

**Вимоги до державної атестації з основної іноземної мови (англійська)  
за освітнім рівнем “Бакалавр”  
(денна та заочна форми навчання, 2025-2026 н.р.)**

**Спеціальність В 11 Філологія, В 11.041 Германські мови та літератури  
(переклад включно), перша – англійська**

**Освітня програма «Англійська мова і література та друга іноземна мова»**

**Завдання 1. Письмове тестування з філологічної підготовки.**

**History of the English Language**

1. The goals of studying the history of the English language.
2. The comparative historical method.
3. The definition of the language.
4. The Germanic group of languages.
5. The Anglo-Saxon invasion.
6. The Norman Conquest.
7. Periodization of the English language.
8. The Formation of the English National Language.
9. The development of the dialect of London into a national language.
10. Some common grammatical features of Germanic languages.
11. The doubling (gemination) of consonants.
12. Rhotacism.
13. Germanic fracture (or breaking).
14. The second consonant shift.
15. The Old English alphabet and pronunciation.
16. The Old English phonology. Vowels.
17. The Great Vowel Shift.
18. The Old English noun. Categories. Declensions. Stems.
19. The Old English Verb. The categories of the Old English verb.
20. General characteristics of the Middle English grammatical system.
21. General characteristics of the Early New English morphology.
22. The Old English Syntax. General characteristics.
23. General characteristics of the Middle English syntax.
24. Main changes in the Early New English syntax.
25. Changes in the System of the English Vocabulary.

**Lexicology**

1. The subject matter of Lexicology.
2. The structure of English vocabulary.
3. Native English words.
4. Assimilation of loan words.
5. Degree of assimilation.
6. Translation and semantic loans.
7. Etymological doublets.

8. International words.
9. Morphological structure of a word.
10. Classifications of morphemes.
11. Morphemic and derivational analysis of word structure.
12. Productive ways of word formation. Affixation.
13. Productive ways of word formation. Conversion.
14. Productive ways of word formation. Word composition.
15. Productive ways of word formation. Shortening.
16. Synonymous, homonymous and polysemous affixes.
17. Types of semantic changes. Extension of meaning, Narrowing of meaning.
18. Types of semantic changes. Elevation of meaning.
19. Types of semantic changes. Degradation of meaning.
20. Transference of meaning. Metaphor and metonymy.
21. Classification of homonyms. Sources of homonyms. Polysemy and homonymy.
22. The problem of synonymy. Classification of synonyms. Sources of synonyms.
23. Antonyms in English. Classification of antonyms.
24. Free word combinations and phraseological units.
25. Classifications of phraseological units.

### **Theoretical Phonetics**

1. The units of language and the units of speech; the difference between the sound (segment) and the phoneme.
2. The four aspects of sound phenomena; the corresponding four branches of phonetics.
3. The perceptible and acoustic features of sound phenomena. The two basic types of speech sounds. The articulatory principles of their classification.
4. The articulatory and acoustic features of vowels, consonants and sonants.
5. The notions of the phoneme and allophone; allophones in complementary distribution and in free variation.
6. Distinctive (relevant) and irrelevant (redundant) features of the phoneme.
7. The notion of minimal pairs. The functions of the phoneme.
8. The notions of reduction, elision, liaison, assimilation, and accommodation.
9. The types of transcription.
10. The syllable as the smallest unit of speech continuum; the functions of the syllable.
11. The three theories of syllable formation.
12. The structure of the English syllable; syllabic and non-syllabic sounds; the four structural types of the syllable.
13. Syllabification; the phonotactic constraint on syllabification.
14. The stress pattern of the word.
15. Word stress in terms of production; word stress from an auditory perspective; acoustic parameters responsible for the effect of prominence (stress) in English.
16. Linguistically relevant degrees of word stress.
17. The main accentual tendencies in English: the recessive tendency, the rhythmic tendency, the retentive tendency, the tendency to stress the most important elements in words.
18. Prosody and intonation.

19. Prosodic units: syllable, rhythmic unit, tone group, utterance, discourse.
20. Pitch. Pitch level, pitch range. The two basic types of tone.
21. Tone group according to J. D. O'Connor and G. F. Arnold. The tone group structure: Pre-head, Head, Nucleus, Tail.
22. Utterance stress. Stress and accent.
23. Rhythm.
24. Tempo.
25. Pauses.

### **Stylistics**

1. The concept of style and Stylistics.
2. Interaction of Stylistics with Lexicology and Phonetics.
3. Definition of expressive means and stylistic devices. Differences between them.
4. Standard vocabulary.
5. Non-standard vocabulary.
6. Types of lexical meaning.
7. Stylistic devices based on the interaction of dictionary and contextual meanings (metaphor, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, irony).
8. Forms and varieties of antonomasia.
9. Stylistic devices based on the interaction of logical and emotive meanings (epithet, hyperbole, oxymoron).
10. Stylistic devices based on the interaction of primary and derivative meanings (zeugma, pun).
11. Devices which give additional characteristics to the objects described (simile, paraphrasis, euphemism).
12. Allusions, proverbs, sayings and epigrams.
13. Stylistic use of synonyms.
14. The stylistic function of syntactic means.
15. Syntactic devices based on the arrangement of the elements in the sentence (inversion, detachment, parcellation).
16. Syntactic devices based on the completeness of the structure (ellipsis, aposiopesis, nominative sentence, apokoinu construction).
17. Syntactic devices based on the peculiar use of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns (enumeration, emphatic construction, suspense).
18. Types of parallelism (parallel construction, chiasmus).
19. Syntactic devices containing a question part (rhetorical question, hypophora).
20. Syntactic devices based on redundancy. Types of repetitions.
21. Ways of combining parts of the utterance (asyndeton, polysyndeton).
22. Functional Styles.

### **Theoretical Grammar**

1. Theoretical Grammar, its goals and major components.
2. The history of English Grammar. Types of Grammar.
3. Morphemic structure of the word. Classifications of morphemes.
4. Grammatical category and grammatical opposition.
5. The criteria of parts of speech division. Classifications of parts of speech.
6. General characteristics of nouns. Classifications of nouns.

7. Grammatical categories of the noun.
8. Lexical and grammatical characteristics of adjectives.
9. General characteristic of the verb. The classification of verbs.
10. Grammatical categories of the verb.
11. The Infinitive.
12. The Gerund.
13. The Present Participle.
13. The Past Participle.
14. The definitions of word combinations.
15. Classifications of word combinations.
16. The problem of the definition of the sentence.
17. Predicativity and modality.
18. Classifications of sentences.
19. The main parts of the sentence.
20. Classifications of predicates.
21. The secondary parts of the sentence.
22. The composite sentence as a polypredicative structure.
23. Compound sentences.
24. Complex sentences.
25. Types of adverbial clauses.

### **Translation Studies**

1. Translation, its functions & significance.
2. Ways of translation.
3. Ways of interpretation.
4. Internationalisms & their translation.
5. Words of nationally biased lexicon.
6. Translation of proper names.
7. Translation of geographical names.
8. Semantic aspect of translation.
9. Pragmatic aspect of translation.
10. The effect of the pragmatic motivation of the original message.
11. The effect of the receptor-to-text relation.
12. The outline of the history of translation (3000 BC – 200AD).
13. Grammatical aspect of translation.
14. The outline of the history of European translation.
15. The history of translation in Ukraine.
16. Asyndetic noun clusters & their translation.
17. Phraseological units & their translation.
18. Metaphors & their translation.
19. Similes & their translation.
20. Equivalence of translation (Mary Snell Hornby, G.C. Catford, Rhoda Roberts).
21. Translation strategies.
22. Domestication & foreignization.
23. Direct & oblique techniques of translation.
24. Most common types of non-equivalence.
25. Types of equivalence.

## **Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages**

1. Methods of foreign language teaching as a science.
2. Methods and its relation to Pedagogics.
3. Methods and its relation to Psychology.
4. Methods and its relation to Physiology.
5. Methods and its relation to Linguistics.
6. The grammar-translation method.
7. The direct method.
8. Contemporary methods: audio-lingual approach.
9. Contemporary methods: cognitive-code learning.
10. Contemporary methods: deductive-inductive issue.
11. Aims of foreign language teaching.
12. Content of foreign language teaching.
13. Principles of foreign language teaching (didactic).
14. Principles of foreign language teaching (methodological).
15. Teaching conversation: questions and answers.
16. Teaching conversation: comments, exclamations.
17. Planning a lesson: warm-up.
18. Teaching listening comprehension.
19. Teaching conversation: explanations.
20. Teaching efficient reading skills.
21. Planning a lesson: new material preparation.
22. A process approach to teaching writing.
23. Teaching pronunciation.
24. A topic-based approach.
25. The solutions of the problems in listening comprehension.

**Завдання 2. Переклад фрагмента оригінального художнього тексту.**

**Завдання 3. Лінгвостилістичний аналіз та інтерпретація фрагмента оригінального художнього тексту.**

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Завідувач кафедри

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