1. Formation and development of the theory of translation.

2. Basic concepts of translation theory.

3. Typology of translation activity.

4. Equivalence of translation.

5. Pragmatics of translation.

6. Translation process.

7. Translation correspondence.

8. Linguistic personality of the translator.

9. Domestic and foreign translation studies.

10. Consecutive translation

11. Consecutive / two-way translation (translation of a conversation) and its subspecies.

12. Consecutive one-way translation and its subspecies: paragraph-phrase translation and translation using the technique of translation recording.

13. Simultaneous translation (SP) and its subspecies. JV conferences in a specially equipped cabin; SP outside the cockpit (whispering); Joint venture of video films, radio and television programs. "Hybrid" SP - (with the written text of the original and (or) with the written text of the translation).

14. Theoretical models of interpreting (TM) as a type of translation activity. The history of the formation of professional PM in the Republic of Kazakhstan and abroad. Principles of organizing UE in the conditions of international conferences and bilateral conversations.

15. Psychological basis of UP. Working memory training to increase the amount of perceived and memorized information. Memorization technique for the key elements of the text. The role of precision information in UE (proper names, numerical data, quantitative relations). Training the ability to overcome psychological and emotional stress in the context of the implementation of UP.

16. Grammatical problems of translation.

17. Lexico-semantic and phraseological problems of translation.

18. Accounting for the author's concept of the text in translation.

19. Accounting for extralinguistic factors and the addressee of the translated text.

20. Functional-stylistic differentiation of texts and problems of translation.

21. Phonetics as a science. The subject of phonetics. speech mechanisms. Organs of speech.

22. Articulatory classification of English consonants and vowels. types of assimilation.

23. Phonological aspect of speech sounds. Phonology as a science. The main phonological schools and their representatives.

24. The functional aspect of phonemes. Phonemes and allophones. Classification of allophones.

25. Spelling; spelling principles.

26. Basic grammatical concepts.

27. Semantic parts of speech: verb, noun

28. Conditional parts of speech: adjective, adverb, numeral

29. Functional parts of speech

30. Sentence syntax.

31. Stylistics as a science: its concepts, targets and directions; basic stylistic concepts and oppositions.

32. Expressive means and stylistic devices.

33. The system of functional styles of the English language: definition, classification and functions.

34. Lexicology as a science. The main ways of word formation.

35. Local varieties of English in the British Isles. British and American English.

36. The subject and goals of the history of the English language.

37. Germanic languages. Linguistic features of the Germanic languages.

38. Scandinavian invasions and their consequences.

39. Norman conquest and its influence.

40. Old English grammar. The evolution of the grammatical system.

41. Name the year and country of the emergence of intercultural communication as an academic discipline.

42. What are the main models of communication.

43. What is the name of the harmonious entry of an individual into the social environment, the assimilation of the system of values ​​of society, which allows him to successfully function as a member of it?

44. What is inculturation and what is the specificity of its secondary stage?

45. What is vertical transmission and how does it convey cultural information?

46. ​​What is horizontal transmission and how is cultural information transmitted in this case?

47. Tell us about E. Hall's concept and what other name does it have?

48. Talk about high/low context culture.

49. List the categories of typology of cultures G. Hofstede.

50. Expand the concept of "language picture of the world."

51. With the names of which scientists is the hypothesis of linguistic relativity associated and what is its essence?

52. What is a stereotype and what are its signs? Give examples.

53. Who is the author of the concept of "social stereotype"?

54. What is prejudice? List their most famous forms.

55. List the types of stereotypes according to the evaluation criteria and give definitions.

56. Tell us about the "four-step model of cultural adaptation."

57. Expand the essence of the concept of "segregation".

58. What mechanism describes K. Oberg's model of U-shaped adaptation curve?

59. Expand the essence of the concept of "marginalization".

60. What domestic and Russian researchers are studying the problems of intercultural communication?

61. Types of syllables in English.

62. Active and passive organs of speech in English.

63. Define the term "stress" in English and tell about its types.

64. Word order in English.

65. Hypothesis of linguistic relativity.

66. What is the process of acculturation?

67. What is a linguistic-ethnic barrier? What are the ways to overcome it?

68. What three conditions must be met in order to single out a new scientific branch (in this case, the theory of translation) into an independent scientific discipline.

69. The Theory of Untranslatability by Wilhelm von Humboldt.

70. Levels of equivalence in accordance with the classification of V.N. Komissarov.

71. Professional competence of a translator.

72. What is culture shock, what is the mechanism of its development?

73. What is M. Bennett's model of mastering a foreign culture?

74. What are ethno-cultural and ethnic stereotypes? What are their sources?

75. Basic concepts of translation equivalence.

76. What does the concept of conflict of cultures mean?

77. Translation correspondences and transformations.