ОСНОВИ ТЕОРІЇ МОВНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ
«Філологія (англійська мова)», 3 курс

Розробник – доц. Гошилик В.Б.

1. **The science of language use (parole) or the discursive functions of language, including its contextual uniqueness and variability (irregularities), is known as …**
o Linguopragmatics
o Linguistics
o Semantics
o Phonetics

2. **The science of the abstract (decontextualizable) regularities that constitute linguistic structure (langue) is known as …**
o Linguopragmatics
o Linguistics
o Semantics
o Phonetics

3. **A formally encoded system of denotational meanings is known as …**
o Linguopragmatics
o Linguistics
o Semantics
o Phonetics

4. **The ability to understand another speaker's intended meaning is called …**
o striking competence
o swimmimg competence
o private competence
● pragmatic competence

5. **An utterance describing pragmatic function is described as …**
o metapragmatic
o protopragmatic
o polypragmatic
o megapragmatic

6. **The creator of the modern theory of structuralism and one of the fathers of 20th-century linguistics is …**
o Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein
o Ferdinand de Saussure
o Karl Ludwig Bühler
o Herbert Paul Grice

7. **One of the most influential philosophers of the 20th century, calling language a series of interchangeable language-games in which the meaning of words is derived from their public use, is …**

- o Karl Ludwig Bühler
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein
- o Ferdinand de Saussure

8. **A German psychologist, known for his sign theory with particular emphasis on the functions of language, and a distinction between two "fields" which form the context in which a sign is used, is …**
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein
- o Ferdinand de Saussure
- o Karl Ludwig Bühler

9. **An English philosopher of language who postulated the existence of a general Cooperative Principle in conversation, as well as of certain context-related maxims of conversation derived from this Principle, is …**
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o John Langshaw Austin
- o John Rogers Searle
- o Stephen C. Levinson

10. **A British philosopher, known for the invention of speech act theory, through which he attempted to account for the various "performative" aspects of conveyed linguistic meaning, is …**
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o John Langshaw Austin
- o John Rogers Searle
- o Stephen C. Levinson

11. **An American philosopher, known for the introduction of the so-called "illocutionary acts" in his work "How to Do Things with Words", is …**
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o John Langshaw Austin
- o John Rogers Searle
- o Stephen C. Levinson

12. **The director of the Language and Cognition group at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, The Netherlands, known for making a considerable contribution to the study of politeness in "Politeness: Universals in Language Usage" (with Penelope Brown) (1987), is …**
- o Herbert Paul Grice
- o John Langshaw Austin
- o John Rogers Searle
- o Stephen C. Levinson

13. Classical theories of reference assume a strong connection between …

o   a sign, its meaning and its referent
o   a song, its meaning and its referent
o   a sign, its feeling and its referent
o   a sign, its meaning and its raffle

14. … is when one or more specific individual entities (persons, things, places, times and so on) are referred to.

o   gene reference
o   definite reference
o   indefinite reference
o   generic reference

15. … is when the identity of the referent (or referents) is either not known or not relevant to the message being conveyed.

o   gene reference
o   definite reference
o   indefinite reference
o   generic reference

16. … is when reference is made to a whole class of referents, rather than to a specific (or nonspecific) individual or group of individuals.

o   gene reference
o   definite reference
o   indefinite reference
o   generic reference

17. Reference is generally described in terms of …

o   definite reference, indefinite reference and generic reference
o   deaf reference, indefinite reference and generic reference
o   definite reference, mute reference and generic reference
o   definite reference, indefinite reference and germ reference

18. Linguistic forms used to accomplish "pointing" are called …

o   deictic express, deictics or indexicals
o   deictic expressions, deictics or indexicals
o   deictic expressions, dialects or indexicals
o   deictic expressions, deictics or cosmetics

19. In pragmatics there exists the basic distinction between deictic expressions being …

o   "fear speaker" versus "away from speaker"
o   "near speaker" versus "amway from speaker"
o   "near speaker" versus "away from speaker"
o   "near snake" versus "away from spider"

20. Cognitive center of orientation for the speaker is known as …
- o   "diet center"
- o   "deictic concept"
- o   "dialect center"
- o   "deictic center"

21. There are three main sub-types of deixis:
- o   person, temporal and spatial
- o   pearson, temporal and spatial
- o   person, tempo and spatial
- o   person, temporal and sparkling

22. … designate the basic roles in a speech event.
- o   service deictics
- o   person deictics
- o   spatial deictics
- o   temporal deictics

23. … indicate location in space relative to the speaker.
- o   solemn deictics
- o   person deictics
- o   spatial deictics
- o   uuuuuuuuuuu

24. … indicate the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking.
- o   sorrow deictics
- o   person deictics
- o   spatial deictics
- o   temporal deictics

25. Actions performed via utterances are generally called …
- o   "speech acts"
- o   "sweet acts"
- o   "sweat acts"
- o   "peach acts"

26. … are utterances for which a truth value conceivably could be determined.
- o   performatives
- o   constatives
- o   speakers
- o   interlocutors

27. … are used in order to perform some act.
- o   constatives

- o interlocutors
- o performatives
- o speakers

28. Austin claimed that all utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific acts via the specific … of an utterance.
- o communicative fork
- o communicative folk
- o communicative torch
- o communicative force

29. … is the production of an utterance with a particular intended structure, meaning and reference.
- o locutionary act
- o illocutionary act
- o perlocutionary act
- o speech event

30. … is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it.
- o locutionary act
- o illocutionary act
- o perlocutionary act
- o speech event

31. … is the bringing about of consequences or effects on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression, such consequences or effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.
- o locutionary act
- o illocutionary act
- o perlocutionary act
- o speech event

32. … is an activity in which participants interact via language in some conventional way to arrive at some outcome.
- o locutionary act
- o illocutionary act
- o perlocutionary act
- o speech event

33. … are aimed at getting someone to act in a certain way.
- o directives
- o assertives
- o commissives
- o declaratives

34. … commit the speaker to the truth of what is said.
- ○ directives
- ○ assertives
- ○ commissives
- ○ declaratives

35. … have the effect of committing the speaker to some action in the future.
- ○ directives
- ○ assertives
- ○ commissives
- ○ declaratives

36. … are said to produce a change of some sort in the world.
- ○ directives
- ○ assertives
- ○ commissives
- ○ declaratives

37. … express the speaker's feelings or attitude.
- ○ expressives
- ○ assertives
- ○ commissives
- ○ declaratives

38. The following speech event participants may be recognized:
- ○ speaker, ratified participant, overhearer
- ○ speaker, addressee, ratified participant, overhearer
- ○ speaker, addressee, overhearer
- ○ speaker, addressee, ratified participant

39. The additional conveyed meaning is called an …
- ○ caricature
- ○ creature
- ○ implicature
- ○ impoliteness

40. The Cooperative Principle was suggested by …
- ○ John Langshaw Austin
- ○ John Rogers Searle
- ○ Stephen C. Levinson
- ○ Herbert Paul Grice

41. … is the person producing an utterance.
o speaker
o addressee
o ratified participant
o overhearer

42. … is the person to whom an utterance is directed in a speech event.
o speaker
o addressee
o ratified participant
o overhearer

43. … is a member of a conversational group not directly addressed, who is expected to attend to what is said.
o speaker
o addressee
o ratified participant
o overhearer

44. … is a "bystander" (who may understand and join in conversation without causing offence) or an "eavesdropper" (who is not supposed to hear).
o speaker
o addressee
o ratified participant
o overhearer

45. Maxims of conversation are:
o Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relation, Maxim of Manner
o Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relatives, Maxim of Manner
o Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relation, Maxim of Miner
o Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quarter, Maxim of Relation, Maxim of Manner

46. … is the content of a sentence that affirms or denies something and is capable of being true or false.
o preposition
o proposition
o protraction
o frustration

47. A … is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance.
o proportion
o frisbee
o presupposition
o treatment

48. An … is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance.
o ennumeration
o echo
o erosion
o entailment

49. In its broadest sense, the term '…' refers to every kind of mutual transmission of information using signs or symbols between living beings (humans, animals, etc.), between people and data-processing machines.
o communication
o comprehension
o compassion
o correlation

50. In its narrower, linguistic sense, … is the understanding which occurs between humans through linguistic and non-linguistic means.
o comprehension
o communication
o compassion
o correlation

51. … is regarded as the primary and fundamental function of language.
o comprehension
o compassion
o communication
o correlation

52. In order to communicate successfully people are to possess the following key communication skills:
o listening skills and presentation skills
o feedback skills and presentation skills
o listening skills and feedback skills
o listening skills, feedback skills and presentation skills

53. … is focusing on the message, comprehending and interpreting, analyzing and evaluating, etc.
o listening skills
o feedback skills
o presentation skills
o destination skills

54. … is providing positive or negative feedback.
o listening skills
o feedback skills
o presentation skills
o destination skills

55. … is taking into consideration the purpose, planning the content, analyzing place and audience.
- o listening skills
- o feedback skills
- o presentation skills
- o destination skills

56. Types of communication, based on purpose, are:
- o verbal and nonverbal
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intentional and non-intentional

57. Types of communication, based on communication channels, are:
- o verbal and nonverbal
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intentional and non-intentional

58. Types of communication, based on the form of information transfer, are:
- o verbal and nonverbal
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intentional and non-intentional

59. Types of communication, based on style and purpose, are:
- o verbal and nonverbal
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intentional and non-intentional

60. Types of communication, based on number of communicators, are:
- o verbal and nonverbal
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intrapersonal and interpersonal

61. Types of communication, based on culture belonging, are:
- o intracultural and intercultural
- o oral and written
- o formal and informal
- o intentional and non-intentional

62. … is a cluster of related abilities, knowledge and skills that enable a person to act effectively in a job or situation.
o consequence
o competence
o confrontation
o collaboration

63. … refers to a cluster of abilities relating to excellence in a specific activity, the term 'competence' indicates sufficiency (state of being "good enough") of knowledge and skills that enable one to act in a wide variety of situations.
o consequence
o competence
o competency
o collaboration

64. The term "…" (by Noam Chomsky) refers to a native speaker's implicit knowledge of the grammatical rules governing his/her language.
o literature competence
o listening competence
o linguistic competition
o linguistic competence

65. … is a strong command of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
o purely linguistic competence
o sociolinguistic competence
o discourse competence
o strategic competence

66. … is knowing how to begin and end conversations, how and when to be polite and how to address people.
o purely linguistic competence
o sociolinguistic competence
o discourse competence
o strategic competence

67. … is knowledge of how to organize a piece of speech in an effective manner.
o purely linguistic competence
o sociolinguistic competence
o discourse competence
o strategic competence

68. … is knowledge of how to spot and compensate for any misunderstandings or other difficulties.
o purely linguistic competence
o sociolinguistic competence
o discourse competence

- strategic competence

69. The … competence is defined as the ability to use language appropriately in … situations.
- communicative / social
- communicative / spicy
- comedian / social
- communicative / soccer

70. … is traditionally defined as the ability of successful communication with people of other cultures.
- intracultural competence
- intercultural competence
- intercultural competition
- intercultural conquest

71. … can be defined as disorientation experienced when suddenly subjected to an unfamiliar culture or way of life.
- culture sock
- culture shark
- culture shock
- culture stock

72. It is proved that upwards of … of the meaning in any social situation is communicated nonverbally.
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%
- 60%

73. … is the study of communication through corporeal movements.
- Kinesics
- Olfatics
- Proxemics
- Chronemics

74. … is the study of the sense of smell.
- Kinesics
- Olfatics
- Proxemics
- Chronemics

75. … focuses on how people use space to communicate.
- Kinesics
- Olfatics
- Proxemics
- Chronemics

76. … concerns the way people perceive and manage time.
- ○ Kinesics
- ○ Olfatics
- ○ Proxemics
- ○ Chronemics

77. The basic aspects of kinesics are:
- ○ gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, touches
- ○ facial expressions, eye contact, touches
- ○ gestures, eye contact, touches
- ○ gestures, facial expressions, touches

78. Physical appearance encompasses the manipulative cues related to the body such as …
- ○ clothing and hairstyle
- ○ posture, clothing and hairstyle
- ○ posture and hairstyle
- ○ posture and clothing

79. The spatial distances are:
- ○ interesting zone, personal zone, social zone, public zone
- ○ intimate zone, performance zone, social zone, public zone
- ○ intimate zone, personal zone, social zone, public zone
- ○ intimate zone, personal zone, sobriety zone, public zone

80. … cultures are highly conscious of time and schedules, which tend to promote certain expectations regarding punctuality, promptness, planning and prioritizing.
- ○ Polychronic
- ○ Monophony
- ○ Polyphony
- ○ Monochronic

81. … cultures view time in a more cyclical and flexible way, allowing several activities to occur simultaneously.
- ○ Polychronic
- ○ Monophony
- ○ Polyphony
- ○ Monochronic

82. … is a fair, objective and permissive attitude toward those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, nationality, etc. differ from one's own.
- ○ Hatred
- ○ Tolerance
- ○ Ignorance
- ○ Importance

83. … is the belief that a particular race is superior or inferior to another, that a person's social and moral traits are predetermined by his/her inborn biological characteristics.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Racism
o Lookism

84. … is the belief that one sex (usually the male) is naturally superior to the other and should dominate most important areas of political, economic and social life.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Racism
o Sexism

85. … is the discrimination against disabled or handicapped people.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Heterosexism
o Lookism

86. … is the belief in the intrinsic superiority of the nation, culture or group to which one belongs, often accompanied by feelings of dislike for other groups.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Heterosexism
o Lookism

87. … is the discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, practiced by heterosexuals against homosexuals.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Heterosexism
o Lookism

88. … is the discrimination against a person on the grounds of physical appearance.
o Ableism
o Ethnocentrism
o Heterosexism
o Lookism

89. The most effective means of coining politically correct words the most productive one is …
o euphemisation
o devastation

o euphoria
o evaporation

90. … are the words, phrases or even whole sentences the meaning of which cannot be predicted from the meanings of the constituent words.
o Idiomatic explosions
o Idiomatic expressions
o Idiotic expressions
o Idiotic explosions

91. … are the words denoting the subjects and notions from the everyday life, culture, historical epoch, social order, state system, folklore means, specific peculiarities of a nation that differentiate it from the other ones.
o Realia worms
o Regalia words
o Realia words
o Regalia worms

92. … are lexical units that evoke the same or very similar complex of associations, stereotypical ideas, images, pictures, mental concepts in the mind of all or the majority of representatives of a certain lingual and cultural community.
o Wrong symbols
o Verbal stills
o Wrong stills
o Verbal symbols

93. … are pseudo-international words, which constitute a special difficulty for the translator.
o False friends of the interpreter
o True friends of the interpreter
o False enemies of the interpreter
o Fine friends of the interpreter

94. … can be defined as fixed, commonly held notions or images of a person or group, based on an oversimplification of some observed or imagined traits of behaviour or appearance.
o Stereophonics
o Stereotypes
o Monophonics
o Monotypes

95. The belief that humans are the most important elements in the universe and reality can be approached exclusively in terms of human values and experience is known as …
o anthropophobia
o polyphobia
o anthropocentrism
o polycentrism

96. The study of humans, their origins, physical characteristics, institutions, religious beliefs, social relationships, etc. is known as …

o anatomy
o biology
o astronomy
o anthropology

97. Background knowledge is the … knowledge about specific realia both of the speaker and the recipient of the message.

o mutual
o spiritual
o material
o individual

98. The ability to speak a certain language is known as the …

o grammar competence
o language competence
o vocabulary competence
o phonetics competence

99. A subdivision of a national culture or an enclave within it with a distinct integrated network of behaviour, beliefs, and attitudes is known as …

o culture
o nationality
o subculture
o citizenship

100. Cultural competence presupposes having … knowledge required for successful communication.

o superficial
o foreground
o rudimentary
o background