

**АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«НАУЧНО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ВОЗДУШНО-
КОСМИЧЕСКОЙ ОБОРОНЫ «АЛМАЗ – АНТЕЙ»
ИМ. АКАДЕМИКА В.П. ЕФРЕМОВА»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ



В.В. Федоров

28 2022г.

**ПРОГРАММА
ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫХ ИСПЫТАНИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ДЛЯ ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В АСПИРАНТУРУ**

Научная специальность: 5.2.3. «Региональная и отраслевая экономика»

Москва – 2022

Основные положения

Программа вступительного испытания в аспирантуру по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» составлена в соответствии с требованиями приказа Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации от 06.08.2021 № 721 «Об утверждении Порядка приема на обучение по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре», концептуальными положениями системы разноуровневой подготовки по иностранному языку для неязыковых специальностей.

Цель вступительного испытания – определить уровень знаний английского языка и уровень практического владения всеми видами иноязычной речевой деятельности, включая межкультурное общение на английском языке.

В ходе вступительного испытания должно быть продемонстрировано:

- владение навыками чтения и перевода аутентичных текстов научно-профессионального характера на английском языке с целью понимания содержания, а также адекватной передачи смысла иноязычных текстов научно-профессиональной направленности с соблюдением норм русского языка;
- владение навыками чтения и перевода текстов общего характера на английском языке с целью понимания содержания, а также адекватной передачи смысла иноязычных текстов на русском или английском языке;
- владение речевым этикетом и основами публичной речи в беседе общего характера в диалоговой форме, т.е. умение беседовать на английском языке с соблюдением речевых, стилистических и этических норм английского языка.

Форма и порядок проведения вступительного испытания

Вступительное испытание по английскому языку проводится в форме экзамена и включает три этапа:

- **первый этап** – перевод в течение 35 минут со словарем текста, включающего терминологию в соответствии с выбранной научной специальностью (профилем), объемом 1500 – 1800 печатных знаков, чтение на английском языке данного текста;

- **второй этап** – пересказ на русском или английском языке основного содержания текста объемом 1200 – 1500 печатных знаков (текст общего содержания);

- **третий этап** – беседа с экзаменатором на английском языке по вопросам:

- автобиография (возраст; месяц и год рождения; род занятий; хобби)
- причина обучения в аспирантуре.

Решения экзаменационной комиссией принимаются на закрытых заседаниях простым большинством голосов членов комиссии. При равном числе голосов голос председателя является решающим. Общее число членов экзаменационной комиссии вместе с председателем не должно превышать четырех человек. В качестве членов экзаменационной комиссии возможно привлечение преподавателей вузов-партнеров, а также квалифицированных работников предприятий.

Прием экзамена оформляется протоколом, в котором фиксируются вопросы экзаменаторов к поступающему. Протокол приема экзамена подписывается председателем и членами экзаменационной комиссии, присутствующими на экзамене. Протокол приема вступительного испытания после утверждения хранится в личном деле поступающего. На каждого поступающего ведется отдельный протокол.

Пересдача экзамена, в том числе с целью повышения оценки не допускается. Сданный экзамен действителен в течение календарного года.

Критерии оценки результатов испытания:

Уровень знаний поступающего оценивается экзаменационной комиссией по каждому этапу вступительного испытания по пятибалльной шкале. Критерии оценки: *оценка «пять» (отлично); оценка «четыре» (хорошо); оценка «три» (удовлетворительно); оценка «два» (неудовлетворительно).*

Критерии оценки за первый этап вступительного испытания:

- *оценка «пять» (отлично)* экзаменуемый полностью понял оригинальный текст (включающий терминологию в соответствии с выбранным направлением подготовки). Он использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание прочитанного (смысловую догадку, анализ). Скорость чтения текста может быть несколько замедленной по сравнению с той, с которой экзаменуемый читает на родном языке;

- *оценка «четыре» (хорошо)* экзаменуемый полностью понял основное содержание оригинального текста. Однако у него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, отсутствует навык анализа основного смысла незнакомых слов из контекста, а темп чтения более замедлен;

- *оценка «три» (удовлетворительно)* экзаменуемый понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки, затрудняется в понимании общего смысла предложений, не развита языковая догадка, чтение текста на английском языке вызывает затруднение (паузы, сбитый темп и т.п.);

- *оценка «два» (неудовлетворительно)* экзаменуемым не выполнены условия, позволяющие поставить оценку «удовлетворительно».

Критерии оценки за второй этап вступительного испытания:

- *оценка «пять» (отлично)* экзаменуемый полностью понял оригинальный текст и смог пересказать его содержание на английском языке;

- *оценка «четыре» (хорошо)* экзаменуемый полностью понял оригинальный текст и смог пересказать его содержание на русском языке;

- *оценка «три» (удовлетворительно)* экзаменуемый понял текст не полностью, пересказ его содержания на русском языке вызвал у него затруднения (в пересказе допущены фактологические ошибки);

- *оценка «два» (неудовлетворительно)* экзаменуемым не выполнены условия, позволяющие поставить оценку «удовлетворительно».

Критерии оценки за третий этап вступительного испытания:

- ***оценка «пять» (отлично)*** экзаменуемый в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его ответ был связным и логически последовательным. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства были правильно употреблены, практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, или они были незначительны. Полнота высказывания соответствовала требованиям задания;

- ***оценка «четыре» (хорошо)*** экзаменуемый в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его ответ был связанным и последовательным. Использовался большой объем языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были сделаны отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен;

- ***оценка «три» (удовлетворительно)*** экзаменуемый сумел, в основном, решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, ответ был не полным, допускались языковые ошибки, нарушалась последовательность высказывания;

- ***оценка «два» (неудовлетворительно)*** экзаменуемым не выполнены условия, позволяющие поставить оценку «удовлетворительно».

Тексты для подготовки к вступительному испытанию

(1 этап)

Профиль – «Региональная экономика»

Текст 1. China and asian economic regional cooperation and integration

Economic integration in Asia is a distinctive and multifaceted phenomenon because this area is made up of very different countries in their economic and political systems, forms of ownership and levels of development; what a huge variety of ethnic elements, religion and culture adds. It is a geographical space where political conflicts are also present, historical, some, other more recent regional stability remaining. China was isolated from the integration processes in the region until 1978.

However, after starting the process of reform and opening up has been inserted into different schemes gradually. In recent years, the Asian integration has been a peculiar and complex phenomenon that has been highlighted by great dynamism. The recent proliferation of agreements in the region is controversial; in particular the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement is controversial because of its potential implications. China's accession to the integration process becomes relevant because of its growing economic importance and what this has meant for the countries of the area. Currently, active participation impregnates a new dynamism to the links between the countries of the region.

De facto integration processes increased in the second half of the eighties and most active in the late nineties did. During that period other body of great importance in the region, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was created and also emerged other organizations lesser known sub-regional cooperation, such as the Association for Regional Cooperation in South Asia (SAARC), the Economic Council of East Asia (EAEC), the Initiative of the Bay of Bengal for Multi -Sectorial Cooperation technical and Economic (BIMSTEC) and the Association for Regional Cooperation of the Indian Ocean Rim (IOR-ARC).

Текст 2. Indonesia's Economic Growth

Every country wants high economic growth, because high economic growth will increase employment, income per capita and reduce poverty, overcome inequality and provide employment with a growing economy.

Various policies were formulated to support increased economic growth, including changing the centralistic government system to a decentralized system. In a centralized system, programs and policies are made at the central level and implemented uniformly throughout the region. As a result, problems arise that are difficult to solve because conditions vary between regions.

The Indonesian economy in the period 1990-1996 with a centralized system did experience good growth. However, Indonesia's economic condition worsened after the 1997 economic crisis due to the weakening of the rupiah against the US dollar. Indonesia's economic growth plummeted to reach minus 13.13% in 1998. The deterioration of the Indonesian economy was allegedly not only due to the Thai crisis but also because of the weak fundamentals of the Indonesian economy with its centralistic system. Therefore, in 2001, the economic and the government system were changed to be decentralized.

After the decentralization, per capita income has become US\$ 3,877.74 (2017) or more than three times compared to 1995.

Decentralization requires the granting of duties and authority to regional governments followed by the distribution of authority to regional governments in terms of revenue. Fiscal decentralization can be an effective tool for increasing the efficiency of public spending because local governments are institutions that are close and directly dealing with the people who will have a better ability to serve the needs of their people.

In the period of decentralization, local governments have an important role in managing regional finances. With a decentralized system, local governments are expected to be able to finance various development programs, especially in the public sector.

Текст 3. Regional Cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean Region and the Asia and Pacific Region

The economic success of the East Asian region during the past four decades demonstrate that regional integration, supported by both open trade and regional cooperation, is a key factor for sustained growth and development. However, the current financial crisis is threatening the East Asian region's phenomenal success, ushering in an economic slowdown, if not recession, across the globe. In general, regional governments are conscious that closing national borders in response to the crisis would only lead to inefficiencies and lower the chances of riding out and bouncing back from the crisis. As such, the economies in the region have remained committed to free and open trade, and the regional governments have a renewed interest in deeper regional cooperation to help manage shared risks and common interests.

Latin American countries and the Caribbean, on the other hand, have not displayed the same success as the Asia and Pacific region in integrating their economies and securing a stronger role in the global economy. Unlike the Asia and Pacific region, and in particular East Asia, the Latin American and Caribbean region has not embraced open regionalism and has not been aggressive enough in looking for

third markets (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Latin American markets remain fragmented and the business environment needs to be restructured to make it more attractive for foreign direct investment.

There are many opportunities for growth and development between the two regions once appropriate policies and support systems are in place. The potential is especially vast in the infrastructure, energy, banking, tourism, and logistics sectors. Efforts to expand transregional cooperation would not only be valuable for improving the regional value chain, but could also help enhance innovation and competitiveness, especially for Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, the current global financial crisis has increased the array of cooperative opportunities as governments and industries in both regions seek ways to deal with the crisis.

Текст 4. Regional development

Either in developed or in underdeveloped countries, there have been important differences between regions in terms of economical and social development levels. The intensity of this difference is higher in underdeveloped countries compared to developed countries. This situation shows that regional unbalance exists both in developed and underdeveloped countries.

According to the definition of the State Planning Organization, regional development is the efforts that consider the regional vision consisting of the mutual interaction of the regions of a country to other regions and to the world. Regional development takes as principle the terms of participation and sustainability. And it is a complement of efforts to increase the regional welfare by improving the human resources and by bringing the economical and social resources into action.

Economical development cannot start in all the regions of a country at the same time. Development starts in some areas that have the best conditions for development and concentrates on these regions. After reaching to a particular intensity, it spreads to the whole economy by ultimate effects changing with various channels.

The aims of regional development can be summarized as follows: 1. Decreasing the regional unbalance 2. Facilitating the compliant distribution of resources, economical activities and population among regions 3. Organizing the region 4. The spread of development to the country and regional development 5. Integration of regional economies 6. Encouragement of the balanced improvement in the regions 7. The balanced distribution of industry among regions 8. Having a fair share of underdeveloped regions from national economic development.

Текст 5. Regional Trade Cooperation in Asia

Regional trade cooperation is not heavily institutionalized in Asia as it is in Europe or North America, yet intra-regional trade shares are high, with high levels of trade in resources and intermediate goods, alongside large exports of final goods to the global market. The high levels of regional trade and commerce are a product of the growth in the scale and structure of the economies in the region, their geographic, political and institutional proximity and the openness of these economies to trade, investment and commercial participation by outsiders.

East Asia's deep specialization in the international economy, most efficiently and intensively with other economies in the region but also through access to global markets, was a necessary condition for successful East Asian modernization and industrialization.

Economic integration in East Asia and the Pacific was 'market-driven' integration, in contrast to the 'institution-driven' integration, which saw the formation of the European Common Market and, ultimately, the European Union, and it has been critically dependent on an open multilateral trading system. That is why the history of regional trade cooperation in Asia and the Pacific through APEC began with a strong agenda of support for strengthening the then-General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and pursuing trade liberalization through making the Uruguay Round of negotiations deliver for labor-intensive manufacturing and agricultural producers in the region.

The organizing idea of Asian trade policy strategy was the idea of 'open regionalism'. Unilateral trade liberalization also played a significant role in opening up East Asian economies and achieving rapid economic growth and development through trade oriented growth. The collapse of multilateral trade negotiations after the Asian financial crisis saw Asian retreat from multilateral towards preferential trade policy strategies and the negotiation of a raft of bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs). With multilateral trade liberalization currently stalled, and the inability to complete the WTO's Doha Development Round, bilateral and regional trade arrangements have proliferated more rapidly in Asia and elsewhere.

Профиль – «Экономика промышленности»

Текст 1. Business Processes

Research on Business Processes (BP) is a very active topic in recent years because processes are a dominant factor in workflow management, Modern enterprises and organizations operate in a dynamic environment that is constantly evolving, so it must adapt their processes and establish a framework for modeling and analyzing workflow processes. The notion of process plays a major role in the definition of information system management, it has a relevant role related with the concept of information, use of BP can be considered diverse according to the view of the company or the structure of resources used.

Processes are divided into two categories: abstract and executable processes . These two kinds are specified at different abstraction levels. An abstract process only describes the control-flow while an executable process captures both the control-flow and the data-flow as well as other aspects related to the execution, such as services bound to activities. Thus, an abstract process is a model of its corresponding executable process.

A BP is a collection of activities that takes one or more kinds of input and creates an output that is of value to the customer. Or is a set of activities undertaken in a specific objective that can accomplish a specific organizational goal. Some examples of this include taking customer orders and managing bank accounts.

Dynamic BP is the process that can change some BP activities during run time (at certain points) under various conditions not predefined in the beginning, it can react and adapt from internal or external environment changes, it is flexible and agile in its environment to express the concept of BP dynamicity. All properties of dynamic BP

concept (Adaptive, Variable, flexible, Ad hoc and dynamic) are related and used together with various relation degrees in order to respond to different scenarios.

Dynamic BP modeling is the representation of a BP, the model includes activities, components, functionalities, resources, individuals (participant) that need to be understood before modelling, so the result of modelling exercise could be implemented and simulated.

Текст 2. Competition

Economic competition takes place in markets—meeting grounds of intending suppliers and buyers. Typically, a few sellers compete to attract favorable offers from prospective buyers. Similarly, intending buyers compete to obtain good offers from suppliers. When a contract is concluded, the buyer and seller exchange property rights in a good, service, or asset. Everyone interacts voluntarily, motivated by self-interest. In the process of such interactions, much information is signaled through prices. Keen sellers cut prices to attract buyers, and buyers reveal their preferences by raising their offers to outcompete other buyers. When a deal is done, no one may be entirely happy with the agreed price, but both contract partners feel better off. If prices exceed costs, sellers make a profit, an inducement to supply more. When other competitors learn what actions lead to profits, they may emulate the original supplier. Conversely, losses tell suppliers what to abandon or modify.

Suppliers also engage in nonprice competition. They try to improve their products to gain a competitive advantage over their rivals. To this end, they incur the costs and risks of product innovation. This type of competition has inspired innumerable evolutionary steps—between the Wright brothers' first fence hopper and the latest Boeing 747, for example. Such competition has driven unprecedented material progress since the industrial revolution.

Another tool of competition is process innovation to lower costs, which allows producers to undercut competitors on price. This kind of competitive action has given us ubiquitous two-dollar pocket calculators only a generation after the first calculators sold for three hundred times that price!

A third instrument to outcompete one's rivals is advertising to bring one's wares to buyers' attention. Suppliers also compete by offering warranties and after-sales services. This is common with complicated, durable products such as cars. It reduces the buyer's transaction costs and strengthens the supplier's competitive position.

Текст 3. Interdependency, Competition, and Industry Dynamics

Critical to understanding contemporary differences in market share and profitability among firms within an industry is systematic knowledge of how those differences arose in the first place. Understanding the structural evolution of industries—the rate of change in output and prices, the rates of entry and exit (turnover), and the growth and decline of individual firms (mobility) and industry participation—is widely recognized as fundamental to identifying the origins of profitable market leaders who can sustain performance over time. Industry evolution provides important contingencies that affect the viability of various firm strategies. Without a keen grasp of the underlying mechanisms driving industry evolution and the resulting changes that occur at the industry level over time, we are less able to identify why certain firms in an industry are the winners and others losers.

Over the years, researchers have endeavored to develop clear characterizations of industry evolution. Central to these investigations has been the observance of shakeout, i.e., a rise and then fall in the number of competitors over time. Following the inception of an industry, new entrants rush in, often driving up the rate of innovation and leading to a diverse set of ways to deliver value. Competition intensifies and industry exit increases. Over time the rate of entry decreases, eventually stabilizing at a low level.

As a result, the number of firms within the industry grows exponentially at first, then peaks, and then declines, typically settling in with a few dominant firms. Although shakeout has dominated most discussion about industry dynamics, it is far from a universal pattern. In some industries, barely any shakeout at all occurs; in others, upwards of 80% of the firms in the industry exit.

The most prominent formal models of industry evolution rely on convex adjustment costs and scale advantages in innovation and learning to generate the classic life-cycle with shakeout pattern. ent investments in innovation and amplify its lead over time.

Текст 4. Market Failures

In welfare economics, a market failure is when the competitive price system fails to allocate resources efficiently, where this usually refers to a violation of Pareto optimality. This means there are unexploited ways to make some people better off without making anyone worse off. A very common strategy of argument is to identify a market failure and then manufacture a government intervention to address it. But market processes aren't the only kinds that fail to secure an efficient outcome. Theories of government failure developed among public choice economists in response to the assumption that in a case where a market process has failed, a government decision-making process will know what to do to correct it. This is closely aligned with the assumption that government actors are motivated to pursue the common good.

Just like there are several well-theorized sources and examples of market failure, there are likewise several well-theorized sources and examples of government failure. In cases of corruption, government officials use their control of public resources to advance their private ends. An official may be in charge of some project and solicit bribes in exchange for granting the government contract supporting it.

The problem here isn't that it's immoral, though it is. The problem is that extending a contract on the basis of someone's willingness to provide a bribe will almost certainly violate Pareto optimality. Ineffective monitoring regularly permits politicians to benefit themselves at the expense of the public. Individual losses among the public may be quite small. In fact, that they are small explains why the monitoring is so ineffective since their losses are usually too small to notice. Therefore, their ignorance about who it is best for them to vote for, what policies are best for them to support, or who might be taking advantage of them is rational. But in the aggregate, their total losses will tend to be much greater than the benefit the official consumes in the form of rents. When political actors have a great deal of discretionary power, this generates powerful incentives for an industry to use whatever means available to influence the decision-making process.

Текст 5. Standards and Competition

Standards benefit consumers in many ways. Quality and safety standards provide valuable information about product characteristics and can prevent the sale of potentially hazardous products. Compatibility standards benefit consumers and producers by facilitating product adoption and promoting compatible solutions. Furthermore, cooperation to choose a standard can avoid or mitigate a costly “standards war” in which parties promote incompatible solutions. Competition to adopt a standard can be particularly intense and costly in markets characterized by strong network effects that support “winner-takes-all” or “winner-takesmost” market outcomes.

Standards can impose costs on consumers by reducing the diversity of products on the market, by restricting entry of suppliers, and by foreclosing or raising barriers to alternative implementations. Some exclusion is inevitable because the procompetitive purpose of standards is to focus industry efforts on one solution at the expense of others or to impose conditions that all suppliers must satisfy.

Standard development can provide a venue for competitors to act jointly to exclude rivals or fix prices. For example, practicing members of occupations can lobby legislatures for standards that limit competition from unlicensed suppliers, and many service occupations have succeeded in doing so. At a more subtle level, a standard can facilitate collusion by making the supply of products more homogeneous, thereby making it easier for firms to monitor their rivals’ prices. Product homogeneity from standardization also can soften price competition by discouraging firms from offering competitive alternatives that depart from the standard.

The timing of standard development also can have social costs if the process moves too slowly and delays procompetitive solutions or if the process moves too quickly and prematurely focuses market activities on an inferior technology.

Тексты для подготовки к вступительному испытанию (2 этап)

Text № 1 Newspapers

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events. The earliest daily newssheet was "Acta Diurna" ("Daily Events") which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called "Dibao" ("Ti - pao") started in A.D. 1600's. It was printed from carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was "Avisa Relation" or "Zeitung", started in Germany in 1609. Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass media. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newscast can do. Magazines focus on major events of the preceding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do.

There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies. There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the weekday ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a

guide to TV programmes. The major dailies in the US are "Christian Science Monitor", "New York Times", "USA Today", "Wall Street Journal", "Washington Post". Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people are interested in activities in the neighborhood. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics.

Text № 2 Newspaper Reporting

The newspaper printing is a rather unusual activity since each day the newspaper material is prepared anew. Newspaper includes editorial board work the following functions: getting the right news, writing articles, selection of the best items for the print, and printing itself. Journalists, editors and rewriters, photographers and make-up editors responsible for the issue of the paper perform all these tasks. Thus, the newspaper reporting starts with collecting information for the paper. However, journalism doesn't stop here. Newspapers and magazines publish many stories - news items, political stories, humor stories and other. Such articles may be called human interest stories. Besides, newspapers carry many items on sports, personalities of today, stories on science, art and hi-tech. Rather popular are also the reports about the flights of astronauts and space research matters in general.

Human interest stories are often written as an interview, or as some journalists say, a "profile" is given. It is no secret that different newspaper publications differently influence the reader, this depending on the level of the skill of the journalist himself or the type of the topic being covered. Some unexperienced reporters often ask the question: 'how to conduct an interview?' There are hardly any rules because each interviewee is different. In most instances, the journalist's problem is how to get the interviewee to start talking. The opening questions has special importance. The reporter should not ask questions that call for only yes-or- no response. Another problem is how to keep on talking. These profile-type stories may be characterized as "personality sketches" reading which one learns much about interesting aspects of somebody's life.

Text № 3 Books in Our Life

Nowadays it's impossible to imagine our life without books. Perhaps, there are more books on our planet than men alive. Long before the invention of printing people valued books as treasure troves of the human knowledge and experience. Hand-written manuscripts took months of writing and were collected by and kept in monasteries with utmost care. We can distinguish books between three classes of them. Firstly, books on different branches of knowledge, works by brilliant minds of mankind. Secondly, textbooks, reference books and numerous dictionaries. And at last, books of all kinds and genres to read at leisure.

Classics should be taken a little at a time. One's understanding of books by Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, Mopassan and Balzac depends on one's age and experience. Serious books are to be read conscientiously and maybe more than once. To a thinking reader they will provide new food for thought every time he rereads it. Many people indulge in reading science fiction, fantasy or detective stories. Of course, there are some advantages and disadvantages of this kind of literature, often referred to as "easy reading". As for me, good science fiction and fantasy develop imagination, logical thinking and broader one's outlook. The same could be said about detective stories. The

masterpieces of this genre by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha Christie and others, show the depths of psychological analysis, the insight into the human nature. As an old saying goes, man cannot live on bread alone.

Books are the source of knowledge and the means of self-perfection. Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems in life. I think that books can help us. Books must be our friends during all our life.

Text № 4 My Favourite English Writer

It's said that none of the British writers of our age enjoyed such popularity all over the world as Agatha Christie did. Her works were translated into many languages, and scores of films were made using them as the script. The name of Agatha Christie is a synonym for high-class detective story. According to Agatha Christie herself, she began to write just to imitate her sister whose stories had already been published in magazines. And suddenly Agatha Christie became famous. Having lost her father at an early age, the prospective writer didn't receive even fairly good education. During the First World War she was a nurse, then she studied pharmacology. Twenty years later she worked in a military hospital at the beginning of the Second World War. The favourite personages of the "queen of detective story" are the detective Hercules Poirot and the sedate Miss Marple. The composition of her stories is very simple: a closed space with a limited number of characters, who are often plane or train passengers, tourists, hotel guests or residents of a cosy village. Everyone is suspected! Murders in the books of Agatha Christie are committed in most unsuitable places: in the vicar's garden or in an old abbey; corpses are found in someone's libraries being murdered with the help of tropical fishes, a poker, candelabra, a dagger or poison.

Once Agatha Christie wrote: "Some ten years will pass after my death, and nobody will even remember me..." The writer was wrong. Agatha Christie's novels are very popular now. People of all continents read and reread "The Oriental Express", "Ten Little Negroes", "The Bertram Hotel", "The Corpse in the library" and other of her novels time and again, enjoy films made by her works, and one can hardly find a country where people do not know her name.

Text № 5 Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china, glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there. There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. There are the women's clothing department, the men's clothing department, the knitwear department and the perfumery.

In a food supermarket we can buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop

we frequently go to is the green grocery which is stocked by vegetables. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Text № 6 The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word "Hermitage" means "a place of solitude". This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine II to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Palace and accessible only to the chosen few. In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains its old name. The accumulation of artifacts led to the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics. One of the rooms that impressed visitors the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square meters, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze. The Throne Hall was used for column assemblies. Members of the Tzar's family, when coming of age, took their oaths here. The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17-century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo. The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It contains 24 canvases.

The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floorlamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

Text № 7 Christmas

Christmas is a Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. For millions of Christians throughout the world it is the happiest and the busiest time of the year. No one knows the exact date of Christ's birth but most Christians celebrate Christmas on December 25. People of different countries celebrate Christmas in various ways. People in the United States and Canada decorate their homes with Christmas trees, wreaths and ornaments. City streets are filled with colored lights; the sound of bells and Christmas carols can be heard everywhere.

Children write letters to Santa Claus and tell him what presents they would like to get. People send Christmas cards to relatives and friends. Many companies give presents to their employees. A Christmas tree is one of the main symbols of Christmas. Relatives and friends may join in trimming the tree with lights, tinsel, and colorful ornaments. Presents are placed under the tree. On Christmas Eve, families open their

presents. Many children believe that Santa Claus arrives on Christmas Eve in a sleigh pulled by reindeer and brings presents. Some children hang up stockings so Santa Claus can fill them with candy, fruit and other small gifts. In many parts of the United States and Canada groups of people walk from house to house and sing Christmas carols. Some people give singers money or small gifts or invite them for a warm drink. Many people attend church services on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning.

They listen to readings from Bible and singing Christmas carols. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of stuffed turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and a variety of other turkey. Pumpkin pie, plum pudding, and fruitcake are favourite dessert dishes.

Text № 8 The History of the Olympic Games

Ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games. In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era. Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games. All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing, well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Text № 9 Space Exploration

Mankind always dreamed of overcoming gravitation and reaching other planets. But it was only in the 1960-es that this dream was to become reality. On the 12th of April 1961 the spaceship "Vostok" was launched into space with a man on board and after orbiting our planet successfully returned to the Earth. The first man to overcome gravitation and orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin. This day went down in history of mankind as an outstanding achievement, opening the space era.

In the course of space exploration there have been lots of achievements of world science and technology. This period saw the launching of many earth satellites, numerous space laboratories. Among the achievements we may enumerate the landing of automatic stations on the Moon, the flights of space laboratories towards the Venus and Mars. These are the years of manned space flight programmes: Valentina

Tereshkova was the first woman-cosmonaut to make a space flight, A. A. Leonov achieved the first "space walk" in 1965, the first Soviet experimental station with four cosmonauts on board went into orbit, the first American expedition landed on the Moon. The Soviet "Lunokhod", automatic orbital stations "Soyuz" and other space laboratories opened up a new period of space exploration. From the first experiments scientists went over to systematic exploration of space. Recently there have been calls to reduce expenditure on space research programmes. I think it would be a serious mistake to allow this to happen. There is a direct link between the development of space research programmes and different earth technologies. The higher the former are the more developed the latter are.

Text № 10 Biorhythms

At the beginning of this century medical scientists made a surprising discovery: that we are built not just of flesh and blood but also of time. They were able to demonstrate that we all have an internal "body clock" which regulates the rise and fall of our body energies, making us different from one day to the next. The idea of an internal "body clock" should not be surprising, since the lives of most living things are dominated by the 24-hour night-and-day cycle. The most obvious feature of this cycle is the way we fall asleep at night and become awake during the day. If the 24-hour rhythm is interrupted, most people experience unpleasant side effects. As well as the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking we also have other rhythms which last longer than one day and which influence wide areas of our lives.

Most of us would agree that we feel good on some days and not so good on others. Scientists have identified the following three biorhythmic cycles: physical, emotional and intellectual. Each cycle lasts approximately 28 days and each is divided into a high energy period and a low energy period of equal length. During the low energy period we are less resistant to illness and tire more easily. The low period puts energy into our "batteries" for the next high period.

During the high energy period of a physical biorhythm we are more resistant to illness and more energetic. The weakest time is the time of changeover from the high energy period to the low energy period, or vice versa. This weakest time usually lasts a day. On the weakest day of a physical biorhythm, there is a greater chance of accident and illness. Human experience is always individual. Some people experience such enormous physical turbulence on their "physically critical" days that they have to go to bed.

Литература

1. Comfort Jeremy, Hick Steve, Savage Allan. Basic Technical English - Oxford University Press, 1983.

2. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use : A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students: With answers / R. Murphy. – 2nd ed. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1995, 2002. – ISBN 0-521-43680-x.

3. Английский язык для студентов технических вузов : [основ. курс]: учеб. пособие для студентов тех. специальностей учреждений, обеспечивающих получение высш. образования: в 2-х ч. Ч. 2 / [авт.: С. А. Хоменко и др.]; под общ. ред. С. А. Хоменко, В. Ф. Скалабан. – 2-е изд., испр. – Минск : Вышэйш. шк., 2006. – 207 с. : ил. – На обл. авт. и загл. на англ. яз. – Кн. на англ. яз. – ISBN 985-06-1147-2. – ISBN 985-06-1148-0.

4. Английский язык для школьников и поступающих в вузы : устный экзамен / авт. и сост.: И. В. Цветкова, И. А. Клепальченко, Н. А. Мыльцева. – 6-е изд. – М. : Глосса, 2006. – 206 с. : ил. – (Новая версия). – ISBN 5-7651-0096-1.

5. Английский язык для школьников и поступающих в вузы : уст. экзамен : [топики. Тексты для чтения. Экзаменац. вопросы] / авт.-сост. : И. В. Цветкова, И. А. Клепальченко, Н. А. Мыльцева. – 3-е изд., доп. и перераб. – М. : Глосса, 2000. – 206 с. – (Новая версия). – ISBN 5-7651-0049-X.

6. Английский язык : Большой справ. для школьников и поступающих в вузы / [авт. : Е. М. Базанова, И. Б. Баканова, О. Ю. Болтнева и др.]. – М. : Дрофа, 2004. – 606 с. : табл. – (Большой справочник для школьников и поступающих в вузы). – Англо-рус. и русско-англ. слов.: с. 531–606. – ISBN 5-7107-6524-4.

7. Гаврилова О.П. Английский язык для студентов технических специальностей: хрестоматия - О. П. Гаврилова, М. И. Колокольцева, Л. А. Федько; Дальневосточный государственный технический университет. – Владивосток: Изд-во ДВГТУ, 2007. – 86 с. ISBN 978-5-7596-0736-6.

8. Грамматика английского языка : сб. упражнений для сред. шк. / Ю. Б. Голицынский. – СПб. : Каро, 2006. – 187 с. – (Английский язык для школьников). – ISBN 5-89815-001-3.

9. Трофимов, В. Н. English. Практическая грамматика английского языка: справочник : [для шк., абитуриентов и студентов техн. вузов] / В. Н. Трофимов. – М. : Изд-во Рученькина; Минск : Современное слово, 1997. – 188 с. – ISBN 5-89130-005-2. – ISBN 985-6388-19-8.

10. Учебное пособие для подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку: Грамматика и лексика - Macmillan Exam Skills for Russia: Grammar and Vocabulary / M. Mann, St. Taylore-Knowles ; Series Adviser : E. Klekovkina. – Oxford : Macmillan, 2006. – Загл. обл. на англ. яз. – ISBN 960-6620-56-5.