

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации  
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Высшего профессионального образования  
«Северо-Восточный федеральный университет имени М.К.Аммосова»  
Институт зарубежной филологии и регионоведения

Принято

Ученым советом ИЗ ФФИР СВФУ  
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Руководитель УЧП ИИ СВФУ  
Факультет/институт

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**Программа вступительного испытания по английскому языку**

**Направление подготовки 43.04.02 «Туризм»**

Магистерская программа «Туризм, культурное наследие и окружающая среда» по программе  
двойного дипломирования с Университетом Версаля Сен-Кантэн-ан-Ивлин (Франция)

Якутск 2015

### **Содержание:**

1. Разработчики
2. Форма проведения вступительного экзамена
3. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов
4. Программа вступительного экзамена по английскому языку
5. Рекомендуемая литература для подготовки к экзамену
6. Критерия оценивания. Таблица перевода первичных баллов (по 100-балльной шкале)

1. Разработчик: старший преподаватель кафедры английской филологии

А.Н. Иконникова

2. Форма проведения:

Испытание состоит в выполнении:

- Лексико-грамматического теста из 40 заданий;
  - Чтение и проверка понимания прочитанного текста (объем 1000 и более знаков);
- Подготовка к ответу по тексту составляет 60 минут: проверка понимания текста - 20 минут;
- Чтение, перевод, пересказ – 40 минут.

3. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов

Данная программа предназначена для подготовки к вступительному экзамену в междисциплинарную магистратуру Института зарубежной филологии и регионоведения по направлению подготовки 43.04.02 Туризм, в магистерскую программу «Туризм, культурное наследие и окружающая среда», реализуемую по программе двойного дипломирования с Университетом Версаля Сен-Кантэн-ан-Ивлин. Вступительный экзамен проводится для лиц, имеющих диплом о высшем профессиональном образовании (бакалавра или специалиста). Магистерская программа реализуется частично на французском языке.

Цель вступительного испытания – определить уровень владения языком (A1, A2)

Задачи:

- проверить уровень знаний по лексике и грамматике английского языка;
- определить способность работать с текстом со словарем и без словаря;
- выявить коммуникативные навыки.

4. Программа вступительного экзамена по английскому языку

#### 1. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ И КЛЮЧИ

1. Выберите наиболее подходящий ответ “What does your friend do?”

- a. He is feeding the dog.
- b. He is a doctor.
- c. Yes, he does.
- d. Yes, he is.

2. Yesterday I ..... a bird.

- a. saw
- b. sawed
- c. see
- d. seed

3. Найдите неправильный глагол: to play, to smile, to laugh, to see.

- a. to play
- b. to smile
- c. to laugh
- d. to see

4. Укажите существительное, имеющее неправильную форму множественного числа.

- a. lady
- b. gentleman
- c. son
- d. daughter

5. Найдите ошибку в трёх формах глагола:

- a. teach – taught – taught
- b. catch – caught – caught
- c. bring – braught – braught
- d. seek – sought – sought

6. Выберите наиболее подходящий ответ! “What is she doing?”

- a. She is playing with the bunny.
- b. She is a manager.
- c. She cleans the house every day.
- d. She is clean the carpet.

7. Karina never minds ..... the movie again.

a. to watch

b. to be watched

c. watch

d. watching

8. I couldn't help .....

a. for laughing

b. and laughed

c. laughing

d. to laughed

9. Можно мне взять Ваш карандаш?

a. Can I take your pencil?

b. Must I take your pencil?

c. Should I take your pencil?

d. May I take your pencil?

10. Что такое альтернативный вопрос в английском языке?

a. Вопрос, требующий ответа «Да» или «Нет».

b. Специальный вопрос к любому члену предложения.

c. Вопрос, предполагающий выбор между двумя качествами, предметами или действиями.

d. Вопрос, являющийся уточнением какого-либо утверждения.

11. Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант "Марта никогда не слышала, как он говорит по-английски"

a. Martha never heard him spoke English.

b. Martha never heard him to speak English.

c. Martha has never heard him speak English.

d. Martha never heard how he speaks English.

12. Я знаю его четыре года.

a. I know him four years.

b. I have been knowing him for four years.

c. I know him for four years.

d. I have known him for four years.

13. В каком из представленных ниже слов звук, который передаётся буквой «а», отличается от остальных:

a. map

b. tape

c. age

d. make

14. I have ..... butter, please, buy some.

a. little

b. many

c. few

d. a few

15. При помощи какого суффикса может образовываться наречие в английском языке? От какой части речи?

a. При помощи суффикса «-ly» от глаголов.

b. При помощи суффикса «-ly» от прилагательных.

c. При помощи суффикса «-ed» от существительных.

d. При помощи суффикса «-ing» от прилагательных.

16. The taxi ..... by 7 o'clock yesterday.

a. has arrived

b. had arrived

c. arrived

d. is arrived

17. Должно быть, он продал свою машину.

a. It must be that he has sold his car.



b. He must sold his car.

c. He should have sold his car.

d. He must have sold his car.

18. Как совершается действие, выраженное глаголом в Present Continuous?

a. Действие совершается постоянно или регулярно в настоящем времени.

b. Действие только совершится в неопределенном будущем.

c. Действие совершается в данный момент, или момент речи в настоящем времени.

d. Действие уже совершено, и в предложении подчеркивается результат такого действия.

19. Я хочу, чтобы погода была хорошая.

a. I want that the weather will be fine.

b. I want the weather to be fine.

c. I want the weather be fine.

d. I want the weather being fine.

20. Какой же он умный мальчик!

a. What an intelligent boy is he!

b. What the intelligent boy is he!

c. What an intelligent boy he is!

d. What the intelligent boy he is!

21. Find the incorrect sentence.

a. Though it was nine o'clock in the evening, there were not many people in the bar.

b. Although it is nine o'clock in the evening, there are not many people in the restaurant.

c. It was only nine o'clock in the morning, and there were too many people in the café.

d. Through it was eight o'clock in the morning, there weren't many people in the pub.

22. Какое из перечисленных ниже предложений нельзя перевести на русский язык как «Я читаю»?

a. I read magazines every day.

b. I am reading a book.

c. I have been reading the magazine for two hours.

d. Все варианты подходят.

23. When Kate ..... at Pier 90, it was crowded with football fans.

a. achieved

b. arrived

c. entered

d. reached

24. There was no one to cheer him .....

a. on

b. in

c. up

d. over

25. Could you possibly give me ..... ?

a. a advice

b. an advice

c. some advices

d. a piece of advice

26. Marvin asked me .....

a. what was my favourite vegetable

b. what my favourite vegetable was

c. what is my favourite vegetable

d. what about my favourite vegetable

27. The accident happened ..... our way home.

a. in

b. on

c. for



d. about

28. If he were not so absent-minded, he ..... you for your sister (yesterday).

a. would not mistake

b. would not have mistaken

c. would not have been mistaken

d. did not mistake

29. If Mike lived in the country house, he ..... happier.

a. was

b. is

c. will be

d. would be

30 ..... that wierd man sitting over there?

a. Which

b. Whose

c. Who's

d. Who

31. How long ..... his house?

a. has Mr Johnson had

b. does Mr Johnson have

c. had Mr Johnson had

d. has Mr Johnson been having

32. Ron has made up his ..... to become a teacher.

a. brains

b. decision

c. head

d. mind

33. If Deborah ..... to dinner tomorrow, I'll be happy.

- a. will come
- b. comes
- c. came
- d. was coming

34. Ask somebody for ..... occupation.

- a. his
- b. her
- c. their
- d. its

35. Kids shouldn't take those pills, and .....

- a. neither should she
- b. neither she should
- c. she did either
- d. either shouldn't she

36. The doctor ..... me that there would be no pain.

- a. insured
- b. reassured
- c. ensured
- d. sured

37. I am looking for an ..... method of heating.

- a. economics
- b. economy
- c. economic
- d. economical

38. We try to be ..... to the needs of the customer.

a. responsible

b. responsive

c. respondent

d. response

39. We can't tell you what to do - it's a matter of .....

a. fact

b. consciousness

c. taste

d. conscience

40. This particular college has a very selective ..... policy.

a. admission

b. entrance

c. admissions

d. admittance

Keys:

1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 b; 5 c; 6 a; 7 d; 8 c; 9 d; 10 c; 11 c; 12 d; 13 a; 14 a; 15 b; 16 b; 17 d; 18 c; 19 b; 20 c;  
21 d; 22 d; 23 b; 24 c; 25 d; 26 b; 27 b; 28 b; 29 d; 30 c; 31 a; 32 d; 33 b; 34 c; 35 a; 36 c; 37 d; 38  
b; 39 d; 40 c

Levels

0-17 – Beginner (начальный уровень)

18-29 – Elementary (базовый уровень) / A1

30-42 – Pre-intermediate (ниже среднего) / A2

43-50 – Intermediate (средний) / B1

51-65 – Upper-intermediate (выше среднего) / B2

66-80 – Advanced (продвинутый) / C1

## 2. ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПОНИМАНИЯ:

### ТЕКСТ 1

*Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы, обведя номер правильного ответа кружком.*

In the United States today there are more than half a million criminals serving time in prisons. Most prisoners are male high-school dropouts between the ages of 18 and 29. Even more shocking is the fact that the number and rate of imprisonment has more than doubled over the past twenty years, and the recidivism – that is, the rate for rearrest – is more than 60 percent.

Although the stated goal of most prison systems, on both federal and state levels, is to rehabilitate the inmates and reintegrate them into society, the systems themselves do not support such a result. Prisons are usually geographically or psychologically isolated and terribly overcrowded. Even in the more enlightened prisons, only one-third of the inmates have vocational training opportunities or work release options.

If prisons are indeed to achieve the goal of rehabilitating offenders, then the prisons themselves will have to change. First, they will have to be smaller, housing no more than five hundred prisoners. Second, they will have to be built in or near population centers with community resources available for gradual reintegration into society. Finally, prison programs must be restructured to include work release and vocational and academic training that promises to carry over into the inmate's life after release. Models for such collaborative efforts between the criminal justice system and the community already exist in several hundred half-way houses throughout the country.

1. What is the author's main point?

- A. Prisons must be restructured if they are to accomplish the goal of rehabilitation.
- B. Models for community collaboration have been successful.
- C. Most of the criminals serving time in prison are high-school dropouts.
- D. The criminal justice system must establish a better goal.

2. According to the author, how many prisoners are offered training or work release?

- A. None
- B. 33 1/3 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 60 percent

3. The author mentions all the following as necessary to prison reform EXCEPT

- A. newer buildings
- B. smaller institutions
- C. vocational training
- D. collaboration with the community

4. The word "recidivism" in line 5 refers to

- A. all people who are imprisoned
- B. people who return to prison after release
- C. people who drop out of high school
- D. people who have been in prison for a long time



5. The word “them” in line 8 refers to

- A. prison systems
- B. inmates
- C. goals
- D. levels

KEYS:

TEXT 1. 1. A; 2. B; 3. A; 4. B; 5. B

## TEXT 2

*Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы, обведя номер правильного ответа кружком.*

Universally acclaimed as America’s greatest playwright, Eugene O’Neill was born in 1888 in the heart of the theater district in New York City. As the son of an actor he had early exposure to the world of the theater. He attended Princeton University briefly in 1906, but returned to New York to work in a variety of jobs before joining the crew of a freighter as a seaman. Upon returning from voyages to South Africa and South America, he was hospitalized for six months to recuperate from tuberculosis. While he was recovering, he determined to write a play about his adventures on the sea. He went to Harvard, where he wrote the one-act *Bound East for Cardiff*. It was produced on Cape Cod by the Provincetown Players, an experimental theater group that was later to settle in the famous Greenwich Village theater district in New York City. The Players produced several more of his one-acts in the years between 1916-1920. With the full-length play *Beyond the Horizon*, produced on Broadway in 1920, O’Neill’s success was assured. The play won the Pulitzer prize for the best play of the year. O’Neill was to be awarded the prize again in 1922, 1928, and 1957 for *Anna Christie*, *Strange Interlude*, and *Long Day’s Journey Into Night*. In 1936, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

O’Neill’s plays, forty-five in all, cover a wide range of dramatic subjects, but several themes emerge, including the ambivalence of family relationships, the struggle between the sexes, the conflict between spiritual and material desires, and the vision of modern man as a victim of uncontrollable circumstances. Most of O’Neill’s characters are seeking for meaning in their lives. According to his biographers, most of the characters were portraits of himself and his family. In a sense, his work chronicled his life.

1. This passage is a summary of O’Neill’s

- A. work
- B. life
- C. work and life
- D. family

2. How many times was O’Neill awarded the Pulitzer Prize?

- A. one
- B. three
- C. four

D. five

3. The author mentions all of the following as themes for O'Neill's plays EXCEPT

- A. life in college
- B. adventures at sea
- C. family life
- D. relationships between men and women

4. The word "briefly" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. seriously
- B. for a short time
- C. on scholarship
- D. without enthusiasm

5. The word "It" in line 10 refers to

- A. Harvard
- B. one-act play
- C. theater group
- D. theater district

KEY:

TEXT 2 1. C; 2. C; 3. A; 4. B; 5. B

### TEXT 3

*Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы, обведя номер правильного ответа кружком.* At the age of sixty-five, Laura Ingalls Wilder began writing a series of novels for young people based on her early experiences on the American frontier. Born in the state of Wisconsin in 1867, she and her family were rugged pioneers. Seeking better farm land, they went by covered wagon to Missouri in 1869, then on to Kansas the next year, returning to Wisconsin in 1871, and traveling on to Minnesota and Iowa before settling permanently in South Dakota in 1879. Because of this constant moving, Wilder's early education took place sporadically in a succession of one-room schools. From age thirteen to sixteen, she attended school more regularly, although she never graduated.

At the age of eighteen, she married Almanzo James Wilder. They bought a small farm in the Ozarks, where they remained for the rest of their lives. Their only daughter, Rose, who had become a nationally-known journalist, encouraged her mother to write. Serving as agent and editor, Rose negotiated with Harper's to publish her mother's first book, *Little House in the Big Woods*. Seven more books followed, each chronicling her early life on the plains. Written from the perspective of a child, they have remained popular with young readers from many nations. Twenty years after her death in 1957, more than 20 million copies had been sold, and they had been translated into fourteen languages. In 1974, a weekly television series, "Little House on the Prairie", was produced, based on the stories from the Wilder books.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. American pioneer life



- B. Children's literature
- C. A weekly television series
- D. Wilder's career

2. Laura Ingalls Wilder began writing novels

- A. when she was a child on the frontier
- B. right after she moved to the Ozarks
- C. when she was a young mother
- D. after her sixty-fifth birthday

3. The author mentions all of the following as events in the life of Laura Ingalls Wilder EXCEPT

- A. She went west by covered wagon.
- B. She graduated from a one-room school.
- C. She married Almanzo Wilder.
- D. She had one daughter.

4. The word "sporadically" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- A. with great success
- B. for a long time
- C. at irregular intervals
- D. in a very efficient way

5. The word "they" in line 18 refers to

- A. the plains
- B. many nations
- C. more books
- D. young readers

KEY:

TEXT 3 . 1. D; 2. D; 3. B; 4. C; 5. C

#### TEXT 4

*Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы, обведя номер правильного ответа кружком.*

In the spring of 1934, storms swept across the Great Plains, but they were not rainstorms. They were the result of sun and drought and a terrible wind that blew millions of tons of topsoil from 300,000 square miles in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. This was the Dust Bowl. It buried fences, fields, and homes. It choked cattle and sickened the people who stayed. Three hundred and fifty thousand settlers fled, many becoming part of a slow, sad caravan along Route 66 to California.

But wind and drought were not the only factors that combined to create the Dust Bowl. Only fifty years earlier, a carpet of buffalo grass had covered the Great Plains, protecting the soil and retaining the moisture in the ground. By the turn of the century, farmers had settled, homesteading in regions that had been used as range land. The increased demand for wheat during World War I encouraged farmers to plow and plant even wider areas. Forty percent of the land that they plowed up had never

been exposed to rain, wind, or sun before. When the drought and wind came, the land had been prepared for disaster.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. The Dust Bowl
- B. The Great Plains
- C. Homesteading
- D. World War I

2. Where did many of the homesteaders go when they abandoned their farms?

- A. To Kansas
- B. To New Mexico
- C. To Texas
- D. To California

3. The author mentions all of the following as having contributed to the disaster EXCEPT

- A. wind
- B. drought
- C. homesteading
- D. rain

4. The word “fled” in line 7 is closest in meaning to which of the following phrases?

- A. passed away
- B. became ill
- C. ran away
- D. gave up

5. The word “It” in line 5 refers to

- A. topsoil
- B. the Dust Bowl
- C. wind
- D. result

KEYS:

TEXT 4 . 1. A; 2. D; 3. D; 4. C; 5. B

#### TEXT 5

*Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы, обведя номер правильного ответа кружком.*

Edgar Allan Poe is today regarded as one of the premier authors of horror stories, but he received very little recognition and almost no money for his stories while he lived. Twenty-five of his greatest stories were published in a collection called Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque, which appeared in 1840, but at the time little notice was taken of it. Three years later, another story, “The Gold Bug”, was published, selling 300,000 copies, and by 1845 he had written twelve more stories,

which he published in Tales. His best-known stories include “The Pit and the Pendulum” and “The Tell-Tale Heart”. But it was a poem, “The Raven”, that brought him his greatest recognition as a writer. The centerpiece of a collection of thirty poems published in a volume titled The Raven and Other Poems, it became quite popular. The theme of the poem is grief over the loss of an ideal love. The dramatic, almost theatrical tone, the intensity of the repetition, and the hypnotic rhythm reflect the narrator’s despondent and desperate state of mind. When read aloud, it produces a powerful affect.

1. What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
  - A. To give examples of horror stories
  - B. To chronicle the work of Edgar Allan Poe
  - C. To compare Poe’s stories with his poems
  - D. To suggest that “The Raven” be read aloud
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following tales sold 300,000 copies?
  - A. “The Tell-Tale Heart”
  - B. “The Gold Bug”
  - C. “The Raven”
  - D. “The Pit and the Pendulum”
  
3. The author mentions all of the following as features of “The Raven” EXCEPT
  - A. intense repetition
  - B. dramatic tone
  - C. cheerful mood
  - D. hypnotic rhythm
  
4. The word “recognition” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
  - A. criticism
  - B. opportunities
  - C. imitation
  - D. appreciation
  
5. The word “it” in line 6 refers to
  - A. a collection
  - B. the time
  - C. little notice
  - D. another story

KEYS:

TEXT 5 1. B; 2. B; 3. C; 4. D; 5. A

