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«Псковский государственный университет»



«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

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**ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ
ПО КОМПЛЕКСНОМУ ЭКЗАМЕНУ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

Для направления подготовки:

45.04.02 Лингвистика

Псков
2020

1. Пояснительная записка

Программа вступительного испытания составлена в соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта по направлению подготовки 45.04.02 «Лингвистика», предъявляемыми к уровню подготовки необходимой для освоения специализированной подготовки магистра, а также с требованиями, предъявляемыми к профессиональной подготовленности выпускника по направлению подготовки магистра 45.04.02 «Лингвистика».

Тест в качестве вступительного испытания проводится для всех лиц, поступающих по направлению подготовки магистра, вне зависимости от ранее полученного высшего профессионального образования.

Данная программа предназначена для подготовки к вступительному испытанию (тестированию) в магистратуру факультета русской филологии и иностранных языков по направлению 45.04.02 «Лингвистика» по магистерской программе «Теория перевода и межъязыковая коммуникация».

Целью вступительного испытания является следующее: выяснить компетенции абитуриента в практике и теории первого иностранного языка.

Данная цель реализуется путем решения следующих задач:

- выявить уровень владения абитуриентом английским языком (фонетические, лексические, грамматические навыки);
- установить степень владения абитуриентом теоретическими аспектами английского языка.

Требования к базовым знаниям, умениям и навыкам абитуриента.

Абитуриент должен продемонстрировать знания, умения и навыки по теории и практике первого иностранного языка в рамках требований к основным компетенциям выпускника бакалавриата по гуманитарным направлениям, то есть владеть разговорной тематикой, предусмотренной примерной учебной программой дисциплины, практической языковой подготовкой, демонстрировать знание морфологии и синтаксиса английского языка.

2. Основное содержание программы

2.1. Форма вступительного испытания и его процедура:

1.1. Вступительное испытание в магистратуру проводится в форме письменного экзамена (тестирование - *max. 100 баллов*). Вступительное

испытание может проводиться в дистанционном режиме с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий (ДОТ) на образовательном портале ПсковГУ (<http://do3.pskgu.ru>) в системе дистанционного обучения LMS Moodle. В таком случае поступающий заходит в назначенное время в систему, проходит идентификацию личности путем предъявления паспорта на веб-камеру, затем проходит тестирование непосредственно в Moodle.

Письменная работа состоит из 4 заданий.

Задание № 1

Задание на множественный выбор по теории английского языка (13 баллов), задание на соотнесение по функциональной семантике (13 баллов) (**max. 26 баллов**).

Задание № 2

Чтение

Абитуриент должен прочитать аутентичный текст и восстановить его целостность, используя предложенные фрагменты (**max. 14 баллов**).

Задание № 3

Практическое использование языка

Лексическое задание на множественный выбор (12 баллов), задание на заполнение пробелов в тексте без предложенных вариантов ответа (12 баллов), задание на словообразование (10 баллов) (**max. 34 балла**).

Задание № 4

Грамматический тест

Грамматическое задание на множественный выбор (**max. 26 баллов**).

Испытание считается успешно пройденным, если абитуриент набрал **не менее 30 баллов**.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Критерии оценивания	Максимальное количество баллов
1. Множественный выбор по теории английского языка	26 баллов
2. Работа с текстом	14 баллов
3. Практическое использование языка	34 балла
4. Грамматический тест	26 баллов
ИТОГО	100 баллов

TEST (демо-версия)

Part 1. Language Focus

1. Fill in the gaps with the suitable word

1. Everyone warned him about the danger of visiting the war-torn city, but he was

- a) undeterred b) confident c) persistent

2. The colonel always issued orders in a(n) Tone which never allowed one to question them.

- a) aggressive b) assertive c) firm

3. I will feel much more when I know she's arrived safely.

- a) delighted b) at ease c) cheerful

4. Being betrayed by her own sister left her feeling bitter and

a) frustrated b) displeased c) disillusioned

5. After a decade of research, the scientist has finally made the he has been striving for.

a) victory b) achievement c) breakthrough

6. She went to work in the travel agency to experience as a tourist guide.

a) gain b) win c) earn

7. The strong smell of her perfume..... off after a while.

a) carried b) wore c) keep

8. It was slightly to see that everyone else at the party was wearing casual clothes.

a) disconcerting b) distressing c) harrowing

9. The police are warning people to stay indoors as there's an escaped criminal at.....

a) disposal b) loss c) large

10. After the failure of his book, Miles went through a period of misery.

a) lengthened b) protracted c) expanded

11. You may be desperate to marry, but don't go after Dale; he's a bachelor.

a) doting b) reckless c) confirmed

12. The conference was rather long and tedious, but we at cold table.

a) were a web blanket b) had a whale of a time c) hit rock bottom

13. Please read the memo, sign it and then pass it..... Thank you!

a) on b) away c) over

14. Since the company was footing the, he ordered the most expensive thing on the menu.

- a) cheque b) check c) bill

15. If that rush hasn't by next week, we'll have to put you on stronger antibiotics.

- a) cleared away b) cleared up c) cleared out

2. Fill in the gaps with the words formed from the words in capitals

Female Friendships promote Well-being

A recent study from the University of California found that woman's friendships are special. They shape who they are, soothe their 16) inner world and fill the 17) gaps in their marriage. Close friendships between women keep them healthy and even add years to their lives. The 18) state that men and women react to stress differently. While men tend to hole up somewhere on their own, women seek the company of other women. The 19) response is different too – men produce a 'flight or fight' response, whereas the oxytocin released by women experiencing 20) encourages them to 'tend and befriend'. The type of intimate and 21) friendship that women typically have lowers blood pressure and cholesterol. The researchers say this partly explains why women 22) men, and conclude that having no close friends can be as 23) to your health as smoking or carrying extra weight.

16. TUMULT 17. EMOTION 18. FIND 19. HORMONE 20. TENSE
21. SUPPORT 22. LIVE 23. DETRIMENT

Part 2. English in Use

1. Choose the most suitable variant to complete each sentence

24. There was a power cut last night. – I know. I some paperwork when the lights went out.

- a) had been doing b) was doing c) had done

25. Did you find your degree course difficult? – Yes, but soon I to it.

- a) used b) got used c) was used

26. I've invited Sam to my party. – I doubt if he He is studying for his exams.

a) comes b) will come c) is coming

27. Much as I dread to the dentist, I don't think I can avoidhim this time.

a) to go/ to visit b) to go/ visiting c) going/ visiting

28. We agreed in the park at 7 pm, but he never showed up.

a) to meet b) meeting c) having met

29. I thought you said Liz was a blonde! – She was, but she

a) had cut her dyed b) had her hair dyed c) has had her hair dyed

30. Once she starts talking about Canada, you

a) can't get her to stop b) can't have her stopped c) can never let her stop

31. We regret you that tonight's performance will be cancelled.

a) to inform b) informing c) inform

32. She is afraid the mountain in case she might fall down.

a) to climb b) climbing c) climb

33. I saw Mike in the university yesterday. – Youhim; he's gone to Barcelona for exchange programme.

a) couldn't see b) can't see c) can't have seen

34. You the dishes. I would've put them in the dishwasher.

a) didn't need to wash b) needn't have washed c) needn't have washed

35. The box was filled in trinkets and other useless stuff.

a) with b) by c) up

2. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in bold (*inversion*)

36. I haven't eaten such delicious food anywhere.

else.....

.....

37. There is no way I can meet him at the airport.

can.....

.....

38. I remembered my keys only after I had closed the door.

remember.....

.....

39. I only notice the scratch on my car when I looked closely.

notice.....

.....

40. It was only after I drank the milk that I realized it was sour.

did.....

.....

Part 4. Reading

Read the text below. Do the following statements agree with the information given below in the text?

41. Michael Faraday was the first person to recognize Perkin's ability as a student of chemistry.

a) true b) false c) not given

42. Michael Faraday suggested Perkin should enroll the Royal College of Chemistry.

a) true b) false c) not given

43. Perkin employed August Wilhelm Hofmann as his assistant.

a) true b) false c) not given

44. Perkin was still young when he made the discovery that made him rich and famous.

a) true b) false c) not given

45. The trees from which quinine is delivered grow only in South America.

a) true b) false c) not given

46. Perkin hoped to manufacture a drug from a coal tar waste product.

a) true b) false c) not given

47. Perkin was inspired by the discoveries of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur.

a) true b) false c) not given

William Henry Perkin

The man who invented synthetic dyes

William Henry Perkin was born on March 12, 1838, in London, England. As a boy, Perkin's curiosity prompted early interests in the arts, sciences, photography, and engineering. But it was a chance stumbling upon a run-down, yet functional,

laboratory in his late grandfather's home that solidified the young man's enthusiasm for chemistry.

As a student at the City of London School, Perkin became immersed in the study of chemistry. His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his teacher, Thomas Hall, who encouraged him to attend a series of lectures given by the eminent scientist Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution. Those speeches fired the young chemist's enthusiasm further, and he later went on to attend the Royal College of Chemistry, which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.

At the time of Perkin's enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August Wilhelm Hofmann. Perkin's scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann's attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann's youngest assistant. Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that would bring him both fame and fortune. At the time, quinine was the only viable medical treatment for malaria. The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to South America, and by 1856 demand for the drug was surpassing the available supply. Thus, when Hofmann made some passing comments about the desirability of a synthetic substitute for quinine, it was unsurprising that his star pupil was moved to take up the challenge.

During his vacation in 1856, Perkin spent his time in the laboratory on the top floor of his family's house. He was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product. Despite his best efforts, however, he did not end up with quinine. Instead, he produced a mysterious dark sludge. Luckily, Perkin's scientific training and nature prompted him to investigate the substance further. Incorporating potassium dichromate and alcohol into the aniline at various stages of the experimental process, he finally produced a deep purple solution. And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur's words 'chance favours only the prepared mind', Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find. Historically, textile dyes were made from such natural sources as plants and animal excretions. Some of these, such as the glandular mucus of snails, were difficult to obtain and outrageously expensive.

Indeed, the purple colour extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time only the rich could afford it. Further, natural dyes tended to be muddy in hue and fade quickly. It was against this backdrop that Perkin's discovery was made.

Perkin quickly grasped that his purple solution could be used to colour fabric, thus making it the world's first synthetic dye. Realizing the importance of this breakthrough, he lost no time in patenting it. But perhaps the most fascinating of all Perkin's reactions to his find was his nearly instant recognition that the new dye had commercial possibilities. Perkin originally named his dye Tyrian Purple, but it later became commonly known as mauve (from the French for the plant used to make the colour violet). He asked advice of Scottish dye works owner Robert Pullar, who assured him that manufacturing the dye would be well worth it if the colour remained fast (i.e. would not fade) and the cost was relatively low. So, over the fierce objections of his mentor Hofmann, he left college to give birth to the modern chemical industry.

With the help of his father and brother, Perkin set up a factory not far from London. Utilizing the cheap and plentiful coal tar that was an almost unlimited byproduct of London's gas street lighting, the dye works began producing the world's first synthetically dyed material in 1857. The company received a commercial boost from the Empress Eugenie of France, when she decided the new colour flattered her.

Very soon, mauve was the necessary shade for all the fashionable ladies in that country. Not to be outdone, England's Queen Victoria also appeared in public wearing a mauve gown, thus making it all the rage in England as well. The dye was bold and fast, and the public clamored for more. Perkin went back to the drawing board.

Although Perkin's fame was achieved and fortune assured by his first discovery, the chemist continued his research. Among other dyes he developed and introduced were aniline red (1859) and aniline black (1863) and, in the late 1860s, Perkin's green. It is important to note that Perkin's synthetic dye discoveries had outcomes far beyond the merely decorative. The dyes also became vital to medical research in many ways. For instance, they were used to stain previously invisible microbes and bacteria, allowing researchers to identify such bacilli as tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax. Artificial dyes continue to play a crucial role today. And, in what would have been particularly pleasing to Perkin, their current use is in the search for a vaccine against malaria.

Part 5. Theory of the English Language.

Choose the correct variant

48. The English language belongs to the ... family of languages.

- a) Germanic
- b) Romance
- c) Turkic
- d) Slavonic
- e) German

49. Words, having more than one meaning, are called...

- a) polysemantic
- b) homonyms
- c) synonyms
- d) antonyms
- e) etymological doublets

50. Words different in sound form and spelling but similar in meaning are traditionally called...

- a) synonyms
- b) antonyms
- c) homonyms

- d) etymological doublets
- e) acronyms

51. In the following sentence: 'The picture is nailed to the wall' the word *nailed (to nail)* is built by means of ...

- a) conversion
- b) back-formation
- c) affixation
- d) word-composition
- e) stress-interchange

52. Lexicology is...

- a) the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of a language and the properties of words as the main units of a language
- b) the branch of linguistics investigating the hearing process
- c) the science of compiling dictionaries
- d) the part of linguistics dealing with the syntax and morphology of a given language
- e) the science studying the origin of words

53. Say which word among the given below is formed by means of reduplication:

- a) chin-chin
- b) baby-sitter
- c) speedometer
- d) smog
- e) radar

54.are words of the same part of speech, opposite in meaning

- a) acronyms
- b) antonyms
- c) synonyms
- d) homonyms
- e) abbreviations

55. Name the components of the basic triangle (referential approach to the meaning of a word).

- a) emotive charge, stylistic reference, local coloring
- b) synchronic, diachronic, referential
- c) literary, colloquial, neutral
- d) concept, referent, sound form

56. Find the word built by means of lexicalization:

- a) UN
- b) to burgle (from burglar)

c) customs (ТАМОЖНЯ)

d) to finger

e) forget-me-not

57. **State the type of word-formation: *to enthuse* (from 'enthusiasm')**

a) back formation

b) telescoping

c) abbreviation

d) affixation

e) reduplication

58. **State the type of word-formation: '*comment* – *to com'ment***

a) semantic stress

b) sound gradation

c) reduplication

d) affixation

e) juxtaposition

59. **State the grammatical meaning of the following words: *boys, oxen, wives*.**

a) singularity

b) plurality

c) possessive case

d) functional parts of speech

e) predicatives

60. **Which of the following words is not built by means of onomatopoeia?**

a) flu

b) yuck

c) buzz

d) fizz

e) click

KEYS:

Language Focus

1. ***Fill in the gaps with the suitable word***

1- a; 2-c; 3-b; 4-c; 5-c; 6-a; 7-b; 8-a; 9-c; 10-b; 11-c; 12-b; 13-a; 14-c; 15-b

2. ***Fill in the gaps with the words formed from the words in capitals***

16. tumultuous 19. hormonal 22. outlive

17. emotional 20. tension 23. detrimental

18. findings 21. supportive

English in Use

1. ***Choose the most suitable variant to complete each sentence***

24-b; 25-b; 26-a; 27-c; 28-a; 29-c; 30-a; 31-b; 32-a; 33-c; 34-b; 35-a

2. ***Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in bold (inversion)***

36. Nowhere **else** have I eaten such delicious food.

37. In no way **can** I meet him at the airport.
 38. Only after I had closed the door did I **remember** my keys.
 39. Only when I looked closely did I **notice** the scratch on my car.
 40. Only after I had drunk the milk **did** I realize (that) it was sour.

Reading

41-b; 42-c; 43-b; 44-a; 45-c; 46-a; 47-c

Theory of the English Language.

Choose the correct variant

48-a; 49-a; 50-c; 51-a; 52-a; 53-a; 54-b; 55-d; 56-c; 57-a; 58-a; 59-b; 60-a

Задание с 1 по 40 оцениваются в 2 балла; задания с 41 по 60 оцениваются в 1 балл.

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6. <http://www.study.ru/> тесты, уроки on-line

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