

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» (ФГБОУ ВО «ИГУ»)



ПРОГРАММА

вступительного испытания по направлению

45.04.02 «Лингвистика»

направленность (профиль) «Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация» (первый иностранный язык – английский; второй иностранный язык – немецкий)

для поступающих на направления магистратуры

1. Пояснительная записка

Программа вступительного испытания (далее — ВИ) по предмету «Иностранный (английский) язык» описывает цели, задачи, содержание, форму, процедуру, основные требования к ответам экзаменующегося, критерии оценки и основную литературу, которая рекомендуется при подготовке к вступительному испытанию в магистратуру по английскому языку по направлению подготовки 45.04.02 Лингвистика.

В программе ВИ отражены основные требования к уровню и содержанию знаний по английскому языку. Программа вступительного испытания включает перечень теоретических знаний и практических умений, навыков, которыми должен обладать абитуриент для обучения в магистратуре.

Объектом проверки является уровень владения первым иностранным языком (английским) в соответствии с требованиями программы вступительного испытания.

Цель ВИ — дифференцировать абитуриентов по уровню готовности к освоению магистерской программы по направлению 45.04.02 Лингвистика, направленность «Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация» в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования (программа бакалавриата).

Вступительное испытание по английскому языку проводится в форме компьютерного тестирования.

Цель вступительного испытания состоит в определении базовой подготовленности абитуриентов к выполнению профессиональных задач в сферах межкультурной коммуникации и лингвистики, установленных Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению 45.04.02 Лингвистика.

Задачи вступительного экзамена:

• выявить уровень сформированности общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций;

- выявить уровень сформированности навыков понимания публицистического, художественного текста на английском языке и заложенной в нем лингвокультурологической информации;
- определить уровень владения навыками использования основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования английского языка для понимания речи;
- определить уровень владения первым иностранным (английским) языком и уровень готовности абитуриента к обучению в магистратуре.

Вступительное испытание по английскому языку проводится в форме компьютерного тестирования на образовательной платформе BELCA.

2. Структура вступительного испытания

Тест состоит из двух частей: *первая* часть предполагает проверку понимания содержания прочитанного публицистического/ художественного текста. Количество заданий по проверке понимания текста –10. *Вторая* часть теста включает 25 заданий на проверку лексико-грамматических навыков. В тесте имеются следующие типы заданий:

- задание с единичным выбором;
- открытое задание (вставить слово).

Задание с единичным выбором содержит закрытый вопрос или утверждение с предложенными вариантами ответов, из которых необходимо выбрать верный.

Открытое задание предполагает выбор лексической единицы или грамматической формы из предложенных. Ответ тестируемого сравнивается с эталоном ответа в системе.

3. Система оценивания вступительного испытания

1. Вопросы оцениваются следующим образом: каждое правильно выполненное задание по проверке понимания содержания публицистического/художественного текста оценивается в 5 баллов, максимальное количество баллов — 50. Каждое правильно выполненное задание по проверке лексикограмматических навыков оценивается в 2 балла, максимальное количество баллов

50. Максимальная оценка всего теста – 100 баллов. Проверка заданий производится в автоматическом режиме.

4. Продолжительность вступительного испытания

Продолжительность тестирования составляет 2 академических часа (90 минут) с момента объявления заданий вступительного испытания.

5. Вопросы для подготовки к вступительному испытанию

Для успешной сдачи экзамена по иностранному языку необходимо усвоить следующий лексико-грамматический материал:

МОРФОЛОГИЯ

Имя существительное

Определители существительного

Артикль (неопределённый артикль/отсутствие артикля/определённый артикль)

Образование множественного числа имен существительных

Падеж

Имя прилагательное

Степени сравнения.

Имя числительное

Местоимение (личные местоимения /притяжательные местоимения /указательные местоимения/вопросительные местоимения/относительные местоимения/неопределённые)

Глагол: видо-временные формы глагола в активном и пассивном залоге, наклонение глагола

- Фразовые глаголы.
- Модальные глаголы.
- Неличные формы глагола. Конструкции с неличными формами глагола (Complex Object /Complex Subject)
- Формы инфинитива
- Герундий

• Причастие I, II

Наречие

Предлоги

Словообразование (аффиксация, словосложение, сокращение)

СИНТАКСИС

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении.

Вопросительные предложения и их типы

Сложное предложение

Прямая и косвенная речь

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ

Лексическое значение. Многозначность.

Парадигматические отношения в лексике (синонимы, антонимы, омонимы, паронимы)

6. Образец фонда оценочных средств

I. THE READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

Read the text and answer the questions below

Climate Change Is Accelerating, Bringing World 'Dangerously Close' to Irreversible Change By Henry Fountain

Published Dec. 4, 2019, Updated Nov. 10, 2021 https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/04/climate/climate-change-acceleration.html?action=click&module=RelatedLinks&pgtype=Article

More devastating fires in California. Persistent drought in the Southwest. Record flooding in Europe and Africa. A heat wave, of all things, in Greenland.

Climate change and its effects are accelerating, with climate related disasters piling up, season after season.

"Things are getting worse," said Petteri Taalas, Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization, which on Tuesday issued its annual state of the global climate report, concluding a decade of what it called exceptional global heat. "It's more urgent than ever to proceed with mitigation."

But reducing greenhouse gas emissions to fight climate change will require drastic measures, Dr. Taalas said. "The only solution is to get rid of fossil fuels in power production, industry and transportation," he said.

Seas are warming and rising faster, putting more cities at risk of tidal flooding or worse. Glaciers are melting at a pace many researchers did not expect for decades. The amount of Arctic sea ice has declined so rapidly that the region may see ice-free summers by the 2030s.

Even the ground itself is warming faster. Permanently frozen ground, or permafrost, is thawing more rapidly, threatening the release of large amounts of long-stored carbon that could in turn make warming even worse, in what scientists call a climate feedback loop.

In a recent commentary in the journal Nature, scientists from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany and other institutions warned that the acceleration of ice loss and other effects of climate change have brought the world "dangerously close" to abrupt and irreversible changes, or tipping points. Among these, the researchers said, were the collapse of at least part of the West Antarctic ice sheet — which itself could eventually raise sea levels by four feet or more — or the loss of the Amazon rainforest.

"In our view, the consideration of tipping points helps to define that we are in a climate emergency," they wrote.

The societal toll is accelerating, too, United Nations Secretary General António Guterres said in Madrid before the opening this week of the U.N.'s annual climate conference. "Climate-related natural disasters are becoming more frequent, more deadly, more destructive, with growing human and financial costs," he said. For individual extreme weather events or other disasters it can be difficult to fully separate the effects of global warming from those of natural climate variability and other factors. Warming can make wildfires worse, for example — it makes vegetation drier and more combustible — but forest management practices, as well as decisions about where to build, also affect the degree of devastation.

Yet a growing number of studies have shown the influence of global warming in many disasters. Heat waves in Europe in June and July, extreme rainfall in Texas during Tropical Storm Imelda in September, the drought that precipitated the "Day Zero" water crisis in Cape Town in 2018 are among many events shown to have been made more likely, more intense, or both, by climate change.

Effects like loss of sea ice, more severe heat waves and changes in rainfall patterns were long predicted by scientists and described in reports like those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and, in the United States, the National Climate Assessments produced by federal researchers.

"So much of what we're seeing is exactly consistent with what's expected from climate change," said Philip B. Duffy, a physicist and president of the Woods Hole Research Center, which studies the environment.

At the root of the changes is the basic process of global warming. As carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases build up in the atmosphere, they trap more of the heat that radiates from Earth's surface as it absorbs sunlight.

The W.M.O.'s state of the global climate report, released at the Madrid talks, said that this decade will almost certainly be the warmest decade on record. And the second half of the decade was much warmer than the first, with global temperatures averaged over the second half about 0.2 degree Celsius (about 0.4 degree Fahrenheit) higher.

"All the time we're breaking records in temperatures," Dr. Taalas said.

The records extend to the oceans as well, which absorb about 90 percent of the excess heat retained by Earth as a result of increased greenhouse gases. Average ocean temperatures so far this year exceed those of 2018, which were records, the report said.

Since the rise of industry in the second half of the 19th century, when widespread emissions of greenhouse gases began, the world has warmed by about 1.1 degrees Celsius.

But how fast temperatures will continue to increase, and how much worse things may get, depends in large part on whether the world reins in greenhouse gas emissions, and by how much. After flattening between 2014 and 2016, annual emissions from burning fossil fuels for energy have risen again.

Test

Answer	the	auestions	below.	Choose th	e correct (ontion ((a.]	h.	c)
	tiit '	questions		CHOOSE CH	c correct i	JPCIOII '	1 449	\sim 9	\sim

	1. Europe and Africa are suffering from
	a. fires
	b. floods
	c. drought
	2. Climate change and its effects are
	a. speeding up
	b. declining
	c. lowering
	3. According to Dr. Taalas, the major solution to fight climate change is
	a. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	b. to get rid of fossil fuels in manufacturing and transportation
	c. to mitigate climate change
	4. Tidal flooding is putting at risk cities
	a. in mountains
	b. in melanosis
	c. in coastal regions
	5. What have brought the world "dangerously close" to irreversible changes?
	a. acceleration of ice loss and other effects of climate change
	b. tipping points
	c. Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization
	6. According to United Nations Secretary General António Guterres, climate-
relate	ed calamities tend to be
	a. extraordinary
	b. obvious
	c. repeated
	7. Warming can make vegetation drier and it leads to
	a. wildfires
	b. avalanches
	c. permafrost
	8. The influence of global warming in many disasters has been predicted
	a. by a number of research
	b. by heat waves in Europe in June
	c. by extreme rainfall in Texas during Tropical Storm Imelda in September
	9. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are concentrated in
	a. in the heat
	b. the atmosphere

- c. in the Earth's surface
- 10. The widespread emissions of greenhouse gases began
- a. since the rise of industry
- b. about 1.1 degrees Celsius
- c. in the 20th century

II. THE GRAMMAR STRUCTURE SECTION. CHOSE THE CORRECT OPTION (a, b, c, d).

- 11. The living standards of millions of families have fallen since prices beganin November after global energy shortages pushed the cost of gas -.
 - a. to rise
 - b. to raise
 - c. to fall
 - d. raising
- 12. Too often we discover that transmissions from the past have never been in the past but rather they, unrecognized in the present or concealed by it.
 - a. coexisted
 - b. had coexisted
 - c. would coexisted
 - d. had been coexisted
- 13. Interesting, but not with either party, I don't really have an opinion, other than your next story should be on how Al Gore invented the internet, but he was busy helping run USA,...
 - a. be involved
 - b. being involving
 - c. being involved
 - d. not involved
- 14. "Thank you, President Trump, for those words of comfort and for those who promote violence and hatred."
 - a. to denouncing
 - b. to being denounced
 - c. denouncing
 - d. have been denounced
- 15. People who for us in the past now seem to prioritize a chicken sandwich over our rights.
 - a. have advocated
 - b. would advocate
 - c. have been advocating
 - d. advocated

16. Of the 192 countries who signed the protocol, only one has subsequently failed it. a. ratifying b. to ratify c. of ratifying d. to have ratified
17. Even if he's elected and I hope that will not occur even if elected, his need to destroy any and all who oppose him, will be overwhelming. a. dared b. were c. have dared to d. could for
18. In a news release, Vigor declared that it had " mobilized a team of more than 500 skilled, quality-focused workers to complete upgrades which would normally take six months in just 10 weeks. a. up after b. for c. after to d. up to
19. Hopefully our fans in Miami, our supporters don't, either. a. have this for granted b. get this for granted c. have this for granting d. take this for granted
20. It was very disturbing to find such improper practices in big health systems, especially since these institutions were accredited and we assumed that meant everything properly, " said Ofstead, chief executive of the medical research firm Ofstead & Associates. a. would have been done b. will do c. would have done d. is done
21. The instructions work very well even if you the most recent itunes, follow everything on the instructions and comments about changing your settings to AAC from mp3, hiding file extensions. a. downloaded b. would download c. have downloaded d. will download

22. The Presentment Clause requires any bill passed by Congress to the president before it can become law. a. to be presented b. to present c. would to present d. of present
23. And to this day, regardless of how often and by whom the situation to him, he can not accept that he was wrong. a. explaining b. should explain c. is explained d. must be explain
24 the liberal conspiracy, Gingrich succeeded and helped create 11 million jobs. a. instead of b. despite c. during d. because for
25. Maybe you missed, or you would, the essence of George Orwell's observations regarding totalitarianism. a. overtake b. get c. have d. conceal
26. If you were ever in trouble, I would give you all the help you a. will need b. need c. would need d. needed
27. She told me that the soldiers and that the village headmen had sacrificed three zebus to bring peace back to Rokely Beach. a. had departed b. has departed c. departed d. had been departed
28. Until these trials, surgeons should use practices that reduce the risk of bleeding and the need for transfusion. a. has completed b. had completed c. was been complete

d. have been completed

- 29. Please the treatment of comments on the "Climate science by climate scientists" blog to the practically unrestricted comments on WUWT.
 - a. will compare
 - b. compare
 - c. would compare
 - d. comparing
- 30. The prime minister, who hoped the threat of those outcomes hard-line Brexit supporters to back her deal, argued that the tweaks she had secured from the European Union on Monday had strengthened Britain's hand and given it more power over the backstop arrangement that would temporarily bind it to European trading rules.
 - a. was to be persuaded
 - b. have to persuaded
 - c. would persuade
 - d. would have persuading
- 31. She was, after all, an Irish immigrant who never entry into the prestigious school had it not been for the influence and money of Frances Woodfield, Ewan McKay's mother-in-law.
 - a. would have been gained
 - b. would have gained
 - c. would be gained
 - d. would be gain
- 32. But President committed a criminal act in office by reimbursing for those hush money payments to Stormy Daniels, even supporting that claim with a ***check that Cohen says was signed by the President.
 - a. he
 - b. his
 - c. him
 - d. their
- 33. Only this morning, in fact, she passed a happy hour working on the guest list and seating plan, notes and diagrams in a student notebook labeled MARIAGE.
 - a. speaking
 - b. taking
 - c. calling
 - d. jotting
 - 34. Thousands of Uber customers are their accounts hacked by Russians
 - a. believed to have had
 - b. believe to have
 - c. believed to have
 - d. are believed to have had
 - 35. It's time you...home, but I'd rather you...here
 - a. go, stay

- b. went, stayed
- c. go, stayed
- d. went, stay

Запишите в таблицу выбранный ответ в виде букв (a, b, c, d) под соответствующей цифрой. Нумерация ответов сквозная по всему тесту.

Fill in the table with correct answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	32	33	34	35					

7. Ключ к образцу фонда оценочных средств

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
В	A	В	C	A	C	A	\mathbf{A}	В	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	C	C	D	В	C	D	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	C	В	D	В	A	D	В	C
31	32	33	34	35	5				
В	С	D	С	В					

8. Рекомендуемая литература

1. Английская грамматика: учебное пособие / Е. А. Истомина, А. С. Саакян. - 5-е изд., испр. и доп. – М. : Айрис-пресс, 2007. – 268 с.

- 2. Качалова, К. Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами: [учебник] / К. Н. Качалова, Е. Е. Израилевич. М.: ЛадКом, 2012. 720 с.
- 3. Крылова, И. П. Грамматика современного английского языка: учеб. для студ. ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. / И. П. Крылова, Е. М. Гордон. 14-е изд. ЭВК. М. : АСТ : Университет, 2009. 449 с.
- 4. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка A Grammar of Presentday English: учеб. пособие для вузов / И. П. Крылова. 16-е изд. М. : КДУ, 2015.-426 р.
 - 5. Слуднева Л. В. Английский язык: практикум устной и письменной речи:

- учеб. пособие. Ч. II, 2008. 170 с.
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- Evans, V. Upstream Proficiency C2: Student's Book / V. Evans, J. Dooley. Newbury: Express Publishing, 2007. 276 p.
- 7. Gude, K. Proficiency Masterclass: student's Book / K. Gude, M. Duckworth. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. 217 p.
- 8. Raymond Murphy. English Grammar in Use. A Self-study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Students. With Answers. Cambridge University Press, 2019. –218p..

9. Программное обеспечение и Интернет-ресурсы

Не предусмотрены данной программой.

10. Разработчики программы вступительного испытания

- 1. Семенова Т. И., профессор кафедры английской филологии ИФИЯМ ИГУ, доктор филологических наук;
- 2. Иванова И. Е., доцент кафедры английской филологии ИФИЯМ ИГУ, кандидат филологических наук.

Данная программа соответствует методическим рекомендациями «О порядке разработки и требованиях к структуре, содержанию и оформлению программ вступительных испытаний», утвержденные ректором от 21.11.2022 г.