ЮГАМЕТОВА ГУЗЕЛ
10.1-005

MagisteriUM Olimpiade

The MagisteriUM Olympiad, for those entering the master's program, is held for graduate students in bachelor's degree (3-4 courses), specialty (4-5 courses) and graduates of educational institutions of higher education from the regions of the Russian Federation and foreign countries. The MagisteriUM Olympiad gives the winners and prize-winners of the final stage the preferential right to enter KFU for master's degree programs in the 2025/26 academic year.

TASKS. SELECT AND <u>UNDERLINE</u> THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

1. **The first linguists to speak of language as a system or a structure of smaller systems were…**

-Beaudouin de Courtenay and Roman Jakobson
-Ferdinand de Saussure and George Philip Lakoff
-Beaudouin de Courtenay and George Philip Lakoff
-Beaudouin de Courtenay and Ferdinand de Saussure   ✓

2. **The three main linguistic schools that further developed ideas of structural linguistics are**

-the Prague School, the Copenhagen School and Moscow School of Comparative Linguistics
-the Prague School, the Copenhagen School and the American School   ✓
-London School of Linguistics, the Copenhagen School and the American School
-the Prague School, Columbia School of Linguistics and the American School

3. **Language is a system of …………………………………...units.**

-phonological, lexical, and grammatical
-phonological, morphological, and grammatical
-morphological, lexical, and grammatical
-phonological lexical, and morphological   —

4. **Morphology consists of …:**   ✓

-essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;
-essentials of morphology, the system of parts of sentence, the study of each part of sentence in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;
-essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and phonetic functions;
-essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its phonological categories and syntactic functions;

5. **The morpheme is ….**

-the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, significative meaning.
-the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, insignificant meaning.
-the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, significative meaning.
-the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, insignificant meaning.   —

6. **Statives are…**

-begin, start, continue, stop
-alive, afraid, asleep, aware   ✓
-fortunately, unfortunately, luckily
-even, just, only

7. **The type of word-building of ....**

GIVE is

-simple ✓
-compound
-phrasal
-expanded

TO FEED

-sound-replacive ✓
-stress-replacive
-expanded
-compound

TO BENCHMARK

-sound-replacive
-compound ✓
-stress-replacive
-expanded
-phrasal

GIVE UP

-sound-replacive
-expanded
-compound
-phrasal ✓

TO HAVE A SMOKE

-sound-replacive
-expanded
-phrasal ✓
-compound

8. **Parts of Lexicology are ...**

-Etymology, Grammar, Semasiology, Phraseology, Lexicography;
-Etymology, Word-structure, Stylistics, Phraseology, Lexicography; ✓
-Etymology, Word-structure, Semasiology, Phraseology, Lexicography;
-Etymology, Word-structure, Semasiology, Phonetics, Lexicography.

9. **Derivation is ...**

-The process of adopting words from other languages and the result of this process;
-The ability of a word to possess several meanings or lexicosemantic variants;
-The study of the principles and regularities of the signification of things.
-The formation of a word by changing the form of the base or by adding affixes to it. ✓

10. **Structural types of words in English are ...**

-Simple words, derivatives, compound words, derivational compounds, phrasal verbs; ✓
-Simple words, derivatives, conversion, derivational compounds, composition;
-Derivatives, compound words, derivational compounds, phrasal verbs;
-Simple words, derivatives, compound words, conversion, phrasal verbs.

11. The way of word-building of the words is...

REARRANGE
-affixation ✓
-conversion
-composition
-shortening

TO HONEYMOON
-composition
-shortening
-conversion ✓
-back-formation

ANGLO-SAXON
-affixation
-conversion
-shortening
-composition ✓

HONEY- MOONER
-composition
-affixation ✓
-conversion
-shortening

DETOX
-affixation
-shortening ✓
-conversion
-composition

NBA
-affixation
-shortening ✓
-conversion
-composition

TO ENTHUSE
-conversion
-shortening
-composition
-back-formation ✓

12. The first linguist to point out the distinction between the "phone" (speechsound), Russian "zvuk", and the "phoneme" (Russian "fonema") was ...

-Jan Baudouin de Courtenay ✓
-L. V. Shcherba
-N. Kruszewsky
-Ferdinand de Saussure

13. The Word "phoneme" was coined by...

-Ferdinand de Saussure
-L. V. Shcherba
-N. Kruszewsky
-Jean-Pierre Rousselot ✓

14. Baudouin de Courtenay's idea was developed by his immediate follower L. V. Shcherba in 1912, in his book...

-Phonetics of the French language
-Versuch einer Theorie phonetischer Alternationen
-An Eastern Sorbian dialect
-Russian Vowels in their Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects

15. Prosodic features are

-pitch, stress, syllable, and rhythm tone, morphemes,
-intonation, stress, rhythm, and pauses,
-length of sounds, and voice pitch,
-duration of sounds, sarcasm, stress and volume

16. English triphthongs may be divided into ... parts.

-two parts
-three parts
-four parts
-five parts

17. Prosody may reflect various features of the speaker or the utterance:

-prosody, stress, rhythm, voice quality, emotional state of the speaker; loudness and tempo.
-emotional state of the speaker; form of the utterance (statement, question, or command); irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus.
-prosody, stress, presence of irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus, grammar or choice of vocabulary and onomatopoeia.
-alliteration, stress, prosody, phonemes length, tension of gestures, along with mouthing, facial expressions and intonation.

18. The syllable as a phonological unit performs functions:

-constitutive, distinctive, identificatory
-essential, identical, identificatory
-essential, distinctive, identificatory
-constitutive, identical, identificatory

19. Which of the following corpora is a learner corpus?

COCA
BNC
BNC 2014
BAWE
BROWN
LGSWE

20. Which of the following corpora is a monitor corpus?

BNC
COCA
BAWE
BROWN
LGSWE

27 из 30 => 90% из 100%