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

* **tests**

1. What is the main purpose of verbal communication?

a) the assimilation of new knowledge

b) expression of intent

c) the expression of feelings and emotions

d) the exchange of information of various kinds;

e) the development of thinking

2. The most powerful expressive means of any language are \_\_\_?

a) syntactic

b) phonetic

c) lexical

d) semantic

e) no correct answer

3. Reading for thorough comprehension is

a) careful reading the text, as the result of which complete and accurate understanding of the text is achieved.

b) quick reading, understanding of the general information;

c) quick reading aimed at the search of specific information;

d) reading the text without understanding the main idea

e) no correct answer

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. Skimming reading is

a) quick reading, understanding of the general information;

b) careful reading the text, as the result of which complete and accurate understanding of the text is achieved.

c) quick reading aimed at the search of specific information;

d) reading the text without understanding the main idea

e) no correct answer.

6. The term *bilingual communication* means

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

b) type of communication with the simultaneous use in the society 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. Scanning reading is

a) quick reading aimed at the search of specific information;

b) careful reading the text, as the result of which complete and accurate understanding of the text is achieved.

c) quick reading, understanding of the general information

d) reading the text without understanding the main idea

e) no correct answer

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. Abstracts are classified according to \_\_\_ parameters:

a) 3

b) 5

c) 4

d) 2

e) 6

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. When did the first scientific journals appear in Russia?

a) 20-30 years of the XVIII century

b) 20-30 years of the XVII century

c) 20-30 years of the XV century

d) 20-30 years of the III century

e) 20-30 years of the XIII century

16 The essence of annotation and reviewing is:

a) to enumerate the main aims of the text.

b) to influence the reader.

c) to minimize the source of information while maintaining its substantive content.

d) to transfer information to the reader or the listener

e) no correct answer

17. Abstract is:

a) Retelling the text

b) the short idea of the text

c) no correct answer

d) a compressed summary of the basic information of the primary source on the basis of its semantic processing

e) the shortest set out the primary document giving a general idea of topic.

18. Annotation is:

a) a compressed summary of the basic information of the primary source on the basis of its semantic processing

b) the shortest set out the primary document giving a general idea of topic.

c) a use of clichés in the text.

d) Retelling the text

e) no correct answer

19. According to the content and purpose annotations are divided into:

a) reference and recommendatory.

b) general and specialized

c) vision and group

d) classified and non-classified

e) no correct answer

20. According to the completeness of coverage and content of annotated documents as well as reader's purpose annotations are divided into:

a) reference and recommendatory

b) vision and group

c) general and specialized.

d) classified and non-classified

e) no correct answer

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. Which type of annotation characterizes the subject of the document, according to any information about it but do not give its critical evaluation?

a) general

b) non-classified

c) group

d) reference

e) recommendatory

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. Which type of annotation characterizes the document generally and are designed to a wide range of users.

a) specialized

b) general

c) classified

d) non-classified

e) reference

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. According to the reader's intended purpose reviews are divided into:

a) general and specialized.

b) reference and recommendatory

c) vision and group

d) classified and non-classified

e) no correct answer

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. On the target (intended purpose) reviews can be divided into:

a) bibliographic, reviews for popular-scientific journals and educational

b) recommendatory and reference

c) general and specialized

d) informative and indicative

e) monographic and overviews

30. \_\_\_\_\_annotations characterize document only in certain aspects and are aimed at a narrow circle of specialists.

a) general

b) reference

c) recommendatory

d) specialized

e) non-classified

* **Tasks for midterm control.**

**Midterm 1**

1. Linguistic and psychological foundations of abstract and annotation.
2. Information. Types of informative abstract and ways of disclosure of the contents of texts
3. Abstract and text activity (syntax, functional, communicative, informative text structure).
4. Lexical-semantic compression of texts (suppression, compression, compensation).
5. Logical principle of evaluation of text abstract of scientific literature.
6. Secondary documents and ways of their creation.
7. Language and style of the scientific literature.
8. Types of secondary documents in the field of document service.
9. Analysis of the abstract in comparison with other types of secondary texts.
10. Abstract model of the formation of linguistic skills for the students of linguistic specialties.
11. The cognitive approach to understanding and processing of scientific information.
12. Application of frame approach for solving problems related to the abstract of the scientific literature.
13. General issues of using of information and communication technologies in education the mediated communication.
14. Internet resources in teaching foreign language communication.

**Midterm 2**

1. Informative, logical and compositional aspects of text coherence.
2. Logical principles of converting text.
3. Modeling of texts aimed at the transfer of intellective information.
4. Approximate stage in the formation of abstract language skills for the students of linguistic specialties.
5. Laws of simplification, composition and conjunctive tautology.
6. Annotations in terms of analysis and evaluation of the original document and subject coverage of the material.
7. Compression in the field of information communication.
8. The main stages of abstract of the scientific literature.
9. Text, text-forming characteristics.
10. Classification of the main types and methods of text compression.
11. Compliance with the rules of logic in the construction of a secondary text.
12. The results of philological research in modeling of registers of studied language.
13. Communicative meaning within larger units.
14. Characteristics of written mediated scientific communication.
15. Texts related to the analytic-synthetic processing of information.
16. Technology textual activity in the modeling of indirect communication.