1. Characteristic features of medieval Western European literature.
2. Characteristic features of Western European literature of the Renaissance.
3. Characteristic features of the Age of Enlightenment in Western European literature.
4. Literature of Western Europe of the XIX century.
5. Major Trends in 19th Century US Literature.
6. Literature of Western Europe of the XX century.
7. Literature of the USA of the XX century.
8. Literature of Latin America of the XX century.
9. Contemporary Western European literature.
10. Medieval Western European Theater.
11. Romanticism and post-romanticism as trends in foreign literature.
12. Realism as a trend in foreign literature.
13. Modernism as a trend in foreign literature.
14. Postmodernism as a trend in foreign literature.
15. Ancient literature: stages, aesthetics, ideological values.
16. The concept of text composition; external (architectonics) and internal composition.
17. Text concept. Signs and categories of text. Specificity of the literary text.
18. Philological analysis of a literary text as a complex procedure of linguistic-stylistic and literary analysis.
19. The concept of a chronotope. Artistic time and space.
20. The category of intertextuality. Functions of intertextual inclusions in speech and text; ways of referring the reader to some other text.
21. Stylistic classification of the vocabulary of the English language. Stylistic lexicographic labels.
22. System of functional styles of modern English; different approaches to classifying styles.
23. Features of the language of scientific presentation. Terminology. The metalanguage of science.
24. Research methods in modern linguistics (structural methods, methods of external linguistics, methods of linguopragmatics).
25. Accent-syllabic structure of the English language (syllable formation and syllabary division; types of word stress and rules of accentuation).
26. Phonetic system of modern English; its components and their brief description.
27. Scientific research apparatus (goal, tasks, object, subject, methods).
28. Classification of visual and expressive means of the English language.
29. Anthropocentric paradigm in modern linguistics; main lines of research.
30. Intonation structure of English speech.
31. Guiding principles of modern linguistic research.
32. Scientific directions that study the relationship "language and society".
33. Scientific directions that study language and culture in conjunction.
34. Scientific directions that study the relationship "language - thinking", "language - consciousness".
35. Modern language policy in Kazakhstan.
36. Multilingual education development program.
37. Theories of the origin of language (onomatopoeic theory, theory of interjections, theory of gestures, labor theory, theory of the divine origin of language, etc.).
38. Genealogical classification of languages.
39. Typological classification of languages.
40. The theory of the origin and development of writing.
41. Subject, object and tasks of Theoretical Linguistics.
42. Modern interdisciplinary aspects of Linguistics.
43. Postmodern trends in modern English literature. Works of P. Ackroyd, D. Swift, A. Carter.
44. Topical problems of Applied Linguistics.
45. Issues of Practical Linguistics.
46. The main ideas of W. von Humboldt as the founder of General Linguistics
47. The linguistic concept of the Neo-Humboldtian school. Its main representatives.
48. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity by E. Sapir and B. Whorf.
49. The main approaches to the problem of interaction between language and culture in Modern Linguistics. Correlation with Modern Linguistics.
50. The subject of the study of Cognitive Linguistics. The main types of relationships in Cognitive Linguistics.
51. The structure of Modern Linguistics.
52. The subject and tasks, the purpose of Internal Linguistics.
53. The subject of External Linguistics. Its characteristics.
54. The main sections of External Linguistics. Their characteristics.
55. The subject of Communicative-Pragmatic Linguistics. Description of the basic concepts.
56. Discourse and text. Their characteristics, commonality and differences. Basic units of text and discourse.
57. The main features of discourse analysis as a modern trend in Linguistics.
58. Research methodology.
59. Methods of scientific knowledge.
60. Linguistic status and main features of the term.
61. Definition: form and content
62. Basic requirements for definition
63. Typology of definitions
64. Terminography and Glossary
65. Macrostructure of a terminological dictionary.
66. Microstructure of a terminological dictionary.
67. The concept of "metatext". The main types of metatext.
68. Key principles of metatext creation.
69. Classification of metatext elements.
70. Characteristics of metatext elements.
71. Reveal the reflection of Renaissance ideas in Giovanni Boccaccio's Decameron.
72. Reveal the ideological and moral originality of the stories by Stefan Zweig.
73. Reveal the ideological and moral originality of Prosper Merimee's short stories.
74. Reveal the ideological, moral and genre originality of the philosophical fairy tale-parable "The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupery.
75. Reveal the reflection of medieval culture and worldview in Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy.
76. Reveal the ideological, moral and genre originality of the chivalrous novel "Don Quixote" by Miguel de Cervantes.
77. Reveal the ideological, moral and genre originality of Charles Perrault's fairy tales.
78. Reveal the ideological, moral and genre originality of the tales of Hans Christian Andersen.
79. Reveal the reflection of the ideas of the Renaissance in the work of Francesco Petrarca.
80. Compare the reflection of the philosophy of the Enlightenment in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe and Jonathan Swift's The Adventures of Gulliver.
81. Reveal the ideological, moral and genre originality of the play-parable by Maurice Maeterlinck "The Blue Bird".
82. Compare Literature Enlightenment in the literature of the UK and the US.
83. Compare the heroic epic in the literature of Germany, France and Spain of the Middle Ages.
84. Compare the genre features of Moliere's "high" comedy and Lope de Vega's "new" comedy.
85. Compare romanticism in the US and the UK literature.
86. Analyze the inner and outer composition of R. Dahl's story “The Landlady”.
87. Describe how categories of text are implemented using the example of R. Dahl's story “The Way up to Heaven”.
88. Conduct a linguistic and stylistic analysis of W.S. Maugham “The Escape”.
89. Describe the peculiarities of the realization of artistic time and space using the example of J. Collier's story “Back for Christmas”.
90. Identify the types of intertextual links in W.S. Maugham “The Escape”; specify the functions of intertextual inclusions.
91. Analyze the stylistic features of the vocabulary used in R. Dahl's story “Parson’s Pleasure”.
92. Analyze the functional and stylistic features of the text (using the example of J. Kilmer's poem “Trees”).
93. Determine the substyle and genre of the text “I Have a Dream…” (Martin Luther King, Jr.); provide evidence at the level of lexical and grammatical features; list the style-forming features.
94. Conduct a component analysis of the word “house” and the lexico-thematic group of words “chair - arm-chair - sofa - pouf - stool”.
95. Give examples and use them to explain the rules of accentuation in English.
96. Give examples and use them to explain the rules of syllabus and syllabus division in English.

{Блок}=2

1. {Источник}= Соколова М. А., Гинтовт К. П., Тихонова И. С., Тихонова Р. М. Теоретическая фонетика английского языка. 3-е изд., стереотип. – М. : Владос, 2006. – 288 с.
2. Place the intonation and explain the rules for its placement (using the example of R. Kipling's poem “If”).
3. Analyze the system of pictorial and expressive means in the story by W.S. Maugham “Jane”.
4. Analyze the system of pictorial and expressive means in R. Kipling's poem “If”.
5. Define the sub-style and genre of the “UN Charter” text; provide evidence at the level of lexical and grammatical features; list the style-forming features.
6. Formulate the main provisions of theoretical linguistics based on this definition: General Linguistics is a section of the science of language that studies the laws of the origin, development, structure and functioning of languages in close connection with the problems of philosophy, psychology, sociology, anthropology, cultural studies and other related sciences.
7. List the levels of the language in a hierarchy using the graphical metalanguage.
8. Explain the difference between linguistics (linguistics) and philology (1-2 sentences).
9. Describe the object of General Linguistics as a science.
10. Complete the definitions below: Linguistic universals are ... Private Linguistics deals with the study of ...
11. Give examples of modern scientific directions formed on the basis of the interaction of Linguistics with Philosophy and Psychology.
12. List the interdisciplinary areas that study the problems of interaction between language and cognition, language and society, language and culture.
13. Name the main sections of the language with a brief description of each of them.
14. Formulate the main tasks of Applied Linguistics based on this definition: Applied Linguistics is a direction in Linguistics that is engaged in the development of methods for solving practical problems associated with the use of language.
15. Give a brief description of the scope of application of Computational Linguistics.
16. List the tasks and directions of modern AppliedLlinguistics (at least 7-10 tasks).
17. Complement a number of scientific disciplines in accordance with the direction: Philology - Text Linguistics, Stylistics ... Informatics - Computational Linguistics, machine translation ... Translation Studies - terminography, lexicography ...
18. Name the main stages in the development of Theoretical Linguistics.
19. Briefly describe the comparative historical paradigm in Linguistics.
20. What are the ideas of W. von Humboldt in the aspect of solving the problem of interaction between language and culture? Describe the main provisions of his theory.
21. Describe the linguistic concept of the Neo-Humboldtian school. Name its main representatives.
22. Describe the essence of the hypothesis of linguistic relativity by E. Sapir and B. Whorf.
23. How is the problem of interaction between language and culture solved in Modern Linguistics? Describe existing approaches.
24. What approaches exist to determine the "language-speech" relationship from the point of view of Modern Linguistics? Why these approaches are of great methodological importance in science.
25. Describe the main directions of experimental research in Cognitive Linguistics.
26. Describe the structure of Modern Linguistics.
27. Describe language as a system-structural formation based on taking into account its substantial properties.
28. Why is External Linguistics called Speech Linguistics? Substantiate your point of view.
29. What is common to all sections of External Linguistics.
30. What structural unit of language is considered as the main source of knowledge about language in Communicative-Pragmatic linguistics? Why?
31. What is the formal and functional difference between text and discourse? What are the main elementary units of discourse and text? Give examples.
32. Describe the methodology for the discourse analysis of the text (poetic or artistic). Give examples.
33. What is Methodology? Describe the main meanings of the concept of "methodology". What levels of research methodology exist?
34. List and describe the main structural elements of cognition. Make a table "The main structural elements of knowledge."
35. Symbolic nature of any information storing and transmitting means in nature and society. Sign, its definition, structure, properties.
36. Explain the need for definition in terminology.
37. Identify the main differences between definition and interpretation.
38. Identify lexicographic problems when creating and using terminology dictionaries.
39. Compare Intertextual and Metatextual Interpretation.
40. Define literary aspects of the metatext .
41. Define the linguistic aspects of the metatext .
42. Comment out the secondaryness of the metatext and metatext elements in relation to the original text .
43. Why is a terminological dictionary a metatext?
44. Determine the essence and features of the functioning of metatext elements in terminological dictionaries.
45. Reveal the principles of selection of terms for the dictionary of linguistic terms.
46. Analyze the genesis and development of the utopia genre in foreign literature.
47. Analyze the genesis and development of the fantasy genre in foreign literature.
48. Analyze the genesis and development of the female novel in foreign literature.
49. Analyze the genesis and development of the detective genre in foreign literature.
50. Analyze the genesis and development of the novel genre in English literature.
51. Analyze the genesis and development of the educational novel in Western European literature.
52. Analyze the genesis and development of the adventure novel in foreign literature.
53. Analyze the genesis and development of a science fiction novel in foreign literature.
54. Analyze the genesis and development of the Gothic novel in foreign literature.
55. Analyze the genesis and development of comedy as a genre in Western European literature.
56. Analyze the genesis and development of tragedy as a genre in the literature of Western Europe.
57. Evaluate the attitude of society to moral issues in the novels "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde and "Tess of the D'Erbirville" by Thomas Hardy.
58. Justify the problem of William Shakespeare's authorship.
59. Analyze the features of romanticism in the work of Western European poets.
60. Analyze the genesis and development of the dystopian genre in foreign literature.
61. Name the scientific paradigms of Modern Linguistics. Analyze the leading linguistic principles.
62. Consider the types of auxiliary languages - hand and dot alphabets for people with hearing loss or vision loss.
63. Give 3-5 examples of specialized signaling systems. Analyze them.
64. Name a number of scientific (mathematical, physical, chemical, etc.) symbols. Decode them.
65. Describe pictography as the main type of historical writing. Confirm the answer with 3-5 examples.
66. Describe Ideography as one of the main types of historical writing. Confirm your answer with 3-5 examples.
67. Comment on the words of Yu.S. Stepanov that "in its main trunk, linguistics will always be the science of language in a person and a person in a language".
68. Complete a number of theses on the role of language in life (2-5 theses). Analyze the role of language in society:
69. Language originated in society in order to convey information. Without language, a person cannot understand the thought of another person ...
70. Expand the specifics of each language function:
    * Communicative
    * Nominative
    * Cognitive
    * Accumulative
    * Emotive
    * Aesthetic
    * Metalanguage
    * Expressive
    * Appellate
    * Fatic (contact-making)–
71. Indicate the source of borrowing and the meaning of the terms lexis, logos, sēmasia, onoma, etymon, phrasis.
72. What are the equivalents of the word "city" in Kazakh, English, German and other languages you know. Whether the names of objects are associated with their essence or nature. Or are they conditional?
73. Give examples of words that name objects for some reason. For example, strawberries (by location), blueberries, blueberries (by color), desert (by lack of vegetation).
74. Give examples of Kazakh / Russian and English phraseological units with a component reflecting historical and geographical realities (5-8 units in each language).
75. Make up the national concept sphere (Kazakh, Russian, English, etc.). Compare the similar and different phenomena in the concept spheres.
76. Describe in graphic form the features of the grammatical structure of the English language. Give examples.
77. Analyze how the approach to language learning has changed in the comparative-historical, system-structural and anthropocentric paradigms.
78. Analyze the points of view of various scholars regarding the existence of a style of fiction .
79. Identify the similarities and differences between the styles of fiction and scientific prose, fiction and journalism.
80. Analyze the typological similarities and differences in the syllable structure of the English and Russian / Kazakh languages.
81. Analyze the typological similarities and differences in the accent structure of the English and Russian / Kazakh languages.
82. Analyze the typological similarities and differences in the intonation structure of the English and Russian / Kazakh languages.
83. Analyze the typological similarities and differences between the segmental phoneme system of the English and Russian / Kazakh languages.
84. Describe the application of general scientific methods in the process of philological analysis of the text. {Блок}=3
85. Describe the use of general and particular philological methods in the process of philological analysis of the text.
86. Describe the principles of classification of visual and expressive means of the lexical level.
87. Describe the principles of classification of visual-expressive means of the syntactic level.
88. Describe the principles of classification of visual and expressive means of the phonetic level.
89. Using the example of one of the modern linguistic trends, explain how the principles of interdisciplinarity and polyparadigmality are implemented in research.
90. Explain how the method of intertextual analysis can reveal the conceptual meaning of a secondary text based on its relationship with the source text.
91. Analyze the significance of the scientific research apparatus; reveal the role of each component in the preparation and conduct of scientific research.
92. How do you understand the expression of V. von Humboldt “Language is, kind of external manifestation of national spirit; the language of people is the spirit, and the spirit of people is their language - it is difficult to imagine anything more identical ... Only the spiritual strength of people is the most vital and independent starting point, and the language depends on it." Comment with examples.
93. How do you understand the teaching about language as a kind of "intermediate world" of the Neo-Humboldtians L. Weisgerber, H. Glinz, H. Holz, etc. What is the essence of this teaching? How has this teaching influenced the development of modern linguistics?
94. How do you understand the following provisions of the theory: does the language determine the way of thinking of the people speaking it?
95. How is the mutual determinism of language and culture expressed? What is the essence of the ontological unity of language and culture? What approach to the problem of interaction between language and culture is adopted in Modern Linguistics and why?
96. How did F. de Saussure's teaching about language and speech influence the development of Internal and External Linguistics? Give examples.
97. What principles should be fundamental in conducting cognitive research?
98. Name and describe the main methods of linguistic research. Give examples.
99. What is the essence of the method of structural analysis as the main method of Internal Linguistics? Give examples.
100. Present the structure of Internal and External Linguistics in the form of models. What levels of language and communication can be identified in the model of Internal Linguistics? What sections can be distinguished in the model of External Linguistics.
101. Describe all sections of External Linguistics in the system “language - non-linguistic objects.
102. Give a definition to such concepts as communication, pragmatics; discourse, speech act, utterance, reference, presupposition; text, cohesion, coherence, etc. Why researchers believe that this branch of linguistics is still in the stage of formation and development.
103. Make a table "The main signs of text and discourse" by contrasting the main signs.
104. Why is discourse analysis considered primarily "External Linguistics"?
105. Define the method of scientific research. Briefly describe them depending on the level of

knowledge. {Блок}=3

1. Name and describe the main methods of scientific knowledge. Give an example of use.
2. Analyze the lexicographic parameters of intelligent terminology dictionaries.
3. Analyze the typology of definitions in dictionaries of linguistic terms.
4. Analyze the macrostructure of dictionaries of linguistic terms and highlight its main structural parts.
5. Compare the microstructure of dictionaries of linguistic terms O.S. Akhmanova and Linguistics Dictionary edited by E.D. Suleimenova.
6. Analyze the microstructure of D. Crystal's vocabulary of linguistic terms.
7. Compare text and interpersonal metatext.
8. Compare descriptive and parsing metatext.
9. Analyze the specifics of the commenting metatext.
10. Analyze the two-part structure of the metatext of a terminological definition.
11. Analyze the metatextual nature of terminological definitions in dictionaries of linguistic terms.