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«МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
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МИД РОССИИ»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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**Программа вступительного экзамена
по иностранному языку в магистратуру
МГИМО МИД России**

на направление подготовки:

- *Торговое дело*

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К УРОВНЮ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В МАГИСТРАТУРУ МГИМО МИД РОССИИ

Согласно стандартам Министерства образования и науки РФ уровень владения иностранным языком поступающих в магистратуру должен отвечать коммуникативной компетентностной модели, включающей:

- речевую компетенцию – функциональное использование изучаемого языка как средства общения и познавательной деятельности: умение понимать аутентичные иноязычные тексты (аудирование и чтение), передавать информацию в связных аргументированных высказываниях (говорение и письмо), планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение с учетом специфики ситуации общения;
- языковую компетенцию – владение языковыми средствами и оперирование этими средствами в коммуникативных целях;
- социокультурную компетенцию – знания социокультурной специфики страны изучаемого языка, умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение в соответствии с этой спецификой, умение адекватно понимать и интерпретировать лингвокультурные факты;
- компенсаторную компетенцию – умение компенсировать дефицит языковых средств при получении и передаче иноязычной информации;
- учебно-познавательную компетенцию – умения, позволяющие находить с помощью данного иностранного языка информацию, отвечающую познавательным интересам.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К УРОВНЮ ВЛАДЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКОМ ПО ВИДАМ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аудирование

Владение навыками адекватного понимания информации, полученной на слух, и ее обработки в соответствии с поставленной задачей.

Чтение

Владение навыками различных видов чтения (просмотрового, поискового, изучающего, аналитического) и интегрированными навыками реферирования.

Письмо

Владение навыками аргументированного ответа на поставленный вопрос в соответствии с принятыми нормами письменного речевого этикета.

Говорение

Владение навыками использования специфических приемов устного изложения информации, оперирования обширным лексико-грамматическим аппаратом, высказывания своей точки зрения с учетом социально-культурного компонента и речевого этикета.

ФОРМАТ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ*

Раздел	Форма контроля	Максимальное количество баллов
Аудирование	Различные формы письменного тестирования на основе прослушанного материала социально-культурного или общественно-политического содержания	30
Чтение	Различные формы письменного тестирования на основе прочитанного материала социально-культурного или общественно-политического содержания	30
Письмо**	Мини-эссе на заданную тему	20
Говорение	Развитие предложенного тезиса социально-культурного или общественно-политического содержания (с заданными параметрами по продолжительности говорения)	20
Итого		100

- Выполнение заданий на основе аудиоматериала монологического и/или диалогического характера.

Время звучания – 4-5 мин. Двукратное предъявление.

- Выполнение заданий на основе прочитанного материала по общественно-политической и социально-культурной тематике. Объем – 3000-3200 печатных знаков.

- Мини-эссе на предложенную тему. Объем – 50-70 слов.

- Устная презентация по предложенному тезису.

Продолжительность говорения – 2 мин.

Общее время на прослушивание аудиотекста, выполнение заданий по разделам «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Письмо» и подготовку устной презентации тезиса по разделу «Говорение» – не более 35 мин.

* Актуальная информация касательно формата вступительного экзамена с указанием входящих в его состав разделов и максимального количества баллов применительно к конкретному иностранному языку изложена в части этой программы, посвященной соответствующему иностранному языку. В случае отсутствия такой информации следует руководствоваться представленными в таблице данными.

** Студенты, поступающие с языками стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы (напр., румынский, сербский или хорватский), а также с арабским, турецким, китайским, вьетнамским, японским, корейским, индонезийским, индоиранскими и африканскими языками, вместо мини-эссе выполняют перевод с иностранного языка на русский текста социально-культурного или общественно-политического содержания (см. применительно к соответствующему иностранному языку).

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ*

Раздел (максимальное количество баллов)	Параметры оценки результата	Баллы, вычитаемые за несоответствие параметрам
Аудирование (30)	Адекватность восприятия и обработки услышанной информации в соответствии с поставленной задачей	3 (за каждую ошибку)
Чтение (30)	Адекватность восприятия и обработки прочитанной информации в соответствии с поставленной задачей	5 (за каждую ошибку)
Письмо (20)	Соответствие содержания эссе заданной теме	10
	Соблюдение формата эссе	2
	Аргументированность и логичность изложения	1
	Адекватность лексического и грамматического выражения (корректность использования лексики, сочетаемость, грамматическая корректность)	1 (за каждую ошибку)
	Соблюдение стилистических норм	1
	Соответствие заданному объему (50-70 слов)	20 – от 0 до 19 слов 10 – от 20 до 39 слов 5 – от 40 до 49 слов 5 – от 71 до 80 слов 10 – от 81 до 90 слов 20 – 91 слово и более
Говорение (20)	Аргументированность и логичность высказывания	1
	Адекватность лексического выражения (корректность использования тематической лексики, точность, уместность, сочетаемость)	1 – за первые две ошибки 1 – за каждую последующую
	Грамматическая корректность	1 – за первые две ошибки 1 – за каждую последующую
	Беглость речи	2
	Соблюдение временного формата (в % к отведенному времени)	20 – от 1% до 50% 10 – от 51% до 75% 5 – от 76% до 90%
	Соответствие содержания высказывания заданной теме	10

* Актуальная информация касательно критериев оценки для разделов «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Письмо» и «Говорение» применительно к конкретному иностранному языку изложена в части этой программы, посвященной соответствующему иностранному языку. Критерии оценки, используемые в отношении различных иностранных языков, могут существенно отличаться друг от друга. В случае отсутствия такой информации в разделе программы следует руководствоваться представленными в этой таблице данными.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ОБРАЗЦЫ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ ПО РАЗДЕЛАМ

1. Аудирование (Listening)

Билет может содержать виды заданий (от 1 до 4), отличные от представленных в образце, а также различные комбинации предлагаемых заданий. Аудиозапись может представлять собой единый текст или состоять из не связанных между собой отрывков (от 2 до 5). Двукратное предъявление. В том случае, если аудиозапись состоит из отрывков, каждый отрывок прослушивается два раза, после чего звучит следующий.

Образец

You will hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, choose the best answer A, B or C. Complete sentences 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

I

1. You hear somebody talking about a recent holiday. What disappointed her about the villa complex she stayed in?

A the way it was laid out

B the type of people it attracted

C the facilities provided for guests

2. The complex comprised 10 villas with private sitting-out areas, a ... swimming pool and a restaurant.

II

3. You overhear a conversation about a missed appointment. How does the girl feel now?

A embarrassed about the way she behaved

B angry that she didn't see the dentist

C satisfied that she made her point

4. The woman was ... minutes late for the appointment at the dentist's.

III

5. You overhear two colleagues talking about something which happened at work. What do they agree about?

A Communications within the company are poor.

B A mistake occurred as a result of human error.

C It's important not to miss meetings.

6. The ... of meetings are circulated by email.

IV

7. You hear an advertisement for sports clothes. What aspect of the clothes is being emphasised?

A how practical they are

B how durable they are

C how attractive they are

8. Jackets that hold warmth in and keep the rain out are called

V

9. On the radio, you hear a man talking about children and computers. What is he doing when he speaks?

A disagreeing with recent research

B giving advice on how to approach something

C explaining how a particular problem can be overcome

10. According to recent research the best age to introduce a child to computers is

Keys:

I-B; 2- shared; 3-A; 4-15; 5-B; 6-minutes; 7-C; 8-weatherproof; 9-B; 10-3

Tapescript

I

Basically, I was looking for somewhere to get away from it all and relax, because the last few months have been so hectic at work, but I didn't want to feel cut off, because it's nice to meet people on holiday too. The complex sounded exactly what I was looking for - there were ten villas with a shared swimming pool and a restaurant, but each one had its own private sitting-out area. What I wasn't prepared for, however, was the fact that the place was popular with young families. So it was very noisy during the day, and extremely dull in the evening.

II

How did you get on at the dentist's?

- I'm afraid it's a bit of a long story. I got held up on the motorway, so I was 15 minutes late for the appointment. Anyway, the next patient had gone in, so I'd missed it, which is fair enough, but then the receptionist said I'd have to pay anyway. I'm afraid after rushing like mad trying to get there on time, I was a bit stressed out and I just lost my temper. I feel awful about it now because I really shouted at her in front of a waiting room full of people. It made me feel better at the time, though.

III

- I feel sorry for Mandy really, I mean she spent hours preparing that report and no one thought to tell her that the policy had changed.

- Well, you know, she's invited to all the meetings ...

- Come on, if we went to all the meetings we're invited to, none of us would ever get anything finished.

- Well, even if you're not there, the minutes are circulated by email, you know, so I don't believe that she wasn't told. Either she wasn't listening, or she hadn't checked her in-box.

- I guess so, but I still feel sorry for her.

IV

Want to feel more confident in the gym? Swap your baggy T-shirt and track pants for racy sportswear that will make you look great. Our new autumn range of stretchy tops in bright colours is stylish and comfortable as well as allowing you to move freely. Our hard-wearing weatherproof jackets hold warmth in and keep the rain out, without making you look like a shapeless ball of plastic, and our must-have footwear, equally good for running or working out in the gym, wouldn't look out of place in the office. To view the full range, log onto our website now at www.gytnwear.com.

V

A listener, Mary, writes from Oxford to ask: what's the best age to introduce a child to computers? Well, Mary, recent research suggests that this can be a positive move for kids as young as three. It can enhance language and creative skills and give them a head start in understanding technology. But that doesn't mean sticking the child in front of a screen and leaving them to it. Get a chair that's the right height, and keep each session to half-an-hour or less - more than enough time in one position for growing bones and a vulnerable spine. And sit

with them, then you can answer any questions they might have.

2. Чтение (Reading)

Виды заданий в билете могут отличаться от представленных в образце.

Образец

Read the article.

Almost Human?

Steven Spielberg's 2001 film *A.I.* is the story of David, a robot-boy who can think and feel like a human. The film is set in the distant future, but the idea is not as far-fetched as it may seem at first. Today scientists are developing computers that are capable of interacting and communicating with humans.

It all started in 1950 when the British mathematician Alan Turing, who had famously helped to break German military codes during the Second World War, asked how scientists would know whether computers had successfully achieved truly artificial intelligence. His suggestion was that, in order for a computer to be described as truly intelligent, it had to give replies in a conversation which could not be distinguished from a human's replies.

New Yorker Hugh Loebner was fascinated by the idea of artificial intelligence, and in the early 1990s offered \$100,000 to the first program to pass the 'Turing Test', that is, to successfully fool a panel of judges into thinking it was a real person. That challenge has turned into an annual competition, but despite 16 years of trying, no technology has made that breakthrough, and the grand prize remains unclaimed.

However, every year the judges award a prize to the computer program that comes closest to passing the test, and in 2006 the lucky winner was Joan. She is just a few years old but is already very talkative. Joan's maker, the British entrepreneur Rollo Carpenter, emerged victorious after a day of intense competition as a quartet of software experts and their creations battled it out in a blind test held at University College London. The judges held typed conversations - similar to an Internet chat program - with all four of the challengers, before they declared Joan the world's most human computer program.

The victory earned Carpenter a \$2,000 prize and a bronze medal - and also helped him retain the title he first won last year for the first time with a computer program called George. Both Joan and George are based on technology that Carpenter has named 'Jabberwacky'. What's unusual about Jabberwacky is that it uses its experience of interaction with humans to create a store from which to draw its next response. The Jabberwacky system has entered the competition every year since 2003, and now seems to be building up an impressive lead over its rivals. That may be helped by the fact that it is always able to enlarge its database through conversations online.

'I'm very pleased,' said Carpenter. In a way this is a very subjective test... but I believe that for practical purposes, people will believe Joan is a human.'

Carpenter has already identified a possible role for computers like Joan. He is working with call centre companies to help train his robots to understand how better to interact with humans, with the possibility of using them to replace human workers in the near future - a prospect that fills many people with horror.

However, experts say that a program that will successfully pass the Turing test and scoop the \$100,000 prize is still some years away. 'We're still a long way off, but I think Rollo Carpenter is onto something said Duncan Graham-Rowe, one of the judges. Carpenter is not put off, being used to the long haul. The very first version of the program was written in 1982, and ran on a Sinclair ZX81, a primitive home computer which had a maximum of 16K of RAM!

Answer multiple choice questions 1-6. Only one answer is correct.

1. Robots such as David in Spielberg's film A.I.

- A are completely unrealistic.
- B already exist.
- C could conceivably exist in the future.
- D are being developed by scientists.

2. According to Alan Turing, what would a computer that could think for itself be able to do?

- A answer questions
- B win the Hugh Loebner competition
- C take part in a conversation with you and make you think it was human
- D break military codes

3. What was the result of the competition this year?

- A Joan won the \$100,000 prize.
- B Joan won the competition for the second time.
- C Joan was considered the most human of the four competitors.
- D None of the competitors was good enough to win a prize.

4. According to the text, what is unusual about the technology behind Joan?

- A Its store of responses grows larger as it interacts with humans.
- B It drives a number of programs that have won the competition.
- C It's much better than its rivals.
- D Its name, 'Jabberwacky'.

5. Joan's maker, Rollo Carpenter, is happy with the result because

- A the test was subjective.
- B he thinks people will believe that Joan is human.
- C he won a lot of money.
- D he has got a job working with call centre companies.

6. What is the experts' view of artificial intelligence?

- A Carpenter's computer is too basic.
- B Robots will replace human workers in call centres.
- C Carpenter will definitely win the competition in the future.
- D Nobody will win the Loebner competition in the near future.

KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	C	C	A	B	D

3. Письмо (Writing)

МИНИ-ЭССЕ

PARAGRAPH WRITING

Мини-эссе (50-70 слов) на заданную тему.

Образец

Answer the following question:

What are the main factors of a successful career?

Write 50-70 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction expressing your personal opinion
- give 2-3 arguments to support your position
- make a conclusion restating your position

(Do NOT copy the question)

I am convinced that the cornerstones of professional success are good education and hard work.

It's common knowledge, that nowadays a degree from a prestigious university can significantly enhance career prospects. Yet, vocational accomplishments are hardly imaginable without routine laborious activity.

To sum up, in modern knowledge economy only a well-educated hard-working specialist can climb up the career ladder. (59 words)

Некоторые рекомендации по написанию мини-эссе

The secrets to paragraph writing lie in four essential elements, which when used correctly, can make a great paragraph.

Element #1: Unity. Paragraph unity means that one paragraph is about ONLY ONE main topic. That is, all the sentences -- the topic, supporting sentences and the concluding sentence -- are all telling the reader about ONE main topic.

Element #2: Order. Order refers to the way you organize your supporting sentences. Whether you choose chronological order, order of importance, or another logical presentation of details, a solid paragraph always has a definite organization. In a well-ordered paragraph, the reader follows along easily, aided by the pattern you've established.

Element #3: Coherence. Coherence in writing means that all the ideas in a paragraph flow smoothly from one sentence to the next sentence. With coherence, the reader has an easy time understanding the ideas that you wish to express. Using such connectors as For example, On the

one hand, However, First, Second, Third, etc. is an important way of providing coherence in a paragraph.

Element #4: Completeness. Completeness means a paragraph is well-developed. If all sentences clearly and sufficiently support the main idea, then your paragraph is complete. Usually three supporting sentences, in addition to the topic sentence and the concluding sentence are needed for a paragraph to be complete.

A basic paragraph structure usually consists of the topic sentence, (three) supporting sentences, and the concluding sentence.

1. Topic Sentence

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph which introduces the main idea of the paragraph by summarizing the main idea of your paragraph and indicating to the reader what your paragraph will be about.

2. Supporting Details

Supporting facts, details, and examples come after the topic sentence, making up the body of the paragraph and giving details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

3. Closing Sentence

The closing sentence is the last sentence in the paragraph which restates the main idea of your paragraph using different words.

4. Говорение (Speaking)

Варианты тезисов для говорения

- Finding a good job is never easy at the best of times. In times of high unemployment, with more and more people chasing fewer and fewer jobs, it becomes even more difficult. What makes a person competitive on the labour market?
- The idea of “quality time” is based on an understanding that it is not the amount of time you spend with the family that is important; it is what you do together that counts. How far do you agree with this statement?
- Some people claim that money is the root of all evil and the world would be a better place without it. How far do you agree with this statement?