

**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: 38.06.01 Экономика

**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: Production, cost, and efficiency

en.wikipedia.org

In microeconomics, production is the conversion of inputs into outputs. It is an economic process that uses inputs to create a commodity for exchange or direct use. Production is a flow and thus a rate of output per period of time. Distinctions include such production alternatives as for consumption (food, haircuts, etc.) vs. investment goods (new tractors, buildings, roads, etc.), public goods (national defense, small-pox vaccinations, etc.) or private goods (new computers, bananas, etc.), and "guns" vs. "butter".

Opportunity cost refers to the economic cost of production: the value of the next best opportunity foregone. Choices must be made between desirable yet mutually exclusive actions. It has been described as expressing "the basic relationship between scarcity and choice." The opportunity cost of an activity is an element in ensuring that

scarce resources are used efficiently, such that the cost is weighed against the value of that activity in deciding on more or less of it. Opportunity costs are not restricted to monetary or financial costs but could be measured by the real cost of output forgone, leisure, or anything else that provides the alternative benefit (utility).

Inputs used in the production process include such primary factors of production as labour services, capital (durable produced goods used in production, such as an existing factory), and land (including natural resources). Other inputs may include intermediate goods used in production of final goods, such as the steel in a new car.

Economic efficiency describes how well a system generates desired output with a given set of inputs and available technology. Efficiency is improved if more output is generated without changing inputs, or in other words, the amount of "waste" is reduced. A widely-accepted general standard is Pareto efficiency, which is reached when no further change can make someone better off without making someone else worse off.

Much applied economics in public policy is concerned with determining how the efficiency of an economy can be improved. Recognizing the reality of scarcity and then figuring out how to organize society for the most efficient use of resources has been described as the "essence of economics," where the subject "makes its unique contribution."

2. Образец текста для беглого чтения и реферирования текста

Text 1 Debt and disease (The Economist)

Economic crisis and covid-19 are forcing hard choices on most of the world. But the dilemma facing indebted poor countries is particularly acute. They can either pay foreign creditors or allow more of their citizens to die, say experts.

This dilemma is not new. In 2016 Angola spent nearly six times as much servicing its external debt as it did on public health care. Fifteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa spent more money paying creditors abroad than they did on doctors and clinics at home. But now, faced with a slump in revenues and skyrocketing borrowing costs as investors seek relative safety, many African governments are struggling to find the money to fight the pandemic and shore up their economies. Whereas rich countries are borrowing to spend about 8% of GDP on stimulus measures, African ones are spending just 0.8% of GDP.

This is because the virus has thrown petrol onto a slow-burning debt crisis. The countries most at risk of default – and, by definition, the least able to borrow affordably – are those with limited domestic savings and large external debts, such as Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana and Zambia. But they are not the only ones in trouble. Since 2010 average public debt in sub-Saharan Africa has risen faster than in any other developing region, from 40% to 59% of GDP in 2018.

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