

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Первый проректор
Университета «Синергия»

проф. В.А. Леднев

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Программа вступительного испытания по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

для поступающих на обучение по образовательным программам высшего образования – программам подготовки научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре по направлениям:

38.06.01 Экономика

40.06.01 Юриспруденция

I. Аннотация

Освоение дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на изучение иностранного языка как целостной системы, состоящей из грамматических структур и лексического наполнения. Дисциплина развивает практические навыки владения иностранным языком в сфере профессионального общения и научного исследования.

Вступительное испытание по иностранному языку проводится на русском и английском языках в форме собеседования по вопросам.

Для поступления в аспирантуру Университета «Синергия» абитуриенту необходимо:

- понимать общее содержание сложных текстов на абстрактные и конкретные темы, в том числе узкоспециальные тексты;
- говорить достаточно быстро, чтобы общаться с носителями языка без особых затруднений для любой из сторон;
- уметь делать четкие, логичные сообщения на различные темы;
- излагать свой взгляд на основную проблему, показывать преимущества и недостатки разных мнений.

Для овладения указанным уровнем необходимо

иметь представление о:

- грамматическом строе языка;
- порядке слов в повествовательном предложении;
- порядке слов в вопросительном предложении;
- употреблении модальных глаголов;
- употреблении видо-временных форм;
- различных видах чтения;

знать:

- образование глагольных форм;
- неправильные глаголы;
- лексический материал для делового общения;
- лексический материал по своей специальности;

уметь:

- прочитать и понять текст по своему направлению;
- извлекать заданную информацию из текста;
- вести беседу на профессиональную тему;
- делать презентацию;
- аргументировано доказать свою точку зрения;
- понимать на слух речь говорящего или запись;

приобрести навыки:

- чтения (с разными задачами);
- говорения (монологическая и диалогическая речь);
- аудирования (понимания речи на слух);
- перевода с английского на русский и с русского на английский текст по своему направлению.

Примеры типовых вопросов на вступительном испытании по иностранному языку

Вопросы могут быть заданы как на русском, так и на английском языке.

1. О чем говорится в данном отрывке текста? Изложите содержание на русском языке.

2. Как бы Вы сформулировали основную мысль теста? Изложите на русском языке.
3. Как бы Вы сформулировали основную мысль теста? Изложите на английском языке.
4. Какие уточняющие вопросы Вы могли бы задать автору данного текста? Вопросы задайте на английском языке.
5. Согласны ли Вы с автором данного текста? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
6. Каковы Ваши научные интересы? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
7. К какой области экономики (юриспруденции) относится сфера Ваших научных интересов? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
8. Почему Вы решили учиться в аспирантуре? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
9. Какова цель Вашего научного исследования? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
10. Есть ли у Вас научный руководитель? Если да, расскажите о нем. Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
11. Есть ли у Вас публикации в отечественных или иностранных научных изданиях? Если да, то в каких? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
12. Какими профессиональными базами данных Вы планируете пользоваться при проведении научного исследования в аспирантуре? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
13. Какие англоязычные источники Вы планируете использовать при проведении научного исследования? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
14. На работы каких англоязычных авторов Вы планируете сослаться при проведении научного исследования? В какой области они работают? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
15. Какие Вам известны крупнейшие научные конференции и симпозиумы в рамках Вашего направления исследования? Где и когда они проводятся? Какие языки на них являются рабочими? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
16. Приходилось ли Вам общаться с признанными специалистами в направлении Ваших научных интересов на иностранном языке? Если да, то что Вы для себя отметили? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
17. Приходится ли Вам регулярно вести деловое или неформальное общение на английском языке? Если да, то какие сложности у Вас возникают? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.
18. Как Вы считаете, что было бы для Вас особенно полезным при освоении дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в аспирантуре? Дайте развернутый ответ на английском языке.

Примеры текста, который может быть использован на вступительном испытании по иностранному языку (английскому) для абитуриентов, поступающих на направление 38.06.01 Экономика

1

One of the leading uses of economists is in forecasting the economy. But you want to get the best forecasts possible. Business economists look at anything and everything to get an idea where the economy is headed. Among the best variables are those related to financial markets. One of these is the stock of "money," by which I mean the stock of cash and bank deposits held by firms and households. There are a number of different monetary aggregates, as we'll see later, but we'll focus for now on M2, which includes most of the deposits at commercial banks and other other financial institutions that accept deposits. You see that the growth rate of the money stock moves up and down, roughly, with the growth rate of GDP. In this sense it is a good indicator of the state of the economy. And since money stock measures are generally made

available more quickly than GDP, it tells us something about the current state of the economy as well.

Even better indicators are financial prices and yields, which have the additional advantage of being available immediately. As you might expect asset prices tend to incorporate "the market's" best guess of future events and, by and large, they are as good predictors of the economy as we have. Maybe the best of these is the stock market. What you might expect is that the stock market anticipates movements in the economy: in recessions profits and earnings are down so stock prices should fall as soon as a recession is anticipated by the market. That's pretty much what you see. Every postwar downturn in the economy has been at least matched, if not anticipated, by the stock market. The problem is that there have been several downturns in the stock market that didn't turn into recessions---so-called false signals. A classic case is the October 1987 crash, which was followed by several years of continued growth. As we say in the trade, the stock market has predicted twelve of the last eight recessions.

2

FROM Seattle to Sydney, protesters have taken to the streets. Whether they are inspired by the Occupy Wall Street movement in New York or by the *indignados* in Madrid, they burn with dissatisfaction about the state of the economy, about the unfair way that the poor are paying for the sins of rich bankers, and in some cases about capitalism itself. In the past it was easy for Western politicians and economic liberals to dismiss such outpourings of fury as a misguided fringe. In Seattle, for instance, the last big protests (against the World Trade Organisation, in 1999) looked mindless. If they had a goal, it was selfish—an attempt to impoverish the emerging world through protectionism. This time too, some things are familiar: the odd bit of violence, a lot of incoherent ranting and plenty of inconsistency. The protesters have different aims in different countries. Higher taxes for the rich and a loathing of financiers is the closest thing to a common denominator, though in America polls show that popular rage against government eclipses that against Wall Street.

Yet even if the protests are small and muddled, it is dangerous to dismiss the broader rage that exists across the West. There are legitimate deep-seated grievances. Young people—and not just those on the streets—are likely to face higher taxes, less generous benefits and longer working lives than their parents. More immediately, houses are expensive, credit hard to get and jobs scarce—not just in old manufacturing industries but in the ritzier services that attract increasingly debt-laden graduates. In America 17.1% of those below 25 are out of work. Across the European Union, youth unemployment averages 20.9%. In Spain it is a staggering 46.2%. Only in Germany, the Netherlands and Austria is the rate in single digits. It is not just the young who feel squeezed. The middle-aged face falling real wages and diminished pension rights. And the elderly are seeing inflation eat away the value of their savings; in Britain prices are rising by 5.2% but bank deposits yield less than 1%. In the meantime, bankers are back to huge bonuses.

3

To the man-in-the-street, all this smacks of a system that has failed. Neither of the main Western models has much political credit at the moment. European social democracy promised voters benefits that societies can no longer afford. The Anglo-Saxon model claimed that free markets would create prosperity; many voters feel instead that they got a series of debt-fuelled asset bubbles and an economy that was rigged in favour of a financial elite, who took all the proceeds in the good times and then left everybody else with no alternative other than to bail them out. To use one of the protesters' better slogans, the 1% have gained at the expense of the 99%.

If the grievances are more legitimate and broader than previous rages against the machine, then the dangers are also greater. Populist anger, especially if it has no coherent agenda, can go anywhere in times of want. The 1930s provided the most terrifying example. A

more recent (and less frightening) case study is the tea party. The justified fury of America's striving middle classes against a cumbersome state has in practice translated into a form of obstructive nihilism: nothing to do with taxes can get through Washington, including tax reform.

Пример текста, который может быть использован на вступительном испытании по иностранному языку (английскому) для абитуриентов, поступающих на направление 40.06.01 Юриспруденция

1

The position of the senior judges is unique. It is only judges of the superior courts who have the power to create new law by deciding new points in such a way that their decisions become precedents.

Decisions of lower court judges, and of even magistrates, may sometimes involve quite new (points of law, to which there is no clear answer: and when this happens, the point must be decided. But their decisions do not constitute legal precedents.

On the other hand, decisions of high court judges and, still more, of the appeal judges, on novel points of law are precedents which may be published in the law reports. Such decisions «bind» lower courts to follow, so that these judges have quasi-legislative function which is interwoven with their primary function of actually deciding the case in front of them.

This law-making function of the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords can be very important. Much of the work of these courts involves deciding new points which have never arisen in quite the same way before. Moreover, decisions of these courts are powerful precedents. A decision of the House of Lords binds all the other courts in the country – indeed, it binds everybody else too, including the government.

If the government dislikes a judicial decision of the House of Lords sufficient strongly, it can introduce a Bill in Parliament to change the law as thus laid down. But, short of that extreme response, governments, like everyone else, accept that what the House of Lords says is the law, is the law.

The binding force of judicial precedents is not something that is only relevant in other cases which arise in court. Most disputes involving legal rights and obligations are not litigated in court at all. They are settled more or less amicably between parties, with or without lawyers or other advisers. Judicial precedents are relied upon as by lawyers in court.

2

AMNESTY. The legal term amnesty is related to the word amnesia-loss of memory. Amnesty means forgetting past deeds so that they may not become an issue in the future. Amnesty has often been used as a means of healing animosities and divisions caused by war. After the American Civil War, President Andrew Johnson granted amnesty to most Southerners who had fought against the Union. His General Amnesty Proclamation issued in 1865, granted amnesty to many supporters of the Southern Confederacy, and his Universal Amnesty in 1868 did the same for all but 300 Confederates. Amnesty is closely related to another legal term, the pardon, in fact they are often used interchangeable. They are not quite the same, however. The pardon is normally used for a person who has been convicted of a crime. The chief executive officer of a country or state, such as the president or a governor, may pardon a criminal or may prevent an offender from being prosecuted. The most famous pardon in United States history occurred on Sept. 8, 1974, when President Gerald R. Ford pardoned former President Richard M. Nixon “for all offense which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in” during his terms of office.

Both the president and the Congress have the power of amnesty, but only the president has the power to grant a pardon. For hundreds of years amnesty has been used after wars and periods of civil strife. Twelve years after the English Civil War (1642-48), when Charles II was

restored to the throne, he proclaimed a general amnesty, excepting only those who had taken part in the execution of his father, Charles I. In more recent history, President Jimmy Carter, in 1977, extended amnesty to draft resisters-men who had chosen to leave the country or be jailed rather fight in the Vietnam War. President Carter hoped to end the divisions and bad feelings caused by a war that was unpopular among many segments of the population.

In 1986 the United States legislature signed a landmark immigration law. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which prohibited the hiring of illegal aliens, also offered amnesty (and legal residency) to illegal aliens who were living in the United States. Additionally, it offered a special amnesty to illegal agricultural workers, entering them to temporary residency and after a certain number of years to permanent residency.

II. Список рекомендованной литературы

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Интернет-ссылки

№	Наименование портала (издания, курса, документа)	Адрес
1	Economics	www.economist.com
2	The Financial Times	www.ft.com
3	European Journal of International Law	www.ejil.org
4	Law	www.law.com