

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)

Институт филологии и социальных коммуникаций
Кафедра теории и практики перевода



О.С. Перетятая
« 18 » _____ 2023 г.

Приложение к рабочей программе учебной дисциплины

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущего контроля и
промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине
Терминоведение

Направление подготовки – 45.03.01 Филология
Профиль подготовки – Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и второй
иностраннный язык (арабский)
Квалификация выпускника – бакалавр
Форма обучения – очная
Курс – 4 курс, ОФО (7 семестр)

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения основной образовательной программы

Процесс освоения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

универсальной:

– способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах (УК-5);

профессиональной:

– способен применять полученные знания в области теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков) и литературы (литератур), теории коммуникации, филологического анализа и интерпретации текста в собственной научно-исследовательской деятельности (ПК-1).

1.2. Этапы формирования компетенций и средства оценивания уровня их сформированности

Этапы формирования компетенций	Компетенции	Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания
7 семестр		
General concepts of terminological studies. Common and specialised types of communication. Term as a special linguistic unit	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария
The importance and significance of terminology. The general historical tendencies of terminologies. Connection of terminology with interlinguistics. Different aspects (general, special and comparative) of terminological science. General trends of terminological work in the historical survey. The heterogeneous and complex structure of language and terms as the units of language system	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария
Grammatical aspects of terms and term formation. The grammatical and structural classification of term-words: the morphemic classification (derivatives, non-derivatives, compound term-words and abbreviations) and morphological (the key morphological types for different terminologies). The grammatical and structural classification of	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария

term-phrases: simple and complex term-phrases, substantive, adjectival and verbal term-phrases. Syntactical types of term-phrases in modelling: lineal and non-lineal models. General tendencies in terminological formation. The semantic way of building up new terms. Morphological transposition and terminology. Specification of meaning, the metaphor and metonymy in the process of term formation. The process of external and internal borrowing. Proper names as terms		
The processes of terminologisation, determinologisation, reterminologisation and transterminologisation. The morphological way of term formation: affixation (the types of affixes used in terminology). Word composition. The syntactic way in the formation of terms: non-discompositional term-phrases and terms-phrases discomposed formalistically. The merits and drawbacks of all the methods in term formation	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария, подготовка докладов
Terminography. Lexicography in linguistics. Different types of dictionaries. Scientific and technical lexicography. Dictionaries in terminological spheres. The types of dictionaries used in terminological studies: monolingual and bilingual, thematic, thesauruses, electronic and on-line terminological dictionaries, etc. Trends in terminographic work. Dictionary structure. Dictionary entry	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария
Terms translation technique. Preliminary notes on translation of terms. Difficulties in finding terminological equivalents or analogues. The main requirements for scientific terms translation. Technique of Terminological Word Groups Translation. The main ways of translating terms. Technique of terminological wordgroups translation. The types of communication events in professional spheres (written documents: letters, manuals, etc; oral communication: negotiations, conferences,	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария

etc.). The use of terms by the specialists according to the different types of the professional events. The methods used for translating terms. The methods used for translating the language structures used in specialised documents		
Translator's 'false friends'. Types of translator's 'false friends' in terminology. Etymology of translator's false friends. Interlanguage synonyms. Interlanguage homonyms. Interlanguage paronyms. Peculiarities of translating translator's false friends. Examples of translator's 'false friends'. Terms as units of scientific discourse. Terms in business documents. The functions of terms in non-scientific contexts. Translating terms in fiction texts. Terminological neologisms. Fragments of fiction texts containing terms and their analysis. Terms in the process of every-day communication	УК-5, ПК-1	Изучение теоретического материала, выполнение практических заданий, составление глоссария
Промежуточная аттестация	УК-5, ПК-1	Устный зачет

1.3. Описание показателей формирования компетенций

Код компетенций	Планируемые результаты обучения (показатели)
УК-5	<p>Знать: основные категории философии, законы исторического развития, основы межкультурной коммуникации.</p> <p>Уметь: вести коммуникацию в мире культурного многообразия и демонстрировать взаимопонимание между обучающимися - представителями различных культур с соблюдением этических и межкультурных норм.</p> <p>Владеть: практическими навыками анализа философских и исторических фактов, оценки явлений культуры; способами анализа и пересмотра своих взглядов в случае разногласий и конфликтов в межкультурной коммуникации.</p>
ПК-1	<p>Знать: базовые понятия в области теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории коммуникации, филологического анализа и интерпретации текста.</p> <p>Уметь: комплексно описывать языковые явления на всех уровнях</p>

	<p>изучаемого языка с использованием необходимого терминологического аппарата.</p> <p>Владеть: навыками ведения научно-исследовательской деятельности в избранной области филологии.</p>
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1.4. Критерии оценивания компетенций на разных этапах их формирования

Вид учебной работы	Количество баллов	
7 семестр		
Посещение лекций	5	-
Практические занятия	35	-
Контрольные работы (тесты)	20	-
Самостоятельная работа студента	20	-
Зачет	20	-
Итого за семестр	100	-

Накопительная система оценивания по 100-балльной шкале

Четырехбал- льная система оценивания экзамена	100- балльная шкала	Буквенная шкала, соответствующая 100- балльной шкале	Система оценивания зачета
Отлично	90–100	А – отлично – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	Зачтено
Хорошо	83–89	В – очень хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	
Хорошо	75–82	С – хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью; некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом	

		сформированы недостаточно; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками	
Удовлетворительно	63–74	D – удовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки	
Удовлетворительно	50–62	E – посредственно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; некоторые практические навыки работы не сформированы, многие предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания не выполнены либо качество выполнения некоторых из них оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному	
Неудовлетворительно	21–49	FX – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий	Не зачтено
Неудовлетворительно	0–20	F – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса не освоено; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; все выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки, дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к какому-либо значимому повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий	

1.5. Образец оформления экзаменационного билета

Не предусмотрено

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

2.1. Оценочные средства текущего контроля (типовые)

1. Устный опрос

Тема 1

1. Give the definition of a term as a linguistic unit.
2. What is the difference of a terminological word and a word of the general language?
3. What causes the appearance of terms?
4. What does the term 'Language for special purposes' denote?
5. What extralinguistic factors influence the development of LSP?
6. What is a border between terms and words of the general language?
7. How is the study of terminology connected with interlinguistics?
8. What are the tendencies of LSP development? Give examples.
9. Compile a Vocabulary of technical and scientific terminology. It should contain 100 terminological units of one of the spheres of science, technology or other fields of human activity.
10. How do LSP and LGP interact?
11. What is the place of terminological studies in the system of linguistic studies?
12. What are the purposes of terminological studies?
13. What methods are used in terminological studies?
14. What are the criteria of a terminological system?
15. What is the difference between terminological systems and term fields?

Тема 2

1. What are the difficulties in comparing terminological systems of two or more languages?
2. What are the most relevant issues considered by the modern terminological studies?
3. Give brief characteristics of any professional language. Illustrate with examples.
4. What are the practical aspects of terminological studies?
5. Where can the results of terminological studies be applied?
6. What are the controversial problems in the field of terminology?
7. Does the status of a terminological unit change when it comes into common usage? Express your own point of view.

8. When can we observe the process of de-terminization?
9. What are the properties of terms as special linguistic units?
10. What linguistic requirements should a term meet?
11. Is ambiguity acceptable in terminology?
12. Why is the monosemantic character of a term so important?
13. How is the problem of synonymy solved in the modern terminological study?
14. What are the main points of the theory of an 'ideal' term?
15. What is the connection of terminological studies and comparative linguistics?

Tema 3

1. What is the difference between notional and structural parts of speech? Give examples.
2. What are the difficulties connected with the division of words into notional and structural?
3. Give examples of language items possessing the features of both notional and structural words.
4. What is the difference between closed and open classes of words?
5. What should be taken into account for identifying what part of speech the word is?
6. Briefly describe each part of speech you know.
7. What grammatical categories do nouns, verbs and adjectives have?
8. What are the syntactic functions of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs?
9. Linguistic units of which parts of speech may be considered as terms?
10. What are the points of view of different authors concerning the part of speech problem in terminology?

Tema 4

1. What ways are productive in term formation?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using metaphors in terminology?
3. Describe morphological ways of term formation.
4. Describe semantic ways of term formation.
5. Describe syntactical ways of term formation.
6. What is the role of abbreviation in terminology?
7. What kinds of abbreviations do you know?
8. Find 10 examples of giving new meanings to nouns in order to form new terms.
9. Make up a glossary of terminological abbreviations (50 terms).
10. Analyse the meanings of one term used in different fields of knowledge.

Tema 5

1. What is the purpose of terminography?
2. How are terms arranged in dictionaries?
3. What kinds of knowledge should a terminologist possess?

4. What causes difficulties in finding terminological equivalents or analogues across different languages?
5. In which ways may synonyms be presented in terminological dictionaries?
6. In which ways may homonyms and polysemantic words be presented in terminological dictionaries?
7. What are the types of terminological dictionaries?
8. What is the structure of a dictionary entry?
9. Choose and study a terminological dictionary of any professional language. Analyse the volume and structure of the dictionary.
10. Choose and study a terminological dictionary of any professional language. Describe the structure of the dictionary entry. Give the main principles of how the terms are presented.

Tema 6

1. Why is it important for translators to know the combinability of a term?
2. What helps to identify the specific field to which the term belongs if it is polysemantic?
3. May terms be regarded as context-free language units? Why / why not?
4. What is the main requirement for scientific terms translation?
5. What are the main ways of translating terms?
6. What is the correct technique of terminological word-groups translation?
7. Demonstrate the technique of a terminological word group translation. Choose a term consisting of four words.
8. What are the main types of resources a translator can refer to while translating a special text?
9. What are the ways of translating neologisms in terminology?
10. What are the main difficulties an interpreter/translator deals with while translating special texts?

Tema 7

1. What language units are called 'translator's false friends'?
2. What do the translator's false friends result from?
3. What are the two major types of translator's false friends?
4. What are the interlanguage synonyms?
5. What are the interlanguage homonyms?
6. What are the interlanguage paronyms?
7. In which ways may translator's false friends differ in the source and target texts?
8. Make a list of 30 translator's false friends used in literature on science and technology.
9. Give five examples of translator's false friends used in sports.
10. Give five examples of translator's false friends used in the Arts.

5. Письменная работа

1. Terminology is a branch of ... which studies terms.
 - a) syntax
 - b) stylistics
 - c) phonetics
 - d) morphology
 - e) lexicology
2. What term is applied to denote the language of professional communication?
 - a) Language for Special Purposes
 - b) Language for Original Purposes
 - c) Language for Unique Purposes
3. Choose the wrong statement.
 - a) Terms are more regular and more systemic units than words of the general literary language.
 - b) All terminological systems are amenable to strict and rigid normalisation.
 - c) A study of terminology is a constituent part of interlinguistics.
4. Which word is an international term?
 - a) molecule
 - b) concrete
 - c) tax
5. Who distinguished five tendencies of LSP development?
 - a) Sergey Victorovich Grinyev
 - b) Konstantin Yakovlevich Averboukh
 - c) Dmitry Semyonovich Leichik
6. Normalisation of a terminological system is ...
 - a) creation of terminological standards.
 - b) creation of so-called corpora of recommended terms.
 - c) compiling of terminological dictionaries.
7. What is an instance of economisation in terminology?
 - a) compound terms
 - b) abbreviations and acronyms
 - c) international terms
8. Choose the wrong statement.
 - a) Terms are isolated units that have their own language features.
 - b) Terms follow the same rules and laws as the units of language for general purposes.
 - c) Some scientific and technical terms begin to function outside the narrow field they belong to.
9. Choose the wrong statement.

- a) One notion should be designated by a single term throughout the whole text.
- b) Polysemantic terms may cause misunderstanding.
- c) Terms never have synonyms.

10. Which requirement to an "ideal" term concerns its form?

- a) frequent use in the sphere of professional communication
- b) brevity
- c) single meaning

11. Which requirement to an "ideal" term concerns its meaning?

- a) phonetic harmony
- b) derivational capability
- c) nominative character

12. Which requirement to an "ideal" term concerns its functioning?

- a) international character
- b) independence from the context
- c) meeting the norms of the language

13. Choose a simple term

- a) prefabricated unit
- b) urban architecture
- c) vault

14. The suffixes -ion, -ance, -ence, -ship, -hood, -ure, -ness in terms express ...

- a) specialists, machines, equipment, devices.
- b) objects.
- c) abstract concepts, actions, states and phenomena.

15. The aim of terminography is ...

- a) to create new terminological words and word-groups.
- b) to choose the most appropriate terms from all existing ones.
- c) to present a systematic description of the exact names of special concepts and phenomena as part of a particular field of study.

16. Terms in specialised dictionaries cannot be arranged in ...

- a) alphabetical order.
- b) keyword order.
- c) random order.

17. Choose the wrong statement.

- a) A terminographer should acquire at least some knowledge of the subject or have an experience of working in cooperation with subject specialists.
- b) It is impossible to study and systematise terminology without understanding the theory on which it is based.

c) A terminographer is always an expert in the respective subject-field.

18. In bilingual terminography linguists deal with ... analysis of terminologies as existing in the lexical systems of the two languages.

a) descriptive

b) stylistic

c) contrastive

19. Such ways of translation as use of analogues, synonyms and descriptive translation are applied when ...

a) there are no equivalent terms in the target language.

b) there is no need to avoid ambiguity.

c) there is no time to consult a dictionary.

20. When translating a word group the first thing to be done is to translate ...

a) the last word of the word-group.

b) the whole sentence.

c) the first word of the word-group.

21. The terms the structure of which includes the proper names of outstanding scientists, inventors, sportsmen, etc. are called ... terms.

a) homonymous

b) paronymous

c) eponymous

22. The context often helps to ...

a) find other meanings of the term.

b) identify the specific field to which the term belongs.

c) find synonyms of the term.

23. The term translator's false friend was introduced by ...

a) the Soviet translators.

b) the French theorists of translation.

c) the English linguists.

24. Translator's false friends result from ...

a) transferring the meaning of a source language word literally into the target language.

b) transferring the sounds of a source language word literally into the target language.

c) transferring the grammar category of a source language word into the target language.

25. The majority of translator's false friends originate mainly from

a) English and French.

- b) Esperanto.
 - c) Greek and Latin.
26. Terms are mostly and predominantly used in ...
- a) scientific style.
 - b) newspapers.
 - c) belles-lettres.

Вопросы к зачету

1. Term as a special linguistic unit.
2. Languages for special purposes.
3. Terms and words of the general language.
4. Connection of terminology with interlinguistics.
5. Tendencies of LSP development.
6. Controversial problems of modern terminology.
7. The process of terminization.
8. The process of de-terminization.
9. Semantic properties of terms as special linguistic units.
10. Formal properties of terms as special linguistic units.
11. Functional properties of terms as special linguistic units.
12. Requirements for an 'ideal' term.
13. Ambiguity in terminology.
14. Polysemy in terminological systems.
15. Synonymy in terminological systems.
16. Problem of part of speech in terminology.
17. Productive means of term formation.
18. Morphological means of term formation.
19. Semantic means of term formation.
20. Metaphor in terminology.
21. Syntactic means of term formation.
22. Simple and compound terms.
23. Purposes of terminography.
24. Terminological dictionaries.
25. Difficulties in finding terminological equivalents or analogues.
26. The main requirements for scientific terms translation.
27. The main ways of translating terms.
28. Technique of terminological word-groups translation.
29. 'Translator's false friends' in terminology.
30. Etymology of translator's false friends.
31. The functions of terms in non-scientific contexts.
32. Translating terms in fiction.