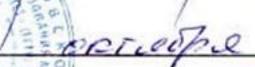


МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования Московской области
«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ГГТУ)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Председатель приемной комиссии ГГТУ

 Н.Г. Юсупова
«29»  2021



ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

**Программа вступительного испытания при приеме на обучение по образовательным
программам бакалавриата**

Орехово-Зуево, 2021 г.

Формат вступительных испытаний по иностранному языку (английский) по направлению 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), профили Иностранный язык (английский), иностранный язык (немецкий/ французский), Русский язык, иностранный язык (английский), Дошкольное образование, иностранный язык (английский), по направлению подготовки 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование, профиль Иностранный язык (английский/ немецкий/ французский) и по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Раздел	Форма контроля	Максимальное количество баллов
Письменная часть	2 блока письменных заданий (чтение, лексика и грамматика)	80 баллов
Устная часть	Беседа на иностранном языке (английский): монолог и диалог с экзаменатором по предложенной теме	20 баллов
ИТОГО		100 баллов

Время на выполнение письменной части экзамена составляет 60 минут.

Время на подготовку к устной части (монолог) составляет 5 минут, длительность монолога 1,5–2 минуты. Время на подготовку к диалогу не предусмотрено.

Критерии оценки письменной части экзамена.

Первый блок письменных заданий «Чтение» представлен 20 вопросами. Правильные ответы на вопросы задания 10 оцениваются в 1 балл. Правильные ответы на вопросы задания 11 оцениваются в 2 балла. Правильные ответы на вопросы 12–18 оцениваются в 3 балла.

Второй блок письменных заданий «Лексика и грамматика» представлен 20 вопросами. Правильные ответы на вопросы 19–25 оцениваются в 1 балл. Правильные ответы на вопросы 26–31 оцениваются в 2 балла. Правильные ответы на вопросы 32–38 оцениваются в 3 балла. Максимальное количество баллов за письменную часть — 80 баллов.

Критерии оценки устной части экзамена (беседа)

16–20 баллов выставляется, если абитуриент дал исчерпывающую информацию по теме беседы. Речь абитуриента была лексически насыщенной, отличалась разнообразием используемых средств при минимальном количестве фонетических, лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок. Абитуриент продемонстрировал твердые навыки диалоговой речи.

11–15 баллов выставляется, если абитуриент дал исчерпывающую информацию по теме беседы. Речь абитуриента была лексически насыщенной, отличалась разнообразием используемых средств при небольшом количестве фонетических, лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок. Абитуриент продемонстрировал достаточно твердые навыки диалоговой речи.

6–10 баллов выставляется, если абитуриент, в основном, дал информацию по теме беседы. Допустил большое количество фонетических, лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок, не нарушающих, однако, акт коммуникации.

0–5 баллов выставляется, если абитуриент, не владеет информацией по теме беседы. При ответе на вопросы допустил большое количество грубых фонетических, лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок, нарушающих акт коммуникации.

Образец экзаменационного билета

Министерство образования Московской области

Государственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования Московской области
«Государственный гуманитарно-технологический университет»

Вступительный экзамен по иностранному языку (английский)

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №1

1. Письменное задание №1 . Письменное задание №2.
2. Беседа на иностранном языке (английский) по предложенной теме.

Председатель приемной комиссии _____

Председатель экзаменационной комиссии _____

Пример устно-письменного экзамена по иностранному языку (английский)

Задание 10

Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Gifted Children Always Become Famous
2. Awareness of Giftedness
3. Special Attitude is Required
4. Lack of Challenge May Cause Problems
5. Contrary to Popular Belief
6. Gifted Children Have no Support
7. Identifying the Gifted Child
8. Being Gifted is Not Always Easy

A. Gifted children's behaviour differs from that of their age-mates. Many gifted children learn to read early, with better comprehension of the nuances of language. As much as half of the gifted and talented population has learned to read before entering school. They can work independently at an earlier age and can concentrate for longer periods. They like to learn new things, are willing to examine the unusual, and are highly inquisitive.

B. Being academically gifted is a topic laced with myths and fears, many of which are unfounded. Moreover, academically gifted children often face special problems. So do their parents. Schools treat those children differently from those whose talents lie in other areas, like music, art, and sports. Gifted children may also be learning disabled, or have another disability while being highly intelligent.

C. Social and emotional difficulties are not directly linked to giftedness. Rather, they result from a lack of understanding by the child of the nature of their intellectual difference. Parents and teachers don't usually discuss this difference with them because of the concern that they may get a 'swelled head'. The risk is that gifted children may view their differences as 'weird' or 'bad' or try to ignore or deny them.

D. Most of the athletes are allowed to develop their special skills at whatever rate best suits them. No one tries to stop them from becoming much better baseball players or swimmers than their classmates. Yet if an academically gifted child tries to do two years of work in one, that's viewed as potentially harmful. Much of the concern focuses on the non-academic areas of these gifted children's development.

E. Researchers emphasize that for the vast majority of academically gifted children those concerns are groundless. In fact, these children are more likely to develop social and even academic problems if they don't feel intellectually challenged. If gifted children don't go to challenging programs, they may not learn how to learn. Eventually, in college or graduate school, they feel emotionally overwhelmed when they can't just coast through their courses anymore.

F. Gifted children represent both a challenge and a resource for schools. Educators have a responsibility to provide programs to meet the educational needs of gifted students who are capable of learning at advanced levels. Ideally, schools should have specifically trained teachers for gifted students to create a challenging and supportive learning environment for these children.

G. Gifted children are often viewed as 'the smart ones' who should know everything. Yet, being gifted does not mean they possess great abilities in every area. Albert Einstein was 4 years

old before he spoke a word. Winston Churchill failed the 6th grade, and Leo Tolstoy flunked out of college. What do these three famous people have in common? In fact, they are all considered gifted, and in some cases, geniuses.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Задание 11

Прочитайте текста и заполните пропуски А-Г частями предложений, обозначенных цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

On the whole, Cambridge is a much quieter than Oxford, although what really sets it apart from its scholarly rival is ‘the Backs’, providing exquisite views over the backs of the old colleges. At the front, the handsome facades of these same colleges dominate the layout of the town centre, lining up along the main streets. Most of the colleges date back to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Many of the buildings are extraordinarily beautiful, but the most famous is King’s College, **A** _____. There are thirty-one university colleges in total. Each one is an independent, self-governing body, proud of its achievements and attracting a close loyalty from its students, **B** _____.

During the nineteenth century, the university finally lost its ancient privileges over the town, **C**_____. The university expanded too, with the number of students increasing dramatically. More recently, change has been much slower, **D**_____. The first two women’s colleges were founded in the 1870s, but it was only in 1947 that women were actually awarded degrees. In the meantime, the city and university had been acquiring a reputation as a high-tech centre of excellence. Cambridge, **E**_____, has always been in the vanguard of scientific research. Cambridge is an extremely compact place, and you can walk round the centre, visiting the most interesting colleges, in an afternoon. A more thorough exploration covering more of the colleges and a leisurely afternoon on a punt will, however, take at least a couple of days. If possible, you should avoid coming in high summer, **F**_____.

1. whose alumni have received no less than ninety Nobel prizes
2. amongst whom privately educated buys remain over-represented
3. because of the development of industry
4. whose magnificent chapel is one of the greatest statements of late Gothic architecture
5. which was expanding rapidly thanks to the arrival of the railway
6. particularly when it comes to equality of sexes
7. when the students are replaced by crowds of sightseers

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The risk of catastrophic climate change is getting worse, according to a new study from scientists involved with the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Threats — ranging from the destruction of coral reefs to more extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts and floods — are becoming more likely at the temperature change already underway: as little as 1.8 degree Fahrenheit (1 degree Celsius) of warming in global average temperatures.

‘Most people thought that the risks were going to be for certain species and poor people. But all of a sudden the European heatwave of 2003 comes along and kills 50,000 people; [Hurricane] Katrina comes along and there’s a lot of data about the increased intensity of droughts and floods. Plus, the dramatic melting of Greenland that nobody can explain certainly has to increase your concern,’ says climatologist Stephen Schneider of Stanford University, who co-authored the research published this week in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences as well as in several IPCC reports. ‘Everywhere we looked, there was evidence that what was believed to be likely has happened. Nature has been cooperating with climate change theory unfortunately.’

Schneider and his colleagues updated a graph, dubbed the ‘burning embers,’ that is designed to map the risks of damage from global warming. The initial version of the graph drawn in 2001 had the risks of climate change beginning to appear after 3.6 or 5.4 degrees F (2 to 3 degrees C) of warming, but the years since have shown that climate risks kick in with less warming.

According to the new graph, risks to ‘unique and threatened systems’ such as coral reefs and risks of extreme weather events become likely when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degrees F from 1990 levels, which is on course to occur by mid-century given the current concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases. In addition, risks of negative consequences such as increased droughts and the complete melting of ice caps in Greenland and Antarctica definitively outweigh any potential positives, such as longer growing seasons in countries such as Canada and Russia.

‘We’re definitely going to overshoot some of these temperatures where we see these very large vulnerabilities manifest,’ says economist Gary Yohe of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., another co-author. ‘We’re going to have to learn how to adapt.’ Adaptation notwithstanding, Yohe and Schneider say that scientists must also figure out a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to reverse the heating trend to prevent further damage.

Several bills pending in Congress would set a so-called cap-and-trade policy under which an overall limit on pollution would be set — and companies with low output could sell their allowances to those that fail to cut emissions as long as the total stays within the total pollution cap. Any such federal policy would put a price on carbon dioxide pollution, which is currently free to vent into the atmosphere, Yohe notes. He, however, favours a so-called carbon tax that would set a fixed price for such climate-changing pollution rather than the cap-and-trade proposals favoured by the Obama administration. ‘It’s a predictable price, not a thing that bounces around.’

But even with such policies in place — not only in the U.S. but across the globe—climate change is a foregone conclusion. Global average temperatures have already risen by at least 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit (0.6 degree C) and further warming of at least 0.7 degree F (0.4 degree C) is virtually certain, according to the IPCC. And a host of studies, including a recent one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have shown that global warming is already worse than predicted even a few years ago. The question is: ‘Will it be catastrophic or not?’ ‘We’ve dawdled, and if we dawdle more, it will get even worse,’ Schneider says. ‘It’s time to move.’

12. The current temperature change

- 1) is less than it was predicted.
- 2) is too little to cause any concern.
- 3) makes natural disasters more probable.
- 4) has caused the catastrophic climate change.

OTBET:

13. According to Stephen Schneider, people should be more worried because

- 1) the heat wave is going to kill more people.
- 2) the intensity of floods and drought will increase in the near future.
- 3) nobody can explain the dramatic melting of Greenland.
- 4) nature has proved the climate change theory.

OTBET:

14. In paragraph 3 'dubbed' means

- 1) added.
- 2) labelled.
- 3) doubled.
- 4) showed.

OTBET:

15. According to the updated graph, risks of negative consequences begin to appear

- 1) when the temperature change reaches 1 degree C.
- 2) when temperatures rise by as little as 1.8 degree C from 1990 levels.
- 3) after 3.6 degrees F of warming.
- 4) after 3 degrees C of warming.

OTBET:

16. Global warming has

- 1) only negative consequences.
- 2) only positive consequences.
- 3) more negative than positive consequences.
- 4) more positive than negative consequences.

OTBET:

17. Cap-and-trade policy implies that

- 1) companies will have to cut their emissions.
- 2) companies could sell their emissions.
- 3) the overall amount of emissions must stay within a certain limit.
- 4) companies will have to pay a fixed carbon tax.

ОТВЕТ:

18. According to the IPCC, global warming

- 1) is no worse than predicted a few years ago.
- 2) will have catastrophic effect.
- 3) is still uncertain.
- 4) is inevitable.

ОТВЕТ:

Прочитайте приведенные ниже предложения. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в скобках, обозначенных номерами 19-25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Traffic Problems

In January 2003, the Congestion Charge **19 (INTRODUCE)** _____ in London to help solve the city's traffic problems.

However, London's motorists still have traffic problems, **20 (CRAWL)** _____ through the city's streets. London is just as congested with cars as it was before the introduction of the traffic charging scheme.

'Without the Congestion Charge the traffic problems in London would be much **21 (BAD)** _____ now,' said the TfL's Managing Director.

'It already **22 (PROVE)** _____ successful in cutting traffic coming into London.'

However, on its own, the traffic charging scheme **23 (NOT RESOLVE)** _____ the problem of congestion in the city. London streets remain clogged by road works and other measures designed to help pedestrians, buses and cyclists.

Mayor of London Boris Johnson says he now **24 (WORK)** _____ with TfL on a 'comprehensive approach' to ease the congestion problem.

He believes that the government soon **25 (IMPOSE)** _____ new measures to eliminate traffic congestion.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в скобках, обозначенных номерами 26-31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Florida

When the famous explorer, Columbus claimed Florida for Spain in 1492, he had never laid eyes on it. The area's most important early **26 (VISIT)** _____ thus set a pattern that has continued for centuries.

There is a general belief amongst people, apparently quite **27 (CONNECT)** _____ with whether or not they've been there themselves, that Florida is a good place to go.

In fact, it is almost impossible not to enjoy yourself in Florida today, given the wonderful **28 (SELECT)** _____ of facilities available to tourists.

Some of the world's most popular tourist attractions are located in the state whose **29 (SAND)** _____ beaches welcome 40 million people each year.

These days it seems **30 (POINT)** _____ to describe Florida's geography and climate. After all, few people would have **31 (DIFFICULT)** _____ in finding it on a map and most would know what weather to expect there.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32-38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The Guest

'The landscape seen from our windows is certainly charming,' said Annabel; 'those cherry orchards and green meadows, and the river winding along the valley. However, nothing ever happens here. Rather dreadful, isn't it?'

'On the **32** _____,' said Matilda, 'I find it soothing and restful; but then, you see, I've lived in countries where things do happen, especially when you're not ready for them happening all at once.'

'That, of course, makes a **33** _____,' said Annabel.

'I'll never forget,' said Matilda, 'the occasion when the Bishop of Bequar **34** _____ us an unexpected visit.'

'I thought that out there you were always prepared for emergency guests turning **35** _____,' said Annabel.

'I was quite prepared for half a dozen Bishops,' said Matilda, 'but it was rather disconcerting to find out that this particular one was a distant cousin of mine, belonging to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with our branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. To make **36** _____ worse, my husband was away, talking sense to a village community that believed one of their leading men was a were tiger.'

'A what tiger?'

'A were-tiger; you've heard of were-wolves, haven't you, a mixture of wolf and human being and demon? Well, in those parts they have were-tigers, or think they have, and I must say that in this case they had every ground for thinking so. However, as we gave **37** _____ witchcraft prosecutions about three hundred years ago, we don't like to have other people keeping up our discarded practices.'

'I hope you weren't unkind to the Bishop,' said Annabel.

'Well, of course he was my guest, so I had to be outwardly polite to him, but he was tactless enough to rake up the incidents of the old quarrel, and from that moment we were scarcely on speaking **38** _____.'

32.

1. contrast
2. contrary
3. inside
4. opposite

ОТВЕТ:

33.

1. statement

2. splash
3. move
4. difference

ОТВЕТ:

34.

1. paid
2. sent
3. made
4. gave

ОТВЕТ:

35.

1. to
2. over
3. up
4. in

ОТВЕТ:

36.

1. issues
2. matters
3. problems
4. terms

ОТВЕТ:

37.

1. in
2. up
3. away
4. out

ОТВЕТ:

38.

1. conditions
2. relationships
3. relations
4. terms

Ответ:

Номер задания	Ответ
10	7826435
11	425617
12	3
13	4
14	2
15	1
16	3
17	3
18	4
19	WAS INTRODUCED
20	CRAWLING
21	WORSE
22	HAS PROVED
23	DOES NOT RESOLVE
24	IS WORKING
25	WILL IMPOSE
26	VISITOR
27	UNCONNECTED
28	SELECTION
29	SANDY
30	POINTLESS
31	DIFFICULTY
32	2
33	4
34	1
35	3
36	2
37	2
38	4

Перечень устных тем вступительного экзамена

1. Speaking about oneself.
2. Schooling.
3. Language learning.
4. Choosing a career.
5. Literature in a person's life.

6. Music in a person's life.
7. Russia.
8. Moscow.
9. Great Britain.
10. London.
11. The USA.
12. Washington.
13. Mass media.
14. The problems of the youth.
15. Famous people of Russia, the UK, the USA.
16. My native place.
17. Ecology and its modern problems.
18. Travelling.
19. Keeping fit.
20. Holidays and traditions (Russian, British, American).