

*Фаховий залік для вступу на навчання для
здобуття ступеня магістр зі спеціальності*

B11.041 Філологія (Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська)

Варіант 1

1. Every speech sound, then, is defined by a particular combination of the following components:

- a) airstream mechanism, complete stoppage, and manner of articulation.
- b) state of the larynx, airstream mechanism, and manner of articulation.
- c) state of the velar port, airstream mechanism, complete stoppage, and manner of articulation.
- d) combination of active and passive articulator and complete stoppage.

2. Modern literary English language is formed on the basis of:

- a) British dialect
- b) London dialect
- c) Canadian dialect
- d) American dialect

3. are words that have distinct meanings and are in origin unconnected, but have the same sound and spelling.

- a) Homonyms
- b) Homophones
- c) Heterographs
- d) Homographs

4. A term in sociolinguistics for a distinct form of a language.

- a) Accent
- b) Dialect
- c) Variety
- d) Vernacular

5. According to John R. Searle, such kind of speech acts as is, where speakers are committed in varying degrees to the truth of the propositions they have uttered: swearing, believing, reporting.

- a) representa
- b) directives
- c) commissives
- d) declarations

6. Within translation theory scholars define the following types of translation transformations:

- a) lexical and semantical
- b) lexical and grammatical
- c) lexical, grammatical, stylistic and complex
- d) grammatical and lexical grammatical

7. ... is shifting from one dialect or language to another.

- (a) Code switching
- (b) Heteroglossia
- (c) Implicature
- (d) Intertext

8. Plosives may also be called...

- a) fricatives.
- b) affricates.
- c) bursts.

d) oral stops.

9. In the context of the Early Modern English period, which of the following adaptations in language and literature is most commonly associated with the works of William Shakespeare?

- a) the introduction of Latin vocabulary into English
- b) the use of blank verse and iambic pentameter
- c) the standardization of spelling and grammar
- d) the incorporation of French phrases in everyday speech

10. An abbreviation formed from the first letters of a series of words and pronounced as one word.

- a) Acronym
- b) Gairaigo
- c) Shortening
- d) Initialism

11. obtains such peculiarities: *Ch* with the sound value /k/: *chaos*. (2) Word-initial silent *m* and *p*: *mnemonic*, *psychology*. (3) Use of *y* rather than *i*: *synthetic*. (4) Use of *ph* rather than *f*: *pharmacy*. (5) Initial *rh* and medial and final *rrh* as in *rhetoric*, *diarrhoea*.

- a) A vernacular-style spelling
- b) A Romance-style spelling
- c) A transliterated Greek-style spelling
- d) A transliterated French-style spelling

12. The variety of language in a post-creole continuum closest to the standard or superstrate language: for example, in Jamaica a local variety of standard English.

- a) Acrolect
- b) Sociolect
- c) Basilect
- d) Mesolect

13. is a characteristic of a language that expresses itself more concisely than another language.

- a) Economy
- b) Kernel
- c) Langue
- d) Lexicalization

14. The language, in its various dialects, emerged after the end of the Great Vowel Shift, roughly in the middle of the 16th century.

- a) Old English
- b) Middle English
- c) Chancery English
- d) Modern English

15. According to John R. Searle, such kind of speech acts as is, where speakers are committed in varying degrees to the truth of the propositions they have uttered: swearing, believing, reporting.

- a) representatives
- b) directives
- c) commissives
- d) declarations

16. A group of spoken or written consonants that come together at the beginning or end of a syllable, such as *br* in *bring*, *str* in *street*, *lfths* in *twelfths*.

- a) Consonant cluster
- b) Contact variety
- c) Epenthesis

d) Syllable

17. The study of different regional variations of a given language, spoken or written at a given time.

- a) Dialectology
- b) Articulatory phonetics
- c) Sociolinguistics
- d) Structural linguistics

18. «Carmina burana», збірка латинських віршів, як ліричних, еротичних, так і дидактичних та сатиричних, складена

- a) на початку XI ст.
- b) на початку XII ст.
- c) на початку XIII ст.
- d) на початку XIV ст.

19. The jargon of a class, group, or profession, often used to exclude or mislead others.

- a) Slang
- b) Argot
- c) Cant
- d) Inkhorn terms

20. The study of how sounds are produced in the mouth, and the technique of accurately describing those sounds by using special symbols.

- a) Dialectology
- b) Articulatory phonetics
- c) Sociolinguistics
- d) Structural linguistics

21. Major English poet of the 14th century. Wrote *The Canterbury Tales* and other poems in Middle English.

- a) Bede the Venerable
- b) Caedmon
- c) Geoffrey Chaucer
- d) Robert Cawdrey

22. Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- a) The group of students are going to the museum.
- b) Each of the players have a different strategy.
- c) Neither the cat nor the dogs are outside.
- d) The team were celebrating their victory.

23. Any discourse where two voices are heard. It includes irony.

- a) Fictional discourse
- b) Deictic expressions
- c) Echoic discourse
- d) Hybrid discourse

24. What is the primary function of a subordinate clause in a sentence?

- a) To express a complete thought
- b) To provide additional information but cannot stand alone
- c) To act as the main subject of a sentence
- d) To replace a noun in the sentence

25. Identify the type of the sentence structure in the following example: “Although it was raining, we decided to go on a hike”

- a) Simple sentence
- b) Compound sentence
- c) Complex sentence

d) Compound-complex sentence

26. The primary form of language; oral communication in general and on any particular occasion.

a) Slur

b) Sound

c) Speech

d) Morpheme

27. is manipulating one part of a text to make up for a loss in another.

a) Anacoluthon

b) Amplification

c) Compensation

d) Cohesion

28. is a generic term for 'amplification' and 'reduction'.

a) Substitution

b) Zigzagging

c) Presupposition

d) Recrescence

29. Which of the following words demonstrates a morphological change through inflection?

a) Happy - happiness

b) Walk - walked

c) Quick - quickly

d) Book - bookshelf

30. What is the primary focus of the phono-graphical level of language structure?

a) The meaning of words in context

b) The arrangement of words in sentences

c) The relationships between sounds and their written representations

d) The grammatical rules governing sentence structure