

ОБРАЦЕЗ БИЛЕТА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

1. Устное реферирование текста по специальности (со словарём). Объём текста – 2500-3000 печатных знаков. (Время подготовки – 40 минут).

Под устным реферированием текста понимается умение: 1) охарактеризовать прочитанный текст с точки зрения его тематики; 2) выделить главную мысль, выразить ее в четкой и сжатой форме; 3) кратко изложить содержание текста, опуская детали; 4) высказать свое отношение к прочитанному.

См. справочно: Г. А. Широкова. Приемы обучения аспирантов устному реферированию научно-популярных текстов на английском языке. (https://iling-ran.ru/library/sborniki/for_lang/2019_11/15.pdf)

There is good evidence that children who are growing up bilingual create grammatical constructions that fall under the rubric of rule borrowing, at least from a retrospective viewpoint. One of the most striking examples in the literature is in Queen's research on a group of schoolchildren who grew up bilingual in Turkish (their parents' language) and German (the main language of the community) (Queen 1996, 2001). These children received input from both languages for first-language acquisition, and that input included a Turkish clausal intonation pattern and a German clausal intonation pattern that performed the same syntactic function. Queen found that the children dealt with the competition between these patterns by incorporating both of them into both their languages and introducing a functional distinction between them|analogous to the preservation in English of the old past tense *hung* of the verb *hang* after the appearance of the analogically formed innovative past tense *hanged*, with a novel semantic distinction introduced between the two past-tense forms (roughly, *hanged* for executing people by hanging, *hung* for hanging anything other than a person). Significantly, neither Turkish- nor German-speaking adults in the community noticed the innovation in either language, which suggests that the innovations were nonsalient. The process itself seems akin to rule borrowing, but with a difference: cases of rule borrowing, both the clear ones and the indeterminate ones, involve one-way transfer of rules from one language to another, not a process through which competing structures are retained in both languages. And children's bilingual first-language acquisition per se is very unlikely to lead directly to anything that looks like shift-induced interference, because failure to learn target-language structure is characteristic of second-language acquisition, not of first language acquisition.

In other words, adults, or at least people beyond the age of first-language acquisition, must play a role in rule borrowing. Some generativists have claimed that adults can only add a few minor rules or other features to their language (e.g. Chomsky & Halle 1968:251), and that the grammar internalized in early childhood does not change at all. Aside from Queen's results, many, most, or all of the innovations discussed in this article first arose in adults' speech. The status of innovations in adults' speech is a matter of vigorous debate,

but this issue need not be settled here. Whatever the status of borrowed rules may be in an innovating adult's speech, they must comprise part of the adult's linguistic knowledge, because they are used systematically. They will therefore form part of the input to the next generation of language acquirers in the speech community, and so the innovation is integrated into the community's language.

(Sarah G. Thomason. Rule borrowing. P. 11-12.

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~thomason/temp/rulbor04.pdf>)

2. Просмотровое чтение текста по специальности без словаря и его краткий пересказ на иностранном языке или устный перевод. Объем текста 1000 — 1200 печатных знаков. Время на подготовку 5 минут.

The American poet and essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson described the English language as "the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven." This dictionary has been compiled as an accessible guide to expressions that are derived from foreign languages. Some such words and phrases have been fully assimilated into the language (igloo, bonanza); others are still thought of as foreign (de rigueur, magnum opus).

Words and phrases that have become part of the English language cover a wide range of fields: entertainment (anime, flamenco, soiree), food and drink (blini, goulash, latte), language and literature (litotes, portmanteau, Sturm and Drang), law (force majeure, virgo intacta), music (allegro, nocturne), politics and economics (arbitrage, glasnost, ombudsman), and religion and philosophy (Corpus Christi, Diwali, Koran). Entries are arranged in strict alphabetical order. .. Hyphens are ignored: *faux amis*, *faux-naif*, *faux pas*. Accents are included in the headword if that is how the word is usually rendered in English: *café*, *coup d'état*, *piu*. Words with the same spelling but with different etymologies are shown as separate entries.

(Martin H. Manser. The facts on file dictionary of foreign words and phrases. 2-nd ed. 2008).

3. Монологическое высказывание о своем научном исследовании (10–15 предложений). Беседа с экзаменатором по темам, связанным с учебной и предполагаемой научной деятельностью поступающего в аспирантуру.

Литература

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2. Качалова К. Н., Израилевич Е. Е. Практическая грамматика английского языка. СПб., 2003.
3. Рябцева, Н.К. Научная речь на английском языке: Руководство по научному изложению: Словарь оборотов и сочетаемости общенаучной лексики: Новый словарь-справочник активного типа. М.: Флинта, 1999.