

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное научное учреждение
«Российский научно-исследовательский институт информации
и технико-экономических исследований по инженерно-техническому
обеспечению агропромышленного комплекса»
(ФГБНУ «Росинформагротех»)**

Направление подготовки: 35.06.04 – Технологии, средства механизации
и энергетическое оборудование в сельском, лесном и рыбном хозяйстве

**Примерный перечень вопросов к кандидатскому экзамену по дисциплине
«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»**

Обязательная часть

1. Чтение и письменный перевод текста по специальности со словарем (объем текста 2300 – 25000 печатных знаков).
2. Просмотровое чтение (объем текста 1500 п.зн.): беглое чтение и реферирование текста (время на подготовку 5 – 7 минут).

Вариативная часть

Speak about the aims and the tasks of your research work (беседа на английском языке с экзаменаторами по теме, связанной со специальностью и научной деятельностью аспиранта)

Рекомендуемая литература

1. Л.А. Савельев. Учебное пособие по грамматике английского языка. С.-Петербург, РГГМУ, 2011г., 88 с.
2. Л.С. Пономаренко. Грамматика английского языка: пособие для аспирантов. М., Московская финансово-юридическая акад., 2006г., 125 с.
3. С.И. Гарагуля. Английский язык для аспирантов и соискателей. М., Владос, 2016г., 330 с.
4. R. Murphy. English Grammar in Use. 2012, 4th edition, Cambridge University Press, 388 p.

1. Образец текста для чтения и письменного перевода:

Text 1. The self-driving future is running late.

Few ideas have enthused technologists as much as the self-driving car. Advances in machine learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI), would enable cars to teach themselves to drive by drawing on reams of data from the real world. The more they drove, the more data they would collect, and the better they would become. Robotaxis summoned with the flick of an app would make car ownership obsolete. Best of all, reflexes operating at the speed of electronics would drastically improve safety. Car- and tech-industry bosses talked of a world of “zero crashes”.

And the technology was just around the corner. In 2015 Elon Musk, Tesla’s boss, predicted his cars would be capable of “complete autonomy” by 2017. Mr. Musk is

famous for missing his own deadlines. But he is not alone. General Motors said in 2018 that it would launch a fleet of cars without steering wheels or pedals in 2019. Waymo, the Alphabet subsidiary widely seen as the industry leader, committed itself to launching a driverless-taxi service in Phoenix, where it has been testing its cars, at the end of 2018. The plan has been a damp squib. Only part of the city is covered; only approved users can take part. Phoenix's wide, sun-soaked streets are some of the easiest to drive on anywhere in the world; even so, Waymo's cars have human safety drivers behind the wheel, just in case.

Jim Hackett, the boss of Ford, acknowledges that the industry "overestimated the arrival of autonomous vehicles". Mr. Urmson now talks of self-driving cars appearing gradually over the next 30 to 50 years. A string of fatalities involving self-driving cars have scotched the idea that a zero-crash world is anywhere close. Markets are starting to catch on. In September Morgan Stanley, a bank, cut its valuation of Waymo by 40%, to \$105bn, citing delays in its technology.

The future, in other words, is stuck in traffic. Partly that reflects the tech industry's predilection for grandiose promises. But self-driving cars were also meant to be a flagship for the power of AI. Their struggles offer valuable lessons in the limits of the world's trendiest technology.

2. Образец текста для беглого чтения и реферирования текста

Text 1: The automotive Industry

[ru.wikipedia.org > wiki/English](http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/English)

The automotive industry designs, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells the world's motor vehicles.

About 250 million vehicles are in use in the United States. Around the world, there were about 806 million cars and light trucks on the road in 2007; they burn over 260 billion gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel yearly. The numbers are increasing rapidly, especially in China and India. In the opinion of some, urban transport systems based around the car have proved unsustainable, consuming excessive energy, affecting the health of populations, and delivering a declining level of service despite increasing investments. Many of these negative impacts fall dis-proportionately on those social groups who are also least likely to own and drive cars. The sustainable transport movement focuses on solutions to these problems.

With rapidly rising oil prices, industries such as the automotive industry, are experiencing a combination of pricing pressures from raw material costs and changes in consumer buying habits. The industry is also facing increasing external competition from the public transport sector, as consumers re-evaluate their private vehicle usage.

The automotive market is formed by the demand and the industry. The European automotive market has always boasted a higher number of smaller cars than the United States. With the high fuel prices and the world petroleum crisis, the United States may see its automotive market become more like the European market with fewer large vehicles on the road and more small cars. For luxurious cars, with the current volatility in oil prices, going for smaller cars is not only smart, but also trendy. And because fashion is of high importance with the upper classes, the little green cars with luxury trimmings become quite plausible.

3. Примеры вопросов для беседы на английском языке с экзаменаторами, связанной со специальностью и научной деятельностью аспиранта:

- What educational institution did you graduate from? When?
- Why did you decide to take a post-graduate course?
- What is the subject of your future scientific research?
- Who is your scientific supervisor and what is his/her contribution to science?
- Have you ever participated in any scientific conferences?
- What methods are you going to use in your investigation?
- What will your scientific research give the world? In what way can your investigation/research be useful to ... science?
- What does your scientific work deal with?
- What problem do you investigate?
- What can you say about your scientific work?
- Do you need any special equipment to fulfill your investigation?
- What illustrations are you going to prepare to demonstrate the results of your investigation?
- What conclusions will you make if the results of your research are positive/negative?
- How do you plan your research?
- What have you already managed to do?
- What points of your plan have you failed to fulfill?
- How will you continue your investigation?
- Who are the best informed scientists in the field of your research?
- How long can it take you to complete your research?
- How many English publications important for your research have you already found?
- What points of view expressed in the publications do you criticize?
- What is the subject of your thesis?
- What is the topicality of your research for the modern state of national economy?
- Have you managed to establish any little-known facts relevant to the issue in question?
- Have you managed to make any preliminary conclusions?
- Are you planning to analyze the data from any individual national economy or enterprise to validate your research results?
- What is the practical value of your research?
- Have you managed to extend the knowledge basis of the problem in question?
- What conclusion have you made?
- Do you think your research might instigate further interest in the problem?
- Has your stance on the problem in question changed after your research?

Заведующий аспирантурой



И.И. Горелова