

Англійська мова і література_магістр_фаховий_(дім_фр) 2024

Базовий англ

1. If you enter the university, you ... the opportunity to master English and Chinese.

- a. will be given
- б. is given
- в. will have been given
- г. would be given

2. He has been writing a letter since morning.

- a. Since when he has been writing a letter?
- б. How long he has been writing a letter?
- в. How long have he been writing a letter?
- г. Since when has he been writing a letter?

3. This tooth has been giving her trouble for a month.

- a. How long has the tooth been giving her trouble?
- б. Since when has the tooth been giving her trouble?
- в. How long was the tooth giving her trouble?
- г. How long the tooth has been giving her trouble?

4. Joan wanted to have her TV repaired.

- a. What did Joan want to have repaired?
- б. What Joan wanted to have repaired?
- в. What did Joan want to repair?
- г. What Joan wanted to repair?

5. They had breakfast at 7 o'clock.

- a. When had they breakfast?
- б. At what time had they breakfast?
- в. At what time did they have breakfast?
- г. What time had they breakfast?

6. Some people study English for a special reason.

- a. Why do some people study English for?
- б. For what reason do some people study English?
- в. For what reason some people study English?
- г. Which some special reason do some people study English for?

7. He was so tired that he fell to the ground.

- a. Why did he fell to the ground?
- б. Why did he felt to the ground?
- в. Why did he feel to the ground?
- г. Why did he fall to the ground?

8. The road to the airport is being repaired at the moment.

- a. What is being repaired at the moment?
- б. What airport is being repaired at the moment?

- b. Which airport is being repaired at the moment?
 - r. Who is being repaired at the moment?
- 9. The British national flag is called the Union Jack.
 - a. Who is called the Union Jack?
 - б. Why is the British national flag is called the Union Jack?
 - b. What is the British national flag called?
 - r. What is called the British national flag?
- 10. Everyone knows that it is never too late to learn.
 - a. What knows everyone?
 - б. What do everyone knows?
 - b. What does everyone know?
 - r. What does everyone knows?
- 11. If they want to interrupt you, they say "Excuse me".
 - a. What did they say if they want to interrupt you?
 - б. What say they if they want to interrupt you?
 - b. What do they say if they want to interrupt you?
 - r. How did they say if they want to interrupt you?
- 12. She made us wait long enough.
 - a. Who made us to wait long enough?
 - б. Who did make us wait long enough?
 - b. Who did make us to wait long enough?
 - r. Who made us wait long enough?
- 13. The tourists had to pay some extra money.
 - a. What did the tourists have to pay?
 - б. What money the tourists had to pay?
 - b. What money had the tourists to pay?
 - r. What the tourists had to pay?
- 14. Agatha Christie's novels have been translated into 103 languages.
 - a. Whose novels has been translated into 103 languages?
 - б. What novels has been translated into 103 languages?
 - b. Which novels have been translated into 103 languages?
 - r. Whose novels have been translated into 103 languages?
- 15. My father would rather listen to Mozart than rock music.
 - a. What music would your father listen to?
 - б. What music your father would listen to?
 - b. What your father music would listen to?
 - r. To what music your father would listen?
- 16. Mary could hardly find her mother in the crowd.
 - a. Whom Mary could hardly find in the crowd?
 - б. Whose could Mary hardly find in the crowd?
 - b. Whom could Mary hardly find in the crowd?
 - r. What could Mary hardly find in the crowd?
- 17. He prefers to watch documentary films.

- a. What kind of films prefers he to watch?
 - б. What kind of films does he prefer to watch?
 - в. What kind of films does he prefers to watch?
 - г. What kind of films to watch he prefers?
18. The price of meat has really gone up.
- a. Which has really gone up?
 - б. What has gone up really?
 - в. What does have really gone up?
 - г. What has really gone up?
19. The UK is made up of four countries.
- a. How many countries is the UK made up of?
 - б. What countries is the UK made up of?
 - в. Which countries is the UK made up of?
 - г. Of what countries is the UK made up of?
20. Mary had to do the room yesterday.
- a. What had Mary to do yesterday?
 - б. When had Mary to do the room?
 - в. What did Mary have to do yesterday?
 - г. What Mary had to do yesterday?
21. They are only interested in making money.
- a. In what they are interested?
 - б. What they are interested in?
 - в. Which are they interested in?
 - г. What are they interested in?
22. The young man has been working here for two years.
- a. Has been the young man working here for two years?
 - б. Has been working the young man here for two years?
 - в. Has the young man been working here for 2 years?
 - г. Has been for 2 years working the young man?
23. There's nothing difficult in this text.
- a. Is there anything difficult in this text?
 - б. Isn't there nothing difficult in this text?
 - в. Is there difficult nothing in this text?
 - г. Is nothing in the text difficult there?
24. "Big Ben" is one of the finest clocks in the world.
- a. What "Big Ben" is in the world?
 - б. What in the world is the finest clock?
 - в. What is "Big Ben"?
 - г. What the finest clock in the world is "Big Ben"?
25. Newton discovered the law of universal gravitation.
- a. Did Newton discovered the law of universal gravitation?
 - б. Did discover Newton the law of universal gravitation?
 - в. Did the law of universal gravitation Newton discover?
 - г. Did Newton discover the law of universal gravitation?

26. In the morning Minna was to cook breakfast.
- What Minna was to do in the morning?
 - What to do Minna was in the morning?
 - What was to do Minna in the morning?
 - What was Minna to do in the morning?
27. His flat is as comfortable as yours.
- Is his flat as comfortable as you?
 - His flat is so comfortable as yours?
 - His flat is not so comfortable as yours?
 - Is his flat as comfortable as yours?
28. He can get this book in our library.
- Can he to get this book in our library?
 - Can he get this book in our library?
 - Do he can get this book in our library?
 - Can get he this book in our library?
29. When she grows up she will become an actress.
- Who she will become when she grows up?
 - Who will she become when she grows up?
 - What will she become when she grows up?
 - At what time will she become when she grows up?
30. This medicine must be taken every three hours.
- How often must this medicine taken?
 - How often must this medicine be taken?
 - Must be taken this medicine every three hours?
 - What every three hours must be taken?
31. Instead of doing his homework he is playing football.
- What playing is he instead of doing his homework?
 - Why is he doing his homework instead of playing football?
 - What is he playing instead of doing his homework?
 - Instead of what he is playing football?
32. I received a few letters from my pen-friends yesterday.
- Have you received a few letters from your friends yesterday?
 - Who did you receive a few letters from yesterday?
 - Whom you received a few letters from yesterday?
 - At what time did you receive a few letters from your pen- friends?
33. The doctor told him to go to a warmer country.
- Did the doctor told him to go to a warmer country?
 - Where did the doctor tell him to go?
 - What told him the doctor?
 - Did tell him the doctor to go to a warmer country?
34. Gemma began to run as quickly as possible.
- Who did begin to run?
 - Who did begin running?

- v. Gemma began to run, did she?
r. What did Gemma begin to do?
35. The tiger is a big cat-like animal.
- a. Who the tiger is?
б. A big cat-like animal is the tiger?
в. What kind of animal is the tiger?
r. What kind of animal a big cat-like tiger is?
36. The Dnipro is the longest river in Ukraine.
- a. Whose river is the longest in Ukraine?
б. What is the longest river in Ukraine?
в. Why is the longest river in Ukraine?
r. Where in Ukraine is the longest river?
37. I think he's at home now.
- a. Where do you think he is at home now?
б. Where do you think is he now?
в. Where do you think he is now?
r. Where do you now think is he?
38. It was he who helped me to do this exercise.
- a. Who it was who helped you to do this exercise?
б. Who was it that helped you to do this exercise?
в. Who did help you to do this exercise?
r. Who was it who do this exercise helped you?
39. It isn't good to speak ill of your friends.
- a. It isn't good to speak ill of your friends, isn't it?
б. Who isn't it good to speak ill of?
в. Isn't it good to speak of your ill friends?
r. Who it is not good to speak ill of?
40. The delegation is starting for London in an hour.
- a. How many hours is the delegation starting for London?
б. How much time is the delegation starting for London?
в. How soon is the delegation starting for London?
r. How long is the delegation starting for London?
41. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. Belgian chocolate is considered by many to be the finest in the world.
б. The finest in the world by many is considered Belgian chocolate.
в. By many Belgian chocolate considered to be the finest in the world.
r. Belgian chocolate is considered in the world by many to be the finest.
42. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. I suggested that go home he should.
б. That he should go home suggested I.
в. I suggested that he should go home.
r. I suggested that he should goes home.
43. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:

- a. They talked a lot and didn't start working.
 - б. They talked a lot and no working did not start.
 - в. They talked a lot and no starting working.
 - г. They talked a lot and no working starting.
44. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. What do you think you are doing?
 - б. What do you think what are you doing?
 - в. What do you think are you doing?
 - г. What are you doing you think?
45. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. They finished have already their work.
 - б. Their work they have finished already.
 - в. Their work already they have finished.
 - г. They have already finished their work.
46. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. They a little talked and then got down to business.
 - б. They talked a little and then got down to business.
 - в. They talked a little and then to business got down.
 - г. They talked a little and then down got to business.
47. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. Every day receives his clients in his office the advocate.
 - б. Every day in his office receives his clients the advocate.
 - в. The advocate receives every day in his office his clients.
 - г. The advocate receives his clients in the office every day.
48. She doesn't know his address.
- a. So don't they.
 - б. So do they.
 - в. Neither they do.
 - г. Neither do I.
49. They will feel sorry.
- a. Neither shall we.
 - б. So we shall.
 - в. We shall so.
 - г. So shall we.
50. He was handsome and strong.
- a. So was his friend.
 - б. Nor was his friend.
 - в. So did his friend.
 - г. Neither was his friend.
51. The students were to write a composition.
- a. So were my son.
 - б. So had my son.
 - в. So was my son.
 - г. So my son was.

52. It was raining and everybody took an umbrella.
- a. So didn't I.
 - б. Also had I.
 - в. Also did I.
 - г. So did I.
53. He went to the beach on Sunday morning.
- a. I did so.
 - б. I didn't so.
 - в. I too did.
 - г. So did I.
54. I don't like our son coming home late.
- a. Neither do I.
 - б. I do neither.
 - в. I don't neither.
 - г. Neither I do.
55. He is the best pupil in our class.
- a. So his sister is.
 - б. So is his sister.
 - в. His sister is so.
 - г. His sister is also.
56. She knew that she would do it.
- a. So her husband would.
 - б. So did her husband.
 - в. So her husband do.
 - г. So her husband did.
57. The pencil is broken.
- a. So are the pens.
 - б. The pens so.
 - в. The pens also.
 - г. So the pens are.
58. It's important to keep your body in good
- a. contour
 - б. figure
 - в. fit
 - г. shape
59. The ... at the football match became violent when their team lost.
- a. customers
 - б. groups
 - в. observers
 - г. spectators
60. You needn't ... your voice. My hearing is perfect.
- a. rise
 - б. arise

- b. raise
- r. arouse

61. Holland ... lots of tulips.

- a. rises
- б. rose
- B. raises
- r. has risen

62. ... your hand if you want to ask a question in class.

- a. Rise
- б. Arise
- B. Raise
- r. Lift

63. He ... TV rather often.

- a. watches
- б. looks
- B. sees
- r. observes

64. What father said was brief and

- a. on the point
- б. to the point
- B. pointful
- r. in point

65. Yes, we do eat out ... , but not very often. It's so expensive nowadays.

- a. in time
- б. from time to time
- B. some time
- r. at one time

66. I gave her ... stockings for her birthday.

- a. a few
- б. a couple of
- B. any
- r. a pair of

67. This was one of the few crimes he did not

- a. achieve
- б. commit
- B. make
- r. perform

68. The sauce would be ... if you had put more garlic in it.

- a. more taste
- б. more tasteful
- B. more tasteless
- r. tastier.

69. We chose the ... for a suit and had the latter made up by our tailor.

- a. cloth
- б. clothes
- в. clothing
- г. rug

70. Please ... in mind that your appearance and dress are very important.

- a. bear
- б. carry
- в. have
- г. hold

71. Our group ... of twelve students.

- a. composes
- б. comprises
- в. consists
- г. contains

72. Billy is a most ... young man; he can do a lot of different jobs well.

- a. capable
- б. cunning
- в. hard trying
- г. quick-tempered

73. Her ... in the hotel kitchen was peeling potatoes.

- a. job
- б. profession
- в. role
- г. career

74. It wasn't my ... that the plate broke.

- a. blame
- б. error
- в. fault
- г. mistake

75. After her diet, she looked very ... and healthy.

- a. hungry
- б. skinny
- в. slim
- г. bony

76. He is ... dark glasses to protect his eyes from the sun.

- a. bearing
- б. carrying
- в. fitting
- г. wearing

77. He just wanted to ... at home and be with his boys.

- a. leave
- б. stay
- в. come
- г. remain

78. The child continued to ... at him with interest.

- a. see
- б. look
- в. watch
- г. observe

79. Would you prefer to play football or ... it?

- a. see
- б. look
- в. watch
- г. glance

80. Can you ... in the dark?

- a. see
- б. look
- в. watch
- г. glance

81. It was a ... occasion.

- a. biggest
- б. large
- в. great
- г. huge

82. Congratulations! I've just ... about your victory.

- a. found
- б. learnt
- в. got
- г. founded

83. Do you ... when the meeting begins?

- a. learn
- б. get to know
- в. know
- г. find out

84. ... - He is well-bred but so light-minded.

- a. What is he like?
- б. What does he look like?
- в. How does he look?
- г. What is he?

85. He's ... his birthday.

- a. looking forward to
- б. waiting
- в. expecting
- г. hoping

86. When did you meet him ... ?

- a. lately
- б. later

- b. last
- г. latest

87. At first I didn't want to stay there, but ... I changed my mind.

- a. than
- б. then
- в. always
- г. lately

88. Have you ... many mistakes in your dictation?

- a. done
- б. made
- в. created
- г. executed

89. She ... friends with many interesting people in summer.

- a. did
- б. made
- в. acquainted
- г. got

90. He ... a very strange remark.

- a. did
- б. made
- в. had
- г. founded

91. I'm sure she'll ... an excellent teacher.

- a. do
- б. make
- в. stand
- г. give

92. I must ... my best to help him.

- a. do
- б. make
- в. take
- г. provide

93. There are ... reasons for my refusal.

- a. various
- б. changeable
- в. differential
- г. variable

94. I have been sitting for five minutes and looking at a ... telegram form.

- a. vacant
- б. free
- в. blank
- г. empty

95. Instead of saying "these seats are taken" we may say that they are

- a. unoccupied
- б. vacant
- в. reserved
- г. blank

96. I see your glass is ... , shall I fill it for you?

- a. vacant
- б. free
- в. blank
- г. empty

97. The dog looked at its ... on the water.

- a. shade
- б. shadow
- в. twilight
- г. dark

98. They all were ... by the story.

- a. horrified
- б. horrible
- в. horrific
- г. horrid

99. The plane was to ... at 6 a.m. and land at 7 a.m. local time.

- a. take on
- б. take off
- в. turn on
- г. turn off

100. The group of people who work on the ship is called the

- a. command
- б. team
- в. crew
- г. party

101. Why does he ... to speak on the subject he knows so well?

- a. deny
- б. refuse
- в. give up
- г. want

102. An Englishman has been long known to consider his ... to be his castle.

- a. house
- б. home
- в. habitation
- г. housing

103. We opened ... with the Savings Bank closest to our office.

- a. a bill
- б. an account
- в. a score
- г. a statement

104. The author of this book is highly ... for his literary achievements.
- a. respective
 - б. respectful
 - в. respected
 - г. respectable
105. "Did you ... your holiday?" "Thank you, we really did".
- a. enjoy
 - б. evaluate
 - в. assess
 - г. appreciate
106. The situation was dangerous. Urgent measures had to be
- a. accepted
 - б. adopted
 - в. taken
 - г. given
107. Who ... the law of gravitation?
- a. opened
 - б. invented
 - в. discovered
 - г. found out
108. They speak ... in Holland.
- a. Dutch
 - б. Danish
 - в. English
 - г. German
109. If you had got up earlier, youthe bus.
- a. miss
 - б. wouldn't miss
 - в. wouldn't have missed
 - г. have missed
110. The teacher explained to the children that Paris . . . the capital of France.
- a. is
 - б. has been
 - в. was
 - г. had been
111. Yesterday I went to the cinema andI had dinner with my friend.
- a. as a result
 - б. after that
 - в. that is why
 - г. all in all
112.you wear warm clothes, you will catch a cold.
- a. unless
 - б. if

- B. supposing
- r. providing

113. I've told you I . . . this football match yesterday at midnight.

- a. watch
- б. had watched
- B. was watching
- r. have watched

114. Can you tell me whether a friend of mine . . . you lately?

- a. is visiting
- б. has visited
- B. will visit
- r. visits

115. Lauraher tonsils taken out last week.

- a. has had
- б. has
- B. having
- r. had

116. All knew that his suggestions

- a. are never objected
- б. never are objecting to
- B. were never objected to
- r. were objected never to

117. I do not have the reference books I need for my research. I shall have to borrow some . . . my classmates.

- a. of
- б. in
- B. from
- r. by

118. It's true that children prefer hamburgers . . . pea soup.

- a. before
- б. onto
- B. for
- r. to

119. Mary reminds me . . . my sister when she studied at university.

- a. —
- б. of
- B. for
- r. with

120. Paul and Thomas have already been searching . . . a flash card for an hour or so.

- a. around
- б. for
- B. of
- r. off

121. After returning from war he suffered . . . an incurable disease.
- a. of
 - б. –
 - в. from
 - г. for
122. Would you care . . . a glass of hot milk with honey?
- a. for
 - б. of
 - в. –
 - г. with
123. “I’m very hungry”. “I’m not surprised. You all day”.
- a. eat
 - б. haven’t eaten
 - в. are eating
 - г. haven’t been eaten
124. I am a heavy sleeper, so it is always challenging for me to get up . . . dawn.
- a. by
 - б. at
 - в. from
 - г. in
125. She didn’t utter a word but looked at him . . . surprise as if she had seen her dead husband .
- a. at
 - б. in
 - в. from
 - г. for
126. Hardly playing the piano, when somebody knocked at the door.
- a. started Jane
 - б. Jane starts
 - в. Jane has started
 - г. Jane had been starting
127. The Marathon by a famous athlete.
- a. had been won
 - б. has been won
 - в. has won
 - г. was winning
128. What will you present your girlfriend . . . on St. Valentine’s Day ?
- a. to
 - б. at
 - в. for
 - г. with
129. John’s house needs..... .
- a. repairing
 - б. to repair

- b. repair
- r. to be repairing

130. How could you spoil that birthday party ?! Shame . . . you, Michael!

- a. for
- б. on
- в. of
- г. at

131. You tell the police about the burglary. It's a duty of every citizen of our town.

- a. would
- б. must
- в. dare
- г. won't

132. After being on sick leave, John was trying to catch up . . . his classmates in Maths and Chemistry.

- a. with
- б. by
- в. –
- г. for

133. The orphan from Lowood school was delighted . . . her new dress.

- a. on
- б. over
- в. with
- г. of

134. I'm so glad that he has decided to give . . . smoking at last.

- a. up
- б. –
- в. on
- г. in

135. The new sport club was equipped . . . all facilities for athletes: bats, lines, rackets, boards and even rafts.

- a. at
- б. with
- в. for
- г. in

136. It was very mean . . . you to refuse to give us a lift.

- a. to
- б. of
- в. from
- г. for

137. When a schoolboy, I used to spend my weekends . . . my grandparents', and now I like to spend them . . . my peers.

- a. with / at
- б. at / at
- в. at / with
- г. with / with

138. After 20 years of friendship, he felt completely . . . ease with his alumni.
- a. –
 - б. without
 - в. at
 - г. by
139. The student did not utter a word and just bowed . . . reply when he got the unsatisfactory mark.
- a. for
 - б. at
 - в. in
 - г. –
140. After some investigation, the young man was accused . . . murder.
- a. of
 - б. in
 - в. at
 - г. by
141. “I want to call Simon”, he said. “Well, don’t call him before 8 o’clock. He
- a. will sleep
 - б. will be sleeping
 - в. will has been sleeping
 - г. will have been slept
142. We can’t go out until the rain
- a. stopped
 - б. stops
 - в. has stopped
 - г. has been stopped
143. The man persisted . . . his refusal to accept the blame.
- a. on
 - б. in
 - в. at
 - г. over
144. This jewellery set was handed . . . to me from my great grandmother.
- a. down
 - б. over
 - в. off
 - г. –
145. She was responsible . . . running the company herself.
- a. at
 - б. on
 - в. of
 - г. for
146. The child is completely dependent . . . his parents for money.
- a. of
 - б. for

- b. with
- г. on

147. This settlement turned in the Xth century . . . a small village.

- a. into
- б. at
- в. –
- г. for

148. She waved . . . him and left the ward .

- a. upon
- б. at
- в. –
- г. on

149. During the last strike a lot of workers went . . . demanding higher salaries from the city council.

- a. on
- б. for
- в. –
- г. at

150. “A friend in need is a friend.....” (an English proverb)

- a. in real
- б. indeed
- в. forever
- г. ever

151. Will you give us an access the Internet?

- a. for
- б. to
- в. of
- г. at

152. This two-storeyed cottage was bought . . . credit card by my cousin 15 years ago.

- a. by
- б. at
- в. of
- г. within

153. Many soldiers died . . . hunger in 1942.

- a. of
- б. for
- в. at
- г. on

154. David Brown has been working . . . a big firm for 4 years.

- a. over
- б. to
- в. for
- г. on

155. Despite . . . all his skills and efforts, he did not win the chess tournament.

- a. –
- б. of
- в. from
- г. on

156. They congratulated him . . . his progress in studying Chinese.

- a. at
- б. to
- в. on
- г. for

157. That professor was awarded . . . a diploma for the best lecture delivered.

- a. –
- б. with
- в. by
- г. of

158. These triplets have very much . . . common.

- a. of
- б. –
- в. in
- г. at

159. Hurry . . . ! The train is coming.

- a. out
- б. up
- в. on
- г. back

160. I asked him to forgive me . . . not calling in the morning.

- a. at
- б. from
- в. for
- г. with

161. When will you finally get rid . . . the same grammar mistakes?

- a. of
- б. from
- в. over
- г. –

162. My parents never objected . . . my going to the party with Jim.

- a. –
- б. to
- в. for
- г. at

163. The photo brought . . . a lot of her childhood memories.

- a. at
- б. –
- в. back
- г. by

164. After the farewell party Nick's friends went to the airport to see him
- a. by
 - б. off
 - в. of
 - г. at
165. The athlete was in good shape because he went . . . sports.
- a. to
 - б. for
 - в. in
 - г. in for
166. If you succeed any business, you can easily solve the problems with your workers.
- a. for
 - б. in
 - в. –
 - г. on
167. There are a lot of people who believe . . . omen.
- a. in
 - б. at
 - в. for
 - г. –
168. The weather was nice! We could go for a walk.
- a. so
 - б. such
 - в. more
 - г. some
169. What has happened you? You are pale.
- a. for
 - б. at
 - в. to
 - г. of
170. There are no stars in the sky,?
- a. are there
 - б. are not
 - в. there are not
 - г. those are
171. Do you think this is the question . . . can be settled by a customer?
- a. who
 - б. that
 - в. –
 - г. whose
172. Don't buy this house . . . it is a "white elephant".
- a. because
 - б. that is why

- b. hence
- г. throughout

173. Make sure you turn off the gas . . . you leave the house.

- a. unless
- б. before
- в. so that
- г. by

174. . . . I had known how many mistakes you would make in the lesson, I wouldn't have asked you then.

- a. wheather
- б. when
- в. if
- г. as

175. . . . you see me, get out of the van.

- a. as soon as
- б. while
- в. during
- г. whether

176. Her cousin Leary, . . . works for a big company in California, has a car with a New York license.

- a. whose
- б. who
- в. which
- г. as

177. Jack's . . . a diligent student . . . everybody likes to work with him.

- a. such...that
- б. such ... as
- в. as ... that
- г. so ... as

178. Kate is poor; . . . , her cousin Laura is a millionaire.

- a. therefore
- б. however
- в. otherwise
- г. such

179. When we lived by the sea, we..... to swim every morning.

- a. were used
- б. get used
- в. used
- г. uses

180. time have we got before the train leaves?

- a. how
- б. when
- в. how many
- г. how much

181. 'I love going to the beach'. – '.....'
- a. So do I
 - б. So I do
 - в. Neither do I
 - г. So am I
182. By the time the rain stopped, we 2 pots of coffee.
- a. had drunk
 - б. drink
 - в. have drunk
 - г. had been drinking
183. That is the right answer,?
- a. is it
 - б. wasn't it
 - в. isn't it
 - г. It is
184. He said that he had to buy 4 tickets. . . . , we wouldn't be able to see the concert in our local theatre.
- a. Otherwise
 - б. Although
 - в. Besides
 - г. That's why
185. If you had studied more, you..... the exam.
- a. would have passed
 - б. would pass
 - в. would be passing
 - г. will pass
186. He didn't buy enough food for children. . . . , his wife decided to go shopping in the evening.
- a. moreover
 - б. that's why
 - в. although
 - г. so as
187. If I had a bigger flat, I..... a party.
- a. would have
 - б. will have
 - в. would have had
 - г. will have had
188. I tried two pairs of trousers, but of them fitted me.
- a. ones
 - б. either
 - в. neither
 - г. every
189. We must run to the cinema! John for us for half an hour already.

- a. is waiting
- б. has been waiting
- в. has waiting
- г. was waiting

190. It's no use about the exam results. You'll know soon enough. .

- a. worrying
- б. worry
- в. to worrying
- г. to worry

191. We're going to the theatre a play.

- a. seeing
- б. while seeing
- в. see
- г. to see

192. Neither Janet nor Ted . . . invited to the wedding party.

- a. was
- б. have
- в. where
- г. am

193. - She really must be singing in the local theatre now. -

- a. So am I
- б. Neither am I
- в. So do I
- г. So must I

194. - I could not understand a single word at the conferebce, as they spoke Chinese. -

- a. Neither did I
- б. So was I
- в. Neither could I
- г. So did I

195. Either Tom or you . . . late for the meeting in the Embassy.

- a. has
- б. were
- в. where
- г. am

196. - I'd give anything to be able to work in China. -

- a. Neither did I
- б. So did I
- в. Neither would I
- г. So would I

197. - I've never met anyone like you before. -

- a. So have I
- б. Neither have I
- в. So do I
- г. Neither do I

198. She has a lot of T-shirts, but of them are in the wash.

- a. everyone
- б. all
- в. neither
- г. everything

199. All students good marks,..... Sam.

- a. have/except
- б. has/except
- в. have/in common
- г. had/because

200. When . . . printing and typing invented?

- a. have been
- б. was
- в. has been
- г. have been

201. He had nobody to communicate with. – . . .

- a. Neither did I
- б. Neither had I
- в. So did I
- г. So had I

202. Neither your parents nor your teacher . . . able to settle the question immediately.

- a. was
- б. have
- в. where
- г. am

203. One of the witnesses . . . an alibi.

- a. have
- б. has
- в. haves
- г. have had

204. In this café every customer . . . responsible for his or her own bill.

- a. were
- б. is
- в. are
- г. have

205. Both the bride and groom . . . to sing for each other.

- a. has
- б. is
- в. was
- г. have

206. He was dirty, because he in the garden all day long.

- a. is working
- б. had been working

- b. has worked
- г. had worked

207. We are thinking about a new car.

- a. to buy
- б. buying
- в. bought
- г. having bought

208. Mary is one of the judges who . . . voting for acquittal.

- a. am
- б. has
- в. are
- г. have

209. When ... arrive?

- a. they did
- б. did they
- в. have they
- г. does they

210. Who ... all this mess?

- a. made
- б. did make
- в. are make
- г. was made

211. He's French but he ... in London at the moment.

- a. living
- б. does live
- в. 's living
- г. lived

212. What ... of doing now?

- a. are you think
- б. do you think
- в. think you
- г. are you thinking

213. I ... so tired that I went to bed shortly after dinner.

- a. 'm
- б. had been
- в. was
- г. 've felt

214. Have you told them the good news ... ?

- a. just
- б. yet
- в. last night
- г. never

215. ... Thai food?

- a. Did she ever ate
- б. Has she ever eaten
- в. Does she ate
- г. Have she ever eaten

216. We ... to work yesterday when we heard a loud crash behind us.

- a. was walking
- б. 've walked
- в. were walking
- г. walked

217. They realised they ... to take her address so they had to go back and get it.

- a. 've forgot
- б. 'd forgot
- в. 'd forgotten
- г. were forgot

218. He ... there before so he found it very exciting.

- a. hadn't been
- б. didn't go
- в. wasn't
- г. hasn't been

219. We ... on holiday tomorrow so I hope the weather will stay warm.

- a. 've gone
- б. 'll going
- в. 're going
- г. will to go

220. They ... to call at this time of night. It's very late.

- a. going
- б. might
- в. may well
- г. 're unlikely

221. Do you think they ... the championship?

- a. may will win
- б. 'll win
- в. 're winning
- г. 'll can win

222. The room ... look more cheerful if you paint it yellow.

- a. is
- б. is probably
- в. will probably
- г. probably might

223. He ... to pass his driving test this time. He's making too many mistakes.

- a. could
- б. 's not going
- в. definitely won't
- г. can't

224. People ... smoke in public buildings. It is not allowed.

- a. don't have to
- б. must
- в. shouldn't
- г. mustn't

225. You ... enter the marathon if you don't want to.

- a. must
- б. should
- в. don't have to
- г. have to

226. My advice is that you ... find another job. You can't work with that awful boss any more.

- a. don't have
- б. should
- в. must
- г. mustn't

227. I ... be very good at sports when I was a teenager.

- a. would
- б. wasn't
- в. use to
- г. used to

228. She ... often sit in the garden after coming home from work.

- a. use to
- б. would
- в. didn't use
- г. often would

229. Swimming is one of the ... ways to get fit.

- a. betterer
- б. more better
- в. most better
- г. best

230. The red shoes were ... expensive than the black ones.

- a. far more
- б. bit more
- в. further
- г. not as

231. That shop's not ... it used to be.

- a. more cheap than
- б. as cheap as
- в. the cheapest as
- г. as cheaper as

232. We ... have to leave yet, do we?

- a. will
- б. won't

- b. aren't
- r. don't

233. His father was a famous writer, ... ?

- a. isn't he
- б. hasn't he
- в. wasn't he
- г. was he

234. I can't work if I ... very hungry.

- a. feel
- б. 'm feel
- в. 'll feel
- г. can feel

235. He won't pass the exam ... he doesn't study hard for it.

- a. if
- б. when
- в. unless
- г. while

236. Could I borrow your car if I ... to drive it carefully?

- a. might promise
- б. 'll promise
- в. would promise
- г. promise

237. He ... see the film if he went with an adult.

- a. should
- б. 'll
- в. could
- г. can

238. If I ... you, I'd take it back to the shop.

- a. am
- б. were
- в. have been
- г. had been

239. How long have you ... the violin?

- a. been playing
- б. play
- в. playing
- г. being played

240. I ... listening to jazz music.

- a. 've always enjoying
- б. 've always enjoyed
- в. was always enjoyed
- г. 've enjoyed always

241. He ... swim by the time he was five but he hasn't learnt to dive yet.

- a. can to
- б. couldn't
- в. could
- г. can't to

242. We ... to go to the match but we managed to watch it on TV.

- a. weren't able
- б. can't
- в. were able
- г. could

243. I've just seen ... perfect car for you!

- a. an
- б. the
- в. -
- г. a

244. I didn't know they had a summer cottage ... south coast of Spain.

- a. on the
- б. on a
- в. -
- г. on

245. They seem to have ... money but they don't have many friends.

- a. a lot
- б. few of
- в. plenty of
- г. many

246. We don't have ... time to go on holiday.

- a. enough
- б. enough of
- в. many
- г. several

247. That's the beach ... I first met your father.

- a. when
- б. which
- в. where
- г. that

248. Is that the coat ... you said you wanted to buy?

- a. -
- б. what
- в. who
- г. how

249. I've got a new job, ... is why I've moved to Brussels.

- a. what
- б. where
- в. it
- г. that

250. We ... arrived on time if the traffic hadn't been so bad.

- a. had
- б. wouldn't
- в. would've
- г. 'd

251. What ... if you hadn't been there?

- a. he'd done
- б. will he do
- в. would he do
- г. would he have done

252. They ... told what to do yet.

- a. wasn't been
- б. haven't been
- в. hasn't been
- г. haven't being

253. Their furniture ... by Anne's husband, who used to be a carpenter.

- a. that was made
- б. being made
- в. was made
- г. has made

254. They didn't want to stay late but the boss said they ... to.

- a. haven't
- б. had
- в. 'd had
- г. have

255. She said she ... to do it last weekend.

- a. was going
- б. 's going
- в. had done
- г. will

256. I asked her if she ... my new mobile.

- a. 's seen
- б. 'd seen
- в. 'd see
- г. saw

257. He promised ... me decorate my house.

- a. that he help
- б. helping
- в. to helping
- г. to help

258. Why don't we ... to take them to the airport?

- a. suggest
- б. warn

- b. offer
- г. explain

259. What ... at the end of the film? I missed it.

- a. did happen
- б. happened
- в. 'd happened
- г. was happened

260. Do you mind me asking how old ... ?

- a. are you
- б. you're
- в. you are
- г. you have

261. ... if you'd like to meet up tomorrow.

- a. I'd be interested to
- б. Can I tell
- в. Do you know
- г. I was wondering

262. They ... in a large house for twenty years before moving to a bungalow.

- a. 've lived
- б. had lived
- в. already live
- г. recently lived

263. Have you heard from your brother ... ?

- a. recently
- б. still
- в. last week
- г. this time last month

264. I ... for my car keys for half an hour and I still haven't found them!

- a. 've been looked
- б. 've been looking
- в. looked
- г. 'm looking

265. Billy ... watching motorbike races.

- a. always has loved
- б. 's always loving
- в. 's always loved
- г. 's always been loving

266. Her parents are very proud. She ... a fantastic job in a well-known law firm.

- a. been offered
- б. offered
- в. is offering
- г. 's been offered

267. How much do you think he ... as director of the company?

- a. is been paid
- б. has being paid
- в. 's being paid
- г. being paid

268. You should ... what to do when you get to the office.

- a. be told
- б. be tell
- в. told
- г. tell

269. He ... for his plane for an hour when it was suddenly cancelled.

- a. was waiting
- б. 'd been waiting
- в. waited
- г. 's been waiting

270. When we walked into the hotel, a log fire ... in the fireplace.

- a. burnt
- б. 'd burnt
- в. was burning
- г. 's burning

271. My car's just broken down for the third time. I wish I ... it.

- a. didn't buy
- б. 'd bought
- в. wasn't buying
- г. hadn't bought

272. If only ... a foreign language. I didn't have the choice at school.

- a. I can speak
- б. I speak
- в. I could speak
- г. I could to speak

273. Jim ... sharing a flat but now he prefers to live on his own.

- a. used to like
- б. would like
- в. never use to like
- г. never used to

274. Liane ... complaining about her long drive to work. In the end, she decided to change jobs.

- a. is generally
- б. used to
- в. would be
- г. was always

275. They ... us at the weekend. It depends on the weather.

- a. might visit
- б. are visiting
- в. are going to visit
- г. due to visit

276. He ... hungry when he gets home from football practice.
- a. likely to be
 - б. 's likely to be
 - в. like to be
 - г. 'll like to be
277. We ... to get married next April.
- a. 'll probably
 - б. 're planning
 - в. 're definitely
 - г. might
278. How many people have climbed ... Mount Everest?
- a. a
 - б. he
 - в. in
 - г. -
279. The children played in the garden with ... ball I'd given them.
- a. a
 - б. the
 - в. an
 - г. -
280. If you lend me €200, I ... you back at the end of the month.
- a. might paid
 - б. will pay
 - в. 'll paying
 - г. would pay
281. If I ... to your proposal, when could we sign the contract?
- a. was agreed
 - б. were agreeing
 - в. were to agree
 - г. weren't agree
282. Children under 15 can attend ... they are with an adult.
- a. providing to
 - б. as long as
 - в. if only
 - г. as long than
283. We ... show our passports when we left the country.
- a. mustn't
 - б. weren't allowed
 - в. were obliged
 - г. didn't have to
284. We had very little petrol left in the car but we ... get home in the end.
- a. must
 - б. managed to

- b. were able
- r. could to

285. This time tomorrow, they ... in San Francisco. How exciting!

- a. 'll land
- б. 'll be landed
- в. 'll be landing
- г. have landed

286. When do you think you ... painting the house?

- a. finish
- б. 'll finish
- в. be finishing
- г. to finish

287. There are still ... citizens who feel unhappy about the changes made by the government.

- a. a little of
- б. quite a many
- в. quite a few
- г. a great deal

288. ... of people rely on public transport to get to work these days.

- a. Not many
- б. A little
- в. Quite a few
- г. Plenty

289. Dad says he ... to cook pasta for dinner tonight.

- a. 's going
- б. was
- в. would
- г. might

290. The teacher wanted to know why ... his homework the last night.

- a. hadn't Tom done
- б. Tom hasn't done
- в. Tom hadn't done
- г. Tom isn't doing

291. They told ... start work the following Monday.

- a. me I can
- б. me
- в. I'll
- г. I could

292. If she ... to be fluent in French, she could have applied for the job.

- a. hadn't needed
- б. needs
- в. doesn't need
- г. 's needed

293. They ... here by now if the train had been on time.

- a. weren't
 - б. would've be
 - в. 'd been
 - г. 'd have been
294. If I hadn't ignored my parents advice, I ... a great musician.
- a. would've become
 - б. might've became
 - в. had became
 - г. hadn't become
295. ... a world class athlete is a lot harder than it looks.
- a. For being
 - б. To been
 - в. To being
 - г. Being
296. You'd ... late for work again or you'll get fired.
- a. be better not
 - б. better not be
 - в. better be
 - г. better not being
297. She went to the doctor because she keeps ... headaches.
- a. on to get
 - б. to getting
 - в. to get
 - г. getting
298. She finally stopped ... when the price of cigarettes went up again.
- a. to smoke
 - б. the smoke
 - в. smoking
 - г. for to smoke
299. I'll never ... snow for the first time.
- a. forget seeing
 - б. forget to see
 - в. forget to seeing
 - г. to forget seeing
300. Do you ever regret ... Canada and returning to your home country?
- a. to leaving
 - б. leaving
 - в. for leaving
 - г. to leave
301. We ... a serious accident when you drove through that red light!
- a. have had
 - б. can't have had
 - в. must've had
 - г. could've had

302. The neighbours ... the music from your party. It was terribly loud. You should go and apologise to them.
- a. must've heard
 - б. 'll hear
 - в. couldn't hear
 - г. can't have heard
303. The gym ... I go to work out is open twenty-four hours a day.
- a. when
 - б. which
 - в. that
 - г. where
304. I wasn't keen on the restaurant ... we went to last weekend.
- a. what
 - б. -
 - в. whose
 - г. when
305. They're having lunch with his girlfriend's parents, ... live in Brighton.
- a. they
 - б. who
 - в. that
 - г. whom
306. I almost fell over a pile of books ... on the carpet.
- a. that are laid
 - б. which lying
 - в. lying
 - г. who was lying
307. A book ... by a twelve-year-old girl has won a €10,000 prize.
- a. wrote
 - б. writing
 - в. been written
 - г. written

Базовий фр

1. Ma mère aime ... chocolat noir.
- a. le
 - б. de
 - в. du
 - г. une
2. Je préfère ... voiture verte plutôt que la grise, qu'en penses-tu ?
- a. de
 - б. la
 - в. de la
 - г. une
3. Tu aurais dû apporter ... fruits plutôt qu'un gâteau.

- a. de
- б. des
- B. un
- г. les

4. ... fleurs que je préfère sont rouges.

- a. de
- б. des
- B. la
- г. les

5. Je voudrais tant avoir ... nouvelle poupée pour Noël.

- a. de
- б. la
- B. de la
- г. une

6. Ma tante avait tort de penser que Marie était ... enfant rebelle.

- a. d'
- б. un
- B. l'
- г. une

7. Non je n'ai pas acheté ... abricots.

- a. de
- б. d'
- B. les
- г. des

8. Les policiers ont retrouvé ... vélo qui vous avait été dérobé.

- a. de
- б. le
- B. un
- г. du

9. J'ai vu ... cerf ce matin en traversant la forêt.

- a. de
- б. du
- B. un
- г. la

10. Veux-tu ... beurre sur ton pain ?

- a. de
- б. du
- B. le
- г. un

11. Cet enfant mange trop de plats ..., il faudrait qu'il fasse attention.

- a. sucré
- б. sucrée
- B. sucrés
- г. sucrées

12. Cette année, les pluies ont été Je crains que les fruits ne soient hors de prix.
- abondant
 - abondante
 - abondants
 - abondantes
13. Olga et Marie sont très ..., on ne peut pas en dire autant d'Anaïs.
- coquet
 - coquets
 - coquetes
 - coquettes
14. Ces deux fillettes sont vraiment très ..., leurs parents ont de la chance !
- gentil
 - gentile
 - gentiles
 - gentilles
15. Ces tulipes ... seront à livrer demain à Madame Martin. Elle marie sa fille.
- blanc
 - blancs
 - blanche
 - blanches
16. ... grand Belge est né à Jehay-Bodegnée en 1826. Il devient d'abord apprenti, puis ouvrier-modeleur à Liège.
- c'
 - ce
 - cet
 - cette
17. Très tôt les merveilleux effets de l'électricité tentent ... esprit chercheur.
- ce
 - cet
 - cette
 - ces
18. Un livre de physique et un dictionnaire à la main, il étudie ... nouvelle science.
- ce
 - cet
 - cette
 - ces
19. C'est en 1869, en effet, qu'il prend le brevet de la dynamo industrielle, ... invention magnifique qui rendit son nom à jamais célèbre.
- ce
 - cet
 - cette
 - ces
20. Devenu électricien, il commence par inventer ... fameuse lampe à arc, aux clartés vraiment éblouissantes.

- a. ce
- б. cet
- B. cette
- г. ces

21. Il (arriver) pendant que je (dormir).

- a. est arrivé, dorme
- б. est arrivé, dormais
- B. est arrivé, ai dormi
- г. est arrivée, ai dormi

22. Un homme et une femme ... d'une voiture noire.

- a. est descendu
- б. ont descendu
- B. sont descendues
- г. sont descendus

23. Lucie, ... à tes nouveaux voisins? Ils semblent gentils.

- a. tu t'es habitué
- б. s'est-il habituée
- B. t'es-tu habituée
- г. t'es-tu habitué

24. Combien d'années avez-vous ... en Espagne?

- a. passés
- б. passé
- B. passées
- г. passée

25. Où avez-vous mis les tickets? – Je ... sur votre bureau.

- a. leur ai laissé
- б. les ai laissé
- B. leur ai laissés
- г. les ai laissés

26. A mon avis, elle ... ce matin.

- a. ne s'est pas coiffé
- б. ne s'est pas coiffée
- B. ne s'est coiffée pas
- г. ne s'a pas coiffée

27. Elle s'est ... le visage.

- a. essuyé
- б. essuyée
- B. essuié
- г. essuiée

28. Mon ami André ... 17 ans quand il est entré à l'institut.

- a. avait
- б. ait
- B. as eu
- г. a

29. Les voyageurs ... à leurs chambres par cette femme.
- a. ont été conduits
 - б. conduisaient
 - в. sont conduit
 - г. ont conduit
30. Trouvez la bonne variante. Quelle est la forme passive de la phrase : On le prévient.
- a. Elle est prévenue.
 - б. Elle est prévenu.
 - в. Il est prévenue.
 - г. Il est prévenu.
31. Trouvez la bonne variante. Quelle est la forme active de la phrase : Ce roman est traduit en français.
- a. On traduira ce roman en français.
 - б. On va traduire ce roman en français.
 - в. On traduisait ce roman en français.
 - г. On a traduit ce roman en français.
32. Trouvez la bonne variante. Quelle est la forme passive de la phrase : La neige couvre la terre.
- a. La terre couvre la neige.
 - б. La terre a été couverte de neige.
 - в. La terre est couverte de neige.
 - г. La terre était couverte de neige.
33. Elle annonça à son frère qu'elle ne ... qu'à la fin de mars.
- a. reviendrais
 - б. reviendrait
 - в. revint
 - г. revenait
34. Nous dégustons la glace que nous avons (acheter).
- a. acheté
 - б. achetée
 - в. achetés
 - г. achetées
35. Chaque jour je ... à huit heures.
- a. me levait
 - б. me levais
 - в. me suis levé
 - г. m'est levé
36. Tu (dormir) tellement paisiblement que je n'ai pas voulu te réveiller.
- a. dormais
 - б. as dormi
 - в. dormis
 - г. dormes
37. Quand j'étais jeune, je (jouer) quasiment autant au foot qu'au tennis.

- a. jouais
- б. ai joué
- в. suis joué
- г. joue

38. Ton père peut te donner la voiture ... il ne se sert plus.

- a. à laquelle
- б. auquel
- в. dont
- г. qui

39. L'appartement ... nous avons acheté se trouve au centre de la ville.

- a. dont
- б. qui
- в. auquel
- г. que

40. – Avez-vous beaucoup de choses à faire? – Oui, nous ... avons beaucoup.

- a. en
- б. dont
- в. y
- г. que

41. Trouvez la bonne réponse. Vas-tu souvent à la montagne ?

- a. Oui, j'y vais souvent.
- б. Oui, je vais y souvent.
- в. Oui, j'en vais souvent.
- г. Oui, je vais en souvent.

42. Il (sortir) les poubelles.

- a. est sorti
- б. est sortie
- в. a sorti
- г. a sortie

43. Où sont les gâteaux et la tarte que nous avons (acheter)?

- a. acheté
- б. achetés
- в. achetée
- г. achetées

44. Cette bande dessinée, ils l'ont (aimer).

- a. aimé
- б. aimés
- в. aimée
- г. aimées

45. Elles (se laver - passé composé) les cheveux.

- a. se sont lavé
- б. s'est lavé
- в. se sont lavés
- г. se sont lavées

46. Ces cahiers, je ...

- a. les lui ai donné.
- б. les lui ai donnés.
- B. lui les ai donné.
- г. lui les ai donnés.

47. Il est préférable qu'il ... ce qu'il veut comme cadeau.

- a. dit
- б. dise
- B. dira
- г. disait

48. Il ne faut pas que vous (venir) les mains vides.

- a. venez
- б. viendrez
- B. veniez
- г. êtes venus

49. Il est désirable que vous ... présents à cette cérémonie.

- a. soyez
- б. êtes
- B. étiez
- г. serez

50. Nous sommes désolés qu'il ... un accident.

- a. a eu
- б. soit eu
- B. avait
- г. ait eu

51. J'ai mon téléphone sur moi afin que tu ... m'avertir.

- a. peux
- б. pourras
- B. puisses
- г. pouvais

52. C'est dommage qu'il n'y ... plus de place pour nous.

- a. avait
- б. ait
- B. ais
- г. a

53. Elle est chagrinée que vous ne (pouvoir) pas l'accompagner.

- a. pouvez
- б. pourrez
- B. peuviez
- г. puissiez

54. J'ai peur qu'il ne (partir) pas.

- a. parte
- б. part

- b. partisse
- г. partira

55. Nous désirons que vous (venir) nous voir ce soir.

- a. venez
- б. vienez
- b. veniez
- г. viendrez

56. Elle est fâchée que tu ne (vouloir) pas l'aider.

- a. veux
- б. veules
- b. veuilles
- г. voudras

57. Comme je l' (calculer), ils (arriver) à cinq heures de l'après-midi.

- a. ai calculé, sont arrivés
- б. avais calculé, sont arrivés
- b. ai calculé, étaient arrivés
- г. ai calculé, avaient arrivés

58. Le soleil (se coucher) lorsque (je+ entendre) le téléphone sonner.

- a. se couche, j'entendais
- б. se couchait, j'entendait
- b. se couchait, j'ai entendu
- г. se couchait, j'entendrait

59. Il a crié qu'il (réussir) son examen.

- a. était réussi
- б. avait réussi
- b. a réussi
- г. est réussi

60. Nous sommes allés au théâtre, mais avant nous ... la vaisselle.

- a. faisons
- б. avions fait
- b. allons faire
- г. ayons fait

61. La cuisinière a jeté tous les champignons vénéneux que nous ...

- a. ramassons
- б. ramasserons
- b. allons ramasser
- г. avions ramassés

62. Le professeur était fort mécontent car les étudiants ... leurs devoirs.

- a. ne prépare pas
- б. n'avait pas préparé
- b. n'avaient pas préparé
- г. ne préparont pas

63. Oui, ce conte, nous l'avons vraiment (aimer).

- a. aimé
- б. aimée
- B. aimés
- г. aimées

64. Je (nager) quand soudain un ami (s'amuser) à me faire couler.

- a. ai nagé, s'est amusé
- б. ai nagé, s'est amusée
- B. nageais, s'est amusé
- г. nageais, s'amusait

65. Je (partir) au ski en février dernier, a-t-elle répondu.

- a. suis parti
- б. suis partie
- B. partait
- г. pars

66. Je (faire) du rugby tous les dimanches étant jeune.

- a. ai fait
- б. faisais
- B. fit
- г. fasse

67. Quand il (finir) son travail, il (rentrer) chez lui.

- a. avait fini, était rentré
- б. avait fini, est rentré
- B. a fini, était rentré
- г. a fini, a rentré

68. Tartarin rêvait qu'il (revenir) bientôt dans son cher Tarascon.

- a. revint
- б. reviendrait
- B. vient de revenir
- г. est revenu

69. Cette viande était trop dure, je ne l' (pas manger).

- a. ai pas mangé
- б. ai pas mangée
- B. ai mangé pas
- г. ai mangée pas

70. Si j'avais à choisir un lieu de voyage, ... à Venise.

- a. je vais
- б. j'allais
- B. j'irai
- г. j'irais

71. Bref, c'est une ville ... l'étudiant ukrainien adore!

- a. qui
- б. que
- B. dont
- г. où

72. La ville de Nice est parfaite pour les étudiants étrangers ... viennent d'arriver en France.

- a. qui
- б. que
- в. dont
- г. où

73. C'est aussi une ville ... il n'y a pas que des étudiants et des retraités.

- a. que
- б. qu'
- в. dont
- г. où

74. L'employé ... je me suis adressé m'a très bien renseigné.

- a. auquel
- б. lequel
- в. dont
- г. qui

75. On relit avec plaisir ses travaux ... il a consacré beaucoup de soin.

- a. à lesquels
- б. auxquels
- в. desquels
- г. qu'

76. Elle lui posait des questions sur les francophones de la Suisse ... il ne répondait pas.

- a. auxquels
- б. auxquelles
- в. à qu'
- г. dont

77. Elle a vu un groupe de jeunes Congolais parmi ... se trouvait son copain.

- a. auxquels
- б. lesquels
- в. laquelle
- г. lesquelles

78. Tu prends toujours les tonneaux vides ... font le plus de bruit.

- a. que
- б. qui
- в. dont
- г. desquels

79. L'estime publique est une récompense ... l'honnête homme a droit.

- a. laquelle
- б. à laquelle
- в. laquelle
- г. auxquelles

80. La fillette ... je vous parle est la fille de ma sœur.

- a. dont
- б. à laquelle

- b. que
- г. qui

81. Lucie nous aurait invités si elle ... un bon appartement.

- a. louera
- б. avait loué
- b. louait
- г. louerait

82. Il est préférable que tu y

- a. vas
- б. iras
- b. ailles
- г. allais

83. Il faut que tu le ... tout de suite.

- a. fais
- б. feras
- b. faisais
- г. fasses

84. Elle punira sa fille, si elle ... une bêtise.

- a. fera
- б. faisait
- b. avait fait
- г. fait

85. Je t' ... si je me souviens de toi.

- a. écris
- б. écrirai
- b. ai écrit
- г. écrivais

86. Claire exige que tout ... prêt à temps.

- a. est
- б. sera
- b. a été
- г. soit

87. Je t' ... si je n'avais pas perdu ton numéro.

- a. ai téléphoné
- б. aurais téléphoné
- b. avais téléphoné
- г. auras téléphoné

88. Claudine mit la lettre dans la poche sans même regarder de qui elle

- a. sera
- б. est
- b. sont
- г. était

89. Tes enfants ... rester ici jusqu'à demain s'il le faut.

- a. pourraient
- б. peuvent
- B. pourront
- г. pourriez

90. Marc veut que vous lui ... la vérité.

- a. disiez
- б. dites
- B. direz
- г. diriez

91. Quel sac vas-tu acheter ? Je vais acheter ... qui est noir.

- a. celui
- б. ceux
- B. celle
- г. le

92. Si je peux réaliser mon rêve, je ... ravi.

- a. suis
- б. serai
- B. vais être
- г. serais

93. S'il acceptait cette proposition, nous n'... aucun problème.

- a. aurions
- б. aurons
- B. avons
- г. avions eu

94. L'exposition consacrée à Léonard de Vinci au musée du Louvre ... par plus d'un million de personnes la semaine passée.

- a. sera visitée
- б. étais visitée
- B. a été visité
- г. a été visitée

95. Je leur ai demandé quand ils ... revenir à cette question.

- a. pourraient
- б. pourront
- B. viennent de pouvoir
- г. vont pouvoir

96. Mon frère cadet ... tous ses collègues.

- a. été estimé par
- б. était estimé de
- B. étais estimé par
- г. a estimé de

97. Elles nous ont raconté l'histoire qu'elles

- a. entendent
- б. avaient entendu

- b. avaient entendue
- r. avait entendu

98. Pour la Saint-Valentin, ils ... des cœurs en chocolat.

- a. s'est offert
- б. se sont offri
- b. se sont offerts
- r. se sont offert

99. On lui (remettre) les lettres qu'on (recevoir) en son absence.

- a. remit, avait reçu
- б. remit, avait reçues
- b. a remit, avait reçu
- r. remit, était reçu

100. Toute la soirée il nous (parler) des pays qu'il (visiter) pendant son voyage.

- a. avait parlé, avait visité
- б. avais parlé, a visité
- b. parlait, avait visité
- r. parlait, avait visités

101. Ma soeur ... beaucoup d'argent dans deux semaines.

- a. gagne
- б. gagnait
- b. gagnera
- r. a gagné

102. Les marchés... ouverts jusqu'aux Pâques.

- a. sera
- б. serons
- b. seront
- r. serez

103. Pendant les vacances qui approchent nous ne ... plus en train.

- a. voyageront
- б. voyagera
- b. voyagerons
- r. voyageras

104. Plus tard elles ... à l'université avec leurs amis.

- a. vont
- б. ira
- b. iront
- r. allaient

105. En avenir les villes ... plus belles.

- a. deviendraient
- б. sont devenus
- b. deviennent
- r. deviendront

106. La semaine prochaine vous ... tout le possible pour bien préparer votre examen.

- a. ferez
- б. fairez
- B. faites
- г. faisez

107. Je ... heureux d'organiser l'accueil mardi prochain.

- a. suis
- б. sera
- B. étais
- г. serai

108. Dans trois semaines ma soeur ... un bébé.

- a. avait
- б. aura
- B. a
- г. aurai

109. Seulement après vos études elles ... traiter plus de documents.

- a. peuvent
- б. pouvaient
- B. pourrez
- г. pourront

110. Demain après les leçons sa soeur... à la bibliothèque.

- a. ira
- б. va
- B. allait
- г. irai

111. Si tu invitais tes amis au dîner, où ...-vous?

- a. iriez
- б. allez
- B. vont
- г. avez emmené

112. Quand elle allait en Italie dans quelle ville ...-elle?

- a. habiterait
- б. va habiter
- B. habite
- г. habitera

113. Vous ... malade si vous preniez froid.

- a. tomberez
- б. tombiez
- B. êtes tombés
- г. tomberiez

114. Je ... les examens si je manquais les leçons.

- a. rate
- б. raterai
- B. raterais
- г. vais rater

115. Si le professeur parlait plus lentement, les élèves ... moins de fautes.

- a. ont fait
- б. feraient
- B. font
- r. feront

116. Si j'envoyais une lettre à ton adresse, tu

- a. l' as reçue
- б. la recevrais
- B. l'aurais reçue
- r. la recevras

117. où ...-vous si vous partiez en vacances?

- a. irez
- б. êtes allés
- B. allez
- r. iriez

118. Si ton cousin changeait d'école, quelle école ...-il?

- a. préfère
- б. préférerait
- B. préférerait
- r. préférerais

119. Tu ... te promener s'il faisait beau.

- a. vas
- б. iras
- B. es allé
- r. irais

120. Si vous changiez de pays, où ...-vous?

- a. partez
- б. partiez
- B. serez partis
- r. partiriez

121. Il n'aimerait pas qu' elle... actrice.

- a. devient
- б. deviens
- B. devienne
- r. deviendra

122. Je veux que mon fils ... prêt à la leçon.

- a. soit
- б. est
- B. a été
- r. était

123. J'ai envie que vous ... ce soir.

- a. partiez
- б. partez

- b. partirez
- г. partirions

124. Elle insiste pour que son cousin ... cet exercice pour elle.

- a. choisit
- б. choisisse
- b. choisis
- г. choisira

125. Elle préfère que nous ... ce travail nous-mêmes.

- a. fassions
- б. faisons
- b. faisons
- г. avons fait

126. Elle est content que tu... faire ce voyage en hiver.

- a. vas
- б. iras
- b. allais
- г. ailles

127. La mère a peur que son fils ... froid.

- a. prendra
- б. prenne
- b. prend
- г. prenait

128. Qu'elle ... attentive.

- a. est
- б. était
- b. soit
- г. a été

129. Ma sœur est content qu'on me... des compliments.

- a. fait
- б. va faire
- b. faisait
- г. fasse

130. Il exige qu'on lui ... de partir en vacances.

- a. permet
- б. permettra
- b. permette
- г. permettrait

131. Nous insistons pour que tu ... notre invitation

- a. acceptes
- б. accepteras
- b. accepterais
- г. acceptas

132. Il attend qu'ils ... tout ce qu'il faut.

- a. font
- б. faisaient
- B. fassent
- r. feront

133. Il préfère que vous ... conduire.

- a. savez
- б. sachiez
- B. saviez
- r. saurez

134. Il a besoin que tu ... à ta soeur.

- a. écris
- б. écrivais
- B. écrit
- r. écrives

135. Ce n'est pas vrai qu'elle ... des problèmes.

- a. a
- б. avait
- B. a eu
- r. ait

136. Je crois que nous ... aller en campagne.

- a. pouvons
- б. puissions
- B. pourrons
- r. avons pu

137. Elle a peur que tu ne la ... pas.

- a. vois
- б. voie
- B. voies
- r. voit

138. Elle est désolé que tu ... des ennuis.

- a. as
- б. aies
- B. aie
- r. avais

139. Je veux que vous me ... la vérité.

- a. disiez
- б. dites
- B. direz
- r. diriez

140. Tu détestes que le professeur te ... des observations.

- a. fait
- б. fais
- B. fasse
- r. faisait

141. J'ai appris que ma soeur ... sa famille dans une semaine.
- a. a quitté
 - б. quitterait
 - в. quitte
 - г. quittera
142. Il était sûr qu'il ne ... pas ce train.
- a. manquera
 - б. manquera
 - в. manquerai
 - г. manquait
143. Elle a dit que tu ... terminer ton travail dans trois jours.
- a. pourrais
 - б. pouvais
 - в. peux
 - г. as pu
144. Mon ami pensait qu'il ... la France.
- a. verrait
 - б. voyais
 - в. verrait
 - г. voit
145. Il m'a dit que tu ... content de faire ce voyage.
- a. es
 - б. sois
 - в. était
 - г. serais
146. Vos amis m'ont dit que vous ... Paris l'été dernier.
- a. visitez
 - б. visiterez
 - в. aviez visité
 - г. avez visité
147. Mon ami m'a écrit qu'il ... ses vacances en France.
- a. avait passé
 - б. va passer
 - в. vient de passer
 - г. passera
148. Le fils a écrit à sa mère qu'il ... ses études.
- a. termine
 - б. terminera
 - в. a terminé
 - г. avait terminé
149. Nous avons dû informer les parents que leurs enfants ... en Espagne.
- a. partent
 - б. partiront

- b. vont partir
r. étaient partis
150. Elles m'ont prévenu qu'elles ... leurs amis au cinéma.
- a. avaient invité
б. invitent
B. inviteront
r. ont invité
151. La jeune fille ... j'ai parlé fait ses études à notre université.
- a. lui
б. à qui
B. que
r. dont
152. Nous nous intéressons à ce peintre. Nous nous intéressons
- a. de lui
б. à eux
B. à lui
r. le
153. Les élèves ... font bien leurs études passent bien leurs examens.
- a. dont
б. qui
B. ceux
r. ils
154. Mes amis ... chez nous chaque samedi.
- a. venus
б. vient
B. viennent
r. viennent
155. Chaque fois quand ils vont à Lille, ils ... la route la plus courte.
- a. prendre
б. prend
B. prennent
r. prenons
156. Tous les jours je ... les vêtements dans l'armoire.
- a. met
б. mette
B. mets
r. mettre
157. Vous ... à notre professeur chaque fois s'il y a des questions.
- a. vous adresser
б. vous adressez
B. vous adresons
r. s'adressons
158. Peu de temps et il ... neiger.

- a. viens
- б. va
- B. vont
- г. neige

159. Elle dit toujours la vérité, elle ... jamais.

- a. me trompes
- б. ne se tromper
- B. ne se trompe
- г. ne se trompe pas

160. ... d'une fenêtre ouverte!

- a. n'approche-toi pas
- б. ne s'approche pas
- B. ne t'approche pas
- г. ne t'approches

161. ... chaque matin à la même heure?

- a. vous réveiller
- б. vous réveillons-vous
- B. se réveilles-vous
- г. vous réveillez-vous

162. Tu as décidé de ... avant le dîner.

- a. te promènes
- б. se promener
- B. me promène
- г. te promener

163. Vous ... dans la rivière.

- a. vous êtes baignés
- б. vous êtes baigné
- B. nous avons baigné
- г. vous avez baignés

164. Irène ... de la fièvre vendredi passé.

- a. at eu
- б. a eu
- B. as eu
- г. avez eu

165. Voilà notre vieille ... qui cultive ces roses merveilleuses.

- a. jardinière
- б. jardinier
- B. jardineuse
- г. jardinières

166. Nous voudrions bien visiter les ... de la Loire.

- a. châteaux
- б. châteaux
- B. châteaus
- г. châtaux

167. En France la fête ... est le 14 juillet.
- a. nationale
 - б. national
 - B. nationaux
 - г. nationale
168. Mes amis sont passés dans la salle
- a. voisine
 - б. voisin
 - B. voisine
 - г. voisins
169. Les touristes ... sont arrivées en France il y a deux semaine.
- a. africaines
 - б. africaines
 - B. africains
 - г. affricains
170. Ma soeur m'a annoncé une ... nouvelle.
- a. belle
 - б. bel
 - B. bele
 - г. beau
171. Le professeur lit le texte. Choisissez la bonne forme passive de cette phrase.
- a. le texte a été lu par professeur
 - б. le texte est lu par professeur
 - B. le texte a lu par professeur
 - г. le texte étais lu par professeur
172. Tu sais que mon mari est de taille
- a. moyenne
 - б. moyen
 - B. moiienne
 - г. moiene
173. Le chef me dit que Marie est une ... précieuse.
- a. collaborateur
 - б. collaborateuse
 - B. collaborateure
 - г. collaboratrice
174. . Regarde ma nouvelle ... qui cultive ces belles fleurs.
- a. jardinière
 - б. jardinier
 - B. jardinieuse
 - г. jardinières
175. Nous partons en voyage pour visiter les ... de la Seine.
- a. châteaux
 - б. château

- b. châteaux
- г. châteaux

176. Qui n'aime pas les ... ?

- a. carnivals
- б. carnavaux
- в. carnavaux
- г. carnavales

177. Vous voulez visiter encore

- a. une ville européenne
- б. une ville européenne
- в. une ville européenne
- г. une ville européen

178. Mon fils me parle de ses résultats ... il est très fier.

- a. dont
- б. qui
- в. que
- г. en

179. Ils finir ce travail ce soir.

- a. veulent
- б. veut
- в. veulent
- г. veulent

180. Je ... me préparer pour les examens.

- a. dois
- б. devois
- в. doie
- г. doit

181. Moi et mes enfants, nous ... le Louvre l'année passée.

- a. avons visités
- б. avez visité
- в. sommes visités
- г. avons visité

182. Ces filles ... du cinéma accompagnées de leurs amis.

- a. ont sorti
- б. ont sortis
- в. sont sortis
- г. sont sorties.

183. Nous ... au restaurant avec nos enfants.

- a. nous sommes retourné
- б. sommes retournés
- в. avons retournés
- г. nous avons retourné

184. La semaine passée Charles vous ... du thé.

- a. avons offert
б. a offert
в. a offrit
г. avons offrit
185. Ma soeur peut te donner son livre ... elle ne se sert plus.
- a. où
б. que
в. dont
г. qui
186. Tu ne crois pas qu'elles m' ... chaque semaine.
- a. écrivent
б. écrivent
в. écrirent
г. écrient
187. La semaine passée nous avons vu un ... appartement de notre fils.
- a. beau
б. belle
в. bel
г. bau
188. Nous avons participé à cette fête
- a. nationale
б. national
в. nationaux
г. nationale
189. Mon fils travaille dans la salle
- a. voisine
б. voisin
в. voisine
г. voisins
190. Les actrices ... sont arrivées en France il y a un mois.
- a. américaines
б. américaines
в. américains
г. americains
191. Tes amis m'ont annoncé une ... nouvelle.
- a. fausse
б. fause
в. faux
г. fole
192. De temps en temps il ... les yeux de son livre.
- a. levait
б. lever
в. levais
г. levions

193. Minna n' ... pas jouer les exercices difficiles .
- a. aimait
 - б. aimer
 - в. aimais
 - г. aimat
194. Achetez ... viande.
- a. du
 - б. des
 - в. une
 - г. de la
195. Avez – vous une soeur? J' ... ai une.
- a. la
 - б. en
 - в. y
 - г. lui
196. Ne t'approches pas ... moi.
- a. de
 - б. vers
 - в. chez
 - г. à
197. Attends-moi, je ... revenir.
- a. suis
 - б. vais
 - в. ai
 - г. tins
198. C'est un problème ... la solution le préoccupe beaucoup.
- a. qui
 - б. que
 - в. dont
 - г. quel
199. Ils ... se promener sur les quais.
- a. aimait
 - б. aimaient
 - в. aimer
 - г. aimiez
200. Si j'étais libre, j' ... voir mon ami.
- a. alla
 - б. ira
 - в. irions
 - г. irais

Осн анр

1. _____ is the change of the common Germanic consonants b, d, g, p, t, k in High German dialects.

- a. Second consonant shift
 - б. Grimm's Law
 - в. Verner's Law
 - г. Great vowel shift
2. The written form of the English word is _____.
- a. conventional rather than phonetic
 - б. phonetic rather than conventional
 - в. neither conventional nor phonetic
 - г. either phonetic or conventional
3. One of the most important ME innovations was the development of _____ as a new type of derivation.
- a. Conversion
 - б. Inversion
 - в. Contraction
 - г. Rhotacism
4. Germanic languages are classified into _____.
- a. East Germanic, North Germanic, West Germanic
 - б. East Germanic, North Germanic, West Germanic, South Germanic
 - в. East Germanic, North Germanic, South Germanic
 - г. East Germanic, West Germanic, South Germanic
5. The Gothic language has been preserved in written records of the _____c.
- a. 6th
 - б. 10th
 - в. 8th
 - г. 9th
6. _____ is a Modern English phonetic change of the ME long vowels which became closer in their articulation.
- a. Great Vowel Shift
 - б. Rhotacism
 - в. Breaking
 - г. Velar mutation
7. Language is a _____ phenomenon.
- a. social
 - б. unsocial
 - в. vocal
 - г. phonetic
8. OE adjectives possessed the following categories: _____.
- a. the category of number, the category of comparison, the category of gender
 - б. the category of number, the category of comparison
 - в. the category of comparison, the category of gender
 - г. the category of comparison, the category of gender, the category of aspect
9. The English language has developed on the basis of the dialect of _____.
- a. London
 - б. Edinburgh

- b. Manchester
 - r. York
10. One of the characteristic features of the New English period has been the development of ____.
- a. structural substitutes
 - б. clauses
 - в. cases
 - г. endings
11. _____ is an independent vowel interchange unconnected with any phonetic conditions; it's a device to differentiate between words and grammatical forms built from the same root.
- a. Ablaut
 - б. Metathesis
 - в. Rhotacism
 - г. Breaking
12. The Germanic tribes who settled in Britain in the 5th and 6th c. spoke closely related tribal dialects belonging to _____.
- a. West Germanic Group
 - б. North Germanic Group
 - в. East Germanic Group
 - г. South Germanic Group
13. We can distinguish _____ dialects in Old English times.
- a. four
 - б. five
 - в. three
 - г. two
14. Printing was introduced by William Caxton in _____.
- a. 1476
 - б. 1647
 - в. 1764
 - г. 1567
15. In ME the weakening and loss of inflections resulted in the _____ of agreement and government.
- a. weakening and loss
 - б. strengthening
 - в. acquiring
 - г. improving
16. According to Prof. Arakin, the end of the Middle English Period is the _____.
- a. Wars of Roses
 - б. Norman Conquest
 - в. Anglo-Saxon Invasion
 - г. Introduction of Printing
17. It is estimated that about _____ per cent of the OE vocabulary has been lost.
- a. 85
 - б. 65
 - в. 75
 - г. 55

18. B. Khaimovich takes the _____ century as the beginning of the OE period.
- 5th
 - 6th
 - 7th
 - 8th
19. The earliest extant written texts in English are dated in the _____ c.
- 7th
 - 4th
 - 6th
 - 8th
20. According to David Burnley, there are _____ periods in the history of English.
- five
 - three
 - four
 - two
21. The order of words in a sentence was _____ in Old English.
- comparatively free
 - comparatively rigid
 - neither free nor rigid
 - both free and rigid
22. _____ is an old English phonetic change that consists in two sounds exchanging their places (mostly [r] and a vowel).
- Metathesis
 - Verner's Law
 - Rhotacism
 - Palatal mutation
23. The ending of the comparative degree of OE adjectives was usually _____.
- ra
 - er
 - ost
 - est
24. _____ is an old English phonetic change which took place when after a consonant had dropped, two vowels met inside a word, they were contracted into one long vowel.
- Contraction
 - Ablaut
 - Breaking
 - Rhotacism
25. _____ is the law which expresses regular correspondences between consonants of Germanic and those of other Indo-European languages.
- Grimm's Law
 - Verner's Law
 - Rhotacism
 - Voicing of consonants
26. The OE change [i] > [io] is an example of _____.

- a. velar mutation
 - б. palatal mutation
 - в. lengthening
 - г. rhotacism
27. The change of the ME *helpe* > *help* Henry Sweet called _____.
- a. "the period of lost endings"
 - б. "the period of new spelling"
 - в. "the period of vowel loss"
 - г. "the period of lost spelling"
28. The ME stressed vowels underwent the process of _____.
- a. lengthening
 - б. shortening
 - в. diphthongization
 - г. mutation
29. The vocalization of [j] and [w] after vowels in ME brought the _____.
- a. appearance of new diphthongs
 - б. appearance of new monophthongs
 - в. monophthongization of old diphthongs
 - г. stress of old diphthongs
30. The sound [ē] developed in ME as a result of _____.
- a. the lengthening of [e] in open syllable
 - б. the lengthening of [e] in closed syllables
 - в. the shortening of [e] in closed syllables
 - г. the shortening of [e] in open syllables
31. _____ is a kind of regressive assimilation caused by the sounds [i] and [j] in the 6th c. Under their influence the vowels of the preceding syllable moved to a higher front position.
- a. Palatal mutation
 - б. Velar mutation
 - в. Palatalization of consonants
 - г. Verner's law
32. The ME verb retained the following grammatical categories: _____.
- a. tense, mood, person, number
 - б. tense, mood, aspect, number
 - в. tense, mood, person, aspect
 - г. tense, aspect, person, number
33. OE nouns possessed the following categories: _____.
- a. the category of number, the category of gender, the category of case
 - б. the category of number, the category of gender
 - в. the category of number, the category of case
 - г. the category of number, the category of gender, the category of mood
34. _____ is the diphthongization of the Gc. [a] before [r], [l] plus some other consonant into [ea], also [e] > [eo], [i] > [io].
- a. Breaking
 - б. Metathesis

- b. Ablaut
 - r. Unvoicing of consonants
35. The weak n-declension comprised _____ nouns.
- a. masculine, feminine, neuter
 - б. masculine, feminine
 - в. masculine, neuter
 - г. feminine, neuter
36. The only dialect in which there is an extensive collection of texts is _____.
- a. West Saxon
 - б. Anglian
 - в. Northumbrian
 - г. Kentish
37. There were _____ moods in OE.
- a. three
 - б. two
 - в. four
 - г. five
38. The Indo-European family of languages has _____ branches.
- a. 12
 - б. 10
 - в. 11
 - г. 13
39. In ME we find only _____ cases in nouns.
- a. two
 - б. three
 - в. four
 - г. five
40. The ME personal pronouns distinguished only _____ cases.
- a. two
 - б. three
 - в. four
 - г. five
41. OE adjectives formed from nouns with the help of the suffix _____.
- a. -lic
 - б. -e
 - в. -ness
 - г. -ful
42. In OE prepositions _____ followed the nouns or pronouns they governed.
- a. often
 - б. always
 - в. never
 - г. ever
43. With the Norman Conquest, _____ became the official language of the country.

- a. French
- б. English
- в. Latin
- г. Scandinavian

44. The change of the OE *feld* > *fēld* is called _____.

- a. lengthening
- б. diphthongization
- в. velar mutation
- г. breaking

45. In OE usage of multiple negation was _____.

- a. normal
- б. abnormal
- в. striking
- г. wondrous

46. Personal pronouns of the first and second persons were the only words in OE, which distinguished _____ numbers.

- a. three
- б. two
- в. one
- г. none

47. A great part of _____ loans in ME were aristocratic words.

- a. French
- б. Scandinavian
- в. Latin
- г. German

48. Yuriy O. Zhluktenko distinguishes _____ of the comparative-historical method.

- a. 4 stages
- б. 6 stages
- в. 2 stages
- г. three stages

49. _____ is the connection between the Germanic consonant sounds and the position of the OE accent.

- a. Verner's Law
- б. Grimm's Law
- в. Rhotacism
- г. Contraction

50. OE verbs distinguished _____ tense(s).

- a. two
- б. one
- в. three
- г. four

51. The _____ lined of Old English poetry are contained in four manuscripts.

- a. 30,000
- б. 5,000

- b. 50,000
- г. 3,000

52. Old English is a(an) _____ language.

- a. synthetic
- б. analytic
- в. isolating
- г. agglutinate

53. Latin characters were first used in Britain in the _____ c.

- a. 7th
- б. 8th
- в. 9th
- г. 10th

54. All the consonants, except _____, were doubled or lengthened between a short vowel and the sound [j].

- a. [r]
- б. [l]
- в. [m]
- г. [n]

55. The suppletive way of form-building was inherited from ancient Indo-European and restricted to _____.

- a. verbs
- б. nouns
- в. adverbs
- г. articles

56. Alternation of short and long vowels, and also alternation with a “zero” represent _____.

- a. quantitative ablaut
- б. qualitative ablaut
- в. comparative ablaut
- г. relative ablaut

57. The OE change of the velar consonant [k] > [kʰ] > [tʃ] is regarded as _____.

- a. palatalization
- б. voicing
- в. unvoicing
- г. mutation

58. The OE sc was pronounced as _____.

- a. [ʃ]
- б. [sk]
- в. [ss]
- г. [tʃ]

59. Palatal mutation is a kind of _____.

- a. regressive assimilation
- б. progressive assimilation
- в. palatalization
- г. ablaut

60. Quantitative changes of stressed vowels in the ME period influenced greatly the English ____.
- rhythm
 - syntax
 - grammatical structure
 - vocabulary
61. There existed several types of declensions of OE noun stems: _____.
- strong declension, weak declension, minor declension
 - strong declension, weak declension
 - strong declension, minor declension
 - weak declension, minor declension
62. In OE the strong verbs can be grouped in _____ general classes.
- seven
 - five
 - six
 - four
63. The most productive OE adverb-forming suffix was _____.
- e
 - ness
 - lic
 - ly
64. The distinctive endings *-a, -u, -e, -an, -um, etc.* of Old English were reduced to by the end of _____.
- 12th c.
 - 10th c.
 - 11th c.
 - 13th c.
65. In ME there appears a new and very productive way of forming adverbs by adding the suffix
- ly
 - lice
 - fully
 - lie
66. The suffix *-ing* of Participle I developed from
- inde
 - ande
 - ende
 - unde
67. In ME "the" lost _____ distinctions.
- gender, case, number
 - gender, case
 - case, number
 - gender, number
68. As a spelling device the apostrophe was introduced in the _____ c.
- 18th
 - 16th

- B. 17th
- Г. 15th

69. The form "its" was introduced in the ____ c.

- a. 17th
- б. 16th
- B. 18th
- Г. 15th

70. The gerund was developed in _____.

- a. NE
- б. OE
- B. ME
- Г. AE

71. The extent of the OE vocabulary is estimated at ____ thousands words.

- a. 20 to 30
- б. 2 to 10
- B. 50 to 90
- Г. 5 to 15

72. The words "violin", "piano", "solo" were borrowed from _____.

- a. Italian
- б. French
- B. Russian
- Г. Polish

73. What century was the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* last updated?

- a. 12th
- б. 11th
- B. 10th
- Г. 9th

74. What language belongs to the Old North Germanic languages?

- a. Old Icelandic
- б. Old Dutch
- B. Old German
- Г. Old English

75. What language is most closely related to English?

- a. German
- б. Dutch
- B. Frisian
- Г. Icelandic

76. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?

- a. The Celts
- б. The Romans
- B. The Anglo-Saxons
- Г. The Germans

77. The influence of the Norman Conquest is mainly felt in the English _____.

- a. orthography
- б. morphology
- в. syntax
- г. pronunciation

78. Which kingdom was formed by the Jutes?

- a. Kent.
- б. Mercia.
- в. Wessex.
- г. Sussex.

79. Which conquest is the signing of the *Wedmore Treaty* connected with?

- a. Scandinavian.
- б. Roman.
- в. Norman.
- г. Saxon.

80. The Norman invasion began in _____.

- a. 1066
- б. 1013
- в. 1042
- г. 1055

81. Which alphabet was used by the Germanic tribes before the 6th century?

- a. Runic.
- б. Latin.
- в. Gothic.
- г. English.

82. Which dialect was the most important one in the 9th century?

- a. West Saxon.
- б. Essex.
- в. Northumbrian.
- г. Mercian.

83. Which linguist did NOT suggest his own periodization of the history of English?

- a. Verba.
- б. Sweet.
- в. Burnley.
- г. Arakin.

84. Verner's Law was introduced in _____.

- a. 1877
- б. 1878
- в. 1879
- г. 1880

85. The change of *Gt. maiza* > *OE mara* is an example of _____.

- a. rhotacism
- б. unvoicing
- в. Verner's Law
- г. Grimm's Law

86. The change [f] > [b] is regarded as a vivid example of _____.
- Verner's Law
 - Grimm's Law
 - breaking
 - palatal mutation
87. The OE letter c stood for the sound [k'], later [tʃ] before _____.
- front vowels
 - back vowels
 - consonants
 - diphthongs
88. Which position was the sound [h] dropped in ME?
- Before [r], [l], and [w].
 - After [r], [l], and [w].
 - Before [r], [l], and [n].
 - After [r], [l], and [n].
89. Which new letters were introduced in ME?
- J, q, v.
 - G, k, n.
 - F, m, w.
 - R, b, l.
90. Which example illustrates 'the Great Vowel Shift'?
- ME lak > NE lake.
 - ME super > NE supper.
 - ME helpe > NE help.
 - ME sune > NE sun.
91. The category of "definiteness-indefiniteness" possessed OE _____.
- adjectives
 - nouns
 - verbs
 - adverbs
92. The ME noun possessed such cases as _____.
- common and possessive
 - nominative and dative
 - genitive and accusative
 - genitive and dative
93. OE *sculan* or *willan* + *Infinitive* are _____.
- verbal phrases
 - modal words
 - analytical forms of the future forms
 - synthetic forms of the future forms
94. There are _____ main ways of enriching the OE vocabulary.
- 2
 - 3

- B. 4
- г. 5

95. Which is the ME borrowing from Scandinavian?

- a. knife
- б. crime
- B. colonel
- г. potato

96. The NE borrowing *coffee* is of _____ origin.

- a. Turkish
- б. Arabic
- B. Chinese
- г. American

97. The NE borrowing *yacht* is of _____ origin.

- a. Dutch
- б. German
- B. Arabic
- г. Persian

98. The history of the English language is usually divided into _____ main periods.

- a. 3
- б. 2
- B. 4
- г. 5

99. The first English book was printed by _____.

- a. William Caxton
- б. Geoffrey Chaucer
- B. John Wycliffe
- г. William Shakespeare

100. The principal means of enriching the ME vocabulary is _____.

- a. borrowing
- б. suffixation
- B. word-composition
- г. prefixation

101. Choose a set of words where syntagmatic relationships are observed?

- a. green leaves, green years, green fruit, green teacher
- б. bag, briefcase, handbag, purse, rucksack, suitcase
- B. teacher, coach, lecturer, instructor, tutor, pedagogue
- г. hi, hello, bye, see you soon, so long, all right

102. How are the underlined words made: a lovely face, a friendly visit; to treat lovely, to behave friendly?

- a. conversion
- б. suffixation
- B. compounding
- г. back formation

103. What is the origin of the affixes *-ism, -ics, -ist, poly-, dis-*?
- Greek
 - Latin
 - Scandinavian
 - French
104. Structurally morphemes are divided into
- free, bound, semi-bound
 - productive and unproductive
 - roots and affixes
 - derivational and inflexional
105. What morphs are characterized by the following definition, "They are identical in meaning and have different phonetic shapes in different contexts"?
- allomorphs
 - suppletive morphs
 - root morphs
 - allophones
106. What is the process of forming the homonyms *cab (cabriolet) - cab (cabbage)*
- shortening
 - split of polysemy
 - borrowing
 - conversion
107. Which line accounts for metonymy?
- I have never read Balzac in the original
 - He had an egg-like head and frog-like jaws
 - My heart is beating with excitement.
 - What a storm of applause!
108. Which line accounts for the lexical homonyms?
- nail - nail, bank - bank, yard - yard
 - some - sum, so - saw, flu - flew
 - asked - asked, put - put, brother's – brothers
 - throne-thrown, saw-sore, bear-bare
109. What is "a synonymic dominant"?
- a general term, neutral in style and with a great combining power
 - structurally it is an unproductive word
 - etymologically it is a genuine word
 - it is a loan word
110. The difference between phraseological units and free word combinations lies in
- both syntactical and semantic peculiarities
 - syntactical peculiarities (impossibility of transformations)
 - semantic peculiarities (they are partially or fully non-motivated)
 - morphological peculiarities
111. Archaisms may be used

- a. to create the historic atmosphere
 - б. to show that the speaker is attached to usage of unusual words
 - в. to produce humorous effect
 - г. to avoid tautology
112. Which of the words are the native ones?
- а. hen, cow, goat, crow, bird, bear, fox, hare, lark
 - б. came, crocodile, hyena, gorilla, lynx, monkey
 - в. pigeon, turkey, kangaroo, giraffe, squirrel, zebra
 - г. potato, tomato, tobacco, macho, fiesta
113. Find the proper type of conversion of the words given below: *round – a round, criminal – a criminal, to say – a say, to try – a try*
- а. substantivation
 - б. verbalization
 - в. adjectivization
 - г. adverbialization
114. What are word-building models of the words *to burgle, to edit, to skate, to wellwish, to enthuse*?
- а. back-formation
 - б. conversion
 - в. affixation
 - г. reduplication
115. Which of the groups of words listed below corresponds to passive vocabulary?
- а. neologisms, historisms, archaisms
 - б. archaisms, dialect words, borrowings
 - в. professionalisms, barbarisms, loan words
 - г. borrowings and slang words
116. The connotative component is what is suggested by or associated with
- а. a certain word meaning
 - б. a certain concept
 - в. a certain referent
 - г. a certain symbol
117. Which line accounts for the homographs?
- а. bass - bass, desert - desert, buffet - buffet
 - б. pole - poll, scent - sent, plain - plane
 - в. cot - cot, game - game, match – match
 - г. throne-thrown, saw-sore, bear-bare
118. Synonyms belonging to the same stylistic layer, having the same connotation which are characterized by a distinction in the differentiating semes of the denotational component of their lexical meaning are named
- а. ideographic
 - б. absolute
 - в. stylistic
 - г. phraseological
119. What types of phraseological units did J.Seidl and W.McMordie single out?

- a. form irregular, meaning clear; form regular, meaning unclear; form irregular, meaning unclear
 - б. nominative and communicative
 - в. phrasemes and idioms
 - г. one-summit and two-summit units
120. What type of relationships is based on the linear character of speech?
- a. syntagmatic
 - б. derivational
 - в. paradigmatic
 - г. synonymous
121. Words which occur in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source are
- a. international words
 - б. archaic words
 - в. historisms
 - г. new words
122. Which group of words belongs to the native stock?
- a. nut, acorn, fir, walnut, hazel-nut, ash, oak
 - б. apricot, orange, banana, pomegranate, melon, cherry, lemon
 - в. plum, palm, acacia, pine, baobab, mallow, pear
 - г. potato, tomato, tobacco, macho, fiesta
123. A translation loan means
- a. a word or a phrase formed from the material available in the given language but after a foreign pattern by means of literal, morpheme-for-morpheme translation of every component
 - б. the development in an English word of a new meaning under the influence of a correlated unit in some other language
 - в. two or more words of the same language which came by different routes from one and the same basic original word
 - г. a word which occur in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source
124. The morphemes *-ness*, *-less*, *-dis* are singled out as
- a. bound
 - б. semi-bound
 - в. free
 - г. archaic
125. What morphemes are singled out semantically?
- a. roots and affixes
 - б. free and bound
 - в. semi-bound
 - г. grammatical inflexions
126. The suffix *-er* in *chatter*, *patter*, *flutter*, *skitter* is named
- a. verbal
 - б. nominal
 - в. adjective
 - г. adverb
127. A word is a unity of the sound-form and

- a. a meaning
- б. a notion
- в. a referent
- г. a symbol

128. What term refers to the definition "the objective relationship between a lexeme and the reality to which it refers"?

- a. denotation
- б. reference
- в. referent
- г. connotation

129. Which line accounts for metaphor?

- a. Kyiv is the heart of our country
- б. The pit loudly applauded
- в. The coffee-pot is boiling
- г. He speaks like a book

130. What process of semantic changes is defined as "a process as the result of which for one reason or another a word becomes disrepute and less respectable"?

- a. degradation of meaning
- б. narrowing of meaning
- в. transference of meaning
- г. extension of meaning

131. Which of the definitions corresponds to the notion of "synonyms"?

- a. words belonging to the same part of speech, that are different in sound-form but identical or similar in meaning
- б. words that are identical in sound-form but different in meaning
- в. words that partially coincide in their sound-form but are different in meaning
- г. words that are characterized by their idiomaticity

132. General lexicology studies

- a. the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
- б. the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
- в. the history of the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
- г. the characteristics of the word in the vocabulary of every language

133. Choose a set of words where paradigmatic relationships are observed

- a. hand, handy, handwriting, handwritten, handful, handball
- б. heavy sky, heavy bag, heavy rain, heavy heart, heavy supper
- в. white light, white crow, white night, white lie, white man
- г. green leaves, green years, green man, in the long green

134. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are

- a. barbarisms
- б. historisms
- в. jargonisms
- г. international words

135. What is the difference between compound words and nominal word combinations?

- a. in a combination of words each element is stressed and written separately
 - б. they can be of different parts of speech
 - в. they have different meanings where the first element modifies the other
 - г. they have different connotation
136. In English, very often lexical items are created by zero derivation, i.e.
- a. without any alteration being made to the shape of the input base
 - б. with the use of the suffix
 - в. they occupy any position in the sentence
 - г. they realise different functions in the sentence
137. Compounding is the type of word-formation where
- a. words consist of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms
 - б. new words are formed without adding any word-building elements
 - в. new words are formed by adding affixes to different stems
 - г. verbs are formed from nouns by shifting the stem
138. The term "conversion" was first introduced by
- a. H. Sweet
 - б. S.Ullmann
 - в. J. Lyons
 - г. O. Jespersen
139. Pick out the historisms from the groups below
- a. anarch, baron, musketeer, vassal, carbonari
 - б. mom, eve, thy, thou, aye, nay, moon, oft
 - в. toreador, rajah, shah, mayor
 - г. pigeon, turkey, kangaroo, giraffe, squirrel, zebra
140. What term can be defined as "words that are identical in their sound form but have no common senses or association"?
- a. lexical homonyms
 - б. polysemantic words
 - в. paronyms
 - г. phraseological units
141. What is the process of forming the synonyms *radiant* – *bright*?
- a. borrowing
 - б. conversion
 - в. shift of meaning
 - г. homonyms
142. Point out the phraseological units that are considered to be synonymous
- a. through thick and thin, by hook or by crook, for love or money
 - б. to take the bull by the horns, in all respects, at one jump
 - в. by little and little, on the spot, to begin at the wrong end
 - г. horn of plenty, Augean stables, Trojan horse, vanity of vanities
143. Special lexicology studies
- a. the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
 - б. the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
 - в. the history of the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the

course of time

r. characteristic features of words in the vocabulary of every language

144. What language are the following words borrowed from: *apricot, banana, bravado, canoe, embargo, sombrero, potato, tobacco*?

- a. Spanish and Portuguese
- б. French
- в. Italian
- г. Latin

145. Completely assimilated loan words

- a. indistinguishable phonetically
- б. borrowed from French in which the final consonant is not pronounced
- в. follow morphological, phonetical and orthographic standards
- г. have corresponding English equivalents

146. Word-composition is the type of word-formation where

- a. words consist of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms
- б. new words are formed without adding any word-building elements
- в. new words are formed by adding affixes to different stems
- г. words are formed by joining two clipped stems

147. What is understood by "meaning" in terms of the functional approach?

- a. the sum total of what the word contributes to different contexts in which the word may appear
- б. a certain reflection in our mind of objects or relations that exist in reality
- в. a certain reflection in our mind of objects or relations that are connected with their sound-form
- г. a unity of form and concept

148. Polysemy is

- a. a relationship that holds between different senses of the same word
- б. an identical form in both the spoken and written language
- в. another source of grammatical meaning
- г. two different lexical items that happen to be identical in form

149. The denotative component of the lexical meaning is

- a. the lexical nucleus of a word which is connected with the referent and notion the given word denotes
- б. the material meaning of a word which is directly connected with the object or concept the given word expresses
- в. the component of a word-meaning which is recurrent in the identical sets of grammatical forms of different words
- г. a minimal distinctive unit

150. What is understood by "emotional charge"?

- a. the attitude of the speaker to what is being spoken about
- б. the social sphere in which the discourse takes place
- в. shades of meaning or different degrees of a given quality
- г. the potential capacity of words to occur with other words

151. Define the superordinate term among the following hyponyms: *stalk, skin, flesh, seed, core*.

- a. a pomegranate
- б. an apple

- v. a hazelnut
- r. a banana

152. Point out the generic term (hyperonym) in the following group of words: *rubbers, shoes, footwear, over-shoes, slippers, boots, felt-boots*.

- a. shoes
- б. boots
- в. slippers
- г. footwear

153. What type of relationships is based on the interdependence of lexical items within the vocabulary of a language?

- a. syntagmatic
- б. derivational
- в. paradigmatic
- г. polysemous

154. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are called

- a. barbarisms
- б. historisms
- в. jargonisms
- г. etymological doublets

155. What morphemes are characterized by the following definition, "They are based on the correlation of different roots"?

- a. suppletive morphs
- б. root morphs
- в. allomorphs
- г. bound morphemes

156. Define the meaning of the suffix –ish in *babyish, childish, girlish, womanish*

- a. belonging to some nationality or locality
- б. like, having the quality of
- в. approaching opposite qualities
- г. diminutive

157. What group do the following stems belong: *fashionmonger, shock-proof, trustworthy, cameraman, playboy*?

- a. free
- б. bound
- в. semi-bound
- г. root morphemes

158. The suffix –ie in *Lizzie, barbie, bikies, fierie, postie* is called

- a. augmentive
- б. diminutive
- в. productive
- г. semi-bound

159. Which of the linguists suggested dividing idioms into verb + object, prepositional phrases, compounds?

- a. A. Koonin
- б. A. Smyrnytskyi
- в. M. McCarthy and F. O'Dell
- г. J. Seidl and W. McMordie

160. Which of the scholars employed the classification of English idioms into the groups according to their structure?

- a. A. Koonin
- б. A. Smyrnytskyi
- в. M. McCarthy and F. O'Dell
- г. J. Seidl and W. McMordie

161. What group do the following stems belong: *playwright*, *seaman*, *autobiography*, *afterthought*, *shipwright*?

- a. free
- б. bound
- в. semi-bound
- г. root morphemes

162. Define the type of word-formation of the following words: *ping-pong*, *flim-flam*, *tittle-tattle*, *pooh-pooh*, *walkie-talkie*.

- a. blending
- б. sound imitation
- в. reduplication
- г. back formation

163. What term is defined as "the object in the outside world to which the sound form refers"?

- a. a concept
- б. a sign
- в. a referent
- г. a symbol

164. Classify the words according to the type of motivation: *tongues (of flame)*, *key (to a mystery)*, *green (with envy)*, *head (of a procession)*

- a. phonetic
- б. morphological
- в. semantic
- г. folk etymology

165. Define the meaning of face in the sentence: *Their defeat seemed certain in the face of such a powerful opponent.*

- a. facade, front
- б. look, expression
- в. surface of something
- г. whereas

166. The words *affect - effect*, *complement - compliment*, *proceed - precede*, *preposition - proposition* are:

- a. paronyms
- б. synonyms
- в. antonyms
- г. homonyms

167. What is understood by "meaning" in terms of the referential approach?

- a. the sum total of what the word contributes to different contexts in which the word may appear
- б. a certain reflection in our mind of objects or relations that exist in reality
- в. a certain reflection in our mind of objects or relations that are connected with their sound-form
- г. the object in the outside world to which the sound form refers

168. What process of semantic changes is defined as "a process as the result of which a word of wide usage is restricted in its application and comes to be used only in a special meaning"?

- a. degradation of meaning
- б. narrowing of meaning
- в. transference of meaning
- г. elevation of meaning

169. Define the process of semantic changes in the following words: *deer, comrade, wife, meat*.

- a. narrowing of meaning
- б. degradation of meaning
- в. transference of meaning
- г. elevation of meaning

170. Define the process of semantic changes in the following words: *paper, manuscript, pipe, vandal, utopian*.

- a. extension of meaning
- б. elevation of meaning
- в. transference of meaning
- г. narrowing of meaning

171. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to ask – to question, to help - to assist, teaching - guidance*?

- a. conversion
- б. shift of meaning
- в. borrowing
- г. variants of English

172. What term can be defined as "words that are identical in their sound form but have no common semes or association"

- a. polysemantic words
- б. lexical homonyms
- в. paronyms
- г. antonyms

173. Synonyms belonging to the same stylistic layer, having the same connotation which are characterized by the differentiating semantic components of their denotation are named

- a. absolute
- б. stylistic
- в. relative
- г. lexical

174. What term best fits this description "blocks from which sentences are made"?

- a. phonemes
- б. morphemes

- b. allomorphs
- г. words

175. What term refers to the definition "It reflects the ideas about an object, phenomenon, process or quality in the mind"?

- a. lexical meaning
- б. grammatical meaning
- в. connotative meaning
- г. semantic motivation

176. What is the process of forming the synonyms *holy - sacred, kingly – royal*?

- a. conversion
- б. shift of meaning
- в. borrowing
- г. variants of English

177. What is the process of forming the synonyms *God – the All-Powerful, devil - old Nick*?

- a. conversion
- б. euphemism
- в. borrowing
- г. variants of English

178. What definition of the word does not take into consideration its ability to form word phrases?

- a. The word is a unit of nomination that is characterized by complete form and idiomaticity
- б. A part of a sentence, which we can use independently without changing its meaning
- в. A word is a unit of language that carries meaning and consists of one or more morphemes. Words can be combined to create phrases, clauses and sentences
- г. A sequence of characters in a sentence, recognized as a lexical unit

179. What relationships have the terms "phraseological unit", "set phrase", "idiom" between themselves?

- a. polysemous
- б. synonymous
- в. antonymous
- г. homonymous

180. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to die – to be no more, to fall asleep*?

- a. conversion
- б. shift of meaning
- в. borrowing
- г. variants of English

181. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to think – to guess*?

- a. conversion
- б. shift of meaning
- в. borrowing
- г. variants of English

182. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to rise – mount, ascend*?

- a. conversion
- б. shift of meaning

- b. borrowing
 - r. variants of English
183. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to end – finish, conclude, complete*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
184. What is the process of forming the synonyms *fair – beautiful, attractive*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
185. What is the process of forming the synonyms *chairman - chair, businessman - business executive*?
- a. compounding
 - б. political correctness
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
186. What is the process of forming the synonyms *invalids - special needs people, disabled, physically challenged*?
- a. compounding
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
187. What is the process of forming the synonyms *Co. – Inc.*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
188. What is the process of forming the synonyms *long-distance call – trunk call*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
189. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to die – to pass away, to kick the bucket*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. variants of English
190. What is the process of forming the synonyms *choose – pick out*?
- a. compounding
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. other word-forming processes

191. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to walk – to take a walk, to laugh - to give a laugh*?
- conversion
 - shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - other word-forming processes
192. What is the process of forming the synonyms *memorandum – memo, popular - pop*?
- conversion
 - shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - other word-forming processes
193. What is the process of forming the homonyms *son – sun*?
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - convergents
 - conversion
194. What is the process of forming the homonyms *peace – piece*?
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - conversion
 - clipping
195. What is the process of forming the homonyms *nail n. – nail n.?*
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - conversion
 - split of polysemy
196. What is the process of forming the homonyms *sense n. – sense n.?*
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - conversion
 - split of polysemy
197. What is the process of forming the homonyms *capital n. – capital n.?*
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - clipping
 - split of polysemy
198. What is the process of forming the homonyms *air n. – air n.?*
- shift of meaning
 - borrowing
 - conversion
 - split of polysemy
199. What is the process of forming the homonyms *broadcast v. – broadcast n.?*
- shift of meaning
 - compounding

- b. conversion
- г. split of polysemy

200. Words with different spellings and meanings which historically come back to one and the same source are

- a. international words
- б. archaic words
- в. historisms
- г. etymological doublets

201. By a semantic loan is meant

- a. a word or a phrase formed from the material available in the given language but after a foreign pattern by means of literal, morpheme-for-morpheme translation of every component
- б. the development in an English word of a new meaning under the influence of a correlated unit in some other language
- в. two or more words of the same language which came by different routes from one and the same basic original word
- г. a word which occur in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source

202. Descriptive lexicology studies

- a. the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
- б. the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
- в. the history of the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
- г. the vocabulary of a given language according to the sphere of communication

203. Historical lexicology is concerned with

- a. the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
- б. the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
- в. the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
- г. the vocabulary of a given language according to the sphere of communication

204. Stylistic layers are characterized by

- a. a common sphere of reference
- б. a common sphere of usage
- в. a common lexical meaning
- г. a common structural unity

205. A thematic group

- a. is a sum of syntagmatic groups
- б. is a synonymous set
- в. reflects a certain sphere of extralinguistic activity
- г. includes polysemous word phrases

206. Point out the generic term (hyperonym) in the following group of words: *tongue, lace, eyelet, blade, boot, footwear, ice skate accessories*.

- a. shoes
- б. footwear
- в. ice skate accessories
- г. over-shoes

207. A semantic (or lexical) field is identified by

- a. a common word base
 - б. a common sphere of usage
 - B. a common semantic component
 - г. a common structural unity
208. What type of language relationships is based on the similarity of meaning?
- a. syntagmatic
 - б. derivational
 - B. structural
 - г. synonymous
209. What type of language relationships is based on the polarity of meaning?
- a. syntagmatic
 - б. synonymous
 - B. antonymous
 - г. polysemous
210. A neologism is
- a. a lexeme created for temporary use to solve an immediate problem of communication
 - б. a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not been accepted into mainstream language yet
 - B. an item which people avoid using in polite society
 - г. an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way
211. A euphemism is
- a. a homonym
 - б. a synonym
 - B. an item which people use in polite society
 - г. an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way
212. Which line does not account for the source of synonymy?
- a. convergent sound development
 - б. abbreviation
 - B. borrowings
 - г. British vs American vocabulary
213. Which line does not account for the source of homonymy?
- a. convergent sound development
 - б. split of polysemy
 - B. borrowings
 - г. British vs American vocabulary
214. An archaic word is
- a. a lexeme created for temporary use to solve an immediate problem of communication
 - б. a feature of an older state of the language, which continues to be used while retaining the aura of its past
 - B. a word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not been accepted into mainstream language yet
 - г. opposed to the emotionally neutral item
215. Back-formation consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. creating new words by means of repeating the same or similar elements
- в. fusing two or more words to create a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of omitting an initial part of a word

216. Reduplication consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. creating new words by means of repeating the same or similar elements
- в. fusing two or more words to create a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of omitting an initial part of a word

217. Abbreviation consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. creating new words by means of repeating the same or similar elements
- в. fusing two or more words to create a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of omitting a part of a word

218. Blending consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. creating new words by means of repeating the same or similar elements
- в. fusing two or more words to create a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of omitting an initial part of a word

219. Conversion consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. the shift between parts of speech
- в. combining two or more base morphemes or words to form a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of adding a prefix or a suffix to the base morpheme

220. Compounding consists in

- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
- б. the shift between parts of speech
- в. combining two or more base morphemes or words to form a new word
- г. deriving new words by means of adding a prefix or a suffix to the base morpheme

221. ... believe

- a. un-
- б. dis-
- в. in-
- г. m-

222. ... inherit

- a. dis-
- б. de-
- в. be-
- г. un-

223. ... honest

- a. in-
- б. ab-
- в. im-
- г. dis-

224. hero ...

- a. -ity
- б. -ish
- в. -ic
- г. -ist

225. stylist ...

- a. -ette
- б. -ive
- в. -ic
- г. -y

226. lacon ...

- a. -ic
- б. -ious
- в. -ent
- г. -y

227. pass ...

- a. -able
- б. -ish
- в. -ance
- г. -ize

228. peace ...

- a. -al
- б. -able
- в. -ist
- г. -ism

229. requir ...

- a. -ement
- б. -ment
- в. -ance
- г. -eable

230. notic ...

- a. -eable
- б. -able
- в. -ish
- г. -age

231. viv . . .

- a. -ity
- б. -ize
- в. -acity
- г. -ish

232. link ...

- a. -ity
- б. -ship

- в. -ify
- г. -age

233. herb ...

- а. -age
- б. -ish
- в. -ist
- г. -ery

234. root ...

- а. -ish
- б. -age
- в. -logy
- г. -ify

235. accept ...

- а. -ance
- б. -ence
- в. -ity
- г. -ery

236. account ...

- а. -ent
- б. -ant
- в. -ere
- г. -or

237. attend ...

- а. -ent
- б. -or
- в. -ive
- г. -ant

238. centen ...

- а. -al
- б. -ial
- в. -arian
- г. -able

239. antiqu ...

- а. -arian
- б. -ous
- в. -able
- г. -ness

240. diet ...

- а. -ary
- б. -able
- в. -ive
- г. -ous

241. deposit ...

- a. -able
- б. -ary
- в. -er
- г. -less

242. What is the meaning of the underlined word in "He was conscious of being exhausted, and overcome by an irresistible drowsiness; and, further, of being in his own bedroom" (*A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens)

- a. to prevent someone from being able to act or think in the usual way
- б. to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something
- в. to get the better of
- г. to gain the superiority

243. colour ...

- a. -ance
- б. -ous
- в. -ation
- г. -ish

244. canaliz ...

- a. -ation
- б. -asion
- в. -er
- г. -or

245. cancel ...

- a. -ation
- б. -lacion
- в. -ize
- г. -ous

246. ... maturity

- a. im-
- б. in-
- в. un-
- г. dis-

247. geno ...

- a. -cism
- б. -cist
- в. -cide
- г. -cise

248. sea ...

- a. -ful
- б. -drome
- в. -ship
- г. -logy

249. green ...

- a. -less
- б. -ary

- в. -ery
- г. -ify

250. cutl ...

- а. -ary
- б. -ery
- в. -ory
- г. -ure

251. job ...

- а. -bery
- б. -ery
- в. -bary
- г. -ary

252. monk ...

- а. -ery
- б. -ship
- в. -dom
- г. -y

253. arab ...

- а. -ish
- б. -esque
- в. -ical
- г. -able

254. Japan ...

- а. -esque
- б. -ish
- в. -ian
- г. -ity

255. kitchen ...

- а. -al
- б. -able
- в. -ery
- г. -ette

256. pian ...

- а. -ette
- б. -ism
- в. -or
- г. -ise

257. leather ...

- а. -able
- б. -ette
- в. -ment
- г. -ive

258. blush ...

- a. -ful
- б. -ly
- в. -ist
- г. -able

259. radio ...

- a. -ship
- б. -gram
- в. -hood
- г. -ly

260. woman ...

- a. -ous
- б. -cracy
- в. -hood
- г. -ship

261. man ...

- a. -hood
- б. -er
- в. -ship
- г. -cracy

262. brother ...

- a. -ren
- б. -hood
- в. -ous
- г. -ish

263. academ ...

- a. -ician
- б. -ist
- в. -ship
- г. -ee

264. phys...

- a. -ify
- б. -icious
- в. -ision
- г. -ician

265. cosmet ...

- a. -ious
- б. -ician
- в. -icious
- г. -ance

266. contract ...

- a. -er
- б. -ist
- в. -ship
- г. -ility

267. host ...

- a. -ility
- б. -able
- в. -ial
- г. -ible

268. creat ...

- a. -ious
- б. -ivity
- в. -ory
- г. -ery

269. oxygen ...

- a. -ize
- б. -ify
- в. -ity
- г. -able

270. individual ...

- a. -ive
- б. -ity
- в. -ness
- г. -ous

271. chain ...

- a. -ish
- б. -let
- в. -ery
- г. -ic

272. neck ...

- a. -ish
- б. -ery
- в. -let
- г. -ness

273. brook ...

- a. -ish
- б. -let
- в. -ness
- г. -able

274. frog ...

- a. -ling
- б. -ly
- в. -ish
- г. -er

275. fond ...

- a. -y
- б. -ish

- в. -ling
- г. -ious

276. gos ...

- а. -sy
- б. -ling
- в. -ness
- г. -ity

277. end ...

- а. -y
- б. -ish
- в. -ial
- г. -long

278. measure ...

- а. -ness
- б. -ment
- в. -tude
- г. -logy

279. improv ...

- а. -ement
- б. -ment
- в. -or
- г. -ious

280. anonym ...

- а. -ous
- б. -ic
- в. -ist
- г. -ness

281. right ...

- а. -ous
- б. -ious
- в. -eous
- г. -ish

282. censor . . .

- а. -ist
- б. -ness
- в. -y
- г. -ship

283. author...

- а. -ship
- б. -hood
- в. -ify
- г. -able

284. old ...

- a. -y
- б. -ster
- в. -ery
- г. -ity

285. ann ...

- a. -ial
- б. -nal
- в. -ular
- г. -able

286. depart ...

- a. -ure
- б. -ise
- в. -ion
- г. -ness

287. portrait ...

- a. -ize
- б. -ure
- в. -ness
- г. -ify

288. budget ...

- a. -ery
- б. -ise
- в. -wise
- г. -ive

289. What are the derivation models of the words *sitcom*, *podcast*, *hi-hume*, *webinar*, *simulcast*, *Spanglish*?

- a. back-formation
- б. blending
- в. onomatopoeia
- г. reduplication

290. clock ...

- a. -ish
- б. -wise
- в. -ist
- г. -y

291. health ...

- a. -ful
- б. -ish
- в. -ly
- г. -ity

292. ... moral

- a. im-
- б. ab-

- в. in-
- г. dis-

293. ... mortal

- а. ab-
- б. im-
- в. un-
- г. dis-

294. ... attentive

- а. un-
- б. in-
- в. dis-
- г. non-

295. ... legal

- а. un-
- б. ab-
- в. il-
- г. ir-

296. ... normal

- а. ab-
- б. in-
- в. un-
- г. il-

297. achiev ...

- а. -able
- б. -al
- в. -ance
- г. -ment

298. admit ...

- а. -ance
- б. -tance
- в. -ence
- г. -tence

299. adventure ...

- а. -ous
- б. -ish
- в. -some
- г. -ic

300. ... corporate

- а. in-
- б. im-
- в. dis-
- г. un-

301. depend ...

- a. -ive
- б. -y
- в. -ence
- г. -al

302. ... fortune

- a. un-
- б. mis-
- в. dis-
- г. il-

303. frequ ...

- a. -ency
- б. -ancy
- в. -ence
- г. -ance

304. heart ...

- a. -ly
- б. -ive
- в. -ship
- г. -ily

305. ... balance

- a. im-
- б. in-
- в. ab-
- г. um-

306. psycholog ...

- a. -ious;
- б. -ist
- в. -er
- г. -ie

307. leader ...

- a. -ship
- б. -ism
- в. -ness
- г. -ment

308. adapt ...

- a. -al
- б. -ful
- в. -able
- г. -eble

309. mix ...

- a. -ive
- б. -ture
- в. -ure
- г. -ful

310. ... irritate

- a. ab-
- б. dis-
- в. ir-
- г. un-

311. occur . . .

- a. -ence
- б. -ranñe
- в. -ance
- г. -rence

312. ... vitalize

- a. un-
- б. de-
- в. dis-
- г. ab-

313. ... throne

- a. dis-
- б. mis-
- в. de-
- г. um-

314. ... compound

- a. un-
- б. mis-
- в. dis-
- г. de-

315. ... fool

- a. be-
- б. dis-
- в. un-
- г. in-

316. ... speak

- a. un-
- б. be-
- в. dis-
- г. il-

317. ... little

- a. de-
- б. dis-
- в. be-
- г. un-

318. multi ...

- a. -cism
- б. -hood

- В. -tude
- Г. -ness

319. short ...

- а. -en
- б. -ify
- В. -ment
- Г. -or

320. sens . . .

- а. -ary
- б. -ory
- В. -ery
- Г. -ury

321. Verbal translation conveys:

- а. neither the orthographic nor the sounding form of the source language unit
- б. the orthographic form of the source language unit
- В. the sounding form of the source language unit
- Г. both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit

322. Contextual interpretation is used to translate

- а. units of nationally biased lexicon
- б. internationalisms
- В. proper names
- Г. phraseological units

323. "Citric acid" is:

- а. an international translation loan unit
- б. a genuine internationalism
- В. a pseudo internationalism
- Г. a unit of nationally biased lexicon

324. Names of seas are:

- а. translated
- б. transcribed
- В. transliterated
- Г. substituted on connotation level

325. Who proposed a classification of texts depending on their orientation towards different types of receptor?

- а. Prof. A. Neubert
- б. Mary Snell Hornby
- В. Prof. Zorivchak
- Г. Prof. Korunetz

326. The earliest mention of translation used in viva voce goes back to:

- а. 3000 B.C.
- б. 4000 B.C.
- В. 2000 B.C.
- Г. 1200 B.C.

327. Transliteration conveys:

- a. the orthographic form of the source language unit
- б. the sounding form of the source language unit
- в. neither the orthographic nor the sounding form of the source language unit
- г. both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit

328. Practical transcribing is used to translate:

- a. internationalisms
- б. metaphors
- в. asyndetic noun clusters
- г. units of nationally biased lexicon

329. "Artist" is:

- a. a pseudo internationalism
- б. a genuine internationalism
- в. an international translation loan unit
- г. a unit of nationally biased lexicon

330. Traditionally names of kings are:

- a. translated
- б. transcribed
- в. transliterated
- г. contextually interpreted

331. The first known bilingual and multilingual dictionaries appeared:

- a. in Babylon
- б. in Assyria
- в. in Egypt
- г. in Greece

332. "Sense-to-sense" translation was worked out by:

- a. Cicero
- б. Horace
- в. Apuleius
- г. Ventzky

333. Contextual interpretation as one of the ways of translating units of nationally biased lexicon was offered by:

- a. prof. Zorivchak
- б. prof. Korunets
- в. prof. Humbolt
- г. prof. Ilyish

334. Names of gulfs are:

- a. translated
- б. transcribed
- в. transliterated
- г. described

335. "Free interpretation" was started by:

- a. Horace
- б. Rodger Bacon
- в. Cicero
- г. Frau Gottshed

336. Transposition on connotation level as one of the ways of translating units of nationally biased lexicon was offered by:

- a. prof. Zorivchak
- б. prof. Korunets
- в. prof. Humbolt
- г. prof. Barkhudarov

337. The first trade agreement was signed in two languages between:

- a. Nubia and Egypt
- б. Assyria and Babylon
- в. Egypt and Greece
- г. Greece and Rome

338. Word-for-word translation is

- a. a consecutive verbal translation
- б. a consecutive literal translation
- в. a consecutive interlinear translation
- г. a consecutive interpretation

339. The grammatical category of number does not exist in:

- a. the Chinese language
- б. the Spanish language
- в. the Eskimo language
- г. the Hungarian language

340. Economical terms can be translated with the help of:

- a. transliteration
- б. an image loan
- в. rehash;
- г. analogy.

341. The Old Testament was translated from Aramaic into Greek in:

- a. 250 B.C.
- б. 2500 B.C.
- в. 250 A.D.
- г. 150 A.D.

342. In Kyivan Rus the first treaty in two languages was signed by:

- a. Prince Oleg
- б. Prince Yaroslav the Wise
- в. Princess Olga
- г. Prince Volodymyr

343. In interlinear translation lexical and grammatical transformations are:

- a. inevitable
- б. possible

- b. unnecessary
 - r. impossible
344. "In his shirt sleeves" should be translated into Ukrainian with the help of:
- a. antonymic translation
 - б. word-for-word translation
 - в. verbal translation
 - г. interlinear translation
345. "Non-conducting" is:
- a. an international translation loan unit
 - б. a pseudo internationalism
 - в. a genuine internationalism
 - г. a unit of nationally biased lexicon
346. In the Middle Ages the Southern Italian school of translation translated secular works mostly with the help of:
- a. free interpretation
 - б. word-for-word translation
 - в. sense-to sense translation
 - г. interlinear translation
347. The Bible of Polycarp appeared in:
- a. the 14th century
 - б. the 11th century
 - в. the 12th century
 - г. the 15th century
348. Which of the following asyndetic noun clusters needs special knowledge to be translated correctly:
- a. turkey carpet
 - б. oil field air survey
 - в. county council
 - г. policy change
349. Which of the following languages has no formality-politeness dimension in its person system:
- a. English
 - б. French
 - в. Spanish
 - г. German
350. John Wyclif translated the Bible from Latin into English with the help of:
- a. word-for-word translation
 - б. sense-to sense translation
 - в. free interpretation
 - г. faithful literary artistic translation
351. The word combination "stars and stripes" should be translated:
- a. by description
 - б. by transliteration
 - в. by loan
 - г. by antonymic translation

352. William Tyndale translated the Bible into English with the help of:
- sense-to sense translation
 - word-for-word translation
 - free interpretation
 - faithful literary artistic translation
353. The word "infamous" should be translated:
- by description
 - by transliteration
 - by loan
 - by antonymic translation
354. Free interpretation dominated in European translation of secular works up to the end of:
- the 18th century
 - the 17th century
 - the 19th century
 - the 16th century
355. Phraseological units originating from ancient history are usually translated:
- by equivalents
 - by loans
 - by transliteration
 - by antonymic translation
356. Martin Luther translated the Bible into German with the help of:
- sense-to sense translation
 - word-for-word translation
 - free interpretation
 - faithful literary artistic translation
357. A great contribution to translating manuals, chronicles and other works from ancient languages into English was made by:
- King Alfred
 - King Jacob
 - King Edward
 - King John
358. Idiomatic expressions can be translated word-for-word:
- rarely
 - always
 - never
 - frequently
359. Cliché metaphors are usually translated:
- by equivalents
 - by transliteration
 - by loans
 - by way of description
360. Fiction can be translated with the help of:

- a. interlinear translation
- б. literal translation
- в. machine translation
- г. verbal translation

361. The word combination "the apple of discord" is translated with the help of:

- a. an equivalent
- б. an analogy
- в. antonymic translation
- г. description

362. Y.Ventzky was an outstanding:

- a. German translator
- б. English translator
- в. Polish translator
- г. Ukrainian translator

363. Metaphors can be translated:

- a. by description
- б. by practical transcribing
- в. by transliterating
- г. by machine translation

364. G.Skovoroda translated Cicero`s works by way of:

- a. free interpretation
- б. word-for-word translation
- в. sense-to sense translation
- г. faithful literary artistic translation

365. The principles of truly faithful literary artistic translation were proclaimed by:

- a. A. Tytler
- б. W. Tyndale;
- в. J. Dryden
- г. J. Wycklif

366. Free adaptation of Virgil`s "Aeneid" was made by:

- a. I. Kotlyarevski
- б. G. Skovoroda
- в. P. Gulak Artemovskiy
- г. I.Maksymovych

367. In ancient Egypt interpreters were called:

- a. dragomans
- б. translators
- в. polyglots
- г. interpreters

368. At top-level talks interpreters usually use:

- a. AD Hoc interpretation
- б. consecutive interpretation
- в. simultaneous interpretation
- г. community interpretation

369. "Silent interpreters" are usually used in the process of:
- AD Hoc interpretation
 - consecutive interpretation
 - simultaneous interpretation
 - community interpretation
370. Headphones are necessary for:
- simultaneous interpretation
 - consecutive interpretation
 - AD Hoc interpretation
 - community interpretation
371. Who called translation equivalence " a treacherous illusion"?
- Mary Snell Hornby
 - G.C Catford
 - Rhoda Roberts
 - Prof. Humbolt
372. Translation by a superordinate implies:
- translation by a more general word
 - translation by a more specific word
 - translation by a more neutral word
 - translation by a more expressive word
373. While translating legal doublets we use:
- omission
 - addition
 - paraphrase
 - explication
374. Domestication and foreignization were termed by:
- Lawrence Venuti
 - Mona Baker
 - Rhoda Roberts
 - Mary Snell Horby
375. Direct techniques include:
- borrowing
 - adaptation
 - reformulation
 - transposition
376. Oblique techniques include:
- transposition
 - loan
 - borrowing
 - transliteration
377. Substitution of the abbreviation for the full proper or geographical name is called:
- amplification
 - explication

- в. reformulation
- г. modulation

378. In case a source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language one should use:
- а. paraphrase
 - б. transposition
 - в. amplification
 - г. substitution
379. Define the kind of translation: street traffic regulations - правила дорожнього руху
- а. interlinear
 - б. descriptive
 - в. word-for-word
 - г. verbal
380. Define the kind of translation: зуб на зуб не попадає - to feel very cold
- а. descriptive
 - б. antonymic
 - в. interlinear
 - г. verbal
381. Define the kind of translation: take it easy - не хвилюйся
- а. antonymic
 - б. descriptive
 - в. interlinear
 - г. verbal
382. It's his place in the sun - це його місце під сонцем This phraseological unit was translated:
- а. by equivalent
 - б. by analogy
 - в. by an image loan
 - г. by description
383. a queer fish - дивак This phraseological unit was translated:
- а. by description
 - б. by equivalent
 - в. by analogy
 - г. by an image loan
384. She floated away like a flower tossed into a pool - Вона пролетіла, як квітка, яку кинули у басейн. The simile used in this sentence was translated:
- а. by an image loan
 - б. by analogy
 - в. by equivalent
 - г. by description
385. What technique was used in the following translation? handknitted - в'язати вручну
- а. transposition
 - б. explication
 - в. substitution
 - г. adaptation

386. What technique was used in the following translation? Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man - Ну, якось він розповідав мені, що навчався в Оксфорді.
- a. explication
 - б. loan
 - в. substitution
 - г. reformulation
387. What technique was used in the following translation? You can have it - Можеш взяти.
- a. modulation
 - б. loan
 - в. explication
 - г. substitution
388. What technique was used in the following translation? film "Die Hard" - фільм "Міцний горішок"
- a. reformulation
 - б. explication
 - в. substitution
 - г. modulation
389. What technique was used in the following translation? She likes reading - Вона любить читати.
- a. substitution
 - б. modulation
 - в. explication
 - г. adaptation
390. What technique was used in the following translation? Soccer - футбол
- a. adaptation
 - б. substitution
 - в. modulation
 - г. reformulation
391. What technique was used to translate the following word combination? phone book - телефонна книга
- a. calque
 - б. borrowing
 - в. transposition
 - г. paraphrase
392. What technique was used in the following translation? She was the first "nice" girl he had ever known - Вона була першою дівчиною "з вищого світу", з якою звела його доля.
- a. explication
 - б. reformulation
 - в. omission
 - г. compensation
393. What technique was used in the following translation? It was a few days before the Fourth of July - Це було за кілька днів до Дня Незалежності.
- a. explication
 - б. modulation
 - в. addition
 - г. reformulation

394. What technique was used in the following translation? I'd like to - із задоволенням

- a. modulation
- б. addition
- в. loan
- г. compensation

395. What kind of translation was used in the following example? He was driving a vehicle - Він їхав машиною

- a. translation by a hyponym
- б. translation by a superordinate
- в. translation by a more neutral word
- г. translation by cultural substitution

396. By generalization we mean:

- a. translation by a superordinate
- б. translation by a hyponym
- в. explanation
- г. paraphrase

397. Find the correct variant of translation: Не може бути, щоб вони не вивчили правило. Вони завжди виконують домашні завдання.

- a. They can't not to have learnt the rule. They always do their home tasks.
- б. They cannot have failed to learn the rule. They always do their home tasks.
- в. They can have not learnt the rule. They use to do their home tasks.
- г. They couldn't have learnt the rule. They use to do their home tasks.

398. Find the correct variant of translation: Вона каже, що не виконала домашнє завдання. Невже вона не зрозуміла матеріал?

- a. She says she didn't do her home assignment. Cannot she have understood the material?
- б. She says she didn't do her home assignment. Can it be that she has not understood the material?
- в. She says she hadn't done her home assignment. Can she not to have understood the material?
- г. She says she doesn't do her home assignment. Couldn't she have understood the material?

399. Find the correct variant of translation: Моїй мамі не треба ходити до директора щотижня: я гарно вчуся і не пропустив ні одного уроку.

- a. My mother hasn't to go to see the headmaster every week: I have been doing well at school and didn't miss a single lesson.
- б. My mother mustn't go to see the headmaster every week: I'm doing good at school and haven't missed a single lesson.
- в. My mother needn't go to see the headmaster every week: I'm doing well at school and haven't missed a single lesson.
- г. My mother doesn't need go to see the headmaster every week: I do good at school and didn't miss a single lesson.

400. Find the correct variant of translation: Нічого не бачачи перед собою, ми йшли дуже повільно, оскільки ми пам'ятали розповідь капітана про те, як він вночі заблудився в лісі.

- a. Seeing nothing in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he had got lost in the forest.
- б. Having seen nothing in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the

captain's story of how he got lost in the forest.

v. Do not seeing anything in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he has got lost in the forest.

r. Do not seeing anything in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he had got lost in the forest.

401. Find the correct variant of translation: Чому це я маю робити те, що я не хочу? Я б волів виконати цікавішу роботу.

a. Why should I to be doing what I don't want to? I would rather have done something more interesting.

б. Why should I do what I don't want to? I would rather do something more interesting.

v. Why should I have done what I didn't want to? I had rather do something more interesting.

r. Why should I do what I not want to? I would better do something more interesting.

402. Find the correct variant of translation: Приїхавши до села, ми побачили, що там будують нову школу, але ми не припустили, що її будуватимуть ще два роки.

a. On coming to the village we saw that a new school was being built there but we didn't expect it to be built for another two years.

б. On coming to the village we saw that a new school was built there but we didn't suppose that it would be built for another two years.

v. Having come to the village we saw that a new school was built there but we didn't suppose that it would have been building for another two years.

r. On coming to the village we saw that a new school was built there but we didn't expect it building for another two years.

403. Find the correct variant of translation: Здається, він зараз увесь час працює над новою книжкою. Його ніде не бачили вже досить давно.

a. It seems he is working at a new book all the time now. He did not see anywhere for a long time.

б. He seems working at a new book all the time. He was not seen anywhere for a long time.

v. He seems to be working at a new book all the time. He has not been seen anywhere for a long time.

r. He seems to work at a new book all the time now. Him had not seen anywhere for a long time.

404. Find the correct variant of translation: Сподіваюсь, ви не будете проти, якщо я запитаю, чи зможу я отримати допомогу.

a. I hope you don't mind me asking if I will be able to get help.

б. I hope you won't mind me ask if I will be able to get help.

v. I hope you don't mind me to ask if I can be helped.

r. I hope you won't mind me that I ask if I will be helped.

405. Find the correct variant of translation: Не встигла я увійти в квартиру, як зателефонувала моя подруга і сказала, що вона не поїде за місто, бо вона вже дві години робить зачіску.

a. No sooner did I enter the flat when my friend had phoned and said that she won't go out of the town as she was having her hair done for two hours.

б. No sooner had I entered the flat than my friend phoned and said that she wouldn't go to the country as she had been having her hair done for two hours.

v. My friend had phoned before I could enter the flat and said that she wouldn't go to the country as she was doing her hair for two hours.

r. Hardly hadn't I entered the flat when my friend phoned and said that she wouldn't go to the country as she had been doing her hair for two hours.

406. Find the correct variant of translation: Якби мене зараз запитали про найбільш пам'ятну подію минулого року, я б відповіла, що ніколи не забуду, як їздила в Лондон і бачила королеву.

- a. If I was asked about the most memorable event of the last year I would answer that I should never forget to go to London and see the Queen.
- б. If I were asked about the most memorable event of the previous year I would answer that I should never forget going to London and seeing the Queen.
- в. If I had been asked about the memorablest event of the last year I would answer that I had never forgotten going to London and seeing the Queen.
- г. If I were asked about the most memorable event of the previous year I would answer that I should never forget to go to London and see the Queen.

407. Find the correct variant of translation: На зупинці вже досить довго стоїть якийсь молодий чоловік. Він, напевно, чекає на когось.

- a. Some young man has been standing at the stop for a rather long time. He must be waiting for someone.
- б. A certain young man is standing at the stop for a rather long time. He may have waiting for someone.
- в. Some young man has been standing at the stop for a rather long time. He is likely having waited for someone.
- г. Some young man stands at the stop for some time already. He must wait for someone.

408. Find the correct variant of translation: Якби за лікарем послали відразу після того, як це трапилось, хлопчику не довелось би було робити операцію.

- a. If the doctor was sent for right after it had happened the boy must not be operated on.
- б. If the doctor had been sent for right after it had happened the boy would not have had to be operated on.
- в. If the doctor had been sent for right after it has happened the boy would not have been operated on.
- г. If the doctor has been sent for right after it happened the boy must not have been operated on.

409. Find the correct variant of translation: Хіба ти не шкодуєш, що зайнявся малюванням, замість того, щоби вступити до університету.

- a. Do you not regret to have taken up painting instead of to go to the University?
- б. Don't you regret having taken up painting instead to go to the University?
- в. Don't you regret taking up painting instead of going to the University?
- г. Don't you regret taking up painting instead to have gone to the University?

410. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що ви не почали готуватися до поїздки тоді, коли ви могли владнати всі справи.

- a. I wish you had started getting ready for the trip when you have been able to settle all the matters.
- б. I wish you started to get ready for the trip when you could settle all the matters.
- в. I wish you had begun to get ready for the trip when you were able to settle all the matters.
- г. It is a pity you didn't begin getting ready for the trip when you could have settled all the matters.

411. Find the correct variant of translation: Він відмовився їсти, оскільки був переконаним, що його намагаються отруїти.

- a. Convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
- б. As he was convinced that they are trying to poison him, he refused to eating anything.
- в. Being convinced that they are trying to poison him, he refused eating anything.
- г. Convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

412. Find the correct variant of translation: Повідомили, що делегація прибуде через декілька днів і всі з нетерпінням чекали на цю подію.

- a. It was reported that the delegation will be arriving in several days and everybody had waited impatiently for this event.
- б. The delegation was reported to arrive in several days and everybody waited impatiently for that event.
- в. The delegation reported arriving in several days and everybody has waited impatiently for this event.
- г. The delegation was reported to be arrived in several days and everybody waited impatiently for this event.

413. Find the correct variant of translation: Якщо б мені тоді сказали, що я працюватиму в цій фірмі, я би не повірив цьому.

- a. If I had been told then that I should be working for that firm, I should not believe it.
- б. If I have been told then that I shall be working for that firm, I should not believe it.
- в. If I was told then that I should be working for that firm, I should not have believed it.
- г. If I had been told then that I would work for that firm, I would not have believed it.

414. Find the correct variant of translation: Оскільки проблема, яка обговорювалась, не була цікавою, мені набридло і я пішла додому.

- a. The discussed problem having been uninteresting, I was boring and went home.
- б. The problem discussed being uninterested, I was bored and have gone home.
- в. The problem discussed being uninterested, I was boring and went home.
- г. The problem discussed being uninteresting, I was bored and went home.

415. Find the correct variant of translation: Дощ, здається, вже перестав і ми можемо вийти на вулицю без парасолі.

- a. The rain seems has stopped and we can go out without to be taking our umbrella.
- б. The rain seems to have stopped and we can go out without taking our umbrella.
- в. It seems the rain had stopped and we can go out without taking our umbrella.
- г. The rain seems to stop and we can go out without taking our umbrella.

416. Find the correct variant of translation: Краще б я не їла вчора ті гриби. Мабуть, я отруїлася.

- a. I would better did not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I must got intoxicated.
- б. I would rather not have eaten those mushrooms yesterday. I must have got intoxicated.
- в. I wish I did not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I might have got intoxicated.
- г. I would rather not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I must have got intoxicated.

417. Find the correct variant of translation: Що б ви зробили, якби виграли 1000 доларів? - У мене є сотні ідей.

- a. What would you do if you win a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.
- б. What would you do if you were to win a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.
- в. What should you do if you had won a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.
- г. What would you do if you were winning a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.

418. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що в Ризі в мене не було з собою фотоапарату; навряд чи я поїду туди ще коли-небудь.

- a. I wish I had had a camera when in Riga; it is unlikely that I should go there some day again.
- б. I wish I hadn't had a camera when in Riga; it is unlike that I shall go there some day again.
- в. I wish I had a camera when in Riga; it is unlikely that I should go there some day again.
- г. I am sorry I didn't have a camera when in Riga; it is unlike that I shall go there some day again.

419. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що вам довелося встати так рано вчора вранці. Ви могли б піти на зустріч пізніше.
- a. It is a pity you must have got up so early yesterday morning. You could go to the meeting later.
 - б. I wish you had not had to get up so early yesterday morning. You could have gone to the meeting later.
 - в. I wish you had not to get up so early yesterday morning. You could go to the meeting later.
 - г. I wish you mustn't have got up so early yesterday morning. You could have gone to the meeting later.
420. Find the correct variant of translation: Петро ніколи ще так добре не відповідав. Він, напевно, багато читав на цю тему.
- a. Peter has never answered so well before. He must have read a lot on the topic.
 - б. Peter's answer has never been so well before. He might have read a lot on the topic.
 - в. Peter never answered so well before. He is certain to be reading a lot on the topic.
 - г. Peter has never answered so well before. He most probable read a lot on the topic.
421. What is the word-form?
- a. a combination of the word stem with inflexional morphemes
 - б. a constituent structure of the word
 - в. a meaningful part of the word
 - г. a systematic form-meaning correspondence between words
422. What is a grammatical paradigm?
- a. a set of linguistic elements with a common property
 - б. analytical forms of a word
 - в. synthetical forms of a word
 - г. the internal constituent structure of words
423. A morph is the smallest meaningful succession of
- a. phonemes
 - б. morphemes
 - в. allomorphs
 - г. lexemes
424. "To break - to be broken" presents
- a. a privative opposition
 - б. a gradual opposition
 - в. an equipollent opposition
 - г. the category of mood
425. The aim of Structural Grammar is
- a. to treat the problems of the language structure
 - б. to find out the mechanism which accounts for the generation of the variety of sentences of a language
 - в. to provide a formal device needed for the theoretical description of an utterance
 - г. to treat the part-of-speech problem
426. Derivational morphemes
- a. are not used to indicate parts of speech
 - б. are class-changing

- b. show the comparative form of adjectives
 - r. are based on the correlation of different roots
427. The category of aspect is represented by the opposition of
- a. perfective and progressive aspects
 - б. perfective and imperfective aspects
 - в. indefinite and perfective aspects
 - г. direct and oblique aspects
428. The infinitive has such grammatical categories as
- a. aspect, voice
 - б. has no grammatical categories
 - в. aspect, voice, mood
 - г. tense and aspect
429. Compound sentences are such polypredicative units the clauses of which are joined
- a. by coordination
 - б. by subordination
 - в. asyndetically
 - г. by consecutive subordination
430. Word phrase is
- a. a nominative unit
 - б. a communicative unit of language
 - в. deprived of nominative function
 - г. a speech act
431. Ch. Fries distinguishes ... to refer words to a certain group.
- a. 4 classes
 - б. 3 classes
 - в. 5 classes
 - г. 6 classes
432. Traditionally parts of speech are regarded as
- a. lexico-grammatical classes
 - б. semantic classes
 - в. syntactic classes
 - г. functional classes
433. The category of case of a noun is expressed by the opposition of
- a. common and possessive case
 - б. nominative and possessive case
 - в. nominative and objective case
 - г. genitive and dative case
434. The noun has the grammatical categories of
- a. case and number
 - б. gender and case
 - в. number and mood
 - г. tense and aspect
435. Inflexional morphemes

- a. are not used to indicate parts of speech
 - б. are suppletive
 - в. are only analytical
 - г. are based on the correlation of different roots
436. Case is the form of the noun indicating
- a. the relation of the noun to other words in a sentence
 - б. the number
 - в. the agent of the action
 - г. the subject of the action
437. The gerund is characterized by
- a. the noun-type combinability
 - б. the adjective-type combinability
 - в. the adverb-type combinability
 - г. tense inflexions
438. Which of the phenomena is not a characteristic feature of the word phrase?
- a. modality
 - б. agreement
 - в. subordination
 - г. predicativity
439. Predicativity is
- a. the relation of the thought expressed in the sentence to the situation of speech
 - б. the relation between the subject and the predicate
 - в. the connection between the named objects and reality
 - г. the attitude of the speaker to what is being spoken about
440. Allomorphs [s], [z], [iz] are
- a. phonemically conditioned
 - б. morphologically conditioned
 - в. replacive
 - г. non-productive elements
441. Uninterrupted morphemes according to professor M.Blokh are
- a. affixes
 - б. analytical inflexions
 - в. auxiliaries
 - г. modal verbs
442. Abstract nouns have much in common with
- a. uncountable nouns
 - б. countable nouns
 - в. concrete nouns
 - г. proper names
443. What theory claims that the case depends upon the position of the noun in the sentence?
- a. the theory of positional cases
 - б. the theory of prepositional cases
 - в. the postpositional theory
 - г. the possessive postpositional theory

444. Professor E. Morokhovska suggests dividing parts of speech into
- lexical and functional
 - declinables and indeclinables
 - notional and functional
 - discourse-cognitive classes
445. The adjective can perform the syntactic function of
- attribute and predicative
 - object and predicative
 - adverbial modifier and attribute
 - subject and predicate
446. The definition of the sentence as "the minimum syntactical construction, used in the acts of speech communication, characterized by predicativity and realizing a definite structural pattern" belongs to
- H. Pocheptsov
 - O. Jespersen
 - M. Blokh
 - L. Bloomfield
447. The distinction between "language" and "speech" was first introduced by
- Ferdinand de Saussure
 - Baudoin de Courteney
 - Leonard Bloomfield
 - Otto Jespersen
448. H. Sweet's "New English Grammar. Logical and Historical" was published in
- 1891
 - 1790
 - 1900
 - 1901
449. What part of speech is the underlined word "I haven't seen her since"?
- an adverb
 - a preposition
 - a conjunction
 - a particle
450. The verb "sweet-talk" is
- compound
 - derived
 - complex
 - simple
451. Auxiliary verbs form
- a simple verbal predicate
 - a compound verbal predicate
 - a compound nominal predicate
 - a simple nominal predicate
452. Passive Voice renders

- a. action
- б. state
- в. condition
- г. time correlation

453. The category of voice expresses the relation between

- a. the subject and the action
- б. the subject and the agent
- в. the person and the object
- г. the agent and the object

454. The Infinitive is characterized by

- a. the verb-type combinability
- б. the adjective-type combinability
- в. the adverb-type combinability
- г. tense inflexions

455. Link verbs form

- a. a compound nominal predicate
- б. a simple verbal predicate
- в. a compound verbal predicate
- г. a phraseological predicative

456. Verbs can combine with

- a. adverbs
- б. adjectives
- в. numerals
- г. determiners

457. The constituents of a predicative phrase

- a. modify each other
- б. are equal in rank
- в. cannot be changed
- г. are characterized by intonation

458. Co-ordinative phrases are such ones, the constituents of which

- a. are on an equal rank
- б. syntactically unequal
- в. are the head and the adjunct
- г. cannot be changed

459. A descriptive approach is based on

- a. observations of usage
- б. the idea that some forms are more "correct"
- в. social factors
- г. the diachronic approach to language

460. The category of gender has completely been lost in English by the end of

- a. the Middle English period
- б. the Old English period
- в. the Modern English period
- г. the New English period

461. The Passive Voice constitutes
- a simple verbal predicate
 - a compound verbal predicate
 - a compound nominal predicate
 - a simple nominal predicate
462. The Present Participle combines the properties of
- the verb, the adjective and the adverb
 - the verb and the noun
 - the verb and the adjective
 - the verb and the adverb
463. According to their grammatical properties word phrases are divided into
- subordinate and co-ordinate
 - simple and complex
 - substantival, adjectival, verbal, pronominal
 - cumulative word groups
464. The traditional view is that a word phrase is
- a combination of two or more notional words
 - an analytical form of some word
 - a combination of an article and a noun
 - a predicative word group
465. Which of the grammatical opposition is formed by a pair of members one of which is marked and the other is unmarked
- privative
 - gradual
 - equipollent
 - gradual and equipollent
466. The first Latin grammar in English was written by
- William Lily
 - Henry Sweet
 - Ben Johnson
 - Charles Butler
467. Ch. Fries worked out a classification of lexico-grammatical word classes on the basis of
- syntactic positions
 - morphological functions
 - semantic properties
 - the structural principle
468. According to their meaning verbs may be divided into
- notional and semi-notional
 - transitive and intransitive
 - subjective and objective
 - auxiliaries and modal
469. An elliptical sentence is one with

- a. either the subject or the predicate omitted
 - б. the subject omitted
 - в. the predicate omitted
 - г. secondary parts omitted
470. Semantic classification divides sentences into:
- a. personal and impersonal
 - б. simple and composite
 - в. declarative and imperative
 - г. one member and two member
471. "Men – men's" presents
- a. a privative opposition
 - б. an equipollent opposition
 - в. a gradual opposition
 - г. the category of aspect
472. The noun "deer"
- a. is marked by a zero morpheme
 - б. has neither singular nor plural
 - в. is plural only
 - г. is singular only
473. What linguistic trend did Ch. Fries belong to?
- a. Structural Linguistics
 - б. Generative-Transformational Linguistics
 - в. Text Linguistics
 - г. Cognitive Linguistics
474. State the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentence "I haven't any time to spare"
- a. the subject
 - б. the object
 - в. the attribute
 - г. the adverbial modifier
475. What part of speech is the underlined word "I talked to him before the conference"?
- a. a preposition
 - б. an adverb
 - в. a conjunction
 - г. a particle
476. What part of speech is the underlined word "I have known this doctor since 2012"?
- a. a preposition
 - б. an adverb
 - в. a conjunction
 - г. a particle
477. Gerund can combine with
- a. nouns and prepositions
 - б. conjunctions
 - в. articles
 - г. participles

478. According to the aspective nature of their lexical meaning verbs may be classified in accordance with
- terminative and non-terminative
 - transitive and intransitive
 - subjective and objective
 - notional and semi-notional
479. What classes are auxiliaries subdivided?
- modal and primary
 - limitive and inlimitive
 - regular and irregular
 - complex and composite
480. The adverb-type combinability is characteristic feature of
- the Present Participle
 - the Infinitive
 - the Gerund
 - the adjective
481. State the syntactic function of the infinitive complex in the sentence "This is a problem for you to solve"
- the subject
 - the object
 - the attribute
 - the adverbial modifier
482. Open class-words are nouns referring to
- content words
 - grammatical words
 - function words
 - auxiliary words
483. According to the stem structure the verb "to towel" is
- simple
 - derived
 - complex
 - compound
484. In the sentence "New records sold well", the verb "sold" is
- intransitive
 - transitive
 - non-terminative
 - terminative
485. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "I could hear the wind whistling all night"
- a part of a complex object
 - an attribute
 - an adverbial modifier
 - a predicative
486. State the syntactic function of the gerund in the sentence "I've no intention of sending Susan away"

- a. an attribute
- б. an object
- в. an adverbial modifier
- г. a predicative

487. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "People were happy to spend a night or a vacation surrounded by the cool ocean breeze"

- a. an attribute
- б. an adverbial modifier
- в. a complex object
- г. a predicative

488. State the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentence "Her ambition was to become an actress"

- a. a part of a compound verbal predicate
- б. a part of a compound nominal predicate
- в. an object
- г. a subject

489. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "I was somewhat confused by his question"

- a. an adverbial modifier
- б. a simple verbal predicate
- в. a predicative
- г. an object

490. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "She glanced quickly at Ray as if waiting for an answer"

- a. an adverbial modifier
- б. an object
- в. an attribute
- г. a predicative

491. State the syntactic function of the gerund in the sentence "She kept on crying, burying her face in my chest"

- a. a part of a compound verbal predicate
- б. an object
- в. a predicative
- г. an adverbial modifier

492. The Present Participle combines the properties of

- a. the verb and the noun
- б. the verb and the adjective
- в. the verb, the adjective, and the adverb
- г. the verb and the adverb

493. What are the syntactic relationships between the components of the word combination "satisfied, or nearly so"

- a. co-ordinate
- б. subordinate
- в. causative
- г. consecutive

494. According to their grammatical and semantic properties the word phrase "desire to come" is
- agreement
 - government
 - adjoinment
 - cumulative
495. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "The child stopped crying"
- simple verbal
 - compound verbal
 - compound nominal
 - verbal-nominal
496. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "Everybody is in"
- simple verbal
 - compound verbal
 - compound nominal
 - verbal-nominal
497. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "That's what I think"
- simple verbal
 - compound verbal
 - compound nominal
 - verbal-nominal
498. Close class-words are prepositions referring to
- lexical words
 - content words
 - compound words
 - grammatical words
499. The class of determinatives includes
- nouns
 - adjectives
 - verbs
 - numerals
500. The class of determinatives does not include
- gradable adjectives
 - articles
 - quantifiers
 - possessive pronouns
501. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "They happened to meet at the bus- stop"
- simple verbal
 - compound verbal
 - compound nominal
 - verbal-nominal
502. In the sentence "Who can do it is unknown" a subject is expressed by
- the word combination "is unknown"
 - the conjunctive pronoun "who"

- b. the subject clause
- r. the object clause

503. Find the predicative clause in the sentence "It is because he is weak that he needs me"

- a. it is
- б. because he is weak
- в. he needs me
- г. he is weak

504. Define the type of the adverbial clause in the sentence "He looks as if he is going to be ill"

- a. adverbial clause of comparison
- б. adverbial clause of manner
- в. adverbial clause of concession
- г. adverbial clause of reason

505. Define the type of the subordinate clause in the sentence "He wandered about the place like a man who has nothing else to do"

- a. a predicative clause
- б. an attributive clause
- в. an adverbial clause
- г. an object clause

506. Define the type of the adverbial clause in the sentence "Although if he is poor at least he is honest"

- a. a concessive clause
- б. an adverbial clause of condition
- в. a result clause
- г. a subject clause

507. What relations can be observed between the parts of the sentence: "The windows were open, for it was hot"

- a. coordination
- б. subordination
- в. adversative
- г. disjunctive

508. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Whatever you may say is of little importance"

- a. causal
- б. conditional
- в. concessive
- г. attributive

509. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "The sun which had been hidden all day long, now came out in all its splendour"

- a. an object clause
- б. an attributive clause
- в. a predicative clause
- г. a conditional clause

510. Define the type of the predicate in the sentence "I was unconscious for two hours"

- a. simple verbal
- б. compound verbal

- b. compound nominal
- г. verbal-nominal

511. The class of determinatives does not include

- a. non-gradable adjectives
- б. numerals
- в. quantifiers
- г. possessive pronouns

512. Prof. Rodney Huddleston refers pronouns to the class of

- a. coordinators
- б. subordinators
- в. quantifiers
- г. determinatives

513. An elliptical sentence is

- a. expanded
- б. unexpanded
- в. one-member
- г. two-member

514. A verbal sentence is one in which the principal part is expressed by

- a. an extended subject
- б. a structural subject
- в. an infinitive
- г. a noun

515. Nominal sentences are those in which the principal part is expressed by

- a. a noun
- б. an infinitive
- в. a gerund
- г. an adjective

516. Prof. E. Morohovska defines function words as

- a. having denotative ability
- б. having significative ability
- в. open class-words
- г. reflecting their lexical content

517. The division of morphemes into interrupted and uninterrupted belongs to

- a. O. Jespersen
- б. M. Blokh
- в. H. Pocheptsov
- г. L. Bloomfield

518. Prof. E. Morohovska defines lexical words as

- a. having denotative ability
- б. having significative ability
- в. close class-words
- г. showing the meaning relationship between notional words in a sentence

519. What clauses is the present subjunctive used?

- a. in that-clauses
 - б. in certain fixed phrases expressing wishes
 - в. in imperative sentences which are characterized by the absence of the subject
 - г. in subordinate clauses with the verb "wish" to express a hypothetical idea
520. The category of mood expresses
- a. reception of the action by the subject
 - б. the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality
 - в. an event as being in progress
 - г. a situation which results from the completion of an earlier event or state
521. The category of aspect is concerned with
- a. the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality
 - б. the temporal aspects of an event or situation, such as whether it is 'in progress' and whether or not it has been completed
 - в. the reference of the verb to the moment of its immediate perception
 - г. the object of the action
522. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "They see no reason why they should not do so"
- a. an object clause
 - б. an attributive clause
 - в. a predicative clause
 - г. a conditional clause
523. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "A man whose voice seemed familiar to me gave commands"
- a. an object clause
 - б. an attributive clause
 - в. a predicative clause
 - г. a conditional clause
524. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "This is the only chance that we have"
- a. an object clause
 - б. an attributive clause
 - в. a predicative clause
 - г. a conditional clause
525. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I'm sorry I talked the way I did at lunch"
- a. an adverbial clause
 - б. an attributive clause
 - в. a predicative clause
 - г. a conditional clause
526. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Unless somebody interferes, there may be a disaster"
- a. the adverbial clause of time
 - б. the adverbial clause of manner
 - в. the adverbial clause of place
 - г. the adverbial clause of condition
527. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Should he ask for references, tell him to apply to me"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

528. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Had the world been watching, it would have been startled"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

529. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Why can't we go where it's warm?"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

530. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Whenever there was a pause, he gently asked again"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

531. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I have only seen him once since I left school"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

532. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Although the weather was bad, he went for a walk"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of manner
- в. the adverbial clause of concession
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

533. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Since there is no help, let us try and bear it as best we can"

- a. the adverbial clause of time
- б. the adverbial clause of cause
- в. the adverbial clause of place
- г. the adverbial clause of condition

534. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I don't know why I like you so much"

- a. an adverbial clause
- б. an attributive clause
- в. a predicative clause
- г. an object clause

535. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "The fact was that he had forgotten about it"

- a. an adverbial clause
- б. an attributive clause
- в. a predicative clause
- г. a conditional clause

536. I can't imagine ... this expensive car as it is worth a fortune.

- a. Frank's and Susan's buying
- б. Frank and Susan buying
- в. Frank and Susan to buy
- г. Frank and Susan to be buying

537. He is ... when somebody is speaking.

- a. a polite boy enough not to interrupt
- б. not enough polite a boy to interrupt
- в. a polite enough boy not to interrupt
- г. polite enough a boy not to interrupt

538. Rather than ... your time doing it yourself, why don't you call in a builder?

- a. wasting
- б. to waste
- в. be wasting
- г. wasted

539. She is fully occupied ... three small children, that's why she hasn't got any free time.

- a. to look after
- б. to be looking after
- в. in looking after
- г. at looking after

540. He's only He has gambled away all his money.

- a. been pitied
- б. to be pitied
- в. be pitied
- г. pitying

541. Don't shout! You'll have the neighbours

- a. to complain
- б. be complaining
- в. complaining
- г. complaints

542. When I was a kid, there used ... a school over there,

- a. to be
- б. to being
- в. to have been
- г. to having been

543. We'll have ... by another week.

- a. to put them off leaving
- б. put off leaving them
- в. their putting off to leave
- г. to put off their leaving

544. Can you advise me whether ... ?
- a. registering this letter
 - б. to register this letter
 - в. this letter to be registered
 - г. this letter has been registered
545. ... in price, the demand for cars has fallen.
- a. Petrol being gone up
 - б. Petrol's having gone up
 - в. Petrol having gone up
 - г. Having gone up petrol
546. There is ... him, he can read my face like a book.
- a. no deceiving
 - б. not deceiving
 - в. not to deceive
 - г. deceiving not
547. Would you be so good as ... as soon as possible?
- a. let me know
 - б. to let me know
 - в. letting me know
 - г. let to me know
548. There was no hope ... her, as we didn't know her address.
- a. to find
 - б. finding
 - в. of finding
 - г. finding of
549. I regret ... as a dancer.
- a. not to be trained
 - б. not to have been trained
 - в. to have been untrained
 - г. not having been trained
550. He caught himself ... whether he'd made a mistake.
- a. wondering
 - б. being wondered
 - в. having wondered
 - г. to wonder
551. I can't understand ... so much money on clothes.
- a. spending of Mary
 - б. Mary's spending
 - в. Mary to be spending
 - г. Mary to have spent
552. They are anxious ... the competition.
- a. their son wins
 - б. for their son's winning

- b. for their son to win
- r. for their son to have won

553. I'd rather ... the truth than be lied to.

- a. tell
- б. to tell
- в. to be told
- г. be told

554. The food here seemed strange at first but we soon got used ... it.

- a. to eat
- б. eating
- в. to eating
- г. to be eating

555. I dread ... what will happen if my parents find out.

- a. thinking
- б. to think
- в. when thinking
- г. when to think

556. She will never forget ... her daughter dance in public for the first time.

- a. to see
- б. to have seen
- в. to be seeing
- г. seeing

557. He was known ... a quick temper as a boy.

- a. to having
- б. to have had
- в. for having been
- г. to having had

558. These jeans are so worn they're

- a. hardly worth keeping
- б. worth hard keeping
- в. worth keeping hardly
- г. hardly worth to keep

559. Is there any chance of ... a vacancy for a secretary in this company?

- a. being
- б. there being
- в. it being
- г. being there

560. Closing her eyes she tried to push the fear away ... why she was so frightened.

- a. and understanding
- б. not to have understood
- в. not understanding
- г. no understanding

561. Within five minutes, my mother had us all ... hide-and-seek.

- a. playing
- б. to play
- в. played
- г. be playing

562. He brought some chairs

- a. to sit for them
- б. to sit on them
- в. for them to sit on
- г. for them on to sit

563. I'd intended ... you this weekend but I wasn't able to make it.

- a. visiting
- б. on visiting
- в. having visited
- г. that I visit

564. He avoids ... in the rush hour as there is usually a lot of traffic at this time of day.

- a. to drive
- б. to be driving
- в. driven
- г. driving

565. Remember ... the letters before posting them.

- a. stamping
- б. to stamp
- в. your stamping
- г. when stamping

566. He is never late for work. ... makes him reliable.

- a. Being punctual
- б. As he is punctual
- в. Him being punctual
- г. To be punctual

567. They were considering ... a plane in Rome.

- a. to board
- б. boarding
- в. with boarding
- г. to aboard

568. There is no danger of ... our secret to anyone.

- a. that he tells
- б. him to tell
- в. his telling
- г. his being told

569. The report is ... tomorrow morning.

- a. to hand in
- б. to be handed in
- в. handing in
- г. handed in

570. ... exceeding the speed limit, he had to pay a fine.

- a. Driver's having been caught
- б. Having caught the driver
- в. The driver having been caught
- г. The driver to have been caught

571. Finding a job means ... many interviews.

- a. attending
- б. to attend
- в. being attended
- г. to have attended

572. They queued for hours at the box-office ... that all the tickets had been sold out.

- a. to discover only
- б. only to discover
- в. only discovering
- г. only having discovered

573. The garden doesn't need ... , as it rained last night.

- a. to water it
- б. be watered
- в. watering
- г. having watered

574. If you think it's going to be easy ... a flat, you're in for a rude awakening.

- a. when finding
- б. to be finding
- в. you are finding
- г. finding

575. You can't be too sure of ... the changes you proposed.

- a. their acceptance
- б. their accepting
- в. accepting by them
- г. them to be accepting

576. After her early teaching career she went on ... a doctor.

- a. becoming
- б. to becoming
- в. to become
- г. to having become

577. This company is interested ... its products overseas.

- a. to sell
- б. selling
- в. to be selling
- г. in selling

578. They mean ... to Canada to find a better job.

- a. to emigrate
- б. emigrating

- b. having emigrated
- г. being emigrated

579. Could you go outside? There's ... in this office.

- a. not smoke
- б. no smoke
- в. no smoking
- г. not smoking

580. ... with emotion, John thanked us for the award.

- a. Breaking his voice
- б. His voice breaking
- в. His broken voice
- г. His voice is to be broken

581. We regret ... you that you'll have to delay your journey until the weather improves.

- a. to inform
- б. informing
- в. when informing
- г. having informed

582. A great advantage of credit cards is ... cash around all the time.

- a. no having to carry
- б. not having to carry
- в. not to be having to carry
- г. having not to carry

583. I'm surprised at ... such important facts in his report.

- a. his overlooking of
- б. him to have overlooked
- в. his having overlooked
- г. him for having overlooked

584. ... it is only necessary for the good to do nothing.

- a. To succeed for evil
- б. Evil succeeds when
- в. For evil succeeds
- г. For evil to succeed

585. We discovered the boy ... behind the curtains.

- a. to be hiding
- б. hiding
- в. when hiding
- г. having hidden

586. They were all exhausted so they stopped ... some rest at a hotel.

- a. to get
- б. getting
- в. to have got
- г. having got

587. If you can't find the information in the book, try ... at our website.

- a. to have looked
- б. looking
- в. when looking
- г. to be looking

588. Please don't hesitate ... if you have any problems.

- a. to call
- б. to be called
- в. calling
- г. to be calling

589. ... a diabetic, he avoids anything containing sugar.

- a. To be
- б. When being
- в. Being
- г. Having been

590. She is ... a thing like that in public.

- a. too clever a woman to say
- б. a too clever woman to say
- в. too clever a woman saying
- г. too clever for a woman saying

591. I can't stand ... all the time.

- a. when people interrupt
- б. people interrupting
- в. people to interrupt
- г. people having interrupted

592. A suspicious young man ... the building shortly before the incident.

- a. was seen to enter
- б. was seeing to enter
- в. seen to be entering
- г. entered to be seen

593. Despite all the rejections, Kate's continuing ... for every vacancy she sees.

- a. apply
- б. to apply
- в. with applying
- г. by applying

594. She couldn't deny ... a reasonable excuse.

- a. both of them to have made
- б. both of them's having made
- в. both's of them having made
- г. both of them having made

595. We're thrilled ... this year's prizewinner in our town.

- a. having been welcomed
- б. by welcome
- в. to welcome
- г. to be welcome

596. ... a car is her one regret.

- a. Jenny's having not to be taught to drive
- б. Jenny's having been taught not to drive
- в. Jenny not to have been taught to drive
- г. Jenny's not having been taught to drive

597. Passengers are permitted ... only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.

- a. to carry
- б. to have carried
- в. when carrying
- г. having carried

598. As we drove over the river we noticed local women ... their clothes in the water.

- a. to wash
- б. washing
- в. to be washing
- г. when washing

599. Nothing will stop their enquiries, they mean ... to the bottom of this strange business.

- a. getting
- б. to be got
- в. to get
- г. having got

600. Is there any chance of ... me some money until tomorrow?

- a. you to lend
- б. your lending
- в. you having lent
- г. that you will lend

601. ... the height of the season, all the hotels were full.

- a. It being
- б. There being
- в. When being
- г. There to be

602. Sometimes you have to pretend ... people that you detest.

- a. like
- б. to be liked
- в. to like
- г. liking

603. I saw them ... by the police.

- a. take away
- б. be taken away
- в. being taken away
- г. d) to be taken away

604. You'd better stop ... and do as you're told.

- a. to argue
- б. to arguing

- b. to be arguing
- r. arguing

605. He didn't recollect ... to him before.

- a. such a thing that happened
- б. such a thing having happened
- b. such a thing having been happened
- r. such a thing to have happened

606. The morning passed without

- a. my making any decision
- б. my making no decision
- b. any decision I made
- r. any making my decision

607. ... can be a terrifying experience.

- a. Loosing
- б. When lost
- b. Being lost
- r. Having lost

608. If you go on ... like this, you'll ruin your health.

- a. drinking
- б. to drink
- b. to be drunk
- r. drunk

609. They had clearly resigned themselves to

- a. defeating
- б. be defeated
- b. being defeated
- r. have been defeated

610. He tried ... a strong temptation to run away.

- a. to have overcome
- б. to overcome
- b. to be overcome
- r. being overcome

611. This new order will mean ... overtime.

- a. our working
- б. us to work
- b. us to be working
- r. for us to work

612. There's no point ... a car if you don't want to drive it.

- a. to buy
- б. buying
- b. of buying
- r. in buying

613. Imagine ... the answer to such an easy question!

- a. not to know
- б. not to be knowing
- в. not knowing
- г. knowing not

614. This castle is thought ... in the 18 th century.

- a. built
- б. to be built
- в. having been built
- г. to have been built

615. ... in the sky, it was very dark in the street.

- a. There to be no stars
- б. There being no stars
- в. No stars are to be
- г. No stars being there

616. He opened the door ... the key twice in the lock.

- a. to turn
- б. to have turned
- в. by turning
- г. with turning

617. She seemed violently opposed to ... abroad.

- a. her son's going
- б. her son to go
- в. her son is going
- г. going of her son

618. That blue outfit was ... at the reception.

- a. too informal wearing
- б. too informal to wear
- в. enough informal to wear
- г. informal to wear enough

619. She is She's got a loving husband and two wonderful children.

- a. enviable
- б. envious
- в. to be envied
- г. to envy

620. My main interest at present is ... first prize.

- a. his winning
- б. him to win
- в. he wins
- г. he is a winner

621. They spoke in whispers ... the guards.

- a. fearing of waking
- б. for fear of waking
- в. in fear for waking
- г. in waking fear

622. It's no good ... now, the guests are offended by her rude remarks.
- a. apologize
 - б. to apologize
 - в. apologizing
 - г. having apologized
623. I can't forgive myself ... by their offer.
- a. to be taken aback
 - б. to have been taken aback
 - в. for having taken me aback
 - г. for having been taken aback
624. She can't bear ... animals suffering.
- a. seeing
 - б. when seeing
 - в. for her to see
 - г. when she sees
625. The doctor advised ... the medicine twice a day.
- a. him having taken
 - б. him to take
 - в. for him to take
 - г. him to have taken
626. In spite of ... me the sad news, I stayed at the party a bit longer.
- a. her having to tell
 - б. her to have told
 - в. her having told
 - г. she has told
627. That's strange, I don't remember ... to him at all.
- a. being introduced
 - б. when being introduced
 - в. to be introduced
 - г. to have been introduced
628. She really regrets ... school so young, it has ruined her career prospects.
- a. to leave
 - б. leaving
 - в. when leaving
 - г. to be leaving
629. They don't approve of ... late at night.
- a. their daughter to stay out
 - б. their daughter to be staying out
 - в. their daughter's staying out
 - г. their daughter stays out
630. I didn't mention it because I was afraid of
- a. his upsetting
 - б. him to be upset

- b. to upset him
 - r. upsetting him
631. Why don't you try ... some sugar to the sauce? It might taste better.
- a. adding
 - б. having added
 - в. by adding
 - г. when adding
632. You can watch the film if you promise ... to bed straight afterwards.
- a. going
 - б. to be going
 - в. to go
 - г. to have gone
633. Lexicon, grammar, phonology are
- a. the use of language in oral/written form
 - б. language resources
 - в. verbal communication
 - г. elements of communication
634. The prosodic systems are
- a. referred to as elements of communication
 - б. studied by phonology
 - в. called a verbal code
 - г. identified with oral communication
635. Phonetics deals with
- a. systems of oral/written symbols
 - б. the phenomena of oral speech
 - в. the units of language
 - г. distinctive features of phonemes and morphemes
636. The units of speech are
- a. utterance, sentence, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
 - б. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
 - в. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, phoneme, articulatory feature
 - г. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, distinctive feature
637. Positions and movements of speech organs in the production of sounds are studied by
- a. acoustic phonetics
 - б. articulatory phonetics
 - в. auditory phonetics
 - г. phonology
638. Articulatory phonetics studies such phenomena as
- a. frequency, spectrum, intensity
 - б. respiration, phonation, articulation
 - в. pitch, loudness, length
 - г. phonemes
639. Fundamental frequency determines

- a. the amplitude of vibration
- б. the pitch of voice
- в. the time of vibration
- г. the vibration of the vocal folds

640. Phonology studies

- a. the distribution and grouping of phonemes in syllables
- б. the sound system of language and the system of prosodic features
- в. the acoustic properties of speech
- г. the perceptible properties of speech

641. One of the articulatory principles of classification of speech sounds is

- a. tone with an admixture of noise
- б. the presence/absence of obstruction
- в. periodic vibrations
- г. non-periodic vibrations

642. In the production of consonants,

- a. the force of air stream is weak
- б. the removal of obstruction causes noise
- в. muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs
- г. there is no obstruction

643. Voiceless consonants are

- a. noises with an admixture of tone
- б. pure noises
- в. tone with an admixture of noise
- г. based on voice

644. Sonants are

- a. pure noises
- б. tone with an admixture of noise
- в. based on noise
- г. pure tone

645. Diphthongs are

- a. consonants
- б. vowels
- в. sonants
- г. triphthongs

646. Vowels are classified as rounded/unrounded according to

- a. length
- б. the position of lips
- в. vertical movement of the tongue
- г. the degree of muscular tension

647. /ɪə/ is

- a. a closing diphthong
- б. a centering diphthong
- в. a free diphthong
- г. a checked diphthong

648. /əʊ/ is

- a. a centering diphthong
- б. a closing diphthong
- в. a free vowel
- г. a checked vowel

649. /ɔ:/ is

- a. a back advanced vowel, narrow variation
- б. an open vowel, narrow variation
- в. a central vowel, narrow variation
- г. a mid-open vowel, narrow variation

650. /ʊ/ is

- a. a back advanced, mid-open vowel, broad variation
- б. a back advanced, close vowel, broad variation
- в. a back, close vowel, broad variation
- г. a back, close vowel, narrow variation

651. /ɪ/ is

- a. a front, close vowel, broad variation
- б. a front retracted, close vowel, broad variation
- в. a front, close vowel, narrow variation
- г. a front retracted, close vowel, narrow variation

652. The types of obstruction in the pronunciation of English consonants are

- a. plosion, friction, plosion-friction
- б. occlusion, constriction, occlusion-constriction
- в. plosive, fricative, affricate
- г. the manner of production of noise

653. According to the criteria of the active speech organ and the place of obstruction, consonants are divided into

- a. occlusives, constrictives, affricates
- б. labial, lingual, glottal
- в. plosives, fricatives, sonants
- г. labio-dental fricatives, palato-alveolar affricates

654. /p/ and /b/ are

- a. labial, bilabial; occlusives, sonants
- б. labial, bilabial; occlusives, plosives
- в. lingual, forelingual, interdental; fricatives
- г. glottal; constrictives, fricatives

655. /n/ is

- a. lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
- б. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
- в. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
- г. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant

656. /f/ and /v/ are

- a. labial, bilabial; constrictives, fricatives
- б. labial, labio-dental; constrictives, fricatives
- в. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- г. lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusives, plosives

657. /θ/ and /ð/ are

- a. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- б. lingual, forelingual, interdental; constrictives, fricatives
- в. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- г. labial, labio-dental; constrictives, fricatives

658. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are

- a. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives
- б. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; affricates
- в. lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusives, plosives
- г. labial, bilabial; occlusives, plosives

659. /ŋ/ is

- a. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; occlusive
- б. lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusive, nasal sonant
- в. lingual, bilabial; occlusive, nasal sonant
- г. lingual, bilabial; constrictive, nasal sonant

660. /w/ is

- a. labial, labio-dental; constrictive, fricative
- б. labial, bilabial; constrictive sonant
- в. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- г. lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant

661. /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are

- a. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; occlusive, fricatives
- б. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- в. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- г. glottal; constrictives, fricatives

662. /r/ is

- a. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- б. lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- в. lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant
- г. labial, bilabial; constrictive, sonant

663. Fortis consonants are

- a. voiced consonants
- б. voiceless consonants
- в. nasal consonants
- г. sonants

664. Lenis consonants are

- a. voiceless consonants
- б. voiced consonants
- в. nasal consonants
- г. sonants

665. Phonemes are

- a. sound clusters
- б. sound types
- в. bundles of sounds
- г. allophones

666. Phonemes are sometimes called

- a. bundles of redundant features
- б. bundles of phonetic distinctive features
- в. allophones in free variation
- г. allophones in complementary distribution

667. Allophones are

- a. bundles of phonetic distinctive features
- б. variants of phonemes
- в. bundles of relevant features
- г. variants of redundant features

668. Distinctive features of the phoneme

- a. are irrelevant features
- б. are articulatory features that change the meaning of a word
- в. do not change the meaning of a word
- г. change the meaning of a word, but do not distinguish a phoneme from other phonemes

669. Minimal pairs are

- a. vowels and consonants
- б. are two words that differ in one phoneme
- в. phonemes and allophones
- г. types of transcription

670. Redundant features of a phoneme

- a. help to establish the system of phonemes in a language
- б. do not help to distinguish one phoneme from other phonemes
- в. depend on the force of articulation
- г. depend on the place of obstruction

671. In unstressed syllables, the articulation of vowels is weakened and the duration is shortened. This phenomenon is called

- a. elision
- б. reduction
- в. liaison
- г. accommodation

672. In rapid/careless speech, sounds may be left out. This phenomenon is called

- a. liaison
- б. elision
- в. accommodation
- г. assimilation

673. A sound may be introduced between words to link them. This phenomenon is called

- a. elision
- б. liason
- B. accommodation
- r. assimilation

674. Adapting the articulation of a consonant to a neighbouring vowel or vice versa is called

- a. assimilation
- б. accommodation
- B. elision
- r. liason

675. A consonant may lose some of its features and acquire some features of a neighbouring consonant. This phenomenon is called

- a. accomodation
- б. assimilation
- B. reduction
- r. elision

676. Two neighbouring sounds may influence each other. This phenomenon is called

- a. double assimilation
- б. coalescent assimilation
- B. full assimilation
- r. partial assimilation

677. The smallest units into which speech continuum is divided are

- a. phonemes
- б. syllables
- B. tone groups
- r. rhythmic units

678. In all languages, the syllable has articulatory, acoustic and auditory features. That is why the syllable is

- a. a phonological unit
- б. a phonetic unit
- B. an abstract unit
- r. a morphological unit

679. Each language has its own rules of combining phonemes into syllables. That is why, the syllable is

- a. a phonetic unit
- б. a phonological unit
- B. an abstract unit
- r. a morphological unit

680. According to the relative sonority theory of syllable formation,

- a. a syllable is pronounced in one chest pulse
- б. the peak of the syllable is the sound with the greatest degree of sonority
- B. the syllable is the combination of a sonant and vowel
- r. fricatives are less sonorous than stops

681. According to the muscular tension theory of syllable formation,

- a. muscular tension is a more important factor than the sonority of sounds
- б. the syllable is an ark of muscular tension

- b. vowels are more important than consonants
- r. vowels are always surrounded by consonants

682. The syllabic sounds are

- a. vowels and the sonants /m/, /n/, /ŋ/
- б. vowels and the sonants /m/, /n/, /l/
- в. vowels and consonants
- г. the sonants /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /j/

683. The coda is

- a. the peak of the syllable
- б. non-syllabic element(s) following the peak of the syllable
- в. the central element(s) of the syllable
- г. the nucleus of the syllable

684. The only consonant that never occurs in the initial position (before a vowel) in a syllable is

- a. /dʒ/
- б. /ŋ/
- в. /tʃ/
- г. /j/

685. In an English syllable, there may be

- a. up to four consonants before and after a vowel
- б. up to three consonants before and up to four consonants after a vowel
- в. up to three consonants before and after a vowel
- г. up to four consonants before and up to three consonants after a vowel

686. The phonotactic constraint on syllabification means that

- a. there may be only three consonants before a vowel in a syllable
- б. in syllable division, we should avoid consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation
- в. consonants are never the nucleus of the syllable
- г. only vowels can be the nucleus of the syllable

687. In the syllable division, we should avoid creating consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation, i.e. consonant clusters which

- a. precede a vowel
- б. are not possible in the initial and final position in a word
- в. follow a vowel
- г. are possible in the initial and final position in a word

688. The basic elements of the phonetic structure of the word are

- a. the morpheme, the syllabic structure, a definite stress pattern
- б. the sounds, the syllabic structure, a definite stress pattern
- в. the sounds, the syllabic structure, a definite word pattern
- г. the sounds, the word structure, a definite stress pattern

689. The stress pattern of a word is

- a. one prominent syllable
- б. the correlation of degrees of prominence in a word
- в. the correlation of syllables in a word
- г. two prominent syllables

690. As lexical units, monosyllabic words
- have a correlation of degrees of prominence
 - are considered to be stressed
 - have no stress pattern and are not stressed
 - are considered to be unstressed
691. The auditory features responsible for the effect of word stress are
- a greater degree of loudness, a greater length of a stressed syllable, variations in frequency and formant structure
 - a greater degree of loudness, a greater length of a stressed syllable, modifications in the pitch and quality
 - variations in intensity, a greater length of a stressed syllable, modifications in the pitch and quality
 - a greater degree of loudness, variations in rhythm, modifications in pitch and quality
692. A polysyllabic word has
- two stressed syllables
 - as many degrees of prominence as there are syllables in it
 - equal degrees of prominence in all syllables
 - two to four degrees of prominence
693. The recessive word stress tendency
- manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
 - manifests itself in stressing the root syllable
 - means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end
 - means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
694. The rhythmic word stress tendency
- means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
 - manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
 - manifests itself in the fact that the most important elements in words are stressed
 - manifests itself in the fact that there are as many degrees of stress in a word as there are syllables in it
695. The retentive word stress tendency
- manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
 - manifests itself in the fact that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
 - means that the most important elements in words are stressed
 - means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end
696. The stress patterns of the bulk of English words are regular. It means that
- English word stress is free
 - English word stress is stable
 - English word stress is not fixed to any particular syllable
 - English word stress is fixed to a particular syllable
697. Late stress in compound words/phrases is
- the primary stress on the first element
 - the primary stress on the final element

- b. the secondary stress on the final element
 - r. the secondary stress on the first element
698. Prosody is a unity of non-segmental phenomena:
- a. speech melody, word stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
 - б. speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
 - в. pitch range, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
 - г. speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses of perception
699. Prosodic features are
- a. syllables, rhythmic units, tone groups, utterances
 - б. speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
 - в. prosody and intonation
 - г. level tone, word stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
700. Usually, the rhythmic unit
- a. can contain one or more tone groups
 - б. can coincide with a tone group
 - в. is the nucleus of the tone group
 - г. is the terminal tone of the tone group
701. The rhythmic unit
- a. has no nucleus
 - б. has its own pitch pattern, accent and rhythm pattern, duration
 - в. always contains proclitics and enclitics
 - г. has primary, secondary and weak rhythm patterns
702. Utterances are divided into tone groups according to
- a. their proclitics and enclitics
 - б. their grammatical structure and meaning
 - в. stressed and accented words
 - г. the meaning of stressed but unaccented words
703. According to O'Connor and Arnold, tune is
- a. a single-syllable word group
 - б. a complete pitch pattern of a word group
 - в. a rising pitch movement
 - г. a falling tone
704. From a phonetic perspective, the central element of a tone group is
- a. a word
 - б. a stressed syllable in a word marked by a change in pitch
 - в. any stressed syllable in a word
 - г. a stressed but unaccented syllable
705. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tone group is
- a. the combination of falling and rising tones
 - б. a group of tunes that have one or more pitch features in common and convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
 - в. a part of an utterance that convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
 - г. the pitch features of prosody

706. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the nucleus of the tone group is
- is always preceded by a pre-head and head
 - the stressed syllable in the last accented word
 - the terminal tone
 - the stressed and unstressed syllables in the last accented word
707. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the head of the tone group
- begins with the first stressed syllable and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
 - begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
 - begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable following the nucleus
 - begins with the stressed syllable of the last accented word and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
708. According to O'Connor and Arnold, in emphatic speech, the types of the head in the tone group are
- the Stepping Head, the High Head, the Climbing Head
 - the Stepping Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head
 - the High Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head
 - the Falling Head, the Rising Head, the Stepping Head
709. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the compound tunes have the following structure:
- the Stepping Head followed by the Low Fall
 - the High Fall followed by the Low Rise
 - the High Fall preceded by the High Head
 - the Rising Head followed by the High Fall
710. Accented words
- are always marked by a sustention of pitch (level tone)
 - are always stressed because they are important to the speaker
 - are always marked by a change in the direction of tone
 - may be unstressed
711. Stressed but unaccented words
- are marked by a change in pitch
 - ensure the occurrence of stressed syllables at approximately equal periods of time
 - carry the nuclear tone
 - are marked by the change in pitch combined with stressed
712. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + Low Fall is called
- the Take-off
 - the Low Drop
 - the Low Bounce
 - the Long Jump
713. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Drop tune sounds
- interested
 - detached
 - surprised
 - questioning

714. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + High Fall is called

- a. the Switchback
- б. the High Drop
- в. the Long Jump
- г. the Jackknife

715. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Drop tune sounds

- a. reserved
- б. lively
- в. disapproving
- г. hurt

716. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + Low Head + Low Rise is called

- a. the Low Bounce
- б. the Take-off
- в. the Terrace
- г. the Jackknife

717. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Take-off tune sounds

- a. disapproving
- б. wondering
- в. flat
- г. unsympathetic

718. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low Pre-head + High Head + Low Rise is called

- a. the Switchback
- б. the Low Bounce
- в. the Take-off
- г. the High Drop

719. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Bounce tune sounds

- a. reproachful
- б. soothing, reassuring
- в. protesting
- г. hurt

720. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + Falling Head + Fall-Rise is called

- a. the Jackknife
- б. the Switchback
- в. the Low Bounce
- г. the High Bounce

721. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Switchback tune sounds

- a. categorical
- б. grudgingly admitting
- в. soothing
- г. casual

722. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + Rising Head + High Fall is called

- a. the High Bounce
- б. the Long Jump
- в. the Jackknife
- г. the Terrace

723. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Long Jump sounds

- a. questioning
- б. protesting
- в. impressed
- г. casual

724. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + High Rise is called

- a. the Long Jump
- б. the High Bounce
- в. the High Dive
- г. the Low Bounce

725. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Bounce tune sounds

- a. protesting
- б. questioning
- в. categorical
- г. self-satisfied

726. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + Rise-Fall is called

- a. the High bounce
- б. the Jackknife
- в. the Long Jump
- г. the High Dive

727. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Jackknife tune sounds

- a. questioning
- б. impressed
- в. concerned
- г. sympathetic

728. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + High Fall + (Low Accents +) Low Rise is called

- a. the Terrace
- б. the High Dive
- в. the Long Jump
- г. the Switchback

729. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Dive sounds

- a. complacent
- б. encouraging
- в. casual
- г. scornful

730. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + Mid Level is called

- a. the Take-off
- б. the Terrace
- в. the High Drop
- г. the Long Jump

731. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Terrace tune expresses

- a. gladness
- б. non-finality
- в. antagonistic attitude
- г. protest

732. The special prominence given to particular words in an utterance according to their relative importance to the speaker is called

- a. word stress
- б. utterance stress
- в. variations in pitch
- г. intensity

733. The means by which the effect of utterance stress is produced are the variations in

- a. rhythm, loudness, length, quality of sounds
- б. pitch, loudness, length, quality of sounds
- в. meaning
- г. speaker's emotions

734. The types of utterance stress are as follows:

- a. word stress, utterance stress
- б. nuclear stress, non-nuclear full stress, partial stress
- в. notional word stress, functional word stress
- г. stress and rhythm

735. The main factor in determining the location, type, and degree of utterance stress is

- a. grammar
- б. semantics
- в. phonetics
- г. vocabulary

736. Stress-timed rhythm means that in a tone group,

- a. rhythm is a factor in word stress
- б. stressed syllables follow each other at approximately equal periods of time
- в. form words are typically unstressed
- г. the semantic centre is marked by the nuclear stress

737. In a tone group, non-initial rhythmic units begin with

- a. a notional word
- б. a stressed syllable
- в. the nucleus
- г. enclitics

738. In a tone group, the stressed syllables follow each other at regular intervals of time. That is why

- a. proclitics are pronounced quickly
- б. the greater the number of unstressed syllables between the stressed ones is, the quicker these unstressed syllables are pronounced

- b. non-initial rhythmic units begin with a stressed syllable
- r. proclitics occur only in the initial rhythmic units

739. Slowing down the tempo of speech, we make an utterance

- a. more rhythmical
- б. more prominent
- в. more structured
- г. more functional

740. Increasing the tempo of an utterance, we make it

- a. more rhythmical
- б. less prominent
- в. less structured
- г. more functional

741. The number and the length of pauses affect

- a. the tone of speech
- б. the general tempo of speech
- в. utterance stress
- г. the structure of a tone group

742. A stop of phonation creates the effect of

- a. a pause of perception
- б. a silent pause
- в. a hesitation pause
- г. a voiced pause

743. There are short, long and extra-long

- a. pauses of perception
- б. silent pauses
- в. tones
- г. nuclear syllables

744. According to Crystal, intonation marks boundaries between sentences and clauses, which is the manifestation of its

- a. psychological function
- б. grammatical function
- в. emotional function
- г. textual function

745. According to Crystal, intonation organizes speech into easily perceptible units, which is the manifestation of its

- a. grammatical function
- б. psychological function
- в. emotional function
- г. textual function

746. According to Crystal, intonation gives paragraphs in a text a distinctive melodic shape, which is the manifestation of its

- a. grammatical function
- б. textual function

- b. emotional function
- г. psychological function

747. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *page* (a) of a book, (b) servant; *bark* (a) of a tree, (b) of a dog

- a. homonymous
- б. synonymous
- в. antonymous
- г. syntagmatic

748. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *dry* weather; *wet* weather; *dry* room – *damp* room

- a. homonymous
- б. synonymous
- в. antonymous
- г. syntagmatic

749. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *give* a book; *take* a book; *give* way – *block* the way

- a. homonymous
- б. synonymous
- в. antonymous
- г. syntagmatic

750. Pick out the paronyms from the following words:

- a. bank (financial institution) – bank (side of a river)
- б. plain – simple
- в. green winter – severe winter
- г. historic – historical

751. Pick out the paronyms from the words below:

- a. lightening – lightning
- б. fast – slow
- в. strange – weird
- г. steer (guide) – steer (young bull)

752. State the origin of the word *gigolo*

- a. Spanish
- б. Italian
- в. French
- г. Romanian

753. The term *assimilation* is used to denote

- a. the time of the borrowing
- б. the frequency of usage
- в. the way through which borrowings came into English: orally or through writing
- г. a partial or total conformation to the phonetic and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system

754. State the origin of the word *haiku*

- a. Chinese
- б. Japanese

- b. Vietnamese
- r. Hindi

755. State the origin of the word *vendetta*

- a. Spanish
- б. Italian
- b. French
- r. Portuguese

756. State the origin of the word *tulip*

- a. Dutch
- б. Turkish
- b. French
- r. Portuguese

757. Which of the scholars denied the existence of style?

- a. Bennison Grey
- б. Peter Verdonk
- b. Seymour Chatman
- r. Samuel Wesley

758. Werner Winter's taxonomy of definitions of style comprises

- a. writer-text, text-reader, descriptions of the text itself
- б. writer-text, text-reader, departure
- b. text-reader, descriptions of the text itself, connotation
- r. text-reader, departure, connotation

759. State the type of the phonetic device used in the example. The cluster of office keys was still in the lock and they jingled and clanked as she opened the door.

- a. onomatopoeia
- б. alliteration
- b. assonance
- r. rhyming

760. She did not like my persistence. She did not like my tone. She did not like anything else about me. The parallel constructions in this example are

- a. anaphoric
- б. epiphoric
- b. framing
- r. anadiplostichic

761. Chiasmus is a type of

- a. parallelism+inversion
- б. repetition+inversion
- b. inversion+enumeration
- r. repetition+detachment

762. Rain had been promised, but the WEATHER SEEMED TO FLIRT, TEASING us with high clouds and a hint of a breeze. The highlighted part presents

- a. personification
- б. metaphor

- b. hyperbole
- r. simile

763. It was a year of agony and bliss, of fear and thrill. The example contains

- a. complete parallelism+antithesis
- б. partial parallelism+antithesis
- в. antithesis+chiasmus
- г. chiasmus+complete parallelism

764. Which of the following statements is the correct ellipsis definition?

- a. an omission of unnecessary information
- б. an addition of unnecessary information
- в. an omission of necessary information
- г. an addition of necessary information

765. State the type of omission. How were the boys? - Fantastic.

- a. answer ellipsis
- б. nominal ellipsis
- в. gapping
- г. stripping

766. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And uncomprehensible.

- a. evaluative
- б. defining
- в. supplementing
- г. describing

767. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

- a. defining
- б. evaluative
- в. emphasizing
- г. supplementing

768. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

- a. partial+object before the subject
- б. complete+object before the predicate
- в. anaphoric+object before the subject
- г. epiphoric+object before the predicate

769. Inversion is a syntactical device based on the

- a. syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
- б. completeness of the structure
- в. peculiar use of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
- г. redundancy

770. The drummer was tall and skinny with a face like a collie, his eyes close together and glittering with CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THE HUMAN BODY DOES NOT MANUFACTURE NATURALLY. Which word does the highlighted periphrases substitute?

- a. drugs
- б. tears
- в. make-up
- г. eye-drops

771. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the kind of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted elements.

- a. periphrasis
- б. personification
- в. simile
- г. metonymy

772. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the types of periphrases highlighted in the example.

- a. figurative+logical
- б. figurative+trite
- в. logical+trite
- г. metaphorical+figurative

773. She had time to think. Her FEARS BREATHED on her from close behind her neck; other, recent MEMORIES SQUIRMED beside her. State the type of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted parts.

- a. personification
- б. irony
- в. metonymy
- г. epithet

774. They have not found the murder weapon, but they suspect it is here. They are still COMBING the property. The highlighted word presents

- a. jargonism
- б. neologism
- в. dialectal word
- г. vulgarism

775. Hey, FELLAS. Couldn't we postpone this until later? The highlighted word refers to

- a. standard colloquial
- б. jargonism
- в. archaism
- г. neologism

776. Rosie is perfectly capable of speaking grammatically. She only BUTCHERS VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX when she is trying to seem helpless. Combination of which stylistics devices can be found in the highlighted part?

- a. metaphor+hyperbole
- б. metonymy+hyperbole
- в. simile+metaphor
- г. personification+allusion

777. R. Huddleston refers pronouns to the class of

- a. determinatives
- б. adjectives

- b. coordinators
- г. subordinators

778. In R. Huddleston's classification of lexico-grammatical classes, demonstratives are regarded as

- a. determiners
- б. coordinators
- в. subordinators
- г. adjectives

779. In E. Morokhovska's classification of lexico-grammatical classes, articles are regarded as

- a. function words
- б. lexical words
- в. open class words
- г. closed class words

780. Determine how many morphemes the word "presuppositions" consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- a. 2
- б. 3
- в. 4
- г. 5

781. Determine how many morphemes the word "woman's" consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- a. 1
- б. 2
- в. 3
- г. 4

782. Determine how many morphemes the word "chairperson" consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- a. 1
- б. 2
- в. 3
- г. 4

783. Determine for the highlighted morpheme in *prettier* whether it is

- a. derivational
- б. root
- в. inflectional
- г. bound

784. Determine for the highlighted morpheme in *prettier* whether it is

- a. derivational
- б. root
- в. inflectional
- г. semi-bound

785. Determine the semantic relation holding between *apart* vs *together*

- a. antonymous
- б. synonymous

- b. homonymous
- г. hyponymic

786. Determine the semantic relation holding between -er in *writer* vs -er in *Londoner*

- a. antonymous
- б. synonymous
- в. homonymous
- г. hyponymic

787. He says his art is calling him home. - Perhaps the young girls are calling him home. The stylistic devices which occur in this example are

- a. personification+pun
- б. periphrasis+pun
- в. metaphor+zeugma
- г. metonymy+zeugma

788. Rain had been promised, but the WEATHER SEEMED TO FLIRT, TEASING us with high clouds and a hint of a breeze. The highlighted part presents

- a. personification
- б. metaphor
- в. hyperbole
- г. simile

789. As usual, there was no love lost between THE NEW MAN IN THE OVAL OFFICE and his predecessor. The highlighted part presents

- a. paraphrasis
- б. antonomasia
- в. metaphor
- г. hyperbole

790. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the types of periphrasis highlighted in the example.

- a. figurative+logical
- б. figurative+trite
- в. logical+trite
- г. metaphorical+figurative

791. She had time to think. Her FEARS BREATHED on her from close behind her neck; other, recent MEMORIES SQUIRMED beside her. State the type of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted parts.

- a. personification
- б. irony
- в. metonymy
- г. epithet

792. Rosie is perfectly capable of speaking grammatically. She only BUTCHERS VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX when she is trying to seem helpless. Combination of which stylistics devices can be found in the highlighted part?

- a. metaphor+hyperbole
- б. metonymy+hyperbole
- в. simile+metaphor
- г. personification+irony

793. Diamante's platinum-blond hair sweeps down to her bum and she's wearing a minidress covered with a skull print. Really tasteful for a funeral. The whole example contains

- a. irony
- б. oxymoron
- в. metaphor
- г. antonomasia

794. Fear brushed the walls of his chest, circling inside him like a bat in a house. State the type of combination of stylistic devices

- a. metaphor+simile
- б. hyperbole+simile
- в. simile+metonymy
- г. personification+hyperbole

795. The smile I offered him was paper thin. The example comprises

- a. metaphor+miosis
- б. metonymy+miosis
- в. personification+hyperbole
- г. personification+simile

796. I was wearing new clothes but my mood was spoilt: A BIRD HAD PASSED ITS JUDJEMENT ON THE HOOD. The highlighted part presents a

- a. euphemism
- б. metaphor
- в. hyperbole
- г. miosis

797. I was interrogated. Right then, however, I know I was going to have TO DO A LITTLE VERBAL TAP DANCE because how I managed to find Guy Malek wasn't exactly legitimate. The highlighted words present

- a. periphrasis
- б. personification
- в. metonymy
- г. hyperbole

798. He said to put you in the library if you arrived before he came down. - I loved the idea of being PUT in the library, like a potted plant. Define the combination of stylistic devices used in the example.

- a. irony+simile
- б. personification+irony
- в. personification+simile
- г. metaphor+irony

799. The interrelation between dictionary and contextual meanings is called

- a. transference of meaning
- б. broadening of meaning
- в. narrowing of meaning
- г. emotive and nominal meanings

800. Epithets can be expressed by

- a. adjectives, adverbs, nouns
- б. attributes, adverbs, verbs

- b. adjectives, nouns, pronouns
- r. postpositive attributes and pronouns

801. Hyperbole is a

- a. deliberate exaggeration
- б. deliberate understatement
- в. reference to overstatement
- г. reference to exaggeration

802. Last time she had panicked, backed away like a frightened rabbit. The stylistic device occurring in the example

- a. simile
- б. metaphor
- в. hyperbole
- г. metonymy

803. When we came to the hospital we heard a brisk voice which belonged to one of the WHITE CAPS. Define the type of the stylistic device expressed by the highlighted words.

- a. metonymy
- б. metaphor
- в. synecdoche
- г. irony

804. Similes can be

- a. trite and stylistic
- б. colloquial and trite
- в. simple and stylistic
- г. simple and colloquial

805. For a TIMELESS MINUTE she battled a drowning sensation. The highlighted words are

- a. oxymoron
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. hyperbole

806. Structurally we distinguish — metaphors.

- a. simple and sustained
- б. sustained and prolonged
- в. prolonged and trite
- г. sustained and stylistic

807. Synecdoche is based on the relationship between

- a. singular and plural
- б. the container and the thing contained
- в. an abstract noun and a concrete one
- г. characteristic feature of a part

808. SPEAKING NAMES are a kind of

- a. antonomasia
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. synecdoche

809. Semantically epithets can be divided in such types

- a. emotive proper and transferred
- б. emotive proper and affective
- в. transferred and figurative
- г. figurative and trite

810. The agent's jaw was practically touching his desk. The hyperbole used in this sentence is

- a. stylistic
- б. prolonged
- в. trite
- г. epic

811. Structurally epithets can be

- a. phrase and inverted
- б. single and prolonged
- в. two-step and sustained
- г. pair and sustained

812. She'd had a disaster of a night. Define the structural type of the epithet.

- a. inverted
- б. phrase
- в. pair
- г. two-step

813. The man standing opposite their house lit a cigar. "MR. CIGAR is outside. Across the street," she said in a whisper. The highlighted word is

- a. antonomasia
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. hyperbole

814. As commanded, I put on a tie and a smile and came downstairs. State the type of the stylistic device in the sentence.

- a. zeugma
- б. pun
- в. metonymy
- г. metaphor

815. As I came around the corner, I saw that she was talking to a breathtakingly gorgeous young woman with more teeth than I had ever seen in one mouth. The example contains

- a. a two-step epithet+hyperbole
- б. a pair epithet+hyperbole
- в. a two-step epithet+metonymy
- г. an inverted epithet+oxymoron

816. The cafe was half full, with the same academic types buried in their morning papers, lost in their own worlds. The metaphor use in the example is

- a. sustained
- б. simple
- в. phrase
- г. epic

817. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the kind of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted elements.

- a. periphrasis
- б. personification
- в. simile
- г. metonymy

818. The drummer was tall and skinny with a face like a collie, his eyes close together and glittering with CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THE HUMAN BODY DOES NOT MANUFACTURE NATURALLY. Which word does the highlighted periphrasis substitute?

- a. drugs
- б. tears
- в. make-up
- г. eye-drops

819. It was cool and sunny. The shoulders and heads moved quickly by. The example contains a variety of metonymy based on the interaction between

- a. the part and the whole
- б. the characteristic feature and its bearer
- в. the symbol and the thing signified
- г. the name of the thing and its owner

820. Point out the difference between irony and humour.

- a. irony is veiled, humour is direct
- б. irony is direct, humour is veiled
- в. irony calls for well-meaning laughter
- г. humour arouses irritation and mockery

821. Perhaps the chances they had to take, the obstacles they had to surmount, were fuel to their love. The example is based on

- a. a prolonged metaphor
- б. a simple metaphor
- в. a personification
- г. a metonymy

822. His feet were killing him but he would never think of declining. Here you can find the following combination of stylistic devices.

- a. personification+hyperbole
- б. hyperbole+metaphor
- в. metaphor+personification
- г. hyperbole+metonymy

823. Vigilano sent her to a London neurologist with a "Sir" before his name and an international reputation behind it. Define the type of stylistic device which occurs in this example.

- a. zeugma
- б. periphrasis
- в. euphemism
- г. antonomasia

824. Oxymoron is based on the interaction of — meanings.

- a. logical and emotive
- б. logical and nominal
- в. nominal and emotive
- г. nominal and dictionary

825. There was a deafening silence in the room. The sentence contains

- a. oxymoron
- б. irony
- в. metaphor
- г. euphemism

826. Quinn Thompson was direct, sure, powerful, mysterious in some ways. Define the structural type of the epithets.

- a. chain
- б. phrase
- в. two-step
- г. inverted

827. Antonomasia is based on the interaction of — meanings

- a. logical and nominal
- б. logical and emotive
- в. dictionary and contextual
- г. contextual and nominal

828. Euphemisms are used

- a. to substitute a harsh and unpleasant word with a more socially acceptable one
- б. to show that the character tries to speak more offensively
- в. to show that the character tries to speak more emotionally
- г. to use a phrase instead of a word

829. Irony

- a. is different from humour
- б. does not differ from humour
- в. is as good-humoured as humour
- г. is identical to humour

830. There were some bookcases of SUPERBLY UNREADABLE books. The highlighted words present

- a. an oxymoron
- б. a hyperbole
- в. a metaphor
- г. a periphrasis

831. An enormous grand piano grinned savagely at the curtains. The sentence contains

- a. personification
- б. oxymoron
- в. metonymy
- г. periphrasis

832. Metonymy is based on a real-life association between the object

- a. named and the object implied
- б. compared to another object

- b. named and the object described
- r. implied and the object exaggerated

833. The next speaker was a tall man, Sir Something Somebody. There is — in this sentence.

- a. antonomasia
- б. metonymy
- в. periphrasis
- г. pair epithet

834. The clinical areas were scheduled to receive cooling equipment in the near future. Which, more accurately translated, meant never. The example contains

- a. irony
- б. periphrasis
- в. euphemism
- г. hyperbole

835. They all bowed their heads as Lucy said grace. The familiar words warmed her heart. The example contains an instance of

- a. metaphor
- б. hyperbole
- в. epithet
- г. hyperbole

836. His eyes looked agonizingly sad to Quinn. Define the type of epithet used in the example.

- a. two-step
- б. inverted
- в. pair
- г. chain

837. It was quite an introduction to sailing. And he had taken to it like a duck to water. Define the kind of the device used in this example.

- a. simple simile
- б. disguised simile
- в. ordinary comparison
- г. epic simile

838. My children had grown, and I felt that my spirit was drying up like a bug in a web in the corner of a dusty room. There is a combination of — in this example.

- a. metaphor+simile
- б. hyperbole+simile
- в. simile+personification
- г. simile+oxymoron

839. But four prominent lawyers had been arrested that morning, and the gossip was bouncing along the hallways at full throttle. This is an example of

- a. personification
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. hyperbole

840. In less than thirty minutes, half the city knew Patrick was about to make an appearance and a deal. There is a combination of

- a. hyperbole+zeugma
- б. metaphor+zeugma
- в. zeugma+oxymoron
- г. hyperbole+epithet

841. The house generally rose late through those summer months - no one but Sara had normal working hours. The sentence comprises an instance of

- a. metonymy
- б. personification
- в. synecdoche
- г. antonomasia

842. The police had taken various things of her - the photo of Duncan's girl-friend, a few of her small, STRANGE BRONZES, clothing, personal items. The highlighted words present a combination of

- a. epithet+metonymy
- б. epithet+metaphor
- в. metonymy+personification
- г. metonymy+metaphor

843. The rain was a drumming on the high sloped roof, a moving BEADED SILVER on the clear glass windows. The highlighted words present

- a. periphrasis
- б. euphemism
- в. metonymy
- г. hyperbole

844. Daniel was looking at the black trees against the BRUISED gray sky. The highlighted word presents an example of — epithet

- a. figurative
- б. affective
- в. Homeric
- г. fixed

845. His life had been a descent into hell for the past three years. State the type of stylistic device which occurs in the example.

- a. metaphor
- б. meiosis
- в. metonymy
- г. antonomasia

846. As impossible as she was she was a breath of excitement and glamour in his otherwise dull life. Define the kind of metaphor in this example.

- a. stylistic
- б. trite
- в. hyperbolized
- г. personified

847. Last time she had panicked, backed away like a frightened rabbit. The example contains

- a. simile
- б. epithet
- в. metaphor
- г. personification

848. As cool as a cucumber is a(n)— simile.

- a. trite
- б. epic
- в. stylistic
- г. disguised

849. A disguised simile is introduced by

- a. words denoting likeness
- б. nouns denoting similarity
- в. conjunction as ... as
- г. adjectives denoting sameness

850. The inside of my head was suddenly FLASHING LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY. The highlighted words present a combination of

- a. simile+allusion
- б. simile+antonomasia
- в. metaphor+simile
- г. metaphor+allusion

851. I hate to go home. - She admitted. - Leaving the boat is always like being cast out of the Garden of Eden. Reality hits hard after this. The example presents a combination of

- a. simile+allusion+personification
- б. metaphor+allusion+personification
- в. simile+antonomasia+metaphor
- г. simile+hyperbole+metaphor

852. Synonyms are divided into

- a. ideographic, absolute, stylistic
- б. absolute, dead, ideographic
- в. absolute, imaginary, trite
- г. ideographic, trite, contextual

853. Sayings are

- a. not so completely expressed as proverbs
- б. as completely expressed as proverbs
- в. more completely expressed than proverbs
- г. are identical to proverbs

854. My Uncle Bill built a worldwide empire of coffee shops. His face is printed on every single coffee cup which makes him more famous than the Beatles or something. The second sentence contains

- a. metonymy, hyperbole, allusion
- б. synecdoche, hyperbole, antonomasia
- в. metaphor, synecdoche, allusion
- г. hyperbole, metonymy, antonomasia

855. Allusion is

- a. a reference to something presumably known to the reader
- б. a comparison between something known and unknown to the reader
- в. an overstatement of what is known to the reader
- г. a reference to comparison made for the reader

856. Inversion is divided into

- a. complete and partial
- б. complete and extended
- в. partial and prolonged
- г. trite and sustained

857. Detachment is graphically marked by

- a. dots, comas and dashes
- б. comas, dashes and colons
- в. dashes, semicolons and dots
- г. dots, comas and semicolons

858. Inversion is a syntactical device based on the

- a. syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
- б. completeness of the structure
- в. peculiar se of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
- г. redundancy

859. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

- a. partial+object before the subject
- б. complete+object before the predicate
- в. anaphoric+object before the subject
- г. epiphoric+object before the predicate

860. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

- a. defining
- б. evaluative
- в. emphasizing
- г. supplementing

861. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And uncomprehensible.

- a. evaluative
- б. defining
- в. supplementing
- г. describing

862. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. Define the type of stylistic device in the example.

- a. parcellation
- б. suspense
- в. inversion
- г. ellipsis

863. Out came the chase – in went the horses. State the type of inversion.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- в. mixed
- г. detached

864. Choose the option giving the right definition of inversion.

- a. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
- б. alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no logical stress to it
- в. doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
- г. alters the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add logical stress to it

865. Detachment consists in

- a. separating a secondary part of the sentence
- б. dividing a secondary part of the sentence
- в. omitting a secondary part of the sentence
- г. adding a secondary part of the sentence

866. Her mind was full of evil and man's baseness and cruelty and inhumanity. State the type of synonyms used in the example.

- a. contextual
- б. ideographic
- в. stylistic
- г. absolute

867. Claire is right or left, never in the middle. With her, things are black or white, never grey. Define the type of synonyms in the example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. ideographic

868. Anyway, I'm quite serious, I think your mother should have another man in her life - boyfriend, husband, it doesn't really matter. The syntactic device used in this example is

- a. detachment
- б. parcellation
- в. ellipsis
- г. aposiopesis

869. She lapsed into gossip and rumour, and that's where Patrick entered the piece. The synonyms in this example are used for

- a. emphasis
- б. variety
- в. specification
- г. description

870. Arriving late and pushed into a corner was Lance. Choose either the type or the pattern of inversion.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- в. the subject stands before the predicate
- г. the object stands before the subject

871. His old friend - bound and dressed in a clown suit, eyes covered, face altered, nervous and twitchy and scared beyond words. Define the type of synonyms used in this example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. ideographic

872. Define the type of synonyms in the following example. Patrick could have picked up a hitchhiker from Australia, a hobo from parts unknown, a drifter from a bus station.

- a. stylistic
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. contextual

873. She envied the young lovers STROLLing aimlessly HAND IN HAND, nothing to worry about. She and Patrick had made these WALKS, ARM IN ARM, whispering and laughing as if shadows behind him had vanished. There are two rows of highlighted synonyms. Define the types of both.

- a. ideographic+absolute
- б. ideographic+stylistic
- в. absolute+contextual
- г. contextual+stylistic

874. Patrick will give you instructions, and for the time being he and I will communicate through you. Watch for the unusual. AATRANGER ON THE PHONE. A CAR BEHIND YOU. SOMEONE HANGING AROUND YOUR OFFICE. The highlighted parts present

- a. detachment
- б. parcellation
- в. inversion
- г. nominative sentences

875. Pacing slowly along one wall with a legal pad in hand, Parrish recited the particulars: background on Patrick; his firm's representation of Benny Aricia; Patrick's death; his burial; most of the details they'd read in the morning paper Parrish had just laid on the table. The example contains

- a. detachment+partial inversion
- б. deetachment+complete inversion
- в. enumeration+complete inversion
- г. parcellation+partial inversion

876. The firm wanted its money back, plain and simple, and Vitrano was perfectly willing to discuss this with the press. State the type of synonyms and what syntactic device they form.

- a. absolute in detachment
- б. absolute in inversion
- в. contextual in detachment
- г. contextual in inversion

877. Mary Hanson was a doll of a woman; small, beautiful, exquisitely made. Define the stylistic devices used in the example.

- a. inverted epithet+detachment
- б. two-step epithet+ detachment
- в. inverted epithet+ parcellation
- г. two-step epithet+ parcellation

878. It was hard to believe it had all come to an end. Ten years in London gone, finished, closed and suddenly behind him. Define the type of synonyms in this example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. stylistic

879. All he could do now was regret his failures and her loss for the rest of his lifetime. There was no way TO REPAIR it, or MAKE AMENDS, or even ATONE for it, although he had apologized for it before she died. State the type of the highlighted synonyms.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. stylistic

880. He ran across the room, SNATCHED the statue, GRABBED her arm, and PULLED her after him. State the kind of the highlighted synonyms.

- a. ideographic
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. contextual

881. Did you get a glimpse of what was in that room? - It looked like a bloody museum. Like an Alladdin's cave with paintings and sculpture. What stylistic devices accompany simile in the example?

- a. allusion+parcellation
- б. allusion+detachment
- в. ellipsis+parcellation
- г. ellipsis+detachment

882. You shouldn't mind my getting rid of her. She insulted your friend, and she was a Judas. Once a Judas, always a Judas. Do you know what a Judas is, little girl? State the type of allusion and its implication.

- a. biblical - she was a traitor
- б. literary - she was a traitor
- в. political - she was well-read
- г. social - she was impolite

883. Inversion ... logical stress to it. Fill in the gap with one of the options.

- a. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds
- б. alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no
- в. doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds
- г. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add

884. Carrie Ann whipped round on her bar stool like a World War II gunner locating an enemy plane. The example comprises

- a. historical allusion+simile
- б. literary allusion+simile
- в. antonomasia+allusion
- г. cultural allusion+simile

885. Carrie Ann could just imagine Natalie. Axel had described her as though she were as beautiful as Botticelli's Venus. What devices occur in the example?

- a. cultural allusion+simile
- б. historical allusion+simile
- в. cultural allusion+irony
- г. historical allusion+hyperbole

886. The silence was like a gentle snowfall, soft and hushed, as soothing as the whisper of a summer wind, as quiet as the passage of a summer wind. Enumerate the devices occurring in the example.

- a. detachment+epic simile
- б. detachment+simple simile
- в. parcellation+prolonged simile
- г. parcellation+epic simile

887. She opened her eyes and sat up, frightened. What stylistic device is used in the example? Define its stylistic function.

- a. detachment+describing the character's state of mind
- б. parcellation+rendering the character's state of mind
- в. detachment+describing the background of the narration
- г. parcellation+describing the background of the narration

888. Krane Chemical had plenty of cash and profits and assets, but it also had hundreds of potential plaintiffs waiting like vultures. Define the kinds of stylistic devices occurring in the example.

- a. ideographic synonyms+simile
- б. absolute synonyms+simile
- в. absolute synonym+hyperbole
- г. stylistic synonyms+hyperbole

889. At fifty-eight his life was over, his career a wreck, his marriage crumbling. Define the type of synonyms occurring in the sentence.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. stylistic

890. With him were three other suits, all earnest-looking men who'd been chatting for some time. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

- a. complete inversion+metonymy+detachment
- б. partial inversion+metonymy+detachment
- в. complete inversion+metaphor+detachment
- г. partial inversion+metaphor+detachment

891. Give it up, part of me screamed. Walk away from it. Put it in the past. State the type of synonyms in the example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. ideographic

892. Which of the scholars denied the existence of style?

- a. Bennison Grey
- б. Peter Verdonk
- в. Seymour Chatman
- г. Samuel Wesley

893. Werner Winter's taxonomy of definitions of style comprises

- a. writer-text, text-reader, descriptions of the text itself
- б. writer-text, text-reader, departure
- в. text-reader, descriptions of the text itself, connotation
- г. text-reader, departure, connotation

894. State the type of the phonetic device used in the example. The cluster of office keys was still in the lock and they jingled and clanked as she opened the door.

- a. onomatopoeia
- б. alliteration
- в. assonance
- г. rhyming

895. They have not found the murder weapon, but they suspect it is here. They are still COMBING the property. The highlighted word presents

- a. jargonism
- б. neologism
- в. dialectal word
- г. vulgarism

896. Hey, FELLAS. Couldn't we postpone this until later? The highlighted word refers to

- a. standard colloquial
- б. jargonism
- в. archaism
- г. neologism

897. Structural Stylistics

- a. = is concerned with how and what types of meanings are constructed
- б. deals with individual styles of authors
- в. investigates stylistic systems of several languages in comparison
- г. deals with a system of resources for making meaning in context

898. Evaluative meaning

- a. renders the assessment of the speaker
- б. shows the emotional state of the speaker
- в. reflects the speaker's frame of mind
- г. emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object

899. Expressive meaning

- a. emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object
- б. renders the assessment of the speaker
- в. shows the emotional state of the speaker
- г. reflects the speaker's frame of mind

900. Alliteration is

- a. repetition of the same consonant in several successive units
- б. repetition of the same vowels in several successive units
- в. sound-imitating words
- г. a kind of rhyming

901. I got to dance with Ivan Baloff, the HUNKIEST HUNK OF HONEY HERE. The highlighted words contain

- a. alliteration
- б. onomatopoeia
- в. assonance
- г. rhyming

902. We were following, and so were the FIBBIES. The highlighted word is a

- a. jargonism
- б. archaism
- в. dialectal word
- г. vulgarism

903. She SOLDIERED on bravely. The highlighted word is a neologism formed by means of

- a. conversion
- б. affixation
- в. compounding
- г. transference

904. Define the syntactic device occurring in the following example: I knew that I was going to have to move out. And quit the job. And get out of the city. I had no plan beyond that, but I knew that one day or another somebody was going to appear, looking for one hundred thousand dollars.

- a. parcellation
- б. complete inversion
- в. partial inversion
- г. detachment

905. 'The concierge says it's going to snow again tomorrow,' I said. 'Just a manner of speaking, Gentle Heart,' Eunice said. She had begun calling me Gentle Heart the second day in Zurich. I hadn't figured out what it meant yet. The capitalized words present

- a. antonomasia
- б. metaphor
- в. post-positive attribute
- г. epithet

906. In the gray weather, Europe seemed suddenly hostile and full of traps. Maybe, I thought, as I walked toward where the Jaguar was parked, Italy will cure me. I wasn't hopeful. The example comprises a combination of

- a. simile+metaphor
- б. simile+metonymy
- в. metaphor+metonymy
- г. metonymy+hyperbole

907. 258 I developed a blister on my thumb in the third set and had to quit. The blister was a small price to pay for the pleasure of playing in the balmy Roman sunshine alongside the river which Shakespeare had insisted Caesar had swum with all his armor on. The example contains a combination of

- a. {
- б. metaphor+epithet+allusion
- в. simile+antonomasia+metaphor
- г. epithet+simile+antonomasia
- д. allusion+epithet+antonomasia

908. Using a map, I drove slowly toward the Grand Hotel, another of Fabian's choices. The traffic seemed insane, the other drivers wildly hostile. I felt that if I made one wrong turn I would be lost for days in a city of enemies. The following combination of devices occurs in the example.

- a. epithets+hyperbole
- б. epithets+similes
- в. hyperbole+metaphor
- г. irony+miosis

909. I had the uncomfortable feeling that the city was one giant eye, focused on me. The ... implies that the character felt

- a. metaphor; embarrassed
- б. simile; confused
- в. metaphor; comfortable
- г. simile; peaceful

910. The passengers were not young. For the most part they were in their thirties or forties, the men seeming to belong to that vague group that goes under the label of the executive class and the women carefully coiffed suburban housewives who were damned if THEY COULDN'T HOLD THEIR LIQUOR AS WELL AS THEIR HUSBANDS. The highlighted part contains

- a. zeugma
- б. hyperbole
- в. metonymy
- г. simile

911. He was seated, like a great tragic bear, his head bent into his hands, sobbing, as I left the room on my crutches. There is a combination of ... in the example.

- a. simile+detachment
- б. metaphor+detachment
- в. simile+parcellation
- г. metaphor+inversion

912. Before I bought my ticket at the railroad station, itself a LOATHSOMELY PICTURESQUE structure on the valley floor, I HAD PLAYED WITH THE IDEA OF SURRENDER, of heading for Italy, Tunisia, the Mediterranean coast of Spain, IN ONE DESTRUCTIVE SPLURGE. The highlighted parts present

- a. oxymoron+metaphors
- б. oxymoron+similes
- в. epithet+hyperbole
- г. oxymoron+hyperboles

913. It cost me ten thousand lire and a lie to extract the forwarding address of Lady Abbott from one of the assistants behind the concierge's desk. The example comprises

- a. zeugma+metaphor
- б. oxymoron+metaphor
- в. hyperbole+zeugma
- г. zeugma+oxymoron

914. Parallelism consists in

- a. the similarity of the syntactical structure of successive phrases or sentences
- б. the difference in the syntactical structure of successive clauses or sentences
- в. the similarity of the lexical meaning of some phrases
- г. the difference in the lexical meaning of some idioms

915. Parallelism can be

- a. complete, partial and reversed
- б. complete, reversed and sustained
- в. partial, reversed and sustained
- г. complete, partial and medium

916. In complete parallelism

- a. the structure of the successive units is identical
- б. the structure of some parts of the successive units is the same
- в. the structure of the successive clauses is different
- г. the structure of some parts of the successive clauses is different

917. Partial parallelism is

- a. structural sameness of some parts of the successive units
- б. structural sameness of all the successive units
- в. structural difference of some parts of the successive units
- г. structural inversion of some parts of the successive units

918. In reversed parallelism

- a. the word order of the first sentence is inverted in the second one
- б. the word order of the first sentence is copied in the second one
- в. the word order of the first sentence is not changed in the second one
- г. the active voice is not changed into passive voice

919. Chiasmus is ... parallelism.

- a. reversed
- б. complete
- в. partial
- г. prolonged

920. Partial parallelism is structural

- a. sameness of some parts of successive units
- б. likeness of some parts of successive units
- в. sameness of all the successive units
- г. similarity of only two successive units

921. Which syntactic devices can be based on parallelism?

- a. antithesis+climax
- б. inversion+chiasmus
- в. anticlimax+ellipsis
- г. suspense+inversion

922. Suspense is

- a. postponing the main thought toward the end of the utterance
- б. presenting the main thought in the middle of the utterance
- в. postponing less important facts toward the end of the utterance
- г. shifting the final thought from the end to the beginning of the utterance

923. The rhetorical question is asked

- a. not for information but for emphasis
- б. for all the important information
- в. for the author's answer
- г. not for the reader to answer

924. Framing is the repetition of

- a. the initial element at the end of the utterance
- б. the initial element at the beginning of the next sentence
- в. the final element at the end of the next sentence
- г. the initial element in the middle of the utterance

925. Hypophora is a question

- a. raised and answered by the author
- б. raised and answered by the reader
- в. raised and unanswered by the author
- г. raised and answered by both the reader and the writer

926. Anaphora can be presented by the following pattern

- a. a..., a..., a...
- б. ...ab,...ac,...ab
- в. ...a,...b,...c
- г. a...,...a,...a

927. The repetition of the initial word at the end of the clause is called

- a. framing
- б. epiphora
- в. anaphora
- г. anadiplosis

928. Anticlimax is

- a. opposite to climax
- б. similar to climax
- в. identical to climax
- г. equal to climax

929. Asyndeton is

- a. a deliberate omission of connectives between units
- б. a deliberate repetition of connectives between units
- в. a deliberate use of connectives between units
- г. a deliberate emphasis of connectives between units

930. Chiasmus

- a. presents transition from active voice to passive voice
- б. cannot be considered to be parallelism
- в. is similar to anticlimax
- г. is not based on the inverted word order

931. In chiasmus the word order of the first unit is

- a. reversed in the second one
- б. repeated in the second one
- в. varied in the second one
- г. emphasized in the second one

932. Rhetorical questions used at the beginning of an essay

- a. serve organizing purpose
- б. break the monotony
- в. are asked for information
- г. don't serve organizing purpose

933. Antithesis can be based on

- a. parallelism
- б. inversion

- b. ellipsis
- г. synonymy

934. Epiphora can be presented by the following pattern

- a. ...a, ...a, ...a
- б. a...a, b...b, c...c
- в. a..., a..., a...
- г. ...a, a...b, b...

935. An opposition of ideas is called

- a. antithesis
- б. aposiopesis
- в. apokoinu
- г. alliteration

936. Anticlimax can present

- a. a gradual slackening of tension
- б. an abrupt increase of tension
- в. a gradual increase of tension
- г. an abrupt slackening of tension

937. Polysyndeton

- a. can express simultaneousness of the actions presented
- б. can't express simultaneousness of the actions presented
- в. makes the transition from one clause to another more dynamic than asyndeton
- г. doesn't present sequence of actions

938. Anadiplosis can be presented by the following pattern

- a. ...a,a...
- б. a...,a...
- в. ...a,...a
- г. a..b,a...b

939. Climax can be

- a. logical and quantitative
- б. logical and qualitative
- в. emotive and qualitative
- г. quantitative and qualitative

940. They had come to the convent as rich and poor, educated and ignorant, miserable and exalted. Define the type of parallelism in the example.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- в. reversed
- г. anaphoric

941. She was fascinated by the faces of the nuns. Some were old, some were young, some pretty, some ugly. State the type of syntactic devices occurring in the example.

- a. antithesis+parallelism+ellipsis
- б. antithesis+chiasmus+ellipsis
- в. antithesis+inversion+ellipsis
- г. antithesis+climax+ellipsis

942. All he could talk about was coal: bituminous coal, black coal, grey coal. Boring, boring, boring. There is a combination of the following types of repetition:

- a. epiphora+successive
- б. anaphora+successive
- в. framing+morphological
- г. anadiplosis+successive

943. The most emphatic type of repetition is

- a. successive
- б. framing
- в. chain
- г. anadiplosis

944. It seemed to Megan that they had been walking for ever, stumbling through the darkness, hit by branches, scratched by underbush, attacked by insects, guided only by the light of the moon. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

- a. asyndeton+hyperbole+parallelism
- б. asyndeton+hyperbole+chiasmus
- в. polysyndeton+simile+parallelism
- г. asyndeton+simile+parallelism

945. There were orchids and roses and lilies and chrysanthemums and rare blooms she could not even begin to identify. Define the function of polysyndeton in the example.

- a. uniformity of the notions described
- б. simultaneousness of actions
- в. sequence of actions
- г. opposition of actions

946. They passed fields of wheat and olive trees and vines and maize, and they foraged for potatoes and lettuce, fruit from the trees and eggs and chickens from the hen coops. State the function of polysyndeton in the example.

- a. sequence of actions
- б. simultaneousness of actions
- в. uniformity of the notions described
- г. opposition of actions

947. The days passed, some wet, some fine, some busy, some slow, with Emmy's confidence strengthening all the time. Define the syntactic devices used in the example.

- a. parallelism+antithesis+asyndeton
- б. parallelism+antithesis+polysyndeton
- в. antithesis+detachment+polysyndeton
- г. antithesis+detachment+chiasmus

948. She was tired of everything - the exhaustion, the stress of sleepless nights, the time away from her children, their run-down apartment, the mountain of unpaid bills. The detachment comprises

- a. enumeration+asyndeton+hyperbole
- б. enumeration+polysyndeton+hyperbole
- в. asyndeton+repetition+simile
- г. enumeration+parallelism+simile

949. His boss had a net worth almost \$2 billion. Toliver often wondered how much was enough? What would he do with another billion and another? Why work so hard when he had more than he could ever spend? Homes, jets, wives, boats, Bentleys, all the toys a real white man could ever want. Define the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

- a. rhetorical questions+detachment+asyndeton
- б. rhetorical questions+detachment+polysyndeton
- в. hypophora+detachment+asyndeton
- г. hypophora+parcellation+asyndeton

950. Brianna's full-length black Prada coat was split so that the backseat was dominated by her amazing LEGS. LEGS from the floor up to her armpits. Define the type of the repetition.

- a. anadiplosis
- б. anaphora
- в. epiphora
- г. chain

951. She had her charities and causes and lunches and trainers, and that kept her busy. State the way of combining parts of the utterance and define its function.

- a. polysyndeton+sequence of actions
- б. asyndeton+sequence of actions
- в. polysyndeton+simultaneousness of actions
- г. asyndeton+simultaneousness of actions

952. They were greeted by paid greeters; coats were taken; smiles were offered; friendly cameras appeared; old pals materialized. Enumerate the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

- a. parallelism+asyndeton
- б. parallelism+polysyndeton
- в. anaphora+asyndeton
- г. epiphora+polysyndeton

953. At fifty-eight his life was over, his career a wreck, his marriage crumbling. The example contains

- a. parallelism+ellipsis
- б. epiphora+synonyms
- в. framing+ellipsis
- г. chiasmus+ellipsis

954. He says his art is calling him home. - Perhaps the young girls are calling him home. State the type of the repeated element.

- a. epiphoric
- б. anaphoric
- в. successive
- г. chain

955. What would the press do? - It would be ugly. - It's always ugly. - This would be especially ugly. Define the type of syntactic device.

- a. climax
- б. anticlimax
- в. anaphora
- г. antithesis.

956. Presidents came and went, some for four years, others for eight. Some loved the espionage, others were only concerned with the latest polls. The type of repetition occurring in the example is

- a. anaphora
- б. epiphora
- B. successive
- r. chain

957. A fancy photo of Joel Backman in the a black Italian suit, impeccably tailored and detailed and groomed and looking at the camera with as much smugness as humanly possible. State the function of polysyndeton in the example.

- a. simultaneousness
- б. specification
- B. sequence
- r. emphasis

958. The hair was longer and darker, the handsome face was fleshy and wrinkle free, the waistline was thick and spoke of many power lunches and four-hour dinner. Define which syntactic device is used in the example.

- a. parallelism
- б. antithesis
- B. climax
- r. anticlimax

959. He closed his eyes tightly and asked God to please allow the engine to start the wheels to move, the gates to open, the paperwork to be sufficient; please, God, no cruel jokes. Define the type of parallelism occurring in the example.

- a. complete
- б. reversed
- B. inverted
- r. incomplete

960. It had been Pratt who had uttered "I do" twenty-two years earlier. It had been Pratt who had laboured strenuously. It had been Pratt who'd fought weekly with his partner. The example comprises a combination of

- a. parallelism+emphatic construction
- б. chiasmus+emphatic construction
- B. climax+emphatic construction
- r. anticlimax+emphatic construction

961. All tables were taken with people who appeared content to sit and read and gossip and sip expresso for hours. Define the function of polysyndeton.

- a. simultaneousness
- б. sequence of actions
- B. dynamism
- r. uniformity

962. He was terrified of the waiter, terrified of trying to order, terrified of being unmasked so early in his flight. The following syntactic devices occur in the example.

- a. parallelism+asyndeton
- б. parallelism+polysyndeton
- B. epiphora+asyndeton
- r. gradation+asyndeton

963. His old pals were still locked in protective isolation with lousy food and watery coffee and sadistic guards and silly rules. Define the function of polysyndeton in the example.

- a. simultaneousness of actions
- б. sequence of actions
- в. uniformity of notions
- г. causative relations

964. Listen to the sounds, the rapid chatter of friends, the laughter, the guy over there whispering into a cell-phone, the pretty waitress calling into the kitchen. The example comprises

- a. detachment+asyndeton
- б. detachment+polysyndeton
- в. nominative sentence+asyndeton
- г. parcellation+asyndeton

965. When Joel Backman meets his maker, no one will ever know about it. No one knows where he is now. No one will know who he is when his body is found. The example comprises

- a. euphemism+anaphora
- б. euphemism+epiphora
- в. periphrasis+anaphora
- г. periphrasis+epiphora

966. Partly because of his greedy enthusiasm, and partly because of his natural ineptitude and also because of his lack of sophistication in intelligence matters, Critz blundered from the start. Define the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

- a. parallelism+polysyndeton
- б. parallelism+asyndeton
- в. gradation+polysyndeton
- г. gradation+polysyndeton

967. Space is shared in Europe, not protected. Tables are shared, the air evidently is shared because smoking bothers no one. Define the type of syntactic device in the example.

- a. parallelism
- б. anaphora
- в. anadiplosis
- г. catch repetition

968. He'd been the epitome of money and power, the perfect FAT CAT who could bully and cajole and throw around enough money to get whatever he wanted. The example comprises

- a. polysyndeton+metaphor
- б. asyndeton+metaphor
- в. parallelism+personification
- г. inversion+personification

969. It makes me so happy that I live here, away from all the crime and traffic and pollution and politicians and scandals. Define the function of polysyndeton.

- a. simultaneousness of actions
- б. sequence of actions
- в. unification of actions
- г. opposition of notions

970. HE WAS SICK OF PEOPLE who couldn't talk to him, who dodged his questions. HE WAS SICK OF THE GAMES. The highlighted clauses present parallel construction which form

- a. framing
- б. epiphora
- в. anaphora
- г. anadiplosis

971. And what if everything worked smoothly and the broker came back? He'd make the right friends, hustle the right clients, marry the right woman, find the right partners. The example comprises

- a. hypophora+complete parallelism
- б. hypophora+partial parallelism
- в. rhetorical question+complete parallelism
- г. rhetorical question+partial parallelism

972. It was at an unnamed, unnumbered, nondescript building on Pinsker Street in downtown Tel Aviv. Define the type of repetition.

- a. morphological
- б. successive
- в. chain
- г. epiphora

973. Long gone were the fleshy jowls and puffy dark eyes. Long gone was the smirk and the arrogance. The example comprises

- a. anaphoric parallelism+complete inversion
- б. epiphoric parallelism+complete inversion
- в. anaphoric parallelism+partial inversion
- г. epiphoric parallelism+partial inversion

974. I deny nothing. I admit nothing. I say nothing, except that this is the FBI at its absolute worst. Define the type of parallelism in the example.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- в. reversed
- г. inverted

975. She watched every move he made, every bite, every sip of coffee. Define the type of repetition.

- a. anaphora
- б. epiphora
- в. anadiplosis
- г. framing

976. Inside the mammoth station, he drifted with the crowd, up the escalators, into the controlled frenzy of the platform area where a dozen tracks brought the trains. State the function of asyndeton in the example.

- a. sequence of actions
- б. simultaneousness of action
- в. causative function
- г. consecutive function

977. If Joel had lost sixty pounds since their last visit, Van Thiessen had found most of it. Define the type of syntactic device used in the example.

- a. antithesis
- б. chiasmus

- b. climax
- г. anticlimax

978. And he thought of himself, not in selfish terms, not in pity, not passing the blame to anyone else. The example comprises

- a. parallelism+detachment
- б. epiphora+detachment
- в. parallelism+inversion
- г. epiphora+inversion

979. But once I was back home, the music came whooshing through the walls and windows of every room like poison gas. How on earth would I handle this? The example comprises

- a. rhetorical question+simile
- б. hypophora+simile
- в. hypophora+metaphor
- г. rhetorical question+hyperbole

980. Giraffe-necked, bulging-eyed, flapping-tongued, crazy-faced dogs, loved for the first time in their lives, found their homes. The example comprises

- a. parallelism+asyndeton
- б. parallelism+polysyndeton
- в. successive repetition+asyndeton
- г. successive repetition+polysyndeton

981. I remember the feeling of blame surrounding me, overwhelming me, choking me. It was a feeling I have never lost. Define the type of climax occurring in this example.

- a. emotive
- б. quantitative
- в. qualitative
- г. reversed

982. My heart has finally found its home, the home I have been seeking all these years. Define the kind of repetition occurring in the example.

- a. anadiplosis
- б. epiphora
- в. chain
- г. successive

983. It's not just that we're nice to the people we like, we like the people we're nice to. State the type of parallelism in the example.

- a. reversed
- б. complete
- в. partial
- г. chain

984. The thing about death is that nothing ever changes. The hard thing about life is that nothing stays the same. The syntactic device based on parallelism in the example is

- a. antithesis
- б. anadiplosis
- в. chiasmus
- г. climax

985. She had covered the counter on either side of the sink with a profusion of toiletries: shampoo, conditioner, deodorant, cold cream, skin toner, foundation, blusher, eye shadow, eyeliner, hairspray, eyelash curler. How did the woman ever manage to leave the room? The example comprises

- a. detachment+asyndeton+rhetorical question
- б. parcellation+asyndeton+hypophora
- в. detachment+enumeration+hypophora
- г. detachment+hypophora+polysyndeton

986. After leaving Sally's responsible Rathgar home, with responsible furniture, her responsible husband with a responsible car and job, who'd talked to her over a responsible breakfast about his responsible golf trip away te previous weekend, Kitty left the responsible child-minder with Sally's toddler. Define the kind of repetition used in the example.

- a. ordinary
- б. anaphora
- в. epiphora
- г. framing

987. People like houses, hold their secrets. Sometimes the secrets inhabit them, sometimes they inhabit their secrets. Define the type of parallelism the example comprises.

- a. reversed
- б. coplete
- в. partial
- г. diversified

988. Beggars can't be choosers, isn't that what they say? Is that to say choosers can be beggars? The example comprises

- a. chiasmus+rhetorical questions
- б. reversed parallelism+hypophora
- в. chiasmus+hypophora
- г. complete parallelism+rhetorical questions

989. Breakfasts ran into lunches, lunches into pre-dinner drinks, drinks into dinners, dinners into after-dinner drinks. Define the kind of repetition occurring in the example.

- a. chain
- б. successive
- в. epiphora
- г. ordinary

990. In business he was a master time keeper, in life he was a broken pocket watch. Define the devices occurring in the example.

- a. parallelism+antithesis+metaphor
- б. chiasmus+antithesis+metaphor
- в. parallelism+climax+personification
- г. chiasmus+anticlimax+metonymy

991. One thing of great importance can affect a small number of people. Equally so, a thing of little importance can affect a multitude. This example comprises

- a. antithesis+parallelism
- б. climax+inversion
- в. anticlimax+chiasmus
- г. framing+parallelism

992. She didn't like my persistence. She didn't like my tone. It is an instance of

- a. complete parallelism
- б. partial parallelism
- в. reversed parallelism
- г. epiphoric parallelism

993. After his wife's death, he was not ready for new relations. He thought he would never be. He didn't want to date anyone. Ever. Again. Define the type of the stylistic device used in the example.

- a. parcellation
- б. detachment
- в. one-member sentence
- г. ellipsis

994. That's the way the system works. Sometimes you get the bear, sometimes the bear gets you. It is an instance of

- a. reversed parallelism
- б. complete parallelism
- в. partial parallelism
- г. parallel antithesis

995. The weather was balmy and warm, the grass was lush, the trees were huge, the vineyards were beautiful. State the type of syntactic device used in the example.

- a. parallelism
- б. chiasmus
- в. detachment
- г. polysyndeton

996. And that was their gratitude to me for having brought them and their wretched old boat all the way up from Kingston, and for having SUPERINTENDED and MANAGED everything for them, and taken care of them, and slaved for them. It is the way of the world. It is an example of

- a. polysyndeton+synonyms
- б. chiasmus+synonyms
- в. parallelism+antonyms
- г. asyndeton+climax

997. Some fishermen come here and fish for a day, and others stop and fish for a month. You can hang on and fish for a year, if you want to: it will be all the same. Define the type of anticlimax.

- a. a sudden break in tension
- б. a slow slackening of tension
- в. a quantitative anticlimax
- г. a complete anticlimax

998. We sang a song about a gipsy's life, and how delightful a gipsy's existence was! - free to storm and sunshine and to every wind that blew! - and how he enjoyed the rain, and how he laughed at people who didn't like it. The example contains

- a. detachment+parallelism+polysyndeton
- б. climax+parallelism+polysyndeton
- в. detachment+chiasmus+asyndeton
- г. climax+chiasmus+asyndeton

999. She was busy doing what she did, healing hot ears, and giving shots and setting bones, and curing coughs, and being there for the children she loved and took care of. There is an instance of ... in the example.

- a. polysyndeton
- б. chiasmus
- в. parcellation
- г. inversion

1000. Inversion is divided into

- a. complete and partial
- б. complete and extended
- в. partial and prolonged
- г. trite and sustained

1001. Detachment is graphically marked by

- a. dots, comas and dashes
- б. comas, dashes and colons
- в. dashes, semicolons and dots
- г. dots, comas and semicolons

1002. Inversion is a syntactical device based on the

- a. syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
- б. completeness of the structure
- в. peculiar use of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
- г. redundancy

1003. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

- a. partial+object before the subject
- б. complete+object before the predicate
- в. anaphoric+object before the subject
- г. epiphoric+object before the predicate

1004. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

- a. defining
- б. evaluative
- в. emphasizing
- г. supplementing

1005. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And incomprehensible.

- a. evaluative
- б. defining
- в. supplementing
- г. describing

1006. State the type of omission. How were the boys? - Fantastic.

- a. answer ellipsis
- б. nominal ellipsis

- b. gapping
- r. stripping

1007. Which of the following statements is the correct ellipsis definition?

- a. an omission of unnecessary information
- б. an addition of unnecessary information
- b. an omission of necessary information
- r. an addition of necessary information

1008. Ellipsis makes the speech more

- a. casual
- б. lofty
- b. official
- r. unfamiliar

1009. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. Define the type of stylistic device in the example.

- a. parcellation
- б. suspense
- b. inversion
- r. ellipsis

1010. There was no breeze came through the door. State the type of stylistic device related to the completeness of the sentence.

- a. apokoinu
- б. aposiopesis
- b. ellipsis
- r. emphatic sentence

1011. Out came the chase – in went the horses. State the type of inversion.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- b. mixed
- r. detached

1012. Choose the option giving the right definition of inversion.

- a. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
- б. alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no logical stress to it
- b. doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
- r. alters the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add logical stress to it

1013. Detachment consists in

- a. separating a secondary part of the sentence
- б. dividing a secondary part of the sentence
- b. omitting a secondary part of the sentence
- r. adding a secondary part of the sentence

1014. If I lived to be a hundred I won't miss the sickness and disease, the grinding poverty, the cruelty of the politicians, the barbarity of the soldiers. The example contains

- a. enumeration+synonyms
- б. ellipses+synonyms
- b. detachment+synonyms
- r. detachment+enumeration

1015. Nor will I miss the droughts, the famine, the violent wars, the wholesale death and destruction on an unimaginable level. State the function of the enumeration

- a. to convey the real message
- б. to increase dynamism of the narration
- в. to make the narration more varied
- г. to emphasize the absense of message

1016. I hope Claire will see her. - Laura frowned, shook her head. - I don't know What does the example of aposiopesis express?

- a. doubt
- б. anxiety
- в. fear
- г. irritation

1017. They filled her with joy ... remembrances of her childhood and those growing years ... spent here at Rhondda Fach ... All the seasons of the year ... She had loved them all. Winter days of icy skies and crystal light. The example contains a combination of

- a. aposiopesis+nominative sentence
- б. aposiopesis+detachment
- в. parcellation+aposiopesis
- г. nominative sentence+detachment

1018. Her mind was full of evil and man's baseness and cruelty and inhumanity. State the type of synonyms used in the example.

- a. contextual
- б. ideographic
- в. stylistic
- г. absolute

1019. Claire is right or left, never in the middle. With her, things are black or white, never grey. Define the type of synonyms in the example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. ideographic

1020. Anyway, I'm quite serious, I think your mother should have another man in her life - boyfriend, husband, it doesn't really matter. The syntactic device used in this example is

- a. detachment
- б. parcellation
- в. ellipsis
- г. aposiopesis

1021. It was her mind that was old and wise - full of knowledge. State the part of the sentence which is emphasized.

- a. subject
- б. object
- в. predicate
- г. attribute

1022. She lapsed into gossip and rumour, and that's where Patrick entered the piece. The synonyms in this example are used for

- a. emphasis
- б. variety
- в. specification
- г. description

1023. She shook hands with Birck, thanked him for being so nice, and boarded her flight. No luggage. Not a stitch of extra clothing. Define the function of the nominative sentences.

- a. a statement of absence of the objects
- б. making the description more dynamic
- в. acquainting the reader with the background
- г. describing the character's state of mind

1024. He stared at the pizza when Karl opened the box at the foot of the bed. He closed his eyes and sucked in the heavenly aroma of black olives, portobello mushrooms, Italian sausage, green peppers, and six different cheeses. He had eaten a thousand pizzas from Hugo's, and he had been dreaming of this one for a week now. The example of enumeration is used to

- a. render the character's state of mind
- б. emphasize some idea
- в. increase the dynamism of the narration
- г. specify some idea

1025. Arriving late and pushed into a corner was Lance. Choose either the type or the pattern of inversion.

- a. complete
- б. partial
- в. the subject stands before the predicate
- г. the object stands before the subject

1026. Every big trial attracted the regulars - clerks and secretaries from courthouse offices, bored paralegals, retired cops, local lawyers - and Patrick attracted all these and more. The example contains

- a. detachment+enumeration
- б. detachment+inversion
- в. inversion+enumeration
- г. parcellation+enumeration

1027. His old friend - bound and dressed in a clown suit, eyes covered, face altered, nervous and twitchy and scared beyond words. Define the type of synonyms used in this example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. ideographic

1028. Define the type of synonyms in the following example. Patrick could have picked up a hitchhiker from Australia, a hobo from parts unknown, a drifter from a bus station.

- a. stylistic
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. contextual

1029. She envied the young lovers STROLLing aimlessly HAND IN HAND, nothing to worry about. She and Patrick had made these WALKS, ARM IN ARM, whispering and laughing as if shadows behind him had vanished. There are two rows of highlighted synonyms. Define the types of both.

- a. ideographic+absolute
- б. ideographic+stylistic
- B. absolute+contextual
- r. contextual+stylistic

1030. Patrick will give you instructions, and for the time being he and I will communicate through you. Watch for the unusual. AATRANGER ON THE PHONE. A CAR BEHIND YOU. SOMEONE HANGING AROUND YOUR OFFICE. The highlighted parts present

- a. detachment
- б. parcellation
- B. inversion
- r. nominative sentences

1031. Pacing slowly along one wall with a legal pad in hand, Parrish recited the particulars: background on Patrick; his firm's representation of Benny Aricia; Patrick's death; his burial; most of the details they'd read in the morning paper Parrish had just laid on the table. The example contains

- a. detachment+partial inversion
- б. deetachment+complete inversion
- B. enumeration+complete inversion
- r. parcellation+partial inversion

1032. The firm wanted its money back, plain and simple, and Vitrano was perfectly willing to discuss this with the press. State the type of synonyms and what syntactic device they form.

- a. absolute in detachment
- б. absolute in inversion
- B. contextual in detachment
- r. contextual in inversion

1033. They whispered among themselves and compared the new photos to the old ones, the ones from the previos life. SMALLER MAN, ODD CHIN, DIFFERENT NOSE. His hair was shorter and his skin darker. The highlighted part presents ...

- a. nominative sentence
- б. ellipsis
- B. parcellation
- r. detachment

1034. Mary Hanson was a doll of a woman; small, beautiful, exquisitely made. Define the stylistic devices used in the example.

- a. inverted epithet+detachment
- б. two-step epithet+detachment
- B. inverted epithet+parcellation
- r. two-step epithet+parcellation

1035. It was hard to believe it had all come to an end. Ten years in London gone,finished, closed and suddenly behind him. Define the type of synonyms in this example.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- B. ideographic
- r. stylistic

1036. In the next booth he saw one of those kind of career women he disliked on sight. Short practical hairdo, mannish suit, enormous briefcase, immaculate makeup, gold watch pinned to a severe lapel. What stylistic devices can be found in the example?

- a. nominative sentence+enumeration
- б. detachment+enumeration
- в. nominative sentence+detachment
- г. enumeration+parcellation

1037. Where are you going to sail the boat to? - Jack asked with interest. - Everywhere. The South Pacific. Antarctica. South America. I can go anywhere I want with a boat like this. Define the omission in the ellipsis and another syntactic device used in the example.

- a. answer ellipsis+detachment
- б. gapping+detachment
- в. stripping+parcellation
- г. answer ellipsis+nominative sentence

1038. All he could do now was regret his failures and her loss for the rest of his lifetime. There was no way TO REPAIR it, or MAKE AMENDS, or even ATONE for it, although he had apologized for it before she died. State the type of the highlighted synonyms.

- a. contextual
- б. absolute
- в. ideographic
- г. stylistic

1039. He ran across the room, SNATCHED the statue, GRABBED her arm, and PULLED her after him. State the kind of the highlighted synonyms.

- a. ideographic
- б. absolute
- в. stylistic
- г. contextual

1040. Did you get a glimpse of what was in that room? - It looked like a bloody museum. Like an Alladdin's cave with paintings and sculpture. What stylistic devices accompany simile in the example?

- a. allusion+parcellation
- б. allusion+detachment
- в. ellipsis+parcellation
- г. ellipsis+detachment

1041. Melissa didn't wake again until they were over the Atlantic. Vibration. Throb of engines. A plane ... Define the function of the nominative sentences.

- a. describing the background of the situation
- б. rendering the character's state of mind
- в. emphasizing some idea
- г. a statement of the existence of an object

1042. Jessica studied him. Strength. Intelligence. A hint of recklessness. What else lay behind that face? State the function of the nominative sentences.

- a. specifying the character's qualities
- б. increasing the dynamism of the narration
- в. giving the background of the situation
- г. rendering the character's state of mind

1043. You shouldn't mind my getting rid of her. She insulted your friend, and she was a Judas. Once a Judas, always a Judas. Do you know what a Judas is, little girl? State the type of allusion and its implication.

- a. biblical - she was a traitor
- б. literary - she was a traitor
- в. political - she was well-read
- г. social - she was impolite

1044. I would know, Lucy thought, if my fiance' was some kind of criminal. I don't know any such thing. Why am I so willing to take the word of two FBI agents? Because... Because... Define the meaning of the aposiopesis occurring in the example.

- a. hesitation
- б. anxiety
- в. fear
- г. surprise

1045. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. The sentence contains

- a. parcellation
- б. detachment
- в. ellipsis
- г. nominative sentence

1046. Inversion ... logical stress to it. Fill in the gap with one of the options.

- a. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds
- б. alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no
- в. doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds
- г. doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add

1047. This wall was filled with photographs, large and small, of varied subjects. Most of the photos had been taken at the ranch. There were shots of longhorn cattle, deer, family pets, and many pictures of family members. What syntactic devices occur in the example?

- a. detachment+enumeration
- б. ellipsis+enumeration
- в. parcellation+detachment
- г. enumeration+inversion

1048. It was with weak knees and a light catch in her breathing that she came up to the great shoe company at Adams and Fifth Avenue and entered the elevator. The emphatic construction is used to highlight that the main character

- a. felt anxiety
- б. was ill
- в. felt doubt
- г. needed to see a doctor

1049. Carrie Ann whipped round on her bar stool like a World War II gunner locating an enemy plane. The example comprises

- a. historical allusion+simile
- б. literary allusion+simile
- в. antonomasia+allusion
- г. cultural allusion+simile

1050. Carrie Ann could just imagine Natalie. Axel had described her as though she were as beautiful as Botticelli's Venus. What devices occur in the example?

- a. cultural allusion+simile
- б. historical allusion+simile
- в. cultural allusion+irony
- г. historical allusion+hyperbole

1051. The silence was like a gentle snowfall, soft and hushed, as soothing as the whisper of a summer wind, as quiet as the passage of a summer wind. Enumerate the devices occurring in the example.

- a. detachment+epic simile
- б. detachment+simple simile
- в. parcellation+prolonged simile
- г. parcellation+epic simile

1052. She opened her eyes and sat up, frightened. What stylistic device is used in the example? Define its stylistic function.

- a. detachment+describing the character's state of mind
- б. parcellation+rendering the character's state of mind
- в. detachment+describing the background of the narration
- г. parcellation+describing the background of the narration

1053. She was tired of everything - the exhaustion, the stress, the sleepless nights, the time away from her children, their run-down apartment. The example contains ...

- a. detachment+enumeration
- б. aposiopesis+detachment
- в. enumeration+aposiopesis
- г. detachment+aposiopesis

1054. Krane Chemical had plenty of cash and profits and assets, but it also had hundreds of potential plaintiffs waiting like vultures. Define the kinds of stylistic devices occurring in the example.

- a. ideographic synonyms+simile
- б. absolute synonyms+simile
- в. absolute synonym+hyperbole
- г. stylistic synonyms+hyperbole

1055. Their expenses included two maids, a chef, a butler, his and her valets, and at least one nanny. Define the function of the enumeration.

- a. to specify some details
- б. to express the character's state of mind
- в. to emphasize some feelings
- г. to create the background of the situation

1056. With him were three other suits, all earnest-looking men who'd been chatting for some time. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

- a. complete inversion+metonymy+detachment
- б. partial inversion+metonymy+detachment
- в. complete inversion+metaphor+detachment
- г. partial inversion+metaphor+detachment

1057. But it was the fact that he was being watched so closely that spoke volumes. Define the part of the sentence which is emphasized, and decide what lexical stylistic device accompanies the emphatic construction.

- a. subject+personification
- б. predicate+personification
- в. subject+metonymy
- г. predicate+metonymy

1058. I sat at a small table, munching my burger, which was not hot, sipping my beer, which was not cold, and staring at the LCD flat-screen TV over the bar. The sentence comprises

- a. complete double parallelism+detachment+antithesis
- б. partial double parallelism+detachment+antithesis
- в. parallel constructions+parcellation+antithesis
- г. reversed parallelism+detachment+antithesis

1059. The use of archaisms and clichés is a typical feature of ...

- a. legal style
- б. newspaper style
- в. publicist style
- г. technical style

1060. Regional, social and occupational are functional styles from ... classification.

- a. David Crystal's
- б. Prof. Morokhovsky's
- в. Werner Winter's
- г. Prof. Verdonk's

1061. Religious English and scientific English are types of

- a. occupational style
- б. regional style
- в. individual style
- г. restricted style

1062. According to David Crystal, news media English is further divided into

- a. newsreporting, journalistic, broadcasting
- б. e-mail variety, newsreporting, journalistic
- в. congratulatory messages, broadcasting, journalistic
- г. airspeak, legal English, newsreporting

1063. According to Prof. Morokhovsky, commands, reports, regulations belong to

- a. military texts
- б. diplomatic texts
- в. commercial texts
- г. administrative texts

1064. The woman was texting on an iPhone while driving sixty-two miles an hour. Mercury, who was a perfect shot, was about to pull the trigger when Ms Textaholic actually took her eyes off the goddamn screen. The example contains

- a. antonomasia+trite metaphor
- б. allusion+trite metaphor
- в. antonomasia+original metaphor
- г. metonymy+trite metaphor

1065. We raced through the city, blues flashing and sirens wailing. Define the rhetorical devices occurring in the example.

- a. detachment+parallelism
- б. parcellation+parallelism
- в. emphatic construction+parallelism
- г. detachment+chiasmus

1066. He looked down at the white slab of Mount Blanc, couched on cloud, surrounded by the stone teeth of the lesser peaks. The detached construction contains

- a. original+dead metaphors
- б. original metaphor
- в. dead metaphor
- г. metonymy

Осн фр

1. Choisissez les adverbes terminés par -ment qui se forment en ajoutant -ment au féminin de l'adjectif :
 - a. courageusement, clairement, gaiement
 - б. joliment, clairement, gaiement
 - в. vraiment, courageusement, clairement
 - г. prudemment, gaiement, courageusement
2. Nommez les adverbes de lieu :
 - a. ailleurs, autour, avant, dedans
 - б. hier, jamais, longtemps, maintenant
 - в. ensemble, exprès, gratis, mal
 - г. beaucoup, moins, peu, plus
3. Nommez les adverbes de temps :
 - a. enfin, ensuite, hier, jamais
 - б. là, loin, partout, près
 - в. rapidement, doucement, plutôt, vite
 - г. ne... plus, ne... rien, ne... jamais, non
4. Nommez les adverbes de manière :
 - a. ainsi, bien, rapidement, debout
 - б. aujourd'hui, aussitôt, avant, avant-hier
 - в. jamais, non, si, vraiment
 - г. ailleurs, autour, avant, dedans
5. Nommez les adverbes de quantité :
 - a. plus, presque, tout, très
 - б. assez, aussi, enfin, ensuite
 - в. autant, beaucoup, avant, dedans
 - г. moins, peu, avant, dedans
6. Nommez les adverbes d'affirmation et de négation :
 - a. oui, peut-être, non, si
 - б. ne... plus, plus, presque, non
 - в. oui, peut-être, ne... pas, aussi
 - г. autant, beaucoup, avant, dedans
7. Il est revenu ... content de sa journée d'école.

- a. tout
 - б. tous
 - B. toutes
 - r. tous
8. Ils sont revenus ... contents de leur journée d'école.
- a. tout
 - б. tous
 - B. toutes
 - r. tous
9. Elles sont restées ... émues de vos compliments.
- a. tout
 - б. tous
 - B. toutes
 - r. tous
10. Elles sont revenues ... contentes de leur journée d'école.
- a. toutes
 - б. tous
 - B. tout
 - r. tous
11. Formez le féminin du nom "Un comte" :
- a. une comtesse
 - б. une comptesse
 - B. une comte
 - r. une contesse
12. Mettez la phrase "Il est calculateur" au féminin :
- a. Elle est calculatrice.
 - б. Elle est calculateuse.
 - B. Elle est calculateure.
 - r. Elle est calculateur.
13. Trouvez les féminins des mots soulignés "Je possède un chat, un chien et un bouc" :
- a. une chatte, une chienne, une chèvre
 - б. une chat, une chien, une bouc
 - B. une chatte, une chien, une chèvre
 - r. une chatte, une chienne, une bouche
14. Choisissez les noms qui sont identiques au masculin et au féminin :
- a. élève, astronaute, violoniste, maire
 - б. trapéziste, jardinier, élève, professeur
 - B. facteur, photographe, pilote, artiste
 - r. artiste, fils, écolier, maire
15. Les noms suivants sont toujours pluriels :
- a. bestiaux, entrailles, fiançailles, funérailles
 - б. choux, maux, poux, joujoux
 - B. messieurs, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, gens
 - r. cieux, pneus, bleus, hiboux

16. Je vends des fleurs. Je suis ... :

- a. fleuriste
- б. serveuse
- B. juge
- r. vendeure

17. Je soigne les animaux. Je suis ... :

- a. vétérinaire
- б. médecin
- B. infirmier
- r. professeur

18. J'enseigne dans un collège. Je suis ... :

- a. professeure
- б. scientifique
- B. savante
- r. collégienne

19. J'aide les médecins à soigner des gens. Je suis ... :

- a. infirmière
- б. médecin
- B. serveuse
- r. vétérinaire

20. Tu livres des lettres. Tu es ... :

- a. facteur
- б. vendeur
- B. commerçant
- r. serveur

21. Accordez l'adjectif : L'homme à la ... carrure qui lui tournait le dos ne parut pas remarquer sa présence.

- a. forte
- б. fort
- B. fortes
- r. forts

22. Accordez l'adjectif : Kitty était une femme ... :

- a. exquise
- б. exquis
- B. exquie
- r. exquis

23. Écrivez l'adjectif à la bonne forme : Megan et Isabelle sont _____ (amoureux) de la même personne.

- a. amoureuses
- б. amoureux
- B. amoureuse
- r. amoureuxes

24. Classez les noms suivants en tenant compte de leur terminaison au singulier : des baux, des soupiraux, des émaux, des coraux. Terminaisons du nom au singulier :

- a. -ail
- б. -al
- в. -au
- г. -aux

25. Classez les noms suivants en tenant compte de leur terminaison au singulier : des peaux, des bateaux, des tableaux. Terminaisons du nom au singulier :

- a. -eau
- б. -ail
- в. -aux
- г. -al

26. Classez les noms suivants en tenant compte de leur terminaison au singulier : Des hôpitaux, des chevaux, les journaux. Terminaisons du nom au singulier :

- a. -al
- б. -eau
- в. -ail
- г. -aux

27. Mettez la phrase au pluriel : Le gros paquebot arrive au port.

- a. Les gros paquebots arrivent aux ports.
- б. Les grosses paquebots arrivent au port.
- в. Les gross paquebots arrivent aux ports.
- г. Les gros paquebots arrive aux ports.

28. On distingue trois degrés de comparaison des adjectifs :

- a. le positif, le comparatif et le superlatif
- б. le pessimist, le comparatif et le superlatif
- в. le négatif, le comparatif et le superlatif
- г. le positif, le négatif et le superlatif

29. Indiquez le degré de l'adjectif : Le bœuf est aussi patient que l'âne.

- a. comparatif d'égalité
- б. comparatif d'infériorité
- в. comparatif de supériorité
- г. positif

30. Indiquez le degré de l'adjectif : De l'eau, de la bière, de la limonade et du vin, l'eau est la meilleure pour la santé.

- a. superlatif
- б. positif
- в. comparatif
- г. comparatif absolu

31. Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe pronominal au présent : Les enfants ... (se réveiller) à sept heures pour aller à l'école.

- a. se réveillent
- б. réveillent
- в. ses réveillent
- г. leur réveillent

32. Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe pronominal au passé composé : ... (se lever) tôt le dimanche ?

- a. T'es-tu levé
- б. T'as-tu levé
- B. S'es-tu levé
- г. T'est-tu levé

33. Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe pronominal : Vous ne vouliez pas ... (se coucher) sur le sable encore chaud pour regarder les étoiles.

- a. vous coucher
- б. se coucher
- B. vous couchez
- г. se couchez

34. Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe pronominal à l'imparfait : Quand il faisait très chaud, je ... (se doucher) deux fois par jour.

- a. me douchais
- б. me douchait
- B. se douchais
- г. me doucher

35. Conjuguez les verbes pronominaux en faisant attention aux temps verbaux à utiliser : Hier je (se dépêcher) pour prendre le train.

- a. me suis dépêchée
- б. m'ai dépêché
- B. te suis dépêchée
- г. me se dépêché

36. Conjuguez les verbes pronominaux en faisant attention aux temps verbaux à utiliser : Demain nous (se réveiller) à 9 heures.

- a. nous réveillerons
- б. nous réveillions
- B. se réveillerons
- г. nous réveillerions

37. Conjuguez les verbes pronominaux en faisant attention aux temps verbaux à utiliser : Tu as lu le livre que tu (s'acheter) la semaine dernière.

- a. t'étais acheté
- б. t'avais acheté
- B. t'es acheté
- г. t'étais achetées

38. Un verbe pronominal est composé ... :

- a. d'un pronom réfléchi
- б. d'un verbe auxiliaire
- B. de rien
- г. d'un pronom réfléchi et d'un verbe auxiliaire

39. La forme infinitive d'un verbe pronominal est toujours avec

- a. le pronom SE/S'
- б. le pronom S'

- b. le pronom SE
- г. les pronoms S' ou M'

40. Trouvez la phrase correcte :

- a. Elle s'est lavé les mains.
- б. Elle s'est lavés les mains.
- b. Elle s'est lavée les mains.
- г. Elle s'est lavées les mains.

41. Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au passé composé : Bernadette Dejeu (mourir) dans la maison du meurtrier.

- a. est morte
- б. est mort
- b. a mouri
- г. a mouru

42. Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au passé composé : Les indices que la police (trouver) sont très minces.

- a. a trouvés
- б. ont trouvés
- b. a trouvé
- г. ont trouvé

43. Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au passé composé : Les témoins qui (voir) Bernadette Dejeu pour la dernière fois sont un homme et une femme.

- a. ont vu
- б. a vu
- b. ont vus
- г. sont vue

44. Mes parentsen Allemagn.

- a. ne sont pas partis
- б. ne sont partis pas
- b. ne sont pas parti
- г. ne sont parti pas

45. On accorde le participe passé avec le complément d'objet direct si ... :

- a. il est placé avant le verbe "avoir"
- б. il est placé après le verbe "avoir"
- b. il est placé avant le verbe "être"
- г. il est placé après le verbe "être"

46. Mettez la phrase à la forme passive : Ce concert réunit beaucoup de stars.

- a. Les stars sont réunis pour ce concert.
- б. Les stars se sont réunis pour ce concert.
- b. Ce concert est réunit pour les stars.
- г. Ce concert a réunit beaucoup de stars.

47. Mettez la phrase à la forme passive : Michel m'a vendu ces souliers.

- a. Ces souliers m'ont été vendus par Michel.
- б. Ces souliers 'ont été vendu par Michel.

- b. Ces souliers m'ont été vendus de Michel.
r. Ces souliers me sont vendus par Michel.
48. Mettez la phrase à la forme passive : On engage un nouvel enseignant.
- a. Un nouvel enseignant est engagé.
б. Un nouvel enseignant est engagée.
B. Un nouvel enseignant a été engagé.
r. Un nouvel enseignant a été engagée.
49. Mettez la phrase à la forme active : Les malades ont été vaccinés par l'infirmière.
- a. L'infirmière a vacciné des malades.
б. L'infirmière vaccine des malades.
B. L'infirmière a été vacciné des malades.
r. L'infirmière a été vacciné par les malades.
50. Mettez la phrase à la forme active : Les vacances sont attendues avec impatience.
- a. On attend les vacances avec impatience.
б. L'impatience attend les vacances.
B. Nous attendons les vacances avec impatience.
r. Tu attends les vacances.
51. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Je (nager) quand soudain un ami (s'amuser) me faire couler
- a. nageais, s'est amusé
б. ai nagé, s'amusait
B. nageait, s'est amusée
r. a nagé, s'amusais
52. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Il (arriver) pendant que je (dormir).
- a. est arrivé, dormais
б. est arrivé, ai dormi
B. arrivais, dormais
r. est arrivée, dormais
53. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Avec Pierre, nous (aller) la voir trois fois à l'hôpital.
- a. sommes allés
б. allions
B. sommes allé
r. allaient
54. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Le soleil (se coucher) lorsque (je+ entendre) le téléphone sonner.
- a. se couchait, j'ai entendu
б. se couchait, j'entendais
B. s'est couché, j'ai entendu
r. se couchait, j'ai entendue
55. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Je (partir) au ski en février dernier a-t-elle répondu.
- a. suis partie
б. suis parti
B. est partie
r. est parti

56. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Tous les jours je (se lever) à la même heure et je ne (voir) pas pourquoi changer.
- a. me levais, voyais
 - б. me suis levé, ai vu
 - в. me suis levée, ai vu
 - г. se levais, voyais
57. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Cette viande (être) trop dure, je ne l' (pas manger).
- a. était, ai pas mangée
 - б. a été, ai pas mangé
 - в. était, mangeais
 - г. est, ai pas mangée
58. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : L'été dernier nous (repeindre) tous les volets de la maison, ils (être) en mauvais état.
- a. avons repeint, étaient
 - б. repeignions, étaient
 - в. avons repeint, ont été
 - г. repeignions, ont été
59. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Je (faire) du rugby tous les dimanches étant jeune.
- a. faisais
 - б. ai fait
 - в. ai fais
 - г. faisait
60. Conjuguez au passé composé ou à l'imparfait : Il (se casser) la jambe l'an dernier, il a encore mal.
- a. s'est cassé
 - б. s'est cassée
 - в. se cassait
 - г. se cassaite
61. Cet été, ils ____ à l'étranger.
- a. iront
 - б. irons
 - в. auront
 - г. aurons
62. Futur Simple. Je ____ partir dans six mois.
- a. devrai
 - б. devrais
 - в. doive
 - г. devra
63. Si tu ne l'arrêtes pas, il _____ des bêtises
- a. fera
 - б. ferra
 - в. ferrait
 - г. ferait
64. Transformez au présent : Tu ne verras rien.

- a. Tu ne vois rien.
 - б. Tu n'envoies rien.
 - в. Tu ne regardes rien.
 - г. Tu ne verses rien.
65. Transformez au futur simple : Nous allons voir si nous avons nos livres.
- a. Nous verrons si nous avons nos livres.
 - б. Nous irons si nous avons nos livres.
 - в. Nous voyons si nous avons nos livres.
 - г. Nous allons si nous avons nos livres.
66. Transformez au futur proche : Nous buvons beaucoup d'eau le matin.
- a. Nous allons boire beaucoup d'eau le matin.
 - б. Nous venons de boire beaucoup d'eau le matin.
 - в. Nous boirons beaucoup d'eau le matin.
 - г. Nous allons buvons beaucoup d'eau le matin.
67. Transformez au futur proche : Tu auras du temps pour le faire.
- a. Tu vas avoir du temps pour le faire.
 - б. Tu vas auras du temps pour le faire.
 - в. Tu viens d'avoir du temps pour le faire.
 - г. Tu as du temps pour le faire.
68. Futur proche ou passé récent : Attends-moi ! Je ... vérifier si j'ai bien fermé la maison.
- a. vais
 - б. vas
 - в. viens
 - г. vais de
69. Futur proche ou passé récent : La conférence ... se terminer. Elle était très intéressante.
- a. vient de
 - б. vient
 - в. va de
 - г. va
70. Passé immédiat est formé ... :
- a. du verbe venir conjugué au présent + "de" + verbe à l'infinitif.
 - б. du verbe venir conjugué au présent + verbe à l'infinitif.
 - в. du verbe avoir conjugué au présent + verbe à l'infinitif.
 - г. du verbe avoir conjugué au présent + "de" + verbe à l'infinitif.
71. Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme verbale convenable en faisant les modifications orthographiques nécessaires: Mon ami m'a téléphoné de l'aéroport; il était très énervé; il m'a dit que son avion (décoller) à l'instant même, qu'il (rater) et il a ajouté qu'il (attendre) sur place le prochain vol.
- a. venait de décoller, avait raté, attendrait
 - б. viens de décoller, a raté, attendait
 - в. venais de décoller, avais raté, attendrais
 - г. allait de décoller, aurait raté, attendait
72. Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme verbale convenable en faisant les modifications orthographiques nécessaires: Le médecin nous a assurés que l'état du malade (s'améliorer) rapidement dans les jours à venir.

- a. s'améliorerait
- б. s'améliorait
- B. s'améliorera
- r. s'améliore

73. Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme verbale convenable en faisant les modifications orthographiques nécessaires: J'ai envoyé par la poste les cadeaux que je (acheter).

- a. j'avais achetés
- б. j'avais achetées
- B. j'étais achetés
- r. j'ai achetés

74. " Je m'appelle Nicolas." Qu'est-ce qu'il a dit?

- a. Il a dit qu'il s'appellait Nicolas.
- б. Il a dit qu'il s'appelle Nicolas.
- B. Il a dit qu'il s'appellais Nicolas.
- r. Il a dit qu'il s'appellerait Nicolas.

75. " Tu as bu ton lait ?" Qu'est-ce qu'il a dit?

- a. Il a demandé au chat s'il avait bu son lait.
- б. Il a dit au chat qu'il avait bu son lait.
- B. Il a demandé au chat s'il a bu son lait.
- r. Il a demandé au chat s'il as bu son lait.

76. "Quand irons-nous au cinéma ?" Qu'est-ce que tante Pélagie a dit à Nicolas?

- a. Elle lui a demandé quand ils iraient au cinéma.
- б. Elle lui a demandé quand ils iront au cinéma.
- B. Elle lui a demandé quand nous irons au cinéma.
- r. Elle lui a demandé quand nous irions au cinéma.

77. Complétez la phrase suivante : Il me demande ... je cache derrière mon dos.

- a. ce que
- б. si
- B. qu'est-ce-que
- r. est-ce-que

78. Complétez la phrase suivante : ... vous savez ce qui se passe dans cette maison?

- a. est-ce-que
- б. ce que
- B. si
- r. qu'est-ce-que

79. Complétez la phrase suivante : . tu fais partie d'une association?

- a. est-ce-que
- б. ce que
- B. si
- r. qu'est-ce-que

80. Complétez la phrase suivante : Mon mari veut savoir ... je l'aime encore.

- a. si
- б. ce que

- b. est-ce-que
- г. qu'est-ce-que

81. Complétez la phrase suivante : ... tu comptes exercer comme métier plus tard?

- a. qu'est-ce-que
- б. si
- b. ce que
- г. est-ce-que

82. Complétez la phrase suivante : ... temps sera beau demain ?

- a. est-ce-que
- б. qu'est-ce-que
- b. si
- г. ce que

83. Complétez la phrase suivante : ... vous voulez manger pour le dîner?

- a. qu'est-ce-que
- б. est-ce-que
- b. si
- г. ce que

84. Complétez la phrase suivante : Ma soeur me demande j'ai un peu de temps à lui consacrer.

- a. si
- б. qu'est-ce-que
- b. est-ce-que
- г. ce que

85. Complétez la phrase suivante : Ma mère me demande ... je suis fatigué.

- a. si
- б. qu'est-ce-que
- b. est-ce-que
- г. ce que

86. Complétez la phrase suivante : La surveillante vous demande ... vous êtes en train de faire.

- a. ce que
- б. si
- b. qu'est-ce-que
- г. est-ce-que

87. Si tu avais de l'argent, tu (pouvoir) aller au cinéma.

- a. pourrais
- б. pourras
- b. pouvais
- г. peut

88. Si nous avons vu notre père, nous lui (demander) de nous donner un peu d'argent de poche.

- a. aurions demandé
- б. avions demandé
- b. avons demandé
- г. serions demandé

89. S' il court plus vite, il (gagner) cette course.

- a. gagnera
- б. gagnerait
- B. gagne
- r. aurait gagné

90. Si tu avais conduit ainsi, tu (perdre) toute chance de réussir.

- a. aurais perdu
- б. aura perdu
- B. perdrais
- r. serais perdu

91. Il faut que tu ___ une lettre.

- a. écrive
- б. écrit
- B. écrira
- r. écrire

92. Le subjonctif est le mode de ... :

- a. la subjectivité
- б. l'objectivité
- B. la subjectivité et l'objectivité
- r. l'impersonnalité

93. À mon retour, je voudrais que tu ... tes devoirs.

- a. aies fait
- б. as fait
- B. sois fai
- r. fasses

94. Bien qu'il ... âgé de 90 ans, il se sent encore en forme et est très actif.

- a. soit
- б. est
- B. ait
- r. a

95. Tu penses qu'il ... un discours.

- a. fera
- б. fasse
- B. fait
- r. faire

96. Tu ne penses pas qu'il ... un discours.

- a. fasse
- б. fera
- B. fait
- r. faire

97. Penses-tu qu'il ... un discours?

- a. fasse
- б. fera
- B. fait
- r. faire

98. Je suis contente qu'il ... dans son calcul.

- a. ne se soit pas trompé
- б. ne s'est pas trompé
- в. se soit ne trompé pas
- г. se sois trompé

99. Pourvu que sa famille

- a. la lui ait souhaitée
- б. lui la ait souhaitée
- в. la lui ait souhaité
- г. l'ait lui souhaitée

100. Il est possible qu'il ... en train.

- a. vienne
- б. vient
- в. viendra
- г. venir

101. Je n'aime pas le café, je veux ... thé.

- a. le
- б. du
- в. de le
- г. de

102. Ma soeur ne fait jamais ... sport.

- a. le
- б. de
- в. du
- г. de la

103. Donne-moi un morceau ... gâteau.

- a. de
- б. le
- в. du
- г. la

104. J'achète toujours ... produits bio.

- a. les
- б. des
- в. du
- г. de

105. Ma mère aime admirer ... étoiles.

- a. des
- б. ses
- в. de
- г. les

106. Si on voit ce film, on ne ... oublie jamais.

- a. lui
- б. le

- b. en
- г. y

107. Marie, elle ... parle au téléphone chaque soir.

- a. le
- б. y
- b. lui
- г. La

108. Je ne veux rien savoir de ça, ne m' ... parle plus.

- a. le
- б. la
- b. en
- г. Y

109. Il est parti mais je pense toujours

- a. à lui
- б. de lui
- b. lui
- г. à elle

110. Mes examens ? Je n'... pense pas.

- a. y
- б. en
- b. le
- г. à eux

111. S'il pleut je ... mon pardessus et mon chapeau.

- a. mettrai
- б. mis
- b. mettrait
- г. met

112. Pendant les vacances, dans une semaine, nous ... en France.

- a. allions
- б. iriont
- b. irons
- г. allez

113. Si tu fais tout ça, je ... ma parole.

- a. a tenu
- б. avait tenu
- b. tiendrai
- г. tiendras

114. Nadine vous ... dans le train ce soir à neuf heures.

- a. voyez
- б. voie
- b. verra
- г. verrez

115. Si tu n'es pas contre, il ... cette information lui-même.

- a. trouverait
- б. a trouvé
- B. trouvera
- r. trouves

116. Il ... de la fièvre samedi dernier.

- a. as eu
- б. ai eu
- B. a eu
- r. at eu

117. Qui ... cet article hier?

- a. a lu
- б. ont lu
- B. avons lu
- r. as lu

118. ...-vous ... malade la semaine dernière?

- a. avez ... été
- б. ont ... été
- B. as ... été
- r. avons ... été

119. Ma soeur ... huit lettres le mois passé.

- a. avons reçu
- б. ont reçu
- B. a reçu
- r. as reçu

120. Jean et Claude ... dans un taxi.

- a. ont montés
- б. sont monté
- B. sont montés
- r. sont montées

121. Elle ... toute sa vie en Provence.

- a. est restée
- б. a resté
- B. as restée
- r. est resté

122. Je ne ... pas ... chez toi, – dit Catherine, car je ... ton code.

- a. suis passée, ai oublié
- б. suis passée, ai oubliée
- B. est passé, as oublié
- r. a passé, a oublié

123. Charlotte ... à l'anniversaire de votre fille.

- a. s'est amusé
- б. s'est amusée
- B. se sont amusés
- r. se sont amusées

124. C'était difficile mais ils ont été ... que les autres participants.

- a. plus bons
- б. mieux
- в. meilleurs
- г. plus bien

125. Ils ne ... pas ... toute l'année.

- a. se sont ... écrit
- б. se sont ... écrits
- в. se sont ... écrites
- г. se sont ... écris

126. Elles ... deux fois cette année.

- a. se sont vus
- б. se sont vu
- в. se sont vues
- г. se sont vue

127. Jean et Pierre ? Je les ai ... hier.

- a. vus
- б. vu
- в. vues
- г. vue

128. Elle ... les dents et

- a. s'est brossée, s'est couchée
- б. s'est brossé, s'est couchée
- в. s'est brossé, s'est couché
- г. s'est brossé, s'est couchés

129. Ce gâteau est ..., mais le gâteau de ma grand-mère est ...

- a. meilleur, bon
- б. bien, meilleur
- в. bon, meilleur
- г. bon, mieux

130. Elle chante ... , beaucoup ... que sa soeur.

- a. mieux, bien
- б. bon, meilleur
- в. meilleur, bon
- г. bien, mieux

131. La petite fille ... un chapeau rouge.

- a. porterais
- б. portes
- в. portait
- г. Portais

132. Nous ... souvent des lettres à nos parents.

- a. écrivent
- б. écrivions

- b. écrivaient
- г. écrivent

133. Hier le temps ... pire qu'aujourd'hui.

- a. avais été
- б. était
- b. serait
- г. sera

134. Il m'a rendu la somme que je

- a. lui avais prêtée
- б. avais lui prêté
- b. lui avait prêtée
- г. avais lui prête

135. Je lui ai montré le costume que je ... à Paris.

- a. acheterai
- б. avais acheté
- b. viens d'acheter
- г. achète

136. Elle avait mal au pied, parce qu'elle ... dans la rue.

- a. était tombée
- б. tombera
- b. tombe
- г. tombait

137. Il faisait humide. Il ... toute la nuit.

- a. avait plu
- б. pleut
- b. va plevoir
- г. a plu

138. Elle a dit qu'elle ... pour passer les vacances à Paris.

- a. a invité
- б. a été invité
- b. avait été invité
- г. avait été invitée

139. Le professeur ... que nous avons décidé de terminer la traduction cette semaine.

- a. as été prévenu
- б. avais été prévenu
- b. est prévenue
- г. a été prévenu

140. Il dit qu'il ne ... pas à la soirée d'anniversaire de Marie.

- a. seras invité
- б. serai invité
- b. sera invité
- г. sera invitée

141. Il croit à vos promesses. Il ... croit.

- a. en
- б. dont
- в. celles
- г. y

142. Est-ce que votre professeur de français s'opposera à ce projet ? Non, il ne s' ... opposera pas.

- a. en
- б. dont
- в. le nôtre
- г. y

143. Mon frère a eu pour son anniversaire un vélo ... il est très fier.

- a. dont
- б. le sien
- в. que
- г. en

144. Ton grand-père peut te donner sa voiture ... il ne se sert plus.

- a. celui
- б. y
- в. dont
- г. qui

145. Nadine s'intéresse à la mode ... on discute tant à Paris.

- a. qui
- б. les
- в. y
- г. dont

146. J'aime m'installer devant la télé ... est près de la fenêtre.

- a. que
- б. la mienne
- в. qui
- г. dont

147. La mère réveille ses enfants ... refusent de se lever.

- a. quoi
- б. les
- в. dont
- г. qui

148. Maintenant je veux parler d'un nouvel article ... je lis.

- a. que
- б. qui
- в. lequel
- г. en

149. Ses enfants ont des animaux domestiques ... ils aiment bien.

- a. qui
- б. en
- в. qu'
- г. celui

150. Voilà les livres ... vous pouvez lire sans dictionnaire.
- a. quoi
 - б. celui
 - в. en
 - г. que
151. Faites attention aux signaux
- a. lumineux
 - б. lumineuses
 - в. lumineuse
 - г. lumineu
152. Nous ne ... pas que la veille on ... l'affaire.
- a. avons su, avons déjà réglé
 - б. savions, avons déjà réglé
 - в. savions, a déjà réglé
 - г. savions, avait déjà réglé
153. Aussitôt qu'il ... nous ... cet appartement.
- a. a déménagé, avons loué
 - б. eut déménagé, nous avons loué
 - в. eut déménagé, louâmes
 - г. eut déménagé, avions loué
154. Quand tu le ... savoir à tes parents j' ... la ville.
- a. feras, aurai quitté
 - б. ferai, auras quitté
 - в. fais, j'aurais quitté
 - г. ferais, quitteras
155. Elle ... les yeux rouges comme si elle
- a. a, pleura
 - б. avait, pleurait
 - в. avait, a pleuré
 - г. avait, avait pleuré
156. Nous préférons la ville ... nous avons passé un séjour inoubliable.
- a. qui
 - б. quoi
 - в. où
 - г. dont
157. C'est un problème à la résolution ... j'ai réfléchi toute la nuit.
- a. de qui
 - б. duquel
 - в. dont
 - г. de laquelle
158. Quelqu'un ... je ne me souviens plus le nom, t'a téléphoné.
- a. de qui
 - б. que

- b. dont
- г. duquel

159. Vous avez laissé chez moi la revue ... vous aviez lue la veille.

- a. laquelle
- б. dont
- b. que
- г. où

160. Son frère lui a parlé de l'affaire ... l'inquiétait.

- a. d'où
- б. qui
- b. dont
- г. laquelle

161. L'étudiant ... le professeur est fier a bien passé son examen.

- a. de quoi
- б. qui
- b. dont
- г. lequel

162. Le jeune homme ... on parle est leur fils.

- a. que
- б. dont
- b. lequel
- г. de quoi

163. L'étudiante ... j'ai parlé dqns lq cour fait ses études à l'Université.

- a. qui
- б. à qui
- b. que
- г. quoi

164. L'aide ... nous avons compté nous a été refusée.

- a. sur lequel
- б. sur quoi
- b. sur laquelle
- г. sur qui

165. Les amis ... j'ai passé mes vacances d'été habitent en France.

- a. à qui
- б. auxquels
- b. chez qui
- г. où

166. Les amis ... tu as rencontrés chez moi ont eu un accident.

- a. qui
- б. dont
- b. que
- г. auxquels

167. Je n'aime pas ce modèle, je prendrais plutôt celui ... j'ai vu dans la vitrine.

- a. qui
- б. que
- в. dont
- г. duquel

168. Ceux ... ne réussiront pas leurs examens n'obtiendront pas la licence.

- a. dont
- б. que
- в. qui
- г. desquels

169. Je pense que dans mon intérêt est de terminer le plus vite possible ce travail ... toute ma carrière dépend.

- a. qui
- б. que
- в. dont
- г. quoi

170. Quel cadeau vas-tu offrir à Marie? Je vais lui offrir le sac ... est en cuir noir.

- a. qui
- б. que
- в. dont
- г. où

171. J'ai une chambre ... il n'y a jamais de soleil dans la matinée.

- a. qui
- б. où
- в. que
- г. dont

172. Votre rapport sur ... notre directeur compte est meilleur que celui de votre collègue.

- a. qui
- б. laquelle
- в. lequel
- г. que

173. Pourquoi la table ...-elle ...? – demanda Mme Leclair.

- a. se renverseras
- б. vas ... se renversé
- в. s'est ... renversée
- г. se renversait

174. Ta robe ... à la table, – a dit Madelaine.

- a. vas s'accrocher
- б. s'est accrochée
- в. s'étais accrochée
- г. s'accrocherait

175. Mon ami André ... 17 ans quand il est entré à l'institut.

- a. avait
- б. avez

- B. as eu
- Г. а

176. Chaque jour je ... de la maison à huit heures et quart.

- a. sortira
- б. sortais
- B. suis sorti
- Г. sortirais

177. Je revis la ville, où j' ... mon enfance.

- a. avait passé
- б. passe
- B. passera
- Г. avais passé

178. Il nous montra ce qu'il

- a. achète
- б. vient d'acheter
- B. avait acheté
- Г. achetais

179. Elle a dit qu'elle ... nous voir avant son départ.

- a. venais
- б. viendrait
- B. était venu
- Г. viens

180. Nous les avons prévenus que nous ... au restaurant.

- a. déjeunerions
- б. déjeuner
- B. déjeuneriez
- Г. déjeunerons

181. ... il tâche de faire en ce moment, me semble inexplicable.

- a. Ce que
- б. Ce dont
- B. Ce quoi
- Г. Ce qui

182. ... vous ... ne me convient pas.

- a. Ce que ... aurez proposé
- б. Que ... proposez
- B. Que ... proposerez
- Г. Ce que ... proposez

183. Dites-moi ... ils ont déjà terminé l'installation de cet appareil.

- a. où
- б. quand
- B. si
- Г. comment

184. J'ai un service à vous demander. Donnez-lui ... il va avoir besoin, c'est très important.

- a. ce que
- б. ce qui
- в. ce dont
- г. ce quoi

185. ... nous intéresse en ce moment c'est sa présence à la conférence.

- a. Ce qui
- б. Ce que
- в. Ce dont
- г. Ce quoi

186. Demandez-lui ... m'a demandé au téléphone il y a cinq minutes.

- a. que
- б. qui
- в. quoi
- г. de qui

187. Il faut demander à la secrétaire ... le directeur veut recevoir le premier.

- a. qui
- б. que
- в. à qui
- г. à quoi

188. Il faut le prévenir ... ne jamais être en retard aux cours de madame Dupont.

- a. où
- б. que
- в. de
- г. qui

189. ... j'ai honte, c'est ma conduite d'hier.

- a. Ce que
- б. Ce qui
- в. Ce quoi
- г. Ce dont

190. ... je pense ne te regarde pas.

- a. Ce de quoi
- б. Ce à quoi
- в. Ce qui
- г. Ce quoi

191. Je pense que dans mon intérêt et dans ... de mes amis est de terminer ce travail le plus vite possible.

- a. celle
- б. leur
- в. celui
- г. ceux

192. Quel portefeuille vas-tu offrir à ton ami ? Je vais lui offrir ... qui est en cuir noir.

- a. celles
- б. ceux

- b. celui
- г. celle

193. J'ai la chambre qui voisine avec ... de mon ami.

- a. celle
- б. sa
- b. celle-ci
- г. celui

194. Votre rapport est meilleur que ... de votre collègue.

- a. dont
- б. celui-ci
- b. celui
- г. celle

195. Je ne mange jamais ... viande rouge. Je suis végétarienne.

- a. du
- б. de la
- b. de l`
- г. de

196. Il me faut encore ... fromage. Je n'en aurai pas assez pour ce soir.

- a. de la
- б. du
- b. de
- г. de l`

197. Que ... huîtres vous avez mangées ! Vous allez être malade !

- a. des
- б. de la
- b. de
- г. d`

198. Désirez-vous un paquet ... chips et une glace à la vanille ?

- a. de
- б. du
- b. des
- г. de la

199. Je voudrais acheter un bouquet ... roses pour ma femme.

- a. des
- б. de la
- b. de
- г. les

200. Pour l'instant, j'ai beaucoup ... plantes potagères, mais je compte me diversifier.

- a. du
- б. de la
- b. des
- г. de

201. Tu as de bonnes notes ? - Non, je n'ai pas ... bonnes notes ces derniers temps.

- a. des
- б. de
- в. les
- г. de les

202. Je regrette le temps où ma mère fabriquait ... confiture de poivrons rouges.

- a. de
- б. de la
- в. du
- г. des

203. Il n'y a pas ... problème ! Je serai à l'heure au rendez-vous fixé.

- a. du
- б. des
- в. de
- г. de la

204. Est-ce que vous avez ... temps libre ce week-end ? – Oui, un peu, comme d'habitude.

- a. de
- б. du
- в. de la
- г. des

205. Je cherche une partenaire pour un cours ... danse.

- a. de
- б. de la
- в. du
- г. de l`

206. J'adore danser! Ça me fait toujours ... bien.

- a. de
- б. du
- в. de la
- г. de l`

207. - Papa, j'aimerais faire un stage de plongée sous-marine ! ... ? Mais tu ne sais pas nager !

- a. moi
- б. toi
- в. lui
- г. elle

208. Nos nouveaux voisins nous ont invités chez à pendre la crémaillère.

- a. moi
- б. vous
- в. nous
- г. eux

209. Assez parlé ! C'est ... qui allez m'écouter maintenant !

- a. nous
- б. vous
- в. toi
- г. moi

210. Il m'a posé une question

- a. naïf
- б. naïfe
- B. naïve
- г. naïfe

211. Veuillez m'excuser pour mon retard. Je (faire) ... tout pour que cela ne se reproduise pas.

- a. ferai
- б. ferais
- B. vais de faire
- г. avais faite

212. Je (souhaiter) ... connaître les missions que vous êtes en mesure de me proposer.

- a. souhaiterai
- б. souhaiterais
- B. souhetai
- г. viens souhaiter

213. Vous me demandez une attestation de logement. Je vous l'(envoyer) dès que possible.

- a. enverrai
- б. enverrais
- B. enverrait
- г. enverrai

214. Je (venir) bien vous remettre les documents en personne, mais je ne peux pas me déplacer pour le moment.

- a. viendrai
- б. viens de
- B. viendrais
- г. ai venu

215. Par ailleurs, je (être) dans l'incapacité de me rendre chez M. Javier demain après-midi..

- a. serai
- б. serais
- B. sois
- г. viens d'être

216. Si la formation était en ligne, je (pouvoir) me réveiller plus tard le matin.

- a. peux
- б. pourrai
- B. pourrais
- г. Puisses

217. Si elle accepte cette proposition, nous n'... aucun problème.

- a. aurions
- б. avons
- B. aurons
- г. as eu

218. Si cela leur ... indispensable, ils les aideront avec plaisir.

- a. est
- б. sera
- B. a été
- г. avait été

219. Tu ouvriras la fenêtre s'il ... très chaud.

- a. fait
- б. fera
- B. fera
- г. fais

220. Si vous le comprenez, vous ne ... pas tant de questions.

- a. poserons
- б. posez
- B. poserez
- г. posons

221. Je suis sortie dans la rue au moment où l'orage à gronder.

- a. commence
- б. commencera
- B. vient de commencer
- г. commençait

222. Elle a mis la robe que Bertrand lui ... pour son anniversaire.

- a. offre
- б. vient d'offrir
- B. avait offert
- г. a offert

223. Elle nous aurait invités si elle ... un bon appartement.

- a. avait loué
- б. louera
- B. louait
- г. louerait

224. Je t' ... si je n'avais pas perdu ton numéro.

- a. ai téléphoné
- б. aurais téléphoné
- B. avait téléphoné
- г. auras téléphoné

225. Vous ... le temps d'aller nous voir si vous nous aviez beaucoup manqués.

- a. trouverez
- б. trouveriez
- B. allez trouver
- г. auriez trouvé

226. J'ai remarqué qu'il ... honte de son action.

- a. avait
- б. a
- B. aît
- г. vient d'avoir

227. Je leur ai demandé quand ils ... revenir à cette question.
- a. pourraient
 - б. puissent
 - B. viennent de pouvoir
 - г. peuvent
228. On n'espérait pas que vous ... si vite.
- a. avez arrivés
 - б. arrivent
 - B. arriveriez
 - г. arrivez
229. Vous avez dit que vous ... vos examens dans quelques jours.
- a. avez passés
 - б. êtes passés
 - B. passerez
 - г. passeriez
230. Ils se disaient qu'elle ... au bord de la mer l'été prochain.
- a. irait
 - б. alla
 - B. aille
 - г. allait
231. Etes-vous sûr que vous ... à la conférence ?
- a. allez
 - б. iriez
 - B. alliez
 - г. êtes allé
232. Nous avons prévenu nos amis que nous ne ... pas venir les voir dimanche.
- a. pouvons
 - б. pourrons
 - B. avons pus
 - г. pourrions
233. Ne plus raconter de mensonges, c'est ce ... elle a décidé.
- a. qui
 - б. dont
 - B. qu'
 - г. à quoi
234. Choisissez la bonne terminaison du noms au pluriel : J'ai enlevé les noy... à ces cerises pour faire le clafoutis.
- a. aux
 - б. eaux
 - B. ots
 - г. als
235. Choisissez la bonne terminaison du noms au pluriel : Trois paqueb... sont arrivés au port.

- a. aux
- б. eaux
- в. ots
- г. als

236. Choisissez la bonne terminaison du noms au pluriel : Au marché, nous avons acheté des poir... .

- a. aux
- б. eaux
- в. ots
- г. als

237. Qu'est-ce que vous faites ! Vous êtes ... ?

- a. fous
- б. foux
- в. fols
- г. faus

238. Quand tu es dans la forêt, fais attention aux ... , il y en a beaucoup !

- a. chacaux
- б. chacals
- в. chacaloux
- г. chacalles

239. Tu es obligé de vider ces

- a. seau
- б. seaus
- в. seaux
- г. seuax

240. Mettez le mot qui est en gras au féminin : Notre hôte ... nous présenta son fils.

- a. hôtée
- б. hôte
- в. hôteresse
- г. hôtesse

241. Cet acteur joue le rôle du duc dans la pièce.

- a. de la ducque
- б. de la duque
- в. de la duchesse
- г. de la duquesse

242. Mettez le mot qui est en gras au féminin : On y vit des rois, des princes, un marquis et un baron.

- a. une baronne
- б. une baronesse
- в. une barone
- г. une baronnechese

243. Cette femme est toujours

- a. grognonne
- б. grognon
- в. grognone
- г. grognaise

244. Paul a beaucoup de peluches mais ce lapin est sa peluche
- a. favori
 - б. favorie
 - B. favorite
 - г. favorise
245. Une musique ... annonça le début du film sentimental.
- a. enchanteur
 - б. enchanteuse
 - B. enchanteresse
 - г. enchantrice
246. Trouvez la forme correcte :
- a. une aventure fort captivant
 - б. une scène spéciale
 - B. un message confidentielle
 - г. un faux témoignage
247. Dans ce magasin on peut acheter des jeans
- a. bleus foncés
 - б. bleue foncée
 - B. bleues foncées
 - г. bleu foncé
248. Je mange une pomme ... et des fruits orange.
- a. verte forêt
 - б. vert forêt
 - B. verte forêtte
 - г. vert forêtte
249. Les femmes ... habitent dans des igloos.
- a. esquimaudes
 - б. esquimausses
 - B. esquimaus
 - г. esquimaues
250. Le chien a des yeux ... avec des lueurs dorées.
- a. marron
 - б. marronnes
 - B. maronne
 - г. marons
251. Cet enfant mange trop de plats ... , il faudrait qu'il fasse attention.
- a. sucré
 - б. sucrée
 - B. sucrés
 - г. sucrées
252. Magalie et Sandrine sont très ... , on ne peut pas en dire autant d'Anaïs.
- a. coquets
 - б. coquettes

- b. coquêtes
- г. coquêts

253. Cette année, les pluies ont été Je crains que les fruits ne soient hors de prix.

- a. abondante
- б. abondant
- в. abondantes
- г. abondants

254. J' ... la porte et le chien ... à l'extérieur.

- a. ouvert, coure
- б. ouvre, cours
- в. ouvris, cours
- г. ouvre, coure

255. Elles ... leurs devoirs et ils sortir ... jouer.

- a. finissent, sortissent
- б. finisent, sortent
- в. finissent, sortent
- г. finit, sorte

256. N' ... pas ! Tu nettoies ... la maison aujourd'hui.

- a. oublies
- б. oublions
- в. oubliez
- г. oublie

257. Le petit chat ... à mes parents.

- a. plaît
- б. plaire
- в. pleure
- г. plu

258. Le héros ... à la fin du film.

- a. moure
- б. mort
- в. meurt
- г. mourit

259. Vous ... ce bruit ? Ils ne ... aucun mot.

- a. entendrez, comprennent
- б. entendez, comprennent
- в. entendre, compenent
- г. entendez, comprendrent

260. Nous ... le pot d'eau et toi, tu mettre ... des glaçons.

- a. remplissons, mets
- б. remplons, mette
- в. remplions, mets
- г. remplissons, mette

261. Chérie !!! ... l'informaticien ou je fais un malheur ! dis lui de venir tout de suite.

- a. appelle
- б. appellees
- в. appèles
- г. appèle

262. Avant de dire que tu n'aimes pas, ... un petit morceau pour goûter.

- a. mange-en
- б. manges-en
- в. manges
- г. mangons

263. Écoute, il faut que je te raconte! Il paraît que le chef du département part en vacances avec Julie. ... surtout !

- a. Ne le-répète-pas
- б. Ne le répète pas
- в. Le répètes pas
- г. Ne le répètes pas

264. Les vieilles mesures sont ... secouées par le vent.

- a. violement
- б. violemement
- в. violemment
- г. violemément

265. Les élèves appliqués présentent ... leur travail.

- a. intelligemment
- б. intelligemment
- в. intelligemement
- г. intelligentément

266. Formez l'adverbes à partir de l'adjectifs indiqué puis utilisez-le pour compléter la phrase : Elle a (poli) ... accepté son invitation.

- a. poliment
- б. poliement
- в. polimement
- г. polie

267. Formez l'adverbe à partir de l'adjectifs indiqué puis utilisez-le pour compléter la phrase : Quand tu seras parti, tu vas (énorme) ... me manquer.

- a. énormément
- б. énorment
- в. énorme
- г. énormement

268. Formez l'adverbes à partir de l'adjectifs indiqué puis utilisez-le pour compléter la phrase : Nous avons (mauvais) ... compris l'exercice.

- a. mauvaisement
- б. mauvaisément
- в. pire
- г. mal

269. Tu as raison, ..., le patron t'attend, vas-y vite! Je l'ai vu arriver de mauvaise humeur.

- a. dépêches-toi
- б. dépêche-toi
- B. te dépêches
- r. te dépêche

270. Paul, mets cette valise sur la banquette arrière s'il te plaît, et ... convenablement.

- a. assied-toi
- б. assieds-toi
- B. t'assieds-toi
- r. t'assieds-tu

271. C'est l'été indien, je (se promener) tous les matins.

- a. =me promène
- б. se promène
- B. me promene
- r. se promene

272. Nous (se repentir), car nous avons chahuté un professeur aujourd'hui.

- a. nous repentissons
- б. se repentissons
- B. nous repentons
- r. se repentons

273. Vous ne pouvez pas (se soucier) trop de votre avenir. Vivez le moment présent !

- a. se soucier
- б. se souciez
- B. vous souciez
- r. vous soucier

274. ... , nous nous rencontrons à Paris lundi.

- a. =Ne vous inquiétez pas
- б. Ne inquiétez-vous pas
- B. Ne t'inquiètes pas
- r. N'inquiètes-toi pas

275. Tu veux (se lever) tôt le dimanche, ou tu fais la grasse matinée ?

- a. te lèves
- б. se lèves
- B. te lever
- r. te lève

276. Choisissez la forme correcte de l'impératif : Le professeur dit aux élèves officiers de se reposer avant les examens.

- a. Vous vous reposez avant les examens.
- б. Reposez-vous avant les examens.
- B. Reposez-vous vous avant les examens.
- r. Vous reposez-vous avant les examens.

277. Choisissez la forme correcte de l'impératif : Le professeur demande de ne pas employer les cellulaires.

- a. N'utilisez pas vos cellulaires.
- б. Utilisez pas les cellulaires.

- b. Vous vous n'utilisez pas les cellulaires.
r. Vous n'utilisez pas vos cellulaires.
278. Nous sommes obligés de (s'inscrire) sur le site du pôle emploi.
- a. nous inscrivons
б. nous inscrire
B. s'incrivez
r. nous inscrire
279. Nos voisins continuent à (se disputer) devant notre barrière.
- a. se disputent
б. se disputer
B. s'est disputé
r. se disputaient
280. Elles se sont ... de changer la disposition des meubles.
- a. permis
б. permises
B. permise
r. permette
281. La maison qu'elles se sont ... construire est située sur les bords de la Meuse.
- a. faite
б. fait
B. faits
r. faites
282. Les enfants (ne pas regarder) la télévision hier soir.
- a. ne sont pas regardé
б. n'ont regardé pas
B. ne regardaient pas
r. n'ont pas regardé
283. Michel, (ne pas aller)-tu au cinéma hier soir?
- a. n'es-tu pas allé
б. n'es pas-tu allé
B. n'es-tu allé pas
r. n'as-tu pas allée
284. Et toi, Sylvie, tu (venir) chez moi la semaine dernière! Pourquoi?
- a. es venu
б. es venue
B. est venue
r. est venu
285. Hier soir, Karine ... la chienne parce qu'il faisait beau.
- a. est sorti
б. est sortie
B. a sortie
r. a sorti
286. Je n'ai plus ma voiture bleue. Je l'... ... à mon frère parce que je comptais m'en acheter une autre.

- a. ai donné
- б. a donné
- B. ai donnée
- r. est donnée

287. Elles se sont ... instruire leurs enfants.

- a. vit
- б. vu
- B. vues
- r. voient

288. Ne soyez pas inquiet ! Les règles ... à la lettre.

- a. ont observé
- б. sont observés
- B. ont été observées
- r. sont été observées

289. Pourquoi la voiture broute-t-elle ? Elle ... le mois dernier par le garagiste.

- a. a été révisée
- б. est révisée
- B. sera révisée
- r. a révisé

290. Le jeune artiste est content ; tous ses tableaux ... lors du vernissage.

- a. sont vendues
- б. ont vendu
- B. sont été vendues
- r. ont été vendus

291. Nous (se souvenir) souvent du jour où nous étions arrivés dans cette école.

- a. nous sommes souvenus
- б. nous souvenions
- B. nous souvenont
- r. nous souvenirions

292. Elle (raconter) une histoire, chaque soir, à ses enfants.

- a. a raconté
- б. avait raconté
- B. racontait
- r. vient de raconter

293. Souvent, la nuit, ils (voir) les étoiles filantes dans le ciel.

- a. voyaient
- б. voyent
- B. ont voyé
- r. viennent de voir

294. Les pommes que nous (ramasser) dans le jardin de nos parents étaient succulentes.

- a. avons ramassé
- б. ramassions
- B. avons ramassées
- r. avons été ramassées

295. La vitrine ... par le boulanger pour Noël est magnifique.
- a. préparer
 - б. est préparé
 - B. préparée
 - г. a préparé
296. Marie (se promener) quand elle a rencontré Pierre.
- a. s'est proménée
 - б. se promenera
 - B. se promenait
 - г. se promènes
297. Quand j' (être) petit, je jouais au tennis tous les dimanches.
- a. étais
 - б. ai été
 - B. serai
 - г. sois
298. Le soleil (se coucher) lorsque (je+ entendre) le téléphone sonner.
- a. se couchait, j'entendrais
 - б. se couchera, j'ai entendu
 - B. se couchait, j'ai entendu
 - г. se coulerait, j'entendit
299. Il (emprunter) le vélo de son voisin pour rejoindre ses copains qui l'(attendre) au coin de la rue.
- a. empruntaientt, attendaient
 - б. a emprunté, attendaient
 - B. a emprunté, a attendu
 - г. emprunte, avaient attendues
300. Mes soeurs (arriver) pendant que tu (dormir).
- a. sont arrivées, dormais
 - б. arrivaient, dormais
 - B. sont arrivées, as dormi
 - г. arrivent, avait dormi