MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE SUMY NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY

Department of Foreign Languages

Chairman of the Admissions Committee of Sumy NA 2 -Rector ĩ Academician of NAAS of U raine * = KO!

PROGRAM OF ENTRANCE EXAM IN THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION (ENGLISH) FOR INTERNATIONAL APPLICANTS

HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL - MASTER (all specialties)

The project team consists of:

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Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages

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PROGRAM

of entrance examin the language of instruction (English) for Master's degree on the basis of the higher educationdegree

I. INTRODUCTION

The Program is developed considering the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) (level B1-B2). The content of tasks for quality control of the formation of foreign language communicative competence is unified by types and forms of tasks. The Program takes into account the peculiarities of the English language.

The objects of assessment are speech competence in **reading**, as well as language **lexical and grammatical competences**. The content of test tasks is based on authentic samples of literary speech adopted in English-speaking countries, under the areas of communication and topics of texts defined by this Program.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM

The entrance exam in a foreign language is attended by persons who wish to enter the study for a master's degree on the basis of a bachelor's degree of higher education (hereinafter – candidates).

PURPOSE OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM

Determine the learning outcomes of candidates in a foreign language on a scale of 100 points based on the number of points they scored for the tasks of the subject test in English.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE TEST

Part I. READING

The aim is to identify the level of candidates' skills to read and understand authentic texts for a certain time.

Tasks to determine the level of foreign language competence in reading are focused on different strategies: with an understanding of general information (skim reading), complete information (reading for detailed comprehension), and the search for specific information (scanning reading).

Authentic texts from printed periodicals, online publications, reference and advertising booklets, fiction are used to create test tasks.

Texts for skim reading can contain up to 5% of unfamiliar words, and for comprehension and scanning reading – up to 3%, the meaning of which can be guessed from the context by word-forming elements and consonance with the native language (words-internationalism).

The total volume of texts is up to 2,500 words.

Subject tests assess the ability of candidates to understand the read text, highlight key information, summarize the content of what is read, draw conclusions based on what is read.

The candidate is able to:

- read the text and determine its purpose, idea;
- read (with comprehensive understanding) texts based on familiar language material;
- read and extract the necessary details from texts of different types and genres;
- differentiate between basic facts and secondary information;
- distinguish between factual information and impressions;
- understand the views of the authors of the texts;
- work with texts of different genres;
- scan a text or a series of texts to find the necessary information to perform a particular task;
- determine the structure of the text and recognize the logical connections between its parts;
- establish the meaning of unfamiliar words based on a guess, similarity with the native language, explanations in the comment.

Part II. USE OF LANGUAGE

The aim is to identify the level of formation of speech and language grammatical and lexical competencies of candidates.

The candidate is able to:

- analyze and compare information;
- use lexical units and grammatical structurescorrectly;
- establish logical connections between parts of the text.

The lexical minimum of the applicant is 2,500 units under the areas of communication and topics of the texts defined by this Program.

AREAS OF COMMUNICATION AND TOPICS OF TEXTS

FOR READING AND LANGUAGEUSING

I. Personal sphere

- Everyday life and its problems.
- Family. Family relations.
- Human character.
- Apartment.
- Dailyroutine.
- Healthy lifestyle.
- Friendship, love.
- Relationships with peers, in the team.
- The world of hobbies.
- Leisure, recreation.
- Personal priorities.
- Plans for the future, choosing a profession.

II. Public sphere

- Weather. Nature. Environment.
- Life in English-speaking countries.
- Travel, excursions.
- Culture and art in Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Sports in Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Literature in Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Mass media.
- Youth and the modern world.
- Man and the environment.
- Clothing.
- Shopping.
- Food and meals.
- Scientific and technological progress, outstanding scientists.
- Ukraine in the world community.
- Holidays, anniversaries, events in Ukraine and English-speaking countries
- Traditions and customs in Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Outstanding personalities of history and culture of Ukraine and Englishspeaking countries
- Significant objects of the historical and cultural heritage of Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Museums, exhibitions.

- Painting, music.
- Cinema, television, theater.
- Responsibilities and human rights.
- International organizations, international movement.

III. Educational sphere

- Education, training, upbringing.
- Student life.
- The education system in Ukraine and English-speaking countries.
- Work and profession.
- Foreign languages in human life.

GRAMMAR INVENTORY

The Noun

- Grammatical categories (singular and plural, possessive case).
- Noun phrases.
- Lexical classes of nouns (proper and common names: class, collective, mass, abstract nouns).

The Article

- Definite and indefinite articles.
- Zero articles.

The Adjective

- Categories of adjectives.
- Degrees of comparison of adjectives.

The Numeral

- Cardinal, ordinal, and fractional numerals.
 The Pronoun
- Types of pronouns.

The Verb

- Regular and irregular verbs.
- Types of verbs.
- Verb tenses and forms.
- Modal verbs.
- Verbals (infinitive, gerund, participle).
- Constructions with verb forms (complex object, complex subject, for-toinfinitive construction).

The Adverb

- Kinds of adverbs.
- Degrees of comparison of adverbs.

Preposition

- Kinds of prepositions.

Conjunction

- Kinds of conjunctions.

Sentence

- Simple sentences.
- Composite sentences.
- Impersonal sentences.
- Conditional sentences (0, I, II, III types).

Direct and reported speech

Word formation

EVALUATION CRITERIA OF PERFORMANCE OF TASKS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAM in the language of instruction (English)for international applicants (higher education level - Master)

The developed tasks of the entrance exam in the language of instruction (English) for international applicantsprovide for checking the formation of foreign-language communicative competence of students who enter the master's program and are offered to entrants in the form of lexical and grammatical texts.

The scale of evaluation of written speech (0 - 200)

Scale for evaluating the results of task № 1 (0-40)

The number of questions in this task is 5, the number of points is 40, i.e. the value of the correct answer to each question is 8 points;

Scale for evaluating the results of task № 2 (0-40)

The number of questions in this task is 5, the number of points is 40, i.e. the value of the correct answer to each question is 8 points.

Scale for evaluating the results of task № 3 (0-120)

The number of questions in this task is 15, the number of points is 120, i.e. the value of the correct answer to each question is 8 points.

The final results of the entrance master's exam are determined using the assessment system used in SNAU, with their mandatory transfer to the national scale of academic performance and the ECTS scale in the following order:

Rating scale ECTS	Rating scale SNAU	Rating national scale
А	180 - 200	Excellent(5)
В	165 - 179	Good (4)
С	152 - 164	
D	137 - 151	Satisfactory (3)
E	120 - 136	
FX, F	0 - 119	Unsatisfactory (2)

Rating scale: national and ECTS (from 0 to 200 points)

The program is developed based on the "Program of the unified entrance exam in foreign languages" in Ukraine.

Samples of English texts are attached.

Appendix

Sample of entrance tasks

I. Reading Comprehension Test

This text is followed by 5 multiple-choice questions. For each task choose the best possible answer from <u>A, B, C, or D</u> and circle the letter of your choice.

Economics of the USA

The United States economy is the world's largest, diverse and most powerful, as a result of technological advances, natural resources and mass migration from Europe. The transformation of the economy from farming and agriculture to a successful economic nation was boosted by emerging technologies from around the world. Today, the countries principle operations include oil and gas, coal, copper, iron, uranium and silver, with the manufacturing of steel, vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals and electronics.

The discovery of gold and silver over 100 years ago was the beginning of prosperity for many states. In the late 1800's the US was the leading producer of steel and automobiles and by the mid 1900's the service sector was a predominant industry. During 1901, billions of barrels of oil flowed from Texas where the

petroleum industry was born. Today oil from Texas plays a vital part in the states and countries economy producing one quarter of US oil, although over reliance on only one industry, can make the state vulnerable. When silver was discovered near to Las Vegas, a small boomtown suddenly emerged; combined with the construction of the Hoover Dam in the 1930's, an influx of construction workers arrived thus boosting the economy. Gambling waslegalised in the same year and attracted many large corporations to buy into the industry, tendering the economic profile of the area ever stronger.

1. What was the transformation of the economy boosted by? a) technologies b) techniques c) unemployment d) immigration 2. What plays a vital part in the states and countries economy? a) uranium b) gas c) steel d) oil 3. Where was the silver discovered? a) near Los Angeles b) near Las Vegas c) near California d) near Texas 4. When was the year of gambling legislation? b) 1970's a) 1980's c) 1930's d) 1830's 5. What is the text about? a) USO's economy b) UHA's economy c) USA's economy d) USSR's economy

II. Read the text and find the right answer (a, b, c or d)

Elvis Aaron Presley, American singer and actor, one of the most popular entertainers of the 20th century, is renowned as an early pioneer of rock-and-roll music and considered by many to be the genre's greatest performer. In his youth, Presley attended churches where he was exposed to gospel music. He also listened to blues and country-and-western music and won a talent contest at the age often for a rendition of the country ballad "Old Sheep".

Following high school, Presley worked as a truck driver. In 1953, while recording some songs as a birthday gift for his mother at a Memphis studio, Presley impressed the studio manager with his unique vocal style, demonstrating both outstanding range and influences of black American music. At age 21 Presley recorded his first songs for a major record label, the Radio Corporation of America, including the original and popular "Heartbreak Hotel".

From 1956 to 1958, Presley starred in four motion pictures, all of which featured his soundtracks. After serving in the United States Armed Forces from 1958 to 1960, Presley appeared in numerous musical films. His public appeal faded during this period as his rebellious image gave way to the more wholesome persona developed in his film roles.

During the 1970s, facing personal difficulties, including a long-term drug dependency, Presley retreated from public appearances and was rarely seen outside

his Memphis mansion. His death, a subject of some controversy, has been officially attributed to heart failure, a likely result of Presley's chronic overuse of prescription barbiturates.

Known as the King of Western Bop and the Hillbilly Cat, Presley fused sounds of country music with black rhythm-and-blues influences and what was then the new rock-and-roll style. His unprecedented, electrically charged performances helped make Presley one of the first mass idols of United States popular culture.

- **1.** A lot of people believe:
- a) there has been no better rock-n-roll singer than Elvis Presley;

b) Elvis Presley could outdo anyone in acting;

- c) was the only one to start the genre of rock-n-roll;
- **d**) was the pioneer of the 20^{th} century.
- 2. Presley's musical education consisted mainly of:
- a) a church musical school;
- **b**) a rhythm-and-blues orchestra;
- c) a combination of different styles;
- **d**) a country musical band.

3. The word "rendition" in line 4 may best stand for:

- a) interpretation;
- **b**) transliteration;
- c) transcription;
- d) remix.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that Presley got involved in performing music:

- a) at a rather old age;
- **b**) as a truck driver;

c) quite young;

d) by his mother.

5. The feature of Presley's singing was the clear influence of:

- a) a studio manager;
- **b**)the African American style of performance;
- c) his age;
- d) his mother's birthday in Memphis.

III. Read and complete the sentences below. For each of the empty space choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) and circle the letter of your choice.

1. Don't make mea) laughb) to laughc) laughsd) laughed

2. I'm too tired. I can't ... to the cinema this evening.

c) goes d) going a) to go b) go **3**. We let them ... a 10% discount. a) to have b) have c) has d) had 4. Do you mind my ... the window? a) opened b) opening c) opens d) to open **5**. I am fond of a) reading b) to read c) reads d) read 6. ... cold water in summer is a pleasure. b) To drink a) Drinks c) Drinks d) Drunk **7**. You must not a) to smoke c) smokes d) smoked b) smoke 8. Could you have Mr. Clark ... some statistics? a) to prepare b) prepare c) prepared d) prepares 9. When you rang me yesterday I ... a bath. b) was having c) have been having a) had d) have 10. Who is that man, standing at the corner? He ... there for-the last half an hour. b) is standing c) has been standing d) stand a) stands **11**. Who ... now? b) is being examined a) are been examined c) am being examined d) to be examined **12.** The children ... to school by her when the accident happened. b) has been taken c) had been taken d) be taken a) have been taken 13. No changes ... in the patient's condition now. a) are being noticed b) is being noticed c) was being noticed d) were being noticed 14. A new ring-road ... round the city at present. a) is being built b) built c) building d) was being built **15**. When Tom was young he ... two foreign languages. a) were taught b) was taught c) being taught

d) is taught