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ПРОГРАММА
ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСПЫТАНИЯ
ПО ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ
ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

для неязыковых направлений подготовки

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1. Общие положения

Программа вступительного испытания по общеобразовательному предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» разработана для поступающих, имеющих основания для прохождения вступительного испытания, проводимого вузом самостоятельно.

Программа по общеобразовательному предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» составлена на основе ФГОС СОО.

Программа составлена на основе требований к уровню подготовки абитуриентов, имеющих среднее общее образование.

2. Требования к уровню подготовки поступающего

Абитуриент должен

знать:

- лексические единицы и грамматические явления английского языка, необходимые для понимания и продуцирования текстов среднего уровня сложности;
- лингвострановедческий материал и правила речевого этикета;
- основные способы словообразования и фразеологические единицы;

уметь:

- понимать письменный текст средней сложности без словаря, извлекать из этого текста информацию разной степени полноты (в зависимости от целевой установки);
- продуцировать письменный текст (объем 100-150 слов) в рамках предусмотренной программной тематики;

владеть:

- основными приемами работы с информацией;
- лексическим и грамматическим материалом в рамках программы средней школы.

3. Основное содержание

Раздел 1. Морфология

Тема 1. Артикль

Общее понятие об употреблении артикля.

Тема 2. Имя существительное

Образование множественного числа. Форма притяжательного падежа.

Сочетание существительных с предлогами, выражающими некоторые значения падежей русского языка.

Тема 3. Имя прилагательное

Образование степеней сравнения (общие правила и особые случаи).

Тема 4. Имя числительное

Количественные и порядковые числительные.

Тема 5. Местоимение

Личные, притяжательные, неопределенные, вопросительные, относительные и указательные местоимения.

Тема 6. Глагол

Личные формы глагола. Употребление глаголов have, be, do; should, would как самостоятельных и вспомогательных глаголов. Глагол- связка be. Вспомогательные глаголы shall, will. Неличные формы глагола (инфinitив, причастие, герундий). Их функции в предложении. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Система глагольных времен по группам Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect в активном и пассивном залоге. Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive). Типы нереальных условных предложений в английском языке. Повелительное наклонение.

Тема 7. Наречие

Наиболее употребительные наречия. Степени сравнения наречий.

Тема 8. Предлог

Наиболее употребительные предлоги.

Тема 9. Союз

Наиболее употребительные сочинительные и подчинительные союзы.

Тема 10. Словообразование

Основные способы словообразования существительных, прилагательных, глаголов, наречий. Важнейшие суффиксы и префиксы.

Раздел 2. Синтаксис

Тема 1. Простое *предложение*

Нераспространенное и распространенное предложения. Главные и второстепенные члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего. Виды сказуемого (глагольное, простое, составное глагольное и именное). Порядок слов в утвердительном, вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях.

Тема 2. Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное *предложение*

Наиболее употребительные виды придаточных предложений.

Виды вопросительных предложений.

4. Примерные задания

I. Лексико-грамматический тест (Test)

1. I _____ to school every day!
2. go
3. am going
4. goes

II. Словообразование (Word formation)

Winston Churchill was a famous British (1) _____ (policy). He was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1874. He studied at the Royal Military College. After he completed his (2) _____ (educate) in 1896, he became a (3) _____ (journal) and worked for a newspaper. Three years later he went into politics. He became a Prime Minister in 1940. He was very popular. The people loved him for his (4) _____ (strong) and wisdom. He helped his country very much during the (5) _____ (two) World War. He married Clementine Hozier in 1908. He died at home in 1965. He was 91 years old.

If we had been more (6) _____ (care) when we chose our destination! My dad insisted on going to Paris because it reminded him his youth. We arrived at noon and decided to go on a tour, but dad wanted to have lunch and taste (7) _____ (France) food. (8) _____ (fortune), he forgot his doctor's advice and had too much seafood. After that he started feeling (9) _____ (well). "Don't worry!" he said, "In a few hours we'll be walking under the Eiffel Tower." But instead the Eiffel Tower he spent the next few days in hospital because he'd forgotten he's (10) _____ (allergy) to seafood. I wish my dad was very careful about his health!

III. Проверка словарного запаса (Vocabulary)

For questions 1-5, choose the sentence with the same meaning.

1. She was going to have her breakfast when the phone rang.
 - a) She was about to have breakfast when the phone rang.
 - b) She was going to have lunch when the phone rang.
 - c) She was cooking lunch when the phone rang.
2. It wasn't Mark that you met in the shop.
 - a) You won't meet Mark in the shop.
 - b) It mustn't have been Mark that you met in the shop.
 - c) It was Mary that you met in the shop.
- 3) Steve didn't manage to complete his work.
 - a) Steve completed his work badly.
 - b) Steve completed his work late.
 - c) Steve failed to complete his work.
- 4) How long has she been studying English?
 - a) When did she finish learning English?
 - b) When did she begin studying English?
 - c) How long have you lived in England?
- 5) George wrote his last novel five years ago.

- a) It was five years ago when George wrote his novel.
- b) George will write his novel in five years.
- c) It took George five years to write his novel.

IV. ЧТЕНИЕ (Reading)

1. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8.

Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- 1. Not extreme any more
- 2. Both fashionable and protective
- 3. The history of extreme fashion
- 4. The way to protest
- 5. Wear them any way you like
- 6. The most democratic clothes
- 7. For any activity
- 8. Living in the world of music

A. They hide baldness and bad haircuts. They're 'one size fits all' and they look good on anybody. They are baseball caps. They appeared in the USA and became the fashion accessory during the sports-crazy 90s. But you don't have to be a sports fan to wear a baseball cap. All kinds of people wear them – from truck drivers to film stars to housewives. Rappers wear them sideways. School boys wear them backwards. It doesn't matter whether you wear them forwards, backwards or sideways. The most important thing is that baseball caps look cool. They are worn by people of all ages and lifestyles. And still they are as American as hot dogs and apple pie!

B. Nike trainers first appeared at the 1972 Olympics and quickly became № 1 footwear all over the world and not only in the world of sports, though they had to change a lot. During the 90s, the simple trainer was updated

with extra-thick soles. Dance music fans needed comfortable shoes for all-night dancing, but traditional trainers weren't fashionable enough. The new thick-soled trainers were both comfortable and cool. For years we've been told that we can run faster, jump higher and play better with the right trainers. But these days most people who wear trainers are more interested in fashion than sport. Serious trainer fans may have twenty or thirty pairs.

- C. It's hard to believe that the T-shirt was once just a plain white undergarment. In the early 1900s, they were worn by sailors in the American navy under the uniforms. Over the next few decades more people began to wear them, but it was Hollywood that made the T-shirt such a popular thing to wear. In 1951, film audiences were shocked and impressed by the sight of Marlon Brando's muscles under his tight T-shirt in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Then, when James Dean wore a T-shirt in the 1955 film *Rebel Without a Cause*, T-shirts suddenly became very cool. Young people across America started wearing T-shirts as a symbol of their own rebellious feelings. Of course, there's nothing rebellious about wearing a T-shirt now. People of all ages and from all walks of life wear them. And these days it is OK to wear a T-shirt almost anywhere and anytime.

- D. Early film actors started wearing sunglasses not because they were glamorous, but because their eyes hurt. The lights used on film sets were extremely bright and could be harmful for their eyes. But when film stars began wearing their sunglasses in public, they quickly became a must-have fashion accessory. Of course sunglasses aren't just a fashion statement. The main reason for wearing sunglasses is still to protect your eyes against UV radiation. But you don't have to sacrifice style for safety. The choice of frames and lenses available these days is huge. So you can protect your eyes and still be the coolest person on the beach.

- E. Fashion has always been a controversial issue. Young people express themselves through fashion, and extreme fashion is a way to rebel. In the 1960s, young people started wearing miniskirts, bell-bottomed pants and flower patterns. Many young people became hippies, and parents despaired when their teenage sons grew their hair long. Then came the decade of glamorous fashion with gold and silver pants. Disco-goers wore high-heeled shoes and boots that were almost impossible to walk in. Punk rock also raised its ugly head during the 70s. Punks had crazy Mohawk haircuts and wore dirty clothes with holes in them. They attached pins to their clothes and even inserted them through their cheeks and eyebrows. Punks really knew how to rebel. Now that we've entered the 21st century, you can wear whatever you like!
- F. People have different reasons for covering themselves with tattoos, piercings, and other kinds of body art. Some do it because they want to be different. Others want to be part of the current fashion. Ten years ago, in the West, only motorcycle riders and sailors had tattoos, and people usually only pierced their earlobes. Today tattooing is very popular, especially amongst the young. People are piercing just about any area of skin that can have a hole put in it. Ears are pierced from top to bottom, and rings and pins are inserted into lips, chins, noses, eyebrows, navels and even tongues. Small tattoos have become almost normal. During working hours they stay hidden on shoulders, upper arms, hips and ankles, waiting to be shown at a nightclub or a party.
- G. Sony changed the way we listen to music in 1979 when it released the first Walkman. Suddenly we could listen to our favourite music anywhere we liked. Of course small personal radios had been around for a long time, but the Walkman was different. As Sony says, 'it provided listeners a

personal soundtrack to their lives'. Technology has come a long way since the days of the original cassette Walkman. In 1984 the CD Walkman arrived. The MiniDisc Walkman followed in 1992. Then came the MP3 player, and now we have the Memory Stick Walkman which weighs an amazing 67 grams.

2. *Прочитайте текст и определите: 1) утверждение верное, 2) утверждение неверное, 3) в тексте нет информации.*

The Amish People

Imagine the world without telephones or television, without cars or electricity. There is no industry. Everyone works on farms and travels by horse or on foot. Where do you think this world is? Europe in the 17th century? In fact, it is America in the beginning of the 21st century. It is the world of the Amish people.

A conservative Christian group, the Amish live a simple lifestyle that is an expression of their religious beliefs. Amish people began migrating to North America from Europe in the early 1700s. It was estimated that at the beginning of the 21st century there were about 100,000 Amish living in North America.

Amish people reject most aspects of modern life. They do not usually use telephones, electricity, radios, televisions, or automobiles. Horses and buggies provide transportation. Many Amish are excellent farmers who do not use power machinery. Other common occupations are carpentry and blacksmithing. Amish women are known for producing beautifully handcrafted quilts.

Amish clothing is simple. Men have long beards, but no mustaches. They wear wide-brimmed black or straw hats, dark trousers, and plain shirts. Amish women wear their uncut hair in buns. They also wear bonnets, ankle-length dresses, and capes or shawls.

Children attend one-room schools in their communities. Their formal education goes only through the eighth grade. In 1972, the US Supreme Court passed a law recognizing the right of Amish people to limit their education to the eighth grade.

Amish boys and girls learn an occupation by helping their parents in the field, house, or workshop.

The Amish have a policy of not getting involved in the military. However, Amish people have served in the military during times of war, usually in alternate duties such as in hospitals.

The Amish hold worship services on Sundays, but there are no church buildings. Instead, Amish people meet in each other's homes.

The Amish celebrate the traditional Christian holy days, such as Christmas and Easter. Only adults are baptized. The Amish follow the *Ordnung*, which is an unwritten but understood set of rules that regulates the Amish way of life.

The first Amish were followers of Jacob Amman, a Swiss leader in the Mennonite church during the late 1600s. According to Amman, the Bible calls for followers to end all contact with those who are not faithful, even family members. Those who agreed with his views formed Amish groups in Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and Holland.

Like the Mennonites, the Amish were victims of prejudice in Europe and were sometimes looked on as heretics, or as unreligious. Some were put to death for their views.

After the Pennsylvania colony was founded as a place welcoming people of different religious views, the Amish began migrating there. The first settlers arrived in eastern Pennsylvania in the 1720s. They later settled in other states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, as well as Ontario, Canada.

1. The Amish are a native nationality of the North America.
2. In some extreme cases the Amish have to use telegraph.
3. The Amish provide only their living by farming.
4. Amish women are highly skilled at handicraft.
5. Amish children attend state schools.
6. The Amish can serve in the army on special conditions.
7. Centuries ago it was rather dangerous to follow Amish religious views.
8. Now there are few Amish settlements in North America.

V. Письмо (Writing)

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Bob.

...I've just learnt that our class is going to visit Moscow and St. Petersburg in April. My mum is in panic, as she thinks that your country is deadly cold all year round. And she is afraid that I'll be starving without our McDonald's on every corner.

What is the weather like in your country in spring? What clothes should I take? Are there fast food places to have a snack?

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100–150** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

5. Порядок, форма и язык проведения вступительного испытания

Вступительное испытание по общеобразовательному предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» проводится в форме письменной работы, включающей 5 заданий.

Вступительное испытание проводится на английском языке.

6. Продолжительность вступительного испытания

Продолжительность вступительного испытания составляет 180 минут.

7. Шкала оценивания

В первое задание, направленное на проверку знаний грамматики и лексики, включены 20 отдельных предложений. К каждому предложениюдается 3 варианта ответа, из которых только один правильный. Абитуриент должен выбрать ответ, который он считает верным (а, б, с). Задание оценивается по двадцатибалльной системе. За правильные ответы на 20 предложений выставляется 20 баллов, на 19 – 19 баллов и т. д.

Второе задание направлено на проверку знаний правил

словообразования. Абитуриенту предлагается заполнить пропуски в предложениях, поставив приведенные справа слова в правильной лексической или грамматической форме. Задание оценивается по двадцатибалльной системе. За каждый правильный ответ дается по 2 балла.

Третье задание направлено на проверку словарного запаса.

Абитуриенту предлагается выбрать из предложенных вариантов предложение, которое по смыслу соответствует исходному высказыванию. За каждый правильный ответ дается по 2 балла.

Четвертое задание состоит из нескольких блоков и направлено на проверку понимания основного содержания текста, структурно-смысловых связей и детального понимания прочитанного. Задание оценивается по тридцатибалльной системе, по два балла за каждый правильный ответ 1 и 2 блока.

Пятое задание направлено на проверку умений письменной речи.

Абитуриенту необходимо написать ответ на дружеское письмо (100-150 слов). Задание оценивается в 20 баллов:

- 1) организация текста - 5 баллов,
- 2) грамматика - 5 баллов,
- 3) лексика - 5 баллов,
- 4) орфография и пунктуация - 5 баллов.

8. Литература

Основная литература

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