

# Англійська мова і література\_магістр\_фаховий\_2022

## Базовий.

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

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

2. He has been writing a letter since morning.

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

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

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

4. Joan wanted to have her TV repaired.

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

5. They had breakfast at 7 o'clock.

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

6. Some people study English for a special reason.

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

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

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

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

- a. What is being repaired at the moment?
- б. What airport is being repaired at the moment?
- в. Which airport is being repaired at the moment?
- г. Who is being repaired at the moment?

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

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

- a. What Minna was to do in the morning?
  - б. What to do Minna was in the morning?
  - в. What was to do Minna in the morning?
  - г. What was Minna to do in the morning?
27. His flat is as comfortable as yours.
- a. Is his flat as comfortable as you?
  - б. His flat is so comfortable as yours?
  - в. His flat is not so comfortable as yours?
  - г. Is his flat as comfortable as yours?
28. He can get this book in our library.
- a. Can he to get this book in our library?
  - б. Can he get this book in our library?
  - в. Do he can get this book in our library?
  - г. Can get he this book in our library?
29. 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?
30. 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?
31. 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?
32. 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?
33. 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?
34. 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?

35. The tiger is a big cat-like animal.
- Who the tiger is?
  - A big cat-like animal is the tiger?
  - What kind of animal is the tiger?
  - What kind of animal a big cat-like tiger is?
36. The Dnipro is the longest river in Ukraine.
- Whose river is the longest in Ukraine?
  - What is the longest river in Ukraine?
  - Why is the longest river in Ukraine?
  - Where in Ukraine is the longest river?
37. I think he's at home now.
- Where do you think he is at home now?
  - Where do you think is he now?
  - Where do you think he is now?
  - Where do you now think is he?
38. 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?
  - Who did help you to do this exercise?
  - Who was it who do this exercise helped you?
39. It isn't good to speak ill of your friends.
- It isn't good to speak ill of your friends, isn't it?
  - Who isn't it good to speak ill of?
  - Isn't it good to speak of your ill friends?
  - Who it is not good to speak ill of?
40. The delegation is starting for London in an hour.
- How many hours is the delegation starting for London?
  - How much time is the delegation starting for London?
  - How soon is the delegation starting for London?
  - How long is the delegation starting for London?
41. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- Belgian chocolate is considered by many to be the finest in the world.
  - The finest in the world by many is considered Belgian chocolate.
  - By many Belgian chocolate considered to be the finest in the world.
  - Belgian chocolate is considered in the world by many to be the finest.
42. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- I suggested that go home he should.
  - That he should go home suggested I.
  - I suggested that he should go home.
  - I suggested that he should goes home.
43. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:
- They talked a lot and didn't start working.
  - They talked a lot and no working did not start.

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

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

61. Holland ... lots of tulips.

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

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

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

63. He ... TV rather often.

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

64. What father said was brief and ... .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. cloth
- б. clothes



- v. clothing
- г. rug

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

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

71. Our group ... of twelve students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

80. Can you ... in the dark?

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

81. It was a ... occasion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. He's ... his birthday.

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

86. When did you meet him ... ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

90. He ... a very strange remark.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. unoccupied
- б. vacant

- b. reserved
- г. blank

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

104. The author of this book is highly ... for his literary achievements.

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

113. I've told you I . . . this football match yesterday at midnight.
- a. watch
  - б. had watched
  - в. was watching
  - г. have watched
114. Can you tell me whether a friend of mine . . . you lately?
- a. is visiting
  - б. has visited
  - в. will visit
  - г. visits
115. Laura .....her tonsils taken out last week.
- a. has had
  - б. has
  - в. having
  - г. had
116. All knew that his suggestions . . . .
- a. are never objected
  - б. never are objecting to
  - в. were never objected to
  - г. were objected never to
117. I do not have the reference books I need for my research. I shall have to borrow some . . . my classmates.
- a. of
  - б. in
  - в. from
  - г. by
118. It's true that children prefer hamburgers . . . pea soup.
- a. before
  - б. onto
  - в. for
  - г. to
119. Mary reminds me . . . my sister when she studied at university.
- a. —
  - б. of
  - в. for
  - г. with
120. Paul and Thomas have already been searching . . . a flash card for an hour or so.
- a. around
  - б. for
  - в. of
  - г. off
121. After returning from war he suffered . . . an incurable disease.

- a. of
- б. –
- в. from
- г. for

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

- a. for
- б. of
- в. –
- г. with

123. "I'm very hungry". "I'm not surprised. You ..... all day".

- a. eat
- б. haven't eaten
- в. are eating
- г. haven't been eaten

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

- a. by
- б. at
- в. from
- г. in

125. She didn't utter a word but looked at him . . . surprise as if she had seen her dead husband .

- a. at
- б. in
- в. from
- г. for

126. Hardly ..... playing the piano, when somebody knocked at the door.

- a. started Jane
- б. Jane starts
- в. Jane has started
- г. Jane had been starting

127. The Marathon ..... by a famous athlete.

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

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

- a. to
- б. at
- в. for
- г. with

129. John's house needs..... .

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

130. How could you spoil that birthday party ?! Shame . . . you, Michael!
- a. for
  - б. on
  - в. of
  - г. at
131. You ..... tell the police about the burglary. It's a duty of every citizen of our town.
- a. would
  - б. must
  - в. dare
  - г. won't
132. After being on sick leave, John was trying to catch up . . . his classmates in Maths and Chemistry.
- a. with
  - б. by
  - в. –
  - г. for
133. The orphan from Lowood school was delighted . . . her new dress.
- a. on
  - б. over
  - в. with
  - г. of
134. I'm so glad that he has decided to give . . . smoking at last.
- a. up
  - б. –
  - в. on
  - г. in
135. The new sport club was equipped . . . all facilities for athletes: bats, lines, rackets, boards and even rafts.
- a. at
  - б. with
  - в. for
  - г. in
136. It was very mean . . . you to refuse to give us a lift.
- a. to
  - б. of
  - в. from
  - г. for
137. When a schoolboy, I used to spend my weekends . . . my grandparents', and now I like to spend them . . . my peers.
- a. with / at
  - б. at / at
  - в. at / with
  - г. with / with
138. After 20 years of friendship, he felt completely . . . ease with his alumni.



- a. –
- б. without
- в. at
- г. by

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

- a. for
- б. at
- в. in
- г. –

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

- a. of
- б. in
- в. at
- г. by

141. “I want to call Simon”, he said. “Well, don’t call him before 8 o’clock. He .....

- a. will sleep
- б. will be sleeping
- в. will has been sleeping
- г. will have been slept

142. We can’t go out until the rain .....

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

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

- a. on
- б. in
- в. at
- г. over

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

- a. down
- б. over
- в. off
- г. –

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

- a. at
- б. on
- в. of
- г. for

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

- a. of
- б. for
- в. with
- г. on

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

- a. into
- б. at
- в. –
- г. for

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

- a. upon
- б. at
- в. –
- г. on

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

- a. on
- б. for
- в. –
- г. at

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

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

151. Will you give us an access . . . . the Internet?

- a. for
- б. to
- в. of
- г. at

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

- a. by
- б. at
- в. of
- г. within

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

- a. of
- б. for
- в. at
- г. on

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

- a. over
- б. to
- в. for
- г. on

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

- a. –
- б. of

- v. from
- г. on

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

- a. at
- б. to
- в. on
- г. for

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

- a. –
- б. with
- в. by
- г. of

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

- a. of
- б. –
- в. in
- г. at

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

- a. out
- б. up
- в. on
- г. back

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

- a. at
- б. from
- в. for
- г. with

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

- a. of
- б. from
- в. over
- г. –

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

- a. –
- б. to
- в. for
- г. at

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

- a. at
- б. –
- в. back
- г. by

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

- a. by
- б. off
- в. of
- г. at

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

- a. to
- б. for
- в. in
- г. in for

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

- a. for
- б. in
- в. —
- г. on

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

- a. in
- б. at
- в. for
- г. —

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

- a. so
- б. such
- в. more
- г. some

169. What has happened ..... you? You are pale.

- a. for
- б. at
- в. to
- г. of

170. There are no stars in the sky, .....?

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

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

- a. who
- б. that
- в. —
- г. whose

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

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

173. Make sure you turn off the gas . . . you leave the house.
- a. unless
  - б. before
  - в. so that
  - г. by
174. . . . I had known how many mistakes you would make in the lesson, I wouldn't have asked you then.
- a. wheather
  - б. when
  - в. if
  - г. as
175. . . . you see me, get out of the van.
- a. as soon as
  - б. while
  - в. during
  - г. whether
176. Her cousin Leary, . . . works for a big company in California, has a car with a New York license.
- a. whose
  - б. who
  - в. which
  - г. as
177. Jack's . . . a diligent student . . . everybody likes to work with him.
- a. such...that
  - б. such ... as
  - в. as ... that
  - г. so ... as
178. Kate is poor; . . . , her cousin Laura is a millionaire.
- a. therefore
  - б. however
  - в. otherwise
  - г. such
179. When we lived by the sea, we..... to swim every morning.
- a. were used
  - б. get used
  - в. used
  - г. uses
180. .... time have we got before the train leaves?
- a. how
  - б. when
  - в. how many
  - г. how much
181. 'I love going to the beach'. – '.....'

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

- b. has waiting
- г. was waiting

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

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

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

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

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

- a. was
- б. have
- в. where
- г. am

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

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

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

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

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

- a. has
- б. were
- в. where
- г. am

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

200. When . . . printing and typing invented?

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

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

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

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

- a. was
- б. have
- в. where
- г. am

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

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

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

- a. were
- б. is
- в. are
- г. have

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

- a. has
- б. is
- в. was
- г. have

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

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



207. We are thinking about ..... a new car.
- a. to buy
  - б. buying
  - в. bought
  - г. having bought
208. Mary is one of the judges who . . . voting for acquittal.
- a. am
  - б. has
  - в. are
  - г. have
209. When ... arrive?
- a. they did
  - б. did they
  - в. have they
  - г. does they
210. Who ... all this mess?
- a. made
  - б. did make
  - в. are make
  - г. was made
211. He's French but he ... in London at the moment.
- a. living
  - б. does live
  - в. 's living
  - г. lived
212. What ... of doing now?
- a. are you think
  - б. do you think
  - в. think you
  - г. are you thinking
213. I ... so tired that I went to bed shortly after dinner.
- a. 'm
  - б. had been
  - в. was
  - г. 've felt
214. Have you told them the good news ... ?
- a. just
  - б. yet
  - в. last night
  - г. never
215. ... Thai food?
- a. Did she ever ate
  - б. Has she ever eaten

- b. Does she ate  
г. Have she ever eaten
216. We ... to work yesterday when we heard a loud crash behind us.
- a. was walking  
б. 've walked  
в. were walking  
г. walked
217. They realised they ... to take her address so they had to go back and get it.
- a. 've forgot  
б. 'd forgot  
в. 'd forgotten  
г. were forgot
218. He ... there before so he found it very exciting.
- a. hadn't been  
б. didn't go  
в. wasn't  
г. hasn't been
219. We ... on holiday tomorrow so I hope the weather will stay warm.
- a. 've gone  
б. 'll going  
в. 're going  
г. will to go
220. They ... to call at this time of night. It's very late.
- a. going  
б. might  
в. may well  
г. 're unlikely
221. Do you think they ... the championship?
- a. may will win  
б. 'll win  
в. 're winning  
г. 'll can win
222. The room ... look more cheerful if you paint it yellow.
- a. is  
б. is probably  
в. will probably  
г. probably might
223. He ... to pass his driving test this time. He's making too many mistakes.
- a. could  
б. 's not going  
в. definitely won't  
г. can't
224. People ... smoke in public buildings. It is not allowed.

- a. don't have to
  - б. must
  - в. shouldn't
  - г. mustn't
225. You ... enter the marathon if you don't want to.
- a. must
  - б. should
  - в. don't have to
  - г. have to
226. My advice is that you ... find another job. You can't work with that awful boss any more.
- a. don't have
  - б. should
  - в. must
  - г. mustn't
227. I ... be very good at sports when I was a teenager.
- a. would
  - б. wasn't
  - в. use to
  - г. used to
228. She ... often sit in the garden after coming home from work.
- a. use to
  - б. would
  - в. didn't use
  - г. often would
229. Swimming is one of the ... ways to get fit.
- a. betterer
  - б. more better
  - в. most better
  - г. best
230. The red shoes were ... expensive than the black ones.
- a. far more
  - б. bit more
  - в. further
  - г. not as
231. That shop's not ... it used to be.
- a. more cheap than
  - б. as cheap as
  - в. the cheapest as
  - г. as cheaper as
232. We ... have to leave yet, do we?
- a. will
  - б. won't
  - в. aren't
  - г. don't

233. His father was a famous writer, ... ?
- a. isn't he
  - б. hasn't he
  - в. wasn't he
  - г. was he
234. I can't work if I ... very hungry.
- a. feel
  - б. 'm feel
  - в. 'll feel
  - г. can feel
235. He won't pass the exam ... he doesn't study hard for it.
- a. if
  - б. when
  - в. unless
  - г. while
236. Could I borrow your car if I ... to drive it carefully?
- a. might promise
  - б. 'll promise
  - в. would promise
  - г. promise
237. He ... see the film if he went with an adult.
- a. should
  - б. 'll
  - в. could
  - г. can
238. If I ... you, I'd take it back to the shop.
- a. am
  - б. were
  - в. have been
  - г. had been
239. How long have you ... the violin?
- a. been playing
  - б. play
  - в. playing
  - г. being played
240. I ... listening to jazz music.
- a. 've always enjoying
  - б. 've always enjoyed
  - в. was always enjoyed
  - г. 've enjoyed always
241. He ... swim by the time he was five but he hasn't learnt to dive yet.
- a. can to
  - б. couldn't

- b. could  
г. can't to
242. We ... to go to the match but we managed to watch it on TV.
- a. weren't able  
б. can't  
в. were able  
г. could
243. I've just seen ... perfect car for you!
- a. an  
б. the  
в. -  
г. a
244. I didn't know they had a summer cottage ... south coast of Spain.
- a. on the  
б. on a  
в. -  
г. on
245. They seem to have ... money but they don't have many friends.
- a. a lot  
б. few of  
в. plenty of  
г. many
246. We don't have ... time to go on holiday.
- a. enough  
б. enough of  
в. many  
г. several
247. That's the beach ... I first met your father.
- a. when  
б. which  
в. where  
г. that
248. Is that the coat ... you said you wanted to buy?
- a. -  
б. what  
в. who  
г. how
249. I've got a new job, ... is why I've moved to Brussels.
- a. what  
б. where  
в. it  
г. that
250. We ... arrived on time if the traffic hadn't been so bad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

259. What ... at the end of the film? I missed it.
- a. did happen
  - б. happened
  - в. 'd happened
  - г. was happened
260. Do you mind me asking how old ... ?
- a. are you
  - б. you're
  - в. you are
  - г. you have
261. ... if you'd like to meet up tomorrow.
- a. I'd be interested to
  - б. Can I tell
  - в. Do you know
  - г. I was wondering
262. They ... in a large house for twenty years before moving to a bungalow.
- a. 've lived
  - б. had lived
  - в. already live
  - г. recently lived
263. Have you heard from your brother ... ?
- a. recently
  - б. still
  - в. last week
  - г. this time last month
264. I ... for my car keys for half an hour and I still haven't found them!
- a. 've been looked
  - б. 've been looking
  - в. looked
  - г. 'm looking
265. Billy ... watching motorbike races.
- a. always has loved
  - б. 's always loving
  - в. 's always loved
  - г. 's always been loving
266. Her parents are very proud. She ... a fantastic job in a well-known law firm.
- a. been offered
  - б. offered
  - в. is offering
  - г. 's been offered
267. How much do you think he ... as director of the company?
- a. is been paid
  - б. has being paid

- b. 's being paid  
г. being paid
268. You should ... what to do when you get to the office.
- a. be told  
б. be tell  
в. told  
г. tell
269. He ... for his plane for an hour when it was suddenly cancelled.
- a. was waiting  
б. 'd been waiting  
в. waited  
г. 's been waiting
270. When we walked into the hotel, a log fire ... in the fireplace.
- a. burnt  
б. 'd burnt  
в. was burning  
г. 's burning
271. My car's just broken down for the third time. I wish I ... it.
- a. didn't buy  
б. 'd bought  
в. wasn't buying  
г. hadn't bought
272. If only ... a foreign language. I didn't have the choice at school.
- a. I can speak  
б. I speak  
в. I could speak  
г. I could to speak
273. Jim ... sharing a flat but now he prefers to live on his own.
- a. used to like  
б. would like  
в. never use to like  
г. never used to
274. Liane ... complaining about her long drive to work. In the end, she decided to change jobs.
- a. is generally  
б. used to  
в. would be  
г. was always
275. They ... us at the weekend. It depends on the weather.
- a. might visit  
б. are visiting  
в. are going to visit  
г. due to visit
276. He ... hungry when he gets home from football practice.



- a. likely to be
- б. 's likely to be
- в. like to be
- г. 'll like to be

277. We ... to get married next April.

- a. 'll probably
- б. 're planning
- в. 're definitely
- г. might

278. How many people have climbed ... Mount Everest?

- a. a
- б. he
- в. in
- г. -

279. The children played in the garden with ... ball I'd given them.

- a. a
- б. the
- в. an
- г. -

280. If you lend me €200, I ... you back at the end of the month.

- a. might paid
- б. will pay
- в. 'll paying
- г. would pay

281. If I ... to your proposal, when could we sign the contract?

- a. was agreed
- б. were agreeing
- в. were to agree
- г. weren't agree

282. Children under 15 can attend ... they are with an adult.

- a. providing to
- б. as long as
- в. if only
- г. as long than

283. We ... show our passports when we left the country.

- a. mustn't
- б. weren't allowed
- в. were obliged
- г. didn't have to

284. We had very little petrol left in the car but we ... get home in the end.

- a. must
- б. managed to
- в. were able
- г. could to

285. This time tomorrow, they ... in San Francisco. How exciting!
- 'll land
  - 'll be landed
  - 'll be landing
  - have landed
286. When do you think you ... painting the house?
- finish
  - 'll finish
  - be finishing
  - to finish
287. There are still ... citizens who feel unhappy about the changes made by the government.
- a little of
  - quite a many
  - quite a few
  - a great deal
288. ... of people rely on public transport to get to work these days.
- Not many
  - A little
  - Quite a few
  - Plenty
289. Dad says he ... to cook pasta for dinner tonight.
- 's going
  - was
  - would
  - might
290. The teacher wanted to know why ... his homework the last night.
- hadn't Tom done
  - Tom hasn't done
  - Tom hadn't done
  - Tom isn't doing
291. They told ... start work the following Monday.
- me I can
  - me
  - I'll
  - I could
292. If she ... to be fluent in French, she could have applied for the job.
- hadn't needed
  - needs
  - doesn't need
  - 's needed
293. They ... here by now if the train had been on time.
- weren't
  - would've be

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

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

## ОСНОВНИЙ

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.
- Conversion
  - Inversion
  - Contraction
  - Rhotacism
4. Germanic languages are classified into \_\_\_\_\_.
- East Germanic, North Germanic, West Germanic
  - East Germanic, North Germanic, West Germanic, South Germanic
  - East Germanic, North Germanic, South Germanic
  - East Germanic, West Germanic, South Germanic
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Modern English phonetic change of the ME long vowels which became closer in their articulation.
- Great Vowel Shift
  - Rhotacism
  - Breaking
  - Velar mutation
6. Language is a \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.
- social
  - unsocial
  - vocal
  - phonetic
7. OE adjectives possessed the following categories: \_\_\_\_\_.
- the category of number, the category of comparison, the category of gender
  - the category of number, the category of comparison
  - the category of comparison, the category of gender
  - the category of comparison, the category of gender, the category of aspect
8. The English language has developed on the basis of the dialect of \_\_\_\_\_.
- London
  - Edinburgh
  - Manchester
  - York
9. One of the characteristic features of the New English period has been the development of \_\_\_\_.
- structural substitutes
  - clauses
  - cases
  - endings
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
11. We can distinguish \_\_\_\_\_ dialects in Old English times.

- a. four
  - б. five
  - в. three
  - г. two
12. Printing was introduced by William Caxton in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1476
  - б. 1647
  - в. 1764
  - г. 1567
13. In ME the weakening and loss of inflections resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ of agreement and government.
- a. weakening and loss
  - б. strengthening
  - в. acquiring
  - г. improving
14. According to Prof. Arakin, the end of the Middle English Period is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Wars of Roses
  - б. Norman Conquest
  - в. Anglo-Saxon Invasion
  - г. Introduction of Printing
15. It is estimated that about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the OE vocabulary has been lost.
- a. 85
  - б. 65
  - в. 75
  - г. 55
16. The earliest extant written texts in English are dated in the \_\_\_\_\_ c.
- a. 7<sup>th</sup>
  - б. 4<sup>th</sup>
  - в. 6<sup>th</sup>
  - г. 8<sup>th</sup>
17. According to David Burnley, there are \_\_\_\_\_ periods in the history of English.
- a. five
  - б. three
  - в. four
  - г. two
18. 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
19. The ending of the comparative degree of OE adjectives was usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. -ra
  - б. -er
  - в. -ost
  - г. -est

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is an old English phonetic change which took place when after a consonant had dropped, two vowels met inside a word, they were contracted into one long vowel.
- Contraction
  - Ablaut
  - Breaking
  - Rhotacism
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the law which expresses regular correspondences between consonants of Germanic and those of other Indo-European languages.
- Grimm's Law
  - Verner's Law
  - Rhotacism
  - Voicing of consonants
22. The change of the ME helpe > E help Henry Sweet called \_\_\_\_\_.
- "the period of lost endings"
  - "the period of new spelling"
  - "the period of vowel loss"
  - "the period of lost spelling"
23. The ME stressed vowels underwent the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
- lengthening
  - shortening
  - diphthongization
  - mutation
24. The ME verb retained the following grammatical categories: \_\_\_\_\_.
- tense, mood, person, number
  - tense, mood, aspect, number
  - tense, mood, person, aspect
  - tense, aspect, person, number
25. OE nouns possessed the following categories: \_\_\_\_\_.
- the category of number, the category of gender, the category of case
  - the category of number, the category of gender
  - the category of number, the category of case
  - the category of number, the category of gender, the category of mood
26. The weak n-declension comprised \_\_\_\_\_ nouns.
- masculine, feminine, neuter
  - masculine, feminine
  - masculine, neuter
  - feminine, neuter
27. The only dialect in which there is an extensive collection of texts is \_\_\_\_\_.
- West Saxon
  - Anglian
  - Northumbrian
  - Kentish
28. There were \_\_\_\_\_ moods in OE.

- a. three
  - б. two
  - в. four
  - г. five
29. The Indo-European family of languages has \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
- a. 12
  - б. 10
  - в. 11
  - г. 13
30. In ME we find only \_\_\_\_\_ cases in nouns.
- a. two
  - б. three
  - в. four
  - г. five
31. The ME personal pronouns distinguished only \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
- a. two
  - б. three
  - в. four
  - г. five
32. OE adjectives formed from nouns with the help of the suffix \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. -lic
  - б. -e
  - в. -ness
  - г. -ful
33. In OE prepositions \_\_\_\_\_ followed the nouns or pronouns they governed.
- a. often
  - б. always
  - в. never
  - г. ever
34. With the Norman Conquest, \_\_\_\_\_ became the official language of the country.
- a. French
  - б. English
  - в. Latin
  - г. Scandinavian
35. The change of the OE *feld* > *fēld* is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. lengthening
  - б. diphthongization
  - в. velar mutation
  - г. breaking
36. In OE usage of multiple negation was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. normal
  - б. abnormal
  - в. striking
  - г. wondrous



37. Personal pronouns of the first and second persons were the only words in OE, which distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
- three
  - two
  - one
  - none
38. A great part of \_\_\_\_\_ loans in ME were aristocratic words.
- French
  - Scandinavian
  - Latin
  - German
39. Yuriy O. Zhluktenko distinguishes \_\_\_\_\_ of the comparative-historical method.
- 4 stages
  - 6 stages
  - 2 stages
  - three stages
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the connection between the Germanic consonant sounds and the position of the OE accent.
- Verner's Law
  - Grimm's Law
  - Rhotacism
  - Contraction
41. OE verbs distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ tense(s).
- two
  - one
  - three
  - four
42. The \_\_\_\_\_ lined of Old English poetry are contained in four manuscripts.
- 30,000
  - 5,000
  - 50,000
  - 3,000
43. Old English is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ language.
- synthetic
  - analytic
  - isolating
  - agglutinate
44. The suppletive way of form-building was inherited from ancient Indo-European and restricted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- verbs
  - nouns
  - adverbs
  - articles
45. 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
46. Palatal mutation is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. regressive assimilation
  - б. progressive assimilation
  - в. palatalization
  - г. ablaut
47. Quantitative changes of stressed vowels in the ME period influenced greatly the English \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. rhythm
  - б. syntax
  - в. grammatical structure
  - г. vocabulary
48. 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
49. In OE the strong verbs can be grouped in \_\_\_\_\_ general classes.
- a. seven
  - б. five
  - в. six
  - г. four
50. The most productive OE adverb-forming suffix was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. -e
  - б. -ness
  - в. -lic
  - г. -ly
51. 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
52. The suffix *-ing* of Participle I developed from
- a. -inde
  - б. -ande
  - в. -ende
  - г. -unde
53. In ME "the" lost \_\_\_\_\_ distinctions.
- a. gender, case, number
  - б. gender, case
  - в. case, number
  - г. gender, number

54. The gerund was developed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- NE
  - OE
  - ME
  - AE
55. The extent of the OE vocabulary is estimated at \_\_\_\_\_ thousands words.
- 20 to 30
  - 2 to 10
  - 50 to 90
  - 5 to 15
56. The words "violin", "piano", "solo" were borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Italian
  - French
  - Russian
  - Polish
57. What language belongs to the Old North Germanic languages?
- Old Icelandic
  - Old Dutch
  - Old German
  - Old English
58. What language is most closely related to English?
- German
  - Dutch
  - Frisian
  - Icelandic
59. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?
- The Celts
  - The Romans
  - The Anglo-Saxons
  - The Germans
60. The influence of the Norman Conquest is mainly felt in the English \_\_\_\_\_.
- orthography
  - morphology
  - syntax
  - pronunciation
61. Which kingdom was formed by the Jutes?
- Kent.
  - Mercia.
  - Wessex.
  - Sussex.
62. Which conquest is the signing of the *Wedmore Treaty* connected with?
- Scandinavian.
  - Roman.

- v. Norman.  
г. Saxon.
63. The Norman invasion began in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1066
  - б. 1013
  - в. 1042
  - г. 1055
64. Which linguist did NOT suggest his own periodization of the history of English?
- a. Verba.
  - б. Sweet.
  - в. Burnley.
  - г. Arakin.
65. Verner's Law was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1877
  - б. 1878
  - в. 1879
  - г. 1880
66. Which new letters were introduced in ME?
- a. J, q, v.
  - б. G, k, n.
  - в. F, m, w.
  - г. R, b, l.
67. The category of "definiteness-indefiniteness" possessed OE \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. adjectives
  - б. nouns
  - в. verbs
  - г. adverbs
68. The ME noun possessed such cases as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. common and possessive
  - б. nominative and dative
  - в. genitive and accusative
  - г. genitive and dative
69. 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
70. There are \_\_\_\_\_ main ways of enriching the OE vocabulary.
- a. 2
  - б. 3
  - в. 4
  - г. 5
71. Which is the ME borrowing from Scandinavian?

- a. knife
  - б. crime
  - в. colonel
  - г. potato
72. The NE borrowing *coffee* is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.
- a. Turkish
  - б. Arabic
  - в. Chinese
  - г. American
73. The NE borrowing *yacht* is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.
- a. Dutch
  - б. German
  - в. Arabic
  - г. Persian
74. The history of the English language is usually divided into \_\_\_\_\_ main periods.
- a. 3
  - б. 2
  - в. 4
  - г. 5
75. The first English book was printed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. William Caxton
  - б. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - в. John Wycliffe
  - г. William Shakespeare
76. The principal means of enriching the ME vocabulary is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. borrowing
  - б. suffixation
  - в. word-composition
  - г. prefixation
77. 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
78. What is the origin of the affixes *-ism*, *-ics*, *-ist*, *poly-*, *dis-*?
- a. Greek
  - б. Latin
  - в. Scandinavian
  - г. French
79. Structurally morphemes are divided into
- a. free, bound, semi-bound
  - б. productive and unproductive
  - в. roots and affixes
  - г. derivational and inflexional

80. What morphs are characterized by the following definition, "They are identical in meaning and have different phonetic shapes in different contexts"?
- allomorphs
  - suppletive morphs
  - root morphs
  - allophones
81. Which line accounts for metonymy?
- I have never read Balzac in the original
  - He had an egg-like head and frog-like jaws
  - My heart is beating with excitement.
  - What a storm of applause!
82. Which line accounts for the lexical homonyms?
- nail - nail, bank - bank, yard - yard
  - some - sum, so - saw, flu - flew
  - asked - asked, put - put, brother's – brothers
  - throne-thrown, saw-sore, bear-bare
83. What is "a synonymic dominant"?
- a general term, neutral in style and with a great combining power
  - structurally it is an unproductive word
  - etymologically it is a genuine word
  - it is a loan word
84. The difference between phraseological units and free word combinations lies in
- both syntactical and semantic peculiarities
  - syntactical peculiarities (impossibility of transformations)
  - semantic peculiarities (they are partially or fully non-motivated)
  - morphological peculiarities
85. Archaisms may be used
- to create the historic atmosphere
  - to show that the speaker is attached to usage of unusual words
  - to produce humorous effect
  - to avoid tautology
86. Which of the words are the native ones?
- hen, cow, goat, crow, bird, bear, fox, hare, lark
  - came, crocodile, hyena, gorilla, lynx, monkey
  - pigeon, turkey, kangaroo, giraffe, squirrel, zebra
  - potato, tomato, tobacco, macho, fiesta
87. 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*
- substantivation
  - verbalization
  - adjectivization
  - adverbalization
88. 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
89. 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
90. 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
91. Synonyms belonging to the same stylistic layer, having the same connotation which are characterized by a distinction in the differentiating senses of the denotational component of their lexical meaning are named
- a. ideographic
  - б. absolute
  - в. stylistic
  - г. phraseological
92. 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
93. What type of relationships is based on the linear character of speech?
- a. syntagmatic
  - б. derivational
  - в. paradigmatic
  - г. synonymous
94. 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
95. 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
96. 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

97. What morphemes are singled out semantically?

- a. roots and affixes
- б. free and bound
- в. semi-bound
- г. grammatical inflexions

98. A word is a unity of the sound-form and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

102. General lexicology studies

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

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

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



104. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are
- barbarisms
  - historisms
  - jargonisms
  - international words
105. 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
106. 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
107. 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
108. The term "conversion" was first introduced by
- H. Sweet
  - S.Ullmann
  - J. Lyons
  - O. Jespersen
109. What term can be defined as "words that are identical in their sound form but have no common semes or association"?
- lexical homonyms
  - polysemantic words
  - paronyms
  - phraseological units
110. Point out the phraseological units that are considered to be synonymous
- through thick and thin, by hook or by crook, for love or money
  - to take the bull by the horns, in all respects, at one jump
  - by little and little, on the spot, to begin at the wrong end
  - horn of plenty, Augean stables, Trojan horse, vanity of vanities
111. Special lexicology studies
- the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given tongue
  - the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development
  - the history of the vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
  - characteristic features of words in the vocabulary of every language
112. 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
113. 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
114. 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
115. 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
116. 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
117. What is understood by "emotional charge"?
- a. the attitude of the speaker to what is being spoken about
  - б. the social sphere in which the discourse takes place
  - в. shades of meaning or different degrees of a given quality
  - г. the potential capacity of words to occur with other words
118. What type of relationships is based on the interdependence of lexical items within the vocabulary of a language?
- a. syntagmatic
  - б. derivational
  - в. paradigmatic
  - г. polysemous
119. Borrowed words that are not assimilated in the adopting language are called
- a. barbarisms
  - б. historisms
  - в. jargonisms
  - г. etymological doublets

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

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

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

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

122. 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

123. 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

124. 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

125. 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

126. 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

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

- a. phonemes
- б. morphemes

- b. allomorphs
- г. words

128. 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

129. 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

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

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

131. 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

132. What is the process of forming the synonyms *Co. – Inc.?*

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

133. 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

134. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to die – to pass away, to kick the bucket*?

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

135. What is the process of forming the homonyms *son – sun*?

- a. shift of meaning
- б. borrowing

- b. convergents
  - г. conversion
136. What is the process of forming the homonyms *peace – piece*?
- a. shift of meaning
  - б. borrowing
  - в. conversion
  - г. clipping
137. What is the process of forming the homonyms *capital n. – capital n.?*
- a. shift of meaning
  - б. borrowing
  - в. clipping
  - г. split of polysemy
138. What is the process of forming the homonyms *air n. – air n.?*
- a. shift of meaning
  - б. borrowing
  - в. conversion
  - г. split of polysemy
139. 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
140. 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
141. 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
142. 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
143. 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
144. A semantic (or lexical) field is identified by
- a. a common word base
  - б. a common sphere of usage
  - в. a common semantic component
  - г. a common structural unity
145. A euphemism is
- a. a homonym
  - б. a synonym
  - в. an item which people use in polite society
  - г. an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way
146. Which line does not account for the source of synonymy?
- a. convergent sound development
  - б. abbreviation
  - в. borrowings
  - г. British vs American vocabulary
147. Which line does not account for the source of homonymy?
- a. convergent sound development
  - б. split of polysemy
  - в. borrowings
  - г. British vs American vocabulary
148. 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
149. 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
150. 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
151. 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

- b. fusing two or more words to create a new word
  - r. deriving new words by means of omitting a part of a word
152. 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
  - b. fusing two or more words to create a new word
  - r. deriving new words by means of omitting an initial part of a word
153. Conversion consists in
- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
  - б. the shift between parts of speech
  - b. combining two or more base morphemes or words to form a new word
  - r. deriving new words by means of adding a prefix or a suffix to the base morpheme
154. Compounding consists in
- a. removing seeming or real suffixes from a word to coin a new word
  - б. the shift between parts of speech
  - b. combining two or more base morphemes or words to form a new word
  - r. deriving new words by means of adding a prefix or a suffix to the base morpheme
155. 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
  - b. the sounding form of the source language unit
  - r. both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit
156. Contextual interpretation is used to translate
- a. units of nationally biased lexicon
  - б. internationalisms
  - b. proper names
  - r. phraseological units
157. Who proposed a classification of texts depending on their orientation towards different types of receptor?
- a. Prof. A. Neubert
  - б. Mary Snell Hornby
  - b. Prof. Zorivchak
  - r. Prof. Korunetz
158. The earliest mention of translation used in viva voce goes back to:
- a. 3000 B.C.
  - б. 4000 B.C.
  - b. 2000 B.C.
  - r. 1200 B.C.
159. Transliteration conveys:
- a. the orthographic form of the source language unit
  - б. the sounding form of the source language unit
  - b. neither the orthographic nor the sounding form of the source language unit
  - r. both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit

160. Practical transcribing is used to translate:

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

161. "Artist" is:

- a. a pseudo internationalism
- б. a genuine internationalism
- в. an international translation loan unit
- г. a unit of nationally biased lexicon

162. Traditionally names of kings are:

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

163. The first known bilingual and multilingual dictionaries appeared:

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

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

- a. Cicero
- б. Horace
- в. Apuleius
- г. Ventzky

165. Contextual interpretation as one of the ways of translating units of nationally biased lexicon was offered by:

- a. prof. Zorivchak
- б. prof. Korunets
- в. prof. Humbolt
- г. prof. Ilyish

166. Names of gulfs are:

- a. translated
- б. transcribed
- в. transliterated
- г. described

167. "Free interpretation" was started by:

- a. Horace
- б. Rodger Bacon
- в. Cicero
- г. Frau Gottshed

168. 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
169. 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
170. Word-for-word translation is
- a. a consecutive verbal translation
  - б. a consecutive literal translation
  - в. a consecutive interlinear translation
  - г. a consecutive interpretation
171. 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
172. Economical terms can be translated with the help of:
- a. transliteration
  - б. an image loan
  - в. rehash;
  - г. analogy.
173. 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.
174. 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
175. In interlinear translation lexical and grammatical transformations are:
- a. inevitable
  - б. possible
  - в. unnecessary
  - г. impossible
176. "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

177. "Non-conducting" is:
- an international translation loan unit
  - a pseudo internationalism
  - a genuine internationalism
  - a unit of nationally biased lexicon
178. In the Middle Ages the Southern Italian school of translation translated secular works mostly with the help of:
- free interpretation
  - word-for-word translation
  - sense-to sense translation
  - interlinear translation
179. The Bible of Polycarp appeared in:
- the 14th century
  - the 11th century
  - the 12th century
  - the 15th century
180. Which of the following asyndetic noun clusters needs special knowledge to be translated correctly:
- turkey carpet
  - oil field air survey
  - county council
  - policy change
181. Which of the following languages has no formality-politeness dimension in its person system:
- English
  - French
  - Spanish
  - German
182. John Wyclif translated the Bible from Latin into English with the help of:
- word-for-word translation
  - sense-to sense translation
  - free interpretation
  - faithful literary artistic translation
183. The word combination "stars and stripes" should be translated:
- by description
  - by transliteration
  - by loan
  - by antonymic translation
184. William Tyndale translated the Bible into English with the help of:
- sense-to sense translation
  - word-for-word translation
  - free interpretation
  - faithful literary artistic translation
185. The word "infamous" should be translated:

- a. by description
  - б. by transliteration
  - в. by loan
  - г. by antonymic translation
186. 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
187. Phraseological units originating from ancient history are usually translated:
- a. by equivalents
  - б. by loans
  - в. by transliteration
  - г. by antonymic translation
188. 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
189. 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
190. Idiomatic expressions can be translated word-for-word:
- a. rarely
  - б. always
  - в. never
  - г. frequently
191. Cliché metaphors are usually translated:
- a. by equivalents
  - б. by transliteration
  - в. by loans
  - г. by way of description
192. Fiction can be translated with the help of:
- a. interlinear translation
  - б. literal translation
  - в. machine translation
  - г. verbal translation
193. The word combination "the apple of discord" is translated with the help of:
- a. an equivalent
  - б. an analogy

- b. antonymic translation
  - г. description
194. Y.Ventzky was an outstanding:
- a. German translator
  - б. English translator
  - в. Polish translator
  - г. Ukrainian translator
195. Metaphors can be translated:
- a. by description
  - б. by practical transcribing
  - в. by transliterating
  - г. by machine translation
196. G.Skovoroda translated Cicero`s works by way of:
- a. free interpretation
  - б. word-for-word translation
  - в. sense-to sense translation
  - г. faithful literary artistic translation
197. The principles of truly faithful literary artistic translation were proclaimed by:
- a. A. Tytler
  - б. W. Tyndale;
  - в. J. Dryden
  - г. J. Wycklif
198. Free adaptation of Virgil`s "Aeneid" was made by:
- a. I. Kotlyarevski
  - б. G. Skovoroda
  - в. P. Gulak Artemovskiy
  - г. I.Maksymovych
199. In ancient Egypt interpreters were called:
- a. dragomans
  - б. translators
  - в. polyglots
  - г. interpreters
200. At top-level talks interpreters usually use:
- a. AD Hoc interpretation
  - б. consecutive interpretation
  - в. simultaneous interpretation
  - г. community interpretation
201. "Silent interpreters" are usually used in the process of:
- a. AD Hoc interpretation
  - б. consecutive interpretation
  - в. simultaneous interpretation
  - г. community interpretation
202. Headphones are necessary for:

- a. simultaneous interpretation
  - б. consecutive interpretation
  - в. AD Hoc interpretation
  - г. community interpretation
203. Who called translation equivalence " a treacherous illusion"?
- a. Mary Snell Hornby
  - б. G.C Catford
  - в. Rhoda Roberts
  - г. Prof. Humbolt
204. 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
205. While translating legal doublets we use:
- a. omission
  - б. addition
  - в. paraphrase
  - г. explication
206. Domestication and foreignization were termed by:
- a. Lawrence Venuti
  - б. Mona Baker
  - в. Rhoda Roberts
  - г. Mary Snell Horby
207. Direct techniques include:
- a. borrowing
  - б. adaptation
  - в. reformulation
  - г. transposition
208. Oblique techniques include:
- a. transposition
  - б. loan
  - в. borrowing
  - г. transliteration
209. Substitution of the abbreviation for the full proper or geographical name is called:
- a. amplification
  - б. explication
  - в. reformulation
  - г. modulation
210. In case a source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language one should use:
- a. paraphrase
  - б. transposition
  - в. amplification
  - г. substitution

211. Define the kind of translation: street traffic regulations - правила дорожнього руху
- interlinear
  - descriptive
  - word-for-word
  - verbal
212. Define the kind of translation: зуб на зуб не попадає - to feel very cold
- descriptive
  - antonymic
  - interlinear
  - verbal
213. Define the kind of translation: take it easy - не хвилюйся
- antonymic
  - descriptive
  - interlinear
  - verbal
214. It's his place in the sun - це його місце під сонцем This phraseological unit was translated:
- by equivalent
  - by analogy
  - by an image loan
  - by description
215. a queer fish - дивак This phraseological unit was translated:
- by description
  - by equivalent
  - by analogy
  - by an image loan
216. 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:
- by an image loan
  - by analogy
  - by equivalent
  - by description
217. What technique was used in the following translation? handknitted - в'язати вручну
- transposition
  - explication
  - substitution
  - adaptation
218. 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.
- explication
  - loan
  - substitution
  - reformulation
219. What technique was used in the following translation? You can have it - Можеш взяти.

- a. modulation
  - б. loan
  - в. explication
  - г. substitution
220. What technique was used in the following translation? film "Die Hard" - фільм "Міцний горішок"
- a. reformulation
  - б. explication
  - в. substitution
  - г. modulation
221. What technique was used in the following translation? She likes reading - Вона любить читати.
- a. substitution
  - б. modulation
  - в. explication
  - г. adaptation
222. What technique was used in the following translation? Soccer - футбол
- a. adaptation
  - б. substitution
  - в. modulation
  - г. reformulation
223. What technique was used to translate the following word combination? phone book - телефонна книга
- a. calque
  - б. borrowing
  - в. transposition
  - г. paraphrase
224. What technique was used in the following translation? She was the first "nice" girl he had ever known - Вона була першою дівчиною "з вищого світу", з якою звела його доля.
- a. explication
  - б. reformulation
  - в. omission
  - г. compensation
225. What technique was used in the following translation? It was a few days before the Fourth of July - Це було за кілька днів до Дня Незалежності.
- a. explication
  - б. modulation
  - в. addition
  - г. reformulation
226. What technique was used in the following translation? I'd like to - Із задоволенням
- a. modulation
  - б. addition
  - в. loan
  - г. compensation
227. What kind of translation was used in the following example? He was driving a vehicle - Він їхав машиною

- a. translation by a hyponym
- б. translation by a superordinate
- в. translation by a more neutral word
- г. translation by cultural substitution

228. By generalization we mean:

- a. translation by a superordinate
- б. translation by a hyponym
- в. explanation
- г. paraphrase

229. Find the correct variant of translation: Не може бути, щоб вони не вивчили правило. Вони завжди виконують домашні завдання.

- a. They can't not to have learnt the rule. They always do their home tasks.
- б. They cannot have failed to learn the rule. They always do their home tasks.
- в. They can have not learnt the rule. They use to do their home tasks.
- г. They couldn't have learnt the rule. They use to do their home tasks.

230. 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.

231. 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.

232. 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.

233. Linguo-stylistics

- a. is a science of functional styles and expressive potential of a language
- б. deals with individual styles of authors



- b. investigates stylistic systems of two or more languages in comparison
- r. studies the vocabulary stock of the language

234. 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

235. 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

236. 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

237. The slang of one generation ... standard vocabulary of the next.

- a. can be
- б. can't be
- в. is always
- г. is never

238. Neutral words are the main source of

- a. polysemy and synonymy
- б. polysemy and antonymy
- в. homonymy and synonymy
- г. antonymy and homonymy

239. General bookish words are chiefly used in

- a. writing and polished speech
- б. writing and colloquial language
- в. polished speech and colloquial language
- г. writing and oral speech

240. Special bookish words comprise

- a. terms, barbarisms, neologisms
- б. terms, neologisms, jargonisms
- в. terms, archaisms, professionalisms
- г. neologisms, archaisms, dialectisms

241. Non-standard vocabulary comprises

- a. slang and vulgarisms
- б. barbarisms and dialectal words
- в. archaisms and terms
- г. terms and dialectisms

242. Terms belong to

- a. special bookish words
- б. general bookish words
- в. colloquial vocabulary
- г. non-standard vocabulary

243. 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

244. 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

245. 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

246. Archaisms make the text more

- a. high-flown
- б. informative
- в. logical
- г. familiar

247. Literary Stylistics

- a. deals with individual styles of authors
- б. studies the vocabulary units of the language
- в. describes expressive peculiarities of certain texts
- г. investigates stylistic systems of several languages in comparison

248. Neologisms are formed by means of

- a. compounding and affixation
- б. alliteration and affixation
- в. compounding and assonance
- г. shortening and alliteration

249. Jargonisms are

- a. a secret code to conceal the meaning
- б. words ousted from the modern language
- в. rough and abusive words
- г. words that give a local colouring to the text

250. Terms in scientific texts

- a. carry out a logical function
- б. make the text more emotional

- b. provide a true-to-life background
  - r. perform an informative and emotive function
251. Non-standard vocabulary usually comprises
- a. jargonisms and vulgarisms
  - б. neologisms and dialectal words
  - в. colloquial words and terms
  - г. dialectal words and terms
252. “And now there came the *chock-chock* of wooden hammers.” The italicized words are
- a. onomatopoeia
  - б. alliteration
  - в. assonance
  - г. assimilation
253. Stylistics deals with
- a. functional styles of the standard language
  - б. interrelation between Stylistics and Lexicology
  - в. synonymous types of expressive meaning
  - г. morphological structure of words
254. “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
255. 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
256. 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
257. “What’s the *dif*,” he wanted to know. The italicized word belongs to ... vocabulary.
- a. standard
  - б. non-standard
  - в. neutral
  - г. dialectal
258. “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

- b. archaic
- г. neologisms

259. 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

260. Epithets can be expressed by

- a. adjectives, adverbs and nouns
- б. adjectives and pronouns
- в. nouns, pronouns and adjectives
- г. pronouns, adverbs and postpositive adjectives

261. Hyperbole is a

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

262. "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

263. "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

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

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

265. "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

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

- a. oxymoron
- б. metaphor

- b. metonymy
  - г. inverted epithet
267. Structurally we distinguish ... metaphors
- a. simple and sustained
  - б. sustained and prolonged
  - в. prolonged and trite
  - г. trite and compound
268. "Speaking names" belong to
- a. antonomasia
  - б. irony
  - в. synecdoche
  - г. metaphor
269. Semantically epithets are divided into
- a. emotive proper and transferred
  - б. emotive proper and affective
  - в. transferred and figurative
  - г. transferred and inverted
270. 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
271. "The agent's jaw was practically touching his desk." The hyperbole used in this sentence is
- a. stylistic
  - б. prolonged
  - в. colloquial
  - г. sustained
272. Structurally epithets can be
- a. phrase and inverted
  - б. phrase and prolonged
  - в. pair and sustained
  - г. chain and emotive proper
273. "She'd had a disaster of a night." State the structural type of epithet
- a. inverted
  - б. phrase
  - в. two-step
  - г. chain
274. "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

275. "He was in his tell-it-like-it-is mode." State the structural type of epithet
- phrase
  - two-step
  - pair
  - inverted
276. Oxymoron is a stylistic device representing a combination of two ... ideas.
- contrasting
  - similar
  - compared
  - identical
277. Simile is
- frequently introduced by conjunctions
  - always introduced by conjunctions
  - never introduced by other means
  - always introduced by verbs denoting likeness
278. Synecdoche is a variety of
- metonymy
  - metaphor
  - hyperbole
  - simile
279. "The sea and the sky were welded together without a joint." The sentence contains
- metaphor
  - personification
  - metonymy
  - simile
280. "But three hours and four hundred dollars later, she was no better off." The sentence contains
- zeugma
  - hyperbole
  - metonymy
  - personification
281. "He's arrogant and inconsiderate, and supercilious and disrespectful and cold." The epithets found in this sentence are
- chain
  - phrase
  - pair
  - inverted
282. The difference between metaphor and simile is
- metaphor is an implicit, simile is an explicit comparison
  - metaphor is an explicit, simile is an implicit comparison
  - simile is a comparison and metaphor is not
  - simile and metaphor are both explicit
283. "Zach's mental wheels were turning." State the type of the metaphor

- a. stylistic
- б. trite
- в. colloquial
- г. sustained

284. "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

285. "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

286. Structurally we distinguish ... similes.

- a. simple and extended
- б. simple and phrase
- в. simple and two-step
- г. compound and epic

287. "Quinn Thompson was direct, sure, powerful, mysterious in some ways." We deal with ... epithets.

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

288. 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

289. "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

290. Irony

- a. is more veiled than humor
- б. doesn't differ from humor
- в. is as good-humored as humor
- г. doesn't express criticism

291. Metonymy is based on a real-life association between the object

- a. named and the object implied
- б. named and the object exaggerated

- b. compared to another object
  - г. implied and described
292. 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
293. 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
294. Synonyms can be
- a. stylistic and ideographic
  - б. ideographic and transferred
  - в. absolute and bibliographic
  - г. contextual and implied
295. 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
296. 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
297. Synonyms can be used for
- a. emphasis
  - б. information
  - в. suspense
  - г. implication
298. Puns can be based on
- a. homonymy
  - б. synonymy
  - в. antonymy
  - г. metonymy
299. Inversion is divided into
- a. complete and partial
  - б. complete and extended
  - в. partial and prolonged
  - г. partial and emphatic



300. "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
- chiasmus
  - inversion
  - complete parallelism
  - partial parallelism
301. Ellipsis makes the speech more
- casual
  - lofty
  - official
  - formal
302. "She was crazy about you. In the beginning." The sentence contains
- parcellation
  - suspense
  - inversion
  - ellipsis
303. Inversion ... logical stress to it.
- doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds
  - alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no
  - doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds
  - doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add
304. Detachment consists in
- separating a secondary part of the sentence from the main part
  - dividing an elliptical sentence into parts
  - omitting a secondary part of the sentence
  - breaking the sentence into separate parts for variety
305. The omission of one or more words in the sentence is called
- ellipsis
  - inversion
  - parcellation
  - detachment
306. "They had grown up. Boyfriends. Jobs. Trips." State the type of stylistic device referring to the completeness of the sentence.
- nominative sentence
  - ellipsis
  - inversion
  - detachment
307. "So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers." Define the type of the syntactical device used in the sentence.
- inversion
  - ellipsis
  - detachment
  - suspense
308. "I had thought of him as exactly the opposite. *Careful. Steady. Gray.*" The italicized part presents

- a. detachment
  - б. inversion
  - в. aposiopesis
  - г. suspense
309. Climax can be
- a. logical, emotive, quantitative
  - б. logical, inverted, emotive
  - в. logical, emotive, qualitative
  - г. quantitative, qualitative, emotive
310. Partial parallelism is
- a. sameness of some parts of successive units
  - б. likeness of all parts of successive units
  - в. identical structure of successive units
  - г. complete sameness of successive units
311. Chiasmus is ... parallelism.
- a. reversed
  - б. elliptical
  - в. broken
  - г. complete
312. 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
313. The rhetorical question is asked
- a. not for information
  - б. for information
  - в. for the answer
  - г. not for emphasis
314. Chiasmus is a variety of
- a. parallelism
  - б. climax
  - в. anticlimax
  - г. suspense
315. "Obviously – this is a streptococcal infection. Obviously." State the type of repetition
- a. framing
  - б. anaphora
  - в. anadiplosis
  - г. epiphora
316. "Mrs. Nork had a large home and a small husband." State the type of syntactical device used in the sentence.
- a. antithesis
  - б. chiasmus

- b. climax
  - г. anticlimax
317. In chiasmus the word order of the first unit is ... in the second one.
- a. reversed
  - б. repeated
  - в. varied
  - г. suspended
318. Antithesis can be based on
- a. parallelism
  - б. inversion
  - в. ellipsis
  - г. synonyms
319. 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
320. The syntactical device based on the opposition of ideas is called
- a. antithesis
  - б. aposiopesis
  - в. anadiplosis
  - г. anticlimax
321. 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
322. 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
323. "He gave so much, and got so little back" is parallelism with
- a. antithesis
  - б. chiasmus
  - в. climax
  - г. anticlimax
324. "Don't use big words. They mean so little." State the type of syntactical device
- a. antithesis
  - б. parallelism
  - в. ellipsis
  - г. climax
325. 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

326. "When we finally emerged from the theatre, Nino was waiting, *inconspicuously visible*." The italicized words present

- a. oxymoron
- б. metaphor
- в. allusion
- г. euphemism

327. "The kid had lungs like Louis Armstrong." The sentence contains

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

328. "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

329. "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

330. "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

331. "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

332. "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

333. "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

334. 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

335. 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

336. A morph is the smallest meaningful succession of

- a. phonemes
- б. morphemes
- в. allomorphs
- г. lexemes

337. "To break - to be broken" presents

- a. a privative opposition
- б. a gradual opposition
- в. an equipollent opposition
- г. the category of mood

338. 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

339. 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

340. 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

341. Compound sentences are such polypredicative units the clauses of which are joined

- a. by coordination
  - б. by subordination
  - в. asyndetically
  - г. by consecutive subordination
342. Ch. Fries distinguishes ... to refer words to a certain group.
- a. 4 classes
  - б. 3 classes
  - в. 5 classes
  - г. 6 classes
343. Traditionally parts of speech are regarded as
- a. lexico-grammatical classes
  - б. semantic classes
  - в. syntactic classes
  - г. functional classes
344. 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
345. The noun has the grammatical categories of
- a. case and number
  - б. gender and case
  - в. number and mood
  - г. tense and aspect
346. 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
347. 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
348. The gerund is characterized by
- a. the noun-type combinability
  - б. the adjective-type combinability
  - в. the adverb-type combinability
  - г. tense inflexions
349. 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

350. Uninterrupted morphemes according to professor M.Blokh are
- affixes
  - analytical inflexions
  - auxiliaries
  - modal verbs
351. Abstract nouns have much in common with
- uncountable nouns
  - countable nouns
  - concrete nouns
  - proper names
352. What theory claims that the case depends upon the position of the noun in the sentence?
- the theory of positional cases
  - the theory of prepositional cases
  - the postpositional theory
  - the possessive postpositional theory
353. Professor E.Morokhovska suggests dividing parts of speech into
- lexical and functional
  - declinables and indeclinables
  - notional and functional
  - discourse-cognitive classes
354. The adjective can perform the syntactic function of
- attribute and predicative
  - object and predicative
  - adverbial modifier and attribute
  - subject and predicate
355. The definition of the sentence as "the minimum syntactical construction, used in the acts of speech communication, characterized by predicativity and realizing a definite structural pattern" belongs to
- H. Pocheptsov
  - O. Jespersen
  - M. Blokh
  - L. Bloomfield
356. The distinction between "language" and "speech" was first introduced by
- Ferdinand de Saussure
  - Baudoin de Courteney
  - Leonard Bloomfield
  - Otto Jespersen
357. H. Sweet's "New English Grammar. Logical and Historical" was published in
- 1891
  - 1790
  - 1900
  - 1901
358. Auxiliary verbs form

- a. a simple verbal predicate
  - б. a compound verbal predicate
  - в. a compound nominal predicate
  - г. a simple nominal predicate
359. Passive Voice renders
- a. action
  - б. state
  - в. condition
  - г. time correlation
360. 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
361. The Infinitive is characterized by
- a. the verb-type combinability
  - б. the adjective-type combinability
  - в. the adverb-type combinability
  - г. tense inflexions
362. Link verbs form
- a. a compound nominal predicate
  - б. a simple verbal predicate
  - в. a compound verbal predicate
  - г. a phraseological predicative
363. 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
364. 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
365. The Passive Voice constitutes
- a. a simple verbal predicate
  - б. a compound verbal predicate
  - в. a compound nominal predicate
  - г. a simple nominal predicate
366. 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



367. The traditional view is that a word phrase is
- a combination of two or more notional words
  - an analytical form of some word
  - a combination of a article and a noun
  - a predicative word group
368. Ch. Fries worked out a classification of lexico-grammatical word classes on the basis of
- syntactic positions
  - morphological functions
  - semantic properties
  - the structural principle
369. According to their meaning verbs may be divided into
- notional and semi-notional
  - transitive and intransitive
  - subjective and objective
  - auxiliaries and modal
370. An elliptical sentence is one with
- either the subject or the predicate omitted
  - the subject omitted
  - the predicate omitted
  - secondary parts omitted
371. Semantic classification divides sentences into:
- personal and impersonal
  - simple and composite
  - declarative and imperative
  - one member and two member
372. What linguistic trend did Ch. Fries belong to?
- Structural Linguistics
  - Generative-Transformational Linguistics
  - Text Linguistics
  - Cognitive Linguistics
373. According to the aspective nature of their lexical meaning verbs may be classified in accordance with
- terminative and non-terminative
  - transitive and intransitive
  - subjective and objective
  - notional and semi-notional
374. What classes are auxiliaries subdivided?
- modal and primary
  - limitive and inlimitive
  - regular and irregular
  - complex and composite
375. The adverb-type combinability is characteristic feature of

- a. the Present Participle
- б. the Infinitive
- в. the Gerund
- г. the adjective

376. 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
- в. the attribute
- г. the adverbial modifier

377. Open class-words are nouns referring to

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

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

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

379. 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

380. 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

381. 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

382. 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

383. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "I was somewhat confused by his question"
- an adverbial modifier
  - a simple verbal predicate
  - a predicative
  - an object
384. The Present Participle combines the properties of
- the verb and the noun
  - the verb and the adjective
  - the verb, the adjective, and the adverb
  - the verb and the adverb
385. What are the syntactic relationships between the components of the word combination "satisfied, or nearly so"
- co-ordinate
  - subordinate
  - causative
  - consecutive
386. According to their grammatical and semantic properties the word phrase "desire to come" is
- agreement
  - government
  - adjoinment
  - cumulative
387. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "The child stopped crying"
- simple verbal
  - compound verbal
  - compound nominal
  - verbal-nominal
388. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "That's what I think"
- simple verbal
  - compound verbal
  - compound nominal
  - verbal-nominal
389. Close class-words are prepositions referring to
- lexical words
  - content words
  - compound words
  - grammatical words
390. The class of determinatives includes
- nouns
  - adjectives
  - verbs
  - numerals
391. The class of determinatives does not include

- a. gradable adjectives
  - б. articles
  - в. quantifiers
  - г. possessive pronouns
392. 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
393. 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
394. 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
395. 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
396. Define the type of the subordinate clause in the sentence "He wandered about the place like a man who has nothing else to do"
- a. a predicative clause
  - б. an attributive clause
  - в. an adverbial clause
  - г. an object clause
397. 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
398. 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
399. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Whatever you may say is of little importance"
- a. causal
  - б. conditional

- b. concessive
- г. attributive

400. 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

401. 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

402. The class of determinatives does not include

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

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

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

404. An elliptical sentence is

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

405. A verbal sentence is one in which the principal part is expressed by

- a. an extended subject
- б. a structural subject
- в. an infinitive
- г. a noun

406. Nominal sentences are those in which the principal part is expressed by

- a. a noun
- б. an infinitive
- в. a gerund
- г. an adjective

407. Prof. E. Morohovska defines function words as

- a. having denotative ability
- б. having significative ability
- в. open class-words
- г. reflecting their lexical content

408. The division of morphemes into interrupted and uninterrupted belongs to
- O. Jespersen
  - M. Blokh
  - H. Pocheptsov
  - L. Bloomfield
409. 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
410. 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
411. 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
412. 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
413. 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
414. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "A man whose voice seemed familiar to me gave commands"
- an object clause
  - an attributive clause
  - a predicative clause
  - a conditional clause
415. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Should he ask for references, tell him to apply to me"
- the adverbial clause of time
  - the adverbial clause of manner
  - the adverbial clause of place
  - the adverbial clause of condition

416. 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

417. 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

418. 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

419. Lexicon, grammar, phonology are

- a. the use of language in oral/written form
- б. language resources
- в. verbal communication
- г. elements of communication

420. 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

421. Phonetics deals with

- a. systems of oral/written symbols
- б. the phenomena of oral speech
- в. the units of language
- г. distinctive features of phonemes and morphemes

422. The units of speech are

- a. utterance, sentence, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
- б. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
- в. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, phoneme, articulatory feature
- г. utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, distinctive feature

423. Positions and movements of speech organs in the production of sounds are studied by

- a. acoustic phonetics
- б. articulatory phonetics
- в. auditory phonetics
- г. phonology

424. Articulatory phonetics studies such phenomena as

- a. frequency, spectrum, intensity
  - б. respiration, phonation, articulation
  - в. pitch, loudness, length
  - г. phonemes
425. Fundamental frequency determines
- a. the amplitude of vibration
  - б. the pitch of voice
  - в. the time of vibration
  - г. the vibration of the vocal folds
426. Phonology studies
- a. the distribution and grouping of phonemes in syllables
  - б. the sound system of language and the system of prosodic features
  - в. the acoustic properties of speech
  - г. the perceptible properties of speech
427. One of the articulatory principles of classification of speech sounds is
- a. tone with an admixture of noise
  - б. the presence/absence of obstruction
  - в. periodic vibrations
  - г. non-periodic vibrations
428. In the production of consonants,
- a. the force of air stream is weak
  - б. the removal of obstruction causes noise
  - в. muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs
  - г. there is no obstruction
429. Voiceless consonants are
- a. noises with an admixture of tone
  - б. pure noises
  - в. tone with an admixture of noise
  - г. based on voice
430. Sonants are
- a. pure noises
  - б. tone with an admixture of noise
  - в. based on noise
  - г. pure tone
431. Diphthongs are
- a. consonants
  - б. vowels
  - в. sonants
  - г. triphthongs
432. 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



433. The types of obstruction in the pronunciation of English consonants are
- plosion, friction, plosion-friction
  - occlusion, constriction, occlusion-constriction
  - plosive, fricative, affricate
  - the manner of production of noise
434. According to the criteria of the active speech organ and the place of obstruction, consonants are divided into
- occlusives, constrictives, affricates
  - labial, lingual, glottal
  - plosives, fricatives, sonants
  - labio-dental fricatives, palato-alveolar affricates
435. Fortis consonants are
- voiced consonants
  - voiceless consonants
  - nasal consonants
  - sonants
436. Lenis consonants are
- voiceless consonants
  - voiced consonants
  - nasal consonants
  - sonants
437. Phonemes are
- sound clusters
  - sound types
  - bundles of sounds
  - allophones
438. Phonemes are sometimes called
- bundles of redundant features
  - bundles of phonetic distinctive features
  - allophones in free variation
  - allophones in complementary distribution
439. Allophones are
- bundles of phonetic distinctive features
  - variants of phonemes
  - bundles of relevant features
  - variants of redundant features
440. Distinctive features of the phoneme
- are irrelevant features
  - are articulatory features that change the meaning of a word
  - do not change the meaning of a word
  - change the meaning of a word, but do not distinguish a phoneme from other phonemes
441. Minimal pairs are

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

442. 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

443. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

447. 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

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

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

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

- a. phonemes
- б. syllables

- b. tone groups
- r. rhythmic units

450. 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

451. 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

452. 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

453. 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

454. 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

455. 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/

456. 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

457. In the syllable division, we should avoid creating consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation, i.e. consonant clusters which

- a. precede a vowel
- б. are not possible in the initial and final position in a word
- в. follow a vowel
- г. are possible in the initial and final position in a word

458. 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
459. 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
460. 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
461. 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
462. 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
463. The recessive word stress tendency
- manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
  - manifests itself in stressing the root syllable
  - means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end
  - means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
464. The rhythmic word stress tendency
- means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
  - manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
  - manifests itself in the fact that the most important elements in words are stressed
  - manifests itself in the fact that there are as many degrees of stress in a word as there are syllables in it
465. The retentive word stress tendency
- manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
  - manifests itself in the fact that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
  - means that the most important elements in words are stressed

- r. means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end
466. The stress patterns of the bulk of English words are regular. It means that
- English word stress is free
  - English word stress is stable
  - English word stress is not fixed to any particular syllable
  - English word stress is fixed to a particular syllable
467. Late stress in compound words/phrases is
- the primary stress on the first element
  - the primary stress on the final element
  - the secondary stress on the final element
  - the secondary stress on the first element
468. Prosody is a unity of non-segmental phenomena:
- speech melody, word stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
  - speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
  - pitch range, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
  - speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses of perception
469. Prosodic features are
- syllables, rhythmic units, tone groups, utterances
  - speech melody, utterance stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
  - prosody and intonation
  - level tone, word stress, tempo, rhythm, pauses
470. Usually, the rhythmic unit
- can contain one or more tone groups
  - can coincide with a tone group
  - is the nucleus of the tone group
  - is the terminal tone of the tone group
471. The rhythmic unit
- has no nucleus
  - has its own pitch pattern, accent and rhythm pattern, duration
  - always contains proclitics and enclitics
  - has primary, secondary and weak rhythm patterns
472. 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
473. 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
474. From a phonetic perspective, the central element of a tone group is

- a. a word
  - б. a stressed syllable in a word marked by a change in pitch
  - в. any stressed syllable in a word
  - г. a stressed but unaccented syllable
475. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tone group is
- a. the combination of falling and rising tones
  - б. a group of tones that have one or more pitch features in common and convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
  - в. a part of an utterance that convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
  - г. the pitch features of prosody
476. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the nucleus of the tone group is
- a. is always preceded by a pre-head and head
  - б. the stressed syllable in the last accented word
  - в. the terminal tone
  - г. the stressed and unstressed syllables in the last accented word
477. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the head of the tone group
- a. begins with the first stressed syllable and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
  - б. begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
  - в. begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable following the nucleus
  - г. begins with the stressed syllable of the last accented word and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
478. According to O'Connor and Arnold, in emphatic speech, the types of the head in the tone group are
- a. the Stepping Head, the High Head, the Climbing Head
  - б. the Stepping Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head
  - в. the High Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head
  - г. the Falling Head, the Rising Head, the Stepping Head
479. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the compound tones have the following structure:
- a. the Stepping Head followed by the Low Fall
  - б. the High Fall followed by the Low Rise
  - в. the High Fall preceded by the High Head
  - г. the Rising Head followed by the High Fall
480. 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
481. 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

482. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + Low Fall is called
- the Take-off
  - the Low Drop
  - the Low Bounce
  - the Long Jump
483. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Drop tune sounds
- interested
  - detached
  - surprised
  - questioning
484. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + High Fall is called
- the Switchback
  - the High Drop
  - the Long Jump
  - the Jackknife
485. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the High Drop tune sounds
- reserved
  - lively
  - disapproving
  - hurt
486. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + Low Head + Low Rise is called
- the Low Bounce
  - the Take-off
  - the Terrace
  - the Jackknife
487. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Take-off tune sounds
- disapproving
  - wondering
  - flat
  - unsympathetic
488. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low Pre-head + High Head + Low Rise is called
- the Switchback
  - the Low Bounce
  - the Take-off
  - the High Drop
489. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the Low Bounce tune sounds
- reproachful
  - soothing, reassuring
  - protesting
  - hurt
490. 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

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

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

492. 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

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

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

494. 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

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

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

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

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

497. 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

498. 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

499. The types of utterance stress are as follows:

- a. word stress, utterance stress
- б. nuclear stress, non-nuclear full stress, partial stress
- в. notional word stress, functional word stress
- г. stress and rhythm

500. Stress-timed rhythm means that in a tone group,

- a. rhythm is a factor in word stress
- б. stressed syllables follow each other at approximately equal periods of time
- в. form words are typically unstressed
- г. the semantic centre is marked by the nuclear stress

501. In a tone group, non-initial rhythmic units begin with

- a. a notional word
- б. a stressed syllable
- в. the nucleus
- г. enclitics

502. Slowing down the tempo of speech, we make an utterance

- a. more rhythmical
- б. more prominent
- в. more structured
- г. more functional