

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
Федеральное государственное образовательное учреждение
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Абрамзон Т.Е.
«24» сентября 2019 г.



ПРОГРАММА

вступительного испытания (междисциплинарного экзамена)
для поступающих в магистратуру по направлению
45.04.01 Филология (Digital Philology)

Магнитогорск – 2019 г.

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Программа рассмотрена и рекомендована к изданию методической комиссией института гуманитарного образования «24» сентября 2019 г., протокол № 2

Председатель  Абрамзон Т.Е.

Согласовано:

Заведующий кафедрой  Абрамзон Т.Е.

Dear applicant,

You are going to take a test of the entrance examination in *45.04.01 Digital Philology*. You have 180 minutes to answer the test questions. You have 1 test attempt. Test assignments may have one or several correct answers. If you are doubt about a correct choice, you may skip such question, using the navigation on the test located on the left from a field with the question to go to the next question and then return to the skipped question.

Good luck!

1. Philological resources do not include

- a) electronic encyclopedias
- b) websites of universal libraries with the links to the websites of universities, institutes, departments
- c) social media
- d) network games

2. An online content organization has its rather distinct specificity of

- a) that information can be analyzed from different positions
- b) in-depth study of source texts only
- c) hypertexts analysis
- d) working with empirical information

3. Empirical information for a philologist is

- a) text
- b) concept
- c) language
- d) discourse

4. The information obtained during pre-selection is called

- a) primary

- b) secondary
- c) excess
- d) insufficient

5. Primary information

- a) does not allow to establish associations which are the basis of philological conclusions
- b) can be presented as indicators
- c) can be presented as tables
- d) can be presented as graphs

6. Secondary information

- a) does not allow to establish associations which are the basis of philological conclusions
- b) can be presented as indicators
- c) can be presented as tables
- d) can be presented as graphs

7. Secondary processing of primary empirical information essentially means

- a) knowledge structuring
- b) generating new knowledge
- c) concretizing knowledge
- d) visualizing primary empirical information

8. Structuring knowledge does not involve

- a) conceptual structure of the subject area
- b) functional structure of the subject area
- c) formalization and software implementation of knowledge base
- d) explication of acquired knowledge

9. The problem of processing a huge amount of information has two aspects

- a) automatic information collection
- b) automatic analysis of the received information on this subject on the basis of the document text
- c) automated data storage
- d) automatic transmission of information

10. Automated information processing systems can be used

- a) for information pre-processing
- b) for statistical information processing
- c) for content analysis of text information
- d) literary analysis of the text

11. Vaal system allows (5 points)

- a) to predict the effect of unconscious influence of the texts on mass audience
- b) to compose texts with a predetermined impact
- c) to expose personal and psychological qualities of the author of the text
- d) to conduct a deep analysis of the artistic value of the text

12. TextAnalyst is used a tool (5 points)

- a) to analyse the contents of the text
- b) to conduct a semantic search of information
- c) to create electronic databases
- d) to analyse the influence of the texts on mass audience

13. Neterature (network literature), in a general sense, refers to

- a) literary texts published by the authors in network magazines and publications

- b) literary texts published by the authors in the Internet
- c) blogs
- d) literary internet sources

14. The Internet as a source of texts affords some means at the reader's disposal which are not available on traditional paper carriers

- a) nonlinearity of the text
- b) interactive texts
- c) multimedia texts
- d) accessibility of the text

15. Interactive qualities of the text are revealed

- a) when a reader can choose his / her own trajectory of moving through the text using hyperlinks
- b) when the author gives the readers opportunity to add to the existing text following certain rules or randomly
- c) when audio files, film files etc. are inserted into literary works placed on the Internet
- d) when readers discuss and comment on literary works on forums

16. According to one of the opinions the Internet

- a) contributes to a change in the hierarchy of genres and forms
- b) contributes to a preservation of the existing genres and forms
- c) does not exert any significant influence on genres and forms
- d) distorts the existing genres and forms

17. The role of mainly network genres and forms is assigned to

- a) prose miniature
- b) essay

- c) diary literature
- d) comments

18. The opponents of this idea believe that

- a) the role and influence of the Internet on different genres and forms should be carefully studied
- b) there are no grounds to single out network literature as a special trend
- c) the Internet contributes to the development of network literature
- d) the Internet does not exert any significant influence on genres and forms

19. Close reading

- a) is the act of analyzing one (or a small set of) work(s) based upon deep reading and interpretation of local features and aspect of its formal structure or content
- b) focuses on analyzing big or huge sets of works, usually adopting quantitative methods to examine a determined set of quantifiable textual features, to investigate and explain literary and cultural macro-phenomena
- c) refers generally to the process of extracting interesting and non-trivial patterns or knowledge from unstructured text documents
- d) deals with text classification, clustering and topic modelling

20. Distant reading

- a) is the act of analyzing one (or a small set of) work(s) based upon deep reading and interpretation of local features and aspect of its formal structure or content
- b) focuses on analyzing big or huge sets of works, usually adopting quantitative methods to examine a determined set of quantifiable textual features, to investigate and explain literary and cultural macro-phenomena
- c) refers generally to the process of extracting interesting and non-trivial patterns or knowledge from unstructured text documents
- d) deals with text classification, clustering and topic modelling

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