

FINAL TEST

1. Как называется дисциплина, изучающая проявление, отражение и фиксацию культуры в языке и дискурсе?

- 1) культурология
2) лингвострановедение
3) этнопсихоллингвистика
4) лингвокультурология

2. При каком подходе к определению культуры перечисляются отдельные ее элементы и проявления - обычаи, виды деятельности, ценности, идеалы и т.д.?

- 1) ценностный
2) деятельностный
3) символический
4) описательный

3. Что НЕ является компонентом культуры?

- 1) материальные формы искусства и быта, ритуальные формы поведения, институциональные формы общества и т.д.
2) ценности, как разделяемые всеми представления о целях общественной жизни и средствах их достижения
3) результат взаимодействия системы ценностей личности с ее жизненными условиями, поведенческими мотивами, установками
4) модели поведения, которые предписывают то, как надо действовать, вести себя, чтобы поведения носило приемлемый характер

4. Кому принадлежит следующее высказывание: "Границы языка моей нации означают границы моего мировоззрения"?

- 1) Э. Сепиру
2) З. Фрейду
3) В. Гумбольдту
4) А.А. Потебне

5. Как называется упорядоченная совокупность знаний о действительности, сформировавшаяся в общественном (групповом, индивидуальном) сознании?

- 1) концепт
2) картина мира
3) гештальт
4) менталитет

6. Что включает в себя этноязыковое сознание?

- А. осознанное и неосознанное знание, а также вербализованное знание
В. только осознанное знание
С. осознанное и вербализованное знание

7. Единицы каких образований соотносятся с древнейшими архетипическими представлениями человека, фиксируют «наивные» представления этноса о мироздании, образуют систему координат, которая содержит эталоны культуры.

- А. культурно-прагматические коннотации
В. фразеологизмы
С. коды культуры

8. Что является отражением коммуникативного мышления народа?

- А. особенности функционирования отдельных языковых единиц
В. обращение к стереотипам
С. традиции и нормы коммуникативного поведения, коммуникативная культура нации

9. Единицы какого кода культуры связаны с когнитивным и визуальным опытом человека, с его физическим обликом и эмоционально-духовной жизнью?

- А. духовный
В. Биоморфный
С. соматический

10. С чем напрямую связаны этнокультурные стереотипы и символы?

- А. с лексическими единицами
В. с культурно-прагматическими коннотациями
С. с ценностно-смысловым пространством языка и культуры

11. What is the seat of the British Parliament?

- a) Buckingham Palace
b) Westminster Abbey
c) the Palace of Westminster
d) Downing Street, 10

12. The current Prime Minister Keir Starmer is the leader of _____ party:

- a) Liberal Party
b) Labour Party
c) Conservative Party
d) Social-Democratic Party

13. What is "the Woolsack"?

- a) the first 2 rows of seats or front benches in the House of Commons
b) a pile of wool meant for prisoners of the Tower
c) a special woolen gown for the Speaker in the House of Commons
d) a seat stuffed with wool on which Lord Chancellor sits in the Lords Chamber

14. What values are called VICTORIAN?

- a) exquisite taste, artistic sense, eloquence
b) hard work, modesty, thrift
c) conservatism, exquisite taste
d) reserve wit, eloquence, determination

15. What is referred to as "an icon of Britain" - a symbol of home and wartime defence.

- (a) White Cliffs of Dover b) The Tower c) The English Channel d) St Paul's Cathedral

16. New English period begins

- (a) with the introduction of printing
b) with the Scandinavian Invasion of Great Britain
c) with the Norman conquest of Great Britain

17. The ME period is called by Henry Sweet

- (a) "a period of levelled endings" b) "a period of lost endings" c) "a period of full endings"

18. What kind of dialects were there in Great Britain in Middle English?

- a) social b) tribal (c) regional

19. What language of the East Germanic Group was the Christian Bible translated into by Ulfilas?

- a) Burgundian b) Vandalic (c) Gothic

20. What was the tendency in the development of nominal parts of speech in ME?

- (a) simplification b) analyticism c) correctness

21. The term "stylistics" originated from the Greek "stylos", which means

- (1) "a pen" 2) "paper" 3) "a pencil" 4) "a ruler"

22. It is a system of interrelated language means which serve a definite aim of communication (I.R. Galperin).

- 1) paradigm (2) Stylistics 3) style 4) function

23. What branch of Stylistics studies the semantic structure of the word, the interplay of its connotative and denotative meanings, interrelation of its stylistic connotations and the context?

- 1) Stylistic Phonetics (2) Stylistic Lexicology 3) Stylistic Grammar 4) Onomasiology

24. The semantic structure of the word consists of

- 1) denotative and grammatical meanings (2) denotative and connotative meanings
3) connotative and word-building meanings 4) connotative and lexical meanings

25. How many styles does Professor I.R. Galperin distinguish?

- (1) five 2) three 3) two 4) infinite

26. Match the definitions (a-g) with the idiomatic expressions (1-7):

b 1. Make the most of	a. Be patient 3
c 2. Put it down to experience	b. Profit from in a positive way 1
a 3. Take your time	c. Learn from something, rather than get upset 2
d 4. In the long run	d. Eventually 4
e 5. Take your breath away	e. Surprise and amaze you 5
f 6. Take into account	f. Consider 6
g 7. Bear in mind	g. Think about 7

27. Match the definitions (a-h) with the phrasal verbs (1-8):

g 1. Come to	a. Appear or be found 4
c 2. Turn out	b. Do smth important 6
e 3. Come up with	c. Happen in a particular way 2
a 4. Turn up	d. Make smth smaller and clearer 5
d 5. Narrow down	e. Find the answer by thinking about it 3
b 6. Carry out	f. Tell someone a fact that they did not already know 7
f 7. Point out	g. Reach a particular state 1
h 8. Work out	h. Suggest an idea 8

28. Match 1-10 to letters A-J to form OXYMORON:

C 1. Ugly	A nice 3
E 2. silent	B hate 4
A 3. Awfully	C beauty 1
B 4. Loving	D lightness 5
D 5. heavy	E scream 2
H 6. cheap	F entertainment 8
J 7. slow	G smile 9
F 8. boring	H luxury 6
G 9. callous	I foolishness 10
I 10. clever	J run 7

Practice

Listening Comprehension

Listen to a radio programme about epic films. Fill in the table with a number or word.
Hollywood's Greatest Historical Epics

Film/ Year	Notes
Gladiator 2000	earned more than (1) \$ <u>458 000 000</u> at the box office
Ben Hur (2) <u>1958</u>	3) <u>directed</u> by William Wyler
Spartacus (4) <u>1960</u>	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
El Cid(5) <u>1961</u>	the story of (6) <u>Spanish</u> hero Rodrigo Diaz
Lawrence of Arabia 1962	featuring a young Irish (7) <u>actor</u>
Cleopatra (8) <u>1963</u>	(9) Elizabeth Taylor <u>star</u> appearance
Troy (10) <u>2004</u>	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Which film is the speaker talking about?

- perhaps the greatest epic of them all Laurence of Arabia 1962
- Ridley Scott's inspiration for Gladiator Spartaacus
- the most expensive film ever made at the time Ben Hur
- disappointing box office Cleopatra
- almost bankrupted its makers Cleopatra
- went on to win five Oscars Gladiator 2000

Find the words and phrases in the story that mean

- being ignored/ sleeping forgotten
- type write
- look at something a second or third time reconsider
- period of greatness golden age
- buildings created for a film scenes
- excellent glorious
- together withstand endure
- huge amount of money extras
- number of people paying to see a film crowd
- actors in a film who don't speak extras

Use of English

Task 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between 3 and 8 words including the word given.

- Nobody wants to buy second-hand computer equipment these days.
call There is no call for second-hand computer equipment these days.
- This letter clearly says that you are entitled to attend the meeting.
Right This letter makes you have the right to attend the meeting.
- Martina was very annoyed that her son had borrowed her new bike.
Great To Martina's great annoyance her son had borrowed her new bike.

4. You should never leave this door unlocked under any circumstances.
Is Under any circumstances is the door allowed to be left unlocked.

5. There is every certainty that Joel will have finished the report by Monday.
Bound Joel is bound to finished the report by Monday.

6. One day she's going to become a famous film star.
Matter It's only a matter of time for her to become a famous film star.

7. Because of the appalling weather conditions, some trains will be delayed.
Subject Some trains will be subjected to delays because of the appalling weather conditions.

8. I don't mind which make of car you choose.
Consequence It doesn't make any consequence for me which make of car you choose

Task 2. In each pair of sentences choose which of the four options given in the test fits each gap.

discarded expelled ^{discarded} deposed evicted
After one game, he was discarded (9) and never played international football again.
After a dispute with the owners, she was expelled (10) from the flat.

blurred distorted warped smudged
There is something wrong with the speakers – the sound is very distorted (11).
Because of the heat, the door is smudged (12) and won't close properly.

muttered hissed hummed whined
She muttered (13) something about feeling ill, but I didn't hear exactly what she said.
The audience booed and whined (14) to show their disapproval.

abated slackened dwindled alleviated
I read a magazine in the waiting room, which abated (15) my boredom a bit.
Audiences slackened (16), until eventually the show had to close.

amassed escalated proliferated enhanced
As tourism grew, new hotels escalated (17) along the coast.
This building greatly enhanced (18) his reputation as an architect

Task 3. Complete the text with a word or phrase from the list in each gap (there are 4 extra phrases)

1 rather dull 2 completely free 3 entirely financed 4 extremely expensive 5 financially speaking 6 generally speaking 7 naturally 8 quite clear 9 quite unable 10 quite usual 11 totally private 12 necessarily true 13 very basic 14 really amazing 15 absolutely key

Health services

In recent years it has become a) 8 that the provision of health care is one of the b) 15 issues in modern society. In some countries the provision of health care is c) 2 at the point of use. d) 6 this means that people who visit the doctor, or have to go into hospital, do not hand over money to the people who treat them. Instead, the system is e) 3 by central government, and paid out of revenues (taxes) collected from everyone. In some health systems everyone is treated free, regardless of their ability to pay, while in other systems, patients pay a standard charge, even for f) 1 drug treatments, while those who are g) 9 to pay receive free treatment. In other countries the system is h) 4 and everyone has to pay for their treatment. I) 5 this means that patients either have to pay for their own insurance, which will pay for their bills when they are ill, or pay bills from their own pockets. In many countries it is j) 10 for both systems to exist side by side, with the state providing k) 13 services, and the better off, naturally, paying for services of a higher quality. This is sometimes known as a 'two-tier system.

a) 8 e) 3 i) 5
b) 15 f) 1 j) 10
c) 2 g) 9
d) 6 h) 4 k) 13