

Вступний екзамен
(лексико-граматичний переклад)
з англійської мови для студентів денного відділення
факультету іноземних мов ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна
спеціалізація «Мова та література», «Переклад», ступінь «Магістр», «Спеціаліст»

1. Про всяк випадок ти б краще не поклався на те, що він каже. Відомо, що він уникав сплати податків за останні п'ять років. Щось мені не хочеться робити ставку на людину, якій я не довіряю. Насправді, його поведінка завжди обурювала мене. (10)
2. Рекомендується, щоб спостерігачі надали неупереджену оцінку стану навколишнього середовища на Таманському півострові та у районі озера Ялпуг (Yalpuğ). Беручи до уваги той факт, що, як вважається, південно-західна Україна має високий потенціал як туристичний центр, та що велика кількість готелів та будинків відпочинку вже будується там, влада просто не може ігнорувати небезпеку. (10)
3. Не дивно, що Андерси так хвилювалися на суді. Вони звикли спихувати провину на інших, але цього разу «малий Томмі» змусив всіх них почервоніти. Сусіди бачили, як підліток вкрав коштовну машину. Обличчя його батька спотворилось від злоби, коли він почув про це. Тепер йому буде важко виборювати місце у Парламенті, чи не так? (10)
4. Як би я не намагалась повернути увагу Джорджа, він все ще був захоплений книгою. Було щось зворушливе у тому, як він сидів у парку при лікарні. Мені так хотілося, щоб він просто подивився на мене! Поступово мій гнів поступився цікавості. «І що він там таке читає?» - не встигла я подумати, як хтось відкашлявся позаду мене. (10)
5. Якщо б ти не поступився під тиском, ти не був би зараз у глухому куті. І що тепер з тобою буде? Послати усіх під три чорти – означає зруйнувати шанс на підвищення. Тобі слід було бути більш розсудливим. (10)
6. Як сталося так, що він ніколи не бачив цього фільму? Справа в тому, що покійна Місіс Уайт ніколи не схвалювала, щоб її діти ходили у кіно. Але ж ти маєш знати, що вона зазвичай настоювала на своєму. Іноді її можна було прийняти за генерала у спідниці, але в жодному разі вона не була поганою людиною. (10)
7. Обладнання несподівано зупинилося. Ми не могли продовжувати працювати, не кажучи про те, щоб купити нові матеріали. А нам конче потрібен був пластик, що проводить тепло та поглинає світло. Хтось запропонував звернутися до спонсорів, але спочатку треба було з'ясувати, звідки вітер дує. Ані я, ані мій помічник був впевнений, що нам нададуть допомогу. Мені завжди вдавалося знаходити підхід до людей, тому я зібрався на зустріч. (10)

(лексико-граматичний переклад)

з англійської мови для студентів заочного відділення
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спеціалізація «Мова та література», «Переклад», ступінь «Магістр», «Спеціаліст»

1. Ганна 2 роки була розлучена з першим чоловіком, коли зустріла професора Томпсона у Гаазі. Не дивлячись на те, що вона була цілком задоволеною своїм життям, вона не могла не думати, що посмішка професора була привабливою. Маючи мало романтичного досвіду у минулому, Ганна гостро відчувала, що вона будь-що хоче залишитися з цим чоловіком. Якби не підтримка її невісток, вона ніколи не погодилася би піти з ним на побачення. Він запропонував провести декілька годин у музеї античного мистецтва. Там Ганна зі здивуванням дізналася, що наука не була пріоритетом для професора. (15)

2. Ентоні ніколи не вдавалося зібратись з думками у стресовій ситуації. Я часто помічав, як він ховається у своєму охайному кабінеті, коли йому слід було вирішувати проблеми з колегами. Він давно міг би стати менеджером, якби він не боявся пошити себе в дурні та кинути виклик суспільній думці. Щойно він стикався з труднощами, як він струмував свої амбіції і просто мовчки терпів. У нашому бізнесі на таку людину не варто покладатися, правда? – Так, не варто. Навіщо гаяти час на нього? (15)

3. Чесно кажучи, ані Девідсони, ані Пітер не пам'ятає, як ми провели день в Альпах на шляху до Італії, але в мене збереглися неясні спогади про кафе, завішане фотографіями. Їжу було приготовлено як треба, і в нас виникла спокуса провести ніч у селі. У моїй голові промайнула думка, що, якщо погода не зміниться на краще, ми ризикуватимемо загубитися у снігу, що тане. (15)

4.«Ми на превеликий жаль повідомляємо Вам, що, перевіривши усі дані в останній доповіді економічного відділу, ми більше не можемо надавати Вам роботу. Ми вдячні за Вашу п'ятирічну сумлінну службу...» Я мав дивитися правді в очі: це був кінець видуманого раю. Я шкодував, що переїхав до Центрального Лондона, щоб працювати на компанію. Я міг би зробити чудову кар'єру у Бірмінгемі, якби не їх пропозиція. Звільнити мене було справжньою зрадою. (15)

ФАХОВИЙ ІСПИТ

Тестові завдання з курсів

лексикології, стилістики та теоретичної граматики англійської мови

(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Магістр",
денна форма)

CHOOSE ONE CORRECT ANSWER

THEORETICAL GRAMMAR

1. Syntagmatic relations are demonstrated by _____.
 - a) a star – stars
 - b) wonderful stars
 - c) Look at the wonderful stars!
 - d) b+c
2. The category of gender in the present-day English is _____.
 - a) semantic
 - b) syntactic
 - c) morphological
 - d) suprasyntactic
3. Another term for elementary sentence is _____.
 - a) a nucleus
 - b) a paradigm
 - c) a clause
 - d) hypotaxis
4. What is the case of the noun student in the following sentence?
To a medical student the final examinations are something like death.
 - a) common
 - b) possessive
 - c) dative
 - d) accusative
5. Shaping one's idea of a situation as the logical subject, the logical predicate and the link between them is called _____.
 - a) predicativity
 - b) predication
 - c) proposition
 - d) preposition
6. What linguistic discipline is concerned with the study of proper names?
 - a) semantics
 - b) semasiology
 - c) onomastics
 - d) onomasiology
7. The _____ is the elementary syntactic unit.
 - a) phrase
 - b) sentence
 - c) utterance
 - d) text
8. Which of the options below is an illustration of the allomorph?
 - a) warrior – lecturer
 - b) to lie – a liar
 - c) teacher – speaker
 - d) none of the above
9. The verb to begin in the sentence Begin answering! is _____.
 - a) an auxiliary
 - b) a modal
 - c) a copula
 - d) a semi-notional verbid introducer

10. The function/s of the sentence is/are _____.
- predicative
 - nominative
 - a + b
 - a or b depending upon the sentence
11. According to the relation of its constituents, the phrase keep on is_____.
- kernel
 - non- kernel
 - a + b
 - a or b depending upon the context
12. Adjoining is a type of _____ relations.
- syntagmatic
 - paradigmatic
 - a + b
 - none of the above
13. The English article is _____.
- a structural part of speech
 - a morpheme
 - a notional part of speech
 - a grammatical word-morpheme
14. The grammatical categories of the English verb are _____.
- person, number
 - a + tense, aspect
 - b + voice, mood
 - c + finitude
15. By its structural characteristics, the sentence Nice to see you! is _____.
- optative
 - vocative
 - interjective
 - metacommunicative

STYLISTICS

16. Stylistic syntax investigates:
- the structure of sentences
 - the types of sentences
 - the stylistic value of syntactic forms
 - the simple and compound sentences
17. In the sentence: “The pen is mightier than the sword” we use:
- metonymy
 - periphrasis
 - irony
 - epithet
18. The low words are:
- archaisms
 - learned words
 - slang
 - foreign words
19. The figure of speech belonging to the mixed group is:
- allegory
 - metonymy
 - personification
 - epithet
20. The figure of speech belonging to the metaphoric group is:

- a) irony
 - b) litotes
 - c) periphrasis
 - d) simile
21. The figure of speech based on the relations of identity is:
- a) climax
 - b) hyperbole
 - c) euphemism
 - d) zeugma
22. The figure of speech based on the relations of contrast is:
- a) irony
 - b) antonomasia
 - c) synecdoche
 - d) litotes
23. The figure of speech based on the relations of inequality is:
- a) periphrasis
 - b) oxymoron
 - c) hyperbole
 - d) aposiopesis
24. The syntactic stylistic device based on the absence of elements, logically and structurally necessary is:
- a) polysyndeton
 - b) aposiopesis
 - c) anaphora
 - d) metonymy
25. The syntactic stylistic device based on an interaction of neighbouring structures is:
- a) chiasmus
 - b) ellipsis
 - c) framing
 - d) inversion
26. The archaism is
- a) phenomenon
 - b) behold
 - c) tet-a-tet
 - d) fellow
27. The learned word is:
- a) guru
 - b) hoop-skirt
 - c) identity
 - d) phenomenon
28. The familiar-colloquial word is:
- a) daddy
 - b) validation
 - c) pause
 - d) novelty
29. The slang word is:
- a) lettuce
 - b) déjà vu
 - c) demonstration
 - d) fellow
30. The jargon word is:
- a) walkie-talkie

- b) graduate
- c) topic
- d) editorial

LEXICOLOGY

31. The internal structure of the word is
 - a) its pragmatic value;
 - b) its connotative meaning;
 - c) its semantics;
 - d) its morphology.
32. The first level of the word semantic structure analysis is
 - a) an immediate constituents analysis;
 - b) componential analysis;
 - c) the analysis of the system of meanings;
 - d) the analysis of connotations.
33. Which of the words has a free stem:
 - a) opener;
 - b) charity;
 - c) distort;
 - d) legible?
34. In which word does the prefix possess a meaning different from "characterized by or inclined to the substance or action of the root to which the affix is attached":
 - a) brainy
 - b) chatty;
 - c) fishy;
 - d) catty?
35. Which of the words is an example of the final clipping (apocopy):
 - a) Oxbridge
 - b) ad;
 - c) ma'am
 - d) Maths?
36. A syntactic compound among the following words is:
 - a) forget-me-not;
 - b) craftsmanship;
 - c) luncher-out;
 - d) wi-fi.
37. The verbal phrase is the phrase which:
 - a) consist of verbs;
 - b) has a verb as a head word;
 - c) stands for a verb in the sentence;
 - d) nominates actions.
38. Which of the words has morphemic motivation:
 - a) pre-war;
 - b) purr;
 - c) giggle;
 - d) jacket (potato).
39. Which of the following are full lexical homonyms:
 - a) to can (canned, canned) – (I) can (could);
 - b) match, n. – a game, a contest; match, n. – a short piece of wood used for producing fire;
 - c) maid, n. – made, v. (past indef., past part. of to make);
 - d) to lay, v. – lay, v. (past indef. of to lie)?
40. A partially (not completely semantically) assimilated word among the following is:

- a) index;
 - b) rajah;
 - c) memoir;
 - d) corps.
41. The external structure of the word is
- a) its pragmatic value;
 - b) its connotative meaning;
 - c) its semantics;
 - d) its morphology.
42. The second level of the word semantic structure analysis is
- a) an immediate constituents analysis;
 - b) a componential analysis;
 - c) the analysis of the system of meanings;
 - d) the analysis of connotations.
43. Immediate constituents of the word unpredictable are:
- a) un-predictable;
 - b) un-predict-able;
 - c) un-predict-able;
 - d) un-pre-dict-able.
44. In which word does the prefix possess a meaning different from "opposite of":
- a) intolerable;
 - b) incorrect;
 - c) inflammable;
 - d) independent.
45. Which of the words is an example of the medial clipping (syncope):
- a) coke;
 - b) specs;
 - c) mend;
 - d) cute?

Фаховий переклад

(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Магістр",
денна форма)

Licensing and tech transfer have been essential in promoting collaboration between the academic and business communities. Ever since legal hurdles were removed that allowed universities to hold title to research and development done in their labs, licensing agreements have helped turned raw technology into finished products that are viable in competitive marketplaces. With some help from a variety of government agencies in the form of grants for R&D as well as other financial assistance for such things as incubator programs, once timid college researchers are now stepping out and becoming cutting edge entrepreneurs. These strategic alliances have had a serious impact in several high tech industries, including but not limited to: medical and agricultural biotechnology, computer software engineering, telecommunications, advanced materials processing, ceramics, thin materials

processing, photonics, digital multimedia production and publishing, optics and imaging and robotics and automation. Industry clusters are now growing up around the university labs where their derivative technologies were first discovered and nurtured. Licensing agreements allow companies to take full advantage of new and exciting technologies while limiting their overall risk to royalty payments until a particular technology is fully developed and thus ready to put new products into the manufacturing pipeline. Reciprocal distribution agreements is more a trade-based strategic alliance, but in a very real sense it does in fact represent a type of direct investment. Basically, two companies, usually within the same or affiliated industries, agree to act as a national distributor for each other's products. The classical example is to be found in the furniture industry. A U.S.-based manufacturer of tables signs a reciprocal distribution agreement with a Spanish-based manufacturer of chairs. Both companies gain direct access to the other's distribution network without having to pay distributor support payments and other related expenses found within the distribution channel and neither company can hurt the other's market for its products.

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Тестові завдання з курсів

лексикології та теоретичної граматики англійської мови

(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Магістр",

заочна форма)

CHOOSE ONE CORRECT ANSWER

Лексиклогія

1. In the examples Hermione said it in an I-don't-think-you're-being-very-sensitive sort of voice/ I am speaking about You-Know-Who we are dealing with
 - a) syntactic compounds;
 - b) morphological compounds;
 - c) contracted compounds.
2. The eye of a needle, a ray of hope, faded beauty are examples of
 - a) metaphors;
 - b) metonymies;
 - c) narrowed meanings.
3. Lay, v. ↔ lay, v. (Past. Ind. of to lie) are
 - a) full lexical homonyms;
 - b) partial lexical homonyms;
 - c) complex lexico-grammatical partial homonyms.
4. Beauty junkie, kidults, carcooning are examples of

- a) euphemisms;
 - b) neologisms;
 - c) phraseological units.
5. In the group of synonyms to sparkle – to glitter we observe
- a) the connotation of intensity;
 - b) emotive connotation;
 - c) causative connotation.
6. In the word fruitful the constituent –ful is
- a) an inflection;
 - b) derivational morpheme;
 - c) free morpheme.
7. Bosom friends, gospel truth, to meet the demand are examples of
- a) phraseological fusions;
 - b) phraseological unities;
 - c) phraseological combinations.
8. To cage, to bottle, to hammer are the results of such a word-building process as
- a) derivation;
 - b) composition;
 - c) conversion.
9. Shop-window, tallboy, sunflower are
- a) morphological compounds;
 - b) neutral contracted compounds;
 - c) simple neutral compounds.
10. In the sentence The pen is stronger than the sword we can reveal
- a) metaphors;
 - b) metonymies;
 - c) synecdoches.
11. The initial sk usually indicates
- a) Italian borrowings;
 - b) French borrowings;
 - c) Scandinavian borrowings
12. According to Professor A.I.Smirnitsy, to be surprised, to make up are
- a) phraseological fusions;
 - b) one-summit phraseological units;
 - c) two-summit phraseological units.
13. First dancer, lightning war belong to
- a) etymological triplets;
 - b) etymological doublets;
 - c) translation loans.
14. Bird, girl, always represent
- a) the Indo-European element of English;
 - b) the Germanic element of English;
 - c) English proper words.
15. According to A.I. Smirnitsky, bean, n. ↔ been, v. (Past Part of to be) are
- a) partial lexical homonyms;
 - b) complex lexico-grammatical partial homonyms;
 - c) full lexical homonyms.

Теоретична граматика

16. Name the member of the sentence “To see is to believe”:
- a) object;

- b) predicate;
 - c) subject.
17. Name the type of syntactic derivation in "You could have helped me, couldn't you?"
- a) representation;
 - b) extention;
 - c) substitution.
18. What kind of subject is there in "There is a vase on the table"?
- a) introductory;
 - b) complex;
 - c) elementary.
19. Which of these conjunctions are subordinate?
- a) neither... nor;
 - b) when;
 - c) as well as.
20. Which syntactic role does the subject cat play in "The cat was eating her fish"?
- a) location;
 - b) instrument;
 - c) agent of the action.
21. Name the elements of the actual division of the sentence:
- a) subject and predicate;
 - b) nucleus and periphery;
 - c) theme and rheme.
22. How many criteria can usually be stated for the notional parts of speech?
- a) from one to three;
 - b) five;
 - c) ten.
23. Which of these parts of speech do not belong to the notional ones?
- a) Particles;
 - b) Nouns;
 - c) Verbs.
24. Which of these categories are characteristic of the adverb?
- a) number;
 - b) gradability;
 - c) tense.
25. The study of the phrase is called
- a) major syntax;
 - b) minor syntax;
 - c) pragmalinguistics.
26. Which of the following parts of speech do not belong to the system of the verb?
- a) gerund;
 - b) infinitive;
 - c) adjective.
27. Which of the following categories cannot be found in the English gerund?
- a) aspect;
 - b) order;
 - c) voice.
28. Which verbs are characterized by the category of person?
- a) finite verbs;
 - b) the infinitive;
 - c) the gerund.
29. Which of the following categories characterize the Participle 1?
- a) Voice & Aspect;

b) Voice & Order;

c) Order & Aspect.

30. The pronouns “mine, yours, ours, its, his, hers, theirs” are called ...

a) conjoint;

b) absolute;

c) reflexive.

Фаховий переклад

(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Магістр",
заочна форма)

The Scientific American warns that “human fingerprints have been detected” on both the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Antarctica had previously appeared to be the only continent on the planet where humanity’s impact on climate change hadn’t been observed. The collapse of two largest ice shelves in the Antarctic Peninsula shows just how fast the region is warming. The polar sea ice loss is yet another sinister sign of carbon dioxide levels building up in the atmosphere – the main force behind global warming. Greenhouse gas emissions caused by our modern way of life – vehicles, power plants, factories, giant livestock farms – will bring devastating climate change within decades if they stay at today’s levels. Average temperatures could increase by as much as 12 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century if emissions continue to rise, a figure that would easily make the world virtually uninhabitable for humans. A global temperature rise of just 7.2 degrees Fahrenheit would cause a catastrophic domino effect, bringing weather extremes that would result in food and water shortages and destructive floods. The most recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change represents the most authoritative picture to date that global

warming is caused by human activity. According to it, we must make a swift and significant switch to clean, efficient and renewable energy technologies in order to prevent the worst-case scenario. We should have begun acting generations ago, but we can't go back in time, and that means we have to step up our efforts. It's time to buckle down and do everything in our power to reverse the damage we've done.

ФАХОВИЙ ІСПИТ

Тестові завдання з курсів

лексикології та теоретичної граматики англійської мови

(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Спеціаліст",

заочна форма)

CHOOSE ONE CORRECT ANSWER

Лексикологія

1. Analyzing into immediate constituents was first suggested by
 - a) A.Meillet;
 - b) L.Bloomfield;
 - c) A.I.Smirnitskiy
2. To found (to establish) – found (past participle of the word “to find”) is an example of
 - a) homofoms;
 - b) homographs;
 - c) homonyms proper.
3. Millennial generation, nexters, pocket bikes are instances of
 - a) paronyms;
 - b) neologisms;
 - c) euphemisms.
4. A tweed, a jersy, china, a Surikov are examples of
 - a) metaphors;
 - b) metonymies;
 - c) narrowed meanings.
5. Components capable of being broken into smaller meaningful elements during the segmentation of a word are called
 - a) roots;

- b) immediate constituents;
 - c) ultimate constituents.
6. Lay (v.) and lay (v., Past Indefinite of to lie) are
- a) partial lexical homonyms;
 - b) complex lexico-grammatical partial homonyms;
 - c) simple lexico-grammatical partial homonyms.
7. Major-mayor, salon-saloon, skirt-shirt are
- a) etymological doublets;
 - b) international words;
 - c) translation loans.
8. To ride the high horse, a fish out of water, to look a gift horse in the mouth belong to
- a) phraseological collocations/combinations;
 - b) phraseological unities;
 - c) phraseological fusions.
9. The term "separable verbs" was first suggested by
- a) W.N. Francis;
 - b) H.Sweet;
 - c) S. Ullmann.
10. The property of words whose unique morphemic components seldom or never recur in other words is called
- a) conditional morphemic segmentability;
 - b) defective morphemic segmentability;
 - c) complete segmentability.

Теоретична граматика

11. Which type of clause is this: "As I told you, he was my best friend"?
- a) subject clause;
 - b) object clause;
 - c) parenthetical clause.
12. Which type of clause if this "The cat which you saw yesterday is the best-in-show."
- a) subject clause;
 - b) object clause;
 - c) attribute clause.
13. The verbids possess the category of
- a) tense;
 - b) order;
 - c) person.
14. Which types of verbs possess the category of person?
- a) The verbids;
 - b) The finites;
 - c) The infinitive.
15. Which verbal category represents the action as issuing from the doer or experienced by the object?
- a) Voice;
 - b) Aspect;
 - c) Order.
16. Which verbal category presents the action as perfect or non-perfect?
- a) Voice;

- b) Aspect;
 - c) Order.
17. Which verbal category presents the action as taken in its progress or unspecified?
- a) Voice;
 - b) Aspect;
 - c) Order.
18. Which part of speech can be substituted by nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals?
- a) The Pronoun;
 - b) The Infinitive;
 - c) The Numeral.
19. Which of these parts of speech possesses the category of the degrees of comparison?
- a) The Pronoun;
 - b) The Adverb;
 - c) The Numeral.
20. The article can only be combined with.....
- a) The Noun;
 - b) The Adverb;
 - c) The Numeral.

Фаховий переклад
(спеціалізація – "Мова та література", "Переклад"; ступінь "Спеціаліст",
заочна форма)

In May 2013, Andrew Josephson, 23, was clearing a spot in his parents' basement for his college gear, and he stumbled upon a mysterious old set of CDs. The disc jacket read "Heart Sounds and Murmurs, by Daniel Mason, MD." Mason was Andrew's grandfather. The CDs were accompanied by a booklet, the size of a CD case, which explained that the discs contained the sounds of 125 different heartbeats, some indicating rare heart conditions. Dr. Mason, who passed away at 92 in 2011, had recorded them throughout his 50-year career as a prominent Philadelphia cardiologist. These should be heard, Andrew thought. That summer, Andrew, a recent graduate of Lehigh University with a biochemistry degree, bought books on computer coding and, ensconced in his family's summer home on Long Beach Island, New Jersey, taught himself how to write a mobile app of heart sounds for smartphones. "I was lifeguarding all day, then writing code until 1 a.m.," says Andrew. The program used an iPhone microphone to record a heartbeat and then match it with Dr. Mason's recordings to determine if the beat was irregular. By July, Andrew had created a prototype, which he first tried on his own heart. As he expected, it registered that his heartbeat was normal. The heartbeat of his father, Jeffrey, also registered normal, as

did those of his sister Molly and the neighbors and friends he tested. But when Andrew used the app to test his mother, Tina, her heart sound came up abnormal. He recorded it several more times, and each time, the app produced the same outcome. “At some point, you’re going to get that result,” he says now. “But I would rather it not have been my mom.” Tina herself was skeptical. At home, Andrew gave his mother another test with the app. Again, it registered an abnormal reading. Now Tina was convinced she should see her doctor. A week later, tests revealed that Tina was suffering a serious disorder that prevents a heart valve from shutting properly. Left untreated, the condition can cause heart failure.