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Дисциплина: Иностранный язык в профессиональной коммуникации  
Группа МПХ-0117 1 семестр

#### ОБРАЗЕЦ ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОГО БИЛЕТА

1. Побеседуйте с преподавателем на тему “My Career of a Psychologist”.
2. Выполните письменно лексико-грамматическое задание.
3. Письменно выполните перевод текста на русский язык. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту (Приложение № 1).

#### Задания для самостоятельной работы и подготовки к экзамену

##### Экзаменационное задание 1

##### Список тем для беседы по первому вопросу на экзамене:

TOPIC 1: My faculty

TOPIC 2: My Career of a Psychologist

TOPIC 3: What is Psychology?

TOPIC 4: Stress

TOPIC 5: What Makes a Good Communicator

TOPIC 6: Setting up a Psychologist Practice

TOPIC 7: Headaches

TOPIC 8: Physiognomy

TOPIC 9: Shyness

TOPIC 10: Sleep and Dream

##### Базовые тексты, лексические задания и вопросы для беседы с преподавателем по первому вопросу экзамена

##### **TOPIC 1: My faculty**

I am a first year student of the Moscow State University of Humanities and Economics. I study at the Faculty of Sociology and Psychology. The *Faculty* has got the Sociology *Department* and the Department of Pedagogics and Psychology. Our students can get two *majors* here: Psychology and Psycho-Pedagogics. The Faculty *provides* such courses as Psychology, Children Psychology, General Sociology, Sociology of Culture, History of Sociology, Sociological Methodology, Theory and Practice of Social Work, and etc.

Experienced teachers, lecturers and professors help the students *to get the skills required* for working in research centers and institutions of higher education, for governmental bodies, various enterprises and organizations as well as for family consulting work or other psychology practice. We *receive* both knowledge of the history of sociology, psychology and professional training. *The Dean* does all his best to overcome students' academic and social difficulties. The *monitors* of the groups are helpful and supportive.

The course for bachelors lasts four years. Every student should *complete a Graduate Project* successfully in their final year to get the Diploma. *A pre-diploma practice* is a necessary part of the education process that allows students to get the *necessary data* for the Project and their future work. Bachelors can continue their studies and receive the Magister degree.

The university graduates make their careers as HR representatives, market research analysts, social workers, survey researchers, *guidance counselors*, child psychologists, sports psychologists and family support specialists. I am proud to study here and I'm sure I will be able to get a good job.

### **Vocabulary:**

department – кафедра

faculty - факультет

major – зд. специальность

to provide – обеспечивать, предоставлять

security – безопасность

to get the skills required – получить навыки, которые требуются

to receive- получать

the Dean – декан факультета

to overcome students' academic and social difficulties – преодолевать трудности в учебном процессе и социализации

monitor – староста группы

to complete a Graduate Project – защищать дипломную работу

pre-diploma practice – преддипломная практика

necessary data- необходимые данные

guidance counselors – школьный психолог

### **Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What majors can student get at the Faculty?
2. What subjects do the students study?
3. What skills do the students get?
4. What can you say about the teaching staff?
5. Who helps students to overcome academic and social difficulties?
6. What is a Graduate Project?
7. What is the main purpose of a pre-diploma practice?
8. How long does the bachelor course last?
9. Can bachelors continue their studies?

10. What kind of careers can graduates make?

**Task 2. Translate the text “My faculty” into Russian and then back into English.**

### **TOPIC 2: My Career of a Psychologist**

I study at the Moscow State University of Humanities and Economics at the Faculty of Sociology and Psychology. I am going to be a psychologist. It was a hard choice and nobody could make it for me.

Before you choose, you ask yourself a lot of questions:

What are you good at?

What do you enjoy doing?

Do you prefer using your head or working with your hands?

Do you like meeting people?

My parents appreciate my career choice. I think I have a vocation for this work.

Psychologists face many challenges in their profession and have to be devoted to their work. Besides, it's a real challenge to your character, abilities and talent. Psychologists have to be responsible in their job because they serve people.

So, they must be prepared to accept responsibility. To be a good psychologist you have to be really interested in what you are doing.

#### **Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. Where do you study?
2. Is it difficult to choose a career?
3. What kind of questions should you ask yourself before you choose?
4. Do your parents appreciate your career choice?
5. Do you have a vocation for this work?
6. What challenges do psychologists face?
7. Why is it important to be responsible in your future job?

#### **Task 2. Translate into English:**

Факультет социологии и психологии, хорошо справляться с чем-то, работать головой или руками, любить работать с людьми, одобрять, сталкиваться с трудностями, быть преданным работе, быть ответственным в работе, иметь призвание к работе, брать на себя ответственность, сделать трудный выбор, быть заинтересованным в своей работе.

**Task 3. Speak on the topic “My Career of a Psychologist” using the following words and word combinations:.**

The Faculty of Sociology and Psychology; to be a psychologist;

to be good at; to enjoy doing; to meet people; to use one's head; to work with one's hands; to appreciate the career choice; to have a vocation for; to face many challenges; to be devoted to work.

### **TOPIC 3: What is Psychology?**

Literally, the word psychology means the science of the mind. Contemporary psychologists define psychology as the science of behavior of organisms.

Psychology is connected to both biology and social sciences. It studies basic functions such as learning, memory, language, thinking, emotions and motives.

Psychologists investigate development throughout mental and physical health care. They also treat people who are emotionally distressed.

Physiological psychology studies the way the body functions and the effect of its activity on behavior.

Psychoanalysis deals with relations of conscious and unconscious psychological processes. They combine physical and metaphysical healing to create a union of body, mind and soul.

#### **Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What is psychology?
2. How do contemporary psychologists define psychology?
3. What is psychology closely connected with?
4. What does psychology study?
5. How do psychologists investigate development?
6. What else do psychologists do?
7. How is physiology connected to psychology?
8. What is psychoanalysis?
9. What do psychologists and psychoanalysts do to create a union of body, mind and soul?

#### **Task 2. Match the Russian and English equivalents:**

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) to be connected to      | 1. основные функции          |
| b) the science of the mind | 2. наука о мозге             |
| c) basic functions         | 3. наука о поведении         |
| d) to treat people         | 4. быть связанным с          |
| e) to define               | 5. иметь дело с              |
| f) the science of behavior | 6. лечить людей              |
| g) to deal with            | 7. создавать единство        |
| h) investigate development | 8. давать определение        |
| i) to create a union of    | 9. исследовать развитие      |
| j) the effect on behavior  | 10. воздействие на поведение |

**Task 3. Translate the text “What is Psychology?” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “What is Psychology?” using the following words and word-combinations:**

The science of the mind; the science of behavior of organisms; be connected to; basic functions; to investigate; to be emotionally distressed; the effect of; to deal with; conscious and unconscious psychological processes; a union of body, mind and soul.

#### **TOPIC 4: Stress**

Many American students feel stress at least once a week, some almost daily. The phenomenon of stress is just one more example of the interaction between mind and body.

The influence of the mind upon the body can be either positive or negative. The mind and the body work together to produce stress, which is a bodily response to a stimulus. Stress is not always bad.

A stress reaction can sometimes save a person’s life. It enables a person to react quickly and with greater energy in a dangerous situation. But too much stress often injures the mind and the body. If often feel angry then you may be hurting your heart. If you don’t want to break your heart, you need to learn there are many things beyond your control.

Studies show that hostility is bad for health. To avoid stress you need NICE factors – new, interesting, challenging experiences.

**Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. How often do American students feel stress?
2. How can you describe the phenomenon of stress?
3. What is the influence of the mind upon the body?
4. Do the mind and the body work together to produce stress?
5. Is stress always bad?
6. What can a stress reaction do sometimes?
7. How can it save a person’s life?
8. What does stress often do?
9. What may happen to your heart if you feel angry?
10. What wise idea do you need to learn to keep your heart healthy?
11. What do studies show?
12. What do you need to avoid stress?

**Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents :**

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) at least                        | 1) по крайней мере             |
| b) the phenomenon of stress        | 2) избежать стресса            |
| c) a bodily response               | 3) наносить вред разуму и телу |
| d) to injure the mind and the body | 4) реакция тела                |
| e) to hurt heart                   | 5) вредить сердцу              |
| f) challenging experiences         | 6) трудный опыт                |
| g) beyond control                  | 7) недружелюбие                |
| h) to avoid stress                 | 8) феномен стресса             |
| i) hostility                       | 9) вне власти                  |

**Task 3. Translate the text “Stress” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “Stress” using the following words and word-combinations:**

To be stressful for smb., to encourage smb. to do smth., to meet a deadline, helpful stress, to cause stress, to deal with a stress, to relieve stress, to increase the risk of diseases, disease, illness, disorder, a stress related illness, to develop a post-traumatic stress disorder, to take care of the underlying problem.

### **TOPIC 5: What Makes a Good Communicator**

I think a good communicator makes things easy to understand by giving reasons. Good communicators are usually good listeners and show interest in other people.

To my mind, they have a good awareness of body language and eye-to eye contact and can use them quite well. Besides, they are not rambler and don't get easily sidetracked. They seem not to suffer from nerves and look relaxed when meeting new people.

As a rule, good communicators have an extensive vocabulary. I am sure, a good sense of humor is of great importance as well.

When a speaker has an attractive appearance and is well dressed it produces a favourable impression on the audience. Pace of speech is also one of good qualities. The speech should be not too fast and not too slow.

Keeping to the point and avoiding long digressions is a great thing too. But the most important thing for me is that someone does not talk in a boring way.

**Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. How does a good communicator makes things easy to understand?
2. Why do good communicators usually show interest in other people?

3. What special language do they have a good awareness of and can use quite well.
4. Do they get easily sidetracked?
5. Do they look relaxed when meeting new people?
6. Do good communicators have an extensive vocabulary?
7. Is a good sense of humor of great importance as well?
8. What else produces a favourable impression on the audience?
9. What can you say about pace of speech?
10. Why is keeping to the point and avoiding long digressions a great thing too?
11. What is the most important thing for you in a communicator?

**Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents :**

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| j) extensive vocabulary | 10) язык тела               |
| k) a sense of humor     | 11) отвлечься от темы       |
| l) body language        | 12) придерживаться темы     |
| m) give reasons         | 13) хорошее знание          |
| n) a good awareness     | 14) длинные отступления     |
| o) get sidetracked      | 15) большой словарный запас |
| p) long digressions     |                             |
| q) pace of speech       | 16) чувство юмора           |
| r) keeping to the point | 17) приводить аргументы     |
|                         | 18) скорость речи           |

**Task 3. Translate the text “What Makes a Good Communicator” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “What Makes a Good Communicator” using the following words and word-combinations: .**

To be easy to understand; to give reasons; to be good listeners; to have a good awareness of; eye-to eye contact; to get easily sidetracked; to suffer from nerves; to have an extensive vocabulary; good sense of humor; to produce a favourable impression; pace of speech; keeping to the point; avoiding long digressions.

**TOPIC 6: Setting up a Psychologist Practice**

After all of the hard work required to earn a Bachelor or Master Degree, some psychologists have a possibility to start their *own private practice*. With your

own practice, you will be able set your own *fee*, *make your own hours and schedule* and determine the type of client populations you would prefer to work.

If you operate a private practice there is a great deal of paperwork you will be responsible for, including insurance claims.

When you first begin your practice, it may be difficult to have *a steady income* due to the time it will take to build up your client list. A rural office will not typically receive as many clients as you would expect to see in an *urban psychologist office*.

There are a great many details that you will be responsible for such as *hiring* office personnel, *marketing your new practice* and maintaining all of the required paperwork.

Setting up a practice in a hospital or *mental health facility* is another option you could consider. When you work in a hospital setting, you will typically have your own office, a nurse or other office personnel supplied by the hospital. When you work in a hospital, you cannot set your own fees and you will have to work the schedule assigned by the hospital.

### Vocabulary

own private practice	собственная частная практика
fee	оплата, гонорар
make your own hours and schedule	определять часы приема и составлять расписание
a steady income	стабильный доход
urban office	офис в большом городе
hire	нанимать
marketing your new practice	продвигать новую практику на рынке услуг
mental health facility	психиатрическая клиника

#### Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Who can get his own private practice?
2. What are the first steps to set your practice?
3. Is it easy to have a steady income? Why?
4. What are the main responsibilities of a private psychologist?
5. What do you know about setting up a practice in a hospital?

#### Task 2. Translate it into English.

1. Некоторые психологи имеют возможность организовать свою частную практику.
2. Имея частную практику, вы сможете установить размер своего гонорара, определить часы приема и составить расписание.
3. Будьте готовы к большому объему «бумажной» работы.
4. Нанять персонал – еще одна сложная задача для практикующего психолога.



5. Вы можете начать свою практику в лечебных учреждениях.

**Task 3. Speak on the topic “Setting up a Psychologist Practice” using the following words and word-combinations:**

To start one's own private practice; to set one's own fee; to make one's own hours; to schedule the type of clients; a great deal of paperwork; to be responsible for; to include insurance claims; to have a steady income; to build up a client list; hiring office personnel; marketing new practice; setting up a practice.

**TOPIC 7: Headaches**

Everyone has headaches from time to time. Doctors say there are several kinds of headaches. One kind starts in the arteries in the head. The arteries swell and send pain signals to the brain. Some of these headaches start with a change of vision. The person sees wavy lines, black dots, or bright spots in front of the eyes. This is a warning that a headache is coming. The headache is only on one side of the head. These headaches, which are called migraine headaches, are more frequent in women than in men.

Cluster headaches come in clusters or groups for two or three months. Then there are no more for several months. A cluster headache lasts for about two hours and then goes away. At the beginning the eyes are red and watery and the pain in the head is steady. Men have cluster headaches more often than women.

The muscle headache starts in the muscles in the neck or forehead. If a person works too hard, has problems, then the neck and head muscles become tense, and the headache starts. A muscle headache usually starts in the morning and gets worse as the hours pass.

About 40 per cent of all headaches start in the head and neck muscles. Another 40 per cent start in the arteries. Psychological problems and even medicine for another physical problem can cause headaches. A headache can also be a signal of a more serious problem.

**Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What do doctors say about headaches?
2. How do migraine headaches start?
3. What does a person usually see when migraine headaches start?
4. Are migraine headaches more often in women than in men?
5. How do cluster headaches come?
6. What is the beginning of the cluster headaches like?
7. Who has cluster aches more often?
8. Where does the muscle headache start?
9. What is the reason for the muscle headache?
10. How does the muscle headache start and go on?
11. What is the percentage of different kinds of headaches?
12. What can cause headaches?

## Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) to have headaches                               | 1) страдать от головной боли       |
| b) to be steady                                    | 2) начинаться утром                |
| c) to be more frequent                             | 3) начинаться в артериях           |
| d) cluster headaches                               | 4) групповые боли                  |
| e) to start in the morning                         | 5) ухудшаться                      |
| f) to send pain signals                            | 6) начинаться в мышцах шеи или лба |
| g) to get worse                                    | 7) становиться напряженными        |
| h) a change of vision                              | 8) посылать болевые сигналы        |
| i) to start in the arteries                        | 9) изменение зрения                |
| j) to become tense                                 | 10) быть постоянными               |
| k) to cause headaches                              | 11) быть более частыми             |
| l) to start in the muscles in the neck or forehead | 12) вызывать головную боль         |

## Task 3. Translate the text “Headaches” into Russian and then back into English.

## Task 4. Speak on the topic “Headaches” using the following words and word-combinations: .

To have headaches; to start in the arteries; to send pain signals; a change of vision; to be a warning; to be more frequent in women; cluster headaches; to last for; to come in clusters; the pain in the head is steady; the muscle headache; to start in the muscles in the neck or forehead; to become tense; to get worse; to cause headaches; be a signal of.

## TOPIC 8: Physiognomy

Physiognomy is the study of correspondence of psychological characteristics to facial features or body structure.

Physiognomy is of great antiquity.

Some elements of physiognomy are evolved in physiology and biochemistry.

Physiognomy formed part of the most ancient practical philosophy. Aristotle devoted six chapters to the consideration of the method of study, the general signs of character, appearance characteristics of the dispositions, of strength and weakness, of genius and stupidity, and so on.

Then he examined the characters derived from different features, and from colour, hair, body, limbs, gait, and voice.

In the 18th and 19th centuries physiognomy was proposed as a means of detecting criminal tendencies but such system was examined and discarded.

Fortune telling as a process of character analysis can take such forms as graphology (study of handwriting), physiognomy (study of facial characteristics), phrenology (study of contours on the skull), and palmistry (study of lines on the palm of the hand).

**Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. What is physiognomy?
2. How old is physiognomy?
3. What are some elements of physiognomy evolved in?
4. Part of what science was physiognomy?
5. What did Aristotle devote six chapters of his work to?
6. What features did Aristotle study when examining a character?
7. For what purpose was physiognomy used in the 18th and 19th centuries?
8. What happened to it later on?
9. What other forms can character analysis take ?
10. What is the term that covers all these forms?
11. What do you think of it? Is it science or prejudice?

**Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents:**

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a) study                               | 1) изучение                 |
| b) facial features                     | 2) тщательно анализировать  |
| c) body structure                      | 3) походка                  |
| d) correspondence                      | 4) предсказание судьбы      |
| e) palmistry                           | 5) отказываться (от теории) |
| f) to evolve in                        | 6) строение тела            |
| g) consideration                       | 7) эволюционировать в       |
| h) to discard                          | 8) средство обнаружения     |
| i) signs of character                  | 9) черты лица               |
| j) to take forms                       | 10) хиромантия              |
| k) to detect criminal tendencies       | 11) принимать формы         |
| l) means of detecting                  | 12) черты характера         |
| m) gait                                | 13) соотношение             |
| n) fortune telling                     | 14) обнаруживать            |
| o) characteristics of the dispositions | криминальные наклонности    |
| p) to be of great antiquity            | 15) быть очень древним      |
|  | 16) признаки характера      |

**Task 3. Translate the text “Physiognomy” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “Physiognomy” using the following words and word-combinations:**

Physiognomy; psychological characteristics; facial features; body structure; to be evolved in; ancient practical philosophy; to devote to; the consideration of; signs of character; dispositions; strength and weakness; to examine the characters; a means of detecting; to be discarded; fortune telling; character analysis; to take such forms as.

## **TOPIC 9: Shyness**

People blush when they feel worried and nervous. Shy people blush because they are always anxious about themselves. They think other people are more intelligent and can do everything better. They think other people are more attractive and more popular.

They feel inferior and want to get out of the situation. They also feel unhappy when people ask personal questions in public.

Shy behave differently from more confident people. They do not want to complain about bad service in a store or restaurant. They do not volunteer to things. They avoid social gatherings.

One theory says that a person inherits shyness from the parents. Another theory is that no one ever taught shy people social skills. The third theory says that parents did not encourage them to be more confident.

### **Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. When do people blush?
2. Why do shy people blush?
3. What do shy people think of other people?
4. Why do shy people want to get out of the situation?
5. When do shy people feel unhappy?
6. In what way do they behave differently from confident people?
7. What are the reasons for shyness?

### **Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents:**

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) to feel worried                   | 1) краснеть от смущения               |
| b) to be more confident              | 2) испытывать беспокойство            |
| c) to be anxious about smth          | 3) волноваться                        |
| d) to feel inferior                  | 4) умный                              |
| e) to blush                          | 5) чувствовать себя неравным          |
| f) intelligent                       | 6) на людях                           |
| g) in public                         | 7) вызываться что-то сделать          |
| h) to volunteer to things            | 8) поддерживать уверенность в себе    |
| i) to complain about bad service     | 9) обучать социальным навыкам         |
| j) to inherit shyness                | 10) быть более уверенным              |
| k) to teach social skills            | 11) унаследовать застенчивость        |
| l) to encourage to be more confident | 12) жаловаться на плохое обслуживание |

**Task 3. Translate the text “Shyness” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “Shyness” using the following words and word-combinations:**

To blush; to feel worried and nervous; shy people; to be anxious about; to be more intelligent, attractive and popular; to feel inferior; to get out of the situation; to feel unhappy; to inherit shyness from; not to be taught social skills; not to be encouraged; to be more confident; never complain about; to avoid social gatherings.

### **TOPIC 10: Sleep and Dream**

Sleep is very important to humans. We spend a third of our lives sleeping. The average person spends 220,000 hours of lifetime sleeping. Doctors and scientists do research in sleep laboratories.

Sleep is a biological need, but brain never really sleeps. The things that were on your mind during the day are still there at night. They appear as dreams. Sometimes things are terrifying and you wake up exhausted with a rapid heartbeat. Dreams may have a positive effect on our lives. During a dream the brain can concentrate on a problem and look for different solutions.

Babies sleep 18 hours, and old people need less sleep than younger people. You cannot save hours of sleep the way you save money in the bank. You may have trouble sleeping if you have a heavy meal just before you go to bed.

**Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions:**

- 1) How long do we sleep in our lives?
- 2) How many hours of lifetime does the average person spend sleeping?
- 3) Where do doctors and scientists do their research?
- 4) Does brain ever really sleep?
- 5) What appears as dreams at night?
- 6) Why do you sometimes wake up exhausted with a rapid heartbeat?
- 7) May dreams have a positive effect on our lives?
- 8) What can the brain do during a dream?
- 9) Do old people need less sleep than younger people?
- 10) Can you save hours of sleep the way you save money in the bank?
- 11) Will you have trouble sleeping if you have a heavy meal just before you go to bed?

**Task 2. Match English and Russian equivalents:**

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) an average person | 1) навязчивые мысли в голове    |
| b) have trouble      | 2) среднестатистический человек |

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| c) have a heavy meal      | 3) испытывать трудности        |
| d) save hours of sleep    | 4) плотно поесть               |
| e) have a positive effect | 5) положительно воздействовать |
| f) look for solutions     | 6) изможденный                 |
| g) exhausted              | 7) проводить исследование      |
| h) do research            | 8) люди                        |
| i) humans                 | 9) учащенное сердцебиение      |
| j) lifetime               | 10) сосредоточиться на         |
| k) be on one's mind       | 11) мозг                       |
| l) a rapid heartbeat      | 12) спать впрок                |
| m) concentrate on         | 13) искать решение             |
| n) brain                  | 14) в течение жизни            |

**Task 3. Translate the text “Sleep and Dream” into Russian and then back into English.**

**Task 4. Speak on the topic “Sleep and Dream” using the following words and word-combinations: .**

To be important to humans; the average person; to do research in sleep laboratories; to be a biological need; brain; to be on one's mind; to appear as dreams; to wake up exhausted; to concentrate on a problem; to look for solutions; to have a positive effect on; to save hours of sleep; to have trouble sleeping.

### **Экзаменационное задание 2 (грамматический тест)**

Грамматические темы для самостоятельной работы

Правила чтения. Интонация предложений.

Глагол “to be”

Оборот “There is/there are”.

Артикль

Личные, притяжательные, возвратные местоимения, объектный падеж личных местоимений.

Множественное число существительных ; притяжательный падеж существительных.

Количественные и порядковые числительные.

Местоимения “Some, Any, No, Every” и их производные.

Детерминанты “much”, “many”, “A lot of”, “(a) few”, “(a) little”.

Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее простое время (Present, Past, Future Simple Tenses).

Настоящее, прошедшее продолженное время (Present, Past Continuous Tenses)

Настоящее свершенное время (Present Perfect Tense)

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Сравнительные конструкции As...As; Not So ...As.

Общие, специальные, разделительные, альтернативные вопросы.  
Вопросы к подлежащему.

## **Образец экзаменационного теста**

### **Test 1**

#### **I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. You (to know) English well?
2. Ann (not to learn) the poem by heart yet. She still (to learn) it.
3. Last summer I (to visit) Riga. I (to enjoy) my trip very much. Also I (to be eager) to see Tallinn.
4. "Mr. Brown (to come) an hour ago. He (to wait) for you in the sitting room",  
said Tom to his sister.
5. When the telephone (to ring) Jack (to have dinner).

#### **II. Choose the right article.**

1. Take.... piece of... chalk and write..following sentence on.....blackboard.
2. There is ... garden in front of... Institute-... garden is very beautiful.
3. I bought ... new dress ... last week.... dress is made of... silk.
4. My favorite subject at... school was...Mathematics. I was very good at ...  
Mathematics. I always got ... excellent marks.

#### **III. Circle the suitable preposition.**

1. I must go (for, to, at) Moscow (at, in) spring.
2. Look (on, at, to) the blackboard. Do you see any mistakes (in, at, on) it?
3. Wait (to, by, for) me, please. I'll come (in, through, by) a minute.
4. We turned (on, in, off) the tape-recorder and listened (on, in, to) music.

#### **IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.**

1. Have you got (some, little, any) relatives in Minsk?
2. She has (not, neither, no) mistakes in (hers, her) test.
3. Is there (many, much) coffee in the coffee pot?
4. It's too dark here. I can't see (nothing, anything, something).
5. Can I do (something, nothing, anything) for you?

### Экзаменационное задание 3

#### **Образец фрагмента текста для перевода**

Are some people generally better than others at coping with stress? Recent research suggests that the answer is yes — that there is a certain kind of person who has a relatively stress-resistant personality<sup>1</sup>. People who cope well with stress tend to be “committed” to what they are doing (rather than alienated), to feel in control (rather than powerless), and to welcome moderate amounts of change and challenge. In studies of people facing stressful situations, psychologists have found that those with stress-resistant personalities — that is, those who are high in commitment, control, and challenge — experience fewer physical illnesses than those whose personalities are less hardy.

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2. Кузина И.В., Катаева Е.В. Английский язык. Модуль 1 “Hello! It’s me” - М., МГСГИ., 2007. - 72 с.
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