must choose only one answer out of the four, (A), (B), (C), (D) – the answer which best corresponds to the stated or implied information in the passage.

Questions 1–12

A few scientists are dedicated to researching mysterious unclassified beasts which other scientists refuse to believe exist. While these cryptozoologists keep an open mind about their object of study, they are quick to point to cases in which the skeptics were proved mistaken. For example, the pygmy hippopotamus, once
Line (5) claimed to be extinct, was found to exist in East Africa. The giant squid was dismissed as the product of an overactive imagination until a specimen was washed up on a beach in 1873.

One of the most intriguing mysteries being investigated by cryptozoologists is “Bigfoot,” a large hairy humanoid creature which many people claim to have seen
(10) in parts of North America. In 1967, a film of Bigfoot was actually taken by an amateur photographer. Some scientists are convinced of Bigfoot’s existence, while others argue that Bigfoot is just an elaborate hoax.

The Loch Ness monster provokes similar disagreements among researchers. In this case some scientists argue that while some creature may have been seen, it is
(15) probably a type of whale which penetrates the loch when the Ness River floods.

The Yeti of the Himalayas may be the most fascinating undiscovered creature. Many climbers claim to have seen the Yeti or its footprints, and local inhabitants of the mountains are convinced of its existence. Such well-known mysteries as the Yeti and less well-known mysteries as the Congo dinosaur and the Queensland
(20) tiger will no doubt be the source of much speculation for years to come.

- The passage mainly discusses
 - wild animals
 - false beliefs
 - unknown creatures
 - cryptozoologists
- A cryptozoologist would probably show most interest in
 - an elephant
 - a lizard
 - human beings
 - a giant octopus
- The word “they” in line 3 refers to
 - unclassified beasts
 - other scientists
 - cryptozoologists
 - skeptics
- The author discusses the pygmy hippopotamus to show that creatures which many people believe do not exist
 - live in Africa
 - are extinct
 - are fascinating
 - may exist
- The giant squid became a classified creature when
 - it was dismissed as having been imagined
 - one was washed up on the shore
 - one was found in East Africa
 - it was filmed to sell products
- The word “intriguing” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - enticing
 - scheming
 - convincing
 - distracting
- The word “hoax” in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 - game
 - trick
 - comedy
 - decoy
- The word “penetrates” in line 15 is closest in meaning to
 - enters
 - attacks
 - retreats
 - pervades