

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Адыгейский государственный университет»

Факультет иностранных языков

ПРОГРАММА

профессионального испытания по практике межкультурной коммуникации

направление подготовки - 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование
направленность «Английский язык» и «Русский язык как иностранный»

квалификация (степень) «бакалавр»

Декан
факультета иностранных языков

Джандар Б.М. 

Майкоп
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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ

1. Фонетика

Владение всеми фонемами и их вариантами в рамках произносительной нормы. Владение основными видами инновации (восходящий / нисходящий тон) и правильное употребление интонации в утвердительных, повествовательных, вопросительных предложениях. Владение логическим и эмфатическим ударением.

2. Грамматика

Морфология

Артикль

Определенный, неопределенный и нулевой артикль. Артикль с именами собственными, названиями национальностей, географическими названиями, названиями частей суток, абстрактными и вещественными именами существительными.

Имя существительное

Употребление существительных (собственных и нарицательных, исчисляемых и неисчисляемых, в единственном и множительном числе). Употребление простых, производных и составных существительных.

Имя прилагательное

Употребление простых, производных и составных прилагательных в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях.

Местоимение

Личные местоимения (в именительном и объектном падежах). Притяжательные местоимения. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений. Указательные местоимения (единственное и множественное число). Возвратные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения и их производные. Местоимения *one, it, none*.

Числительные

Употребление количественных и порядковых числительных в их синтаксических функциях.

Глагол

Употребление простых, производных и составных глаголов (правильных / неправильных, переходных) в изъявительном, сослагательном и повелительном наклонениях. Знание и употребление основных временных групп глагола *Indefinite/Simple, Continuous/Progressive, Perfect Continuous/Perfect Progressive* в действительном залоге и всех временных форм в страдательном залоге. Употребление утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной форм каждой временной группы. Употребление различных вопросительных конструкций (общий, альтернативный, разделительный и специальный вопрос). Разные способы передачи будущего времени в современном английском языке. Специфика употребления глаголов *to be, to have (have got), to do, to feel, to think*.

Употребление модальных глаголов - can-could, may-might, must, should, ought to, to have to (have got to), need. Употребление фразовых глаголов типа put on, look at etc. Употребление неличных форм глагола (инфинитив, герундий, причастие I, причастие II) в основных формах и функциях. Умение узнавать основные конструкции с неличными формами глагола.

Наречие

Наречия времени, места, образа действия, меры и степени. Степени сравнения наречий.

Место наречий в предложении. Наречия, определяющие прилагательные, глаголы, причастия.

Предлог

Предлоги места, направления, времени (и их отсутствие). Специфика предлогов for,

during, from, since, in, on, at, to, into, out of, about, of, with, by.

Словообразование

Моделирование существительных с помощью суффиксов: -er, -ing, -ment, -ion (sion), -ness, -ity, -ism, -(i)ty; прилагательных с помощью суффиксов: -y, -less, -able, -full, -ic/ical, -al, -ish. -ot; числительных с помощью суффиксов: -teen, -ty, -th; глаголов с помощью суффиксов: -en, -ize. Знание префиксов un-, in-, it-, ir-, re-, dis-. Конверсия. Словосложение.

Синтаксис

Употребление простого (нераспространенного, распространенного предложения) с глагольным и именным сказуемыми. Употребление безличных предложений типа: it is cold. It always snows here in winter. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения, типы придаточных предложений, функции союзов.

3. Лексика

Знание 3000 лексических единиц в рамках пройденной тематики. Тематика устной речи включает следующие блоки: абитуриент и его окружение; родная страна; страна

изучаемого языка; научно-технический прогресс.

Знание языковых средств выражения различных коммуникативных актов: выражение согласия, несогласия, приветствия, возражения, одобрения, благодарности.

СТРУКТУРА БИЛЕТА

На устном экзамене по практике межкультурной коммуникации абитуриенту предлагаются следующие виды заданий:

1. *Read, translate and retell Text № ...*
(Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст № Ответьте на вопросы экзаменатора)
2. *Speak on the given situation. (Побеседуйте на тему предложенной ситуации)*

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

При оценке выполнения первого задания учитываются степень сформированности следующих навыков и умений:

- понимание содержательно-смысловой структуры текста;
- умение логично и грамотно изложить содержание текста.
Оценка устной речи осуществляется с учетом ее соответствия следующим требованиям:

- соответствие высказывания коммуникативной задаче, ситуации общения;
- связность, полнота, спонтанность;
- лексическая и грамматическая разнообразность и правильность речи;
- использование оценочных фраз, средств речевого этикета и выражения собственного мнения;
- фонетическая корректность речи.

Примеры текстов.

Английский язык

Text 1

There is not enough petrol in the world for everybody now, and each year there is less, so what are we going to do when it finishes? Perhaps we will go back to horses and carriages and bicycles.

In the Second World War, some people did not use petrol in their cars. They made gas from wood and plants instead, and then they put it in big bags on top of their cars. The cars did not go fast, but it was better than nothing. But we cannot cut down all our trees to make gas; we need them for other things too.

Besides gas, we can also use electricity for our cars, but first we must make the electricity! Some countries have coal, and they make electricity with that, but we will not always have coal. Other countries have big, strong rivers, and these turn turbines and make electricity more easily and cheaply.

We are also able to get power from the tides. We put turbines in the mouth of a river. Then, when the tide comes up, it turns the turbines, and when it runs back towards the sea, it turns them again. And we know that the waves of the sea can also turn turbines when they go up and down.

Which of all these things will make our electricity in the year 2000?

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. When will we perhaps have to go back to horses and carriages?
2. What did some people carry in big bags in the last war?
3. Why did they do this?
4. Why can't we cut down all our trees to make gas?
5. Which makes electricity more cheaply, coal or the water in rivers?
6. How can tides make electricity?
7. When does a tide turn a turbine?
8. How do waves turn turbines?

Text 2

Sally was nineteen years old. She had always lived with her parents, but now the time had come for her to go to university in another part of the country to study to be a doctor. Her mother was very sad about this, and she was also afraid, because she loved her daughter very much, and she thought, "My little girl will be alone for the first time in her

life. She won't know anybody. There will be nobody to look after her, and perhaps she will have trouble, or she will be very sad because she isn't with us."

Sally said goodbye to her father and to her cat, and promised to telephone every week. Then her mother took her to the university by train. When they said goodbye, her mother cried, and on the way back home she cried again.

Then every week Sally kept her promise and telephoned. They talked for several minutes, and Sally was always very happy and never said that she missed her parents. Her mother was not glad about this. She thought, "Perhaps she's finding the university nicer than her home."

But then some holidays were getting near. That week, when Sally telephoned her parents, she said, "The students who live here were talking yesterday evening, and they said, 'We're very happy that we're going to return home again soon for a few days.'"

Sally's mother was very glad that the students had said this. "She must really miss us," she thought. Then she said, "And did you say that too?"

"Oh, yes!" Sally answered. "We all said that it's easy to speak to our parents on the telephone every week when we're away, but we really miss our pets!"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Had Sally ever left her parents before she went to university?
2. Why did Sally go to university?
3. Did her mother want her to go? Why?
4. Why did Sally's mother cry in the train?
5. Was she happy after Sally telephoned? Why?
6. Did the students want to go home for their holidays?
7. Why was Sally's mother glad then?
8. Did the students miss their parents?

Text 3

Derek was a little boy. He lived with his parents in a small house in a town. They did not have a big garden.

Derek liked animals very much. One day he said to his father, "I've got a little money, Daddy. Can I buy a pony, please?"

But his father answered, "No, Derek, we can't have a pony in the garden, because it's too small and we haven't got a field. People who keep ponies in small gardens without a field are unkind. Ponies need a lot of space."

Derek did not want to be unkind to a pony, so he did not ask his father again.

But then his father got a job in another place, and he and his family left their small house in the town and went and lived in a bigger house in the country. It had a nice garden and a field, and Derek was very happy.

There was a farm near their new house, and there were horses, cows and a few sheep there. Derek went to see them every day. He was five years old now, and he began to think of a pony again.

"My birthday is next month," he thought. "Perhaps Daddy will buy me a pony then." After a little time, he began to talk about ponies to his parents again.

Then his birthday came. His parents gave him a few nice presents – but there was no pony. Derek was sad.

But then suddenly his Uncle Tom arrived. He was a farmer – and he had a big pony with him.

"Hello, Derek," Uncle Tom said, "Happy birthday. This is your birthday present from me and Aunt Mary."

Derek was a little afraid, because the pony was very big. He looked at it for a few minutes and then he said to his uncle, "Is he for me, or am I for him?"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Did Derek want a pony?
2. Why didn't his father let him buy one?
3. Why did Derek not ask his father again?
4. When did Derek go and live in a bigger house?
5. Why could Derek begin to think of a pony again then?
6. What did he hope to get on his birthday?
7. How did he get a pony for his birthday?
8. Why was Derek afraid then?
9. Was the pony really for Derek?

Text 4

When Mr Holland was a young man, he played a lot of football, and he had always been thin and very strong. But then he worked in an office for many years, and he drove to work in a car, so when he was forty, he was fat and very soft, and he did not wish to get fatter and softer every year.

One day one of his friends said to him, "Would you like to be thinner, Fred?"

"Of course I would," Mr Holland answered.

"Well," his friend said, "stop going to your office by car, and get a bicycle."

Mr Holland had not ridden a bicycle for many years. "It's hard to learn to ride a bicycle again at your age," his wife said.

But it was not too hard for Mr Holland to do. He usually sat in his living room and read the newspaper in the evening, but he bought a bicycle for his birthday and practised riding that every evening instead. He hoped that it would help him to get thinner, and he got a lot of pleasure from it.

He found little roads which were not really very narrow, but were too narrow for cars, and there he got away from the nasty noises of the city, which were becoming too much for him. They were not really very loud, but they were too loud for Mr Holland.

Then he began to go to his office on his bicycle. Sometimes all the cars stopped at a red light, and he went past them to the front, because his bicycle was narrow. Then he was very happy.

Yesterday he stopped at a red light, and a man came up behind him on another bicycle. He stopped too and said to Mr Holland, "Have the police taken your driving licence away too?"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Was Mr Holland fat or thin when he was young?
2. Was he fat or thin when he was forty?
3. Who told him to get a bicycle?
4. Was it hard for him to learn to ride a bicycle again?
5. When did he practise?
6. Why did he like narrow roads?
7. Why could he pass cars at red lights?

8. Had the police taken Mr Holland's driving licence away?

Text 5

Mary Williams was a clever young lady. She lived alone and had a very important business job in a big company. She worked very hard in it. She was never absent, she always arrived at her office early and left late, and she often took reports home with her to read. At weekends she seldom went anywhere, and she was always working then too.

Jill Thomas was a friend of Mary's. In fact, she was Mary's best friend. They had gone to the same school, and both of them were clever women, but Jill was married, and she did not want to get a job. "I'm quite happy at home with Len," she always said. "I don't want to be too busy to have fun."

Jill and Len liked walking very much, and nearly every weekend they went to the mountains and walked there. They also liked dancing very much, and they often went out in the evening and danced till the early hours of the next morning. And when they had their holidays, they climbed all the mountains one by one and swam and sailed on a lake and danced nearly all the time.

One year Jill said to Mary, "Would you like to have a holiday with us this year, Mary?" Mary was very happy, so Jill and Mary and Len had two weeks together. Mary enjoyed her holiday, but she was very tired after they had climbed all the mountains and swum every day and danced every night.

The next summer, Jill offered to take Mary on their holiday again.

"Thank you very much," answered Mary, "but I'm going to be quite honest with you: I'm sorry that I can't come, because I've worked a lot this year and I'm tired. But I don't need a holiday: I need a rest!"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Was Mary a good worker?
2. Was Jill clever too?
3. Why didn't she want to get a job?
4. What did Jill and Len like best?
5. What did they do when they had holidays?
6. What did Jill do one year?
7. How was Mary at the end of the holiday?
8. What did Jill ask Mary the next summer?
9. Did Mary accept this time?

Text 6

While Bill was still at school, he used to earn some money by delivering newspapers, but when he left school, he was ready to get himself a proper job. "I'll work in a bank," he said to himself, "because my uncle has always worked in one."

He went to his aunt and said, "I think that the work is easy. Uncle Bob can do it, so I can." His aunt smiled, but did not say anything.

When Bill's uncle came home that evening, his wife told him that Bill wanted to work in a bank, and his uncle said, "That's a good idea, but there are no jobs in my bank just now."

So Bill went to several other banks and asked for a job, and in the end he got one. "You may work here for a month," the manager said, "and if you're good enough, you can

stay after that. You'll work with Mr Unwin for the first month. He'll take you round and train you, and report to me about you."

Mr Unwin was one of the other clerks in the bank, and he had been there for many years. He took Bill round the bank, and Bill learned a lot of things from him. Some of these lessons were not easy.

Then one day Mr Unwin gave Bill some one pound notes. "Count these," he ordered him. "There ought to be one hundred there. If there aren't tell me. And try not to make any mistakes."

Bill sat down by Mr Unwin and began to count the notes. But he was lazy, and when he counted half of them, he became tired. "Fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three," he said, and then he stopped, looked at Mr Unwin and pointed at the notes.

"Well," he said, "if they're correct up to here, they'll all be correct, won't they?"

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Did Bill do any work before he left school?
2. Who in his family worked in a bank?
3. Did Bill get a job in the same bank? Why?
4. Who had to train him?
5. What other things did Mr Unwin have to do?
6. How did Bill find the things which he had to learn?
7. Why did he have to count some one pound notes one day?
8. Was he right when he said, "If they're correct up to here, they'll all be correct"?

Text 7

Joe Biggs was a butcher. His shop was in the village in one of the most beautiful parts of the south of England, and he worked in it for many years while his father was there. The, when his father reached the age of 65, he stopped working in the shop, and Joe was alone in it, so he had to work harder,

Joe worked five and a half days a week. His shop ahut at on o'clock on Thursdays, and it was shut the whole of Sunday. Saturdays were the busiest days.

Most of Joe's meat came to his shop from the nearest town, but sometimes he got up earlier than usual in the morning and drove into the city to choose meat. It was cheaper there.

Joe had a big refrigerator in his shop., but he tried not to buy too much meat at a time, and to sell it before he bought more.

One Thursday a woman came into the shop at five minutes to one. "I'm sorry I'm late," she said, "but some people have just telephoned to say they are going to come to dinner tonight, and I need some more meat."

Joe had only one piece of good meat in the shop. He had sold all the others earlier in the day. He took the piece out and said to the woman, "This is £6.50."

"That piece is too small," the woman answered. "Haven't you got anything bigger?"

Joe went into the room behind the shop, opened the refrigerator, put the piece of meat into it, took it out again and shut the door of the refrigerator with a lot of noise. Then he brought the piece of meat back to the woman and said, "This piece is bigger and more expensive. It's £8.75."

"Good," the woman answered with a smile. "Give me both of them, please."

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Had Joe always worked alone in the shop?
2. When did he have to begin to work alone in it?
3. Did Joe sell meat in his shop on Thursday afternoons?
4. How did he get most of his meat?
5. Why did a woman want a meat at 12.55 on a Thursday?
6. Why did Joe only have one piece of good meat?
7. Why did that woman not want that piece of meat?
8. Did Joe bring her a different piece?
9. What did the woman want to buy then?
10. Why did Joe not give her both pieces?

Text 8

Joan's mother loved her very much, so she was not happy when she married an army officer when she was twenty-one years old and went to live in another country with her husband.

"When am I going to see Joan again?" she thought. "And how is she going to live abroad among strangers without her mother near her?"

Joan wrote to her parents every Sunday, and then a year later, she had a baby. It was a girl, and she and her husband gave it the name Kate and thought that she was the cleverest and most beautiful child in the world.

After that, Joan's parents received plenty of letters and postcards every week about Kate and all the wonderful things she had done. There were also lots of colour photographs of the baby, but there was never any news about Joan herself.

Joan's mother knew that parents always thought that their own children were special, and better than any others, and she also knew that they photographed them all the time, so she did not find all the news about Kate and all the photographs of her very interesting. She wished that Joan's letters had more news about herself and what she was doing in them. When she replied to Joan's letters, she always asked about her. She wrote two or three times: "Are you tired after the baby? Are you resting enough? Is Fred helping you? Does anyone come in to clean your house for you? When are you going to come home? Do you need anything? Does the baby keep you awake at night?" and other things like that. But Joan's replies were always about Kate, and there was never any news about herself.

In the end Joan's mother was rather angry, so she wrote to Joan that she was very glad that Joan had a very clever child, because she herself had never had one.

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Was Joan's mother glad or sad when Joan married? Why?
2. Did Joan's mother think that her daughter needed her?
3. Who was Kate's grandmother?
4. Why did Joan write a lot about Kate?
5. Did Joan's mother find the news about Kate interesting?
6. Who did Joan's mother want to read about?
7. What did Joan's mother do then?
8. Did Joan write the things which her mother wanted then?
9. What did her mother write then?

Text 9

Mr Harris used to work in Dover, but then he changed his job, and he and his wife moved to another town. They did not have many friends there, but they soon met a lot of interesting people, and after a few weeks they often went to dinner or to parties at other people's houses.

Then Mrs Harris said to her husband, "We've been to a lot of other people's houses, and now we must invite them to our house, mustn't we?"

"Yes, certainly," answered her husband. "A big party will be the easiest, won't it? Then we can start to invite people to dinner in small numbers next month."

So Mrs Harris said, "Yes, I'll invite all our friends here to a big party on 5th December."

"How many will that be?" Mr Harris asked. "Don't invite too many."

Mrs Harris was beginning to write invitations when her husband saw that she was writing, "Party: 6.30 to 8.30 p.m."

"That isn't very nice, is it?" he said. "You're telling your guests that they must go at 8.30." So Mrs Harris just wrote, "Party: 6.30 p.m."

A lot of guests came, and they all had a good time, so they did not go home at 8.30. In fact, they were still there at midnight when the door bell rang and a policeman arrived. He said, "You must stop making a noise, because someone has complained."

Mr Harris said he did not want to quarrel with the policeman, so everyone went home. They were sorry to have to go.

When Mr and Mrs Harris were alone again, she said to him, "That was a surprise, wasn't it? Who complained about the noise?"

"I did," Mr Harris answered in a tired voice.

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. When did Mr and Mrs Harris not have many friends?
2. Did people invite them to their homes after that?
3. Why did Mrs Harris want to invite people to her house?
4. Why did Mr Harris want to give a big party?
5. What did Mr Harris not want his wife to do?
6. Did Mrs Harris change the invitations then?
7. Did Mr and Mrs Harris's guests have a good time?
8. Who had complained to the police?

Text 10

Peter was ten years old and he went to the City School. He was very good at football, so he was in his school team. He always played very well and bravely in practice games and in matches, and he scored plenty of goals.

Peter's grandfather and grandmother usually came to see him when there was a match, and they were always happy when other people said, "Your grandson plays very well, doesn't he?"

Then one day Peter said to his grandmother, "We're practising for our big match next Saturday. Our school's going to play against the Garden School. They have the best team in our city, so perhaps they'll beat us. Can you come and see the match?"

"Oh, yes," his grandmother answered, "your grandfather and I will be there – and I'm certain that you'll beat the Garden School."

"Well, I hope we will," Peter answered.

The match was in the park, and it began at half past two on Saturday. The Garden School team wore orange shirts, light blue shorts and orange socks, and Peter's team wore dark blue and white shirts, white shorts and dark blue socks.

In the first two minutes of the match, the Garden School boys came very close to the City School's goal, but then the goalkeeper kicked the ball to Peter in the middle of the field, and Peter ran with it and kicked it straight into the goal. All the City School boys as well as their families were very happy to see it.

After he had scored once, Peter scored twice again before half time. Then in the second half of the match he nearly scored another goal, but he hardly touched the ball with his foot, and the goalkeeper caught it easily and threw it out again.

After the match, Peter's grandfather said to him, "You missed a good chance to score a fourth goal then, Peter. If you'd kicked the ball hard, you'd have got a goal easily. Why did you kick it weakly?"

"Because there were tears in the goalkeeper's eyes," Peter answered.

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1. Why was Peter in the school team?
2. Who was Peter's big match against?
3. Which was the best school team in Peter's city?
4. Did Peter's grandmother think that the Garden School team was going to win?
5. Did both teams wear shorts of the same colour?
6. Which team nearly scored the first goal?
7. How many goals did Peter score in the match?
8. Why didn't he score another goal?

Примеры тематических ситуаций и проблемных вопросов, которые обсуждаются на экзамене.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. You have got an invitation from your friend who lives in Great Britain or the USA to take part in their national holiday. Tell what you know about the traditions of this country.
2. Imagine you have just won \$5,000 in the lottery. Tell what you will do with the money.
3. You are showing your friend a family album. Describe the members of your family.
4. Speak about something you wish had never happened.
5. What is your opinion about violence on television?
6. Imagine you are ill. Describe your condition to the doctor.
7. Speak about the food you like to eat. What is your attitude to fast food?
8. Your friend is a bit overweight and has some health problems. Make a list of food he/she should eat to stay fit and healthy. Explain your choice.
9. Why do you think people go to restaurants when they want to celebrate something?
10. Some people say that food in an expensive restaurant is always better than food in a cheap restaurant - would you agree?
11. Describe a traditional meal in your country.
12. What kind of things do people eat that are bad for them? Why do you think people eat such things, if they are not good for them?

13. What kind of job would you like to have after you graduate?
14. Do you think parents should choose occupations for their children?
15. In your opinion, is it a good idea to move from job to job? Why or why not?
16. Speak about a hobby or something you like to do every day.
17. What colour of clothing do you usually wear? Do you think colours can affect your mood?
18. Speak about important events in your life.
19. Describe a party you enjoyed. Explain what you enjoyed about the party.
20. Describe a family event you are looking forward to. Explain why you are looking forward to it.
21. What do most people do to keep fit in your country?
22. Why do some people think that modern lifestyles are not healthy?
23. Do you think it is a good idea to give prizes to children who do well at school? Why?
24. What sports do most young people in your country enjoy doing?
25. What are the advantages and disadvantages for grandparents of living in the same house as their children and grandchildren?
26. What do you think are the advantages of buying things from shops rather than markets?
27. Describe something you bought that you were not happy with.
28. Why do you think some people use the Internet for shopping? Why doesn't everyone use it in this way?
29. What kind of things are easy to buy or sell online?
30. Describe an important choice you had to make in your life. Explain how you felt when you were making the choice.
31. Describe a typical day at school, work or college and explain what you would like to change in your work or study routine.
32. Describe a transport problem in your town or city. Explain how think it might be solved.
33. Describe something you did that was new and exciting.
34. Describe something you own which is very important to you. Explain why it is so important to you.
35. Describe a place you will never forget.

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