TEST I

I.

1.1. *Find the correct variant of translation and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. Споживання меншої кількості калорій дозволяє жити довше. (.....)

1) Input of fewer calories allows you to live longer.
2) Intake of fewer calories allows you to live longer.
3) Outtake of fewer calories allows you to live longer.
4) Output of fewer calories allows you to live longer.

#2. Протизаконно виливати в море отруйні хімічні речовини, їх потрібно викидати в іншому місці. (.....)

1) It is illegal to dump into the sea toxic chemicals, they should be disposed of elsewhere.
2) It is illegal to damp into the sea toxic chemicals, they should be disposed elsewhere.
3) It is illegal to dump into the sea toxic chemicals, they should be deposited of elsewhere.
4) It is illegal to damp into the sea toxic chemicals, they should be disposed of elsewhere.

#3. Батьки висварили Саймона, коли побачили його табель. (.....)

1) Simon was told down severely when his parents saw his school report.
2) Simon was told apart severely when his parents saw his school report.
3) Simon was told off severely when his parents saw his school report.
4) Simon was put off severely when his parents saw his school report.

#4. Схоже він позичив машину, нікого не повідомивши. (.....)

1) He must borrowed the car without telling anybody.
2) He must have borrowed the car without telling anybody.
3) He had have borrowed the car without telling anybody.
4) He had to have borrowed the car without telling anybody.

1.2. *Find the correct variant of translation and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. Показники безробіття недооцінювалися десятиліттями. (.....)

1) The unemployment figures had been being underestimated for decades.
2) They were underestimating the unemployment figures for decades.
3) They underestimated the unemployment figures for decades.
4) They had been underestimating the unemployment figures for decades.

#2. Колись в Британії супермаркети не працювали по неділях. (.....)

1) Supermarkets didn’t used to be open on Sundays in Britain.
2) Supermarkets used to be open on Sundays in Britain.
3) Supermarkets didn’t use to be open on Sundays in Britain.
4) Supermarkets didn’t be open on Sundays in Britain.

#3. Після важкого робочого дня я люблю знімати стрес, працюючи у саду. (.....)

1) After a difficult day at the office I like to work off stress by digging in my garden.
2) After a difficult day at the office I like to work out stress by digging in my garden.
3) After a difficult day at the office I like to work away stress by digging in my garden.
4) After a difficult day at the office I like to work down stress by digging in my garden.

#4. Ми вимагаємо неспростовних доказів його провини перш, ніж ми зможемо звільнити його. (.....)

1) We require irresistible proof of his wrongdoing before we can fire him.
2) We require irreversible proof of his wrongdoing before we can fire him.
3) We require irrefutable proof of his wrongdoing before we can fire him.
4) We require irremediable proof of his wrongdoing before we can fire him.

1.3. *Find the best translation of the given sentence and indicate its number in brackets.*

#1. For the global economy, fuel and food shortages caused by the war are exacerbating post-pandemic inflation that had already reached multi-decade highs in most of the world. (.....)

1) Якщо говорити про світову економіку, то можна сказати, що нестача палива та продовольства, яка зумовлена війною, посилює інфляцію у період після пандемії, яка у більшості країн світу вже досягла найвищого рівня за останні десятиліття.
2) Нестача пального та продуктів харчування внаслідок війни підкріплює постпандемічну інфляцію, яка вже досягла рекордного за останні десятиліття рівня у більшості країн світу.
3) Війна зумовила проблему з паливом та продуктами харчування у більшості країн світу після пандемії – це якщо говорити про глобальну економіку.
4) На більшості території, якщо говорити про глобальну економіку, після пандемії війна спровокувала нестачу палива та продовольства.

#2. Later this year China will double its payments to more than 10% of the global total, overtaking Japan as the second largest contributor. (....)

1) Наприкінці цього року Китай подвоїть виплати на понад 10% від сумарного загальносвітового показника, обігнавши Японію як другого найбільшого інвестора.
2) Наприкінці цього року Китай збільшить виплати, подвоївши їх на 10% від сумарного світового показника і, таким чином, обійде Японію, яка переміститься на друге місце.
3) Наприкінці цього року Китай збільшить виплати до 10% від сумарного світового показника і, таким чином, стане другим найбільшим інвестором, обійшовши Японію
4) Наприкінці цього року Китай подвоїть виплати, досягнувши 10% від сумарного світового показника і, таким чином, обійде Японію, яка переміститься на третє місце.

1.4. *Choose the best descriptive translation of the sentence containing an idiom and indicate its number in brackets.*

#1. To add insult to injury, after my car broke down, it started pouring on me! (....)

1) І що ще гірше – після того, як у мене зламалося авто, я ще й потрапив під дощ.
2) Я травмувався під час аварії, а після того ще й потрапив під дощ.
3) Дощ лив як з відра – і це на додачу до того, що у мене зламалася машина.
4) А найбільше мене образило те, що після аварії я ще й потрапив під дощ, який лив як з відра.

#2. Don’t count your chickens before they hatch. (....)

1) Поки все не вирішено – будьте насторожі.
2) Не слід думати, що це вже стопроцентно.
3) Курчат по осені рахують.
4) Не варто вважати, що все вже залагоджено.

1.5. *Match the underlined word with a suitable pair of synonyms and indicate its number in brackets.*

#1. Ми повинні наповнити зустріч <u>змістовними</u> ідеями. (.....)

1) Substential, contentful
2) Substational, informational
3) Substantive, informative
4) Substitutive, informed

#2. Ми вважаємо доцільним дотримуватись практики останніх років і закликаємо ознайомитися з методологію. (.....)

1) purposeful, goal-oriented
2) advisable, expedient
3) advised, recommended
4) expedient, purposed

1.6. *Find the correct variant of translation for the underlined part of the sentence and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. If the conference is boring, people will probably vote with their feet. (.....)

1) Якщо конференція нудна, слухачі, напевно, підуть геть.
2) Якщо конференція нудна, слухачі, напевно, будуть засмучені.
3) Якщо конференція нудна, слухачі, напевно, долучаться дистанційно.
4) Якщо конференція нудна, слухачі, напевно, проголосують за її відміну.

#2. Social media platforms, it seems, are a law unto themselves. (.....)

1) Здається, соціальні мережі – це і є закон.
2) Здається, соціальним мережам не потрібні закони.
3) Здається, соціальні мережі не знають законів.
4) Здається, соціальні мережі самі для себе встановлюють закони.

#3. Звичайний штраф – надто легке покарання для цього злочинця. (.....)

1) A mere fine is a clap on the hand for this criminal.
2) A mere fine is a clasp on the fist for this criminal
3) A mere fine is a slap on the wrist for this criminal.
4) A mere fine is a punch on the arm for this criminal

1.7. *Watch the following video/listen to the following audio: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ODkZQ9JOaQ; choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Many supplements in bottles can have __% more than the recommended daily value for different vitamins. (.....)

1) 100
2) 500
3) 2,000
4) All of the above

#2. Which statement is FALSE? (.....)

1) Taking too many multivitamins does not greatly put your body in danger.
2) Taking multivitamins doesn't replace the nutrients you get from a balanced diet.
3) Your body can make vitamin D after spending some time in the Sun.
4) Pregnant women should advise a doctor when taking supplements.

1.8. *Watch the following video/listen to the following audio: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-S_53HmEUA; choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. What is the distinction researchers test for when trying to assess learning styles? (.....)

1) Inherent traits that determine learning styles vs. learning style preferences
2) Learning style habits vs. learning style preferences
3) Prescribed learning styles vs. preferred learning styles
4) Inherent learning styles vs prescribed learning styles

#2. According to the studies mentioned in the video, what learning aid (verbal, auditory, visual, etc.) generally has the biggest influence on students' ability to retain information? (.....)

1) auditory aids
2) visual aids
3) written verbal aids
4) tactile aids

II.

2.1 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Noise in the process of decoding is (.....)

1) the reader's idiolect;
2) euphonic means that hinder the proper understanding of the passage;
3) social-historical and cultural shifts through time and space.

#2. Epithet is (.....)

1) subjective evaluation;
2) objective evaluation;
3) neutral evaluation.

#3. Who drew the distinction between phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations?(.....)

1) A. V. Kunin;
2) V. V. Vinogradov;
3) N. N. Amosova.

#4. Phraseological fusions are (.....)

1) semantically unmotivated units, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from the meaning of their separate components;
2) units, the meaning of which is obvious from the meaning of its components;
3) units that consist of two phraseologisms combined.

#5. In modern linguistics parts of speech are discriminated on the basis of 3 criteria (.....).

1) semantic, formal and functional;
2) semantic, logical and empirical;
3) logical, proper and contrastive.
4)

2.2 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. What is an archseme?

1) a seme that characterizes to which functional style the word belongs;
2) a seme that expresses the attitude of the speaker to the object of nomination;
3) the most common seme of an individual lexical meaning.

#2. What is meant by the Inner Circle of English-using countries?

1) it comprises countries where English has a long history of institutionalized functions and stands as a language of wide and important roles in different spheres;
2) it comprises countries where English is widely studied;
3) it comprises countries where English is the first or dominant language.

#3. Samuel Johnson in his dictionary (.....)

1) did not quote writers after 1580;
2) quoted largely living authors;
3) often paraphrased quotations to shorten or simplify them.

#4. The second diaspora of English, in the colonial contexts of …. , involved transportation of the language, but only to a small extent transportation of English-speaking people. (.....)

1) Australia and North America;
2) Asia and Africa;
3) Scotland and Ireland.

#5. What is the national flower of England? (.....)

1) Red rose;
2) Red rose with a white heart;
3) White rose with a red heart.

III.

3.1 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Interpreters mediate communication between people speaking different languages, which means: (.....)

1) Interpreters help speakers and listeners bridge cultural and cognitive gaps (of which they may not be aware) that would otherwise impede communication
2) Interpreters help to settle a dispute or create agreement when there is conflict between two or more people or groups
3) Interpreters work with two or more disputants in order to bring about an agreement, settlement, or compromise.
4) Interpreters offer their opinion and advice to help people communicate

#2. A fluent oral translation of a text more or less impromptu, after hearing it read first by the speaker, or even after just one quick silent reading or a few moments of preparation is called (.....)

1) sight translation
2) oral translation
3) consecutive interpreting
4) whispered interpreting

.

#3. According to R. Ingarden, literary work is (.....)

1) an aesthetic object;
2) a series of concretizations;
3) a schematic formation.

#4. The final task of deconstructive reading is (.....)

1) to overturn the opposition in the text;
2) to establish non-hierarchical relationship;
3) to show the difference between the explicit and the implicit.

#5. The phraseological units *old foxes need no tutors* and *не вчи вченого* exemplify (.....)

1) descriptive translation;
2) full equivalents;
3) partial equivalents with a divergent image.

3.2. *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. What is the difference between consecutive and simultaneous interpreting? (.....)

1) Consecutive involves two languages; simultaneous involves three.
2) Consecutive is done in real-time; simultaneous involves pauses.
3) Simultaneous is done in real-time; consecutive involves pauses.
4) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

#2. The necessity for new translations is grounded in (.....)

1) Dynamic processes in language and culture.
2) Imperfect translations of the past.
3) There is no need for new translations when “exemplary” versions already exist.

#3. What does the term "register" refer to in interpreting? (.....)

1) The act of recording the interpretation
2) The level of formality in language use
3) The speed at which the speaker talks
4) The number of languages involved in interpretation

#4. Which of the following is NOT a mode of interpreting? (.....)

1) Simultaneous
2) Consecutive
3) Sight translation
4) Express translation

#5. What is the primary responsibility of an interpreter in a legal setting?

1) Providing legal advice
2) Maintaining impartiality
3) Influencing court decisions
4) Advocating for one party

TEST II

I.

1.1. *Find the correct variant of translation and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. В Японії найвищий рівень довголіття. (.....)

1) In Japan there is the highest level of longity.
2) In Japan there is the highest level of longivity.
3) In Japan there is the highest level of longevity.
4) In Japan there is the highest level of longavity.

#2. Деякі види китів опинилися на межі вимирання через людську діяльність в Антарктиді. (.....)

1) Some species of whale were driven to extinct by human activities in Antarctica.
2) Some species of whale were brought to extincting by human activities in Antarctica.
3) Some species of whale were driven to extinction by human activities in Antarctica.
4) Some species of whale were given to extinction by human activities in Antarctica.

#3. Її завжди впізнають, куди б вона не йшла. (.....)

1) She can't avoid to be recognized wherever she goes.
2) She can't avoid having been recognized wherever she goes.
3) She can't avoid being recognized wherever she goes.
4) She can't avoid recognizing wherever she goes.

#4. Тут не достатньо тепло. (.....)

1) It's not enough warm here.
2) It's not too warm here.
3) It's not warm enough here.
4) It's not warm here too.

1.2. *Find the correct variant of translation and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. Мій дідусь, який був бідним фермером, стер мозолі до крові, щоб дати своїм дітям вищу освіту. (.....)

1) My grandfather, who was a poor farmer, worked his fingers to the blood to send his children to university.
2) My grandfather, who was a poor farmer, worked his fingers to the bone to send his children to university.
3) My grandfather, who was a poor farmer, worked his blisters to the bone to send his children to university.
4) My grandfather, who was a poor farmer, worked his blisters to the flesh to send his children to university.

#2. Якщо ти зараз вільний, то підший, будь ласка, ці документи. (.....)

1) If you've got time on your hands, you could file these papers for me.
2) If you've got time in your hands, you could file these papers for me.
3) If you've got time into your hands, you could file these papers for me.
4) If you've got time with your hands, you could file these papers for me.

#3. Можливо, вона не зуміла знайти часу, щоб прийти. Ти ж знаєш, яка вона зайнята. (.....)

1) She might not have managed to find the time to come – you know how busy she is.
2) She might not manage to find the time to come – you know how busy she is.
3) She must not have managed to find the time to come – you know how busy she is.
4) She could not have managed to find the time to come – you know how busy she is.

#4. Тренер справді змусив команду показати все, на що вона здатна. (.....)

1) The coach really placed the team through their paces.
2) The coach really pushed the team through their paces.
3) The coach really taken the team through their paces.
4) The coach really put the team through their paces.

1.3. *Find the best translation of the given sentence and indicate its number in brackets.*

#1. Only 30% of Roma adults have worked in the past month, less than half the proportion for the rest of the continent. (.....)

1) Лише 30% дорослих осіб у Римі останній місяць працювали, зменшивши більше, ніж наполовину пропорцію в інших країнах континенту.
2) Попередній місяць лише 30% ромів працювало, а це ледь не половина відповідного показника в інших країнах континенту.
3) Лише 30% ромів мали роботу у попередній місяць, а це менше половини, ніж ніж відповідний відсоток в інших країнах континенту.
4) Лише 30% дорослих мешканців Риму останній місяць працювали, таким чином, пропорція з іншими країнами континенту зменшилася більше, ніж наполовину.

#2. In what I read about the criminal who has done these horrendous acts, there is a reference that he was particularly shocked by the action of a humanitarian organization. (.....)

1) В інформації про злочинця, який скоїв ці жахливі дії, міститься покликання на те, що його особливо шокувати дії представників однієї гуманітарної організації.
2) З того, що я читав про цього злочинця, який скоїв ці жахливі дії, він це зробив частково через шок, пов’язаний із діями гуманітарної організації.
3) В інформації про злочинця, який скоїв ці жахливі дії, є згадка про те, що його шокувала діяльність гумінатарної організації.
4) Інформація про злочинця, який скоїв ці жахливі дії містить згадку про те, що його особливо шокувати дії представників однієї гуманітарної організації.

1.4. *Choose the best descriptive translation of the sentence containing an idiom and indicate its number in brackets*

#1. Are we going to talk about the elephant in the room? (.....)

1) Може, ми таки поговоримо про щось важливіше?
2) Ти що, не можеш знайти цю річ? Вона ж прямо в тебе перед очима.
3) А, може, таки перейдемо до основного? Чому ніхто про це не згадує?
4) Це надто важливо, не приховаєш.

#2. Speak of the devil. (.....)

1) Кажи прямо, не ходи навколо.
2) Диявол не спить.
3) Не варто будити лихо.
4) А ось і він.

1.5. *Match the underlined word with a suitable pair of synonyms and indicate its number in brackets.*

#1. <u>Об’єднання зусиль</u> – найпростіший спосіб досягти успіху. (.....)

1) amalgamation, merging of efforts
2) merging, union of efforts
3) pooling, uniting of efforts
4) polling, uniting of efforts

#2. Виявлено, що гострий стрес тимчасово підвищує кров'яний тиск. (.....)

1) Acute, sharp stress
2) Acute, enormous stress
3) Sharp, great stress
4) Intensive, large stress

1.6. *Find the correct variant of translation for the underlined part of the sentence and indicate the number in brackets.*

#1. Ще хвилина, і він був би набрав як бідний в торбу. (.....)

1) Another minute, and he would have put things like a poor man into a bag.
2) Another minute, and he would have become rich.
3) Another minute, and he would have been beaten up.
4) Another minute, and he would have gotten some presents.

#2. The proposal had become the victim of political monkey business and deceit. (.....)

1) Пропозиція стала жертвою політичних жартів та обману.
2) Пропозиція стала жертвою несерйозності політиків і обману.
3) Пропозиція стала жертвою політичного шахрайства й обману.
4) Пропозиція стала жертвою політичного мавпування і обману.

#3. Ці солдати пропали ні за цапову душу. (.....)

1) These soldiers disappeared searching for a goat.
2) These soldiers got lost because of an accident.
3) These soldiers perished in vain.
4) Nobody knows how these soldiers disappeared.

1.7. *Watch the following video/listen to the following audio: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lYSX51xBkos; choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Define lucid dreaming. (.....)

1) The ability to know you are dreaming and wake up.
2) The ability to know you are dreaming and control the dream.
3) The ability to recognize your dream is unreal.
4) The ability to remember your dreams after you wake up.

#2. There are four strategies to help increase your ability to lucid dream. How does the strategy of a Dream Journal help with lucid dream? (.....)

1) It creates a habit in which we can recognize differences between reality and dream.
2) Keeps your brain alert to differences in memory and dream.
3) Allows us to recall the stranger aspects of dream.
4) Improves recall and helps facilitate lucidity.

1.8. *Watch the following video/listen to the following audio: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xxa4cCo9CYw; choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. An exothermic reaction is defined as one that (.....)

1) takes in energy
2) releases energy in the form of light and heat
3) traps heat in the form of carbon

4) stores heat

#2. The remaining material left behind from burning wood is called (.....)

1) remnants
2) pyrite
3) char
4) peat

II.

2.1 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Vertical context is (.....)

1) the context providing simultaneous actualization of several meanings of a word;
2) lingual surrounding of a unit of a text;
3) historical and philological context of a literary work.

#2. Subjective sound symbolism is (.....)

1) the relations between the sound and the meaning as they exist in the individual's mind;
2) the relations between the sound and the meaning reflected in the language;
3) culture-bound symbols emphasized by euphonic means.

#3. Where does the idiom '*grin like a/the Cheshire cat*' originate from? (.....)

1) the Bible;
2) the novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll;
3) folklore.

#4. Sentence-like units are (.....)

1) units that are used in a sentence;
2) units which function pragmatically as sayings, catchwords and conversation formulae;
3) units that consist of several sentences.

#5. Noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb are … parts of speech. (.....)

1) notional;
2) functional;
3) semantic.

2.2 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. What affixes do not take part in deriving new words at the present stage of English language development? (.....)

1) productive
2) semantic
3) non-productive

#2. Semantic dialecticisms are

1) common words the meaning of which differs from the dictionary meaning;
2) words which denote local realia and notions unknown outside a particular region;
3) words which have different combinations of affixes and roots.

#3. What data cannot be provided by etymological dictionaries: (.....)

1) origin of the word;
2) stylistic appropriateness of the word;
3) the immediate source of borrowing.

#4. The first diaspora of English involved migrations of substantial numbers of English speakers from (.....).

1) the present British Isles to Australia and North America;

2) the present British Isles to Australia, New Zealand, and North America;
3) Ukraine to the present British Isles.

#5. What is the Bill of Rights? (.....)

1) Preamble to the Constitution with the statements about individual rights;
2) a constitution article protecting individual rights;
3) a set of amendments protecting individual rights.

III.

3.1 *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. What does the term "cultural competence" refer to in interpreting? (.....)

1) The ability to speak multiple languages
2) Understanding and navigating cultural differences
3) Memorizing cultural trivia
4) Avoiding any mention of culture during interpretation

#2. What is the purpose of the Code of Ethics for interpreters? (.....)

1) To regulate interpreter fees
2) To establish professional standards
3) To limit the number of languages an interpreter can work with
4) To enforce dress code guidelines

#3. According to A. Neubert, translation equivalence must be considered (.....)

1) a paradigmatic category, comprising a syntactic, semantic and syntagmatic components;
2) a semiotic category, comprising a syntactic, semantic and pragmatic component;
3) a pragmatic category, comprising a paradigmatic, syntactic and semantic component.

#4. Combined renomination of a realia implies: (.....)

1) transcription and descriptive paraphrase;
2) loan translation and contextual interpretation;
3) description and hyperonymic renomination.

#5. The word combination *Старий новий рік* in the Translation Studies perspective is (.....)

1) a phraseological unit;
2) realia;
3) a verbal image.

3.2. *Choose the correct answer and indicate it in brackets.*

#1. Back in 1680 John Dryden distinguished between (.....)

1) Metaphrase, imitation, and paraphrase;
2) Formal and functional translation;
3) Intersemiotic, inetrlingual and intralingual translation.

#2. Martin Luther uses the verbs *ubersetzen* (to translate) and *verdeutschen* (to Germanize) (.....)

1) almost interchangeably;
2) to stand for domestication and foreignization;
3) to characterize word-for-word and sense-for-sense translation

#3. When is the use of a bilingual dictionary most appropriate for an interpreter? (.....)

1) During preparation before an assignment
2) During the actual interpretation process
3) Only in legal settings
4) Never, as it is considered unprofessional

#4. What is NOT an appropriate way for an interpreter to handle situations where there is no equivalent term in the target language? (.....)

1) Explain or describe the notion
2) Substitute with a similar term in the target language
3) Ask the speaker for clarification
4) Refuse to interpret such terms

#5. The interpreter's mother tongue (or its strict equivalent) into which they work from all their other working languages in both consecutive and simultaneous interpretation, the language they speak best, and in which they can easily express even complicated ideas is called: (.....)

1) A language
2) B language
3) C language
4) D language

***ПРИМІТКА**: завдання 1.1. – 1.6. частини І оцінюються в 2 бали, 1.7.-1.8. частини І оцінюються в 4 бали, частини ІІ – 3 бали, частини ІІІ – 2 бали.*

КЛЮЧІ

до зразків тестових завдань

Test I

1.1. – 2, 1, 3, 4	1.2. – 4, 3, 1, 3	1.3. – 1, 4	1.4. – 1, 4
1.5. – 3, 2	1.6. – 1, 4, 3	1.7. – 4, 1	1.8. – 1, 2
2.1. – 3, 1, 2, 1, 1	2.2. – 3, 3, 3, 2, 2		
3.1. – 1, 1, 3, 2, 3	3.2. – 3, 1, 2, 4, 2		

Test II

1.1. – 3, 3, 3, 3	1.2. – 2, 1, 1, 4	1.3. – 3, 4	1.4. – 3, 4
1.5. – 3, 2	1.6. – 3, 3, 3	1.7. – 2, 4	1.8. – 2, 3
2.1. – 3, 1, 2, 2, 1	2.2. – 3, 1, 2, 2, 3		
3.1. – 2, 2, 2, 1, 2	3.2. – 1, 1, 1, 4, 1		