

Англійська мова і література_магістр_фаховий_2021

Базовий рівень

1. He was very much excited when Ann said that she ...
 - a. could ride a horse
 - б. can't to ride a horse
 - в. can't ride a horse
 - г. wasn't able ride a horse

2. She ... for us now, because she went outside a couple of minutes ago.
 - a. can't be waiting
 - б. can't waiting
 - в. cannot be waiting
 - г. can be not waiting

3. Caution! The passengers ... smoke here. It's a non-smoker.
 - a. mustn't
 - б. can't to
 - в. was to
 - г. don't have to

4. We agreed that the next business meeting ... be held in August.
 - a. was to
 - б. had to
 - в. should
 - г. must

5. My children are coughing and sneezing. They ...a cold.
 - a. must have caught
 - б. had to catch
 - в. must have catched
 - г. must catch

6. Why ... guilty after talking to her?
 - a. should I feel
 - б. I should feel
 - в. ought I feel
 - г. can I feel

7. Tim ... at six sharp, but he didn't.
 - a. was to have come
 - б. was to come
 - в. is to come
 - г. is to have come

8. If I had read this novel before, I ... in the discussion yesterday.
 - a. could have taken part
 - б. could take part
 - в. can have taken part
 - г. can take part

9. What ... all this time in the library?
- can they have been doing
 - can they has been doing
 - they can have been doing
 - they can has been doing
10. You ... me a letter when I asked you, but you forgot.
- might have written
 - may have written
 - might write
 - may write
11. If they had arrived an hour earlier, they ... supper with us.
- might have had
 - might have
 - may have
 - may have had
12. My daughter phoned me and said that she ... ill.
- might be
 - may be
 - may to be
 - might to be
13. I saw them in Warsaw a few minutes ago. They ... yesterday.
- must have arrived
 - had to have arrived
 - had to arrive
 - must arrive
14. I wonder why it's so stinky here. The workers... the room, but they didn't.
- were to have aired
 - were to aired
 - must have aired
 - dared to air
15. He ... his friend's book, but he could not resist the temptation and did it.
- was not to have criticized
 - was not to criticize
 - was not have criticized
 - was not criticize
16. He ... here the day before yesterday. No one was waiting for him.
- oughtn't to have come
 - oughtn't to come
 - oughtn't come
 - oughtn't have come
17. Do you think ... all that with the headmaster?
- I should discuss
 - I ought discuss

- b. ought I discuss
r. should I discuss
18. This vegetarian dish is rather delicious. It ... by that master chef!
- a. must have been prepared
б. must have prepared
в. must prepare
r. must be preparing
19. This apple tart ... very tasty, as it has been prepared by my mom who is a professional cook.
- a. must be
б. ought be
в. must to be
r. can not be
20. Steve ... her when she was in trouble. She could have solved the problem herself.
- a. needn't have helped
б. should have helped
в. should help
r. needn't be helping
21. What ... if you want to have you hair curled?
- a. should you do
б. you should do
в. should you have done
r. you should have done
22. You ought to close the window because your brother is ill. – I have tried but it
- a. won't close
б. won't to close
в. won't be close
r. won't closed
23. They ... to see us on Sunday. I am going to meet them at the airport at 2 p.m.
- a. are to come
б. are come
в. are to coming
r. are to have come
24. You may come, if you ..., but you won't find me there.
- a. will
б. do
в. should
r. must
25. I'm going to the theatre. ... me, please, how to get there by bus?
- a. would you tell
б. you would tell
в. would you to tell
r. you would to tell
26. I ..., I have a sore throat.

- a. am not able to speak
 - б. am not able speak
 - в. was not able to speak
 - г. not able speak
27. My brother ... up to 1000 when he was four. He was very smart!
- a. could count
 - б. can count
 - в. was able count
 - г. may count
28. You ... about that at all, it's an easy test for you.
- a. need not worry
 - б. need not to worry
 - в. don't need worry
 - г. don't need not worry
29. She ... this novel by Mark Twain for a week already.
- a. may have been reading
 - б. may read
 - в. may be reading
 - г. may have read
30. The letter ... by the time she visits us in London.
- a. will have been written
 - б. is written
 - в. will be written
 - г. would have been written
31. She said that the handwriting ... as hers already.
- a. had been identified
 - б. was being identified
 - в. is identified
 - г. has been identified
32. James will be hired if his application ... today.
- a. isn't rejected
 - б. won't be rejected
 - в. aren't rejected
 - г. won't have been rejected
33. When my classmates arrived, green tea ... by my mom at that moment.
- a. was being poured out
 - б. is being poured out
 - в. was pouring out
 - г. will be poured out
34. Trucks and sport cars ... at this factory in China every year.
- a. are produced
 - б. is being produced
 - в. produces
 - г. will have been produced

35. He says that tickets to the concert ... tomorrow.
- will be booked
 - are booked
 - will have been booked
 - are being booked
36. Ann promised that the plan ... before the ambassador phoned.
- would be prepared
 - will be prepared
 - would have been prepared
 - is prepared
37. Bob asked the secretary if the telegram to his aunt ... already.
- had been typed
 - has been typed
 - had typed
 - were typed
38. They were waiting in the lounge while the document ... by a specialist from Hong Kong.
- was being translated
 - had been translated
 - was translating
 - has been translated
39. You ... twice this month that your boss is going to fly to Mexico.
- have been told
 - has been told
 - had been told
 - would be told
40. She said that my passport ... by the end of April.
- would have been returned
 - would be returned
 - return
 - will be returned
41. The application form ... when the boss entered his office.
- was being filled in
 - is being filled in
 - is filled in
 - was filling in
42. Ann said she would be late as her car ... before the police came.
- had been damaged
 - is damaged
 - would be damaged
 - were being damaged
43. The mother said that her daughter ... at that moment.
- was being operated on
 - was operated on

- b. is operated on
r. had been operated on
44. I'll call the police, if the crime ... in the street.
- a. is committed
б. will be committed
в. are committed
r. will have been committed
45. The porter says that the luggage ... into the hotel by that time.
- a. will have been carried
б. will be carried
в. would be carried
r. is being carried
46. The architect says that a new cinema ... by the time she comes to the town.
- a. will have been designed
б. will be designed
в. is designed
r. would be designed
47. The entrants knew that they ... many subjects at the Department of Foreign Languages.
- a. would be taught
б. will be taught
в. would have been taught
r. is taught
48. The guide says that a lot of places of interest ... to us in New York tomorrow.
- a. will be shown
б. are being shown
в. are shown
r. will have been shown
49. They asked me not to worry as the music ... already.
- a. had been composed
б. has been composed
в. was composed
r. was being composed
50. If you had known about the lost umbrella before, you ... your mom then.
- a. would have called
б. is called
в. will have been call
r. would be called
51. 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
r. would be given
52. 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?
53. 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?
54. 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?
55. 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?
56. 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?
57. 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?
58. 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?
 - в. Which airport is being repaired at the moment?
 - г. Who is being repaired at the moment?
59. 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?
 - в. What is the British national flag called?
 - г. What is called the British national flag?
60. The mother always wanted her son to become a doctor.
- a. Whom did the mother want her son to become?
 - б. What did the mother want her son to become?
 - в. Who did the mother want her son to become?
 - г. What did the mother wanted her son to become?

61. The head of the foreign delegation was warmly met.
- Whose head of the foreign delegation was warmly met?
 - Whom was met warmly?
 - Which head of the foreign delegation was met warmly?
 - Who was warmly met?
62. Something heavy fell on the floor.
- What fell on the floor?
 - What did fall on the floor?
 - Who fell on the floor?
 - What something fell on the floor?
63. I'd like three tickets for "Hamlet", please.
- How many tickets you would like for "Hamlet"?
 - How many tickets for "Hamlet" you would like?
 - How many tickets for "Hamlet" would you like?
 - How would you like many tickets for "Hamlet"?
64. If she is admitted to this faculty, she would like to take up three foreign languages.
- What foreign languages would she like to take up?
 - Which foreign languages would she like to take up?
 - Whose foreign languages would she like to take up?
 - How many foreign languages would she like to take up?
65. You can clean the carpets with the vacuum cleaner to help me.
- What to help you can I do?
 - What I can do help you?
 - To help you I can do what?
 - What can I do to help you?
66. They had to wait for three hours.
- How long had they to wait?
 - How much had they to wait?
 - How long did they have to wait?
 - How long hours did they have to wait?
67. She's been teaching for 20 years.
- How long has she been teaching?
 - How many time has she been teaching?
 - How many times has she been teaching?
 - How much years has she been teaching?
68. He had lived in Paris before he moved to Berlin.
- Where he had lived before he moved to Berlin?
 - Where had he lived before to Berlin moved he?
 - Where had he lived before he moved to Berlin?
 - Where did he have to live before he moved to Berlin?
69. It takes three hours to get to Ternopil.
- How far does it take to get to Ternopil?
 - How long takes it to get to Ternopil?

- v. How much time takes it to get to Ternopil?
 - г. How long does it take to get to Ternopil?
- 70. She had to know if she should take part in the competition.
 - a. What did she have to know?
 - б. What to know she had?
 - в. What had she to know?
 - г. What did she has to know?
- 71. Everyone knows that it is never too late to learn.
 - a. What knows everyone?
 - б. What do everyone knows?
 - в. What does everyone know?
 - г. What does everyone knows?
- 72. 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?
 - в. What do they say if they want to interrupt you?
 - г. How did they say if they want to interrupt you?
- 73. She made us wait long enough.
 - a. Who made us to wait long enough?
 - б. Who did make us wait long enough?
 - в. Who did make us to wait long enough?
 - г. Who made us wait long enough?
- 74. The tourists had to pay some extra money.
 - a. What did the tourists have to pay?
 - б. What money the tourists had to pay?
 - в. What money had the tourists to pay?
 - г. What the tourists had to pay?
- 75. 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?
 - в. Which novels have been translated into 103 languages?
 - г. Whose novels have been translated into 103 languages?
- 76. 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?
 - в. What your father music would listen to?
 - г. To what music your father would listen?
- 77. 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?
 - в. Whom could Mary hardly find in the crowd?
 - г. What could Mary hardly find in the crowd?
- 78. 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?
79. 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?
80. 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?
81. 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?
82. 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?
83. 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?
84. 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?
85. "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"?
86. 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?

87. 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?
88. 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?
89. 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?
90. Elvis Presley met his future wife when he was in the army.
- When was he in the army Elvis Presley met his future wife?
 - Did Elvis Presley meet his wife when was he in the army?
 - Did Elvis Presley met his future wife when he was in the army?
 - Did Elvis Presley meet his future wife when he was in the army?
91. They could still hear the loud music.
- Could they still hear the loud music?
 - Could they hear the loud still music?
 - Could still hear they the loud music?
 - Could hear they the loud music still?
92. He had to go to meet the delegation.
- Had he to go to meet the delegation?
 - Had to go he to meet the delegation?
 - Did he have to go to meet the delegation?
 - Did he had to go to meet the delegation?
93. The only thing she didn't like was getting up early.
- What the only thing she didn't like was?
 - What was the only thing she liked not?
 - What was the only thing she didn't like?
 - What the only thing was she didn't like?
94. We heard him talking loudly with his chief.
- Have you heard him talking loudly with his chief?
 - Did you heard him talking loudly with his chief?
 - Did you hear talking him loudly with his chief?
 - Did you hear him talking loudly with his chief?
95. He worked hard to earn his living.
- How worked he to earn his living?
 - How he worked to earn his living?

- b. How did he work to earn his living?
 - r. How hard did he work to earn his living?
96. London stretches for nearly twenty miles.
- a. For how many miles does stretches London?
 - б. For how many miles stretches London?
 - в. For how many miles London stretches?
 - г. For how many miles does London stretch?
97. When babies laugh, we know they are happy.
- a. How do we know when babies laugh?
 - б. What do we know when babies laugh?
 - в. How do we know that babies laugh?
 - г. How happy are babies when they laugh?
98. He can afford to buy a new house next year.
- a. What can he to afford to buy next year?
 - б. To afford what can he next year?
 - в. What next year he can afford?
 - г. What can he afford to buy next year?
99. There was a lot of news on TV last night.
- a. How many news were on TV last night?
 - б. What there was on TV last night?
 - в. What was there on TV last night?
 - г. How many news were there on TV last night?
100. He took a few deep breaths to steady his nerves.
- a. What did he take to steady his nerves?
 - б. Why did he steady his nerves?
 - в. What did he do to steady his nerves?
 - г. Did he took a few deep breaths to steady his nerves?
101. When she grows up she will become an actress.
- a. Who she will become when she grows up?
 - б. Who will she become when she grows up?
 - в. What will she become when she grows up?
 - г. At what time will she become when she grows up?
102. This medicine must be taken every three hours.
- a. How often must this medicine taken?
 - б. How often must this medicine be taken?
 - в. Must be taken this medicine every three hours?
 - г. What every three hours must be taken?
103. Instead of doing his homework he is playing football.
- a. What playing is he instead of doing his homework?
 - б. Why is he doing his homework instead of playing football?
 - в. What is he playing instead of doing his homework?
 - г. Instead of what he is playing football?
104. I received a few letters from my pen-friends yesterday.

- a. Have you received a few letters from your friends yesterday?
 - б. Who did you receive a few letters from yesterday?
 - в. Whom you received a few letters from yesterday?
 - г. At what time did you receive a few letters from your pen- friends?
105. The doctor told him to go to a warmer country.
- a. Did the doctor told him to go to a warmer country?
 - б. Where did the doctor tell him to go?
 - в. What told him the doctor?
 - г. Did tell him the doctor to go to a warmer country?
106. Gemma began to run as quickly as possible.
- a. Who did begin to run?
 - б. Who did begin running?
 - в. Gemma began to run, did she?
 - г. What did Gemma begin to do?
107. 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?
 - г. What kind of animal a big cat-like tiger is?
108. 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?
 - г. Where in Ukraine is the longest river?
109. 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?
 - г. Where do you now think is he?
110. He remembered that he hadn't switched off the TV-set.
- a. Did he remembered that he hadn't switched off the TV-set?
 - б. Did he not remembered that he hadn't switched off the TV-set?
 - в. Did he remember that he hadn't switched off the TV-set?
 - г. What had he remember?
111. She hasn't eaten anything since morning.
- a. Has she eaten anything since morning?
 - б. Has she eat something since morning?
 - в. Has anything eaten she since morning?
 - г. She hasn't eaten anything since morning, hasn't she?
112. At the age of 20 he was fluent in English, Russian and Polish.
- a. Whose languages was he fluent in?
 - б. In what languages he was fluent?
 - в. In which languages he was fluent?
 - г. In what languages was he fluent?

113. In order to catch the train they took a taxi.
- What took they to catch the train?
 - What they took to catch the train?
 - What to catch the train did they take?
 - What did they take to catch the train?
114. They were going to the market to buy fruit.
- Where they were going to buy fruit?
 - Where going were they to buy fruit?
 - Why were they going to the market?
 - Why they were going to the market?
115. He has been waiting for her for some time.
- Since when has he been waiting for her?
 - How long he has been waiting for her?
 - How many time has he been waiting for her?
 - How long has he been waiting for her?
116. The flowers will be planted next week.
- When will the flowers be planted?
 - When will be planted the flowers?
 - When the flowers will be planted?
 - At what time will the flowers be planted?
117. She was invited to take part in the concert.
- What was invited to take part in the concert?
 - She was invited to take part in the concert, wasn't she?
 - Who invited was to take part in the concert?
 - Who was to take part in the concert invited?
118. He speaks English much better than you do.
- How much better does he speak English?
 - Does he speaks English much better than you do?
 - Does much better he speaks English than you do?
 - Does he speak English much better than you do?
119. It takes only ten minutes to walk to the forest.
- How many minutes takes it to walk to the forest?
 - How much does it take to walk to the forest?
 - How long does it take to walk to the forest?
 - How long it takes to walk to the forest?
120. Fish is the most common food in Northern countries.
- In what countries is fish the most common food?
 - Where fish in Northern countries is the most common food?
 - Is in Northern countries the most common food fish?
 - In what countries the most common food fish is?
121. It was he who helped me to do this exercise.
- Who it was who helped you to do this exercise?
 - Who was it that helped you to do this exercise?

- v. Who did help you to do this exercise?
г. Who was it who do this exercise helped you?
122. 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?
г. Who it is not good to speak ill of?
123. 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?
г. How long is the delegation starting for London?
124. 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.
г. Belgian chocolate is considered in the world by many to be the finest.
125. 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.
г. I suggested that he should goes home.
126. 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.
127. 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?
128. 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.
129. 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.
130. 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.
131. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. Does he have to get up early every day?
б. Has he to get up early every day?
в. To get up early every day has he?
г. Early every day has he to get up?
132. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. After you leave school you should continue your education.
б. You should continue after you leave school your education.
в. Should you continue your education after leave you school.
г. After you leave school should you continue your education.
133. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. A lot give sports schools for the young to develop physically.
б. For the young to develop physically a lot give sports schools.
в. Sports schools give a lot for the young to develop physically.
г. Sports schools give a lot to develop physically for the young.
134. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. They say Ivano-Frankivsk has 250,000 people.
б. They say 250,000 Ivano-Frankivsk has.
в. 250,000 people they say Ivano-Frankivsk has.
г. 250,000 people has they say Ivano-Frankivsk.
135. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. A wall-unit there it is opposite the window.
б. There is opposite the window a wall-unit.
в. Opposite the window there is a wall-unit.
г. A wall-unit there opposite the window.
136. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. When was Henry a student he met a girl who attracted him very much.
б. When Henry was a student met he a girl who attracted him very much.
в. When a student was Henry he met a girl who attracted him very much.
г. When Henry was a student he met a girl who attracted him very much.
137. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- a. I was not sure that would be she able to do it.
б. I was not sure that to do it would she be able.
в. I was not sure that she would be able to do it.
г. I was not sure that to do it she would be able.
138. They don't share his opinion.
- a. So do I.
б. I do so.
в. Neither do I.
г. Nor I do.

139. He has never been to London.
- a. Neither have I.
 - б. Neither I have.
 - в. So haven't I.
 - г. Neither I have been.
140. She doesn't know his address.
- a. So don't they.
 - б. So do they.
 - в. Neither they do.
 - г. Neither do I.
141. They will feel sorry.
- a. Neither shall we.
 - б. So we shall.
 - в. We shall so.
 - г. So shall we.
142. 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.
143. 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.
144. 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.
145. 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.
146. 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.
147. He is the best pupil in our class.
- a. So his sister is.
 - б. So is his sister.

- b. His sister is so.
r. His sister is also.
148. She knew that she would do it.
- a. So her husband would.
б. So did her husband.
в. So her husband do.
r. So her husband did.
149. The pencil is broken.
- a. So are the pens.
б. The pens so.
в. The pens also.
r. So the pens are.
150. We have consulted a doctor.
- a. So I had.
б. I have so.
в. So do I.
r. So have I.
151. He wanted to know the truth.
- a. So did his sister.
б. So his sister did.
в. Also his sister did.
r. His sister as well did.
152. As far as I know he hasn't come back ... from his business trip to the North.
- a. still
б. else
в. yet
r. more
153. What ... besides economics did you take up at the University?
- a. more
б. another
в. else
r. other
154. I don't want these books. Please, give me
- a. either
б. (the) other
в. (the) others
r. both
155. Stop ... that noise. Mother is sleeping.
- a. making
б. doing
в. creating
r. producing
156. She will never be able to forget it

- a. also
- б. too
- в. either
- г. as well

157. Are you going to the cinema tonight ... ?

- a. also
- б. too
- в. either
- г. both

158. "Will you have your coffee black or white?" "Black, please, and two ... of sugar".

- a. pieces
- б. slices
- в. cakes
- г. lumps

159. He is a ... person, he always asks questions.

- a. interesting
- б. beneficial
- в. divine
- г. curious

160. It's important to keep your body in good

- a. contour
- б. figure
- в. fit
- г. shape

161. The ... at the football match became violent when their team lost.

- a. customers
- б. groups
- в. observers
- г. spectators

162. You needn't ... your voice. My hearing is perfect.

- a. rise
- б. arise
- в. raise
- г. arouse

163. Holland ... lots of tulips.

- a. rises
- б. rose
- в. raises
- г. has risen

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

- a. Rise
- б. Arise
- в. Raise
- г. Lift

165. He ... TV rather often.

- a. watches
- б. looks
- в. sees
- г. observes

166. What father said was brief and

- a. on the point
- б. to the point
- в. pointful
- г. in point

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

- a. in time
- б. from time to time
- в. some time
- г. at one time

168. I gave her ... stockings for her birthday.

- a. a few
- б. a couple of
- в. any
- г. a pair of

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

- a. achieve
- б. commit
- в. make
- г. perform

170. Those pupils never ... any notice of what their teacher says.

- a. attend
- б. give
- в. make
- г. take

171. You really ought to ... your shoes repaired.

- a. do
- б. get
- в. make
- г. take

172. He ... me laugh.

- a. expects
- б. makes
- в. forces
- г. wants

173. My father always wears a blue silk handkerchief in his ... pocket.

- a. breast
- б. chest

- v. shoulder
- г. heart

174. Spanish is the ... language of most Spaniards.

- a. home
- б. father
- в. native
- г. nature

175. We were the ... students in the class who could speak German.

- a. alone
- б. one
- в. only
- г. single

176. I don't remember the ... of the letter.

- a. context
- б. contents
- в. meaning
- г. contest

177. Animals should not be locked in cages; they should be in their normal

- a. environment
- б. home
- в. position
- г. residence

178. The memorial in the main square ... the soldiers who lost their lives in the war.

- a. reminds
- б. commemorates
- в. recalls
- г. remembers

179. The defending armies achieved a great ... over the aggressors.

- a. conquest
- б. defeat
- в. loss
- г. victory

180. That's a very ... suit you are wearing. Is it a new one?

- a. proper
- б. smart
- в. tasty
- г. well-dressed

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

- a. more taste
- б. more tasteful
- в. more tasteless
- г. tastier.

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

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

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

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

184. Our group ... of twelve students.

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

185. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

190. The town stands mainly on the left ... of the river.

- a. bank
- б. shore
- в. coast
- г. beach

191. The river is so ... here that you cannot use even a little boat.

- a. flat
- б. deep
- в. shallow
- г. straight

192. If you are ... a lie, I shall punish you.

- a. speaking
- б. talking
- в. telling
- г. saying

193. It goes without ... you are right.

- a. speaking
- б. talking
- в. telling
- г. saying

194. Have you heard the ... news?

- a. last
- б. later
- в. sooner
- г. latest

195. I was ... all the way and I'm all tired out.

- a. going
- б. coming
- в. walking
- г. moving

196. In his letter father asked Bobby to ... home.

- a. run
- б. come
- в. walk
- г. move

197. It is very kind of you to ... me your help.

- a. offer
- б. suggest
- в. submit
- г. ask

198. Why did Paul ... that plan?

- a. think
- б. suggest
- в. execute
- г. exhibit

199. The children lost their ... in the forest.

- a. road
- б. way

- v. path
- г. track

200. It was my mother who ... me to keep the house.

- a. taught
- б. studied
- в. learnt
- г. read

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

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

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

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

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

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

204. Can you ... in the dark?

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

205. It was a ... occasion.

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

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

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

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

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

208. ... - 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?
209. He's ... his birthday.
- a. looking forward to
 - б. waiting
 - в. expecting
 - г. hoping
210. When did you meet him ... ?
- a. lately
 - б. later
 - в. last
 - г. latest
211. I'd like to do that at the beginning of the week and not
- a. finally
 - б. at last
 - в. to the end
 - г. at the end
212. ... the rain the people continued their work.
- a. Despite of
 - б. According to
 - в. As well as
 - г. In spite of
213. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema.
- a. little
 - б. a little
 - в. few
 - г. a few
214. As Nick had ... friends at the camp, he was not happy.
- a. little
 - б. a little
 - в. few
 - г. a few
215. He works in an office. He is a ... worker.
- a. black sheep
 - б. blue blood
 - в. blue stocking
 - г. white collar
216. He is the disgrace of the family. He is the ... of the family.
- a. black sheep
 - б. blue blood
 - в. blue stocking
 - г. white collar

217. The sea has been quite calm since the beginning of
- a. long distance
 - б. the departure
 - в. the voyage
 - г. sightseeing
218. These anecdotes about foreign tourists are very funny. I can't stop
- a. changing
 - б. laughing
 - в. travelling
 - г. to laugh
219. The most ... time to learn our lessons is early in the morning.
- a. comfortable
 - б. convenient
 - в. cosy
 - г. tidy
220. At first I didn't want to stay there, but ... I changed my mind.
- a. than
 - б. then
 - в. always
 - г. lately
221. Have you ... many mistakes in your dictation?
- a. done
 - б. made
 - в. created
 - г. executed
222. She ... friends with many interesting people in summer.
- a. did
 - б. made
 - в. acquainted
 - г. got
223. He ... a very strange remark.
- a. did
 - б. made
 - в. had
 - г. founded
224. I'm sure she'll ... an excellent teacher.
- a. do
 - б. make
 - в. stand
 - г. give
225. I must ... my best to help him.
- a. do
 - б. make

- b. take
 - г. provide
226. There are ... reasons for my refusal.
- a. various
 - б. changeable
 - в. differential
 - г. variable
227. I have been sitting for five minutes and looking at a ... telegram form.
- a. vacant
 - б. free
 - в. blank
 - г. empty
228. Instead of saying "these seats are taken" we may say that they are
- a. unoccupied
 - б. vacant
 - в. reserved
 - г. blank
229. I see your glass is ... , shall I fill it for you?
- a. vacant
 - б. free
 - в. blank
 - г. empty
230. His question ... me. I didn't know how to answer it.
- a. wondered
 - б. puzzled
 - в. entertained
 - г. admired
231. The shop-assistant ... several rings on the counter but we didn't like any of them.
- a. laid
 - б. lay
 - в. took
 - г. brought
232. I always feel ... on board the plane.
- a. sick
 - б. convenient
 - в. badly
 - г. ill
233. Only three students have ... the exam in Psychology. The others have to take it again.
- a. taken
 - б. passed
 - в. come across
 - г. given
234. What shall we have ... steak?

- a. besides
 - б. beside
 - в. except
 - г. in addition
235. He was tired of repeating the things he had learnt
- a. long ago
 - б. ago
 - в. before
 - г. now
236. We ... our teacher ... a Happy New Year!
- a. congratulated/ with
 - б. congratulated/ on
 - в. wished/ -
 - г. desired/ -
237. We went to the disco to dance and ... pop music.
- a. hear
 - б. listen to
 - в. receive
 - г. play with
238. ... , I've got great news for you.
- a. Look this way
 - б. Look at this
 - в. Look here
 - г. Excuse me
239. Could you lend me your book? -
- a. Yes, please
 - б. Here you are
 - в. Here it
 - г. There it is
240. The dog looked at its ... on the water.
- a. shade
 - б. shadow
 - в. twilight
 - г. dark
241. They all were ... by the story.
- a. horrified
 - б. horrible
 - в. horrific
 - г. horrid
242. 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

243. The group of people who work on the ship is called the
- a. command
 - б. team
 - в. crew
 - г. party
244. Why does he ... to speak on the subject he knows so well?
- a. deny
 - б. refuse
 - в. give up
 - г. want
245. An Englishman has been long known to consider his ... to be his castle.
- a. house
 - б. home
 - в. habitation
 - г. housing
246. We opened ... with the Savings Bank closest to our office.
- a. a bill
 - б. an account
 - в. a score
 - г. a statement
247. The author of this book is highly ... for his literary achievements.
- a. respective
 - б. respectful
 - в. respected
 - г. respectable
248. "Did you ... your holiday?" "Thank you, we really did".
- a. enjoy
 - б. evaluate
 - в. assess
 - г. appreciate
249. The situation was dangerous. Urgent measures had to be
- a. accepted
 - б. adopted
 - в. taken
 - г. given
250. Who ... the law of gravitation?
- a. opened
 - б. invented
 - в. discovered
 - г. found out
251. They speak ... in Holland.
- a. Dutch
 - б. Danish

- b. English
- г. German

252. If you had got up earlier, youthe bus.

- a. miss
- б. wouldn't miss
- в. wouldn't have missed
- г. have missed

253. The teacher explained to the children that Paris . . . the capital of France.

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

254. 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

255.you wear warm clothes, you will catch a cold.

- a. unless
- б. if
- в. supposing
- г. providing

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

- a. watch
- б. had watched
- в. was watching
- г. have watched

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

- a. is visiting
- б. has visited
- в. will visit
- г. visits

258. Lauraher tonsils taken out last week.

- a. has had
- б. has
- в. having
- г. had

259. All knew that his suggestions

- a. are never objected
- б. never are objecting to
- в. were never objected to
- г. were objected never to

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

- a. of
- б. in
- в. from
- г. by

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

- a. before
- б. onto
- в. for
- г. to

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

- a. —
- б. of
- в. for
- г. with

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

- a. around
- б. for
- в. of
- г. off

264. After returning from war he suffered . . . an incurable disease.

- a. of
- б. —
- в. from
- г. for

265. Would you care . . . a glass of hot milk with honey?

- a. for
- б. of
- в. —
- г. with

266. "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

267. I am a heavy sleeper, so it is always challenging for me to get up . . . dawn.

- a. by
- б. at
- в. from
- г. in

268. 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

269. 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

270. The Marathon by a famous athlete.

- a. had been won
- б. has been won
- в. has won
- г. was winning

271. What will you present your girlfriend . . . on St. Valentine's Day ?

- a. to
- б. at
- в. for
- г. with

272. John's house needs..... .

- a. repairing
- б. to repair
- в. repair
- г. to be repairing

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

- a. for
- б. on
- в. of
- г. at

274. 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

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

- a. with
- б. by
- в. —
- г. for

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

- a. on
- б. over
- в. with
- г. of

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

- a. up
- б. –
- в. on
- г. in

278. 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

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

- a. to
- б. of
- в. from
- г. for

280. 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

281. After 20 years of friendship, he felt completely . . . ease with his alumni.

- a. –
- б. without
- в. at
- г. by

282. The student did not utter a word and just bowed . . . reply when he got the unsatisfactory mark.

- a. for
- б. at
- в. in
- г. –

283. After some investigation, the young man was accused . . . murder.

- a. of
- б. in
- в. at
- г. by

284. "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

285. We can't go out until the rain

- a. stopped
- б. stops
- в. has stopped
- г. has been stopped

286. The man persisted . . . his refusal to accept the blame.

- a. on
- б. in
- в. at
- г. over

287. This jewellery set was handed . . . to me from my great grandmother.

- a. down
- б. over
- в. off
- г. –

288. She was responsible . . . running the company herself.

- a. at
- б. on
- в. of
- г. for

289. The child is completely dependent . . . his parents for money.

- a. of
- б. for
- в. with
- г. on

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

- a. into
- б. at
- в. –
- г. for

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

- a. upon
- б. at
- в. –
- г. on

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

- a. on
- б. for
- в. –
- г. at

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

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

294. Will you give us an access the Internet?

- a. for
- б. to
- в. of
- г. at

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

- a. by
- б. at
- в. of
- г. within

296. Many soldiers died . . . hunger in 1942.

- a. of
- б. for
- в. at
- г. on

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

- a. over
- б. to
- в. for
- г. on

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

- a. –
- б. of
- в. from
- г. on

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

- a. at
- б. to
- в. on
- г. for

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

- a. –
- б. with
- в. by
- г. of

301. These triplets have very much . . . common.

- a. of
- б. –
- в. in
- г. at

302. Hurry . . . ! The train is coming.

- a. out
- б. up

- b. on
- г. back

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

- a. at
- б. from
- в. for
- г. with

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

- a. of
- б. from
- в. over
- г. –

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

- a. –
- б. to
- в. for
- г. at

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

- a. at
- б. –
- в. back
- г. by

307. After the farewell party Nick's friends went to the airport to see him

- a. by
- б. off
- в. of
- г. at

308. The athlete was in good shape because he went . . . sports.

- a. to
- б. for
- в. in
- г. in for

309. If you succeed any business, you can easily solve the problems with your workers.

- a. for
- б. in
- в. –
- г. on

310. There are a lot of people who believe . . . omen.

- a. in
- б. at
- в. for
- г. –

311. The weather was nice! We could go for a walk.

- a. so
- б. such
- в. more
- г. some

312. What has happened you? You are pale.

- a. for
- б. at
- в. to
- г. of

313. There are no stars in the sky,?

- a. are there
- б. are not
- в. there are not
- г. those are

314. Do you think this is the question . . . can be settled by a customer?

- a. who
- б. that
- в. —
- г. whose

315. Don't buy this house . . . it is a "white elephant".

- a. because
- б. that is why
- в. hence
- г. throughout

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

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

317. . . . 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

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

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

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

- a. whose
- б. who

- b. which
- г. as

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

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

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

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

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

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

323. time have we got before the train leaves?

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

324. 'I love going to the beach'. – '.....'

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

325. By the time the rain stopped, we 2 pots of coffee.

- a. had drunk
- б. drink
- в. have drunk
- г. had been drinking

326. That is the right answer,?

- a. is it
- б. wasn't it
- в. isn't it
- г. It is

327. 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

328. If you had studied more, you..... the exam.
- a. would have passed
 - б. would pass
 - в. would be passing
 - г. will pass
329. 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
330. If I had a bigger flat, I..... a party.
- a. would have
 - б. will have
 - в. would have had
 - г. will have had
331. I tried two pairs of trousers, but of them fitted me.
- a. ones
 - б. either
 - в. neither
 - г. every
332. 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
333. It's no use about the exam results. You'll know soon enough. .
- a. worrying
 - б. worry
 - в. to worrying
 - г. to worry
334. We're going to the theatre a play.
- a. seeing
 - б. while seeing
 - в. see
 - г. to see
335. Neither Janet nor Ted . . . invited to the wedding party.
- a. was
 - б. have
 - в. where
 - г. am
336. - She really must be singing in the local theatre now. -
- a. So am I
 - б. Neither am I

- b. So do I
г. So must I
337. - I could not understand a single word at the conference, as they spoke Chinese. -
- a. Neither did I
б. So was I
в. Neither could I
г. So did I
338. Either Tom or you . . . late for the meeting in the Embassy.
- a. has
б. were
в. where
г. am
339. - 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
340. - I've never met anyone like you before. -
- a. So have I
б. Neither have I
в. So do I
г. Neither do I
341. She has a lot of T-shirts, but of them are in the wash.
- a. everyone
б. all
в. neither
г. everything
342. All students good marks, Sam.
- a. have/except
б. has/except
в. have/in common
г. had/because
343. When . . . printing and typing invented?
- a. have been
б. was
в. has been
г. have been
344. He had nobody to communicate with. - . . .
- a. Neither did I
б. Neither had I
в. So did I
г. So had I
345. Neither your parents nor your teacher . . . able to settle the question immediately.

- a. was
- б. have
- в. where
- г. am

346. One of the witnesses . . . an alibi.

- a. have
- б. has
- в. have's
- г. have had

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

- a. were
- б. is
- в. are
- г. have

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

- a. has
- б. is
- в. was
- г. have

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

- a. is working
- б. had been working
- в. has worked
- г. had worked

350. We are thinking about a new car.

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

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

- a. am
- б. has
- в. are
- г. have

352. When ... arrive?

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

353. Who ... all this mess?

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

354. He's French but he ... in London at the moment.
- a. living
 - б. does live
 - в. 's living
 - г. lived
355. What ... of doing now?
- a. are you think
 - б. do you think
 - в. think you
 - г. are you thinking
356. I ... so tired that I went to bed shortly after dinner.
- a. 'm
 - б. had been
 - в. was
 - г. 've felt
357. Have you told them the good news ... ?
- a. just
 - б. yet
 - в. last night
 - г. never
358. ... Thai food?
- a. Did she ever ate
 - б. Has she ever eaten
 - в. Does she ate
 - г. Have she ever eaten
359. We ... to work yesterday when we heard a loud crash behind us.
- a. was walking
 - б. 've walked
 - в. were walking
 - г. walked
360. 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
361. He ... there before so he found it very exciting.
- a. hadn't been
 - б. didn't go
 - в. wasn't
 - г. hasn't been
362. We ... on holiday tomorrow so I hope the weather will stay warm.
- a. 've gone
 - б. 'll going

- b. 're going
- г. will to go

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

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

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

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

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

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

366. 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

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

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

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

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

369. 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

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

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

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

- a. use to
 - б. would
 - в. didn't use
 - г. often would
372. Swimming is one of the ... ways to get fit.
- a. betterer
 - б. more better
 - в. most better
 - г. best
373. The red shoes were ... expensive than the black ones.
- a. far more
 - б. bit more
 - в. further
 - г. not as
374. That shop's not ... it used to be.
- a. more cheap than
 - б. as cheap as
 - в. the cheapest as
 - г. as cheaper as
375. We ... have to leave yet, do we?
- a. will
 - б. won't
 - в. aren't
 - г. don't
376. His father was a famous writer, ... ?
- a. isn't he
 - б. hasn't he
 - в. wasn't he
 - г. was he
377. I can't work if I ... very hungry.
- a. feel
 - б. 'm feel
 - в. 'll feel
 - г. can feel
378. He won't pass the exam ... he doesn't study hard for it.
- a. if
 - б. when
 - в. unless
 - г. while
379. Could I borrow your car if I ... to drive it carefully?
- a. might promise
 - б. 'll promise
 - в. would promise
 - г. promise

380. He ... see the film if he went with an adult.
- a. should
 - б. 'll
 - в. could
 - г. can
381. If I ... you, I'd take it back to the shop.
- a. am
 - б. were
 - в. have been
 - г. had been
382. How long have you ... the violin?
- a. been playing
 - б. play
 - в. playing
 - г. being played
383. I ... listening to jazz music.
- a. 've always enjoying
 - б. 've always enjoyed
 - в. was always enjoyed
 - г. 've enjoyed always
384. 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
385. 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
386. I've just seen ... perfect car for you!
- a. an
 - б. the
 - в. -
 - г. a
387. I didn't know they had a summer cottage ... south coast of Spain.
- a. on the
 - б. on a
 - в. -
 - г. on
388. They seem to have ... money but they don't have many friends.
- a. a lot
 - б. few of

- v. plenty of
- г. many

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

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

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

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

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

- a. -
- б. what
- в. who
- г. how

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

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

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

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

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

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

395. They ... told what to do yet.

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

396. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

400. He promised ... me decorate my house.

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

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

- a. suggest
- б. warn
- в. offer
- г. explain

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

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

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

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

404. ... 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

405. 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

406. Have you heard from your brother ... ?
- a. recently
 - б. still
 - в. last week
 - г. this time last month
407. 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
408. Billy ... watching motorbike races.
- a. always has loved
 - б. 's always loving
 - в. 's always loved
 - г. 's always been loving
409. 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
410. 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
411. You should ... what to do when you get to the office.
- a. be told
 - б. be tell
 - в. told
 - г. tell
412. 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
413. When we walked into the hotel, a log fire ... in the fireplace.
- a. burnt
 - б. 'd burnt
 - в. was burning
 - г. 's burning
414. My car's just broken down for the third time. I wish I ... it.
- a. didn't buy
 - б. 'd bought

- b. wasn't buying
г. hadn't bought
415. 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
416. 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
417. 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
418. 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
419. 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
420. We ... to get married next April.
- a. 'll probably
б. 're planning
в. 're definitely
г. might
421. How many people have climbed ... Mount Everest?
- a. a
б. he
в. in
г. -
422. The children played in the garden with ... ball I'd given them.
- a. a
б. the
в. an
г. -
423. 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
424. 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
425. Children under 15 can attend ... they are with an adult.
- a. providing to
 - б. as long as
 - в. if only
 - г. as long than
426. We ... show our passports when we left the country.
- a. mustn't
 - б. weren't allowed
 - в. were obliged
 - г. didn't have to
427. We had very little petrol left in the car but we ... get home in the end.
- a. must
 - б. managed to
 - в. were able
 - г. could to
428. This time tomorrow, they ... in San Francisco. How exciting!
- a. 'll land
 - б. 'll be landed
 - в. 'll be landing
 - г. have landed
429. When do you think you ... painting the house?
- a. finish
 - б. 'll finish
 - в. be finishing
 - г. to finish
430. 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
431. ... of people rely on public transport to get to work these days.
- a. Not many
 - б. A little
 - в. Quite a few
 - г. Plenty

432. Dad says he ... to cook pasta for dinner tonight.
- a. 's going
 - б. was
 - в. would
 - г. might
433. 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
434. They told ... start work the following Monday.
- a. me I can
 - б. me
 - в. I'll
 - г. I could
435. 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
436. 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
437. 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
438. ... a world class athlete is a lot harder than it looks.
- a. For being
 - б. To been
 - в. To being
 - г. Being
439. 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
440. She went to the doctor because she keeps ... headaches.
- a. on to get
 - б. to getting

- b. to get
- г. getting

441. She finally stopped ... when the price of cigarettes went up again.

- a. to smoke
- б. the smoke
- в. smoking
- г. for to smoke

442. I'll never ... snow for the first time.

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

443. Do you ever regret ... Canada and returning to your home country?

- a. to leaving
- б. leaving
- в. for leaving
- г. to leave

444. 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

445. 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

446. The gym ... I go to work out is open twenty-four hours a day.

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

447. I wasn't keen on the restaurant ... we went to last weekend.

- a. what
- б. -
- в. whose
- г. when

448. They're having lunch with his girlfriend's parents, ... live in Brighton.

- a. they
- б. who
- в. that
- г. whom

449. I almost fell over a pile of books ... on the carpet.

- a. that are laid
- б. which lying
- в. lying
- г. who was lying

450. A book ... by a twelve-year-old girl has won a €10,000 prize.

- a. wrote
- б. writing
- в. been written
- г. written

451. ... people's names has always been something I've found incredibly difficult.

- a. Having remembered
- б. For remembering
- в. Remembering
- г. To remembering

452. Lucy ... her holidays in Hawaii.

- a. is going to spend
- б. will have spend
- в. spend
- г. are going to spend

453. The train ... at 8 a.m.

- a. leaves
- б. is leaving
- в. will be leaving
- г. will leave

454. Their clothes ... on the table.

- a. are
- б. is
- в. am
- г. be

455. All his advice ... always useful for us.

- a. be
- б. is
- в. are
- г. am

456. The steps leading upstairs ... very steep.

- a. are
- б. is
- в. am
- г. be

457. His knowledge of French ... perfect. He is so smart.

- a. have always been
- б. has always been

- b. always has been
г. be
458. Where are the ... magazines?
- a. woman
б. women's
в. women
г. womans's
459. We bought ... at the market.
- a. a new jeans
б. a new pair of jeans
в. a new model jeans
г. a jeans
460. Look. ... two magazines and a book on the table.
- a. There is
б. There are
в. There am
г. There been
461. My pen has run ... ink, so I can't finish this letter.
- a. out of
б. away
в. into
г. down
462. Lynda put ... some good ideas at today's meeting.
- a. up
б. forward
в. at
г. back
463. I'll take both ... of the apple.
- a. halves
б. half
в. halves
г. halve
464. Mountain McKinley is ... mountain in the USA.
- a. the highest
б. higher
в. so high
г. as high
465. He ... for breaking the window.
- a. accused
б. apologised
в. sorry
г. admitted
466. The children fed grey ... on the bank of the pond.

- a. geese
- б. geoses
- в. goose
- г. geeses

467. The security guard prevented us ... entering the building.

- a. for
- б. with
- в. from
- г. on

468. This record reminds me ... my youth?

- a. of
- б. with
- в. into
- г. for

469. Would you like a ... of lemon in your coke?

- a. a bunch
- б. a slice
- в. a bar
- г. a can

470. She ... that he was always taking her things.

- a. suggested
- б. denied
- в. complained
- г. boasted

471. I haven't heard ... Kate since she moved away.

- a. from
- б. of
- в. to
- г. with

472. They have got a huge house. They ... be rich.

- a. need
- б. have
- в. should
- г. must

473. Ann's son is ... his father.

- a. funny as
- б. as funny as
- в. funny so
- г. so funny

474. They are giving ... a CD with that magazine this month.

- a. up
- б. in
- в. away
- г. back

475. Your report must ... by Friday evening.
- a. have finished
 - б. be finished
 - в. finish
 - г. being finished
476. When you pay for something and you have enough money in your pocket you can pay in
- a. cash
 - б. cheque
 - в. credit card
 - г. card
477. If you have gained some weight, your clothes might be a little
- a. loose
 - б. tight
 - в. fit
 - г. lose
478. Please try ... another dress. This one is too big for you.
- a. on
 - б. out
 - в. in
 - г. of
479. I ... tidy my room today. My mother said so.
- a. must
 - б. have to
 - в. can
 - г. need
480. Fiona learned that she was named ... her great grandmother.
- a. after
 - б. for
 - в. near
 - г. down
481. The test papers ... now.
- a. were handed out
 - б. are being handed out
 - в. is handed out
 - г. are handing out
482. As soon as he ... , he fell asleep.
- a. lay
 - б. lied
 - в. laid
 - г. lie
483. Two of the five children studied music, ... went in for sports.
- a. other
 - б. the other

- b. another
- г. the others

484. Are you going to ... this question?

- a. rose
- б. rise
- в. raise
- г. arisen

485. Draughts ... not a complicated game.

- a. are
- б. is
- в. be
- г. were

486. If you are not happy with the situation, you should ... a complaint.

- a. do
- б. take
- в. make
- г. give

487. Suppose you ... a million pounds, what would you do?

- a. win
- б. won
- в. had won
- г. are winning

488. ... , I found that it was closed.

- a. to arrive at the store
- б. arriving at the store
- в. to be arrived at the store
- г. having arriving at the store

489. Tom is suffering ... a very bad cold.

- a. from
- б. for
- в. of
- г. off

490. Tom isn't poor. Laura isn't poor Neither of them ... poor.

- a. too/aren't
- б. either/is
- в. either/isn't
- г. too/is

491. I ... him that I would be late.

- a. said
- б. say
- в. told
- г. asked

492. I like to watch the planes

- a. taking off
- б. takes off
- в. took off
- г. to be taking off

493. I wish you ... us on the excursion last Sunday.

- a. joining
- б. will join
- в. could have joined
- г. join

494. I am fed up ... my job.

- a. on
- б. off
- в. with
- г. out

495. I was ... with envy when my neighbour came in dressed in a new suit.

- a. blue
- б. green
- в. white
- г. black

496. A letter ... on the table must be posted.

- a. lieying
- б. lying
- в. laying
- г. lyeing

497. I am thinking of ... a new bath installed?

- a. have
- б. to have
- в. having
- г. to having

498. This big house was bought ... credit by my grandfather 14 years ago.

- a. on
- б. in
- в. at
- г. for

499. You must buy the tickets ... , we won't be able to see that play.

- a. although
- б. otherwise
- в. besides
- г. that's why

500. The ... bicycles are in the garden, where they left them.

- a. boy's
- б. boys'
- в. boys
- г. boy

Основний рівень

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 _____.
- London
 - Edinburgh
 - Manchester
 - York
10. One of the characteristic features of the New English period has been the development of ____.
- structural substitutes
 - clauses
 - cases
 - 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.
- Ablaut
 - Metathesis
 - Rhotacism
 - Breaking
12. The Germanic tribes who settled in Britain in the 5th and 6th c. spoke closely related tribal dialects belonging to _____.
- West Germanic Group
 - North Germanic Group
 - East Germanic Group
 - South Germanic Group
13. We can distinguish _____ dialects in Old English times.
- four
 - five
 - three
 - two
14. Printing was introduced by William Caxton in _____.
- 1476
 - 1647
 - 1764
 - 1567
15. In ME the weakening and loss of inflections resulted in the _____ of agreement and government.
- weakening and loss
 - strengthening
 - acquiring
 - improving
16. According to Prof. Arakin, the end of the Middle English Period is the _____.
- Wars of Roses
 - Norman Conquest
 - Anglo-Saxon Invasion
 - 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.
- a. 5th
 - б. 6th
 - в. 7th
 - г. 8th
19. The earliest extant written texts in English are dated in the _____ c.
- a. 7th
 - б. 4th
 - в. 6th
 - г. 8th
20. According to David Burnley, there are _____ periods in the history of English.
- a. five
 - б. three
 - в. four
 - г. two
21. The order of words in a sentence was _____ in Old English.
- a. comparatively free
 - б. comparatively rigid
 - в. neither free nor rigid
 - г. both free and rigid
22. _____ is an old English phonetic change that consists in two sounds exchanging their places (mostly [r] and a vowel).
- a. Metathesis
 - б. Verner's Law
 - в. Rhotacism
 - г. Palatal mutation
23. The ending of the comparative degree of OE adjectives was usually _____.
- a. -ra
 - б. -er
 - в. -ost
 - г. -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.
- a. Contraction
 - б. Ablaut
 - в. Breaking
 - г. Rhotacism
25. _____ is the law which expresses regular correspondences between consonants of Germanic and those of other Indo-European languages.

- a. Grimm's Law
 - б. Verner's Law
 - в. Rhotacism
 - г. 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* > *E 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

- b. the category of number, the category of case
r. 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].
- Breaking
 - Metathesis
 - Ablaut
 - Unvoicing of consonants
35. The weak n-declension comprised _____ nouns.
- masculine, feminine, neuter
 - masculine, feminine
 - masculine, neuter
 - feminine, neuter
36. The only dialect in which there is an extensive collection of texts is _____.
- West Saxon
 - Anglian
 - Northumbrian
 - Kentish
37. There were _____ moods in OE.
- three
 - two
 - four
 - five
38. The Indo-European family of languages has _____ branches.
- 12
 - 10
 - 11
 - 13
39. In ME we find only _____ cases in nouns.
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
40. The ME personal pronouns distinguished only _____ cases.
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
41. OE adjectives formed from nouns with the help of the suffix _____.
- lic
 - e
 - ness
 - ful

42. In OE prepositions _____ followed the nouns or pronouns they governed.
- often
 - always
 - never
 - ever
43. With the Norman Conquest, _____ became the official language of the country.
- French
 - English
 - Latin
 - Scandinavian
44. The change of the OE *feld* > *fēld* is called _____.
- lengthening
 - diphthongization
 - velar mutation
 - breaking
45. In OE usage of multiple negation was _____.
- normal
 - abnormal
 - striking
 - wondrous
46. Personal pronouns of the first and second persons were the only words in OE, which distinguished _____ numbers.
- three
 - two
 - one
 - none
47. A great part of _____ loans in ME were aristocratic words.
- French
 - Scandinavian
 - Latin
 - German
48. Yuriy O. Zheluktenko distinguishes _____ of the comparative-historical method.
- 4 stages
 - 6 stages
 - 2 stages
 - three stages
49. _____ is the connection between the Germanic consonant sounds and the position of the OE accent.
- Verner's Law
 - Grimm's Law
 - Rhotacism
 - 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
 - в. 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. [ŋ]
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]

b. [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 _____.

- a. rhythm
- б. syntax
- в. grammatical structure
- г. vocabulary

61. There existed several types of declensions of OE noun stems: _____.

- a. strong declension, weak declension, minor declension
- б. strong declension, weak declension
- в. strong declension, minor declension
- г. weak declension, minor declension

62. In OE the strong verbs can be grouped in _____ general classes.

- a. seven
- б. five
- в. six
- г. four

63. The most productive OE adverb-forming suffix was _____.

- a. -e
- б. -ness
- в. -lic
- г. -ly

64. The distinctive endings *-a, -u, -e, -an, -um, etc.* of Old English were reduced to by the end of _____.

- a. 12th c.
- б. 10th c.
- в. 11th c.
- г. 13th c.

65. In ME there appears a new and very productive way of forming adverbs by adding the suffix

- a. -ly
- б. -lice
- в. -fully
- г. -lie

66. The suffix *-ing* of Participle I developed from

- a. -inde
- б. -ande
- в. -ende
- г. -unde

67. In ME "the" lost _____ distinctions.

- a. gender, case, number
 - б. gender, case
 - в. case, number
 - г. gender, number
68. As a spelling device the apostrophe was introduced in the ____ c.
- a. 18th
 - б. 16th
 - в. 17th
 - г. 15th
69. The form "its" was introduced in the ____ c.
- a. 17th
 - б. 16th
 - в. 18th
 - г. 15th
70. The gerund was developed in _____.
- a. NE
 - б. OE
 - в. ME
 - г. AE
71. The extent of the OE vocabulary is estimated at ____ thousands words.
- a. 20 to 30
 - б. 2 to 10
 - в. 50 to 90
 - г. 5 to 15
72. The words "violin", "piano", "solo" were borrowed from _____.
- a. Italian
 - б. French
 - в. Russian
 - г. Polish
73. What century was the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* last updated?
- a. 12th
 - б. 11th
 - в. 10th
 - г. 9th
74. What language belongs to the Old North Germanic languages?
- a. Old Icelandic
 - б. Old Dutch
 - в. Old German
 - г. Old English
75. What language is most closely related to English?
- a. German
 - б. Dutch
 - в. Frisian
 - г. Icelandic

76. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?
- The Celts
 - The Romans
 - The Anglo-Saxons
 - The Germans
77. The influence of the Norman Conquest is mainly felt in the English _____.
- orthography
 - morphology
 - syntax
 - pronunciation
78. Which kingdom was formed by the Jutes?
- Kent.
 - Mercia.
 - Wessex.
 - Sussex.
79. Which conquest is the signing of the *Wedmore Treaty* connected with?
- Scandinavian.
 - Roman.
 - Norman.
 - Saxon.
80. The Norman invasion began in _____.
- 1066
 - 1013
 - 1042
 - 1055
81. Which alphabet was used by the Germanic tribes before the 6th century?
- Runic.
 - Latin.
 - Gothic.
 - English.
82. Which dialect was the most important one in the 9th century?
- West Saxon.
 - Essex.
 - Northumbrian.
 - Mercian.
83. Which linguist did NOT suggest his own periodization of the history of English?
- Verba.
 - Sweet.
 - Burnley.
 - Arakin.
84. Verner's Law was introduced in _____.
- 1877
 - 1878

- b. 1879
 r. 1880
85. The change of *Gt. maiza* > *OE mara* is an example of _____.
- rhotacism
 - unvoicing
 - Verner's Law
 - 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 _____.

- a. verbal phrases
 - б. modal words
 - в. analytical forms of the future forms
 - г. synthetic forms of the future forms
94. There are _____ main ways of enriching the OE vocabulary.
- a. 2
 - б. 3
 - в. 4
 - г. 5
95. Which is the ME borrowing from Scandinavian?
- a. knife
 - б. crime
 - в. colonel
 - г. potato
96. The NE borrowing *coffee* is of _____ origin.
- a. Turkish
 - б. Arabic
 - в. Chinese
 - г. American
97. The NE borrowing *yacht* is of _____ origin.
- a. Dutch
 - б. German
 - в. Arabic
 - г. Persian
98. The history of the English language is usually divided into _____ main periods.
- a. 3
 - б. 2
 - в. 4
 - г. 5
99. The first English book was printed by _____.
- a. William Caxton
 - б. Geoffrey Chaucer
 - в. John Wycliffe
 - г. William Shakespeare
100. The principal means of enriching the ME vocabulary is _____.
- a. borrowing
 - б. suffixation
 - в. 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
 - в. 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
- в. compounding
- г. back formation

103. What is the origin of the affixes *-ism, -ics, -ist, poly-, dis-*?

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

104. Structurally morphemes are divided into

- a. free, bound, semi-bound
- б. productive and unproductive
- в. roots and affixes
- г. 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"?

- a. allomorphs
- б. suppletive morphs
- в. root morphs
- г. allophones

106. What is the process of forming the homonyms *cab (cabriolet) - cab (cabbage)*

- a. shortening
- б. split of polysemy
- в. borrowing
- г. conversion

107. Which line accounts for metonymy?

- a. I have never read Balzac in the original
- б. He had an egg-like head and frog-like jaws
- в. My heart is beating with excitement.
- г. What a storm of applause!

108. Which line accounts for the lexical homonyms?

- a. nail - nail, bank - bank, yard - yard
- б. some - sum, so - saw, flu - flew
- в. asked - asked, put - put, brother's – brothers
- г. throne-thrown, saw-sore, bear-bare

109. What is "a synonymic dominant"?

- a. a general term, neutral in style and with a great combining power
- б. structurally it is an unproductive word
- в. etymologically it is a genuine word
- г. it is a loan word

110. The difference between phraseological units and free word combinations lies in

- a. both syntactical and semantic peculiarities
 - б. syntactical peculiarities (impossibility of transformations)
 - в. semantic peculiarities (they are partially or fully non-motivated)
 - г. 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?
- a. 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*
- a. 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*?
- a. back-formation
 - б. conversion
 - в. affixation
 - г. reduplication
115. Which of the groups of words listed below corresponds to passive vocabulary?
- a. 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
- a. a certain word meaning
 - б. a certain concept
 - в. a certain referent
 - г. a certain symbol
117. Which line accounts for the homographs?
- a. 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

- a. ideographic
 - б. absolute
 - в. stylistic
 - г. phraseological
119. What types of phraseological units did acad. V.Vynogradov single out?
- a. phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations
 - 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
- verbal
 - nominal
 - adjective
 - adverb
127. A word is a unity of the sound-form and
- a meaning
 - a notion
 - a referent
 - a symbol
128. What term refers to the definition "the objective relationship between a lexeme and the reality to which it refers"?
- denotation
 - reference
 - referent
 - connotation
129. Which line accounts for metaphor?
- Kyiv is the heart of our country
 - The pit loudly applauded
 - The coffee-pot is boiling
 - 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"?
- degradation of meaning
 - narrowing of meaning
 - transference of meaning
 - extension of meaning
131. Which of the definitions corresponds to the notion of "synonyms"?
- words belonging to the same part of speech, that are different in sound-form but identical or similar in meaning
 - words that are identical in sound-form but different in meaning
 - words that partially coincide in their sound-form but are different in meaning
 - words that are characterized by their idiomaticity
132. General lexicology studies
- the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
 - the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
 - the history of the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
 - the characteristics of the word in the vocabulary of every language
133. Choose a set of words where paradigmatic relationships are observed
- hand, handy, handwriting, handwritten, handful, handball
 - heavy sky, heavy bag, heavy rain, heavy heart, heavy supper
 - white light, white crow, white night, white lie, white man
 - green leaves, green years, green man, in the long green

134. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are
- barbarisms
 - historisms
 - jargonisms
 - international words
135. What is the difference between compound words and nominal word combinations?
- in a combination of words each element is stressed and written separately
 - they can be of different parts of speech
 - they have different meanings where the first element modifies the other
 - they have different connotation
136. In English, very often lexical items are created by zero derivation, i.e.
- without any alteration being made to the shape of the input base
 - with the use of the suffix
 - they occupy any position in the sentence
 - they realise different functions in the sentence
137. Compounding is the type of word-formation where
- words consist of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms
 - new words are formed without adding any word-building elements
 - new words are formed by adding affixes to different stems
 - verbs are formed from nouns by shifting the stem
138. The term "conversion" was first introduced by
- H. Sweet
 - S.Ullmann
 - J. Lyons
 - O. Jespersen
139. Pick out the historisms from the groups below
- anarch, baron, musketeer, vassal, carbonari
 - mom, eve, thy, thou, aye, nay, moon, oft
 - toreador, rajah, shah, mayor
 - 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"?
- lexical homonyms
 - polysemantic words
 - paronyms
 - phraseological units
141. What is the process of forming the synonyms *radiant* – *bright*?
- borrowing
 - conversion
 - shift of meaning
 - 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
- г. 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"?
- the attitude of the speaker to what is being spoken about
 - the social sphere in which the discourse takes place
 - shades of meaning or different degrees of a given quality
 - 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 pomegranate
 - an apple
 - a hazelnut
 - a banana
152. Point out the generic term (hyperonym) in the following group of words: *rubbers, shoes, footwear, over-shoes, slippers, boots, felt-boots*.
- shoes
 - boots
 - slippers
 - footwear
153. What type of relationships is based on the interdependence of lexical items within the vocabulary of a language?
- syntagmatic
 - derivational
 - paradigmatic
 - polysemous
154. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are called
- barbarisms
 - historisms
 - jargonisms
 - etymological doublets
155. What morphemes are characterized by the following definition, "They are based on the correlation of different roots"?
- suppletive morphs
 - root morphs
 - allomorphs
 - bound morphemes
156. Define the meaning of the suffix –ish in *babyish, childish, girlish, womanish*
- belonging to some nationality or locality
 - like, having the quality of
 - approaching opposite qualities
 - diminutive
157. What group do the following stems belong: *fashionmonger, shock-proof, trustworthy, cameraman, playboy*?
- free
 - bound
 - semi-bound
 - root morphemes

158. The suffix –ie in *Lizzie, barbie, bikies, fierie, postie* is called
- augmentive
 - diminutive
 - productive
 - semi-bound
159. Which of the linguists suggested dividing idioms into nominative, communicative, nominative-communicative, pragmatic?
- A. Koonin
 - A. Smyrnitskyi
 - N. Amosova
 - V. Vynogradov
160. Which of the linguists applied a contextual approach to phraseology?
- A. Kunin
 - A. Smyrnitskyi
 - N. Amosova
 - V. Vynogradov
161. What group do the following stems belong: *playwright, seaman, autobiography, afterthought, shipwright*?
- free
 - bound
 - semi-bound
 - root morphemes
162. Define the type of word-formation of the following words: *ping-pong, flim-flam, tittle-tattle, pooh-pooh, walkie-talkie*.
- blending
 - sound imitation
 - reduplication
 - back formation
163. What term is defined as "the object in the outside world to which the sound form refers"?
- a concept
 - a sign
 - a referent
 - 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)*
- phonetic
 - morphological
 - semantic
 - folk etymology
165. Define the meaning of face in the sentence: *Their defeat seemed certain in the face of such a powerful opponent*.
- facade, front
 - look, expression

- v. 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 - quidance*?

- 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
- в. 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
 - в. borrowing
 - г. 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

- v. 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*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. other word-forming processes
192. What is the process of forming the synonyms *memorandum – memo, popular - pop*?
- a. conversion
 - б. shift of meaning
 - в. borrowing
 - г. other word-forming processes
193. What is the process of forming the homonyms *son – sun*?
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. convergents
 - г. conversion
194. What is the process of forming the homonyms *peace – piece*?
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. conversion
 - г. clipping
195. What is the process of forming the homonyms *nail n. – nail n.?*
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. conversion
 - г. split of polysemy
196. What is the process of forming the homonyms *sense n. – sense n.?*
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. conversion
 - г. split of polysemy
197. What is the process of forming the homonyms *capital n. – capital n.?*
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. clipping
 - г. split of polysemy
198. What is the process of forming the homonyms *air n. – air n.?*

- a. shift of meaning
 - б. borrowing
 - в. conversion
 - г. split of polysemy
199. What is the process of forming the homonyms *broadcast v. – broadcast n.*?
- a. shift of meaning
 - б. compounding
 - в. 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*.
- shoes
 - footwear
 - ice skate accessories
 - over-shoes
207. A semantic (or lexical) field is identified by
- a common word base
 - a common sphere of usage
 - a common semantic component
 - a common structural unity
208. What type of language relationships is based on the similarity of meaning?
- syntagmatic
 - derivational
 - structural
 - synonymous
209. What type of language relationships is based on the polarity of meaning?
- syntagmatic
 - synonymous
 - antonymous
 - polysemous
210. A neologism is
- a lexeme created for temporary use to solve an immediate problem of communication
 - a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not been accepted into mainstream language yet
 - an item which people avoid using in polite society
 - an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way
211. A euphemism is
- a homonym
 - a synonym
 - an item which people use in polite society
 - 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?
- convergent sound development
 - abbreviation
 - borrowings
 - British vs American vocabulary
213. Which line does not account for the source of homonymy?
- convergent sound development
 - split of polysemy
 - borrowings
 - 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
- в. 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

- а. in-
- б. ab-
- в. im-
- г. dis-

224. hero ...

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

225. stylist ...

- а. -ette
- б. -ive
- в. -ic
- г. -y

226. lacon ...

- а. -ic
- б. -ious
- в. -ent
- г. -y

227. pass ...

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

228. peace ...

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

229. requir ...

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

230. notic ...

- а. -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 ...

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

234. root ...

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

235. accept ...

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

236. account ...

- a. -ent
- б. -ant
- в. -er
- г. -or

237. attend ...

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

238. centen ...

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

239. antiqu ...

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

240. diet ...

- a. -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. -lation
- 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 ...

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

251. job ...

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

252. monk ...

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

253. arab ...

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

254. Japan ...

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

255. kitchen ...

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

256. pian ...

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

257. leather ...

- a. -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 ...

- а. -er
- б. -ist
- в. -ship
- г. -ility

267. host ...

- а. -ility
- б. -able
- в. -ial
- г. -ible

268. creat ...

- а. -ious
- б. -ivity
- в. -ory
- г. -ery

269. oxygen ...

- а. -ize
- б. -ify
- в. -ity
- г. -able

270. individual ...

- а. -ive
- б. -ity
- в. -ness
- г. -ous

271. chain ...

- а. -ish
- б. -let
- в. -ery
- г. -ic

272. neck ...

- а. -ish
- б. -ery
- в. -let
- г. -ness

273. brook ...

- а. -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 ...

- a. -sy
- б. -ling
- в. -ness
- г. -ity

277. end ...

- a. -y
- б. -ish
- в. -ial
- г. -long

278. measure ...

- a. -ness
- б. -ment
- в. -tude
- г. -logy

279. improv ...

- a. -ement
- б. -ment
- в. -or
- г. -ious

280. anonym ...

- a. -ous
- б. -ic
- в. -ist
- г. -ness

281. right ...

- a. -ous
- б. -ious
- в. -eous
- г. -ish

282. censor . . .

- a. -ist
- б. -ness
- в. -y
- г. -ship

283. author...

- a. -ship
- б. -hood
- в. -ify
- г. -able

284. old ...

- a. -y
- б. -ster
- в. -ery
- г. -ity

285. ann ...

- a. -ial
- б. -al
- 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

- a. ab-
- б. im-
- в. un-
- г. dis-

294. ... attentive

- a. un-
- б. in-
- в. dis-
- г. non-

295. ... legal

- a. un-
- б. ab-
- в. il-
- г. ir-

296. ... normal

- a. ab-
- б. in-
- в. un-
- г. il-

297. achiev ...

- a. -able
- б. -al
- в. -ance
- г. -ment

298. admit ...

- a. -ance
- б. -tance
- в. -ence
- г. -tence

299. adventure ...

- a. -ous
- б. -ish
- в. -some
- г. -ic

300. ... corporate

- a. 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 ...

- а. -ive
- б. -ture
- в. -ure
- г. -ful

310. ... irritate

- а. ab-
- б. dis-
- в. ir-
- г. un-

311. occur . . .

- а. -ence
- б. -ranĥe
- в. -ance
- г. -rence

312. ... vitalize

- а. un-
- б. de-
- в. dis-
- г. ab-

313. ... throne

- а. dis-
- б. mis-
- в. de-
- г. um-

314. ... compound

- а. un-
- б. mis-
- в. dis-
- г. de-

315. ... fool

- а. be-
- б. dis-
- в. un-
- г. in-

316. ... speak

- а. 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 ...
- a. -en
 - б. -ify
 - в. -ment
 - г. -or
320. sens . . .
- a. -ary
 - б. -ory
 - в. -ery
 - г. -ury
321. Verbal translation conveys:
- a. 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
- a. units of nationally biased lexicon
 - б. internationalisms
 - в. proper names
 - г. phraseological units
323. "Citric acid" is:
- a. 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:
- a. 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?
- a. 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:

- а. 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:

- а. internationalisms
- б. metaphors
- в. asyndetic noun clusters
- г. units of nationally biased lexicon

329. "Artist" is:

- а. 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:

- а. translated
- б. transcribed
- в. transliterated
- г. contextually interpreted

331. The first known bilingual and multilingual dictionaries appeared:

- а. in Babylon
- б. in Assyria
- в. in Egypt
- г. in Greece

332. "Sense-to-sense" translation was worked out by:

- а. 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:

- а. 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
 - в. unnecessary
 - г. 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 Wycklif translated the Bible from Latin into English with the help of:
- a. word-for-word translation
 - б. sense-to sense translation

- b. 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:

- a. sense-to sense translation
- б. word-for-word translation
- в. free interpretation
- г. faithful literary artistic translation

353. The word "infamous" should be translated:

- a. by description
- б. by transliteration
- в. by loan
- г. by antonymic translation

354. Free interpretation dominated in European translation of secular works up to the end of:

- a. the 18th century
- б. the 17th century
- в. the 19th century
- г. the 16th century

355. Phraseological units originating from ancient history are usually translated:

- a. by equivalents
- б. by loans
- в. by transliteration
- г. by antonymic translation

356. Martin Luther translated the Bible into German with the help of:

- a. sense-to sense translation
- б. word-for-word translation
- в. free interpretation
- г. faithful literary artistic translation

357. A great contribution to translating manuals, chronicles and other works from ancient languages into English was made by:

- a. King Alfred
- б. King Jacob
- в. King Edward
- г. King John

358. Idiomatic expressions can be translated word-for-word:

- a. rarely
- б. always
- в. never
- г. 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:
- interlinear translation
 - literal translation
 - machine translation
 - verbal translation
361. The word combination "the apple of discord" is translated with the help of:
- an equivalent
 - an analogy
 - antonymic translation
 - description
362. Y.Ventzky was an outstanding:
- German translator
 - English translator
 - Polish translator
 - Ukrainian translator
363. Metaphors can be translated:
- by description
 - by practical transcribing
 - by transliterating
 - by machine translation
364. G.Skovoroda translated Cicero`s works by way of:
- free interpretation
 - word-for-word translation
 - sense-to sense translation
 - faithful literary artistic translation
365. The principles of truly faithful literary artistic translation were proclaimed by:
- A. Tytler
 - W. Tyndale;
 - J. Dryden
 - J. Wycklif
366. Free adaptation of Virgil`s "Aeneid" was made by:
- I. Kotlyarevski
 - G. Skovoroda
 - P. Gulak Artemovskiyi
 - I.Maksymovych
367. In ancient Egypt interpreters were called:
- dragomans
 - translators

- v. 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:

- a. AD Hoc interpretation
- б. consecutive interpretation
- в. simultaneous interpretation
- г. community interpretation

370. Headphones are necessary for:

- a. simultaneous interpretation
- б. consecutive interpretation
- в. AD Hoc interpretation
- г. community interpretation

371. Who called translation equivalence " a treacherous illusion"?

- a. Mary Snell Hornby
- б. G.C Catford
- в. Rhoda Roberts
- г. Prof. Humbolt

372. Translation by a superordinate implies:

- a. translation by a more general word
- б. translation by a more specific word
- в. translation by a more neutral word
- г. translation by a more expressive word

373. While translating legal doublets we use:

- a. omission
- б. addition
- в. paraphrase
- г. explication

374. Domestication and foreignization were termed by:

- a. Lawrence Venuti
- б. Mona Baker
- в. Rhoda Roberts
- г. Mary Snell Horby

375. Direct techniques include:

- a. borrowing
- б. adaptation
- в. reformulation
- г. transposition

376. Oblique techniques include:

- a. transposition
 - б. loan
 - в. borrowing
 - г. transliteration
377. Substitution of the abbreviation for the full proper or geographical name is called:
- a. amplification
 - б. explication
 - в. reformulation
 - г. modulation
378. In case a source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language one should use:
- a. paraphrase
 - б. transposition
 - в. amplification
 - г. substitution
379. Define the kind of translation: street traffic regulations - правила дорожнього руху
- a. interlinear
 - б. descriptive
 - в. word-for-word
 - г. verbal
380. Define the kind of translation: зуб на зуб не попадає - to feel very cold
- a. descriptive
 - б. antonymic
 - в. interlinear
 - г. verbal
381. Define the kind of translation: take it easy - не хвилюйся
- a. 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:
- a. by equivalent
 - б. by analogy
 - в. by an image loan
 - г. by description
383. a queer fish - дивак This phraseological unit was translated:
- a. 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:
- a. 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.

- а. explication
- б. loan
- в. substitution
- г. reformulation

387. What technique was used in the following translation? You can have it - Можеш взяти.

- а. modulation
- б. loan
- в. explication
- г. substitution

388. What technique was used in the following translation? film "Die Hard" - фільм "Міцний горішок"

- а. reformulation
- б. explication
- в. substitution
- г. modulation

389. What technique was used in the following translation? She likes reading - Вона любить читати.

- а. substitution
- б. modulation
- в. explication
- г. adaptation

390. What technique was used in the following translation? Soccer - футбол

- а. adaptation
- б. substitution
- в. modulation
- г. reformulation

391. What technique was used to translate the following word combination? phone book - телефонна книга

- а. 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.

- а. explication
- б. reformulation

- v. 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
- v. addition
- г. reformulation

394. What technique was used in the following translation? I'd like to - Із задоволенням

- a. modulation
- б. addition
- v. 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
- v. 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
- v. 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.
- v. 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?
- v. 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.
- v. 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.

в. 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.

г. 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.

в. Why should I have done what I didn't want to? I had rather do something more interesting.

г. 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 припускали, 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.

в. 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.

г. 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.

в. He seems to be working at a new book all the time. He has not been seen anywhere for a long time.

г. 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.

в. I hope you don't mind me to ask if I can be helped.

г. 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.
- в. 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.
- г. 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.

- v. 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.
- v. Being convinced that they are trying to poison him, he refused eating anything.
- г. Convincing 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.
- v. 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.
- v. 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.
- v. 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.
- v. 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.
- v. 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.

- v. 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. Linguo-stylistics

- a. is a science of functional styles and expressive potential of a language
- б. deals with individual styles of authors
- в. investigates stylistic systems of two or more languages in comparison
- г. studies the vocabulary stock of the language

422. Evaluative meaning

- a. renders the assessment of the speaker and evokes assessive reactions of the recipient of information
- б. shows the emotional state of the speaker, his frame of mind
- в. emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object
- г. identifies the vocabulary unit with a certain functional style

423. Alliteration is

- a. repetition of the same consonant in several successive words
- б. repetition of the same vowel in several successive words
- в. sound-imitating words
- г. omission of some sounds

424. Expressive meaning

- a. emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object
- б. renders the assessment of the speaker and evokes assessive reactions of the recipient of information
- в. shows the emotional state of the speaker, his frame of mind
- г. identifies the vocabulary unit with a certain functional style

425. "She *soldiered* on bravely." The italicized word is a neologism formed by means of
- conversion
 - inversion
 - compounding
 - reduplication
426. "She knew he had been a *carabiniere*, a member of the national police." The italicized word is a(n)
- foreignism
 - neologism
 - archaism
 - jargonism
427. The slang of one generation ... standard vocabulary of the next.
- can be
 - can't be
 - is always
 - is never
428. Stylistic devices carry ... expressive means.
- a greater amount of information than
 - as much information as
 - a smaller amount of information than
 - the same amount of information as
429. Neutral words are the main source of
- polysemy and synonymy
 - polysemy and antonymy
 - homonymy and synonymy
 - antonymy and homonymy
430. General bookish words are chiefly used in
- writing and polished speech
 - writing and colloquial language
 - polished speech and colloquial language
 - writing and oral speech
431. Special bookish words comprise
- terms, barbarisms, neologisms
 - terms, neologisms, jargonisms
 - terms, archaisms, professionalisms
 - neologisms, archaisms, dialectisms
432. "The fair *breeze blew*, the white *foam flew*." The italicized words contain
- alliteration
 - onomatopoeia
 - assonance
 - aposiopesis
433. "If manners *maketh* man, then manner and grooming *maketh* poodle." The italicized words are
- archaisms proper
 - obsolete words

- v. barbarisms
 - г. foreignisms
434. Non-standard vocabulary comprises
- a. slang and vulgarisms
 - б. barbarisms and dialectal words
 - в. archaisms and terms
 - г. terms and dialectisms
435. Terms belong to
- a. special bookish words
 - б. general bookish words
 - в. colloquial vocabulary
 - г. non-standard vocabulary
436. Assonance is
- a. repetition of the same vowel in several successive words
 - б. repetition of the same consonant in several successive words
 - в. sound-imitating words
 - г. rhyming of words
437. Contrastive stylistics
- a. investigates stylistic systems of two or more languages in comparison
 - б. deals with individual styles of authors
 - в. is a science of functional styles and expressive potential of a language
 - г. studies morphological structure of lexical units
438. "What's the weather like in London?" "*Freezing. Cold. Rainy. The usual.*" The italicized words present
- a. ellipsis
 - б. parcellation
 - в. detachment
 - г. nominative sentences
439. Expressive means
- a. have a greater degree of predictability than stylistic devices
 - б. are as predictable as stylistic devices;
 - в. carry as much information as stylistic devices;
 - г. have less degree of predictability than stylistic devices
440. "The Mediterranean *shushed* gently into the beach." The italicized word is
- a. onomatopoeia
 - б. alliteration
 - в. assonance
 - г. rhyming
441. Archaisms make the text more
- a. high-flown
 - б. informative
 - в. logical
 - г. familiar

442. Literary Stylistics
- deals with individual styles of authors
 - studies the vocabulary units of the language
 - describes expressive peculiarities of certain texts
 - investigates stylistic systems of several languages in comparison
443. Neologisms are formed by means of
- compounding and affixation
 - alliteration and affixation
 - compounding and assonance
 - shortening and alliteration
444. Jargonisms are
- a secret code to conceal the meaning
 - words ousted from the modern language
 - rough and abusive words
 - words that give a local colouring to the text
445. Terms in scientific texts
- carry out a logical function
 - make the text more emotional
 - provide a true-to-life background
 - perform an informative and emotive function
446. Non-standard vocabulary usually comprises
- jargonisms and vulgarisms
 - neologisms and dialectal words
 - colloquial words and terms
 - dialectal words and terms
447. "As to Mr. Bosinney – she maintained that he was very *chic*." The italicized word is a(n)
- barbarism
 - archaism
 - slang word
 - foreignism
448. "And now there came the *chock-chock* of wooden hammers." The italicized words are
- onomatopoeia
 - alliteration
 - assonance
 - assimilation
449. Stylistics deals with
- functional styles of the standard language
 - interrelation between Stylistics and Lexicology
 - synonymous types of expressive meaning
 - morphological structure of words
450. "There were old women who complained of being too fat and young women who complained of being too thin, people who found they couldn't sleep and people who found they couldn't stay awake." ... is used in the sentence.

- a. antithesis
 - б. climax
 - в. anticlimax
 - г. chiasmus
451. The effect of foreignisms is strong because they
- a. are felt as alien
 - б. add to the expressiveness of the text
 - в. are partially assimilated
 - г. are completely assimilated
452. Terms in fiction texts
- a. add to the character sketch
 - б. carry out a logical function
 - в. provide a strict description of some object
 - г. perform an informative function
453. "Gossip spreads in a hospital like sand at a picnic." The sentence contains
- a. simile
 - б. hyperbole
 - в. metonymy
 - г. inverted epithet
454. "What's the *dif*," he wanted to know. The italicized word belongs to ... vocabulary.
- a. standard
 - б. non-standard
 - в. neutral
 - г. dialectal
455. "She gave her name to the pretty female desk clerk in a white *ao dai*, the traditional Vietnamese costume ...". The italicized words are
- a. foreignisms
 - б. colloquial
 - в. archaic
 - г. neologisms
456. The interrelation between dictionary and contextual meanings is called
- a. transference of meaning
 - б. emotive meaning
 - в. nominal meaning
 - г. inversion
457. Metaphor is a stylistic device based on
- a. some existing or supposed likeness between objects
 - б. some unexisting or supposed likeness between objects
 - в. interaction between dictionary and nominal meanings
 - г. interaction between logical and dictionary meanings
458. Epithets can be expressed by
- a. adjectives, adverbs and nouns
 - б. adjectives and pronouns

- b. nouns, pronouns and adjectives
- г. pronouns, adverbs and postpositive adjectives

459. Hyperbole is a

- a. deliberate overstatement
- б. deliberate understatement
- в. reference to some known fact
- г. double negation

460. "Last time she'd panicked, backed away like a frightened rabbit." State the type of the stylistic device

- a. simile
- б. personification
- в. metaphor
- г. hyperbole

461. "The brisk voice belonged to one of the *white caps*." Find out the type of stylistic device used in the sentence

- a. metonymy
- б. metaphor
- в. oxymoron
- г. synecdoche

462. "Maurice was an actor about a million years ago." The sentence contains

- a. hyperbole
- б. metonymy
- в. metaphor
- г. simile

463. "He then prescribed with his own pen a dose of barbiturate that *would have kept a woodful of owls quiet*." State the kind of stylistic device expressed by the italicized words.

- a. hyperbole
- б. phrase epithet
- в. simile
- г. metonymy

464. "For a *timeless minute* she battled a drowning sensation." The italicized words are

- a. oxymoron
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. inverted epithet

465. Synecdoche is based on the relationship between

- a. singular and plural
- б. the container and the thing contained
- в. an abstract noun and the concrete one
- г. the cause and the result

466. Structurally we distinguish ... metaphors

- a. simple and sustained
- б. sustained and prolonged

- v. prolonged and trite
 - г. trite and compound
467. "Speaking names" belong to
- a. antonomasia
 - б. irony
 - в. synecdoche
 - г. metaphor
468. Semantically epithets are divided into
- a. emotive proper and transferred
 - б. emotive proper and affective
 - в. transferred and figurative
 - г. transferred and inverted
469. Ideographic synonyms
- a. differ in shades of meaning
 - б. don't differ in shades of meaning
 - в. are absolutely similar
 - г. are similar in a certain context
470. "The agent's jaw was practically touching his desk." The hyperbole used in this sentence is
- a. stylistic
 - б. prolonged
 - в. colloquial
 - г. sustained
471. Structurally epithets can be
- a. phrase and inverted
 - б. phrase and prolonged
 - в. pair and sustained
 - г. chain and emotive proper
472. "She'd had a disaster of a night." State the structural type of epithet
- a. inverted
 - б. phrase
 - в. two-step
 - г. chain
473. "*Mr. Cigar* is outside. Across the street." The italicized word is
- a. antonomasia
 - б. synecdoche
 - в. metaphor
 - г. hyperbole
474. "Then *the magic touch of a diploma changes the student's emotional life as violently as his economic one.*" The italicized words contain
- a. metaphor
 - б. two-step epithet
 - в. antonomasia
 - г. oxymoron

475. "He was in his tell-it-like-it-is mode." State the structural type of epithet
- phrase
 - two-step
 - pair
 - inverted
476. Oxymoron is a stylistic device representing a combination of two ... ideas.
- contrasting
 - similar
 - compared
 - identical
477. Simile is
- frequently introduced by conjunctions
 - always introduced by conjunctions
 - never introduced by other means
 - always introduced by verbs denoting likeness
478. "I was just reflecting how much pleasanter this was than having a *glass-and-mercury icicle* tasting of Dettol rammed under your tongue." The italicized words are
- periphrasis
 - euphemism
 - metonymy
 - antonomasia
479. Synecdoche is a variety of
- metonymy
 - metaphor
 - hyperbole
 - simile
480. "The sea and the sky were welded together without a joint." The sentence contains
- metaphor
 - personification
 - metonymy
 - simile
481. "But three hours and four hundred dollars later, she was no better off." The sentence contains
- zeugma
 - hyperbole
 - metonymy
 - personification
482. "He's arrogant and inconsiderate, and supercilious and disrespectful and cold." The epithets found in this sentence are
- chain
 - phrase
 - pair
 - inverted
483. The difference between metaphor and simile is

- a. metaphor is an implicit, simile is an explicit comparison
 - б. metaphor is an explicit, simile is an implicit comparison
 - в. simile is a comparison and metaphor is not
 - г. simile and metaphor are both explicit
484. "Zach's mental wheels were turning." State the type of the metaphor
- a. stylistic
 - б. trite
 - в. colloquial
 - г. sustained
485. "The light turned green and the New York City cabbie hit the gas pedal *as if he were trying to squash a bug.*" The italicized words are
- a. simile
 - б. hyperbole
 - в. metaphor
 - г. personification
486. Disguised simile is introduced by
- a. verbs denoting likeness
 - б. conjunction as ...as
 - в. adjectives denoting likeness
 - г. conjunction *like*
487. "You and Liz are practically in the Guinness Book of Records as the perfect married couple." The sentence contains
- a. hyperbole
 - б. simile
 - в. personification
 - г. antonomasia
488. Structurally we distinguish ... similes.
- a. simple and extended
 - б. simple and phrase
 - в. simple and two-step
 - г. compound and epic
489. "Now Rosie could hear the whicker of approaching footsteps, *the silky sound of grass slipping across skin.*" The italicized words contain the following phonetic devices:
- a. alliteration+assonance
 - б. rhyming+alliteration
 - в. onomatopoeia+assonance
 - г. onomatopoeia+alliteration
490. "There was a deafening silence in the room." The sentence contains a(n)
- a. oxymoron
 - б. metaphor
 - в. irony
 - г. hyperbole
491. "The house is leaking and I've got Niagara Falls in my kitchen." There is a ... in the sentence.

- a. hyperbole+allusion
 - б. allusion+metaphor
 - в. antonomasia+metaphor
 - г. allusion+antonomasia
492. "Quinn Thompson was direct, sure, powerful, mysterious in some ways." We deal with ... epithets.
- a. chain
 - б. two-step
 - в. inverted
 - г. pair
493. "The overhead fixture illuminated *a dinosaur of a desk* heaped high with clutter." The italicized words are a(n)... epithet.
- a. inverted
 - б. two-step
 - в. phrase
 - г. chain
494. "*The giant of a man* was always so formal and so polite." The italicized words present a(n) ... epithet.
- a. inverted
 - б. two-step
 - в. postpositive
 - г. phrase
495. "Her mother is perfectly unbearable." State the type of stylistic device found in this sentence.
- a. oxymoron
 - б. hyperbole
 - в. metaphor
 - г. metonymy
496. Euphemisms are used
- a. to substitute a harsh word with a more socially acceptable one
 - б. to show that the character tries to speak offensively
 - в. for exaggeration
 - г. to substitute a harsh word with an offensive one
497. "As busy as a bee" is a(n) ... simile.
- a. trite
 - б. stylistic
 - в. epic
 - г. metaphoric
498. "The next speaker was a tall man, Sir Something Somebody." There is a(n)... in this sentence
- a. antonomasia
 - б. epithet
 - в. metonymy
 - г. allusion
499. Irony
- a. is more veiled than humor
 - б. doesn't differ from humor

- b. is as good-humored as humor
 - г. doesn't express criticism
500. "Constantinople is packed with uniforms and rumors." State the type of stylistic device
- a. zeugma+metonymy
 - б. synechdoche+metaphor
 - в. metonymy+antonomasia
 - г. zeugma+hyperbole
501. "An enormous grand piano grinned savagely at the curtains." The sentence contains
- a. personification
 - б. metaphor
 - в. metonymy
 - г. hyperbole
502. Metonymy is based on a real-life association between the object
- a. named and the object implied
 - б. named and the object exaggerated
 - в. compared to another object
 - г. implied and described
503. Contextual synonyms are
- a. not fixed in the dictionary as such
 - б. fixed in the dictionary as such
 - в. absolutely similar
 - г. never similar in the context
504. Proverbs and sayings
- a. are given new life in the context
 - б. are always created by the author
 - в. don't emphasize the character's quality
 - г. are always changed in the context
505. Synonyms can be
- a. stylistic and ideographic
 - б. ideographic and transferred
 - в. absolute and bibliographic
 - г. contextual and implied
506. Sayings are
- a. not so completely expressed as proverbs
 - б. as completely expressed as proverbs
 - в. more completely expressed than proverbs
 - г. never created by writers
507. Allusion is ... to the reader.
- a. a reference to something presumably known
 - б. an overstatement of what is known
 - в. a comparison between something known and unknown
 - г. an understatement of what is known
508. Synonyms can be used for

- a. emphasis
- б. information
- в. suspense
- г. implication

509. "This isn't *James Bond*. It's for real." The italicized words are a(n)

- a. allusion
- б. metonymy
- в. epigram
- г. metaphor

510. Puns can be based on

- a. homonymy
- б. synonymy
- в. antonymy
- г. metonymy

511. Inversion is divided into

- a. complete and partial
- б. complete and extended
- в. partial and prolonged
- г. partial and emphatic

512. "It was better to have a story and not need one than to need one and not have one," The syntactical stylistic device used in the sentence is

- a. chiasmus
- б. inversion
- в. complete parallelism
- г. partial parallelism

513. Ellipsis makes the speech more

- a. casual
- б. lofty
- в. official
- г. formal

514. "You know so much. Where is she?" "Dead." State the type of the syntactical device used in the sentence.

- a. ellipsis
- б. detachment
- в. parcellation
- г. nominative sentence

515. "She was crazy about you. In the beginning." The sentence contains

- a. parcellation
- б. suspense
- в. inversion
- г. ellipsis

516. "Out came the chase – in went the horses." State the type of syntactical devices used in the sentence.

- a. parallelism+inversion
- б. parallelism+detachment
- в. detachment+parcellation
- г. chiasmus+inversion

517. Inversion ... logical stress to it.

- 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

518. Detachment consists in

- a. separating a secondary part of the sentence from the main part
- б. dividing an elliptical sentence into parts
- в. omitting a secondary part of the sentence
- г. breaking the sentence into separate parts for variety

519. The omission of one or more words in the sentence is called

- a. ellipsis
- б. inversion
- в. parcellation
- г. detachment

520. "Then *the Big Ben* beside the bed tore her out of sleep with its ruthless howl." Define the type of stylistic devices expressed by the italicized words.

- a. allusion + hyperbole
- б. allusion + antonomasia
- в. antonomasia + metonymy
- г. hyperbole + epithet

521. "They had grown up. Boyfriends. Jobs. Trips." State the type of stylistic device referring to the completeness of the sentence.

- a. nominative sentence
- б. ellipsis
- в. inversion
- г. detachment

522. "He was still looking at me. *Old. Desperate. Disappointed.*" The italicized words present

- a. detachment
- б. ellipsis
- в. nominative sentences
- г. inversion

523. Nominative sentences

- a. may be used in the introductory description
- б. are always used in dialogues
- в. never increase the dynamism of the narration
- г. are never used in the introductory description

524. Enumeration is used

- a. to specify the description
- б. only for emphasis

- b. for inversion
- г. for variety

525. "So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers." Define the type of the syntactical device used in the sentence.

- a. inversion
- б. ellipsis
- в. detachment
- г. suspense

526. "I had thought of him as exactly the opposite. *Careful. Steady. Gray.*" The italicized part presents

- a. detachment
- б. inversion
- в. aposiopesis
- г. suspense

527. "But for the moment we had reached the Russian Tea Room, and our attention would shift to *blinis*, and sour cream and, of course, tea from the *samovar.*" The italicized words are

- a. foreignisms
- б. barbarisms proper
- в. dialectisms
- г. general bookish

528. Nominative sentences used in close succession

- a. increase the dynamism of narration
- б. make the narration more casual
- в. emphasize the situation
- г. render the background of the situation

529. "But the music was irretrievably gone. *From my hands. From my head. From my heart.*" The italicized words are

- a. parallelism + detachment
- б. parallelism + inversion
- в. inversion + parcellation
- г. parallelism + ellipsis

530. "Anger, love, sorrow. All these were contained in the language of everyday life." The example contains an instance of

- a. nominative sentence
- б. ellipsis
- в. inversion
- г. aposiopesis

531. Climax can be

- a. logical, emotive, quantitative
- б. logical, inverted, emotive
- в. logical, emotive, qualitative
- г. quantitative, qualitative, emotive

532. Partial parallelism is

- a. sameness of some parts of successive units
- б. likeness of all parts of successive units

- b. identical structure of successive units
- г. complete sameness of successive units

533. Chiasmus is ... parallelism.

- a. reversed
- б. elliptical
- в. broken
- г. complete

534. 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. presenting the most important information at the beginning of the utterance

535. The rhetorical question is asked

- a. not for information
- б. for information
- в. for the answer
- г. not for emphasis

536. 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 final element at the beginning of the next sentence

537. "I might as well face facts: good-bye, Susan, good-bye a big car, good-bye a big house, good-bye power, good-bye the silly handsome dreams." State the type of repetition

- a. anaphora
- б. epiphora
- в. chain repetition
- г. anadiplosis

538. Chain repetition is a number of

- a. anadiploses
- б. anaphoras
- в. epiphoras
- г. framings

539. Chiasmus is a variety of

- a. parallelism
- б. climax
- в. anticlimax
- г. suspense

540. "No, there's not a word of news," says Lammle. "Not a particle," adds Boots. "Not an atom," chimes in Brewer." Define the type of climax

- a. quantitative
- б. emotive
- в. logical
- г. qualitative

541. "The worst of all ironies was that it was only now that she was gone that he understood it. *Too late. So much, much too late.*" The italicized part is
- gradation
 - anticlimax
 - complete parallelism
 - chiasmus
542. Anaphora can be presented by the following pattern
- a..., a..., a...
 - ...a, ...b, ...
 - ...a, a...b, b...
 - a...a, b...b
543. The repetition of the initial word at the end of the clause is called
- framing
 - epiphora
 - chain repetition
 - anadiplosis
544. "Obviously – this is a streptococcal infection. Obviously." State the type of repetition
- framing
 - anaphora
 - anadiplosis
 - epiphora
545. "Mrs. Nork had a large home and a small husband." State the type of syntactical device used in the sentence.
- antithesis
 - chiasmus
 - climax
 - anticlimax
546. "They were the cream of San Francisco, of California, of the country." Define the type of syntactical device used in the sentence.
- quantitative climax
 - anticlimax
 - emotive climax
 - logical climax
547. In chiasmus the word order of the first unit is ... in the second one.
- reversed
 - repeated
 - varied
 - suspended
548. Antithesis can be based on
- parallelism
 - inversion
 - ellipsis
 - synonyms
549. Epiphora can be presented by the following pattern

- a. ...a, ...a, ...a
- б. a...b, b...a
- в. a...a, b...b
- г. a ...a

550. "On her father's being groundlessly suspected, she felt sure. Sure. Sure." State the type of repetition.

- a. successive
- б. catch repetition
- в. anadiplosis
- г. ordinary

551. "You have heard of Jefferson Brick. England has heard of Jefferson Brick. Europe has heard of Jefferson Brick." State the type of climax.

- a. quantitative
- б. emotive
- в. logical
- г. qualitative

552. The syntactical device based on the opposition of ideas is called

- a. antithesis
- б. aposiopesis
- в. anadiplosis
- г. anticlimax

553. Anticlimax can present

- a. a gradual slackening of tension
- б. an abrupt increase of tension
- в. a gradual increase of tension
- г. a constant breaking of tension

554. Anadiplosis can be presented by the following pattern:

- a. ...a, a...
- б. a..., a..., a...
- в. a...b, a...b
- г. ...a, a..., a...a

555. "Then there was something between them. There was." State the type of repetition

- a. framing
- б. successive
- в. anaphora
- г. anadiplosis

556. "Of course it's important. Incredibly, urgently, desperately important." Define the type of climax.

- a. emotive
- б. quantitative
- в. logical
- г. qualitative

557. "It was nice to be back in London where you didn't know everyone and everyone didn't know you." The sentence contains

- a. chiasmus
 - б. epiphora
 - в. climax
 - г. anticlimax
558. "He gave so much, and got so little back" is parallelism with
- a. antithesis
 - б. chiasmus
 - в. climax
 - г. anticlimax
559. "Don't use big words. They mean so little." State the type of syntactical device
- a. antithesis
 - б. parallelism
 - в. ellipsis
 - г. climax
560. "I shall be sorry, I shall be truly sorry to leave you, my friend." Define the type of climax
- a. emotive
 - б. quantitative
 - в. logical
 - г. qualitative
561. Ordinary repetition
- a. doesn't have a definite place
 - б. has a definite place in the sentences
 - в. occurs only at the beginning of sentences
 - г. occurs at the beginning and at the end of the utterance
562. "When we finally emerged from the theatre, Nino was waiting, *inconspicuously visible*." The italicized words present
- a. oxymoron
 - б. metaphor
 - в. allusion
 - г. euphemism
563. "I could feel the eyes of my classmates burning holes into my back and did not dare to turn around." The sentence contains
- a. hyperbole+metaphor
 - б. hyperbole+metonymy
 - в. metonymy+metaphor
 - г. metaphor+antonomasia
564. "To prove this, before he even *chose a major*, he *chose a steady girlfriend*." The italicized words present
- a. zeugma
 - б. personification
 - в. oxymoron
 - г. metonymy
565. "The kid had lungs like Louis Armstrong." The sentence contains

- a. simile+allusion
- б. simile+metaphor
- в. antonomasia+hyperbole
- г. allusion+ metaphor

566. "Our troops are always saying they're over-sexed, over-paid and over here." The sentence contains

- a. pun
- б. zeugma
- в. metonymy
- г. simile

567. "Businessmen freed their necks of ties, *models preened, artists scribbled, street musicians played, poets joked.*" The italicized words present

- a. parallelism
- б. chiasmus
- в. inversion
- г. detachment

568. "The crew fired their torpedoes and watched them sizzling through the water, giant silver fish of destruction." The detached construction contains

- a. periphrasis
- б. euphemism
- в. oxymoron
- г. metonymy

569. "We soon started chatting generally about *hospitals and housemen, students and sisters, patients and parties.*" The italicized words present

- a. parallelism+alliteration
- б. alliteration+chiasmus
- в. assonance+parallelism
- г. parallelism+onomatopoeia

570. "He nodded his head in a horse-trying-to-get-rid-of-a-fly-on-his-nose kind of way." State the syntactical type of the epithet.

- a. inverted
- б. phrase
- в. chain
- г. pair

571. "Rosie's perfectly capable of speaking grammatically. She only *butchers* vocabulary and syntax when she's trying to seem helpless." The italicized word presents

- a. inversion
- б. affixation
- в. shortening
- г. conversion

572. "It's not just that we're nice to the people we like <...> we like the people we're nice to." The sentence contains an example of

- a. inverted parallelism
- б. partial parallelism

- b. complete parallelism
- г. mixed parallelism

573. "The hard thing about death is that nothing ever changes. The hard thing about life is that nothing stays the same." The example is a combination of the following syntactical devices:

- a. antithesis+parallelism
- б. chiasmus+antithesis
- в. antithesis+climax
- г. anticlimax+antithesis

574. "My heart has finally found its *home, the home* I have been seeking all these years." The italicized words present the following type of repetition:

- a. chain repetition
- б. framing
- в. anadiplosis
- г. epiphora

575. "'Who cut your hair?' Edward Scissorhands? I managed to beep myself from asking." The example presents a combination of

- a. antonomasia+allusion
- б. allusion+irony
- в. metaphor+irony
- г. allusion+hyperbole

576. "'Oh!' her friend said, and stepped back as though I was spreading Ebola." Define the combination of stylistic devices used in the example.

- a. simile+allusion
- б. simile+antonomasia
- в. simile+metaphor
- г. metaphor+antonomasia

577. "Let's figure out what to do about this *lovely fiasco* we are facing." Define the stylistic device presented by the italicized words.

- a. metaphor
- б. hyperbole
- в. oxymoron
- г. metonymy

578. "If you *put aside his youth and the thousands of freckles* he had inherited from his mother <...>" The italicized part presents the combination of

- a. metonymy+hyperbole
- б. metaphor+zeugma+hyperbole
- в. zeugma+metonymy
- г. hyperbole+personification

579. "Vinny *Whatever-his-last-name-was* was so stereotypically mafioso I was waiting for *Al Pacino* to pop up from the backseat with a piano wire." Define the stylistic devices expressed by the italicized parts.

- a. phrase epithet+antonomasia
- б. chain epithet+allusion
- в. phrase epithet+allusion
- г. antonomasia+allusion

580. "Daddy might be an old *bear* and Joanie might be wretched, but they were still my family and I hoped the *Prodigal Son* story would hold true for me." Define the stylistic devices expressed by the italicized parts.

- a. metaphor+allusion
- б. metonymy+allusion
- в. hyperboly+metaphor
- г. simile+personification

581. "*Giraffe-necked, bulging-eyed, flapping-tongued, crazy-faced* dogs, loved no doubt for the first time in their lives." The italicized enumeration contains

- a. zeugma+detachment
- б. epithets+parallelism
- в. detachment+epithets
- г. parallelism+zeugma

582. "So Sela would toss me little nuggets about Betts the same way I threw scraps of pot roast to my dogs." Define the stylistic devices, which occur in the sentence.

- a. metaphor+simile
- б. hyperbole+metaphor
- в. simile+metonymy
- г. metaphor+personification

583. "That's when he stood up, reached in his pocket, and pulled out the ring. *My jaw dropped and he did* as well – to one knee, that is." State the stylistic devices combined in the italicized part.

- a. hyperbole+parallelism
- б. zeugma+metonymy
- в. hyperbole+zeugma
- г. zeugma+parallelism

584. "If Joel had lost sixty pounds since their last visit, Van Thiessen had found most of it." Define the stylistic devices that produce the ironic effect.

- a. antithesis+hyperbole
- б. pun+hyperbole
- в. metaphor+hyperbole
- г. pun+antithesis

585. "Gone was the frosty indifference. Gone was the sadness at least for now." State the type of parallel constructions used in the example.

- a. epiphoric
- б. anaphoric
- в. chiasmus
- г. detached

586. "His *feet were killing* him but he would never think of declining <...> After a hundred acres, his *calves were screaming* for relief." Define the combination of stylistic devices expressed by the italicized parts.

- a. metaphor+simile
- б. personification+hyperbole
- в. metaphor+personification
- г. personification+metonymy

587. "At an unnamed, unnumbered, nondescript building on Pinsker Street in downtown <...>." Define the type of repetition, which occur in the sentence.

- a. anaphora
- б. epiphora
- в. anadiplosis
- г. morphological

588. "The wind whipped through the metal bars between the brick posts <...>." State the phonetic device used in the example.

- a. onomatopoeia
- б. alliteration
- в. assonance
- г. rhyme

589. "As usual, there was no love lost between *the new man in the Oval Office* and his predecessor." Define the stylistic device expressed by the italicized part.

- a. papaphrasis
- б. metaphor
- в. metonymy
- г. simile

590. "It makes me so happy that I live here, away from all the crime and traffic and pollution and politicians and scandals." State the type of connection between the sentence parts.

- a. asyndeton
- б. compound
- в. anadiplosis
- г. polysyndeton

591. "When Mr. Redskins returned he was refreshed and ready to drink." State the phonetic device used in the example.

- a. alliteration
- б. onomatopoeia
- в. assonance
- г. rhyme

592. "Why was he thinking of prison? Because you can't just walk away from six years of anything without the aftershocks." Choose the option, which defines the type of the stylistic device containing a question part.

- a. rhetorical question
- б. hypophora
- в. hyperbole
- г. onomatopoeia

593. According to Professor Morokhovsky mixing styles

- a. is unacceptable
- б. is inappropriate
- в. occurs very rarely
- г. is the common practice

594. According to I.V. Arnold Colloquial Styles fall into

- a. literary colloquial, familiar colloquial, common colloquial.
- б. literary colloquial, familiar colloquial, publicistic
- в. familiar colloquial, common colloquial, oratorical
- г. literary colloquial, common colloquial, poetic

595. According to I.R. Galperin the Belles-Lettres Style comprises

- a. poetry, emotive prose, the essay
- б. emotive prose, the language of drama, articles
- в. poetry, emotive prose, the language of the drama.
- г. poetry, the language of drama, oratory and speeches

596. "But he's been in solitary confinement for six years. That's twenty-three hours a day in a tiny cell. *One hour of sunshine. Three showers a week. Bad food* – they say he's lost sixty pounds." Define the syntactical stylistic device expressed by the italicized part.

- a. detachment
- б. parcellation
- в. parallelism
- г. chiasmus

597. "At fifty-eight his life was over, his career a wreck, his marriage crumbling." The example presents a combination of

- a. parallelism+absolute synonyms
- б. parallelism+ideographic synonyms
- в. parallelism+stylistic synonyms
- г. parallelism+contextual synonyms

598. "Krane Chemical had plenty of *cash* and *profits* and *assets*, but it also had hundreds of plaintiffs <...>." Define the type of synonyms expressed by the italicized words.

- a. absolute
- б. ideographic
- в. stylistic
- г. contextual

599. "She was tired of everything – the exhaustion, the stress, the sleepless nights, the time away from her children, their run-down apartment <...>." The sentence contains

- a. detachment+enumeration
- б. enumeration+parcellation
- в. parcellation+asyndeton
- г. detachment+polysyndeton

600. "After a lifetime sitting silently as the lawyers haggled and the judge lectured, the jury was ready." The example presents a combination of

- a. complete inversion+simile
- б. partial inversion+hyperbole
- в. partial inversion+simile
- г. hyperbole+simile

601. "It was Teniro, *drunk with whisky and hate*." Define the stylistic device expressed by the italicized part.

- a. pun
- б. paraphrasis

- b. zeugma
- г. hyperbole

602. "Nothing, the reply rolled like *silent thunder* through the mist of my dream." The italicized word combination is an instance of

- a. metaphor
- б. oxymoron
- в. epithet
- г. hyperbole

603. "Not one person has refused the invitation and we've enough food and drink to feed an army." Define the stylistic device used in the sentence.

- a. oxymoron
- б. metaphor
- в. simile
- г. hyperbole

604. "Emmy dragged herself to her feet, *a tiny bird of hope fluttering within her breast.*" The italicized part presents

- a. detachment+simile
- б. simile+parcellation
- в. detachment+metaphor
- г. parcellation+metaphor

605. "The days passed, *some wet, some fine, some busy, some slow,* with Emmy's confidence strengthening all the time." The italicized part presents

- a. repetition+metaphor
- б. detachment+parallelism
- в. epiphora+detachment
- г. detachment+polysyndeton

606. "His aunt wished him luck and Johnny set off *with a late rose in his buttonhole and hope in his heart*" Define the stylistic device used in the italicized part.

- a. sustained metaphor
- б. hyperbole
- в. personification
- г. zeugma

607. "*The night wind* was soft and warm, *whispering* its way across the wooded glade, and Lucia slept." State what stylistic device is expressed by the italicized words.

- a. personification
- б. metaphor
- в. hyperbole
- г. epithet

608. "All he could talk about was coal: bituminous coal, lump coal, black coal, grey coal. Boring, boring, boring." Define two types of repetition used in the example.

- a. anaphora+successive repetition
- б. epiphora+successive repetition
- в. successive repetition+anadiplosis
- г. chain repetition+epiphora

609. "It seemed to Megan that they had been walking forever, stumbling through the darkness, *hit by branches, scratched by underbrush, attacked by insects, guided only by the light of the moon.*" In the italicized part, define the type of the stylistic devices and the way they are connected.

- a. repetition – asyndetically
- б. detachment – polysyndetically
- в. parallel constructions – polysyndetically
- г. parallel constructions – asyndetically

610. "I always feel like an island in a sea of people." The simile used in the sentence implies that the personage feels

- a. special
- б. happy
- в. lonely
- г. friendly

611. "Sister Graciela was a *stunningly beautiful* woman in her early thirties." Define the structural type of epithet in the italicized part.

- a. inverted
- б. two-step
- в. phrase
- г. chain

612. "She had olive skin, exquisite features, and *eyes that were luminous black pools.*" Define the stylistic device in the italicized part.

- a. simile
- б. hyperbole
- в. personification
- г. metaphor

613. "The Reverend Mother was a religieuse woman in her seventies, a bright-faced *robin of a woman, cheerful and energetic.*" Define two types of epithets in the italicized part.

- a. inverted+pair
- б. inverted+chain
- в. two-step+pair
- г. two-step+chain

614. "There was indescribable serenity within the walls of the convent and in the hearts of those who lived there." In the given example, define the stylistic device based on the play upon words.

- a. pun
- б. irony
- в. metaphor
- г. zeugma

615. 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

616. 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
617. A morph is the smallest meaningful succession of
- a. phonemes
 - б. morphemes
 - в. allomorphs
 - г. lexemes
618. "To break - to be broken" presents
- a. a privative opposition
 - б. a gradual opposition
 - в. an equipollent opposition
 - г. the category of mood
619. 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
620. Derivational morphemes
- a. are not used to indicate parts of speech
 - б. are class-changing
 - в. show the comparative form of adjectives
 - г. are based on the correlation of different roots
621. 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
622. The infinitive has such grammatical categories as
- a. aspect, voice
 - б. has no grammatical categories
 - в. aspect, voice, mood
 - г. tense and aspect
623. Compound sentences are such polypredicative units the clauses of which are joined
- a. by coordination
 - б. by subordination
 - в. asyndetically
 - г. by consecutive subordination
624. Word phrase is
- a. a nominative unit
 - б. a communicative unit of language

- v. deprived of nominative function
 - г. a speech act
625. Ch. Fries distinguishes ... to refer words to a certain group.
- a. 4 classes
 - б. 3 classes
 - в. 5 classes
 - г. 6 classes
626. Traditionally parts of speech are regarded as
- a. lexico-grammatical classes
 - б. semantic classes
 - в. syntactic classes
 - г. functional classes
627. 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
628. The noun has the grammatical categories of
- a. case and number
 - б. gender and case
 - в. number and mood
 - г. tense and aspect
629. 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
630. 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
631. The gerund is characterized by
- a. the noun-type combinability
 - б. the adjective-type combinability
 - в. the adverb-type combinability
 - г. tense inflexions
632. Which of the phenomena is not a characteristic feature of the word phrase?
- a. modality
 - б. agreement
 - в. subordination
 - г. predicativity
633. 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
634. Allomorphs [s], [z], [iz] are
- a. phonemically conditioned
 - б. morphologically conditioned
 - в. replacive
 - г. non-productive elements
635. Uninterrupted morphemes according to professor M.Blokh are
- a. affixes
 - б. analytical inflexions
 - в. auxiliaries
 - г. modal verbs
636. Abstract nouns have much in common with
- a. uncountable nouns
 - б. countable nouns
 - в. concrete nouns
 - г. proper names
637. 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
638. Professor E.Morokhovska suggests dividing parts of speech into
- a. lexical and functional
 - б. declinables and indeclinables
 - в. notional and functional
 - г. discourse-cognitive classes
639. The adjective can perform the syntactic function of
- a. attribute and predicative
 - б. object and predicative
 - в. adverbial modifier and attribute
 - г. subject and predicate
640. 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
- a. H. Pocheptsov
 - б. O. Jespersen
 - в. M. Blokh
 - г. L. Bloomfield
641. The distinction between "language" and "speech" was first introduced by
- a. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - б. Baudoin de Courteney

- v. Leonard Bloomfield
 - г. Otto Jespersen
642. H. Sweet's "New English Grammar. Logical and Historical" was published in
- a. 1891
 - б. 1790
 - в. 1900
 - г. 1901
643. What part of speech is the underlined word "I haven't seen her since"?
- a. an adverb
 - б. a preposition
 - в. a conjunction
 - г. a particle
644. The verb "sweet-talk" is
- a. compound
 - б. derived
 - в. complex
 - г. simple
645. Auxiliary verbs form
- a. a simple verbal predicate
 - б. a compound verbal predicate
 - в. a compound nominal predicate
 - г. a simple nominal predicate
646. Passive Voice renders
- a. action
 - б. state
 - в. condition
 - г. time correlation
647. 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
648. The Infinitive is characterized by
- a. the verb-type combinability
 - б. the adjective-type combinability
 - в. the adverb-type combinability
 - г. tense inflexions
649. Link verbs form
- a. a compound nominal predicate
 - б. a simple verbal predicate
 - в. a compound verbal predicate
 - г. a phraseological predicative
650. Verbs can combine with

- a. adverbs
 - б. adjectives
 - в. numerals
 - г. determiners
651. The constituents of a predicative phrase
- a. modify each other
 - б. are equal in rank
 - в. cannot be changed
 - г. are characterized by intonation
652. 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
653. 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
654. 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
655. The Passive Voice constitutes
- a. a simple verbal predicate
 - б. a compound verbal predicate
 - в. a compound nominal predicate
 - г. a simple nominal predicate
656. The Present Participle combines the properties of
- a. the verb, the adjective and the adverb
 - б. the verb and the noun
 - в. the verb and the adjective
 - г. the verb and the adverb
657. According to their grammatical properties word phrases are divided into
- a. subordinate and co-ordinate
 - б. simple and complex
 - в. substantival, adjectival, verbal, pronominal
 - г. cumulative word groups
658. The traditional view is that a word phrase is
- a. a combination of two or more notional words
 - б. an analytical form of some word
 - в. a combination of a article and a noun
 - г. a predicative word group

659. 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
660. The first Latin grammar in English was written by
- William Lily
 - Henry Sweet
 - Ben Johnson
 - Charles Butler
661. Ch. Fries worked out a classification of lexico-grammatical word classes on the basis of
- syntactic positions
 - morphological functions
 - semantic properties
 - the structural principle
662. According to their meaning verbs may be divided into
- notional and semi-notional
 - transitive and intransitive
 - subjective and objective
 - auxiliaries and modal
663. An elliptical sentence is one with
- either the subject or the predicate omitted
 - the subject omitted
 - the predicate omitted
 - secondary parts omitted
664. Semantic classification divides sentences into:
- personal and impersonal
 - simple and composite
 - declarative and imperative
 - one member and two member
665. "Men – men's" presents
- a privative opposition
 - an equipollent opposition
 - a gradual opposition
 - the category of aspect
666. The noun "deer"
- is marked by a zero morpheme
 - has neither singular nor plural
 - is plural only
 - is singular only
667. What linguistic trend did Ch. Fries belong to?

- a. Structural Linguistics
 - б. Generative-Transformational Linguistics
 - в. Text Linguistics
 - г. Cognitive Linguistics
668. 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
669. 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
670. 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
671. Gerund can combine with
- a. nouns and prepositions
 - б. conjunctions
 - в. articles
 - г. participles
672. According to the aspective nature of their lexical meaning verbs may be classified in accordance with
- a. terminative and non-terminative
 - б. transitive and intransitive
 - в. subjective and objective
 - г. notional and semi-notional
673. What classes are auxiliaries subdivided?
- a. modal and primary
 - б. limitive and inlimitive
 - в. regular and irregular
 - г. complex and composite
674. The adverb-type combinability is characteristic feature of
- a. the Present Participle
 - б. the Infinitive
 - в. the Gerund
 - г. the adjective
675. State the syntactic function of the infinitive complex in the sentence "This is a problem for you to solve"
- a. the subject
 - б. the object

- b. the attribute
- г. the adverbial modifier

676. Open class-words are nouns referring to

- a. content words
- б. grammatical words
- в. function words
- г. auxiliary words

677. According to the stem structure the verb "to towel" is

- a. simple
- б. derived
- в. complex
- г. compound

678. In the sentence "New records sold well", the verb "sold" is

- a. intransitive
- б. transitive
- в. non-terminative
- г. terminative

679. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "I could hear the wind whistling all night"

- a. a part of a complex object
- б. an attribute
- в. an adverbial modifier
- г. a predicative

680. 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

681. 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

682. 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

683. 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

684. 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

685. 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

686. 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

687. 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

688. According to their grammatical and semantic properties the word phrase "desire to come" is

- a. agreement
- б. government
- в. adjoinment
- г. cumulative

689. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "The child stopped crying"

- a. simple verbal
- б. compound verbal
- в. compound nominal
- г. verbal-nominal

690. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "Everybody is in"

- a. simple verbal
- б. compound verbal
- в. compound nominal
- г. verbal-nominal

691. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "That's what I think"

- a. simple verbal
 - б. compound verbal
 - в. compound nominal
 - г. verbal-nominal
692. Close class-words are prepositions referring to
- a. lexical words
 - б. content words
 - в. compound words
 - г. grammatical words
693. The class of determinatives includes
- a. nouns
 - б. adjectives
 - в. verbs
 - г. numerals
694. The class of determinatives does not include
- a. gradable adjectives
 - б. articles
 - в. quantifiers
 - г. possessive pronouns
695. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "They happened to meet at the bus- stop"
- a. simple verbal
 - б. compound verbal
 - в. compound nominal
 - г. verbal-nominal
696. In the sentence "Who can do it is unknown" a subject is expressed by
- a. the word combination "is unknown"
 - б. the conjunctive pronoun "who"
 - в. the subject clause
 - г. the object clause
697. 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
698. 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
699. 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

- b. an adverbial clause
- г. an object clause

700. 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

701. 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

702. 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

703. 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

704. Define the type of the predicate in the sentence "I was unconscious for two hours"

- a. simple verbal
- б. compound verbal
- в. compound nominal
- г. verbal-nominal

705. The class of determinatives does not include

- a. non-gradable adjectives
- б. numerals
- в. quantifiers
- г. possessive pronouns

706. Prof. Rodney Huddleston refers pronouns to the class of

- a. coordinators
- б. subordinators
- в. quantifiers
- г. determinatives

707. An elliptical sentence is

- a. expanded
- б. unexpanded
- в. one-member
- г. two-member

708. A verbal sentence is one in which the principal part is expressed by
- an extended subject
 - a structural subject
 - an infinitive
 - a noun
709. Nominal sentences are those in which the principal part is expressed by
- a noun
 - an infinitive
 - a gerund
 - an adjective
710. The division of morphemes into interrupted and uninterrupted belongs to
- O. Jespersen
 - M. Blokh
 - H. Pocheptsov
 - L. Bloomfield
711. Prof. E. Morohovska defines lexical words as
- having denotative ability
 - having significative ability
 - close class-words
 - showing the meaning relationship between notional words in a sentence
712. What clauses is the present subjunctive used?
- in that-clauses
 - in certain fixed phrases expressing wishes
 - in imperative sentences which are characterized by the absence of the subject
 - in subordinate clauses with the verb "wish" to express a hypothetical idea
713. The category of mood expresses
- reception of the action by the subject
 - the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality
 - an event as being in progress
 - a situation which results from the completion of an earlier event or state
714. The category of aspect is concerned with
- the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality
 - the temporal aspects of an event or situation, such as whether it is 'in progress' and whether or not it has been completed
 - the reference of the verb to the moment of its immediate perception
 - the object of the action
715. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "They see no reason why they should not do so"
- an object clause
 - an attributive clause
 - a predicative clause
 - a conditional clause
716. 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

717. 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

718. 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

719. 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

720. 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

721. 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

722. 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

723. 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

724. 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

725. 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

726. 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

727. 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

728. 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

729. 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

730. 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

731. 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

732. 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

- b. in looking after
- г. at looking after

733. He's only He has gambled away all his money.

- a. been pitied
- б. to be pitied
- в. be pitied
- г. pitying

734. Don't shout! You'll have the neighbours

- a. to complain
- б. be complaining
- в. complaining
- г. complaints

735. 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

736. 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

737. 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

738. ... 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

739. There is ... him, he can read my face like a book.

- a. no deceiving
- б. not deceiving
- в. not to deceive
- г. deceiving not

740. 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

741. There was no hope ... her, as we didn't know her address.

- a. to find
- б. finding
- в. of finding
- г. finding of

742. 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

743. He caught himself ... whether he'd made a mistake.

- a. wondering
- б. being wondered
- в. having wondered
- г. to wonder

744. 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

745. They are anxious ... the competition.

- a. their son wins
- б. for their son's winning
- в. for their son to win
- г. for their son to have won

746. I'd rather ... the truth than be lied to.

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

747. 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

748. I dread ... what will happen if my parents find out.

- a. thinking
- б. to think
- в. when thinking
- г. when to think

749. 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

750. He was known ... a quick temper as a boy.
- a. to having
 - б. to have had
 - в. for having been
 - г. to having had
751. These jeans are so worn they're
- a. hardly worth keeping
 - б. worth hard keeping
 - в. worth keeping hardly
 - г. hardly worth to keep
752. Is there any chance of ... a vacancy for a secretary in this company?
- a. being
 - б. there being
 - в. it being
 - г. being there
753. 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
754. Within five minutes, my mother had us all ... hide-and-seek.
- a. playing
 - б. to play
 - в. played
 - г. be playing
755. 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
756. 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
757. 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
758. Remember ... the letters before posting them.
- a. stamping
 - б. to stamp

- b. your stamping
 - г. when stamping
759. 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
760. They were considering ... a plane in Rome.
- a. to board
 - б. boarding
 - в. with boarding
 - г. to aboard
761. There is no danger of ... our secret to anyone.
- a. that he tells
 - б. him to tell
 - в. his telling
 - г. his being told
762. The report is ... tomorrow morning.
- a. to hand in
 - б. to be handed in
 - в. handing in
 - г. handed in
763. ... 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
764. Finding a job means ... many interviews.
- a. attending
 - б. to attend
 - в. being attended
 - г. to have attended
765. 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
766. The garden doesn't need ... , as it rained last night.
- a. to water it
 - б. be watered
 - в. watering
 - г. having watered
767. 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
768. 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
769. After her early teaching career she went on ... a doctor.
- a. becoming
 - б. to becoming
 - в. to become
 - г. to having become
770. This company is interested ... its products overseas.
- a. to sell
 - б. selling
 - в. to be selling
 - г. in selling
771. They mean ... to Canada to find a better job.
- a. to emigrate
 - б. emigrating
 - в. having emigrated
 - г. being emigrated
772. Could you go outside? There's ... in this office.
- a. not smoke
 - б. no smoke
 - в. no smoking
 - г. not smoking
773. ... 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
774. 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
775. 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

776. 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

777. ... 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

778. We discovered the boy ... behind the curtains.

- a. to be hiding
- б. hiding
- в. when hiding
- г. having hidden

779. They were all exhausted so they stopped ... some rest at a hotel.

- a. to get
- б. getting
- в. to have got
- г. having got

780. 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

781. Please don't hesitate ... if you have any problems.

- a. to call
- б. to be called
- в. calling
- г. to be calling

782. ... a diabetic, he avoids anything containing sugar.

- a. To be
- б. When being
- в. Being
- г. Having been

783. 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

784. I can't stand ... all the time.

- a. when people interrupt
- б. people interrupting

- b. people to interrupt
- г. people having interrupted

785. 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

786. Despite all the rejections, Kate's continuing ... for every vacancy she sees.

- a. apply
- б. to apply
- в. with applying
- г. by applying

787. 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

788. We're thrilled ... this year's prizewinner in our town.

- a. having been welcomed
- б. by welcome
- в. to welcome
- г. to be welcome

789. ... 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

790. 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

791. 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

792. 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

793. 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

794. ... the height of the season, all the hotels were full.

- a. It being
- б. There being
- в. When being
- г. There to be

795. Sometimes you have to pretend ... people that you detest.

- a. like
- б. to be liked
- в. to like
- г. liking

796. I saw them ... by the police.

- a. take away
- б. be taken away
- в. being taken away
- г. d) to be taken away

797. You'd better stop ... and do as you're told.

- a. to argue
- б. to arguing
- в. to be arguing
- г. arguing

798. He didn't recollect ... to him before.

- a. such a thing that happened
- б. such a thing having happened
- в. such a thing having been happened
- г. such a thing to have happened

799. The morning passed without

- a. my making any decision
- б. my making no decision
- в. any decision I made
- г. any making my decision

800. ... can be a terrifying experience.

- a. Loosing
- б. When lost
- в. Being lost
- г. Having lost

801. If you go on ... like this, you'll ruin your health.

- a. drinking
- б. to drink
- в. to be drunk
- г. drunk

802. They had clearly resigned themselves to
- a. defeating
 - б. be defeated
 - в. being defeated
 - г. have been defeated
803. He tried ... a strong temptation to run away.
- a. to have overcome
 - б. to overcome
 - в. to be overcome
 - г. being overcome
804. This new order will mean ... overtime.
- a. our working
 - б. us to work
 - в. us to be working
 - г. for us to work
805. There's no point ... a car if you don't want to drive it.
- a. to buy
 - б. buying
 - в. of buying
 - г. in buying
806. Imagine ... the answer to such an easy question!
- a. not to know
 - б. not to be knowing
 - в. not knowing
 - г. knowing not
807. This castle is thought ... in the 18 th century.
- a. built
 - б. to be built
 - в. having been built
 - г. to have been built
808. ... 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
809. He opened the door ... the key twice in the lock.
- a. to turn
 - б. to have turned
 - в. by turning
 - г. with turning
810. She seemed violently opposed to ... abroad.
- a. her son's going
 - б. her son to go

- v. her son is going
- г. going of her son

811. 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

812. She is She's got a loving husband and two wonderful children.

- a. enviable
- б. envious
- в. to be envied
- г. to envy

813. My main interest at present is ... first prize.

- a. his winning
- б. him to win
- в. he wins
- г. he is a winner

814. They spoke in whispers ... the guards.

- a. fearing of waking
- б. for fear of waking
- в. in fear for waking
- г. in waking fear

815. It's no good ... now, the guests are offended by her rude remarks.

- a. apologize
- б. to apologize
- в. apologizing
- г. having apologized

816. 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

817. She can't bear ... animals suffering.

- a. seeing
- б. when seeing
- в. for her to see
- г. when she sees

818. 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

819. 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
820. 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
821. She really regrets ... school so young, it has ruined her career prospects.
- a. to leave
 - б. leaving
 - в. when leaving
 - г. to be leaving
822. 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
823. I didn't mention it because I was afraid of
- a. his upsetting
 - б. him to be upset
 - в. to upset him
 - г. upsetting him
824. 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
825. 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
826. Lexicon, grammar, phonology are
- a. the use of language in oral/written form
 - б. language resources
 - в. verbal communication
 - г. elements of communication
827. 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

828. Phonetics deals with
- systems of oral/written symbols
 - the phenomena of oral speech
 - the units of language
 - distinctive features of phonemes and morphemes
829. The units of speech are
- utterance, sentence, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
 - utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
 - utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, phoneme, articulatory feature
 - utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, distinctive feature
830. Positions and movements of speech organs in the production of sounds are studied by
- acoustic phonetics
 - articulatory phonetics
 - auditory phonetics
 - phonology
831. Articulatory phonetics studies such phenomena as
- frequency, spectrum, intensity
 - respiration, phonation, articulation
 - pitch, loudness, length
 - phonemes
832. Fundamental frequency determines
- the amplitude of vibration
 - the pitch of voice
 - the time of vibration
 - the vibration of the vocal folds
833. Phonology studies
- the distribution and grouping of phonemes in syllables
 - the sound system of language and the system of prosodic features
 - the acoustic properties of speech
 - the perceptible properties of speech
834. One of the articulatory principles of classification of speech sounds is
- tone with an admixture of noise
 - the presence/absence of obstruction
 - periodic vibrations
 - non-periodic vibrations
835. In the production of consonants,
- the force of air stream is weak
 - the removal of obstruction causes noise
 - muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs
 - there is no obstruction
836. Voiceless consonants are
- noises with an admixture of tone
 - pure noises

- b. tone with an admixture of noise
- г. based on voice

837. Sonants are

- a. pure noises
- б. tone with an admixture of noise
- в. based on noise
- г. pure tone

838. Diphthongs are

- a. consonants
- б. vowels
- в. sonants
- г. triphthongs

839. 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

840. /ɪə/ is

- a. a closing diphthong
- б. a centering diphthong
- в. a free diphthong
- г. a checked diphthong

841. /əʊ/ is

- a. a centering diphthong
- б. a closing diphthong
- в. a free vowel
- г. a checked vowel

842. /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

843. /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

844. /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

845. 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

846. 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

847. /p/ and /b/ are

- a. labial, bilabial; occlusives, sonants
- б. labial, bilabial; occlusives, plosives
- в. lingual, forelingual, interdental; fricatives
- г. glottal; constrictives, fricatives

848. /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

849. /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

850. /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

851. /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

852. /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

853. /w/ is

- a. labial, labio-dental; constrictive, fricative
- б. labial, bilabial; constrictive sonant

- b. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- r. lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant

854. /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are

- a. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; occlusive, fricatives
- б. lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- b. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
- r. glottal; constrictives, fricatives

855. /r/ is

- a. lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- б. lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar; constrictive, sonant
- b. lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant
- r. labial, bilabial; constrictive, sonant

856. Fortis consonants are

- a. voiced consonants
- б. voiceless consonants
- b. nasal consonants
- r. sonants

857. Lenis consonants are

- a. voiceless consonants
- б. voiced consonants
- b. nasal consonants
- r. sonants

858. Phonemes are

- a. sound clusters
- б. sound types
- b. bundles of sounds
- r. allophones

859. Phonemes are sometimes called

- a. bundles of redundant features
- б. bundles of phonetic distinctive features
- b. allophones in free variation
- r. allophones in complementary distribution

860. Allophones are

- a. bundles of phonetic distinctive features
- б. variants of phonemes
- b. bundles of relevant features
- r. variants of redundant features

861. Distinctive features of the phoneme

- a. are irrelevant features
- б. are articulatory features that change the meaning of a word
- b. do not change the meaning of a word
- r. change the meaning of a word, but do not distinguish a phoneme from other phonemes

862. Minimal pairs are

- a. vowels and consonants
- б. are two words that differ in one phoneme
- в. phonemes and allophones
- г. types of transcription

863. 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

864. 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

865. In rapid/careless speech, sounds may be left out. This phenomenon is called

- a. liaison
- б. elision
- в. accommodation
- г. assimilation

866. A sound may be introduced between words to link them. This phenomenon is called

- a. elision
- б. liaison
- в. accommodation
- г. assimilation

867. Adapting the articulation of a consonant to a neighbouring vowel or vice versa is called

- a. assimilation
- б. accommodation
- в. elision
- г. liaison

868. A consonant may lose some of its features and acquire some features of a neighbouring consonant. This phenomenon is called

- a. accommodation
- б. assimilation
- в. reduction
- г. elision

869. Two neighbouring sounds may influence each other. This phenomenon is called

- a. double assimilation
- б. coalescent assimilation
- в. full assimilation
- г. partial assimilation

870. The smallest units into which speech continuum is divided are

- a. phonemes
- б. syllables

- b. tone groups
- r. rhythmic units

871. 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
- в. an abstract unit
- г. a morphological unit

872. 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
- в. an abstract unit
- г. a morphological unit

873. 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
- в. the syllable is the combination of a sonant and vowel
- г. fricatives are less sonorous than stops

874. 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
- в. vowels are more important than consonants
- г. vowels are always surrounded by consonants

875. 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/

876. 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

877. 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/

878. 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

879. The phonotactic constraint on syllabification means that
- there may be only three consonants before a vowel in a syllable
 - in syllable division, we should avoid consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation
 - consonants are never the nucleus of the syllable
 - only vowels can be the nucleus of the syllable
880. In the syllable division, we should avoid creating consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation, i.e. consonant clusters which
- precede a vowel
 - are not possible in the initial and final position in a word
 - follow a vowel
 - are possible in the initial and final position in a word
881. The basic elements of the phonetic structure of the word are
- the morpheme, the syllabic structure, a definite stress pattern
 - the sounds, the syllabic structure, a definite stress pattern
 - the sounds, the syllabic structure, a definite word pattern
 - the sounds, the word structure, a definite stress pattern
882. The stress pattern of a word is
- one prominent syllable
 - the correlation of degrees of prominence in a word
 - the correlation of syllables in a word
 - two prominent syllables
883. 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
884. 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
885. 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
886. 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

r. means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives

887. The rhythmic word stress tendency

a. means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives

б. manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end

в. manifests itself in the fact that the most important elements in words are stressed

г. manifests itself in the fact that there are as many degrees of stress in a word as there are syllables in it

888. The retentive word stress tendency

a. manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end

б. manifests itself in the fact that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives

в. means that the most important elements in words are stressed

г. means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end

889. The stress patterns of the bulk of English words are regular. It means that

a. English word stress is free

б. English word stress is stable

в. English word stress is not fixed to any particular syllable

г. English word stress is fixed to a particular syllable

890. Late stress in compound words/phrases is

a. the primary stress on the first element

б. the primary stress on the final element

в. the secondary stress on the final element

г. the secondary stress on the first element

891. 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

892. 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

893. 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

894. 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

895. Utterances are divided into tone groups according to
- their proclitics and enclitics
 - their grammatical structure and meaning
 - stressed and accented words
 - the meaning of stressed but unaccented words
896. According to O'Connor and Arnold, tune is
- a single-syllable word group
 - a complete pitch pattern of a word group
 - a rising pitch movement
 - a falling tone
897. From a phonetic perspective, the central element of a tone group is
- a word
 - a stressed syllable in a word marked by a change in pitch
 - any stressed syllable in a word
 - a stressed but unaccented syllable
898. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tone group is
- the combination of falling and rising tones
 - a group of tunes that have one or more pitch features in common and convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
 - a part of an utterance that convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
 - the pitch features of prosody
899. 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
900. 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
901. 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
902. 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

- b. the High Fall preceded by the High Head
- r. the Rising Head followed by the High Fall

903. Accented words

- a. are always marked by a sustention of pitch (level tone)
- б. are always stressed because they are important to the speaker
- в. are always marked by a change in the direction of tone
- г. may be unstressed

904. Stressed but unaccented words

- a. are marked by a change in pitch
- б. ensure the occurrence of stressed syllables at approximately equal periods of time
- в. carry the nuclear tone
- г. are marked by the change in pitch combined with stressed

905. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + Low Fall is called

- a. the Take-off
- б. the Low Drop
- в. the Low Bounce
- г. the Long Jump

906. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Drop tune sounds

- a. interested
- б. detached
- в. surprised
- г. questioning

907. 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

908. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Drop tune sounds

- a. reserved
- б. lively
- в. disapproving
- г. hurt

909. 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

910. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Take-off tune sounds

- a. disapproving
- б. wondering
- в. flat
- г. unsympathetic

911. 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

912. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Bounce tune sounds

- a. reproachful
- б. soothing, reassuring
- в. protesting
- г. hurt

913. 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

914. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Switchback tune sounds

- a. categorical
- б. grudgingly admitting
- в. soothing
- г. casual

915. 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

916. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Long Jump sounds

- a. questioning
- б. protesting
- в. impressed
- г. casual

917. 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

918. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Bounce tune sounds

- a. protesting
- б. questioning
- в. categorical
- г. self-satisfied

919. 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

920. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Jackknife tune sounds

- a. questioning
- б. impressed
- в. concerned
- г. sympathetic

921. 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

922. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Dive sounds

- a. complacent
- б. encouraging
- в. casual
- г. scornful

923. 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

924. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Terrace tune expresses

- a. gladness
- б. non-finality
- в. antagonistic attitude
- г. protest

925. 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

926. 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

927. The types of utterance stress are as follows:
- word stress, utterance stress
 - nuclear stress, non-nuclear full stress, partial stress
 - notional word stress, functional word stress
 - stress and rhythm
928. The main factor in determining the location, type, and degree of utterance stress is
- grammar
 - semantics
 - phonetics
 - vocabulary
929. Stress-timed rhythm means that in a tone group,
- rhythm is a factor in word stress
 - stressed syllables follow each other at approximately equal periods of time
 - form words are typically unstressed
 - the semantic centre is marked by the nuclear stress
930. In a tone group, non-initial rhythmic units begin with
- a notional word
 - a stressed syllable
 - the nucleus
 - enclitics
931. In a tone group, the stressed syllables follow each other at regular intervals of time. That is why
- proclitics are pronounced quickly
 - the greater the number of unstressed syllables between the stressed ones is, the quicker these unstressed syllables are pronounced
 - non-initial rhythmic units begin with a stressed syllable
 - proclitics occur only in the initial rhythmic units
932. Slowing down the tempo of speech, we make an utterance
- more rhythmical
 - more prominent
 - more structured
 - more functional
933. Increasing the tempo of an utterance, we make it
- more rhythmical
 - less prominent
 - less structured
 - more functional
934. The number and the length of pauses affect
- the tone of speech
 - the general tempo of speech
 - utterance stress
 - the structure of a tone group
935. 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

936. There are short, long and extra-long

- a. paused of perception
- б. silent pauses
- в. tones
- г. nuclear syllables

937. 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

938. 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

939. 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
- в. emotional function
- г. psychological function

940. 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

941. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *dry* weather; *wet* weather; *dry* room – *damp* room

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

942. 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

943. 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

944. Pick out the paronyms from the words below:

- a. lightening – lightning
- б. fast – slow
- в. strange – weird
- г. steer (guide) – steer (young bull)

945. State the origin of the word *gigolo*

- a. Spanish
- б. Italian
- в. French
- г. Romanian

946. 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

947. State the origin of the word *haiku*

- a. Chinese
- б. Japanese
- в. Vietnamese
- г. Hindi

948. State the origin of the word *vendetta*

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

949. State the origin of the word *tulip*

- a. Dutch
- б. Turkish
- в. French
- г. Portuguese

950. Which of the scholars denied the existence of style?

- a. Bennison Grey
- б. Peter Verdonk
- в. Seymour Chatman
- г. Samuel Wesley

951. 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

952. 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

953. 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
- в. framing
- г. anadiplostichic

954. Chiasmus is a type of

- a. parallelism+inversion
- б. repetition+inversion
- в. inversion+enumeration
- г. repetition+detachment

955. 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

956. 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

957. 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

958. State the type of omission. How were the boys? - Fantastic.

- a. answer ellipsis
- б. nominal ellipsis
- в. gapping
- г. stripping

959. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And incomprehensible.

- a. evaluative
- б. defining
- в. supplementing
- г. describing

960. 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

961. 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

962. 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

963. 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

964. 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

965. 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

966. 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

967. 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

968. Hey, FELLAS. Couldn't we postpone this until later? The highlighted word refers to

- a. standard colloquial
- б. jargonism
- в. archaism
- г. neologism

969. 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