

**Angol nyelv és irodalom különbözeti szaktárgyi vizsga
(más szakirányból jelentkezőknek)**

1. Translating with the help of absolute equivalents is resorted to when dealing with idioms which originate from _____ in both the languages.
 - a) the same source
 - b) different sources
 - c) approximate sources
 - d) absolute sources

2. For and word combinations a translator should seek equivalents not in one but in a variety of linguistic and stylistic resources.
 - a) “untranslatable” words
 - b) “untransmittable” words
 - c) “untranscribable” words
 - d) “nontranslatable” words

3. When the Ukrainian letter ‘İ’ initiates the proper name/surname, the sound expressed by it has to be conveyed through the letter combination.
 - a) yy
 - b) yi
 - c) ye
 - d) iy

4. There are semantic fields dominated by specific languages, e.g. the computing vocabulary which is mainly with internationalisms such as computer, disk, and spam.
 - a) English
 - b) Spanish
 - c) German
 - d) French

5. The word order of idioms and their structure are ... Hence, the idiom should be committed to memory in the exactly right word order and reproduced without any alternations in wording.
 - a) often flexible
 - b) usually flexible
 - c) always flexible
 - d) often not flexible

6. A complex check pattern woven into wool cloth in Scotland.
 - a) skirt
 - b) shirt
 - c) tartan
 - d) trousers

7. Who is the head of the Government in the UK?
 - a) The Speaker
 - b) The President
 - c) The Lord Chancellor
 - d) The Prime Minister

8. “.....” is a colloquialism that was used during World War I to refer to Australian-born people of British or Irish ancestry.

- d) Khreshchatyk
- b) Aussie
- c) British
- d) Irish

9. The longest river in the United States is

- a) the Mississippi River
- b) the Hudson River
- c) the Missouri River
- d) the Columbia River

10. What is the general name for the theatre district of New York as well as the name of a specific street?

- a) Trafalgar Square
- b) Downing Street
- c) Broadway

11. The basic theme in Utopian literature is that

- (A) as technology and machinery continue to make our lives easier, society will continue to become more orderly
- (B) people have strived to return to Eden since Adam and Eve were banished from there
- (C) people recognize the problems in their current society and imagine living in one that's free of the stresses related to competitive and commercialized civilization
- (D) technology and machinery are damaging to humankind and people would be happier returning to a simpler existence

12. Robinson Crusoe names his servant Friday in honor of what?

- (A) Good Friday
- (B) The last workday before the weekend
- (C) The day on which the native's life was saved
- (D) The day on which Crusoe's life was saved

13. In what century is Robinson Crusoe set?

- (A) Sixteenth
- (B) Seventeenth
- (C) Nineteenth
- (D) Eighteenth

14. In Poe's "The Raven" when the author first heard the "rapping at his chamber door", who did he think was outside?

- (A) His neighbour who had been dead for three years
- (B) The raven
- (C) Some late visitors
- (D) Lenore

15. Where does the story of "The Old Man and the Sea" take place?

- (A) Canary Islands
- (B) Marshall Island
- (C) Cuba
- (D) Puerto Rico

16. Middle English was used by the poet...

a) Shakespeare b) Byron c) Chaucer d) Keats

17. Who was the most famous writer to write in English during the 16th century?

a) Chaucer b) Shakespeare c) Keats d) Swift

18. What was the bestseller in England in 1611?

a) Harry Potter b) Hamlet c) King James' Bible d) War and Peace

19. 'kangaroo' and 'boomerang' are:

a) Native American words c) Chinese words
b) Australian Aboriginal words d) Indian words

20. The words 'juggernaut' and 'turban' come from:

a) Russia b) Morocco c) India d) Egypt

21. Which is a language skill?

a) language function b) grammar c) reading d) vocabulary

22. Which is a productive language skill?

a) speaking b) listening c) reading d) vocabulary

23. Which is a receptive language skill?

a) reading b) speaking c) writing d) grammar

24. Which is a productive language skill?

a) vocabulary b) listening c) reading d) writing

25. What is assessment?

a) speaking b) testing c) feedback d) writing

26. What are the structural aspects of the word? (2 answers)

- a) external structure
- b) internal structure
- c) origin of words
- d) synchrony
- e) diachrony

27. What are the main problems of lexicology? (4 answers)

- a) word-building
- b) semantics
- c) phraseology
- d) the study of the vocabulary of a language as a system
- e) functional styles
- f) expressive means
- g) stylistic devices

28. Informal vocabulary includes: (3 answers)

- a) colloquial words
- b) slang
- c) dialect words
- d) learned words
- e) archaic and obsolete words

f) professional terminology

29. Which words were introduced into English vocabulary during the period of Christianization? (3 answers)

- a) words associated with church
- b) words associated with rituals
- c) educational terms
- d) legal terms
- e) military terms

30. What stages of assimilation do borrowings go through? (3 answers)

- a) phonetic adaptation
- b) grammatical adaptation
- c) semantic adaptation
- d) lexicological adaptation
- e) communicative adaptation

31. What do colloquial words serve to satisfy?

- A) communicative demands of official, scientific, poetic messages
- B) non-official everyday communicative demands
- C) communicative demands of official messages
- D) communicative demands of poetic messages
- E) communicative demands of scientific messages

32. Obsolescent words are the words which:

- A) have already gone completely out of use but are still recognized by the English-speaking community: e.g. *methinks* (it seems to me); *nay* (no).
- B) are no longer recognizable in modern English, words that were in use in Old English and which have either dropped out of the language entirely or have changed their appearance so much that they have become unrecognizable, e.g. *troth* (=faith), *a losel* (=a worthless, lazy fellow)
- C) are in the beginning of the aging process when the word becomes rarely used, i.e. they are in the stage of gradually passing out of general use, e.g. pronouns *thy*, *thee*, *thine*, *thouh*
- D) are used exactly in Modern English Literature and which are created by the English Contemporary Poets, thus belonging to concrete style of the concrete author, e.g. *hateships*, *weatherology*.
- E) are generally defined as "a new word or a new meaning for an established word".

33. Archaisms proper are...

- A) antiquated or obsolete words replaced by new ones
- B) words denoting such concepts and phenomena that have gone out of use in modern times
- C) archaic words with the fixed sphere of usage in poetry and elevated prose and with the function of imbuing the work of art with a lofty poetic colouring
- D) archaic forms of otherwise non-archaic words
- E) barbarisms and foreign words

34. Find simile in the sentences:

- A) She was a teacher
- B) I like darkness so much
- C) I like chocolate
- D) She was like a beautiful exotic flower
- E) I like little stones very much

35. Find metonymy in the sentences:

- A) I translate an article
- B) I read a lot of books
- C) I like ice-cream
- D) I book a set in the theatre
- E) I never read Balzac.

36. The words below are all affricates, except

- a) watch
- b) loch
- c) screech
- d) judge

37. The sound of the word "....." is interdental.

- a) chunk
- b) grudge
- c) dime
- d) thick

38. Syntactic marker, sentence type, expresses emotion, marks new information, and marks important information are elements of what?

- a) Intonation
- b) Stress
- c) Timbre
- d) Rhythm

39. Pitch, intensity, duration, sound quality, and pause/tempo are elements of.

- a) Tempo
- b) Intonation
- c) Stress
- d) Rhythm

40. The distribution of various levels of stress across a syllable chain (languages differ in its characteristics)

- a) Rhythm
- b) Tempo
- c) Final juncture
- d) Stress

41. Syllable formation and syllable division/separation is called ...

- a) The syllable
- b) Phonemes
- c) Allophones
- d) Syllabification

42. The amount of effort or energy expended in producing a syllable is called ...

- a) Pronunciation
- b) Language
- c) Stress
- d) Discourse

43. Variations in pitch, prominence/stress, and speech tempo are called ...

- a) Supra features
- b) Segmental features
- c) Supra-prosodic features
- d) Prosodic features

44. The study of the perceptual response to speech sounds, as mediated by ear, auditory nerve and brain is called ...

- a) Phonetics
- b) Articulatory phonetics
- c) Acoustic phonetics
- d) Auditory phonetics

45. Recurrence of stressed syllables at more or less equal intervals of time in connected speech is called ...

- a) Speech melody
- b) Speech tempo
- c) Speech rhythm
- d) Accent

46. Morphemes are minimal linguistic signs in the sense that they can't be divided into further signs.

- a) true
- b) false

47. What is morphology?

- (A) The study of the rules governing the sounds that form words;
- (B) The study of the rules governing sentence formation;
- (C) The study of the rules governing word formation.

48. Define the communicative sentence type:

“You’d better put on your coat, Albert.”

a) declarative b) interrogative c) imperative d) exclamatory

49. Define the communicative sentence type:

“What on earth do you mean by that?”

a) declarative b) interrogative c) imperative d) exclamatory

50. Identify a sentence member in the given sentence:

Which member of the sentence is the word *present* in the sentence "They bought me a *present* yesterday"?

a) Subject

b) Direct object

c) Indirect object