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Автономная некоммерческая организация высшего образования

«Институт социальных наук»

Утверждаю

Ректор АНОВО «ИСН»

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ПРОГРАММА

вступительного испытания для поступающих в аспирантуру

Иностранный язык

шифр и наименование научной специальности

Москва 2023

I. Организационно-методический раздел

Данная программа вступительных испытаний по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» разработана на основе Федерального Закона № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» от 29 декабря 2012 г. (с изм. и доп.), в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования, и является составной частью пакета рабочих учебных программ послевузовского профессионального образования, нацеленных на подготовку научных кадров, высококвалифицированных специалистов.

Целевые параметры Программы определены исходя из задачи проведения контрольного измерительного тестирования усвоения общего состава иноязычных навыков и умений, предусмотренных вузовским курсом подготовки по иностранному языку.

Программа рассчитана на 48 часов самостоятельной работы.

Целевой контингент объектов контроля представляют выпускники вузов, успешно завершившие обучение и обладающие межкультурной коммуникативной компетенцией в области иностранного языка на уровне B1-B2, согласно требованиям Федерального Государственного образовательного стандарта и сопоставимым с общеевропейскими дескрипторами.

КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. **Программа исходит из современной образовательной парадигмы,** содержит комплекс структурно-содержательных параметров, сочетающих как инновационные подходы, так и используемые традиционные формы контроля.

2. **Программа исходит из следующих целевых задач:**

- Контроль усвоения комплекса компетенций, направленных на обеспечение результативной коммуникации и способствующих ведению будущей научно-исследовательской деятельности;
- Контроль степени сформированности компетенций, ролевантных для возможного делового научного общения;
- Определение соответствия сформированных навыков и умений в области инокультурного дискурса с установленными ФГОС уровней владения иностранным языком.

3. **Настоящая программа исходит из следующих принципов:**

- Аутентичность используемых контрольно-измерительных материалов (текстовых, аудитивных, визуальных);
- Исключительная профессиональная, профильная и общенаучная направленность всего комплекса контрольных измерительных средств;
- Учет искомой научной специализации экзаменуемых при формировании инструментов оценки качества знаний.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЛАДЕНИЮ РЕЧЕВЫМИ НАВЫКАМИ И УМЕНИЯМИ

Для прохождения вступительных испытаний абитуриенту необходимо:

Иметь представление:

- об общей структуре изучаемого языка и его аспектах (фонетика, лексика, грамматика);

Уметь:

- аудировать элементарную иноязычную речь в сфере бытовой, учебной и профессиональной коммуникации;
- понимать содержание прочитанного без словаря текста в форме краткого пересказа;
- переводить на русский язык со словарем аутентичные иноязычные тексты общественно-политической, экономической, социальной и общеюридической направленностей;

Знать:

1) особенности фонетического строя, правила чтения на иностранном языке;
2) наиболее употребимые в общественно-публицистической литературе грамматические явления;
3) основную тематику (лингвострановедческую, общественно - политическую, правовую, экономическую, социальную) и вокабуляр курса иностранного языка в неязыковом вузе.
4) Общеполитические, социальные, экономические и общеюридические категории и понятия на иностранном языке, усвоенные в ходе обучения в неязыковом вузе.

Владеть:

- лексическим минимумом (общим и терминологическим) в объеме не менее 1600-1800 лексических единиц, из них около 1000 – продуктивно,

и следующими навыками:

- нормативного произношения и ритмом иноязычной речи;

- различных видов чтения;

- говорения в виде подготовленной и неподготовленной диалогической речи в обозначенных Программой ситуациях;

- элементами речевого этикета;

- работы с общими и терминологическими словарями;

- использования в речи общеупотребимых типовых языковых моделей в рамках бытового и элементарного делового общения.

Структура и содержание вступительных испытаний в аспирантуру

Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку проводятся в 2 этапа: письменный (тест) и устный (собеседование).

Тест включает в себя 4 блока заданий:

1-ый блок представляет собой связанный аутентичный текст объемом 750900 печ. зн., **общественно-политической, экономической, социальной и правовой тематик**, представленный в форме квантового текста. Задание состоит в выборе из 4х предложенных вариантов правильного для 15 вопросов по тексту.

Целью 1-го блока задания является проверка знаний категорий и понятий на иностранном языке, усвоенных в ходе обучения в неязыковом ВУЗе.

2-ой блок представлен связанным аутентичным текстом объемом до 900 печ. зн., **по тематикам научных специальностей**, также имеющий форму квантового текста. Задание состоит в выборе из 4-х предложенных вариантов правильного для 15 вопросов по тексу.

Целью данного блока является проверка знания понятийного аппарата языка специальности.

3-ий блок представляет собой **лексико-грамматический тест** на проверку знания строя иностранного языка в рамках программы курса неязыкового ВУЗа.

4-ый блок представляет собой связанный аутентичный текст лингвострановедческого характера с 5-ью заданиями на проверку сформированности навыков просмотрового чтения и понимания иноязычной информации.

Этап II - собеседование на иностранном языке. Целью этапа является проверка степени сформированности межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции по научным специальностям аспирантуры.

Вопросы для подготовки к вступительным испытаниям в аспирантуру

1. What do you know about the system of government in the Russian Federation?
2. Why do you think the separation of power into legislative, executive and judicial exists?
3. What kind of political system does Russia have?
4. What is the highest legislative body of Russia? How is it elected?
5. What stages must a Bill pass to become a law?
6. What are the President's responsibilities?
7. Who is the head of the executive power? Is the Government elected or appointed?
8. Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
9. What are the official symbols of the Russian Federation?
10. What is the structure of Court System of the Russian Federation?
11. What kind of legal system is the English one?
12. Who is the head of state?
13. What is called the British Constitution? Is it a real document?
14. What do you know about the British Parliament? In what way is it elected?
15. How are new laws made?
16. What do you know Court System in the UK?
17. What is a constitution?
18. What do you know about the US Constitution as the oldest written constitution in the world?
19. What are the two Houses of the US Congress? How are they elected?
20. What are the functions of the President in the USA?

21. What are the main requirements for the President to be elected?
22. What is the head of the judicial power in the US?
23. What do you know about the US Federal Court System?
24. What branches of law do you know? What does each branch deal with?
25. Are there any differences between international and domestic law?
26. What are the basic principles of International law?
27. What is the original difference between Civil law and Common law?
28. What are the basic principles of Family Law?
29. What do you know about Labour Law and Social Security?
30. What are major legal systems of the world?
31. How can crimes be classified? What types of crimes do you know?
32. What crimes are called "victimless"?
33. What is White-collar crime?
34. What are specific features of corporate crime?
35. What is occupational crime?
36. What do you know about street crime, public-order crime, illegal drug trade, cybercrime, financial crime and corruption, fraud and crime prevention?
37. What is the difference between felonies and misdemeanors?
38. What types of sentences do you know?
39. How are criminal proceedings initiated?
40. What are phases of a criminal investigation?
41. What do you know about the criminal investigation in Russia?
42. What are essential qualities of a investigator?
43. What can you say about the non-custodial types of punishment, such as house arrest, a community service order, suspended or deferred sentence admonition, conditional discharge, probation?
44. What are the purposes of Civil Rights Movements around the world?
45. What do you know about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
46. What do you know about the United Nations Organization and UNICEF?
47. What are features or elements of Democracy, Monarchy, Autocracy and

Oligarchy?

48. What do International Human Right Standards provide for law enforcement officials?
49. What is the history of the women's rights movement?
50. What are the basic human rights?
51. What international Human Rights organizations do you know?
52. What is Juvenile delinquency?
53. What do you know about discrimination, apartheid and slavery?
54. What is Psychology's role in the legal system?
55. What is Organized Crime?
56. What do you know about environmental protection?
57. What do you know about the history of policing?
58. What do you know about modern policing?
59. What are the specific features of policing in London?
60. What do you know about international policing? What is Interpol? What is Europol?
61. What kind of vehicles are used in police?
62. Who was the British founder of the (London) Metropolitan Police?
63. What is Scotland Yard? What is responsible for?
64. What is New Scotland Yard?
65. What is Forensic Science?
66. What is physical evidence?
67. What do you know of the practical application of fingerprints as a form of personal identification?
68. What are specific features of American Police Force?
69. What are specific features of Law enforcement in Australia?
70. What are specific features of Law enforcement in Canada?
71. What do you know about Law Enforcement in Russia?

Модальный реестр программных коммуникативных ситуаций

1. What are you?

I am a police officer.

2. What is your rank?

I am a lieutenant of police I am a senior lieutenant of police. I am a captain.

3. Where do you work?

I work as an investigator at the district police department; a field-expert at the criminalistic laboratory; a Criminal Police inspector; an inspector at the Personnel Department.

4. What higher school have you graduated from?

I have graduated from Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after V.Y. Kikot.

5. What is your specialty?

My specialty is a lawyer; an economist; a psychologist; an expert in the field of information security; is public security police officer; is a field-expert; a criminal police inspector.

6. What faculty did you graduate from?

I graduated from the International Law Faculty; the psychological faculty; the economics faculty; the investigators training faculty; the field-experts training faculty; the public security police officers faculty; information security faculty; the operatives training faculty; the correspondence faculty; the inquirers training faculty.

7. When did you graduate from the higher school?

I graduated from the higher school in ...

8. What subjects did you study at the higher school?

I studied Theory of State and Law, State and Law History, Roman Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Municipal Law, Philosophy, Civil Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Procedure, Criminology, Juridical Psychology, Civil Law, Criminology, Crime Detection, Employment Law, Financial Law, Computer Science and some others.

9. What were your favourite subjects during your studies at the higher school?

My favourite subjects were Theory of State and Law, State and Law History, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Criminology, Criminalistics, Civil Law, Crime Detection, Employment Law, Financial Law, Computer Science and many others.

10. What branch of law science are you specializing in?

I am specializing in Criminal Law; in Theory of State and Law; in State and Law History; in Constitutional Law; in Administrative Law; in Employment Law; in International Law; in Criminal Procedure; in Family Law; in Criminalistics; in Economics; in Pedagogics; in Psychology; in Information Security.

11. What chair will you write your thesis at?

I'll write my dissertation at the Chair of Criminal Law; of Theory of State and Law; of Legal History; of Constitutional and Municipal Law; of Civil Law; of Criminal Procedure; of Administrative Law; of International Law; of Administrative Activity; of Pedagogics; of Criminalistics; of Accounting and Audit; of Criminalistics; of Criminology; of Crime Detection Activity; of Preliminary Investigation.

12. What branch of science will your thesis be devoted to?

My thesis will be devoted to the problems of Criminal Law; of Constitutional Law; problems of Civil Law; of Administrative Law; of economics; of Crime Detection; of pedagogics; of information security; of Criminology; psychology.

13. What is the goal of your research?

The goal of my research is to.... (investigate the main problems defined in my thesis).

14. What is the subject of your thesis?

The subject of my thesis is ...

15. What problems can your thesis solve?

My thesis can define and systemize the previous data on the problem and give some new conclusions on the issue.

16. Who is your scientific adviser?

My scientific advisor is.

17. What is his degree?

My scientific adviser is Doctor of Law.

18. What is his rank?

He is the Colonel of Police.

19. What chair have you chosen for your research?

I have chosen the Chair of Criminal Law; of Civil Law; of Legal History; of Criminal Procedure; of Juridical Psychology.

20. Has the title of your future research been already approved?

Yes. It has been already approved by the Academic Council of the University.

No, it hasn't been approved yet. I hope that it will take place in the nearest future.

21. What are you going to do in order to collect material for your thesis?

I'm going to look for significant and interesting data concerning my thesis everywhere.

22. Do you consider the problem defined in your thesis very up-to-date and urgent?

Yes, I do. I suppose that the problem of terrorism is very urgent and up-to- date.

23. How will you start working at your dissertation?

In my mind at first I am going to consult my scientific advisor and maybe some of my colleagues.

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Английский язык

1. Горшенева И.А., Гольцева О.Ю. под ред. Горшеневой И.А. Английский язык для юристов. Учебник. - М.: ЮНТИ-ДАНА, 2016.

Модельный тест для вступительного экзамена

Блок 1

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations was founded in .. 1 .. after World War II to replace the League of Nations. It is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in .. 2 .. law, international security, economic development, social progress, .. 3 .. rights, and achievement of .. 4 .. peace. The philosophy behind its establishment is to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. The members of the UN consist of 193 member states, including every internationally recognized sovereign state in the world .. 5 .. Vatican City.

Other prominent UN System agencies include the World .. 6 .. Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations .. 7 .. Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in .. 8 .. City. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member .. 9 .. , and has six official languages: .. 10 .. , Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

In addition to maintaining .. 11 .. and security, other important objectives include developing friendly .. 12 .. among countries based on .. 13 .. for the principles of .. 14 .. rights and self-determination of peoples; achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; respecting and promoting .. 15 .. rights.

1.	a) 1941	b) 1945	c) 1986	d) 1918
2.	a) common	b) civil	c) criminal	d) international
3.	a) people	b) different	c) human	d) general
4.	a) everybody	b) country	c) earth	d) world
5.	a) but	b) and	c) with	d) addition
6.	a) Health	b) Human	c) Humanitarian	d) Humanities
7.	a) Check’s	b) Children’s	c) Country’s	d) City’s
8.	a) Brussels	b) London	c) New York	d) Moscow

9. a) friends	b) states	c) peoples	d) chiefs
10. a) Latin	b) Japanese	c) Italian	d) Arabic
11. a) peace	b) world	c) order	d) service
12. a) relations	b) relationships	c) activity	d) communication
13. a) friendship	b) writing	c) respect	d) listening
14. a) same	b) equal	c) common	d) different
15. a) people	b) personal	c) humanitarian	d) human

Блок 2

Police Forces

A police force is a constituted body of persons .. 1 .. the state to enforce the law, protect property, and limit civil disorder. Their powers include the .. 2 .. of force. The term is most commonly associated with .. 3 .. of a sovereign state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility. Police forces are often defined as .. 4 .. from military or other organizations involved in the .. 5 .. the state against foreign aggressors; however, gendarmerie are .. 6 .. charged with civil policing.

Law enforcement, however, constitutes only .. 7 .. activity. Policing has included an array of activities in different situations, but the .. 8 .. are concerned with the preservation of order. In some societies, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, these developed within the context .. 9 .. the class system and .. 10 .. of private property. Many police forces suffer from .. 11 .. to a greater or lesser degree. The police force is usually a .. 12 .. service, meaning they are paid through taxes. Alternative names for .. 13 .. include constabulary, gendarmerie, police department, police service, crime prevention, protective services, .. 14 .. agency,

civil guard or civic guard. Members may be referred to as .. 15 .., troopers, sheriffs, constables, rangers, peace officers or civic/civil guards.

1. a) forced by	b) vested by	c) empowered by	d) done by
1. a) legal use	b) legitimized use	c) legal refuse	d) legitimized refuse
3. a) police services	b) military services	c) forced services	d) general services
4. a) being together extraordinary	b) being the same	c) being separate	d) being
5. a) protection of	b) limitation of	c) restriction of	d) defense of
6. a) ordinary units	b) new units	c) civil units	d) military units
7. a) part of policing military	b) part of training	c) part of employment	d) part of
8. a) ordinary ones	b) predominant ones	c)legal ones	d) extraordinary ones
9. a) of fighting concerning	b) of maintaining	c) of doing	d) of
10. a) the loyalty protection	b) the difference	c) the fight	d) the
11. a) police corruption	b) police activity	c) little corruption	d) large activity
12. a) public sector sector	b) private sector	c) ordinary sector	d) rare
13. a) police use defense	b) police activity	c) police force	d) police
a) law introduction	b) law enforcement	c) law application	d) law implementation
15. a) military officers	b) police officers	c) different officers	d) new officers

Блок 3

Choose the right answer:

1. His money ... on the shelf.
   a) is b) are c) has d) have

2. There ... no news yesterday.
   a) is b) are c) has d) have

3. Don't you know him? He always ... lies.
   a) speaks b) talks c) says d) tells

4. I am so tired, I ... sleep for a week.
   a) can b) could c) may d) might

5. We arrived ... the police station on time.
   a) to b) in c) at d) for

6. The article deals ... the problem of terrorism.
   a) with b) about c) of d) to

7. John is looking for . job.
   a) a b) an c) the d) -

8. I have to go to ... bank today.
   a) a b) an c) the d) -

9. You must phone me as soon as you ... your exam results.
   a) would get b) got c) will get d) get

10. The students ... the text already. They are ready to answer.
    a) translated b) have translated c) had translated d) were translated

11. There is somebody walking behind us. I think we ... followed.
    a) are b) are being c) have been d) were

12. He gave up ... .
    a) smoking b) to smoke c) smoked d) to smoking

13. If ... has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
    a) somebody b) some c) anybody d) any

14. If anybody wants to leave early, ... can.
    a) he b) she c) it d) they

15. The football match ... , I enjoyed it.
    a) was exciting b) was excited c) were exciting d) were excited

Блок 4

The Beatles

In 1963 the Beatles began their astonishing breakthrough. Four boys from Liverpool suddenly emerged on the world. Beatlemania became a global “epidemic”.

The Beatles became famous in England in October 1962, when their first single record, “Love Me Do” appeared. The famous four who recorded that song were: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and drummer Ringo Starr. This was the original line-up of the band.

Three years before this, when John Lennon was 19 and George Harrison was approaching his seventeenth birthday, the group was offered its first “big job” - playing at the famous Star Club in Hamburg. In those days there were five Beatles: Pete Best on drums, Lennon, McCartney, Harrison and the mysterious fifth Beatle, Stuart Sutcliffe.

The Beatles returned to England penniless and exhausted. Stuart Sutcliffe left the group and stayed in Germany, where he died a few months left. The Beatles began a series of lunchtime concerts at a Liverpool club. The lunchtime concerts were a great success.

During the sixties, it seemed that the Beatles were always in the headlines. They made successful records and interesting films. Beatlemania was the word used to describe the reaction of fans all over the world.

If the statements are true or false?

1. The popularity of the Beatles began in spring in 1962. a) True b) False
2. In 1959 John Lennon was 19 and George Harrison was 16. a) True b) False

3. At the beginning of their carrier Beatles were five. a) True b) False
4. The Beatles returned from Germany to England rich and tired. a) True b) False
5. The fifth Beatle died in Britain. a) True b) False