

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
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Модульні контрольні роботи та підсумкові тестові завдання. Теоретична граматики сучасної англійської мови. Морфологія. Синтаксис : навч.-метод. посібник для студ. факультету іноз. філ. / С. В. Голик. – Ужгород, 2021. – 88 с

У навчально-методичному посібнику пропонуються практичні тестові завдання, що сприяють перевірці та оцінці рівня розвитку знань здобувачів вищої освіти щодо розуміння системно-структурного характеру англійської мови та специфіки її граматичної будови та набуття ними програмних компетентностей. Опрацювання тестових завдань дозволяє досягти уміння спостерігати, критично мислити та аналізувати морфологічні і синтаксичні явища, використовувати здобуті знання у самостійній навчальній та науково-дослідницькій роботі.

Розрахований на студентів спеціальностей 014.02 Середня освіта. Мова і література (англійська) та 035.04. Філологія. Германські мови та літератури (перша-англійська) вищих навчальних закладів; спрямований на перевірку закріплення та практичного засвоєння матеріалу нормативного курсу Теоретичної граматики сучасної англійської мови; може використовуватись як для проведення підсумкового контролю, так і під час аудиторних занять, і для самостійного опрацювання.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник “ *Модульні контрольні роботи та підсумкові тестові завдання. Теоретична граматики сучасної англійської мови. Морфологія. Синтаксис* ” розроблено автором у вигляді збірника тестових завдань.

На сучасному етапі належне проведення тестування дозволяє швидше та об’єктивніше організувати підсумковий контроль для оцінювання знань студентів та набуття ними програмних компетентностей під час лекційних та практичних занять, індивідуальної навчально-дослідницької та самостійної роботи.

Робота над тестами сприяє розвитку пам’яті та критичного мислення у студентів, систематизації їхніх знань. Крім цього, тестування дозволяє відслідковувати недоліки та труднощі у засвоєнні матеріалу здобувачами вищої освіти та запобігати їм у майбутньому освітньому процесі, що також сприятиме досягненню програмних результатів навчання.

Завдання посібника – перевірка розуміння здобувачами вищої освіти програмового матеріалу в цілому, та за окремими розділами, закріплення знань, які вони здобули у лекційному курсі та на практичних заняттях з нормативної навчальної дисципліни «Теоретична граматики англійської мови». Матеріал посібника представлено 450 тестовими завданнями, які представляють ключові питання морфології та синтаксису сучасної англійської мови, та які поділено на 30 рівноцінних варіантів. Кожен варіант сприяє розвитку аналітичних навичок у студентів та розумінню найактуальніших проблем граматики.

Важливо підкреслити, що у ході виконання запропонованих у посібнику завдань забезпечується формування розширеного знання про співвідношення явищ мови та мовлення, про мову як єдність взаємопов’язаних рівнів, про закономірності морфологічних та синтаксичних явищ в англійській мові. Робота над тестовими завданнями сприятиме формуванню навичок самостійної навчальної та науково-дослідницької роботи студентів. Матеріал збірника може використовуватись як для проведення підсумкового контролю, так і під час аудиторних занять, і для опрацювання питань, що виносяться на самостійну роботу.

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Variant 1

1. Language is...

- A) *a system of means of expression;* B) *a process of communication;*
C) *the manifestation of means of expression;* D) *a unit of speech.*

2. The plane of content presents...

- A) *formal units;* B) *the unity of sound-image and concept;*
C) *the semantic elements contained in language;* D) *the system of signs.*

3. In cases of grammatical homonymy...

- A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*
B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*
C) *several units in the plane of expression correspond to one unit in the plane of content;*
D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.*

4. The proposemic level is constituted by...

- A) *word-groups;* B) *sentences;* C) *words;* D) *sentence-groups.*

5. The combination of two words or word-groups one of which is modified by the other forms is known as ...

- A) *grammatical paradigm;* B) *syntactic syntagma;*
C) *the grammatical category;* D) *the grammatical meaning.*

6. On the basis of grammatical alternation the following distributional morpheme types are distinguished:...

- A) *segmental and supra-segmental;* B) *continuous and discontinuous;*
C) *additive and replacive;* D) *overt and covert.*

7. The most important type of opposition in morphology is ...

A) *the binary privative opposition*; B) *the gradual opposition*;
C) *the equipollent opposition*; D) *the quaternary opposition*.

8. In accordance with the three criteria words on the upper level are divided into...

A) *declinables and indeclinables*; B) *noun-words, adjective-words and verbs*;
C) *primary, secondary and tertiary*; D) *notional and functional*.

9. The noun as a part of speech has the categorical meaning of ...

A) *process*; B) *property*; C) *substance*; D) *secondary property*.

10. The most broadly accepted theory in the analysis of the category of case is...

A) *the theory of positional cases*; B) *the theory of prepositional cases*;
C) *the limited case theory*; D) *the theory of possessive postpositions*.

11. Notional verbs are divided into limitive and unlimitive according to ...

A) *aspective characteristics*; B) *combining power*;
C) *relation of the subject of the verb to the process denoted by the verb*;
D) *their morphological characteristics*.

12. In the sentence *We often hear Gwen play the piano* the semipredicative construction of ... is used.

A) *complex object*; B) *complex subject*; C) *absolute construction*; D) *split infinitive*

13. To the clauses of primary nominal position belong...

A) *attributive* ; B) *adverbial*; C) *predicative, subject and object clauses*;
D) *only subject clauses*.

14. The theme expresses ...

A) *the basic informative part of the communication*; B) *the starting point of the communication*;

C) the actual division of the sentence; D) the informative perspective.

15. The formation of a two-direction sequence which is based on its sentences being positioned to meet one another is called...

A) a cumuleme; B) a paragraph; C) an occurseme; D) a discourse.

Variant 2

1. The aim of the theoretical grammar is ...
A) to represent the existing laws and regularities in the use of grammatical forms;
B) to enable a practical mastery of language;
C) to give a scientific analysis of the grammatical structures;
D) to refer to the standards of good speech and writing.

2. In cases of grammatical synonymy...
A) various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;
B) different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;
C) several units in the plane of content correspond to one unit in the plane of expression;
D) one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.

3. In accordance with the theory put forward by descriptivists the generalized invariant units of language are described as ...
A) allo-terms; B) eme-terms; C) words; D) affixes.

4. A system of expressing a generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlation of grammatical forms is known as ...
A) a grammatical category; B) a grammatical form; C) a grammatical meaning;
D) grammar.

5. Otto Jespersen in *The Philosophy of Grammar* presents ...
A) the theory of three ranks; B) the theory of prepositional cases;
C) the time correlation view; D) syntactico-distributional classification of words.

6. According to the type of nomination nouns are divided into ...
A) proper and common; B) countable and uncountable;
C) human and non-human; D) animate and inanimate.

7. The definite article expresses ...

- A) *a classifying generalization; C) an absolute generalization;*
- B) *a relative generalization; D) the identification of the referent of the noun.*

8. From the structural point of view all the verbs are divided into ...

- A) *simple, stress-replacive, sound-replacive, expanded, composite and phrasal;*
- B) *standard and non-standard;*
- C) *notional and functional;*
- D) *actional and statal.*

9. Non-finite forms are combined with verbs ...

- A) *performing verbal functions in the sentence;*
- B) *performing non-verbal functions in the sentence;*
- C) *functioning as predicates;*
- D) *functioning as principal parts of the sentence.*

10. The category of primary time divides all the tense forms into ...

- A) *the plane of the present and the plane of the future;*
- B) *the planes of the present, past and future;*
- C) *the plane of the present and the plane of the past;*
- D) *the plane of past and the plane of the future.*

11. According to the time correlation view the perfect ...

- A) *is approached as a peculiar tense form denoting a secondary temporal characteristics;*
- B) *is an aspective form of the verb; C) is a form of double temporal-aspective character;*
- D) *expresses priority in the present, past and future.*

12. Relative adjectives express ...

- A) properties determined by the direct relation to some other substances;*
- B) the meaning of state;*
- C) qualities of size, shape and colour; D) different circumstances.*

13. The connection which is realized with the help of conjunctions is called ...

- A) syndetic; B) coordinate; C) asyndetic; D) subordinate.*

14. The immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose is called ...

- A) a text; B) a sentence; C) a phrase; D) a paragraph.*

15. The sentence with the subject or predicate missing is defined as ...

- A) one-member sentence; B) unexpanded sentence;*
- C) elliptical sentence; D) complete sentence.*

Variant 3

1. Language being of the systemic character incorporates ...
A) two; B) three; C) five; D) six constituent parts.

2. The relations between the elements of the system are called ...
A) syntagmatic; B) suprasegmental; C) paradigmatic; D) grammatical.

3. Morphemes are divided into roots and affixes on the basis of ...
A) distributional analysis; B) positional criterion; C) semantic criterion; D) positional and semantic criteria.

4. Morphology is the part of grammar theory which deals with ...
A) grammatical classes and groups of words; B) the word in the sentence; C) the combinations of sentences; D) syntagmatics of the word.

5. Each part of speech after its identification is further divided into subseries in accordance with semantic, functional and formal features of the constituent words. This is called ...
A) substitution; B) transposition; C) neutralization; D) subcategorisation.
B)

6. The view which approaches the English noun as having completely lost the category of case in the course of its historical development is ...
A) the theory of positional cases; B) the theory of prepositional cases; C) limited cases theory; D) postpositional theory.

7. The general categorical meaning of the verb is ...
A) process; B) substance; C) property; D) number.

8. Non-finite verbs ...

A) are not capable of expressing processes; B) only sometimes express processes;

C) render processes as peculiar kinds of substances and properties; D) express only substances.

9. The imperative mood expresses...

A) predication as reality; B) requests which may range from categorical order to entreaties; C) a desired, hypothetical action; D) the situation contrary to reality.

10. The adjective expresses the categorical semantics of ...

A) substance; B) property of the substance; C) property of the property; D) process.

11. The word combination *with difficulty* is treated as a ...

A) functional phrase, B) notional phrase; C) formative phrases D) sentence.

12. The sentence is characterized by the special category of ... which establishes the relation of the named phenomena to actual life.

A) modality; B) finitude; C) subjectivity; D) predication.

13. The composite sentence, as different from the simple sentence, is formed by ...

A) one predicative line; B) two or more predicative lines; C) obligatory and optional sentence parts; D) only one subject or predicate.

14. The word order in accordance with which the subject of the declarative sentence precedes the predicate is known as ...

A) inversion; B) direct; C) indirect; D) grammatical.

15. In the following sentence *It was Sunday* the subject is ...

A) *notional personal*; B) *notional non-personal*; C) *impersonal*; D) *introductory*.

Variant 4

1. Lingual diachrony deals with ...
A) coexistence of lingual elements; B) the system of means of expression; C) formal units; D) different time periods in the development of lingual elements.

2. Syntagmatic relations are observed in ...
A) Utterances; B) outside the strings where they co-occur; C) language; D) between the elements of the system.

3. Grammatical suffixes in English express ...
A) word-building functions; B) morphological categories; C) concrete part of the meaning of the word; D) lexico-semantic specificational parts.

4. If we consider the word-form itself as a part of the given paradigm, we remain in the sphere of ...
A) syntax; B) morphology; C) morphology and syntax; D) morphological syntax.

5. Charles Fries believes that only certain ... may be used to refer words to a certain part of speech.
A) syntactic functions; B) morphological forms; C) categorical meaning; D) semantic criterion.

6. Person nouns in English which are capable of expressing both feminine and masculine person genders are referred to as ...
A) proper nouns; B) human nouns; C) common gender nouns; D) animate nouns.

7. In the sentence the finite verb performs the function of ...
A) the subject; B) the predicate; C) the object; D) the attribute.

8. The category of finitude is based on the opposition constituted by the expression of verbal ...

A) person and aspect; B) voice and tense; C) person and voice; D) time and mood.

9. The verbal grammatical category which expresses the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality is ...

A) the category of tense; B) the category of mood; C) the category of aspect; D) the category of voice.

10. To the derivational suffixes of adjectives belong ...

A) -ness, -ity, -or; B) -ize, -en, -ify; C) -th, -teen, -ty; D) -ful, -less, -ish.

11. The following word combinations *day and night, Tom and Mary, see and smile* are treated as ...

A) subordinate; B) asyndetic; C) equipotent; D) dominational.

12. The simple sentence is the sentence with ...

A) one predicative line; B) polypredicative structures; C) both the subject and the predicate; D) only the subject or the predicate.

13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are arranged as units of syntactically equal rank they are called ...

A) complex; B) compound; C) syndetic; D) asyndetic.

14. The ... function of the word order is to make prominent that part of the sentence which is more important or informative in the speaker's opinion.

A) grammatical; B) emphatic; C) linking; D) nominative.

15. In the following sentence *I shall have to sit up with all this all knight* the predicate is ...

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 5

1. The period from the 16th century to 1900 is known as ...
 - A) *the age of scientific grammar;*
 - B) *the age of descriptive grammar;*
 - C) *the age of explanatory grammar;*
 - D) *the age of prescientific grammar.*

2. The grammatical paradigm presents ...
 - A) *two words one of which is modified by the other;*
 - B) *a productive series of forms each consisting of a syntagmatic connection of two elements;*
 - C) *the semantic elements contained in language;*
 - D) *an auxiliary word and a basic word.*

3. On the basis of segmental relations morphemes are divided into ...
 - A) *segmental and supra-segmental;* B) *continuous and discontinuous;*
 - C) *additive and replacive;* D) *overt and covert.*

4. Grammatical ... expresses generalized, common, abstracted content of a certain group of words according to this or that general principle.
 - A) *meaning;* B) *form;* C) *category;* D) *paradigm.*

5. The classification of words made by Charles Fries results in developing the standard model of ... main positions of notional words in the English sentence.
 - A) 8; B) 2; C) 12; D) 4.

6. The means employed for gender distinction in the following examples *actress, executrix, sultana, etc.* are
 - A) *lexico-grammatical;* B) *lexical;*

C) *prefixal derivational*; D) *suffixal derivational*.

7. From the point of view of their morphological features the verbs may be divided into ...

A) *simple, sound-replacive, stress-replacive, expanded, composite and phrasal*;

B) *regular and irregular*;

C) *finite and non-finite*;

D) *notional and functional*.

8. The infinitive as the non-finite form of the verb combines the properties of ...

A) *the verb and the noun*;

B) *the verb and the adjective*;

C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective*;

D) *the noun and the adjective*.

9. The problem of “medial voices” is connected with ...

A) *the use of passive infinitive*;

B) *the use of passive gerund*;

C) *the syntactical form of the complex nominal predicate*;

D) *the functioning of the voice forms in other than passive or active meanings*.

10. The category of adjectival comparison expresses ...

A) *the quantitative characteristic of the quality of the nounal referent*;

B) *the qualitative characteristic of the nounal referent*;

C) *various circumstances attending the noun*;

D) *different states*.

11. The phrase as a syntactic unit is intended for ...

A) *predication*; B) *specification*;

C) *nomination*; D) *differentiation*.

12. The nominative meaning of the sentence reflects a processual situation or event as its dynamic center, the agent of the process, the object of the process and also various conditions and circumstances of process realization and is known as

- A) IC-model; B) the nominative division;
C) the actual division; D) logical division.*

13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are arranged as units of syntactically unequal rank they are called

- A) complex; B) compound; C) syndetic; D) asyndetic.*

14. The ... function of the word order is to express grammatical relations and determine the grammatical status of a word by fixing its position in the sentence.

- A) grammatical; B) emphatic; C) linking; D) communicative.*

15. In the following sentence *Women are very shy* the predicate is ...

- A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal;
D) compound nominal.*

Variant 6

1. The second half of the 20th century is directed towards the development of methodologies dealing with ...

- A) the functions of language; B) the corpus-based methods;
C) the cognitive analysis; D) the structure of language.*

2. According to F. de Saussure, a language state is a system of ...

- A) signs; B) letters, C) symbols; D) figures.*

3. On the basis of the degree of self-dependence morphemes are divided into...

- A) segmental and supra-segmental; B) continuous and discontinuous;
C) free and bound; D) overt and covert.*

4. The member of the binary privative opposition which is characterized by the presence of the certain differential feature is called...

- A) strong; B) weak; C) gradual; D) equipollent.*

5. Functional words in English ...

- A) denote object, concept, quality or action; B) are names of extralingual objects and phenomena; C) perform various syntactic functions in the sentence;
D) are used to mark certain types of relations and specify grammatical meanings.*

6. In the following examples *formula-formulae, crisis-crises, etc.* the number is expressed by

- A) vowel interchange; B) archaic suffixes; C) correlation of individual singular and plural suffixes; D) homonymous with the singular forms.*

7. Auxiliary verbs ...

- A) constitute grammatical elements of the categorical forms of the verb;
B) express relational meanings of the subject attitude type;*

C) *introduce the nominal part of the predicate;*

D) *express phasal semantics.*

8. The example *to clearly define* presents the use of ...

A) *the bare infinitive; B) the for-to-infinitive;*

C) *the split infinitive; D) the objective with the Infinitive complex.*

9. The verbal category which shows the direction of the process as regards the participants of the situation reflected in the syntactic construction is ...

A) *the category of tense; B) the category of mood;*

C) *the category of aspect; D) the category of voice.*

10. The adverb as a part of speech is characterized by the categorical semantics of ...

A) *secondary property; B) secondary substance;*

C) *process; D) substance.*

11. In the following word combinations *green leaves, to type a letter, quite simple* the underlined element is called ...

A) *dependent; B) head; C) coordinator; D) predicator.*

12. The subject is ... of the predicate.

A) *process-modifier; B) substance-modifier; C) quality-modifier; D) person-modifier.*

13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are combined with the help of conjunctions they are called ...

A) *complex; B) compound; C) syndetic; D) asyndetic.*

14. The ... function of the word order is to express continuity of thought in sentences or clauses following one another.

A) grammatical; B) emphatic; C) linking; D) communicative.

15. In the following sentence *It began raining* the predicate is ...

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;

C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 7

1. The sentence *You are in a hurry?* illustrates the interaction between grammar and ...
A) *vocabulary*; B) *phonetics*; C) *linguistics*; D) *stylistics*.

2. No grammatical meaning can be realized without the material part, i.e....
A) *function*; B) *form*; C) *category*; D) *content*.

3. On the basis of linear characteristics morphemes are divided into ...
A) *segmental and supra-segmental*; B) *continuous and discontinuous*;
C) *additive and replacive*; D) *overt and covert*.

4. The paradigmatic correlations of grammatical forms are exposed by the so-called ...
A) *grammatical meanings*; B) *grammatical forms*;
C) *grammatical oppositions*; D) *grammatical classes*.

5. The forms *am, is, are* are regarded as synthetical grammatical forms to illustrate
A) *inner inflexion*; B) *outer inflexion*; C) *suppletivity*; D) *analytical combinations*.

6. The following nouns *peace, love, joy* are characterized by ...
A) *absolute singular*; B) *absolute plural*; C) *common singular*; D) *common plural*.

7. Modal verbs ...
A) *constitute grammatical elements of the categorical forms of the verb*;
B) *express relational meanings of the subject attitude type*;
C) *introduce the nominal part of the predicate*;
D) *express phasal semantics*.

8. The infinitive as a categorically changeable form distinguishes the grammatical category of ...

A) aspect; B) person; C) tense; D) mood.

9. The functional content of the perfect as to express priority in the present, past or future is advanced in a ...

A) tense view; B) aspect view; C) tense-aspect blend view; D) time correlation view.

10. From the point of view of their semantics adverbs are commonly divided into ...

A) qualitative and relative; B) common and proper;

C) standard and non-standard; D) qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial.

11. The smallest word combination consists of ...

A) one member; B) two members; C) three members; D) unlimited number of members.

12. ... is based on the group-parsing of the sentence and explicitly exposes the binary hierarchical principle of subordinative connections, showing the whole structure of the sentence as made up by binary immediate constituents.

A) IC-model; B) the nominative division;

C) the actual division; D) logical division.

13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are combined without the help of conjunctions they are called ...

A) complex; B) compound; C) syndetic; D) asyndetic.

14. The sentence *Happy may you be* is characterized by ...

A) direct word order; B) full inversion; C) partial inversion; D) incompleteness.

15. In the following sentence *I don't want either of us to say anything* the predicate is ...

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;

D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 8

1. First grammars in English appear in

A) *the 15th century* B) *the 7th century*; C) *1900*; D) *20th century*.

2. Lingual synchrony is interpreted as

A) *the existing laws and regularities*; B) *coexistence of lingual elements*;
C) *the unity of constituent parts*; D) *systemic character of language*.

3. The element *-hood* in the word *childhood* serves as an example of

A) *free morpheme*; B) *covert morpheme*; C) *bound morpheme*; D) *replacive morpheme*.

4. The ... opposition is formed by a contrastive group of members which are distinguished not by the presence or absence of the feature, but by the degree of it.

A) *privative*; B) *gradual*; C) *equipollent*; D) *complementary*.

5. According to the form of existence nouns are divided into

A) *proper and common*; B) *countable and uncountable*; C) *human and non-human*;
D) *animate and inanimate*.

6. A determining unit accompanying the noun in communicative collocations the semantic purpose of which is to specify the nounal referent, to define it in the most general way, without any explicitly expressed contrasts is called

A) *the verb*; B) *the adverb*; C) *the numeral*; D) *the article*.

7. Link verbs ...

A) *constitute grammatical elements of the categorical forms of the verb*;
B) *express relational meanings of the subject attitude type*;
C) *introduce the nominal part of the predicate*;
D) *express phasal semantics*.

8. The gerund as the non-finite form combines the properties of
A) *the verb and the noun*; B) *the verb and the adjective*;
C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective*; D) *the noun and the adjective*.
9. The perfect is recognized as a form of double character according to
A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.
10. The adverb showing the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality or state is
A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.
11. Means of syntactic relation which presupposes that the word takes the form required by the governing element is known as
A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositional*.
12. While analyzing the sentence in terms of syntagmatic connections of their parts, the relations which are indispensable for the existence of the syntactic unit are called
A) *obligatory*; B) *optional*; C) *immediate*; D) *linear*.
13. The complex sentence is a polypredicative construction built up on the principle of
A) *coordination*; B) *subordination*; C) *predication*; D) *specification*.
14. The sentence *Here comes the lady of the house* is characterized by
A) *direct word order*; B) *full inversion*; C) *partial inversion*; D) *incompleteness*.
15. In the following sentence *His father was never very practical* the predicate is
A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;
D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 9

1. The sentence *Evening newspapers sell well* serves as an example to illustrate the interaction between grammar and
A) *phonetics*; B) *stylistics*; C) *vocabulary*; D) *syntax*.

2. The distributional analysis is the method of
A) *cognitive linguistics*; B) *functional linguistics*;
C) *structural linguistics*; D) *corpus-based lexico-grammar*.

3. The pair *come-came* comprises... morphemes.
A) *replacive*; B) *additive*; C) *covert*; D) *bound*.

4. The ... opposition is formed by a contrastive pair or group in which members are distinguished by different positive features.
A) *privative*; B) *gradual*; C) *equipollent*; D) *complementary*.

5. According to quantitative structure nouns are divided into
A) *proper and common*; B) *countable and uncountable*;
C) *human and non-human*; D) *animate and inanimate*.

6. The indefinite article
A) *refers the object denoted by the noun to a class of similar objects*;
B) *shows that the object denoted is taken in its individual quality*;
C) *signifies that the noun is taken in an abstract sense*;
D) *renders the meaning of uncharacterized generalization*.

7. The notional verb *to live* according to subject-process relation is
A) *actional*; B) *statal*; C) *processual-statal*; D) *processual-actional*.

8. The specific gerundial pattern as different from the infinitive is its combination with
A) *the adverb*; B) *the verb*; C) *the noun in the common case*; D) *the noun in the possessive case*;
9. The perfect is approached as an aspective form of the verb according to
A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.
10. The following adverbs *quickly, bitterly, brightly* are
A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.
11. Means of syntactic relations which presupposes formal correspondence between members of a syntactic group is called as
A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositional government*.
12. While analyzing the sentence in terms of syntagmatic connections of their parts, the relations which may not be actually represented in the syntactic unit are called
A) *obligatory*; B) *optional*; C) *immediate*; D) *predicative*.
13. In accordance with the ... principle subordinate clauses are to be classed on the analogy of the positional parts of the sentence.
A) *semantic*; B) *notional*; C) *categorical*; D) *functional*.
14. The purpose of the actual division of the sentence is
A) *to establish central nominative positions*;
B) *to expose the informative perspective of the sentence*;

C) to define syntagmatic connections;

D) to expose the binary subordinative connections.

15. In the following sentence *So Soames went on reading steadily* the predicate is

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 10

1. The first prenormative grammars of English made an attempt
A) to break with Latin grammatical tradition;
B) to look at English through the prism of Latin categories;
C) to develop new grammatical categories;
D) to give a scientific explanation of grammatical phenomena.

2. Word combination *very quickly* serves as an example of
A) attributive syntagma; B) predicative syntagma ;
C) objective syntagma; D) adverbial syntagma.

3. The aim of the distributional analysis is
A) to study the units in relation to their textual environments;
B) to give grammatical specificational parts of the meaning of the word;
C) to realize grammatical numbers, cases, persons and tenses;
D) to represent the regularities in the use of grammatical forms.

4. The expression of the verbal present and past tense is based on a ... opposition.
A) equipollent; B) gradual; C) privative; D) complementary.

5. According to personal quality nouns are divided into
A) proper and common; B) countable and uncountable;
C) human and non-human; D) animate and inanimate.

6. The most characteristic substantive function of the noun in the sentence is that of the ...
A) predicate; B) subject; C) adverbial modifier; D) attribute.

7. The combining power of the word in relation to other words in syntactically subordinate positions is called ...

A) *the lexical paradigm of nomination*; B) *oppositional reduction*;
C) *the distributional analysis*; D) *syntactic valency*.

8. The formal sign of the gerund is ...

A) *particle to*; B) *suffix –ed*; C) *suffix –ness*; D) *suffix –ing*.

9. The emphasis on the temporal function of the perfect is laid according to

A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.

10. The following adverbs *fully*, *too*, *rather* are

A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.

11. Groupings of words which are analogous to separate functional words and used as connectors and specifiers of notional words are called ...

A) *functional phrases*, B) *notional phrases*; C) *formative phrases*; D) *sentences*.

12. All the adjuncts of noun word combinations in the sentence are called

A) *extensions*; B) *complements*; C) *attributes*; D) *supplements*.

13. In accord with the ... principle subordinate clauses are to be classed by their inner nominative properties irrespective of their immediate positional relations in the sentence.

A) *semantic*; B) *notional*; C) *categorical*; D) *functional*.

14. The object or phenomenon about which something is reported in the sentence, which expresses the starting point of communication is known as

A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *the subject*; D) *the predicate*.

15. In the following sentence *Everybody is influenced by philosophical views* the predicate is

*A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;
C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.*

Variant 11

1. The plane of expression comprises
A) formal units; B) the unity of sound-image and concept;
C) the semantic elements contained in language; D) the system of signs.

2. The units of the phrasemic level have a ... function.
A) significative; B) differential; C) nominative; D) predicative

3. The word *play* having the function of the present tense as opposed to *played* in the past tense consists of ... morphemes.
A) segmental and supra-segmental; B) continuous and discontinuous;
C) additive and replacive; D) overt and covert.

4. The correlation of the person forms of the verb *be – am, is, are – is* is an example to ... opposition.
A) equipollent; B) gradual; C) privative; D) complementary.

5. The example *the President's speech* illustrates the ... combinability of the noun.
A) prepositional; B) contact group; C) possessive; D) predicative.

6. The definite article ...
A) refers the object denoted by the noun to a class of similar objects;
B) shows that the object denoted is taken in its individual quality;
C) signifies that the noun is taken in an abstract sense;
D) renders the meaning of uncharacterized generalization.

7. The syntactic valency falls into two cardinal types
A) obligatory and optional; B) proper and common;
C) syndetic and asyndetic; D) subordinate and coordinate.

8. The present participle as the non-finite form of the verb combines the properties of

- A) *the verb and the noun*; B) *the verb and the adjective*;
C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective*; D) *the noun and the adjective*.

9. The perfect form is viewed as denoting a secondary temporal characteristics of the action according to

- A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.

10. The following adverbs *today, ever, near, far* are

- A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.

11. In the word combination *He likes* the connection is achieved by means of

- A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositions*.

12. All the adjuncts of verb word combinations in the sentence are called

- A) *extensions*; B) *complements*; C) *attributes*; D) *supplements*

13. According to the purpose of communication the sentences are divided into

- A) *simple and composite*; B) *expanded and unexpanded*;
C) *declarative, imperative, interrogative*; D) *communicative and non-communicative*.

14. Syntactic patterns of contrastive complexes are used to expose ... of the utterance.

- A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *cumuleme*; D) *the occurseme*.

15. In the following sentence *But her terrible pride would never allow her to show her feelings* the predicate is

- A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;

D) compound nominal.

Variant 12

1. The sentences *I will see you tomorrow*

The House sits on Monday

I'm coming back on Monday are

A) grammatical homonyms; B) grammatical polysemantic units;

C) grammatical synonyms; D) grammatical antonyms.

2. Language units form a hierarchy of

A) morphemic, lexemic and proposemic levels; B) level of words and level of sentences;

C) levels of morphemes, words, phrases, sentences and texts;

D) phonemic, morphemic, lexemic, phrasemic, proposemic and supra-proposmic levels.

3. The examples *be doing, be done* represent ... morphemes.

A) continuous; B) discontinuous; C) free; D) replacive .

4. ... grammatical forms are based on inner inflexion, outer inflexion, and suppletivity.

A) Analytical; B) Synthetical; C) Syntactical; D) Oppositional.

5. The category of gender in English is strictly oppositional. One opposition functions in the whole set of nouns dividing them into ...

A) animate and inanimate; B) masculine and feminine; C) neuter and common gender;

D) person and non-person;

6. The definite article serves as an indicator of the type of nounal information which is presented as ...

A) the theme; B) the rheme; C) the descriptive attribute; D) the classifying attribute.

7. The obligatory adjuncts of the verb may be called its...
- A) *complements*; B) *supplements*; C) *predicates*; D) *modifiers*.
8. The present participle cannot be used in the syntactic function of ...
- A) *the predicative*; B) *the attribute*; C) *the adverbial modifier*; D) *the predicate*.
9. The category of retrospective coordination reflects ...
- A) *the nature of development of the verbal action*; B) *coordinate two times*;
C) *the relation between the action and its subject*; D) *the character of connection between the process and actual reality*.
10. The adjective in the word combination *a wooden desk* is treated as
- A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.
11. In the word combination *to like them* the connection is achieved by means of
- A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositions*.
12. The purpose of ... is to reveal the significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of the immediate semantic contribution they make to the total information conveyed by the sentence.
- A) *IC-model*; B) *the nominative division*; C) *the actual division*; D) *logical division*.
13. The interrogative sentence
- A) *expresses inducement*; B) *expresses a statement*;
C) *expresses a request for information*; D) *requires conventional signs of attention*.
14. The succession of written or spoken utterances which implies a strictly topical stretch of talk is interpreted as ...
- A) *the sentence*; B) *the phrase*; C) *the text*; D) *the paragraph*.

15. In the following sentence *You must go to the headmaster at once* the predicate is
A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*;
C) *compound verbal modal*; D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 13

1. Any linguistic sign taken in the system of language reveals connections with other lingual signs both in ...

A) *form and meaning*; B) *form and function*; C) *form and structure*; D) *form and expression*.

2. *It is raining* serves as an example of

A) *attributive syntagma*; B) *predicative syntagma* ;
C) *objective syntagma*; D) *adverbial syntagma*.

3. The morpheme is elementary by its ...

A) *significative*; B) *nominative*; C) *predicative*; D) *semantic function*.

4. Analytical grammatical forms are built up by a combination of at least two words, one of which is the ... and the other, the word of a substantial meaning.

A) *strong member*; B) *grammatical auxiliary*; C) *weak member*; D) *basic word*.

5. The words *girl-friend*, *landlord*, *he-bear*, etc are used to mark gender distinctions

A) *grammatically*; B) *lexically*; C) *by suffixal derivation*; D) *by pronominal correlation*.

6. The indefinite article introduces

A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *the limiting attribute*; D) *the thematic subject*..

7. According as they have or have not the power to take complements the notional verbs should be classed into

*A) limitive and unlimitive; B) terminative and nonterminative;
C) actional and statal; D) complementive and uncomplementive.*

8. In the sentence *Suddenly a telephone was heard to buzz* the following complex is used

*A) semi-predicative complex of objective type; B) semi-predicative complex of subjective type;
C) absolute participial construction; D) prepositional participial construction.*

9. The combined temporal-aspective interpretation of the continuous...

*A) demonstrated the actual connection between time and aspect;
B) defined it as expressing an action going on simultaneously with some other action;
C) demonstrated the essence of the form on a strictly oppositional foundation;
D) proved that it has a verbid representation.*

10. The adjective in the word combination *a difficult task* is treated as

A) circumstantial; B) quantitative; C) qualitative; D) relative.

11. Groupings of words which are equivalent to separate words by their nominative function and non-self-dependent are called

A) functional phrases, B) notional phrases; C) formative phrases; D) sentences.

12. A two-member sentence consists of

A) two subjects; B) two predicates; C) a subject and a predicate; D) two subjects and two predicates.

13. The ... sentence urges a listener to perform or not to perform a certain action.

A) interrogative; B) exclamatory; C) declarative; D) imperative.

14. From the point of view of communicative direction of the component sentences texts are divided into ...

A) written and oral; B) monologue and dialogue; C) prospective and retrospective;

D) conjunctive and correlative.

15. In the following sentence *The tide was running down* the predicate is

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;

C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 14

1. In cases of grammatical polysemy ...
 - A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*
 - B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*
 - C) *several units in the plane of expression correspond to one unit in the plane of content;*
 - D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.*

2. The morpheme as the elementary meaningful part of the word expresses abstract ... meanings.
 - A) *nominative;* B) *predicative;* C) *significative;* D) *differential*

3. The units *learned-learnt* stand in ... distribution.
 - A) *contrastive;* B) *non-contrastive;* C) *complementary;* D) *textual .*

4. Suppletivity is based on ... as a means of paradigmatic differentiation.
 - A) *phonemic interchange;* B) *grammatical suffixation;* C) *correlation of different roots;*
 - D) *the combination of the auxiliary with the basic word.*

5. Such semantic varieties of the plural as *pains as "efforts"*, *colours as a "flag"* serve to mark ... of the plural.
 - A) *lexicalization;* B) *verbalization;* C) *nomination;* D) *substantivization.*

6. The limiting attribute requires the use of
 - A) *the definite article;* B) *the indefinite article;* C) *the zero article;* D) *the zero and indefinite article.*

7. The verb *to snow* according to its combinability features belongs to
 - A) *personal uncomplementive verbs;* B) *impersonal;*

C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. The past participle as the non-finite form of the verb combines the properties of

A) *the verb and the noun*; B) *the verb and the adjective*;

C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective*; D) *the noun and the adjective*.

9. H. Sweet and O. Jespersen viewed the continuous in accordance with

A) *oppositional approach*; B) *the temporal interpretation*;

C) *a blend of temporal and aspective meanings*; D) *time correlation view*.

10. The adjective which points out the corresponding native property of the substance referent is grammatically treated as ...

A) *evaluative*; B) *proper*; C) *specificative*; D) *common*.

11. According to their kernel subordinate phrases are divided into

A) *equipotent and dominational*; B) *objective and qualifying*;

C) *syndetic and asyndetic*; D) *notional and functional*.

12. A one-member sentence naming a thing a thing or a person is called

A) *notional*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *personal*.

13. According to ... the sentences are classified into simple and composite.

A) *purpose of communication*; B) *the responses they elicit*;

C) *their significance in the context*; D) *their structural characteristics*.

14. The formation of a two-direction sequence is based on its sentences being positioned to meet one another and such a construction is called

A) *a cumuleme*; B) *a paragraph*; C) *discourse*; D) *an occurseme*.

15. In the following sentence *We were kept waiting for over half an hour*

the predicate is ...

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 15

1. Speech should be understood as
 - A) *a system of means of expression; B) a structured set of elements;*
 - C) *a system of signs; D) the manifestation of the system of language in the process of intercourse.*

2. Paradigmatic relations are observed
 - A) *in utterances; B) in speech; C) in the strings of correlated forms; D) in the system of language.*

3. The allo-emic theory was put forward by...
 - A) *descriptivists; B) structuralists;*
 - C) *the classical scientific grammarians; D) field theory representatives.*

4. From the point of view of referent relation grammatical categories are divided into
 - A) *strong and weak; B) constant and variable; C) immanent and reflective;*
 - D) *synthetical and analytical.*

5. “Absolute” singular is observed in
 - A) *singular form of countable nouns; B) singular form of uncountable nouns;*
 - C) *plural form of countable nouns; D) plural form of uncountable nouns.*

6. The absence of the article with countable nouns in the singular is characterized by
 - A) *identification; B) classifying generalization; C) relative generalization;*
 - D) *absolute generalization.*

7. The verb *to become* according to its combinability features belongs to
 - A) *uncomplementive verbs; B) predicative complementive;*

C) objective complementive; D) adverbial complementive.

8. In the sentence *I want the document prepared for signing by 4 p.m.* the following complex is used

A) semi-predicative complex of objective type; B) semi-predicative complex of subjective type;

C) absolute participial construction; D) prepositional participial construction.

9. The perfect forms of the verb

A) reflect the nature of development of the verbal action; B) coordinate two times;

C) show the relation between the action and its subject; D) express the character of connection between the process and actual reality.

10. The following words *afraid, adrift, ablaze* are considered as

A) relative adjectives; B) qualitative adjectives;

C) adverbs; D) stative adjectives.

11. The connection between the components of phrases which is realized without the help of conjunctions is

A) syndetic; B) asyndetic; C) equipotent; D) dominational.

12. A one-member sentence which describes different emotional perceptions of reality and is expressed by a non-finite form of the verb is called

A) notional; B) verbal; C) nominal; D) emotional.

13. The unique quality of the ... actual division is that the rheme is informationally open, its function consists only in marking the rhematic position.

A) declarative; B) imperative; C) interrogative; D) exclamatory.

14. If the sentence in a cumulative sequence is related to the one which follows it it is said to be connected

A) *prospectively*; B) *retrospectively*; C) *conjunctively*; D) *factually*.

15. In the following sentence *You are not to come into the room without knocking* the predicate is

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*;

C) *compound verbal modal*; D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 16

1. Speech should be understood as
 - A) *a system of means of expression;* B) *a structured set of elements;*
 - C) *a system of signs;* D) *the manifestation of the system of language in the process of intercourse.*

2. Paradigmatic relations are observed
 - A) *in utterances;* B) *in speech;* C) *in the strings of correlated forms;*
 - D) *in the system of language.*

3. The allo-emic theory was put forward by...
 - A) *descriptivists;* B) *structuralists;* C) *the classical scientific grammarians*
 - D) *field theory representatives.*

4. The grammatical category of a secondary derivative semantic value is
 - A) *immanent;* B) *constant;* C) *variable;* D) *reflective.*

5. Common number of uncountable singular nouns can be expressed by means of combining with
 - A) *words showing discreteness;* B) *the indefinite article;*
 - C) *numerals;* D) *numerals and articles.*

6. The absence of the article with countable nouns in the singular is characterized by
 - A) *identification;* B) *classifying generalization;*
 - C) *relative generalization;* D) *absolute generalization.*

7. The verb *to laugh* according to its combinability features belongs to
 - A) *personal uncomplementive verbs;* B) *impersonal;*

C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. In the sentence *The messenger waiting in the hall, we had only a couple of minutes to make a decision* the following complex is used

A) *semi-predicative complex of objective type*; B) *semi-predicative complex of subjective type*; C) *absolute participial construction*; D) *prepositional participial construction*.

9. The continuous verbal forms

A) *disclose the nature of development of the verbal action*; B) *coordinate two times*; C) *show the relation between the action and its subject*; D) *express the character of connection between the process and actual reality*.

10. The adjective expresses the categorical semantics of

A) *substance*; B) *property of the substance*; C) *property of the property*; D) *process*.

11. The connection which is achieved between the components of phrases in such a way that the constituents are syntactically equal is known as

A) *equipotent*; B) *predicative*; C) *syndetic*; D) *dominational*.

12. The sentence *Living at the mercy of a woman!* from the structural point of view is

A) *notional*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *personal*.

13. The rheme of the ... sentence expresses the informative nucleus not of the proposition, but of the inducement.

A) *declarative*; B) *imperative*; C) *interrogative*; D) *exclamatory*.

14. If the sentence in a cumulative sequence is related to the one which precedes it it is said to be connected

A) prospectively; B) retrospectively; C) conjunctively; D) factually.

15. In the following sentence *The problem was to find the right place quickly* the predicate is

*A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal;
D) compound nominal.*

Variant 17

1. In cases of grammatical polysemy

A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*

B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*

C) *several units in the plane of expression correspond to one unit in the plane of content;*

D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.*

2. The morpheme as the elementary meaningful part of the word expresses abstract ... meanings.

A) *nominative; B) predicative; C) significative; D) differential*

3. The units *learned-learnt* stand in ... distribution.

A) *contrastive; B) non-contrastive; C) complementary; D) textual .*

4. The grammatical category of gender in English on the basis of the changeability factor is treated as

A) *immanent; B) constant; C) variable; D) reflective.*

5. Absolute plural form is peculiar to

A) *uncountable subclass of pluralia tantum nouns; B) uncountable subclass of singularia tantum nouns; C) countable plural nouns; D) countable nouns.*

6. The limiting attribute requires the use of

A) *the definite article; B) the indefinite article; C) the zero article; D) the zero and indefinite article.*

7. The verb *to explain* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) *personal uncomplementive verbs; B) impersonal uncomplementive;*

C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. In the sentence *The telephone was heard vainly buzzing in the study* the following complex is used

A) *semi-predicative complex of objective type*; B) *semi-predicative complex of subjective type*; C) *absolute participial construction*; D) *prepositional participial construction*.

9. The aspective meaning of the verb reflects

A) *the timing of the process*; B) *the evaluation of the process in reference to the moment of speech*; C) *the certain time conditions of the process*; D) *the inherent mode of realization of the process irrespective of its timing*.

10. To the derivational suffixes of adjectives belong

A) *-ness, -ity, -or*; B) *-ize, -en, -ify*; C) *-th, -teen, -ty*; D) *-ful, -less, -ish*.

11. The connection which is achieved between the components of phrases in such a way that one of the constituents is principal and the other subordinate is

A) *equipotent*; B) *predicative*; C) *syndetic*; D) *dominational*.

12. The sentence *A black night!* from the structural point of view is

A) *notional*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *personal*.

13. The rheme of the ... sentence makes up the center of some statement.

A) *declarative*; B) *imperative*; C) *interrogative*; D) *exclamatory*.

14. When only part of the predicate precedes the subject the sentence is characterized by

A) *direct word order*; B) *full inversion*; C) *partial inversion*; D) *structural incompleteness*.

15. In the following sentence *She went on hoping* the predicate is
A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*;
C) *compound verbal modal*; D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 18

1. Any linguistic sign taken in the system of language reveals connections with other lingual signs both in
A) *form and meaning*; B) *form and function*; C) *form and structure*; D) *form and expression*.

2. *It is raining* serves as an example of
A) *attributive syntagma*; B) *predicative syntagma* ; C) *objective syntagma*; D) *adverbial syntagma*.

3. The morpheme is elementary by its
A) *significative*; B) *nominative*; C) *predicative*; D) *semantic function*.

4. The grammatical category of nominal number in English from the point of view of referent relation is
A) *immanent*; B) *constant*; C) *variable*; D) *reflective*.

5. The morphological category of the noun manifested in the forms of noun declension and showing the relation of the noun referent to other objects and phenomena is called
A) *the category of number*; B) *the category of gender*;
C) *the category of case*; D) *the category of person*.

6. The definite article serves as an indicator of the type of noun information which is presented as
A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *the descriptive attribute*; D) *the classifying attribute*.

7. The verb *to hesitate* according to its combinability features belongs to
A) *uncomplementive verbs*; B) *predicative complementive*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. The past participle as the non-finite form of the verb can be used in the syntactic function of

A) *the attribute*; B) *the object*; C) *the adverb*; D) *the predicate*.

9. The category of primary time

A) *provides for the non-absolute time expression*; B) *is not expressed by inflectional forms*; C) *divides all the tense forms into two temporal planes; the plane of the present and the plane of the past*; D) *expresses relative prospective time*.

10. The category of adjectival comparison expresses

A) *the quantitative characteristic of the quality of the nounal referent*;

B) *the qualitative characteristic of the nounal referent*;

C) *various circumstances attending the noun*; D) *different states*.

11. The connection between the components of phrases which is realized with the help of conjunctions is

A) *syndetic*; B) *asyndetic*; C) *equipotent*; D) *dominational*.

12. The sentence *Doing well, I suppose?* from the structural point of view is

A) *one-member*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *elliptical*.

13. The utterances followed by oral responses only include

A) *requests or commands*; B) *statements*; C) *greetings, questions*; D) *invitations*.

14. The formation of one-direction sequence is directed from one speaker to the listeners, thus a suprasentential construction of this type is called

A) *a cumuleme*; B) *an occurseme*; C) *a paragraph*; D) *a conversation*.

15. In the following sentence *I began to speak English better* the predicate is

*A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect; C) compound verbal modal;
D) compound nominal.*

Variant 19

1. The sentences *I will see you tomorrow*

The House sits on Monday

I'm coming back on Monday are

A) *grammatical homonyms;*

B) *grammatical polysemantic units;*

C) *grammatical synonyms;*

D) *grammatical antonyms.*

2. Language units form a hierarchy of

A) *morphemic, lexemic and proposemic levels; B) level of words and level of sentences;*

C) *levels of morphemes, words, phrases, sentences and texts;*

D) *phonemic, morphemic, lexemic phrasemic, proposemic and supra-proposmic levels.*

3 . The word *play* having the function of the present tense as opposed to *played* in the past tense consists of ... morphemes.

A) *segmental and supra-segmental; B) continuous and discontinuous;*

C) *additive and replacive; D) overt and covert.*

4.The grammatical category of verbal number in English from the point of view of referent relation is treated as

A) *immanent; B)constant; C)variable; D)reflective.*

5. The unchangeable forms of the noun are differentiated as different cases by virtue of the functional positions occupied by the noun in the sentence in accord with

A) *the theory of positional cases; B) the theory of prepositional cases;*

C) limited cases theory; D) postpositional theory.

6. The definite article

A) refers the object denoted by the noun to a class of similar objects;

B) shows that the object denoted is taken in its individual quality;

C) signifies that the noun is taken in an abstract sense;

D) renders the meaning of uncharacterized generalization.

7. The verb *to enjoy* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) personal uncomplementive verbs; B) impersonal;

C) objective complementive; D) adverbial complementive.

8. The non-finite verb expresses

A) predication in its genuine and complete form;

B) semi-predication building complexes within different sentence constructions;

C) polynomination; D) subcategorisation.

9. At the first stage of grammatical expression of verbal time the process receives an absolute time characteristics by means of opposing

A) the past tense to the present tense; B) the past tense to the future tense;

C) the present tense to the future tense; D) the present tense to the past and to the future.

10. The adverb as a part of speech is characterized by the categorical semantics of

A) secondary property; B) secondary substance;

C) process; D) substance.

11. Groupings of notional words according to their grammatical and semantic properties are divided into

A) objective and qualifying; B) bilateral and monolateral;

C) coordinate and subordinate; D) fully predicative and partially predicative.

12. Elliptical sentence is the sentence

A) with the subject or predicate missing;

B) having no separate subject or predicate but one principal part;

C) formed by obligatory notional parts; D) having no optional parts.

13. The utterance which is not directed to any listener and is characteristic of the situation such as surprise, pain, anger, etc. is classed by Ch. Fries as

A) communicative; B) emotional; C) noncommunicative; D) interjectional.

14. The sentence *Wonder what I look like for her* is interpreted as

A) elliptical; B) one-member; C) complete; D) imperative.

15. In the following sentence *It was growing dark* the subject is

A) notional personal; B) notional non-personal;

C) impersonal; D) introductory.

Variant 20

1. The plane of expression comprises

A) *formal units*; B) *the unity of sound-image and concept*; C) *the semantic elements contained in language*; D) *the system of signs*.

2. The units of the phrasemic level have a ... function.

A) *significative*; B) *differential*; C) *nominative*; D) *predicative*

3. The aim of the distributional analysis is

A) *to study the units in relation to their textual environments*;
B) *to give grammatical specificational parts of the meaning of the word*;
C) *to realize grammatical numbers, cases, persons and tenses*;
D) *to represent the regularities in the use of grammatical forms*.

4. The examples *give –gave* serve to illustrate ... grammatical forms.

A) *inner inflexional* B) *outer inflexional*; C) *suppletive*; D) *analytical*.

5. Combinations of the noun with prepositions in certain object and attributive collocations is understood as morphological case forms in accord with

A) *the theory of positional cases*; B) *the theory of prepositional cases*;
C) *limited cases theory*; D) *postpositional theory*.

6. The most characteristic substantive function of the noun in the sentence is that of the ...

A) *predicate*; B) *subject*; C) *adverbial modifier*; D) *attribute*.

7. The verb *to rain* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) *personal uncomplementive verbs*; B) *impersonal*;

C) objective complementive; D) adverbial complementive.

8. The grammatically free use of the infinitive is in the function of

A) a notional constituent of a finite conjugation form;

B) a notional constituent of a complex verbal predicate;

C) a notional, self-positional syntactic part of the sentence; D) a head-form of the verb.

9. The verbal category of person

A) inherently conveys verbal semantics; B) expresses the process as person-setting;

C) is characterized as process-relational; D) is understood as substance-relational, reflected in the verb from the interpretation of the subject.

10. From the point of view of their semantics adverbs are commonly divided into

A) qualitative and relative; B) common and proper;

C) standard and non-standard; D) qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial.

11. The combinations having a clearly pronounced self-dependent nominative function, denoting complex phenomena and their properties are known as

A) functional phrases, B) notional phrases; C) formative phrases; D) sentences.

12. The sentence *I saw a house* is formed

A) by only obligatory sentence parts; B) not only by obligatory but also optional sentence parts; C) by principal parts of the sentence; D) by predicative word combination.

13. The complex sentence is a polypredicative construction expressing a complicated act of thought and built up on the principle of

A) subordination; B) coordination; C) complementation; D) supplementation.

14. From the structural point of view the sentence *He knew he had done good work* is

A) *simple*; B) *compound*; C) *complex*; D) *incomplete*.

15. In the following sentence *All was well after all* the subject is

A) *notional personal*; B) *notional non-personal*; C) *impersonal*; D) *introductory*.

Variant 21

1. The first prenormative grammars of English made an attempt
 - A) *to break with Latin grammatical tradition;*
 - B) *to look at English through the prism of Latin categories;*
 - C) *to develop new grammatical categories;*
 - D) *to give a scientific explanation of grammatical phenomena.*
2. Word combination *very quickly* serves as an example of
 - A) *attributive syntagma;* B) *predicative syntagma ;* C) *objective syntagma;*
 - D) *adverbial syntagma.*
- 3 . The pair *come-came* comprises... morphemes.
 - A) *replacive;* B) *additive;* C) *covert;* D) *bound.*
4. Grammatical ... expresses generalized, common, abstracted content of a certain group of words according to this or that general principle.
 - A) *meaning;* B) *form;* C) *category;* D) *paradigm.*
5. "Absolute" singular is observed in ...
 - A) *singular form of countable nouns;* B) *singular form of uncountable nouns;*
 - C) *plural form of countable nouns;* D) *plural form of uncountable nouns.*
6. The indefinite article
 - A) *refers the object denoted by the noun to a class of similar objects;*
 - B) *shows that the object denoted is taken in its individual quality;*
 - C) *signifies that the noun is taken in an abstract sense;*
 - D) *renders the meaning of uncharacterized generalization.*
7. The obligatory adjuncts of the verb may be called its
 - A) *complements;* B) *supplements;* C) *predicates;* D) *modifiers.*

8. The formal sign of the gerund is

A) *particle to*; B) *suffix –ed*; C) *suffix –ness*; D) *suffix –ing*.

9. The imperative mood expresses

A) *predication as reality*; B) *requests which may range from categorical order to entreaties*; C) *a desired, hypothetical action*; D) *the situation contrary to reality*.

10. The adverb showing the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality or state is

A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.

11. In the following word combinations *green leaves*, *to type a letter*, *quite simple* the underlined element is called

A) *dependent*; B) *head*; C) *coordinator*; D) *predicator*.

12. The subject is ... of the predicate.

A) *process-modifier*; B) *substance-modifier*; C) *quality-modifier*; D) *person-modifier*.

13. The complex sentence is a polypredicative construction expressing a complicated act of thought and built up on the principle of

A) *subordination*; B) *coordination*; C) *complementation*; D) *supplementation*.

14. The ... function of the word order is to express continuity of thought in sentences or clauses following one another.

A) *grammatical*; B) *emphatic*; C) *linking*; D) *communicative*.

15. In the following sentence *It was Sunday* the subject is

A) *notional personal*; B) *notional non-personal*; C) *impersonal*; D) *introductory*.

Variant 22

1. The sentence *Evening newspapers sell well* serves as an example to illustrate the interaction between grammar and
A) *phonetics*; B) *stylistics*; C) *vocabulary*; D) *syntax*.

2. The distributional analysis is the method of
A) *cognitive linguistics*; B) *functional linguistics*;
C) *structural linguistics*; D) *corpus-based lexico-grammar*.

3. The element *-hood* in the word *childhood* serves as an example of
A) *free morpheme*; B) *covert morpheme*; C) *bound morpheme*; D) *replacive morpheme*.

4. The ... opposition is formed by a contrastive group of members which are distinguished not by the presence or absence of the feature, but by the degree of it.
A) *privative*; B) *gradual*; C) *equipollent*; D) *complementary*

5. Charles Fries believes that only certain ... may be used to refer words to a certain part of speech.
A) *syntactic functions*; B) *morphological forms*; C) *categorical meaning*; D) *semantic criterion*.

6. A determining unit accompanying the noun in communicative collocations the semantic purpose of which is to specify the nounal referent, to define it in the most general way, without any explicitly expressed contrasts is called
A) *the verb*; B) *the adverb*; C) *the numeral*; D) *the article*.

7. According as they have or have not the power to take complements the notional verbs should be classed into
- A) *limitive and unlimitive; B) terminative and nonterminative; C) actional and statal;*
D) *complementive and uncomplementive.*
8. The gerund as the non-finite form combines the properties of
- A) *the verb and the noun; B) the verb and the adjective;*
C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective; D) the noun and the adjective.*
9. The verbal grammatical category which expresses the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality is
- A) *the category of tense; B) the category of mood; C) the category of aspect;*
D) *the category of voice.*
10. The following adverbs *quickly, bitterly, brightly* are
- A) *circumstantial; B) quantitative; C) qualitative; D) relative.*
11. The smallest word combination consists of
- A) *one member; B) two members; C) three members; D) unlimited number of members.*
12. ... is based on the group-parsing of the sentence and explicitly exposes the binary hierarchical principle of subordinative connections, showing the whole structure of the sentence as made up by binary immediate constituents.
- A) *IC-model; B) the nominative division; C) the actual division; D) logical division.*
13. The utterance which is not directed to any listener and is characteristic of the situation such as surprise, pain, anger, etc. is classed by Ch. Fries as
- A) *communicative; B) emotional; C) noncommunicative; D) interjectional.*

14. The sentence *Happy may you be!* is characterized by

A) direct word order; B) full inversion; C) partial inversion; D) incompleteness

15. In the following sentence *I shall have to sit up with all this all night* the predicate is

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;

D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 23

1. First grammars in English appear in

A) *the 15th century* B) *the 7th century*; C) *1900*; D) *20th century*.

2. Lingual synchrony is interpreted as

A) *the existing laws and regularities*; B) *coexistence of lingual elements*;
C) *the unity of constituent parts*; D) *systemic character of language*.

3. On the basis of linear characteristics morphemes are divided into

A) *segmental and supra-segmental*; B) *continuous and discontinuous*;
C) *additive and replacive*; D) *overt and covert*.

4. The correlation of the person forms of the verb be – am, is, are – is an example to ... opposition.

A) *equipollent*; B) *gradual*; C) *privative*; D) *complementary*.

5. The forms *am, is, are* are regarded as synthetical grammatical forms to illustrate

A) *inner inflexion*; B) *outer inflexion*; C) *suppletivity*; D) *analytical combinations*.

6. The following nouns *peace, love, joy* are characterized by

A) *absolute singular*; B) *absolute plural*; C) *common singular*; D) *common plural*.

7. The verb *to snow* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) *personal uncomplementive verbs*; B) *impersonal*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*

8. The infinitive as a categorically changeable form distinguishes the grammatical category of

A) *aspect*; B) *person*; C) *tense*; D) *mood*.

9. The problem of “medial voices” is connected with

A) *the use of passive infinitive*; B) *the use of passive gerund*;

C) *the syntactical form of the complex nominal predicate*;

D) *the functioning of the voice forms in other than passive or active meanings*.

10. The following adverbs *fully, too, rather* are

A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.

11. Means of syntactic relation which presupposes that the word takes the form required by the governing element is known as

A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositional*.

12. While analyzing the sentence in terms of syntagmatic connections of their parts, the relations which are indispensable for the existence of the syntactic unit are called

A) *obligatory*; B) *optional*; C) *immediate*; D) *linear*.

13. The utterances followed by oral responses only include

A) *requests or commands*; B) *statements*;

C) *greetings, questions*; D) *invitations*.

14. The sentence *Here comes the lady of the house* is characterized by

A) *direct word order*; B) *full inversion*; C) *partial inversion*; D) *incompleteness*.

15. In the following sentence *Women are very shy* the predicate is

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;

D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 24

1. The sentence *You are in a hurry?* illustrates the interaction between grammar and
... .
A) vocabulary; B) phonetics; C) linguistics; D) stylistics.

2. No grammatical meaning can be realized without the material part, i.e....
A) *function*; B) *form*; C) *category*; D) *content*.

3. On the basis of the degree of self-dependence morphemes are divided into
A) *segmental and supra-segmental*; B) *continuous and discontinuous*;
C) *free and bound*; D) *overt and covert*.

4. ... grammatical forms are based on inner inflexion, outer inflexion, and suppletivity.
A) *Analytical*; B) *Synthetical*; C) *Syntactical*; D) *Oppositional*.

5. According to quantitative structure nouns are divided into
A) *proper and common*; B) *countable and uncountable*; C) *human and non-human*;
D) *animate and inanimate*.

6. In the following examples *formula-formulae*, *crisis-crises*, *etc.* the number is expressed by
A) *vowel interchange*; B) *archaic suffixes*; C) *correlation of individual singular and plural suffixes*; D) *homonymous with the singular forms*.

7. The verb *to become* according to its combinability features belongs to
A) *uncomplementive verbs*; B) *predicative complementive*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. The example *to clearly define* presents the use of
A) *the bare infinitive*; B) *the for-to-infinitive*;
C) *the split infinitive*; D) *the objective with the Infinitive complex*.
9. The verbal category which shows the direction of the process as regards the participants of the situation reflected in the syntactic construction is
A) *the category of tense*; B) *the category of mood*;
C) *the category of aspect*; D) *the category of voice*.
10. The following adverbs *quickly, bitterly, brightly* are
A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.
11. Means of syntactic relations which presupposes formal correspondence between members of a syntactic group is called as
A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositional government*.
12. While analyzing the sentence in terms of syntagmatic connections of their parts, the relations which may not be actually represented in the syntactic unit are called
A) *obligatory*; B) *optional*; C) *immediate*; D) *predicative*.
13. The connection which is realized with the help of conjunctions is called
A) *syndetic*; B) *coordinate*; C) *asyndetic*; D) *subordinate*.
14. The purpose of the actual division of the sentence is
A) *to establish central nominative positions*; B) *to expose the informative perspective of the sentence*; C) *to define syntagmatic connections*; D) *to expose the binary subordinative connections*
15. In the following sentence *It began raining* the predicate is

*A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;
C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.*

Variant 25

1. The second half of the 20th century is directed towards the development of methodologies dealing with ...

A) *the functions of language;*

B) *the corpus-based methods;*

C) *the cognitive analysis;*

D) *the structure of language.*

2. According to F. de Saussure, a language state is a system of

A) *signs;* B) *letters;* C) *symbols;* D) *figures.*

3. On the basis of segmental relations morphemes are divided into

A) *segmental and supra-segmental;*

B) *continuous and discontinuous;*

C) *additive and replacive;*

D) *overt and covert.*

4. Analytical grammatical forms are built up by a combination of at least two words, one of which is the ... and the other, the word of a substantial meaning.

A) *strong member;* B) *grammatical auxiliary;* C) *weak member;* D) *basic word.*

5. The words *girl-friend, landlord, he-bear, etc* are used to mark gender distinctions

...

A) *grammatically;* B) *lexically;* C) *by suffixal derivation;* D) *by pronominal correlation.*

6. The means employed for gender distinction in the following examples *actress, executrix, sultana, etc.* are

A) *lexico-grammatical;* B) *lexical;* C) *prefixal derivational;* D) *suffixal derivational.*

7. The verb *to laugh* according to its combinability features belongs to
A) *personal uncomplementive verbs*; B) *impersonal*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.
8. The infinitive as the non-finite form of the verb combines the properties of
A) *the verb and the noun*; B) *the verb and the adjective*; C) *the verb, the adverb and the adjective*; D) *the noun and the adjective*.
9. The functional content of the perfect as to express priority in the present, past or future is advanced in
A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.
10. The adverb showing the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality or state is
A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.
11. Groupings of words which are analogous to separate functional words and used as connectors and specifiers of notional words are called
A) *functional phrases*, B) *notional phrases*; C) *formative phrases*; D) *sentences*.
12. All the adjuncts of noun word combinations in the sentence are called
A) *extensions*; B) *complements*; C) *attributes*; D) *supplements*.
13. The composite sentence, as different from the simple sentence, is formed by
A) *one predicative line*; B) *two or more predicative lines*;
C) *obligatory and optional sentence parts*; D) *only one subject or predicate*.
14. The object or phenomenon about which something is reported in the sentence, which expresses the starting point of communication is known as
A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *the subject*; D) *the predicate*.

15. In the following sentence *I don't want either of us to say anything* the predicate is

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*; D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 26

1. The sentence *Evening newspapers sell well* serves as an example to illustrate the interaction between grammar and
A) *phonetics*; B) *stylistics*; C) *vocabulary*; D) *syntax*.

2. The distributional analysis is the method of
A) *cognitive linguistics*; B) *functional linguistics*;
C) *structural linguistics*; D) *corpus-based lexico-grammar*.

3. The element *-hood* in the word *childhood* serves as an example of
A) *free morpheme*; B) *covert morpheme*; C) *bound morpheme*; D) *replacive morpheme*.

4. The ... opposition is formed by a contrastive group of members which are distinguished not by the presence or absence of the feature, but by the degree of it.
A) *privative*; B) *gradual*; C) *equipollent*; D) *complementary*

5. The morphological category of the noun manifested in the forms of noun declension and showing the relation of the noun referent to other objects and phenomena is called
A) *the category of number*; B) *the category of gender*;
C) *the category of case*; D) *the category of person*.

6. The definite article serves as an indicator of the type of noun information which is presented as
A) *the theme*; B) *the rheme*; C) *the descriptive attribute*; D) *the classifying attribute*.

7. The verb *to hesitate* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) *uncomplementive verbs*; B) *predicative complementive*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. The present participle cannot be used in the syntactic function of ...

A) *the predicative*; B) *the attribute*; C) *the adverbial modifier*; D) *the predicate*.

9. The category of retrospective coordination reflects ...

A) *the nature of development of the verbal action*; B) *coordinate two times*;

C) *the relation between the action and its subject*; D) *the character of connection between the process and actual reality*.

10. The adjective in the word combination *a wooden desk* is treated as

A) *circumstantial*; B) *quantitative*; C) *qualitative*; D) *relative*.

11. In the word combination *to like them* the connection is achieved by means of

A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositions*.

12. The purpose of ... is to reveal the significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of the immediate semantic contribution they make to the total information conveyed by the sentence.

A) *IC-model*; B) *the nominative division*; C) *the actual division*; D) *logical division*.

13. The interrogative sentence

A) *expresses inducement*; B) *expresses a statement*;

C) *expresses a request for information*; D) *requires conventional signs of attention*.

14. The succession of written or spoken utterances which implies a strictly topical stretch of talk is interpreted as ...

A) *the sentence*; B) *the phrase*; C) *the text*; D) *the paragraph*.

15. In the following sentence *All was well after all* the subject is

A) *notional personal*; B) *notional non-personal*; C) *impersonal*; D) *introductory*.

Variant 27

1. Lingual diachrony deals with ...

- A) coexistence of lingual elements; B) the system of means of expression;
C) formal units; D) different time periods in the development of lingual elements.*

2. Syntagmatic relations are observed in ...

- A) utterances; B) outside the strings where they co-occur; C) language;
D) between the elements of the system.*

3. Morphemes are divided into roots and affixes on the basis of

- A) distributional analysis; B) positional criterion; C) semantic criterion;
D) positional and semantic criteria.*

4. From the point of view of referent relation grammatical categories are divided into

- A) strong and weak; B) constant and variable; C) immanent and reflective;
D) synthetical and analytical.*

5. The morphological category of the noun manifested in the forms of noun declension and showing the relation of the noun referent to other objects and phenomena is called

- A) the category of number; B) the category of gender;
C) the category of case; D) the category of tense.*

6. The view which approaches the English noun as having completely lost the category of case in the course of its historical development is

- A) the theory of positional cases; B) the theory of prepositional cases;
C) limited cases theory; D) postpositional theory.*

7. The verb *to stay* according to its combinability features belongs to
A) *uncomplementive verbs*; B) *predicative complementive*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.
8. The specific gerundial pattern as different from the infinitive is its combination with
A) *the adverb*; B) *the verb*; C) *the noun in the common case*; D) *the noun in the possessive case*;
9. The perfect is approached as an aspective form of the verb according to
A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.
10. The adverb as a part of speech is characterized by the categorical semantics of
A) *secondary property*; B) *secondary substance*; C) *process*; D) *substance*.
11. In the word combination *to like them* the connection is achieved by means of
A) *categorical agreement*; B) *word order*; C) *government*; D) *prepositions*.
12. The purpose of ... is to reveal the significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of the immediate semantic contribution they make to the total information conveyed by the sentence.
A) *IC-model*; B) *the nominative division*; C) *the actual division*; D) *logical division*.
13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are combined with the help of conjunctions they are called
A) *complex*; B) *compound*; C) *syndetic*; D) *asyndetic*.
14. The formation of a two-direction sequence is based on its sentences being positioned to meet one another and such a construction is called
A) *a cumuleme*; B) *a paragraph*; C) *discourse*; D) *an occurseme*.

15. In the following sentence *So Soames went on reading steadily* the predicate is
A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;
D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 28

1. Language being of the systemic character incorporates ... parts.
A) two; B)three C)five; D)six.

2. The relations between the elements of the system are called ...
A) syntagmatic; B)suprasegmental; C)paradigmatic; D)grammatical.

3. In accordance with the theory put forward by descriptivists the generalized invariant units of language are described as ...
A) *allo-terms*; B) *eme-terms*; C) *words*; D) *affixes*.

4. The grammatical category of a secondary derivative semantic value is
A)*immanent*; B)*constant*; C)*variable*; D)*reflective*.

5. The unchangeable forms of the noun are differentiated as different cases by virtue of the functional positions occupied by the noun in the sentence in accord with
A) *the theory of positional cases*; B) *the theory of prepositional cases*;
C) *limited cases theory*; D) *postpositional theory*.

6. According to the type of nomination nouns are divided into
A) *proper and common*; B) *countable and uncountable*; C) *human and non-human*;
D) *animate and inanimate*.

7. The verb *to enjoy* according to its combinability features belongs to
A) *personal uncomplementive verbs*; B) *impersonal*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. From the structural point of view all the verbs are divided into
A) *simple, stress-replacive, sound-replacive, expanded, composite and phrasal*;

B) standard and non-standard; C) notional and functional; D) actional and statal.

9. The emphasis on the temporal function of the perfect is laid according to

A) tense view; B) aspect view; C) tense-aspect blend view; D) time correlation view.

10. The category of adjectival comparison expresses

A) the quantitative characteristic of the quality of the nounal referent;

B) the qualitative characteristic of the nounal referent;

C) various circumstances attending the noun; D) different states.

11. Groupings of words which are equivalent to separate words by their nominative function and non-self-dependent are called

A) functional phrases, B) notional phrases; C) formative phrases; D) sentences.

12. A two-member sentence consists of

A) two subjects; B) two predicates; C) a subject and a predicate; D) two subjects and two predicates.

13. If the clauses of the composite sentence are combined without the help of conjunctions they are called

A) complex; B) compound; C) syndetic; D) asyndetic.

14. If the sentence in a cumulative sequence is related to the one which precedes it it is said to be connected

A) prospectively; B) retrospectively; C) conjunctively; D) factually.

15. In the following sentence *Everybody is influenced by philosophical views* the predicate is

A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;

C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.

Variant 29

1. The aim of the theoretical grammar is ...

- A) *to represent the existing laws and regularities in the use of grammatical forms;*
- B) *to enable a practical mastery of language;*
- C) *to give a scientific analysis of the grammatical structures;*
- D) *to refer to the standards of good speech and writing.*

2 . In cases of grammatical synonymy ...

- A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*
- B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*
- C) *several units in the plane of content correspond to one unit in the plane of expression;*
- D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.*

3. In cases of grammatical homonymy...

- A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*
- B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*
- C) *several units in the plane of expression correspond to one unit in the plane of content;*
- D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content.*

4. The grammatical category of verbal number in English from the point of view of referent relation is treated as

- A) *immanent;* B) *constant;* C) *variable;* D) *reflective.*

5. Combinations of the noun with prepositions in certain object and attributive collocations is understood as morphological case forms in accord with

- A) *the theory of positional cases;* B) *the theory of prepositional cases;*
- C) *limited cases theory;* D) *postpositional theory.*

6. On the basis of grammatical alternation the following distributional morpheme types are distinguished:

A) *segmental and supra-segmental*; B) *continuous and discontinuous*;
C) *additive and replacive*; D) *overt and covert*.

7. The verb *to rain* according to its combinability features belongs to

A) *personal uncomplementive verbs*; B) *impersonal*;
C) *objective complementive*; D) *adverbial complementive*.

8. The formal sign of the gerund is

A) *particle to*; B) *suffix -ed*; C) *suffix -ness*; D) *suffix -ing*.

9. The perfect form is viewed as denoting a secondary temporal characteristics of the action according to

A) *tense view*; B) *aspect view*; C) *tense-aspect blend view*; D) *time correlation view*.

10. To the derivational suffixes of adjectives belong

A) *-ness, -ity, -or*; B) *-ize, -en, -ify*; C) *-th, -teen, -ty*; D) *-ful, -less, -ish*.

11. According to their kernel subordinate phrases are divided into

A) *equipotent and dominational*; B) *objective and qualifying*;
C) *syndetic and asyndetic*; D) *notional and functional*.

12. A one-member sentence naming a thing a thing or a person is called

A) *notional*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *personal*.

13. The complex sentence is a polypredicative construction built up on the principle of

A) *coordination*; B) *subordination*; C) *predication*; D) *specification*.

14. When only part of the predicate precedes the subject the sentence is characterized by

A) *direct word order*; B) *full inversion*; C) *partial inversion*; D) *structural incompleteness*.

15. In the following sentence *You must go to the headmaster at once* the predicate is

A) *simple verbal*; B) *compound verbal aspect*; C) *compound verbal modal*;
D) *compound nominal*.

Variant 30

1. Language is...

- A) *a system of means of expression; B) a process of communication;*
C) *the manifestation of means of expression; D) a unit of speech.*

2. The plane of content presents ...

- A) *formal units; B) the unity of sound-image and concept;*
C) *the semantic elements contained in language; D) the system of signs.*

3. In cases of grammatical homonymy...

- A) *various structural meanings are inherent in one given form;*
B) *different shades of grammatical meanings are expressed;*
C) *several units in the plane of expression correspond to one unit in the plane of content;*
D) *one unit in the plane of expression corresponds to one unit in the plane of content*

4. The examples *give –gave* serve to illustrate ... grammatical forms.

- A) *inner inflexional B) outer inflexional; C) suppletive; D) analytical.*

5. Otto Jespersen in *The Philosophy of Grammar* presents

- A) *the theory of three ranks; B) the theory of prepositional cases;*
C) *the time correlation view; D) postpositional theory*

6. Person nouns in English which are capable of expressing both feminine and masculine person genders are referred to as

- A) *proper nouns; B) human nouns; C) common gender nouns; D) animate nouns.*

7. According as they have or have not the power to take complements the notional verbs should be classed into

- A) *limitive and unlimitive; B) terminative and nonterminative;*

C) *actional and statal*; D) *complementive and uncomplementive*.

8. In accordance with the three criteria words on the upper level are divided into:

A) *declinables and indeclinables*; B) *noun-words, adjective-words and verbs*;

C) *primary, secondary and tertiary*; D) *notional and functional*.

9. The category of retrospective coordination reflects

A) *the nature of development of the verbal action*; B) *coordination of two times*;

C) *the relation between the action and its subject*; D) *the character of connection between the process and actual reality*.

10. The adjective expresses the categorical semantics of

A) *substance*; B) *property of the substance*; C) *property of the property*; D) *process*.

11. The connection between the components of phrases which is realized without the help of conjunctions is

A) *syndetic*; B) *asyndetic*; C) *equipotent*; D) *dominational*.

12. A one-member sentence which describes different emotional perceptions of reality and is expressed by a non-finite form of the verb is called

A) *notional*; B) *verbal*; C) *nominal*; D) *emotional*.

13. The utterances followed by oral responses only include

A) *requests or commands*; B) *statements*; C) *greetings, questions*; D) *invitations*.

14. The sentence *Wonder what I look like for her* is interpreted as

A) *elliptical*; B) *one-member*; C) *complete*; D) *imperative*.

15. In the following sentence *You are not to come into the room without knocking* the predicate is

*A) simple verbal; B) compound verbal aspect;
C) compound verbal modal; D) compound nominal.*