

Приложение № 32
к приказу № 949 от 29 сентября 2017 г.

МОСКОВСКИЙ АВИАЦИОННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
(НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)

**Программа вступительного экзамена по иностранному (английскому)
языку в МАИ в 2018 году**

Программа составлена на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования.

Вступительное испытание (экзамен) по английскому языку представляет собой лексико-грамматический тест, включающий в себя 50 заданий различного рода, а именно: заполнить пропуски, выбрать один из предложенных вариантов ответа, задания на словообразование.

Для успешной сдачи вступительного испытания (экзамена) по английскому языку необходимо владение следующим материалом:

Морфология

1. Артикль. Общее понятие об употреблении артикля.
2. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа. Форма притяжательного падежа. Сочетание существительных с предлогами, выражающими некоторые значения падежей русского языка.
3. Имя прилагательное. Образование степеней сравнения (общие правила и особые случаи).
4. Имя числительное. Количественные и порядковые числительные.
5. Местоимение. Личные, притяжательные, неопределенные, вопросительные, относительные и указательные местоимения.
6. Глагол. Личные формы глагола. Употребление глаголов have, be, do, should, would как самостоятельных и вспомогательных глаголов. Употребление глагола be как глагола-связки. Употребление глаголов be и have в модальном значении. Вспомогательные глаголы shall, will.
7. Модальные глаголы can, may, must.
8. Система глагольных времен по группам Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Passive Voice.
9. Образование Passive voice. Употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Indefinite Tense, Passive Voice; Present, Past, Future Continuous Tense, Passive Voice; Present, Past, Future Perfect Tense, Passive Voice.

10. Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive). Типы нереальных условных предложений в английском языке.
11. Повелительное наклонение.
12. Неличные формы глагола (простые формы), их функции в предложении.
13. Наречие. Наиболее употребительные наречия. Степени сравнения наречий.
14. Предлог. Наиболее употребительные предлоги.
15. Союз. Наиболее употребительные сочинительные и подчинительные союзы.
16. Словообразование. Основные способы словообразования существительных, прилагательных, глаголов, наречий. Важнейшие суффиксы и префиксы.

Синтаксис

Простое предложение. Нераспространенное и распространенное предложения.

Главные члены предложения. Способы выражения подлежащего. Виды сказуемого (глагольное, простое, составное глагольное и именное). Второстепенные члены предложения. Порядок слов в утвердительном, вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях.

Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Наиболее употребительные виды придаточных предложений.

Примерный вариант вступительного испытания (экзамена)

Часть I. Тестовые грамматические задания 1-30.

Задания 1-30. Выберите единственный ответ из четырёх приведённых вариантов, запишите его в бланк ответов.

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| (1) Once there lived ... young girl, and ... name of ... girl was Cinderella. | A a, the, the
C a, a, the | B . the, the, -
D -, the, a |
| (2) I remember him, we went to ... school together. | A the
C a | B -
D some |
| (3) ... Sahara is ... largest desert in ... North Africa. | A The, the, the
C A, a, the | B The, the, -
D -, the, a |
| (4) Who was ... first to fly over ... Arctic to .. America? | A an, the, the
C a, a, the | B the, the, a
D -, the, - |
| (5) I haven't been to ... Netherlands yet. | A a
C - | B an
D the |
| (6) When she looked down at her ... , they were so far off that she could hardly see them. | A foot
C feets | B feet
D foots |
| (7) Apples, pears, bananas are all | A fruits
C fruitos | B fruit
D Fruitoes |
| (8) My family ... great music lovers. | A is
C am | B are
D sing |
| (9) The police ... planning a large scale operation in these quarters. | A are
C is | B make
D Am |
| (10) A lot of ... are closing nowadays | A factory
C factorys | B factories
D factoryos |
| (11) Where ... the money? - ... in my wallet. | A is, it is
C is, they are | B are, they are
D are, it is |
| (12) Some of your ... helped me a lot. | A advices
C advicec | B adviceos
D advice |
| (13) are more often seen in schools than | A Woman-teachers, man-teachers
C Women-teachers, man-teachers | B Women-teachers, men teachers
D Woman-teachers, men teachers |
| (14) ... too short for your son. | A This trousers are
C These trousers are | B This trousers is
D These trousers is |
| (15) I don't like going to... | A discoes
C discos | B discois
D discoses |
| (16) The city is ... the country. | A the noisier than
C noisier then | B noisier than
D the noisiest than |
| (17) Linda is ... in our class. | A more intelligent
C the most intelligent | B intelligentest
D the most intelligentest |

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| (18) | I have not seen a ... person than he in my life. | A more stupid
C most stupid | B stupider
D much stupider |
| (19) | events were rather dramatic. | A Farther
C Further | B Far
D Farthest |
| (20) | The Ritz is ... hotel in London. | A the most expensive
C the more expensive | B most expensive
D the expensivest |
| (21) | How many rooms... in your flat? | A are you having
C have you got | B does you have
D having you got |
| (22) | He.... what they are speaking about. | A don't understand
C is not understanding | B doesn't understand
D aren't understanding |
| (23) | Everybody ... the Swiss police ... great at finding people. | A know/is
C knows/is | B know/are
D knows/are |
| (24) | I wonder where ... | A does Ann live
C Ann live | B does Ann lives
D Ann lives |
| (25) | What in since we parted? | A will you be engaged
C were you engaged | B have you been engaged
D have you engaged |
| (26) | The dictionary ... (1) behind the sofa a whole week ago, it still ... (2) there, no one ... (3) it yet. | A (1) fell, (2) lay; (3) raised
C (1) falls, (2) has lain; (3) was raising | B (1) fell, (2) is lying; (3) has raised
D (1) had fallen, (2) will lie; (3) had raised |
| (27) | As far as I know a composer is someone who ... (1) music; but what ... (2)? – That's a person who ... (3) texts in a printing shop. | A (1) create, (2) do a compositor does; (3) is printing
C (1) is creating, (2) has a compositor done; (3) print | B (1) creates, (2) does a compositor do; (3) prints
D (1) creating, (2) is a compositor doing?(3) printed |
| (28) | What kind of present ... (1) give your daughter on her birthday? – Perhaps, I ... (2) her some money, and she ... (3) a present for herself. | A (1) shall you, (2) am giving; (3) will have bought
C (1) will you have, (2) am given; (3) will have been buying | B (1) will you, (2) will be giving; (3) will be buying
D (1) are you going to, (2) will give (3) will buy |
| (29) | She would have bought another watch if she ... a better one. | A would see
C had seen | B would have seen
D saw |
| (30) | I wish I ... to bed earlier last night. | A went
C would go | B would have gone
D had gone |

Часть II. Задания 31-40. Прочтите приведённый ниже текст, заполните пропуски после номеров 31-40 единственно правильным словом, выбрав его из предложенных вариантов. Впишите нужную букву в бланк ответов.

THE MEETING WHICH DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

My secretary (31) ____ me that I had an important meeting that evening. She (32) ____ me not to set off too late, (33) ____ I might get held up in the rush hour traffic.

I asked my boss for (34) ____ to leave work early so that I could (35) ____ the traffic jams. He was not very (36) ____ on the idea at first, but eventually I was able to (37) ____ him to (38) ____ me go at 4.30 (39) ____ 5 o'clock.

I had (40) ___ started on my journey when I found that there had been a major accident on my route.

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| (31) | A | announced | B | remembered | C | reminded |
| (32) | A | advised | B | guarded | C | insisted |
| (33) | A | beside | B | otherwise | C | except |
| (34) | A | allowance | B | permission | C | permit |
| (35) | A | avoid | B | deny | C | prevent |
| (36) | A | fond | B | glad | C | keen |
| (37) | A | persuade | B | agree | C | make |
| (38) | A | allow | B | get | C | let |
| (39) | A | instead of | B | except for | C | in spite of |
| (40) | A | hard | B | hardly | C | justly |

Часть III. Задания 41-50. Прочитайте приведённые ниже предложения. Используя слово, данное в конце каждого предложения, образуйте подходящее по смыслу производное слово, пропущенное в этой же строке. Запишите образованные слова под соответствующими номерами в бланк ответов.

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|------|---|-----------------|
| (41) | Back in the days before the car , the only personal means of transport were the horse and the bicycle. | INVENT |
| (42) | The first cars their power from steam and gas, and had a maximum speed of around nine miles an hour. | GET |
| (43) | In Britain, there was a law cars from going over two miles an hour in towns. | STOP |
| (44) | At the end of the nineteenth century, cars started to use petrol and became much than they had been. | FAST |
| (45) | Very few people at that time said that cars the world in the future. | CHANGE |
| (46) | That is exactly what has happened, though, and since then we close to eighteen million miles of roads on the Earth. | BUILD |
| (47) | Perhaps the sign of the success of the car is the fact that there are over 800 million of them in the world. | BIG |
| (48) | However, having more cars on the road more pollution, and that's a major worry for many people. | MEAN |
| (49) | The weather affects many aspects of our lives and are constantly looking for ways to produce accurate forecasts. | RESEARCH |
| (50) | Our to predict the weather depends on the information we have. | ABLE |