**Tasks for self-control and preparation for the exams, including tests.**

* **tests**

1. The term "translation" in modern translation studies:

a) has one common definition;

b) has two opposing definitions;

c) has three correlated meanings;

d) has four different definitions of aspect;

e) not clearly defined.

2. In modern linguistic theory of translation the process of translation is considered as:

1) the transition in communication from one language to another;

b) process of creating by means of another language communicatively equal to the original text;

c) use of two different languages​​ in the communicative process;

d) expression of bilingualism of personality in the communicative process;

e) differences of the original text and the text in the target language.

3. The translation in the strict sense cannot be called:

a) translation from one language to another - is not related;

b) translation from one language to another - closely related;

c) translation from literary language into its dialect;

d) translation from the language of the ancient period to the language in its current state;

e) translation from one language of an author to the language of another author writing on the same national language.

4. Automatic translation is called:

a) accelerated process of translation;

b) translation skills brought to the automatism;

c) computer translation

d) translation at which the translator ignores the context;

e) interpretation of the original text.

5. Terms *bilingual communication, translation, linguistic mediation*

a) represent equivalent concepts and are synonymous;

b) represent opposite concepts and are antonyms;

c) denote different by volume concepts related to each other according to the principle of inclusion;

d) are different concepts related to each other on the basis of the exception;

e) denote different by volume concepts, not related to each other.

6. The term *bilingual communication* means

a) type of communication with the simultaneous use in the company of two different languages ​​used in the same type of functional areas;

b) type of communication with the simultaneous use in the company of two different languages ​​used in various functional areas;

c) use in society historically replacing each other two different languages ​​used in the same type of functional areas;

d) use in society historically replacing each other two different languages ​​used in various functional areas;

e) the communication process in two unrelated languages​​.

7. The term linguistic mediation means:

a) function performed by interpreter in the society;

b) process of converting text in the source language to the text in the target language;

c) form of diplomatic activities in the conditions of intercultural communication;

d) function as an interpreter in bilingual communication;

e) form socio-linguistic human activity aimed at providing information exchange between multilingual communicants, including translation, abstracting, annotating, retelling.

8. Translation as deliberate form the socio-linguistic activity originated

a) in the twentieth century;

b) in the nineteenth century;

c) in the Middle Ages;

d) in the Renaissance

e) in antiquity (Greco-Roman antiquity).

9. Development of translation activity in European countries during the Renaissance was stimulated by

a) discoveries of Christopher Columbus in the 90s XV.;

b) appearance of printing in 40s XV.;

c) establishment of Sorbonne University in the XIII century.;

d) spread of philosophical ideas of Neoplatonism;

e) development of Copernicus heliocentric system of the world.

10. Simultaneous translation - is

a) simultaneous reading of the written text

b) consistent implementation of listening of text

c) simultaneous implementation of listening of text

d) sequential reading of a written text

e) simultaneous reading of the written text of original and the written design of text

11. Consecutive interpretation - is

a) written translation of text after its listening (or reading);

b) interpretation of the text after its listening (or reading);

c) the literal translation of the text after its listening (or reading);

d) Adapted translation after its listening to (or reading);

e) free translation of text after its listening (or reading).

12. Adapted translation - is

a) translation, in which the complexity of the structure and content of the text are implemented earlier

b) translation, in which the simplification of the structure and content of the text

c) simultaneous implementation of listening of text

d) simultaneous reading of the written text of original and the written design of text

e) the literal translation of the text after its listening (or reading);

13. Literary translation is called

a) translation any text to exert artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader;

b) free translation of any texts that involve adding artistic detail;

c) translation of works of literature, that is texts, the main function of which is to exert the artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader;

d) ) translation, in which the simplification of the structure and content of the text

e) the literal translation of the text after its listening (or reading);

14. Informative interpretation is called

a) translation of political, scientific, technical and formal business texts, i.e. text, whose main function is to transmit any data.

b) translation any text to exert artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader;

c) the literal translation of the text after its listening (or reading);

d) free translation of any texts that involve adding artistic detail;

e) simultaneous implementation of listening of text

15. The paragraph-phrase translation is called

a) simplified form of consecutive interpretation, in which text is translated after listening or reading not a whole, but in parts - by paragraphs, and phrases;

b) kind of interpretation, in which the text is translated not as a whole, but in parts - for paragraphs, and phrases;

c) kind of literary translation, which preserves the paragraph of text-division of the original;

d) translation of political, scientific, technical and formal business texts, i.e. text, whose main function is to transmit any data.

e) translation any text to exert artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader;

16. Canonical translation - is

a) translation of religious of text;

b) the only recognized version of translation of important documents, received official status;

c) translation any text to exert artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader;

d) kind of literary translation, which preserves the paragraph of text-division of the original;

e) Translation of official documents;

17. Word Translation - is

a) type of translation, in which remains not the meaning of the utterance but the meaning of words and the sequence in which they are located in the translated sentence;

b) type of translation, which preserves the meaning of the statements and the sequence of the sentence of the original of text;

c) Translation of official documents;

d) kind of literary translation, which preserves the paragraph of text-division of the original;

e) the only recognized version of translation of important documents, received official status.

18. Abridged translation is called

a) type of translation, in which the individual parts of the text are omitted;

b) type of translation, in which the reduction of words in text is allowed;

c) the only recognized version of translation of important documents, received official status.

d) Translation of official documents;

e) kind of literary translation, which preserves the paragraph of text-division of the original;

19. Accurate translation - is

a) translation, in which the subject of the original text is reproduced equivalently

b) kind of literary translation, which preserves the paragraph of text-division of the original;

c) Translation of official documents;

d) the only recognized version of translation of important documents, received official status.

e) type of translation, in which the individual parts of the text are omitted;

20. Rough translation is

a) preliminary translation, equivalence of which is restricted only to an indication of the situation of subject-logical content of the original of text with possible omissions and deviations from the norm of the target language;

b) Translation of official documents;

c) type of translation, in which the individual parts of the text are omitted;

d) the only recognized version of translation of important documents, received official status.

e) translation, in which the subject of the original text is reproduced equivalently

21. Leading schools of translation in Russia are

a) Moscow and St. Petersburg;

b) Perm and Novosibirsk;

c) Tver, Perm;

d) Moscow and Novosibirsk;

e) St. Petersburg and Tver.

22. The technical competence of the translator means

a) knowledge of computers and modern office equipment;

b)knowledge of the theory of translation, translation strategies and techniques of translation;

c)ability to repair modern equipment;

d)the ability to use technical means in translation;

e) ability to develop computer programs

23. Communicative competence involves the ability of an interpreter

a)to perceive the meaning of text and send it by means of the mother language;

b)take the form of text and select translation compliance;

c) evaluate the ability of the recipient perception of the text and the addressee, and pick up translation of compliance;

d)to perceive the meaning of text, to compare the ability of the recipient of the perception of the text and adjust the addressee and linguistic expression of the text for a better perception of the addressee;

e)to perceive the meaning of the text and create an equivalent translation.

24. Professional competence of the translator includes

a)linguistic, communicative and cultural competence, and specific personality characteristics

b)text-forming, communicative and technical competence

c)language, text-forming, communicative and technical competence and specific personality characteristics

d)linguistic and communicative competence

e) communicative and technical competence and specific personality characteristics

25. The complex knowledge required to the translator includes:

a) basic and background knowledge;

b) core and non-core knowledge;

c) the necessary knowledge and secondary knowledge;

d) required and optional knowledge;

e) professional and lay knowledge.

26. Bilingualism of an interpreter consists

a) only in the knowledge of two languages ​​- native and foreign;

b)not only in the knowledge of the two languages, but also in the knowledge of history;

c)not only in the knowledge of the two languages, but also in the knowledge bases of speech;

d)not only in the knowledge of the two languages, but also the ability to find the communicative equivalent means of these languages for a given act of communication;

e) not only in the knowledge of the two languages, but also in the knowledge of speech etiquette.

27. Possibility of translation activities of personality defines:

a) knowledge of the native language;

b) knowledge of two languages;

c) knowledge of literature;

d) knowledge of history;

e) knowledge of the culture.

28. The norm of translation speech is formed:

a) Requirements to be met by language of interpreter;

b) Requirements to be met by the language of the original text;

c) Requirements to be met by the language of the text-translation;

d) Requirements to be met by language of author;

e) requirements to quantify volume of translation in one hour.

29. Receptor in translation studies is called

a) author of the original text;

b) recipient of the message - the listener or reader participant communication;

c) sense organ, which converts the energy of the external effects of the nerve signals;

d) text as a result of the translation process;

e) original text

30. Written translation differs from the oral one

a) number of options;

b) The possibility of multiple verification with the original;

c) allowable amount;

d) amount of the required knowledge and skills of an interpreter;

e) no correct answer

* **Tasks for midterm control.**

**Midterm 1**

1. Anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic sciences
2. Conceptual organization of knowledge in the translation process
3. Cognitive concept in translation studies
4. Communicative concept in translation studies
5. Basic definitions and problems of communication of a translator.
6. Information modeling in translation
7. Translation units in the cognitive and communicative concept.
8. The theory of informativeness of texts
9. Cognitive equivalence in translation
10. The equivalence as a category of translation
11. Cognitive and communicative factors of creating communication-equivalent translation.
12. Cognitive-communicative nature of the problem of overcoming the linguo-ethnical barrier in translation.
13. Structural and activity-based model of the translation process in the paradigm of cognitive-communicative concept
14. Method of translation as a category of the science of translation: semantic and symbolic methods of translation.
15. Speech segment as the smallest unit of text.
16. Cognitive-communicative features of translation an interview with relatively brief statements (question and answer) in different languages.
17. Translation Features of short messages.

**Midterm 2**

1. Methods of written, consecutive and simultaneous interpretation with cognitive-communicative perspective.
2. Cognitive-communicative description of translation transformations at different levels (lexical, semantic, information).
3. Cognitive and communicative competence of a translator
4. Operational structure of translation activities in cognitive-communicative concept.
5. Cognitive-communicative training as a method of training the translation process, modeling and skills.
6. Cognitive-communicative characteristics of literary translation of the text.
7. Linguistic-stylistic features of during transmission of cognitive information of the legal text.
8. Cognitive and communicative competence of a translator when translating business conversation on economic themes.
9. Cognitive-communicative features of translation of an essay.
10. Cognitive-communicative features of translation of the text from a sheet.
11. Sociological foundations of the language and problems of translation.
12. Methods of conceptual organization of knowledge in the process of translation (formation and understanding of the text.)
13. Typology of concepts: frames, schemas, scripts, cognitive (mental) pictures. Frames as translation units.
14. The concept of cognition and basic definitions of cognitive linguistics.
15. Cognition and informativeness
16. Types of information (background, semantic, situation, information about the structure of the speech products).
17. Communicative concept of translation. Translation as a special kind of communication. Basic definitions and problems of communication of a translator. The concept and essence of the communicative aspects of translation.