

Англійська мова і література_магістр_фаховий_(дім_кит) 2026

Основний (кит)

1. 没有 的拼音是

méiyǒu

měiyǒu

méiyóu

měiyóu

2. 上海 的拼音是

shànghǎi

shānghài

shānghǎi

shánghǎi

3. 地图 的拼音是

dìtú

dìtǔ

dītū

dītù

4. 你叫什么

姓

名字

岁数

天气

5. 你家有几（ ）人

口

头

只

条

6. 我家有一（ ）狗

匹

瓶

杯

条

7. 中国人最喜欢吃

面包

米饭

披萨

薯片

8. 小明的爸爸姓张，妈妈姓王，请问小明姓什么

张
王
李
张王

9. 八点半是几点

8: 15
8: 30
8: 50
8: 20

10. 差5分十点几点是几点

9: 55
10: 55
10: 05
10: 10

11. 二十点是

晚上八点
早上八点
两点十分
不知道

12. 我能不能用（ ）下这本词典

两
三
一
几

13. 能不能试（ ）试这件衬衫

二
一
三
几

14. 一百元是多少钱

100元
100美元
100欧元
100卢布

15. 三百八十元是多少钱

380元
308元
38元
3.8元

16. 一元五角是多少钱

- 15元
- 1.5元
- 0.15元
- 150元

17. 三块四毛是多少钱

- 3.4元
- 34元
- 340元
- 0.34元

18. 明天晚上八点一刻我去接你，请问明天几点我去接你

- 8: 4
- 8: 15
- 8: 30
- 8: 10

19. 今天星期五，昨天星期几

- 星期四
- 星期三
- 星期六
- 星期一

20. 今天星期日，后天星期几

- 星期二
- 星期三
- 星期六
- 星期四

21. 今天星期三，前天星期几

- 星期三
- 星期一
- 星期六
- 星期四

22. 一年有（ ）个月

- 12
- 24
- 10
- 8

23. 一个星期有（ ）天

- 7
- 8
- 6
- 5

24. 上旬指的是

每个月1号到10号
每个月10号到20号
每个月20号到30号
每个月1号到15号

25. 下旬指的是

每个月20号到30号
每个月10号到20号
每个月1号到10号
每个月1号到15号

26. 中旬指的是

每个月20号到30号
每个月1号到10号
每个月10号到20号
每个月1号到15号

27. 副 的拼音是

fū
fú
fù
hù

28. 回 的拼音是

huī
huí
huǐ
feí

29. 刚 的拼音是

gāng
gáng
gǎng
dàng

30. 远 的拼音是

yuān
yuán
yuǎn
yuàn

31. 就 的拼音是

jiū
jiù
jiǔ
jù

32. 近 的拼音是

jìn
jīn
jīng
jìng

33. 能 的拼音是

néng
nēn
lēng
léng

34. 花儿 的拼音是

huār
huāe
huāe
huaé

35. 鸟儿 的拼音是

niáoer
niáor
liáoer
liáoer

36. 西安 的拼音是

Xiān
xī'ān
Xián
xǐ'ān

37. 登 的拼音是

dēng
déng
děn
dén

38. 住 的拼音是

zhù
zù
zhǔ
zǔ

39. 床 的拼音是

chuáng
chuāng
cuáng
cuāng

40. 生 的拼音是

shēng

shéng

sēng

séng

41. 完 的拼音是

wān

wán

wāng

wáng

42. 病 的拼音是

bìng

bìn

bīng

bīn

43. 狐朋（ ）友

猫

鸡

狗

猪

44. 偷（ ）摸狗

鸭

鸡

鹅

猫

45. 挂（ ）头卖狗肉

羊

牛

猪

猫

46. 狗嘴里吐不出（ ）牙

猪

牛

象

猫

47. 左膀右（ ）

腿

臂

手

脚

48. 七上 () 下

八
六
十
五

49. 九死 () 生

一
二
三
五

50. 汉语字母a后面的字母是

b
c
d
e

51. 汉语字母f前面的字母是

b
e
d
c

52. 一起当中的“一”读音是

yī
yí
yǐ
yì

53. 一样当中的“一”读音是

yī
yí
yǐ
yì

54. 想一想当中的“一”读音是

yī
yí
yǐ
yì

55. 来不来当中的“不”读音是

bu
bù
bū
bú

56. zhang的声母是

zh
zha
an
ang

57. zhang的韵母是

zh
zha
an
ang

58. jia的声母是

j
ji
i
a

59. jia 的韵母是

ia
a
i
ji

60. 一双鞋三百元，太（ ）了

好
贵
便宜
漂亮

61. 饺子真（ ）吃，我还想吃

好
难
不好
美味

62. 这件衬衫太（ ）了，给我一件小的

大
好
短
破

63. 这条裤子太（ ）了，给我一件长的

短
好
大
新

64. 天气很（ ），多穿点儿衣服

热
冷
闷
好

65. 今天很（ ），我满头都是汗

闷
冷
热
好

66. 明天有（ ），出门记得带伞

雪
雨
霜
雾

67. 今天我很（ ），不能陪你看电影

闲
忙
热
懒

68. 星期六我有（ ），可以陪你去超市

闲
空儿
事儿
约会

69. 你能陪我去（ ）趟学校吗

一
二
三
五

70. 爸爸48岁，妈妈比爸爸小1岁，妈妈（ ）岁

49
50
47
46

71. 爷爷60岁，奶奶比爷爷大3岁，奶奶（ ）岁

64
63
57
56

72. 哥哥去年18岁，哥哥多大

- 19岁
- 17岁
- 20岁
- 21岁

73. 不到（ ）非好汉

- 故宫
- 长城
- 天坛
- 天安门

74. 洗手间是

- 厕所
- 洗手的地方
- 洗脸的地方
- 换衣服的地方

75. 中国人喜欢喝

- 可乐
- 果汁
- 牛奶
- 茶

76. 他少（ ）了一个零

- 写
- 冷
- 牛奶
- 茶

77. 来一个红烧（ ）吧

- 牛肉
- 果汁
- 月饼
- 香蕉

78. 我明天晚上有一个

- 饭店
- 约会
- 图书馆
- 博物馆

79. 我喜欢在家里看

- 音乐
- 电影
- 作业
- 厨房

80. 萨沙喜欢穿（ ） 仔裤

羊
鸡
牛
猪

81. 维恰想去中国旅行，所以她正在学习

汉语
韩语
英语
乌克兰语

82. 我的汉语不（ ） 好

太
很
是
非常

83. 我们的大学很（ ） 也很漂亮

大
小
破
旧

84. 你有我的电话号码，需要帮忙可以给我

打电话
写邮件
写信
发电报

85. 林老师姓

林
张
王
李

86. 王老师的父亲姓

周
张
王
李

87. 我是中国人 的否定形式是

我不是中国人
我没是中国人
我是不是中国人
我就是中国人

88. 医院 的正确读音是

yīyuán
yíyuàn
yīyuàn
yǐyuàn

89. 睡觉 的正确读音是

shuìjiǎo
shuǐjiào
suǐjiào
suǐjiǎo

90. 着急 的正确读音是

zháojí
zhuójí
záojí
zhāojí

91. 厕所 的正确读音是

cèsuǒ
chèshuō
chèshuō
chēshuō

92. 在中国代表喜庆的颜色是

白色
红色
绿色
蓝色

93. 三人行必有吾师焉 是哪个人的名言

孟子
孔子
孙子
老子

94. 我想喝一（ ）牛奶

杯
桌
块
桶

95. 您贵姓

我姓李
我叫高一飞
我17岁
我吃面包

96. 你是乌克兰人吗

我说汉语
我是乌克兰人
我17岁
我不知道

97. 你说乌克兰语还是说汉语

我说法语
我说汉语
我说英语
我说日语

98. 你是林老师吗

我不是林老师
我叫高一飞
我是乌克兰人
我说汉语

99. 你是哪国人

我是中国人
天气很好
我喜欢黑色
我不说俄语

100. 你出生在哪儿

我出生在基辅
我的生日是1月1号
今天星期三
天气不好

101. 东方学院怎么样

很大，也很漂亮。
我不喜欢蓝色
我17岁
我很高兴

102. 可以给你打电话吗

可以给我打电话
为什么
我买飞机票
我吃面包

103. 可以给你发电子邮件吗

可以
干什么
我不知道
我喝牛奶

104. 你在哪里工作

我在看电影
我喜欢喝茶
我在进出口公司工作
我不困

105. 你的专业是什么

我的专业是汉语
我三年级
我是外语系
我吃面包

106. 你几年级

我在基辅上大学
我三年级
我是中文系
我是老师

107. 你在哪儿学习

我的专业是汉语
我三年级
我是外语系
我在北京大学中文系学习

108. 你喝茶还是喝咖啡

我喝水
我喝茶
我不喜欢踢足球
我吃面包

109. 你家有几口人

我家有3口人
我三年级
爸爸、妈妈和我
我有一条狗

110. 你们学校有多少学生

大概五千个学生
我三年级
我家五口人
我吃面包

111. 你是什么地方人

我是乌克兰人
我是浙江人
我是外语系
我是美国人

112. 你有孩子吗

我有一条狗
我有一只猫
我是外语系
我有孩子

113. 你的孩子多大了

我的狗两岁
我的猫一岁
我是外语系
我的孩子今年6岁

114. 你为什么想学习汉语

我想去中国工作
我三年级
我想去日本工作
我想当英语老师

115. 十个一百是

一万
十万
一千
十百

116. 你有没有中国地图

我有中国地图
我没有乌克兰地图
我有韩国地图
我吃面包

117. 你要地图干什么

我想去中国玩儿
我喜欢米饭
我是外语系
我不知道

118. 你要中文地图还是乌克兰文地图

我的专业是汉语
我要米饭
我要中文地图
我吃面包

119. 这是什么词典

我不要地图
汉乌词典
我要乌克兰文地图
我要去中国玩儿

120. 这本词典是你的吗

对, 是我的
地图不是我的
我是外语系
当然可以

121. 这本词典怎么样

这本词典非常好
这本书很有用
这张地图很好
这件衣服很贵

122. 我能不能用一下词典

当然可以
书不是我的
地图不能借给你
我不知道

123. 你会说汉语吗

我会说一点儿汉语
我喜欢汉语
我学习汉语一年了
我会说俄语

124. 你们饭店最好吃的菜是什么

我们饭店最好吃的菜是糖醋鱼
可以试
我吃米饭
我吃面包

125. 能不能试一试

当然可以
一共38元
不能便宜
我吃面包

126. 这条牛仔裤多少钱

真便宜
太贵了
88元
不能试

127. 您想买什么

我吃米饭
我喜欢糖醋鱼
我想买一件衬衫
我喝茶

128. 你能不能吃辣的

我不喝酒
我不吸烟
我是外语系
我不能吃辣的

129. 你喝酒吗

我不吸烟
我不吃辣的
我喜欢吃甜的
我不喝酒

130. 今天下雨，要带

鞋子
雨伞
雪球
馒头

131. 带雨伞，因为外面

下雨
下雪
打雷
有太阳

132. 今天2月8号，明天

2月7号
2月9号
2月10号
2月6号

133. 今天1月31号，昨天

2月1号
1月32号
2月2号
1月30号

134. 二百五十是

250
251
520
205

135. 三百六十五是

356
365
635
653

136. 一百零三是

103

130

301

1003

137. 十个一千是

一万

十万

十千

一百万

138. 你明天打算干什么

我明天去图书馆

我不喜欢跑步

我昨天去博物馆了

我喝茶

139. 你喜欢干什么

我喜欢吃米饭

我喜欢听音乐

我喜欢喝茶

我想买苹果

140. 你找哪位

我是李老师

我找张老师

我喜欢喝咖啡

我不戴眼镜

141. 你什么时候回来

我明天回来

我明天就走

我昨天去博物馆了

我喜欢看电影

142. 放假以后你打算干什么

我打算去中国旅行

我不喜欢跑步

我昨天去博物馆了

我想当老师

143. 你什么时候去北京

我坐飞机去

我坐火车去

我下一周去

我昨天回来的

144. 附近有没有银行

学校在银行附近
商店在学校左边
附近没有银行
附近没有餐厅

145. 地铁站离汽车站远不远

可以骑自行车去
不远
我昨天去博物馆了
坐25路公交车

146. 去市中心怎么走

坐139路公交车
坐飞机
坐火车
不远

147. 你以前养过鸟儿吗

我喜欢狗
我打算养鸟
我以前养过鸟儿
我以前养过花儿

148. 中国的城市里可以养狗吗

不能养猫
我以前养过狗
中国的城市可以养狗
中国的城市不能养猫

149. 你为什么不养小动物

因为我没有钱
我不喜欢跑步
我以前养过猫
我喜欢狗

150. 你对上海很熟悉吧

我昨天刚回来
是的，很熟悉
我昨天去博物馆了
我想当老师

151. 你登过长城吗

我没去过北京
我去过故宫
我没登过长城
我去过颐和园

152. 你坐飞机去还是坐火车去

我没钱
我骑自行车去
我坐飞机去
我走着去

153. 他没去过北京，对北京不

熟悉
喜欢
陌生
讨厌

154. 王英头痛，去了

医院
学校
商店
超市

155. 萨沙刚起床，正在吃

晚餐
午餐
早餐
夜宵

156. 你哪里不舒服

头痛
喜欢
我心情不好
我很高兴

157. 你为什么没来上课

对不起
吃早饭
我生病了
我很高兴

158. 你为什么迟到

路上堵车了
我没吃早饭
我心情不好
我很高兴

159. 这本书什么时候借的

昨天借的
讨厌
词典很好
中文地图

160. 你父母什么时候来的

他们坐飞机来的
他们后天走
他们星期五来的
我很高兴

161. 你早饭吃了吗

我喜欢喝茶
我喜欢米饭
还没有呢
我很开心

162. 你父母以前来过中国吗

他们不会说汉语
喜欢
他们很开心
他们以前来过中国

163. 这本书怎么样

这本词典很实用
我很喜欢这本书
这本书很好
我喜欢听音乐

164. 过期了会罚款吗

我昨天借的
会罚款
我心情不好
明天去还书

165. 你女朋友是谁

我养过狗
我喜欢猫
我心情不好
小王就是我的女朋友

166. 你结婚了吗

我没有孩子
我没有女朋友
我没结婚
我没有男朋友

167. 你今天穿得真漂亮

谢谢
我肚子疼
我心情不好
我养过鸟儿

168. 你的生日是几月几号

我出生在中国
我的生日是1月30号
我16岁
我二年级

169. 现在几点

现在12: 00
12:30我去接你
256元
我不吸烟

170. 你今天早上几点起床

我早餐吃了米饭
我喜欢吃香蕉
我心情不好
我今天早上8点起床

171. 你做作业了吗

我喜欢听音乐
我没做作业
我心情不好
我喜欢学习汉语

172. 乌克兰的首都是哪儿

北京
上海
基辅
敖德萨

173. 你喜欢学汉语吗

我喜欢吃饺子
我喜欢养狗
我心情不好
我喜欢学汉语

174. 你喜欢什么体育运动

我喜欢游泳
我喜欢听音乐
我喜欢吃牛肉
我很高兴

175. 一年当中哪个季节最冷

春天
夏天
秋天
冬天

176. 一年当中哪个季节最热

夏天
春天
冬天
秋天

177. 北极熊生活在

南极
北极
中国
乌克兰

178. 企鹅生活在

北极
南极
日本
韩国

179. 熊猫最喜欢吃

树叶
竹子
米饭
苹果

180. 北京的著名美食是

饺子
糖醋鱼
北京烤鸭
包子

181. 你家乡的天气怎么样

冬天比这儿冷
城市
农村
县城

182. 今年是2017年，明年是

2016年
2017年
2018年
2015年

183. 维恰今年二年级，去年维恰几年级

二年级
三年级
一年级
四年级

184. 生龙活（ ）

虎
鸡
狗
猪

185. 今年是中国农历鸡年，所以今年出生的人都属（ ）

猴
鸡
羊
狗

186. 中国农历新年（春节）的时间是

农历正月初一
农历正月十五
农历八月十五
农历正月初二

187. 中国元宵节的时间是

农历正月十五
农历正月初一
农历八月十五
农历正月初二

188. 中国驻乌克兰大使馆在（ ）

哈尔科夫
基辅
敖德萨
伊万诺弗兰科夫斯克

189. 元宵节又称（ ）

上元节
清明节
端午节
中秋节

190. （ ）羊开泰

三
二
四
六

191. 五湖（ ）海

八
二
四
七

192. 十全 () 美

八
十
九
四

193. 四海 () 荒

八
二
七
一

194. 新汉语水平考试简称是

HSK
HSKK
YCT
BCT

195. 汉语水平口语考试简称是

HSK
HSKK
YCT
BCT

196. 商务汉语考试简称是

HSK
HSKK
YCT
BCT

197. 新中小学生汉语考试简称是

HSK
HSKK
YCT
BCT

198. HSK考试共分为 () 级

四
五
六
七

199. HSKK考试共分为 () 级

三
二
六
七

200. 三言（ ）语

两
二
四
七

Базовий (кит)

1. 请问龙井茶产自中国哪里

杭州
苏州
合肥
福建

2. 中国第一部诗歌总集是

山海经
乐府诗集
楚辞
诗经

3. 请问“铁观音”茶产自中国哪里

福建
江苏
安徽
广东

4. 仁者爱人，己所不欲，勿施于人 是中国哪位思想家的主张

孟子
孔子
荀子
老子

5. 著名的北方城市哈尔滨市是中国哪个省的省会

吉林
黑龙江
山东
辽宁

6. 中国有多少个民族

57个
80个
55个
56个

7. 中国古代四大发明不包括

指南针
火药
印刷术

十进位至

8. 中国特别行政区澳门的回归时间是

1993年

1997年

1999年

1995年

9. 新疆维吾尔自治区是中国哪个民族的主要聚居区

回族

满族

柯尔克孜族

维吾尔族

10. 宁夏回族自治区是中国哪个民族的主要聚居区

哈萨克族

满族

汉族

回族

11. 吃月饼是中国哪个传统节日的风俗

端午节

元宵节

中秋节

春节

12. 西藏自治区是中国哪个民族的主要聚居区

藏族

高山族

俄罗斯族

回族

13. 内蒙古自治区是中国哪个民族的主要聚居区

蒙古族

锡伯族

俄罗斯族

塔塔尔族

14. 广西壮族自治区是中国哪个民族的主要聚居区

苗族

锡伯族

壮族

达斡尔族

15. 中国的国土面积是

960万平方千米

900万平方千米

860万平方千米

980万平方千米

16. 中国现任主席是

胡锦涛
江泽民
习近平
邓小平

17. 中华人民共和国现任总理是

温家宝
李克强
张高丽
李鹏

18. 中国有多少个省级行政区

35个
34个
32个
30个

19. 中国著名高等学府清华大学位于哪里

天津
北京
济南
长春

20. 中华人民共和国纸币的最大面值是

10元
50元
100元
200元

21. 中国人在吃饭时最常使用的用餐工具是

叉子
刀子
筷子
勺子

22. 下面哪种食物是中国人最常吃的

面包
米饭
薯条
饼干

23. 吃元宵是中国哪个节日的习俗

中秋节
端午节
元宵节

儿童节

24. 吃粽子是中国哪个节日的习俗

春节

端午节

元宵节

儿童节

25. 中国的国庆日是哪一天

10月1日

3月8日

10月2日

6月1日

26. 请问中国古都之一的西安位于哪个省

浙江省

陕西省

安徽省

福建省

27. 请问下列哪个节日不是中国的传统节日

春节

端午节

圣诞节

中秋节

28. 中国面积最大的省级行政区是

新疆

西藏

内蒙古

广西

29. 中国人口最多的城市是

北京

上海

重庆

长春

30. 李白是中国哪个朝代的诗人

唐朝

宋朝

明朝

清朝

31. 中国全日制本科高校的学制是几年

4年

5年

6年

3年

32. 中国著名高等学府上海财经大学位于哪里

上海
江苏
安徽
浙江

33. 2008年第29届奥运会的举办城市是

北京
上海
天津
武汉

34. 中国的现行货币是

人民币
日元
韩元
卢布

35. 中国被誉为世界十大文化名人的是

孟子
孔子
老子
荀子

36. 天坛是中国哪个城市的著名旅游景点

北京
天津
上海
西安

37. 秦始皇陵兵马俑是中国哪个城市的著名旅游景点

南京
西安
成都
重庆

38. 普洱茶产自中国哪个省

云南
成都
广州
南宁

39. 中国的全称是

中华民国
中华人民共和国
中华工人共和国

中华共和国

40. 孔子学院是以中国哪位古人的名字命名的

孔子
老子
庄子
孙子

41. 孔子学院总部（国家汉办）总部位于中国哪个城市

上海
北京
天津
济宁

42. 下列哪个是中国的著名品牌

华为
苹果
索尼
三星

43. 汉语拼音一共有多少个字母

24个
25个
26个
33个

44. 你好 拼音的正确写法是

níhǎo
nǐhǎo
nìhào
nǐnhāo

45. 下列不属于声母的是

b
p
m
a

46. 下列不属于韵母的是

a
o
e
d

47. 爸爸拼音的正确写法是

bàba
bàbà
bābā

bábá

48. 是 拼音的正确写法是

shì

sì

shǐ

sī

49. 什么 拼音的正确写法是

shénme

shénmè

shénmò

shēnmò

50. 地方 拼音的正确写法是

dìfang

dìfán

dìfàng

dìfáng

51. 在哪儿 拼音的正确写法是

zàinǎr

zàinǎ

zàiněr

zàiné

52. 这儿 拼音的正确写法是

zhèr

zhè

zhei

zheér

53. 当有人跟你说“你好”的时候，你应该回答

我很好

我不好

你好

你好吗

54. 如何回答“你叫什么名字”

我姓张

我叫萨沙

我很好

我18岁

55. 用“认识、很、高兴、你”连词成句，正确的是

你很高兴认识

认识你很高兴

你认识很高兴

很认识你高兴

56. 用“我、基辅大学、东方系、学习在、”连词成句正确的是

我学习在基辅大学东方系
我在基辅大学东方系学习
我在学习基辅大学东方系
学习在基辅大学东方系我

57. 用“你家、有、几口、人”连词成句，正确的是

你家几口人有
你家有几口人
你家人几口有
几口人有你家

58. 你真有（ ）下子

一
两
三
四

59. 我和妈妈去商店买

南北
东西
东南
西北

60. 道家学派的创始人是

老子
孔子
孟子
荀子

61. 下列哪个人是中国著名企业家

马云
乔布斯
扎伯格
比尔·盖茨

62. 中国的东北地区主要种植的农作物是

玉米
土豆
大豆
高粱

63. 被誉为中国国宝的动物是

大熊猫
丹顶鹤
天鹅

东北虎

64. 东北虎主要生活在中国的什么地区

东北
西北
华北
华中

65. 大熊猫主要生活在中国哪个省

四川
吉林
黑龙江
江苏

66. 大熊猫喜爱的食物是

竹子
香蕉
苹果
橘子

67. 中国台湾省的省会是

台北
高雄
基隆
福州

68. 中国的国歌是

义勇军进行曲
星光灿烂的旗帜
君之代
爱国歌

69. 中华人民共和国成立于哪一年

1949年
1948年
1947年
1950年

70. 中国的国旗是

五星红旗
日章旗
太极旗
米字旗

71. 下面哪个人是中国著名游泳选手

孙杨
菲尔普斯
朴泰桓

霍顿

72. 下面哪个人是中国著名跨栏运动员

刘翔
鲍威尔
罗伯斯
博尔特

73. 下面哪个国家与中国接壤

朝鲜
日本
美国
乌克兰

74. 中国有多少个少数民族

56个
55个
57个
54个

75. 高 的反义词是

少
胖
瘦
低

76. 长 的反义词是

短
少
低
瘦

77. 白小红的白是

姓
名字
母亲的姓
父亲的名字

78. 王华的王是

姓
名字
母亲的姓
父亲的名字

79. 中国 的拼音是

zhōn gu
zōng guō
zhōng guó

zhōn gō

80. 乌克兰 的拼音是

wū kè láang

yū kè láng

yū kè lán

wū kè lán

81. 我是老二，老大是我的

妹妹

嫂子

哥哥

弟弟

82. 我哥哥的老婆是我的

弟妹

妹妹

姐姐

嫂子

83. 爷爷奶奶是（ ）

我朋友的父母

我父母的父母

我爸爸的父母

我妈妈的父母

84. 妹夫是

我哥哥的父母老婆

我姐姐的丈夫

我妹妹的老公

我弟弟的老婆

85. 外婆是谁

我妈妈的妈妈

我爸爸的妈妈

我爸爸的爸爸

我妈妈的爸爸

86. 糖醋鱼是

一道菜

一种药

人名

一条路

87. 今天天气怎么样

很累

很好

不饿

红色

88. 怎么回答“谢谢”

非常好
不客气
都很好
吃饱了

89. 现在十点一刻了，你还不睡觉？现在几点

11:15
22:15
10:45
22:25

90. 明天是星期日，我们不用上班。请问今天星期几

星期日
星期六
星期五
星期四

91. 下面哪个人是中国著名羽毛球运动员

林丹
李宗伟
张继科
吴奇隆

92. 认识的拼音是

rènshi
rènshì
rèngshi
rěngsi

93. 高兴 的拼音是

gāoxìng
gāoxíng
gāosìng
gāoshìng

94. 工作 的拼音是

gōngzuò
gōngzhuò
gōnzuò
gōnzuo

95. 打电话 的拼音是

dǎ diànhuà
dǎ diànhuò
dǎ diànhuò

dā diǎnhuò

96. 朋友 的拼音是

péngyou

péngyòu

pēnyou

pēnyōu

97. 邮件 的拼音是

yóujiàn

yōujiàn

yóngjiǎn

yóujiǎn

98. 学生 的拼音是

xuésheng

xuēshēng

xuéshèn

xuéshen

99. 老板 的拼音是

lǎobǎn

láobǎn

lāobān

lǎobǎng

Базовий (анг)

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

will be given

is given

will have been given

would be given

2. He has been writing a letter since morning.

Since when he has been writing a letter?

How long he has been writing a letter?

How long have he been writing a letter?

Since when has he been writing a letter?

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

How long has the tooth been giving her trouble?

Since when has the tooth been giving her trouble?

How long was the tooth giving her trouble?

How long the tooth has been giving her trouble?

4. Joan wanted to have her TV repaired.

What did Joan want to have repaired?

What Joan wanted to have repaired?

What did Joan want to repair?

What Joan wanted to repair?

5. They had breakfast at 7 o'clock.

When had they breakfast?

At what time had they breakfast?

At what time did they have breakfast?

What time had they breakfast?

6. Some people study English for a special reason.

Why do some people study English for?

For what reason do some people study English?

For what reason some people study English?

Which some special reason do some people study English for?

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

Why did he fell to the ground?

Why did he felt to the ground?

Why did he feel to the ground?

Why did he fall to the ground?

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

What is being repaired at the moment?

What airport is being repaired at the moment?

Which airport is being repaired at the moment?

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?
What kind of films does he prefers to watch?
What kind of films to watch he prefers?

18. The price of meat has really gone up.

Which has really gone up?
What has gone up really?
What does have really gone up?
What has really gone up?

19. The UK is made up of four countries.

How many countries is the UK made up of?
What countries is the UK made up of?
Which countries is the UK made up of?
Of what countries is the UK made up of?

20. Mary had to do the room yesterday.

What had Mary to do yesterday?

When had Mary to do the room?
What did Mary have to do yesterday?
What Mary had to do yesterday?

21. They are only interested in making money.

In what they are interested?
What they are interested in?
Which are they interested in?
What are they interested in?

22. The young man has been working here for two years.

Has been the young man working here for two years?
Has been working the young man here for two years?
Has the young man been working here for 2 years?
Has been for 2 years working the young man?

23. There's nothing difficult in this text.

Is there anything difficult in this text?
Isn't there nothing difficult in this text?
Is there difficult nothing in this text?
Is nothing in the text difficult there?

24. "Big Ben" is one of the finest clocks in the world.

What "Big Ben" is in the world?
What in the world is the finest clock?
What is "Big Ben"?
What the finest clock in the world is "Big Ben"?

25. Newton discovered the law of universal gravitation.

Did Newton discovered the law of universal gravitation?
Did discover Newton the law of universal gravitation?
Did the law of universal gravitation Newton discover?
Did Newton discover the law of universal gravitation?

26. In the morning Minna was to cook breakfast.

What Minna was to do in the morning?
What to do Minna was in the morning?
What was to do Minna in the morning?
What was Minna to do in the morning?

27. His flat is as comfortable as yours.

Is his flat as comfortable as you?
His flat is so comfortable as yours?
His flat is not so comfortable as yours?
Is his flat as comfortable as yours?

28. He can get this book in our library.

Can he to get this book in our library?

Can he get this book in our library?
Do he can get this book in our library?
Can get he this book in our library?

29. When she grows up she will become an actress.

Who she will become when she grows up?
Who will she become when she grows up?
What will she become when she grows up?
At what time will she become when she grows up?

30. This medicine must be taken every three hours.

How often must this medicine taken?
How often must this medicine be taken?
Must be taken this medicine every three hours?
What every three hours must be taken?

31. Instead of doing his homework he is playing football.

What playing is he instead of doing his homework?
Why is he doing his homework instead of playing football?
What is he playing instead of doing his homework?
Instead of what he is playing football?

32. I received a few letters from my pen-friends yesterday.

Have you received a few letters from your friends yesterday?
Who did you receive a few letters from yesterday?
Whom you received a few letters from yesterday?
At what time did you receive a few letters from your pen- friends?

33. The doctor told him to go to a warmer country.

Did the doctor told him to go to a warmer country?
Where did the doctor tell him to go?
What told him the doctor?
Did tell him the doctor to go to a warmer country?

34. Gemma began to run as quickly as possible.

Who did begin to run?
Who did begin running?
Gemma began to run, did she?
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.
They talked a lot and no starting working.
They talked a lot and no working starting.

44. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:

What do you think you are doing?

What do you think what are you doing?

What do you think are you doing?

What are you doing you think?

45. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:

They finished have already their work.

Their work they have finished already.

Their work already they have finished.

They have already finished their work.

46. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:

They a little talked and then got down to business.

They talked a little and then got down to business.

They talked a little and then to business got down.

They talked a little and then down got to business.

47. Виберіть традиційно правильний емоційно нейтральний варіант речення:

Every day receives his clients in his office the advocate.

Every day in his office receives his clients the advocate.

The advocate receives every day in his office his clients.

The advocate receives his clients in the office every day.

48. She doesn't know his address.

So don't they.

So do they.

Neither they do.

Neither do I.

49. They will feel sorry.

Neither shall we.

So we shall.

We shall so.

So shall we.

50. He was handsome and strong.

So was his friend.

Nor was his friend.

So did his friend.

Neither was his friend.

51. The students were to write a composition.

So were my son.

So had my son.

So was my son.

So my son was.

52. It was raining and everybody took an umbrella.

So didn't I.

Also had I.

Also did I.

So did I.

53. He went to the beach on Sunday morning.

I did so.

I didn't so.

I too did.

So did I.

54. I don't like our son coming home late.

Neither do I.

I do neither.

I don't neither.

Neither I do.

55. He is the best pupil in our class.

So his sister is.

So is his sister.

His sister is so.

His sister is also.

56. She knew that she would do it.

So her husband would.

So did her husband.

So her husband do.

So her husband did.

57. The pencil is broken.

So are the pens.

The pens so.

The pens also.

So the pens are.

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

contour

figure

fit

shape

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

customers

groups

observers

spectators

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

rise

arise
raise
arouse

61. Holland ... lots of tulips.

rises
rose
raises
has risen

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

Rise
Arise
Raise
Lift

63. He ... TV rather often.

watches
looks
sees
observes

64. What father said was brief and

on the point
to the point
pointful
in point

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

in time
from time to time
some time
at one time

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

a few
a couple of
any
a pair of

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

achieve
commit
make
perform

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

more taste

more tasteful
more tasteless
tastier.

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

cloth
clothes
clothing
rug

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

bear
carry
have
hold

71. Our group ... of twelve students.

composes
comprises
consists
contains

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

capable
cunning
hard trying
quick-tempered

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

job
profession
role
career

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

blame
error
fault
mistake

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

hungry
skinny
slim
bony

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

bearing

carrying
fitting
wearing

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

leave
stay
come
remain

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

see
look
watch
observe

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

see
look
watch
glance

80. Can you ... in the dark?

see
look
watch
glance

81. It was a ... occasion.

biggest
large
great
huge

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

found
learnt
got
founded

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

learn
get to know
know
find out

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

What is he like?

What does he look like?

How does he look?

What is he?

85. He's ... his birthday.

looking forward to

waiting

expecting

hoping

86. When did you meet him ... ?

lately

later

last

latest

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

than

then

always

lately

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

done

made

created

executed

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

did

made

acquainted

got

90. He ... a very strange remark.

did

made

had

founded

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

do

make

stand

give

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

do

make
take
provide

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

various
changeable
differential
variable

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

vacant
free
blank
empty

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

unoccupied
vacant
reserved
blank

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

vacant
free
blank
empty

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

shade
shadow
twilight
dark

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

horrified
horrible
horrific
horrid

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

take on
take off
turn on
turn off

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

command

team
crew
party

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

deny
refuse
give up
want

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

house
home
habitation
housing

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

a bill
an account
a score
a statement

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

respective
respectful
respected
respectable

105. "Did you ... your holiday?" "Thank you, we really did".

enjoy
evaluate
assess
appreciate

106. The situation was dangerous. Urgent measures had to be

accepted
adopted
taken
given

107. Who ... the law of gravitation?

opened
invented
discovered
found out

108. They speak ... in Holland.

Dutch

Danish
English
German

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

miss
wouldn't miss
wouldn't have missed
have missed

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

is
has been
was
had been

111. Yesterday I went to the cinema andI had dinner with my friend.

as a result
after that
that is why
all in all

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

unless
if
supposing
providing

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

watch
had watched
was watching
have watched

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

is visiting
has visited
will visit
visits

115. Lauraher tonsils taken out last week.

has had
has
having
had

116. All knew that his suggestions

are never objected

never are objecting to
were never objected to
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.

of
in
from
by

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

before
onto
for
to

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

—
of
for
with

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

around
for
of
off

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

of
—
from
for

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

for
of
—
with

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

eat
haven't eaten
are eating
haven't been eaten

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

by
at
from
in

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

at
in
from
for

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

started Jane
Jane starts
Jane has started
Jane had been starting

127. The Marathon by a famous athlete.

had been won
has been won
has won
was winning

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

to
at
for
with

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

repairing
to repair
repair
to be repairing

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

for
on
of
at

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

would
must
dare
won't

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

with
by
—
for

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

on
over
with
of

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

up
—
on
in

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

at
with
for
in

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

to
of
from
for

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

with / at
at / at
at / with
with / with

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

—
without
at
by

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

for
at
in
—

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

of
in
at
by

141. "I want to call Simon", he said. "Well, don't call him before 8 o'clock. He"

will sleep
will be sleeping
will has been sleeping
will have been slept

142. We can't go out until the rain

stopped
stops
has stopped
has been stopped

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

on
in
at
over

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

down
over
off
—

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

at
on
of
for

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

of
for
with
on

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

into
at
—
for

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

upon
at
—
on

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

on
for
—
at

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

in real
indeed
forever
ever

151. Will you give us an access the Internet?

for
to
of
at

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

by
at
of
within

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

of
for
at
on

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

over
to
for
on

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

—
of
from
on

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

at
to
on
for

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

—
with
by
of

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

of
—
in
at

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

out
up
on
back

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

at
from
for
with

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

of
from
over
—

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

—
to
for
at

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

at
—
back
by

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

by
off
of
at

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

to
for
in
in for

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

for
in
—
on

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

in
at
for
—

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

so
such
more
some

169. What has happened you? You are pale.

for
at
to
of

170. There are no stars in the sky,?

are there
are not
there are not
those are

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

who
that
—
whose

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

because
that is why
hence
throughout

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

unless
before
so that
by

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

whether
when
if
as

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

as soon as
while
during
whether

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

whose
who
which
as

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

such...that
such ... as
as ... that
so ... as

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

therefore
however
otherwise
such

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

were used
get used
used
uses

180. time have we got before the train leaves?

how
when
how many
how much

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

So do I
So I do
Neither do I
So am I

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

had drunk
drink
have drunk
had been drinking

183. That is the right answer,?

is it
wasn't it
isn't it
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.

Otherwise
Although
Besides
That's why

185. If you had studied more, you..... the exam.

would have passed
would pass
would be passing
will pass

186. He didn't buy enough food for children. . . . , his wife decided to go shopping in the evening.

moreover
that's why
although
so as

187. If I had a bigger flat, I..... a party.

would have
will have
would have had

will have had

188. I tried two pairs of trousers, but of them fitted me.

ones
either
neither
every

189. We must run to the cinema! John for us for half an hour already.

is waiting
has been waiting
has waiting
was waiting

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

worrying
worry
to worrying
to worry

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

seeing
while seeing
see
to see

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

was
have
where
am

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

So am I
Neither am I
So do I
So must I

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

Neither did I
So was I
Neither could I
So did I

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

has
were
where

am

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

Neither did I

So did I

Neither would I

So would I

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

So have I

Neither have I

So do I

Neither do I

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

everyone

all

neither

everything

199. All students good marks, Sam.

have/except

has/except

have/in common

had/because

200. When . . . printing and typing invented?

have been

was

has been

have been

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

Neither did I

Neither had I

So did I

So had I

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

was

have

where

am

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

have

has

haves

have had

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

were

is

are

have

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

has

is

was

have

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

is working

had been working

has worked

had worked

207. We are thinking about a new car.

to buy

buying

bought

having bought

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

am

has

are

have

209. When ... arrive?

they did

did they

have they

does they

210. Who ... all this mess?

made

did make

are make

was made

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

living

does live

's living

lived

212. What ... of doing now?

are you think
do you think
think you
are you thinking

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

'm
had been
was
've felt

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

just
yet
last night
never

215. ... Thai food?

Did she ever ate
Has she ever eaten
Does she ate
Have she ever eaten

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

was walking
've walked
were walking
walked

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

've forgot
'd forgot
'd forgotten
were forgot

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

hadn't been
didn't go
wasn't
hasn't been

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

've gone
'll going
're going

will to go

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

going
might
may well
're unlikely

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

may will win
'll win
're winning
'll can win

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

is
is probably
will probably
probably might

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

could
's not going
definitely won't
can't

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

don't have to
must
shouldn't
mustn't

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

must
should
don't have to
have to

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

don't have
should
must
mustn't

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

would
wasn't
use to

used to

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

use to

would

didn't use

often would

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

betterer

more better

most better

best

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

far more

bit more

further

not as

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

more cheap than

as cheap as

the cheapest as

as cheaper as

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

will

won't

aren't

don't

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

isn't he

hasn't he

wasn't he

was he

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

feel

'm feel

'll feel

can feel

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

if

when

unless

while

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

might promise

'll promise

would promise

promise

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

should

'll

could

can

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

am

were

have been

had been

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

been playing

play

playing

being played

240. I ... listening to jazz music.

've always enjoying

've always enjoyed

was always enjoyed

've enjoyed always

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

can to

couldn't

could

can't to

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

weren't able

can't

were able

could

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

an

the

-

a

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

on the

on a

-

on

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

a lot

few of

plenty of

many

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

enough

enough of

many

several

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

when

which

where

that

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

-

what

who

how

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

what

where

it

that

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

had

wouldn't

would've

'd

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

he'd done

will he do

would he do

would he have done

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

wasn't been
haven't been
hasn't been
haven't being

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

that was made
being made
was made
has made

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

haven't
had
'd had
have

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

was going
's going
had done
will

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

's seen
'd seen
'd see
saw

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

that he help
helping
to helping
to help

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

suggest
warn
offer
explain

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

did happen
happened
'd happened

was happened

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

are you
you're
you are
you have

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

I'd be interested to
Can I tell
Do you know
I was wondering

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

've lived
had lived
already live
recently lived

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

recently
still
last week
this time last month

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

've been looked
've been looking
looked
'm looking

265. Billy ... watching motorbike races.

always has loved
's always loving
's always loved
's always been loving

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

been offered
offered
is offering
's been offered

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

is been paid
has being paid
's being paid

being paid

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

be told

be tell

told

tell

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

was waiting

'd been waiting

waited

's been waiting

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

burnt

'd burnt

was burning

's burning

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

didn't buy

'd bought

wasn't buying

hadn't bought

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

I can speak

I speak

I could speak

I could to speak

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

used to like

would like

never use to like

never used to

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

is generally

used to

would be

was always

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

might visit

are visiting

are going to visit

due to visit

276. He ... hungry when he gets home from football practice.

likely to be

's likely to be

like to be

'll like to be

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

'll probably

're planning

're definitely

might

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

a

he

in

-

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

a

the

an

-

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

might paid

will pay

'll paying

would pay

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

was agreed

were agreeing

were to agree

weren't agree

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

providing to

as long as

if only

as long than

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

mustn't

weren't allowed

were obliged

didn't have to

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

must
managed to
were able
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
'd been
'd have been

294. If I hadn't ignored my parents advice, I ... a great musician.

would've become
might've became
had became
hadn't become

295. ... a world class athlete is a lot harder than it looks.

For being
To been
To being
Being

296. You'd ... late for work again or you'll get fired.

be better not
better not be
better be
better not being

297. She went to the doctor because she keeps ... headaches.

on to get
to getting
to get
getting

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

to smoke
the smoke
smoking
for to smoke

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

forget seeing
forget to see
forget to seeing

to forget seeing

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

to leaving

leaving

for leaving

to leave

301. We ... a serious accident when you drove through that red light!

have had

can't have had

must've had

could've had

302. The neighbours ... the music from your party. It was terribly loud. You should go and apologise to them.

must've heard

'll hear

couldn't hear

can't have heard

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

when

which

that

where

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

what

-

whose

when

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

they

who

that

whom

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

that are laid

which lying

lying

who was lying

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

wrote

writing

been written

written

Основний (анг)

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

Second consonant shift

Grimm's Law

Verner's Law

Great vowel shift

2. The written form of the English word is _____.

conventional rather than phonetic

phonetic rather than conventional

neither conventional nor phonetic

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. The Gothic language has been preserved in written records of the _____ c.

6th

10th

8th

9th

6. _____ is a Modern English phonetic change of the ME long vowels which became closer in their articulation.

Great Vowel Shift

Rhotacism

Breaking

Velar mutation

7. Language is a _____ phenomenon.

social

unsocial

vocal

phonetic

8. 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

9. The English language has developed on the basis of the dialect of _____.

London
Edinburgh
Manchester
York

10. One of the characteristic features of the New English period has been the development of ____.

structural substitutes
clauses
cases
endings

11. _____ is an independent vowel interchange unconnected with any phonetic conditions; it's a device to differentiate between words and grammatical forms built from the same root.

Ablaut
Metathesis
Rhotacism
Breaking

12. The Germanic tribes who settled in Britain in the 5th and 6th c. spoke closely related tribal dialects belonging to _____.

West Germanic Group
North Germanic Group
East Germanic Group
South Germanic Group

13. We can distinguish _____ dialects in Old English times.

four
five
three
two

14. Printing was introduced by William Caxton in _____.

1476
1647
1764
1567

15. In ME the weakening and loss of inflections resulted in the _____ of agreement and government.

weakening and loss
strengthening
acquiring
improving

16. According to Prof. Arakin, the end of the Middle English Period is the _____.

- Wars of Roses
- Norman Conquest
- Anglo-Saxon Invasion
- Introduction of Printing

17. It is estimated that about _____ per cent of the OE vocabulary has been lost.

- 85
- 65
- 75
- 55

18. B. Khaimovich takes the _____ century as the beginning of the OE period.

- 5th
- 6th
- 7th
- 8th

19. The earliest extant written texts in English are dated in the _____ c.

- 7th
- 4th
- 6th
- 8th

20. According to David Burnley, there are _____ periods in the history of English.

- five
- three
- four
- two

21. The order of words in a sentence was _____ in Old English.

- comparatively free
- comparatively rigid
- neither free nor rigid
- both free and rigid

22. _____ is an old English phonetic change that consists in two sounds exchanging their places (mostly [r] and a vowel).

- Metathesis
- Verner's Law
- Rhotacism
- Palatal mutation

23. The ending of the comparative degree of OE adjectives was usually _____.

- ra
- er
- ost

–est

24. _____ is an old English phonetic change which took place when after a consonant had dropped, two vowels met inside a word, they were contracted into one long vowel.

Contraction

Ablaut

Breaking

Rhotacism

25. _____ is the law which expresses regular correspondences between consonants of Germanic and those of other Indo-European languages.

Grimm's Law

Verner's Law

Rhotacism

Voicing of consonants

26. The OE change [i] > [io] is an example of _____.

velar mutation

palatal mutation

lengthening

rhotacism

27. The change of the ME *helpe* > *help* Henry Sweet called _____.

"the period of lost endings"

"the period of new spelling"

"the period of vowel loss"

"the period of lost spelling"

28. The ME stressed vowels underwent the process of _____.

lengthening

shortening

diphthongization

mutation

29. The vocalization of [j] and [w] after vowels in ME brought the _____.

appearance of new diphthongs

appearance of new monophthongs

monophthongization of old diphthongs

stress of old diphthongs

30. The sound [ē] developed in ME as a result of _____.

the lengthening of [e] in open syllable

the lengthening of [e] in closed syllables

the shortening of [e] in closed syllables

the shortening of [e] in open syllables

31. _____ is a kind of regressive assimilation caused by the sounds [i] and [j] in the 6th c. Under their influence the vowels of the preceding syllable moved to a higher front position.

Palatal mutation
Velar mutation
Palatalization of consonants
Verner's law

32. The ME verb retained the following grammatical categories: _____.

tense, mood, person, number
tense, mood, aspect, number
tense, mood, person, aspect
tense, aspect, person, number

33. 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

34. _____ is the diphthongization of the Gc. [a] before [r], [l] plus some other consonant into [ea], also [e] > [eo], [i] > [io].

Breaking
Metathesis
Ablaut
Unvoicing of consonants

35. The weak n-declension comprised _____ nouns.

masculine, feminine, neuter
masculine, feminine
masculine, neuter
feminine, neuter

36. The only dialect in which there is an extensive collection of texts is _____.

West Saxon
Anglian
Northumbrian
Kentish

37. There were _____ moods in OE.

three
two
four
five

38. The Indo-European family of languages has _____ branches.

12
10
11
13

39. In ME we find only ____ cases in nouns.

- two
- three
- four
- five

40. The ME personal pronouns distinguished only ____ cases.

- two
- three
- four
- five

41. OE adjectives formed from nouns with the help of the suffix ____.

- lic
- e
- ness
- ful

42. In OE prepositions ____ followed the nouns or pronouns they governed.

- often
- always
- never
- ever

43. With the Norman Conquest, ____ became the official language of the country.

- French
- English
- Latin
- Scandinavian

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

- lengthening
- diphthongization
- velar mutation
- breaking

45. In OE usage of multiple negation was ____.

- normal
- abnormal
- striking
- wondrous

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

- three
- two
- one

none

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

French
Scandinavian
Latin
German

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

4 stages
6 stages
2 stages
three stages

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

Verner's Law
Grimm's Law
Rhotacism
Contraction

50. OE verbs distinguished _____ tense(s).

two
one
three
four

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

30,000
5,000
50,000
3,000

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

synthetic
analytic
isolating
agglutinate

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

7th
8th
9th
10th

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

[r]

[l]
[m]
[n]

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

verbs
nouns
adverbs
articles

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

quantitative ablaut
qualitative ablaut
comparative ablaut
relative ablaut

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

palatalization
voicing
unvoicing
mutation

58. The OE sc was pronounced as _____.

[ʃ]
[sk]
[ss]
[tʃ]

59. Palatal mutation is a kind of _____.

regressive assimilation
progressive assimilation
palatalization
ablaut

60. Quantitative changes of stressed vowels in the ME period influenced greatly the English ____.

rhythm
syntax
grammatical structure
vocabulary

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

strong declension, weak declension, minor declension
strong declension, weak declension
strong declension, minor declension
weak declension, minor declension

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

seven
five
six
four

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

-e
-ness
-lic
-ly

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

12th c.
10th c.
11th c.
13th c.

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

-ly
-lice
-fully
-lie

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

-inde
-ande
-ende
-unde

67. In ME "the" lost _____ distinctions.

gender, case, number
gender, case
case, number
gender, number

68. As a spelling device the apostrophe was introduced in the _____ c.

18th
16th
17th
15th

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

17th
16th
18th
15th

70. The gerund was developed in _____.

NE
OE
ME
AE

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

20 to 30
2 to 10
50 to 90
5 to 15

72. The words “violin”, “piano”, “solo” were borrowed from ____.

Italian
French
Russian
Polish

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

12th
11th
10th
9th

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

Old Icelandic
Old Dutch
Old German
Old English

75. What language is most closely related to English?

German
Dutch
Frisian
Icelandic

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

The Celts
The Romans
The Anglo-Saxons
The Germans

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

orthography
morphology
syntax
pronunciation

78. Which kingdom was formed by the Jutes?

Kent.
Mercia.
Wessex.
Sussex.

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

Scandinavian.
Roman.
Norman.
Saxon.

80. The Norman invasion began in _____.

1066
1013
1042
1055

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

Runic.
Latin.
Gothic.
English.

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

West Saxon.
Essex.
Northumbrian.
Mercian.

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

Verba.
Sweet.
Burnley.
Arakin.

84. Verner's Law was introduced in _____.

1877
1878
1879
1880

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

rhotacism
unvoicing
Verner's Law
Grimm's Law

86. The change [f] > [b] is regarded as a vivid example of _____.

Verner's Law
Grimm's Law
breaking
palatal mutation

87. The OE letter c stood for the sound [k'], later [tʃ] before _____.

front vowels
back vowels
consonants
diphthongs

88. Which position was the sound [h] dropped in ME?

Before [r], [l], and [w].
After [r], [l], and [w].
Before [r], [l], and [n].
After [r], [l], and [n].

89. Which new letters were introduced in ME?

J, q, v.
G, k, n.
F, m, w.
R, b, l.

90. Which example illustrates 'the Great Vowel Shift'?

ME lak > NE lake.
ME super > NE supper.
ME helpe > NE help.
ME sune > NE sun.

91. The category of "definiteness-indefiniteness" possessed OE _____.

adjectives
nouns
verbs
adverbs

92. The ME noun possessed such cases as _____.

common and possessive
nominative and dative
genitive and accusative
genitive and dative

93. OE *sculan* or *willan* + *Infinitive* are _____.

verbal phrases
modal words
analytical forms of the future forms
synthetic forms of the future forms

94. There are _____ main ways of enriching the OE vocabulary.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

95. Which is the ME borrowing from Scandinavian?

- knife
- crime
- colonel
- potato

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

- Turkish
- Arabic
- Chinese
- American

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

- Dutch
- German
- Arabic
- Persian

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

- 3
- 2
- 4
- 5

99. The first English book was printed by _____.

- William Caxton
- Geoffrey Chaucer
- John Wycliffe
- William Shakespeare

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

- borrowing
- suffixation
- word-composition
- prefixation

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

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

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

friendly?

- conversion
- suffixation
- compounding
- back formation

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

- Greek
- Latin
- Scandinavian
- French

104. Structurally morphemes are divided into

- free, bound, semi-bound
- productive and unproductive
- roots and affixes
- derivational and inflexional

105. What morphs are characterized by the following definition, "They are identical in meaning and have different phonetic shapes in different contexts"?

- allomorphs
- suppletive morphs
- root morphs
- allophones

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

- shortening
- split of polysemy
- borrowing
- conversion

107. Which line accounts for metonymy?

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

108. Which line accounts for the lexical homonyms?

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

109. What is "a synonymic dominant"?

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

it is a loan word

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

both syntactical and semantic peculiarities
syntactical peculiarities (impossibility of transformations)
semantic peculiarities (they are partially or fully non-motivated)
morphological peculiarities

111. Archaisms may be used

to create the historic atmosphere
to show that the speaker is attached to usage of unusual words
to produce humorous effect
to avoid tautology

112. 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

113. Find the proper type of conversion of the words given below: *round – a round, criminal – a criminal, to say – a say, to try – a try*

substantivation
verbalization
adjectivization
adverbalization

114. What are word-building models of the words *to burgle, to edit, to skate, to wellwish, to enthuse*?

back-formation
conversion
affixation
reduplication

115. Which of the groups of words listed below corresponds to passive vocabulary?

neologisms, historisms, archaisms
archaisms, dialect words, borrowings
professionalisms, barbarisms, loan words
borrowings and slang words

116. The connotative component is what is suggested by or associated with

a certain word meaning
a certain concept
a certain referent
a certain symbol

117. Which line accounts for the homographs?

bass - bass, desert - desert, buffet - buffet
pole - poll, scent - sent, plain - plane

cot - cot, game - game, match – match
throne-thrown, saw-sore, bear-bare

118. Synonyms belonging to the same stylistic layer, having the same connotation which are characterized by a distinction in the differentiating senses of the denotational component of their lexical meaning are named

ideographic
absolute
stylistic
phraseological

119. What types of phraseological units did J.Seidl and W.McMordie single out?

form irregular, meaning clear; form regular, meaning unclear; form irregular, meaning unclear
nominative and communicative
phrasemes and idioms
one-summit and two-summit units

120. What type of relationships is based on the linear character of speech?

syntagmatic
derivational
paradigmatic
synonymous

121. Words which occur in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source are

international words
archaic words
historisms
new words

122. Which group of words belongs to the native stock?

nut, acorn, fir, walnut, hazel-nut, ash, oak
apricot, orange, banana, pomegranate, melon, cherry, lemon
plum, palm, acacia, pine, baobab, mallow, pear
potato, tomato, tobacco, macho, fiesta

123. A translation loan means

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
the development in an English word of a new meaning under the influence of a correlated unit in some other language
two or more words of the same language which came by different routes from one and the same basic original word
a word which occurs in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source

124. The morphemes *-ness*, *-less*, *-dis* are singled out as

bound
semi-bound

free
archaic

125. What morphemes are singled out semantically?

roots and affixes
free and bound
semi-bound
grammatical inflexions

126. The suffix *-er* in *chatter*, *patter*, *flutter*, *skitter* is named

verbal
nominal
adjective
adverb

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

a meaning
a notion
a referent
a symbol

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

denotation
reference
referent
connotation

129. Which line accounts for metaphor?

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

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

degradation of meaning
narrowing of meaning
transference of meaning
extension of meaning

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

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

132. General lexicology studies

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

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

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

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

barbarisms
historisms
jargonisms
international wolds

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

in a combination of words each element is stressed and written separately
they can be of different parts of speech
they have different meanings where the first element modifies the other
they have different connotation

136. In English, very often lexical items are created by zero derivation, i.e.

without any alteration being made to the shape of the input base
with the use of the suffix
they occupy any position in the sentence
they realise different functions in the sentence

137. Compounding is the type of word-formation where

words consist of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms
new words are formed without adding any word-building elements
new words are formed by adding affixes to different stems
verbs are formed from nouns by shifting the stem

138. The term "conversion" was first introduced by

H. Sweet
S. Ullmann
J. Lyons
O. Jespersen

139. Pick out the historisms from the groups below

anarch, baron, musketeer, vassal, carbonari
mom, eve, thy, thou, aye, nay, moon, oft
toreador, rajah, shah, mayor

pigeon, turkey, kangaroo, giraffe, squirrel, zebra

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

lexical homonyms
polysemantic words
paronyms
phraseological units

141. What is the process of forming the synonyms *radiant* – *bright*?

borrowing
conversion
shift of meaning
homonyms

142. Point out the phraseological units that are considered to be synonymous

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

143. 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

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

Spanish and Portuguese
French
Italian
Latin

145. Completely assimilated loan words

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

146. Word-composition 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
words are formed by joining two clipped stems

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

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

148. Polysemy is

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

149. The denotative component of the lexical meaning is

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

150. What is understood by "emotional charge"?

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

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

a pomegranate
an apple
a hazelnut
a banana

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

shoes
boots
slippers
footwear

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

syntagmatic
derivational
paradigmatic
polysemous

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

barbarisms

historisms
jargonisms
etymological doublets

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

suppletive morphs
root morphs
allomorphs
bound morphemes

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

belonging to some nationality or locality
like, having the quality of
approaching opposite qualities
diminutive

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

free
bound
semi-bound
root morphemes

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

augmentive
diminutive
productive
semi-bound

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

A. Koonin
A. Smyrnytskyi
M. McCarthy and F. O'Dell
J. Seidl and W. McMordie

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

A. Koonin
A. Smyrnytskyi
M. McCarthy and F. O'Dell
J. Seidl and W. McMordie

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

free
bound

semi-bound
root morphemes

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

blending
sound imitation
reduplication
back formation

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

a concept
a sign
a referent
a symbol

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

phonetic
morphological
semantic
folk etymology

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

facade, front
look, expression
surface of something
whereas

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

paronyms
synonyms
antonyms
homonyms

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

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

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

degradation of meaning
narrowing of meaning
transference of meaning

elevation of meaning

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

narrowing of meaning

degradation of meaning

transference of meaning

elevation of meaning

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

extension of meaning

elevation of meaning

transference of meaning

narrowing of meaning

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

conversion

shift of meaning

borrowing

variants of English

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

polysemantic words

lexical homonyms

paronyms

antonyms

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

absolute

stylistic

relative

lexical

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

phonemes

morphemes

allomorphs

words

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

lexical meaning

grammatical meaning

connotative meaning

semantic motivation

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

- conversion
- shift of meaning
- borrowing
- variants of English

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

- conversion
- euphemism
- borrowing
- variants of English

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

- The word is a unit of nomination that is characterized by complete form and idiomaticity
- A part of a sentence, which we can use independently without changing its meaning
- 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
- A sequence of characters in a sentence, recognized as a lexical unit

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

- polysemous
- synonymous
- antonymous
- homonymous

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

- conversion
- shift of meaning
- borrowing
- variants of English

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

- conversion
- shift of meaning
- borrowing
- variants of English

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

- conversion
- shift of meaning
- borrowing
- variants of English

183. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to end – finish, conclude, complete*?

- conversion
- shift of meaning

borrowing
variants of English

184. What is the process of forming the synonyms *fair – beautiful, attractive*?

conversion
shift of meaning
borrowing
variants of English

185. What is the process of forming the synonyms *chairman - chair, businessman - business executive*?

compounding
political correctness
borrowing
variants of English

186. What is the process of forming the synonyms *invalids - special needs people, disabled, physically challenged*?

compounding
shift of meaning
borrowing
variants of English

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

conversion
shift of meaning
borrowing
variants of English

188. What is the process of forming the synonyms *long-distance call – trunk call*?

conversion
shift of meaning
borrowing
variants of English

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

conversion
shift of meaning
borrowing
variants of English

190. What is the process of forming the synonyms *choose – pick out*?

compounding
shift of meaning
borrowing
other word-forming processes

191. What is the process of forming the synonyms *to walk – to take a walk, to laugh - to give a laugh*?

conversion

shift of meaning
borrowing
other word-forming processes

192. What is the process of forming the synonyms *memorandum* – *memo*, *popular* - *pop*?

conversion
shift of meaning
borrowing
other word-forming processes

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

shift of meaning
borrowing
convergents
conversion

194. What is the process of forming the homonyms *peace* – *piece*?

shift of meaning
borrowing
conversion
clipping

195. What is the process of forming the homonyms *nail n.* – *nail n.?*

shift of meaning
borrowing
conversion
split of polysemy

196. What is the process of forming the homonyms *sense n.* – *sense n.?*

shift of meaning
borrowing
conversion
split of polysemy

197. What is the process of forming the homonyms *capital n.* – *capital n.?*

shift of meaning
borrowing
clipping
split of polysemy

198. What is the process of forming the homonyms *air n.* – *air n.?*

shift of meaning
borrowing
conversion
split of polysemy

199. What is the process of forming the homonyms *broadcast v.* – *broadcast n.?*

shift of meaning

- compounding
- conversion
- split of polysemy

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

- international words
- archaic words
- historisms
- etymological doublets

201. By a semantic loan is meant

- 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
- the development in an English word of a new meaning under the influence of a correlated unit in some other language
- two or more words of the same language which came by different routes from one and the same basic original word
- a word which occur in several languages as a result of borrowing from the same ultimate source

202. Descriptive 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
- the vocabulary of a given language according to the sphere of communication

203. Historical lexicology is concerned with

- 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 vocabulary of the language showing its change and development in the course of time
- the vocabulary of a given language according to the sphere of communication

204. Stylistic layers are characterized by

- a common sphere of reference
- a common sphere of usage
- a common lexical meaning
- a common structural unity

205. A thematic group

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

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

shoes

footwear
ice skate accessories
over-shoes

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

a common word base
a common sphere of usage
a common semantic component
a common structural unity

208. What type of language relationships is based on the similarity of meaning?

syntagmatic
derivational
structural
synonymous

209. What type of language relationships is based on the polarity of meaning?

syntagmatic
synonymous
antonymous
polysemous

210. A neologism is

a lexeme created for temporary use to solve an immediate problem of communication
a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not been accepted into mainstream language yet
an item which people avoid using in polite society
an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way

211. A euphemism is

a homonym
a synonym
an item which people use in polite society
an expression which refers to the taboo topic in a vague or indirect way

212. Which line does not account for the source of synonymy?

convergent sound development
abbreviation
borrowings
British vs American vocabulary

213. Which line does not account for the source of homonymy?

convergent sound development
split of polysemy
borrowings
British vs American vocabulary

214. An archaic word is

a lexeme created for temporary use to solve an immediate problem of communication
a feature of an older state of the language, which continues to be used while retaining the aura of its past
a word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not been accepted into mainstream language yet
opposed to the emotionally neutral item

215. Back-formation consists in

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

216. Reduplication consists in

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

217. Abbreviation consists in

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

218. Blending consists in

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

219. Conversion consists in

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

220. Compounding consists in

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

221. ... believe

un-
dis-
in-
m-

222. ... inherit

dis-
de-
be-
un-

223. ... honest

in-
ab-
im-
dis-

224. hero ...

-ity
-ish
-ic
-ist

225. stylist ...

-ette
-ive
-ic
-y

226. lacon ...

-ic
-ious
-ent
-y

227. pass ...

-able
-ish
-ance
-ize

228. peace ...

-al
-able
-ist
-ism

229. requir ...

-ement
-ment
-ance
-eable

230. notic ...

- eable
- able
- ish
- age

231. viv . . .

- ity
- ize
- acity
- ish

232. link ...

- ity
- ship
- ify
- age

233. herb ...

- age
- ish
- ist
- ery

234. root ...

- ish
- age
- logy
- ify

235. accept ...

- ance
- ence
- ity
- ery

236. account ...

- ent
- ant
- ere
- or

237. attend ...

- ent
- or
- ive
- ant

238. centen ...

- al
- ial
- arian
- able

239. antiqu ...

- arian
- ous
- able
- ness

240. diet ...

- ary
- able
- ive
- ous

241. deposit ...

- able
- ary
- er
- less

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

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

243. colour ...

- ance
- ous
- ation
- ish

244. canaliz ...

- ation
- asion
- er
- or

245. cancel ...

- ation
- lation

-ize
-ous

246. ... maturity

im-
in-
un-
dis-

247. geno ...

-cism
-cist
-cide
-cise

248. sea ...

-ful
-drome
-ship
-logy

249. green ...

-less
-ary
-ery
-ify

250. cutl ...

-ary
-ery
-ory
-ure

251. job ...

-bery
-ery
-bary
-ary

252. monk ...

-ery
-ship
-dom
-y

253. arab ...

-ish
-esque

-ical
-able

254. Japan ...

-esque
-ish
-ian
-ity

255. kitchen ...

-al
-able
-ery
-ette

256. pian ...

-ette
-ism
-or
-ise

257. leather ...

-able
-ette
-ment
-ive

258. blush ...

-ful
-ly
-ist
-able

259. radio ...

-ship
-gram
-hood
-ly

260. woman ...

-ous
-cracy
-hood
-ship

261. man ...

-hood
-er

-ship
-cracy

262. brother ...

-ren
-hood
-ous
-ish

263. academ ...

-ician
-ist
-ship
-ee

264. phys...

-ify
-icious
-ision
-ician

265. cosmet ...

-ious
-ician
-icious
-ance

266. contract ...

-er
-ist
-ship
-ility

267. host ...

-ility
-able
-ial
-ible

268. creat ...

-ious
-ivity
-ory
-ery

269. oxygen ...

-ize
-ify

-ity
-able

270. individual ...

-ive
-ity
-ness
-ous

271. chain ...

-ish
-let
-ery
-ic

272. neck ...

-ish
-ery
-let
-ness

273. brook ...

-ish
-let
-ness
-able

274. frog ...

-ling
-ly
-ish
-er

275. fond ...

-y
-ish
-ling
-ious

276. gos ...

-sy
-ling
-ness
-ity

277. end ...

-y
-ish

- ial
- long

278. measure ...

- ness
- ment
- tude
- logy

279. improv ...

- ement
- ment
- or
- ious

280. anonym ...

- ous
- ic
- ist
- ness

281. right ...

- ous
- ious
- eous
- ish

282. censor . . .

- ist
- ness
- y
- ship

283. author...

- ship
- hood
- ify
- able

284. old ...

- y
- ster
- ery
- ity

285. ann ...

- ial
- nal

-ular
-able

286. depart ...

-ure
-ise
-ion
-ness

287. portrait ...

-ize
-ure
-ness
-ify

288. budget ...

-ery
-ise
-wise
-ive

289. What are the derivation models of the words *sitcom*, *podcast*, *hi-hume*, *webinar*, *simulcast*, *Spanglish*?

back-formation
blending
onomatopoeia
reduplication

290. clock ...

-ish
-wise
-ist
-y

291. health ...

-ful
-ish
-ly
-ity

292. ... moral

im-
ab-
in-
dis-

293. ... mortal

ab-

im-
un-
dis-

294. ... attentive

un-
in-
dis-
non-

295. ... legal

un-
ab-
il-
ir-

296. ... normal

ab-
in-
un-
il-

297. achiev ...

-able
-al
-ance
-ment

298. admit ...

-ance
-tance
-ence
-tence

299. adventure ...

-ous
-ish
-some
-ic

300. ... corporate

in-
im-
dis-
un-

301. depend ...

-ive

-y
-ence
-al

302. ... fortune

un-
mis-
dis-
il-

303. frequ ...

-ency
-ancy
-ence
-ance

304. heart ...

-ly
-ive
-ship
-ily

305. ... balance

im-
in-
ab-
um-

306. psycholog ...

-ious;
-ist
-er
-ie

307. leader ...

-ship
-ism
-ness
-ment

308. adapt ...

-al
-ful
-able
-eble

309. mix ...

-ive

-ture
-ure
-ful

310. ... irritate

ab-
dis-
ir-
un-

311. occur . . .

-ence
-ranñe
-ance
-rence

312. ... vitalize

un-
de-
dis-
ab-

313. ... throne

dis-
mis-
de-
um-

314. ... compound

un-
mis-
dis-
de-

315. ... fool

be-
dis-
un-
in-

316. ... speak

un-
be-
dis-
il-

317. ... little

de-

dis-
be-
un-

318. multi ...

-cism
-hood
-tude
-ness

319. short ...

-en
-ify
-ment
-or

320. sens . . .

-ary
-ory
-ery
-ury

321. Verbal translation conveys:

neither the orthographic nor the sounding form of the source language unit
the orthographic form of the source language unit
the sounding form of the source language unit
both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit

322. Contextual interpretation is used to translate

units of nationally biased lexicon
internationalisms
proper names
phraseological units

323. "Citric acid" is:

an international translation loan unit
a genuine internationalism
a pseudo internationalism
a unit of nationally biased lexicon

324. Names of seas are:

translated
transcribed
transliterated
substituted on connotation level

325. Who proposed a classification of texts depending on their orientation towards different types of receptor?

Prof. A. Neubert
Mary Snell Hornby
Prof. Zorivchak
Prof. Korunetz

326. The earliest mention of translation used in viva voce goes back to:

3000 B.C.
4000 B.C.
2000 B.C.
1200 B.C.

327. Transliteration conveys:

the orthographic form of the source language unit
the sounding form of the source language unit
neither the orthographic nor the sounding form of the source language unit
both the orthographic and the sounding form of the source language unit

328. Practical transcribing is used to translate:

internationalisms
metaphors
asyndetic noun clusters
units of nationally biased lexicon

329. "Artist" is:

a pseudo internationalism
a genuine internationalism
an international translation loan unit
a unit of nationally biased lexicon

330. Traditionally names of kings are:

translated
transcribed
transliterated
contextually interpreted

331. The first known bilingual and multilingual dictionaries appeared:

in Babylon
in Assyria
in Egypt
in Greece

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

Cicero
Horace
Apuleius
Ventzky

333. Contextual interpretation as one of the ways of translating units of nationally biased lexicon was

offered by:

- prof. Zorivchak
- prof. Korunets
- prof. Humbolt
- prof. Ilyish

334. Names of gulfs are:

- translated
- transcribed
- transliterated
- described

335. "Free interpretation" was started by:

- Horace
- Rodger Bacon
- Cicero
- Frau Gottshed

336. Transposition on connotation level as one of the ways of translating units of nationally biased lexicon was offered by:

- prof. Zorivchak
- prof. Korunets
- prof. Humbolt
- prof. Barkhudarov

337. The first trade agreement was signed in two languages between:

- Nubia and Egypt
- Assyria and Babylon
- Egypt and Greece
- Greece and Rome

338. Word-for-word translation is

- a consecutive verbal translation
- a consecutive literal translation
- a consecutive interlinear translation
- a consecutive interpretation

339. The grammatical category of number does not exist in:

- the Chinese language
- the Spanish language
- the Eskimo language
- the Hungarian language

340. Economical terms can be translated with the help of:

- transliteration
- an image loan
- rehash;

analogy.

341. The Old Testament was translated from Aramaic into Greek in:

- 250 B.C.
- 2500 B.C.
- 250 A.D.
- 150 A.D.

342. In Kyivan Rus the first treaty in two languages was signed by:

- Prince Oleg
- Prince Yaroslav the Wise
- Princess Olga
- Prince Volodymyr

343. In interlinear translation lexical and grammatical transformations are:

- inevitable
- possible
- unnecessary
- impossible

344. "In his shirt sleeves" should be translated into Ukrainian with the help of:

- antonymic translation
- word-for-word translation
- verbal translation
- interlinear translation

345. "Non-conducting" is:

- an international translation loan unit
- a pseudo internationalism
- a genuine internationalism
- a unit of nationally biased lexicon

346. In the Middle Ages the Southern Italian school of translation translated secular works mostly with the help of:

- free interpretation
- word-for-word translation
- sense-to sense translation
- interlinear translation

347. The Bible of Polycarp appeared in:

- the 14th century
- the 11th century
- the 12th century
- the 15th century

348. Which of the following asyndetic noun clusters needs special knowledge to be translated correctly:

- turkey carpet
- oil field air survey

county council
policy change

349. Which of the following languages has no formality-politeness dimension in its person system:

English
French
Spanish
German

350. John Wycklif 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

351. The word combination "stars and stripes" should be translated:

by description
by transliteration
by loan
by antonymic translation

352. William Tyndale translated the Bible into English with the help of:

sense-to sense translation
word-for-word translation
free interpretation
faithful literary artistic translation

353. The word "infamous" should be translated:

by description
by transliteration
by loan
by antonymic translation

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

the 18th century
the 17th century
the 19th century
the 16th century

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

by equivalents
by loans
by transliteration
by antonymic translation

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

sense-to sense translation
word-for-word translation

free interpretation
faithful literary artistic translation

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

King Alfred
King Jacob
King Edward
King John

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

rarely
always
never
frequently

359. Cliché metaphors are usually translated:

by equivalents
by transliteration
by loans
by way of description

360. Fiction can be translated with the help of:

interlinear translation
literal translation
machine translation
verbal translation

361. The word combination "the apple of discord" is translated with the help of:

an equivalent
an analogy
antonymic translation
description

362. Y.Ventzky was an outstanding:

German translator
English translator
Polish translator
Ukrainian translator

363. Metaphors can be translated:

by description
by practical transcribing
by transliterating
by machine translation

364. G.Skovoroda translated Cicero's works by way of:

free interpretation

word-for-word translation
sense-to sense translation
faithful literary artistic translation

365. The principles of truly faithful literary artistic translation were proclaimed by:

A. Tytler
W. Tyndale;
J. Dryden
J. Wycklif

366. Free adaptation of Virgil's "Aeneid" was made by:

I. Kotlyarevski
G. Skovoroda
P. Gulak Artemovskiy
I. Maksymovych

367. In ancient Egypt interpreters were called:

dragomans
translators
polyglots
interpreters

368. At top-level talks interpreters usually use:

AD Hoc interpretation
consecutive interpretation
simultaneous interpretation
community interpretation

369. "Silent interpreters" are usually used in the process of:

AD Hoc interpretation
consecutive interpretation
simultaneous interpretation
community interpretation

370. Headphones are necessary for:

simultaneous interpretation
consecutive interpretation
AD Hoc interpretation
community interpretation

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

Mary Snell Hornby
G.C Catford
Rhoda Roberts
Prof. Humbolt

372. Translation by a superordinate implies:

translation by a more general word

translation by a more specific word
translation by a more neutral word
translation by a more expressive word

373. While translating legal doublets we use:

omission
addition
paraphrase
explication

374. Domestication and foreignization were termed by:

Lawrence Venuti
Mona Baker
Rhoda Roberts
Mary Snell Horby

375. Direct techniques include:

borrowing
adaptation
reformulation
transposition

376. Oblique techniques include:

transposition
loan
borrowing
transliteration

377. Substitution of the abbreviation for the full proper or geographical name is called:

amplification
explication
reformulation
modulation

378. In case a source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language one should use:

paraphrase
transposition
amplification
substitution

379. Define the kind of translation: street traffic regulations - правила дорожнього руху

interlinear
descriptive
word-for-word
verbal

380. Define the kind of translation: зуб на зуб не попадає - to feel very cold

descriptive

antonymic
interlinear
verbal

381. Define the kind of translation: take it easy - не хвилюйся

antonymic
descriptive
interlinear
verbal

382. 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

383. a queer fish - дивак This phraseological unit was translated:

by description
by equivalent
by analogy
by an image loan

384. She floated away like a flower tossed into a pool - Вона пролетіла, як квітка, яку кинули у басейн. The simile used in this sentence was translated:

by an image loan
by analogy
by equivalent
by description

385. What technique was used in the following translation? handknitted - в'язати вручну

transposition
explication
substitution
adaptation

386. What technique was used in the following translation? Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man - Ну, якось він розповідав мені, що навчався в Оксфорді.

explication
loan
substitution
reformulation

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

modulation
loan
explication
substitution

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

- reformulation
- explication
- substitution
- modulation

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

- substitution
- modulation
- explication
- adaptation

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

- adaptation
- substitution
- modulation
- reformulation

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

- calque
- borrowing
- transposition
- paraphrase

392. What technique was used in the following translation? She was the first "nice" girl he had ever known - Вона була першою дівчиною "з вищого світу", з якою звела його доля.

- explication
- reformulation
- omission
- compensation

393. What technique was used in the following translation? It was a few days before the Fourth of July - Це було за кілька днів до Дня Незалежності.

- explication
- modulation
- addition
- reformulation

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

- modulation
- addition
- loan
- compensation

395. What kind of translation was used in the following example? He was driving a vehicle - Він їхав машиною

translation by a hyponym
translation by a superordinate
translation by a more neutral word
translation by cultural substitution

396. By generalization we mean:

translation by a superordinate
translation by a hyponym
explanation
paraphrase

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

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

398. Find the correct variant of translation: Вона каже, що не виконала домашнє завдання. Невже вона не зрозуміла матеріал?

She says she didn't do her home assignment. Cannot she have understood the material?
She says she didn't do her home assignment. Can it be that she has not understood the material?
She says she hadn't done her home assignment. Can she not to have understood the material?
She says she doesn't do her home assignment. Couldn't she have understood the material?

399. Find the correct variant of translation: Моїй мамі не треба ходити до директора щотижня: я гарно вчуся і не пропустив ні одного уроку.

My mother hasn't to go to see the headmaster every week: I have been doing well at school and didn't miss a single lesson.
My mother mustn't go to see the headmaster every week: I'm doing good at school and haven't missed a single lesson.
My mother needn't go to see the headmaster every week: I'm doing well at school and haven't missed a single lesson.
My mother doesn't need go to see the headmaster every week: I do good at school and didn't miss a single lesson.

400. Find the correct variant of translation: Нічого не бачачи перед собою, ми йшли дуже повільно, оскільки ми пам'ятали розповідь капітана про те, як він вночі заблудився в лісі.

Seeing nothing in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he had got lost in the forest.
Having seen nothing in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he got lost in the forest.
Do not seeing anything in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he has got lost in the forest.
Do not seeing anything in front of us we were walking very slowly as we remembered the captain's story of how he had got lost in the forest.

401. Find the correct variant of translation: Чому це я маю робити те, що я не хочу? Я б волів

виконати цікавішу роботу.

Why should I to be doing what I don't want to? I would rather have done something more interesting.

Why should I do what I don't want to? I would rather do something more interesting.

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

Why should I do what I not want to? I would better do something more interesting.

402. Find the correct variant of translation: Приїхавши до села, ми побачили, що там будують нову школу, але ми не припускали, що її будуватимуть ще два роки.

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.

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.

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.

On coming to the village we saw that a new school was built there but we didn't expect it building for another two years.

403. Find the correct variant of translation: Здається, він зараз увесь час працює над новою книжкою. Його ніде не бачили вже досить давно.

It seems he is working at a new book all the time now. He did not see anywhere for a long time.

He seems working at a new book all the time. He was not seen anywhere for a long time.

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

He seems to work at a new book all the time now. Him had not seen anywhere for a long time.

404. Find the correct variant of translation: Сподіваюсь, ви не будете проти, якщо я запитая, чи зможу я отримати допомогу.

I hope you don't mind me asking if I will be able to get help.

I hope you won't mind me ask if I will be able to get help.

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

I hope you won't mind me that I ask if I will be helped.

405. Find the correct variant of translation: Не встигла я увійти в квартиру, як зателефонувала моя подруга і сказала, що вона не поїде за місто, бо вона вже дві години робить зачіску.

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.

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.

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.

Hardly hadn't I entered the flat when my friend phoned and said that she wouldn't go to the country as she had been doing her hair for two hours.

406. Find the correct variant of translation: Якби мене зараз запитали про найбільш пам'ятну подію минулого року, я б відповіла, що ніколи не забуду, як їздила в Лондон і бачила королеву.

If I was asked about the most memorable event of the last year I would answer that I should never

forget to go to London and see the Queen.

If I were asked about the most memorable event of the previous year I would answer that I should never forget going to London and seeing the Queen.

If I had been asked about the memorablest event of the last year I would answer that I had never forgotten going to London and seeing the Queen.

If I were asked about the most memorable event of the previous year I would answer that I should never forget to go to London and see the Queen.

407. Find the correct variant of translation: На зупинці вже досить довго стоїть якийсь молодий чоловік. Він, напевно, чекає на когось.

Some young man has been standing at the stop for a rather long time. He must be waiting for someone.

A certain young man is standing at the stop for a rather long time. He may have waiting for someone.

Some young man has been standing at the stop for a rather long time. He is likely having waited for someone.

Some young man stands at the stop for some time already. He must wait for someone.

408. Find the correct variant of translation: Якби за лікарем послали відразу після того, як це трапилось, хлопчику не довелося би було робити операцію.

If the doctor was sent for right after it had happened the boy must not be operated on.

If the doctor had been sent for right after it had happened the boy would not have had to be operated on.

If the doctor had been sent for right after it has happened the boy would not have been operated on.

If the doctor has been sent for right after it happened the boy must not have been operated on.

409. Find the correct variant of translation: Хіба ти не шкодуєш, що зайнявся малюванням, замість того, щоби вступити до університету.

Do you not regret to have taken up painting instead of to go to the University?

Don't you regret having taken up painting instead to go to the University?

Don't you regret taking up painting instead of going to the University?

Don't you regret taking up painting instead to have gone to the University?

410. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що ви не почали готуватися до поїздки тоді, коли ви могли владнати всі справи.

I wish you had started getting ready for the trip when you have been able to settle all the matters.

I wish you started to get ready for the trip when you could settle all the matters.

I wish you had begun to get ready for the trip when you were able to settle all the matters.

It is a pity you didn't begin getting ready for the trip when you could have settled all the matters.

411. Find the correct variant of translation: Він відмовився їсти, оскільки був переконаним, що його намагаються отруїти.

Convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

As he was convinced that they are trying to poison him, he refused to eating anything.

Being convinced that they are trying to poison him, he refused eating anything.

Convincing that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

412. Find the correct variant of translation: Повідомили, що делегація прибуде через декілька днів і всі з нетерпінням чекали на цю подію.

It was reported that the delegation will be arriving in several days and everybody had waited impatiently for this event.

The delegation was reported to arrive in several days and everybody waited impatiently for that event.

The delegation reported arriving in several days and everybody has waited impatiently for this event.

The delegation was reported to be arrived in several days and everybody waited impatiently for this event.

413. Find the correct variant of translation: Якщо б мені тоді сказали, що я працюватиму в цій фірмі, я би не повірив цьому.

If I had been told then that I should be working for that firm, I should not believe it.

If I have been told then that I shall be working for that firm, I should not believe it.

If I was told then that I should be working for that firm, I should not have believed it.

If I had been told then that I would work for that firm, I would not have believed it.

414. Find the correct variant of translation: Оскільки проблема, яка обговорювалась, не була цікавою, мені набридло і я пішла додому.

The discussed problem having been uninteresting, I was boring and went home.

The problem discussed being uninterested, I was bored and have gone home.

The problem discussed being uninterested, I was boring and went home.

The problem discussed being uninteresting, I was bored and went home.

415. Find the correct variant of translation: Дощ, здається, вже перестав і ми можемо вийти на вулицю без парасолі.

The rain seems has stopped and we can go out without to be taking our umbrella.

The rain seems to have stopped and we can go out without taking our umbrella.

It seems the rain had stopped and we can go out without taking our umbrella.

The rain seems to stop and we can go out without taking our umbrella.

416. Find the correct variant of translation: Краще б я не їла вчора ті гриби. Мабуть, я отруїлася.

I would better did not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I must got intoxicated.

I would rather not have eaten those mushrooms yesterday. I must have got intoxicated.

I wish I did not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I might have got intoxicated.

I would rather not eat those mushrooms yesterday. I must have got intoxicated.

417. Find the correct variant of translation: Що б ви зробили, якби виграли 1000 доларів? - У мене є сотні ідей.

What would you do if you win a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.

What would you do if you were to win a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.

What should you do if you had won a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.

What would you do if you were winning a thousand dollars? - I've got hundreds of ideas.

418. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що в Ризі в мене не було з собою фотоапарату; наряд чи я поїду туди ще коли-небудь.

I wish I had had a camera when in Riga; it is unlikely that I should go there some day again.

I wish I hadn't had a camera when in Riga; it is unlike that I shall go there some day again.

I wish I had a camera when in Riga; it is unlikely that I should go there some day again.

I am sorry I didn't have a camera when in Riga; it is unlike that I shall go there some day again.

419. Find the correct variant of translation: Шкода, що вам довелося встати так рано вчора вранці. Ви могли б піти на зустріч пізніше.

It is a pity you must have got up so early yesterday morning. You could go to the meeting later.

I wish you had not had to get up so early yesterday morning. You could have gone to the meeting later.

I wish you had not to get up so early yesterday morning. You could go to the meeting later.

I wish you mustn't have got up so early yesterday morning. You could have gone to the meeting later.

420. Find the correct variant of translation: Петро ніколи ще так добре не відповідав. Він, напевно, багато читав на цю тему.

Peter has never answered so well before. He must have read a lot on the topic.

Peter's answer has never been so well before. He might have read a lot on the topic.

Peter never answered so well before. He is certain to be reading a lot on the topic.

Peter has never answered so well before. He most probable read a lot on the topic.

421. What is the word-form?

a combination of the word stem with inflexional morphemes

a constituent structure of the word

a meaningful part of the word

a systematic form-meaning correspondence between words

422. What is a grammatical paradigm?

a set of linguistic elements with a common property

analytical forms of a word

synthetical forms of a word

the internal constituent structure of words

423. A morph is the smallest meaningful succession of

phonemes

morphemes

allomorphs

lexemes

424. "To break - to be broken" presents

a privative opposition

a gradual opposition

an equipollent opposition

the category of mood

425. The aim of Structural Grammar is

to treat the problems of the language structure

to find out the mechanism which accounts for the generation of the variety of sentences of a

language

to provide a formal device needed for the theoretical description of an utterance

to treat the part-of-speech problem

426. Derivational morphemes

are not used to indicate parts of speech

are class-changing

show the comparative form of adjectives

are based on the correlation of different roots

427. The category of aspect is represented by the opposition of

perfective and progressive aspects

perfective and imperfective aspects

indefinite and perfective aspects

direct and oblique aspects

428. The infinitive has such grammatical categories as

aspect, voice

has no grammatical categories

aspect, voice, mood

tense and aspect

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

by coordination

by subordination

asyndetically

by consecutive subordination

430. Word phrase is

a nominative unit

a communicative unit of language

deprived of nominative function

a speech act

431. Ch. Fries distinguishes ... to refer words to a certain group.

4 classes

3 classes

5 classes

6 classes

432. Traditionally parts of speech are regarded as

lexico-grammatical classes

semantic classes

syntactic classes

functional classes

433. The category of case of a noun is expressed by the opposition of

common and possessive case

nominative and possessive case
nominative and objective case
genitive and dative case

434. The noun has the grammatical categories of

case and number
gender and case
number and mood
tense and aspect

435. Inflexional morphemes

are not used to indicate parts of speech
are suppletive
are only analytical
are based on the correlation of different roots

436. Case is the form of the noun indicating

the relation of the noun to other words in a sentence
the number
the agent of the action
the subject of the action

437. The gerund is characterized by

the noun-type combinability
the adjective-type combinability
the adverb-type combinability
tense inflexions

438. Which of the phenomena is not a characteristic feature of the word phrase?

modality
agreement
subordination
predicativity

439. Predicativity is

the relation of the thought expressed in the sentence to the situation of speech
the relation between the subject and the predicate
the connection between the named objects and reality
the attitude of the speaker to what is being spoken about

440. Allomorphs [s], [z], [iz] are

phonemically conditioned
morphologically conditioned
replacive
non-productive elements

441. Uninterrupted morphemes according to professor M.Blokh are

affixes

analytical inflexions
auxiliaries
modal verbs

442. Abstract nouns have much in common with

uncountable nouns
countable nouns
concrete nouns
proper names

443. 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

444. Professor E. Morokhovska suggests dividing parts of speech into

lexical and functional
declinables and indeclinables
notional and functional
discourse-cognitive classes

445. The adjective can perform the syntactic function of

attribute and predicative
object and predicative
adverbial modifier and attribute
subject and predicate

446. The definition of the sentence as "the minimum syntactical construction, used in the acts of speech communication, characterized by predicativity and realizing a definite structural pattern" belongs to

H. Pocheptsov
O. Jespersen
M. Blokh
L. Bloomfield

447. The distinction between "language" and "speech" was first introduced by

Ferdinand de Saussure
Baudoin de Courteney
Leonard Bloomfield
Otto Jespersen

448. H. Sweet's "New English Grammar. Logical and Historical" was published in

1891
1790
1900
1901

449. What part of speech is the underlined word "I haven't seen her since"?

- an adverb
- a preposition
- a conjunction
- a particle

450. The verb "sweet-talk" is

- compound
- derived
- complex
- simple

451. Auxiliary verbs form

- a simple verbal predicate
- a compound verbal predicate
- a compound nominal predicate
- a simple nominal predicate

452. Passive Voice renders

- action
- state
- condition
- time correlation

453. The category of voice expresses the relation between

- the subject and the action
- the subject and the agent
- the person and the object
- the agent and the object

454. The Infinitive is characterized by

- the verb-type combinability
- the adjective-type combinability
- the adverb-type combinability
- tense inflexions

455. Link verbs form

- a compound nominal predicate
- a simple verbal predicate
- a compound verbal predicate
- a phraseological predicative

456. Verbs can combine with

- adverbs
- adjectives
- numerals
- determiners

457. The constituents of a predicative phrase

- modify each other
- are equal in rank
- cannot be changed
- are characterized by intonation

458. Co-ordinative phrases are such ones, the constituents of which

- are on an equal rank
- syntactically unequal
- are the head and the adjunct
- cannot be changed

459. A descriptive approach is based on

- observations of usage
- the idea that some forms are more "correct"
- social factors
- the diachronic approach to language

460. The category of gender has completely been lost in English by the end of

- the Middle English period
- the Old English period
- the Modern English period
- the New English period

461. The Passive Voice constitutes

- a simple verbal predicate
- a compound verbal predicate
- a compound nominal predicate
- a simple nominal predicate

462. The Present Participle combines the properties of

- the verb, the adjective and the adverb
- the verb and the noun
- the verb and the adjective
- the verb and the adverb

463. According to their grammatical properties word phrases are divided into

- subordinate and co-ordinate
- simple and complex
- substantival, adjectival, verbal, pronominal
- cumulative word groups

464. The traditional view is that a word phrase is

- a combination of two or more notional words
- an analytical form of some word
- a combination of a article and a noun
- a predicative word group

465. Which of the grammatical opposition is formed by a pair of members one of which is marked and

the other is unmarked

- privative
- gradual
- equipollent
- gradual and equipollent

466. The first Latin grammar in English was written by

- William Lily
- Henry Sweet
- Ben Johnson
- Charles Butler

467. Ch. Fries worked out a classification of lexico-grammatical word classes on the basis of

- syntactic positions
- morphological functions
- semantic properties
- the structural principle

468. According to their meaning verbs may be divided into

- notional and semi-notional
- transitive and intransitive
- subjective and objective
- auxiliaries and modal

469. An elliptical sentence is one with

- either the subject or the predicate omitted
- the subject omitted
- the predicate omitted
- secondary parts omitted

470. Semantic classification divides sentences into:

- personal and impersonal
- simple and composite
- declarative and imperative
- one member and two member

471. "Men – men's" presents

- a privative opposition
- an equipollent opposition
- a gradual opposition
- the category of aspect

472. The noun "deer"

- is marked by a zero morpheme
- has neither singular nor plural
- is plural only
- is singular only

473. What linguistic trend did Ch. Fries belong to?

- Structural Linguistics
- Generative-Transformational Linguistics
- Text Linguistics
- Cognitive Linguistics

474. State the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentence "I haven't any time to spare"

- the subject
- the object
- the attribute
- the adverbial modifier

475. What part of speech is the underlined word "I talked to him before the conference"?

- a preposition
- an adverb
- a conjunction
- a particle

476. What part of speech is the underlined word "I have known this doctor since 2012"?

- a preposition
- an adverb
- a conjunction
- a particle

477. Gerund can combine with

- nouns and prepositions
- conjunctions
- articles
- participles

478. According to the aspective nature of their lexical meaning verbs may be classified in accordance with

- terminative and non-terminative
- transitive and intransitive
- subjective and objective
- notional and semi-notional

479. What classes are auxiliaries subdivided?

- modal and primary
- limitive and inlimitive
- regular and irregular
- complex and composite

480. The adverb-type combinability is characteristic feature of

- the Present Participle
- the Infinitive
- the Gerund

the adjective

481. State the syntactic function of the infinitive complex in the sentence "This is a problem for you to solve"

the subject

the object

the attribute

the adverbial modifier

482. Open class-words are nouns referring to

content words

grammatical words

function words

auxiliary words

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

simple

derived

complex

compound

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

intransitive

transitive

non-terminative

terminative

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

a part of a complex object

an attribute

an adverbial modifier

a predicative

486. State the syntactic function of the gerund in the sentence "I've no intention of sending Susan away"

an attribute

an object

an adverbial modifier

a predicative

487. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "People were happy to spend a night or a vacation surrounded by the cool ocean breeze"

an attribute

an adverbial modifier

a complex object

a predicative

488. State the syntactic function of the infinitive in the sentence "Her ambition was to become an

actress"

- a part of a compound verbal predicate
- a part of a compound nominal predicate
- an object
- a subject

489. 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

490. State the syntactic function of the participle in the sentence "She glanced quickly at Ray as if waiting for an answer"

- an adverbial modifier
- an object
- an attribute
- a predicative

491. State the syntactic function of the gerund in the sentence "She kept on crying, burying her face in my chest"

- a part of a compound verbal predicate
- an object
- a predicative
- an adverbial modifier

492. 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

493. What are the syntactic relationships between the components of the word combination "satisfied, or nearly so"

- co-ordinate
- subordinate
- causative
- consecutive

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

- agreement
- government
- adjoinment
- cumulative

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

- simple verbal
- compound verbal
- compound nominal
- verbal-nominal

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

- simple verbal
- compound verbal
- compound nominal
- verbal-nominal

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

- simple verbal
- compound verbal
- compound nominal
- verbal-nominal

498. Close class-words are prepositions referring to

- lexical words
- content words
- compound words
- grammatical words

499. The class of determinatives includes

- nouns
- adjectives
- verbs
- numerals

500. The class of determinatives does not include

- gradable adjectives
- articles
- quantifiers
- possessive pronouns

501. Define the type of predicate in the sentence "They happened to meet at the bus- stop"

- simple verbal
- compound verbal
- compound nominal
- verbal-nominal

502. In the sentence "Who can do it is unknown" a subject is expressed by

- the word combination "is unknown"
- the conjunctive pronoun "who"
- the subject clause
- the object clause

503. Find the predicative clause in the sentence "It is because he is weak that he needs me"

it is
because he is weak
he needs me
he is weak

504. Define the type of the adverbial clause in the sentence "He looks as if he is going to be ill"

adverbial clause of comparison
adverbial clause of manner
adverbial clause of concession
adverbial clause of reason

505. Define the type of the subordinate clause in the sentence "He wandered about the place like a man who has nothing else to do"

a predicative clause
an attributive clause
an adverbial clause
an object clause

506. Define the type of the adverbial clause in the sentence "Although if he is poor at least he is honest"

a concessive clause
an adverbial clause of condition
a result clause
a subject clause

507. What relations can be observed between the parts of the sentence: "The windows were open, for it was hot"

coordination
subordination
adversative
disjunctive

508. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Whatever you may say is of little importance"

causal
conditional
concessive
attributive

509. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "The sun which had been hidden all day long, now came out in all its splendour"

an object clause
an attributive clause
a predicative clause
a conditional clause

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

simple verbal
compound verbal
compound nominal

verbal-nominal

511. The class of determinatives does not include

- non-gradable adjectives
- numerals
- quantifiers
- possessive pronouns

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

- coordinators
- subordinators
- quantifiers
- determinatives

513. An elliptical sentence is

- expanded
- unexpanded
- one-member
- two-member

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

- an extended subject
- a structural subject
- an infinitive
- a noun

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

- a noun
- an infinitive
- a gerund
- an adjective

516. Prof. E. Morohovska defines function words as

- having denotative ability
- having significative ability
- open class-words
- reflecting their lexical content

517. The division of morphemes into interrupted and uninterrupted belongs to

- O. Jespersen
- M. Blokh
- H. Pocheptsov
- L. Bloomfield

518. 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

519. 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

520. 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

521. 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

522. 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

523. 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

524. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "This is the only chance that we have"

an object clause

an attributive clause

a predicative clause

a conditional clause

525. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I'm sorry I talked the way I did at lunch"

an adverbial clause

an attributive clause

a predicative clause

a conditional clause

526. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Unless somebody interferes, there may be a disaster"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

527. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Should he ask for references, tell him to apply to me"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

528. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Had the world been watching, it would have been startled"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

529. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Why can't we go where it's warm?"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

530. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Whenever there was a pause, he gently asked again"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

531. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I have only seen him once since I left school"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of place
- the adverbial clause of condition

532. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Although the weather was bad, he went for a walk"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of manner
- the adverbial clause of concession
- the adverbial clause of condition

533. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "Since there is no help, let us try and bear it as best we can"

- the adverbial clause of time
- the adverbial clause of cause

the adverbial clause of place
the adverbial clause of condition

534. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "I don't know why I like you so much"

an adverbial clause
an attributive clause
a predicative clause
an object clause

535. Define the type of the clause in the sentence: "The fact was that he had forgotten about it"

an adverbial clause
an attributive clause
a predicative clause
a conditional clause

536. I can't imagine ... this expensive car as it is worth a fortune.

Frank's and Susan's buying
Frank and Susan buying
Frank and Susan to buy
Frank and Susan to be buying

537. He is ... when somebody is speaking.

a polite boy enough not to interrupt
not enough polite a boy to interrupt
a polite enough boy not to interrupt
polite enough a boy not to interrupt

538. Rather than ... your time doing it yourself, why don't you call in a builder?

wasting
to waste
be wasting
wasted

539. She is fully occupied ... three small children, that's why she hasn't got any free time.

to look after
to be looking after
in looking after
at looking after

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

been pitied
to be pitied
be pitied
pitying

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

to complain
be complaining

complaining
complaints

542. When I was a kid, there used ... a school over there,

to be
to being
to have been
to having been

543. We'll have ... by another week.

to put them off leaving
put off leaving them
their putting off to leave
to put off their leaving

544. Can you advise me whether ... ?

registering this letter
to register this letter
this letter to be registered
this letter has been registered

545. ... in price, the demand for cars has fallen.

Petrol being gone up
Petrol's having gone up
Petrol having gone up
Having gone up petrol

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

no deceiving
not deceiving
not to deceive
deceiving not

547. Would you be so good as ... as soon as possible?

let me know
to let me know
letting me know
let to me know

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

to find
finding
of finding
finding of

549. I regret ... as a dancer.

not to be trained
not to have been trained

to have been untrained
not having been trained

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

wondering
being wondered
having wondered
to wonder

551. I can't understand ... so much money on clothes.

spending of Mary
Mary's spending
Mary to be spending
Mary to have spent

552. They are anxious ... the competition.

their son wins
for their son's winning
for their son to win
for their son to have won

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

tell
to tell
to be told
be told

554. The food here seemed strange at first but we soon got used ... it.

to eat
eating
to eating
to be eating

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

thinking
to think
when thinking
when to think

556. She will never forget ... her daughter dance in public for the first time.

to see
to have seen
to be seeing
seeing

557. He was known ... a quick temper as a boy.

to having
to have had

for having been
to having had

558. These jeans are so worn they're

hardly worth keeping
worth hard keeping
worth keeping hardly
hardly worth to keep

559. Is there any chance of ... a vacancy for a secretary in this company?

being
there being
it being
being there

560. Closing her eyes she tried to push the fear away ... why she was so frightened.

and understanding
not to have understood
not understanding
no understanding

561. Within five minutes, my mother had us all ... hide-and-seek.

playing
to play
played
be playing

562. He brought some chairs

to sit for them
to sit on them
for them to sit on
for them on to sit

563. I'd intended ... you this weekend but I wasn't able to make it.

visiting
on visiting
having visited
that I visit

564. He avoids ... in the rush hour as there is usually a lot of traffic at this time of day.

to drive
to be driving
driven
driving

565. Remember ... the letters before posting them.

stamping
to stamp

your stamping
when stamping

566. He is never late for work. ... makes him reliable.

Being punctual
As he is punctual
Him being punctual
To be punctual

567. They were considering ... a plane in Rome.

to board
boarding
with boarding
to aboard

568. There is no danger of ... our secret to anyone.

that he tells
him to tell
his telling
his being told

569. The report is ... tomorrow morning.

to hand in
to be handed in
handing in
handed in

570. ... exceeding the speed limit, he had to pay a fine.

Driver's having been caught
Having caught the driver
The driver having been caught
The driver to have been caught

571. Finding a job means ... many interviews.

attending
to attend
being attended
to have attended

572. They queued for hours at the box-office ... that all the tickets had been sold out.

to discover only
only to discover
only discovering
only having discovered

573. The garden doesn't need ... , as it rained last night.

to water it
be watered

watering
having watered

574. If you think it's going to be easy ... a flat, you're in for a rude awakening.

when finding
to be finding
you are finding
finding

575. You can't be too sure of ... the changes you proposed.

their acceptance
their accepting
accepting by them
them to be accepting

576. After her early teaching career she went on ... a doctor.

becoming
to becoming
to become
to having become

577. This company is interested ... its products overseas.

to sell
selling
to be selling
in selling

578. They mean ... to Canada to find a better job.

to emigrate
emigrating
having emigrated
being emigrated

579. Could you go outside? There's ... in this office.

not smoke
no smoke
no smoking
not smoking

580. ... with emotion, John thanked us for the award.

Breaking his voice
His voice breaking
His broken voice
His voice is to be broken

581. We regret ... you that you'll have to delay your journey until the weather improves.

to inform
informing

when informing
having informed

582. A great advantage of credit cards is ... cash around all the time.

no having to carry
not having to carry
not to be having to carry
having not to carry

583. I' m surprised at ... such important facts in his report.

his overlooking of
him to have overlooked
his having overlooked
him for having overlooked

584. ... it is only necessary for the good to do nothing.

To succeed for evil
Evil succeeds when
For evil succeeds
For evil to succeed

585. We discovered the boy ... behind the curtains.

to be hiding
hiding
when hiding
having hidden

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

to get
getting
to have got
having got

587. If you can't find the information in the book, try ... at our website.

to have looked
looking
when looking
to be looking

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

to call
to be called
calling
to be calling

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

To be
When being

Being
Having been

590. She is ... a thing like that in public.

too clever a woman to say
a too clever woman to say
too clever a woman saying
too clever for a woman saying

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

when people interrupt
people interrupting
people to interrupt
people having interrupted

592. A suspicious young man ... the building shortly before the incident.

was seen to enter
was seeing to enter
seen to be entering
entered to be seen

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

apply
to apply
with applying
by applying

594. She couldn't deny ... a reasonable excuse.

both of them to have made
both of them's having made
both's of them having made
both of them having made

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

having been welcomed
by welcome
to welcome
to be welcome

596. ... a car is her one regret.

Jenny's having not to be taught to drive
Jenny's having been taught not to drive
Jenny not to have been taught to drive
Jenny's not having been taught to drive

597. Passengers are permitted ... only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.

to carry
to have carried

when carrying
having carried

598. As we drove over the river we noticed local women ... their clothes in the water.

to wash
washing
to be washing
when washing

599. Nothing will stop their enquiries, they mean ... to the bottom of this strange business.

getting
to be got
to get
having got

600. Is there any chance of ... me some money until tomorrow?

you to lend
your lending
you having lent
that you will lend

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

It being
There being
When being
There to be

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

like
to be liked
to like
liking

603. I saw them ... by the police.

take away
be taken away
being taken away
d) to be taken away

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

to argue
to arguing
to be arguing
arguing

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

such a thing that happened
such a thing having happened

such a thing having been happened
such a thing to have happened

606. The morning passed without

my making any decision
my making no decision
any decision I made
any making my decision

607. ... can be a terrifying experience.

Loosing
When lost
Being lost
Having lost

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

drinking
to drink
to be drunk
drunk

609. They had clearly resigned themselves to

defeating
be defeated
being defeated
have been defeated

610. He tried ... a strong temptation to run away.

to have overcome
to overcome
to be overcome
being overcome

611. This new order will mean ... overtime.

our working
us to work
us to be working
for us to work

612. There's no point ... a car if you don't want to drive it.

to buy
buying
of buying
in buying

613. Imagine ... the answer to such an easy question!

not to know
not to be knowing

not knowing
knowing not

614. This castle is thought ... in the 18 th century.

built
to be built
having been built
to have been built

615. ... in the sky, it was very dark in the street.

There to be no stars
There being no stars
No stars are to be
No stars being there

616. He opened the door ... the key twice in the lock.

to turn
to have turned
by turning
with turning

617. She seemed violently opposed to ... abroad.

her son's going
her son to go
her son is going
going of her son

618. That blue outfit was ... at the reception.

too informal wearing
too informal to wear
enough informal to wear
informal to wear enough

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

enviable
envious
to be envied
to envy

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

his winning
him to win
he wins
he is a winner

621. They spoke in whispers ... the guards.

fearing of waking
for fear of waking

in fear for waking
in waking fear

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

apologize
to apologize
apologizing
having apologized

623. I can't forgive myself ... by their offer.

to be taken aback
to have been taken aback
for having taken me aback
for having been taken aback

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

seeing
when seeing
for her to see
when she sees

625. The doctor advised ... the medicine twice a day.

him having taken
him to take
for him to take
him to have taken

626. In spite of ... me the sad news, I stayed at the party a bit longer.

her having to tell
her to have told
her having told
she has told

627. That's strange, I don't remember ... to him at all.

being introduced
when being introduced
to be introduced
to have been introduced

628. She really regrets ... school so young, it has ruined her career prospects.

to leave
leaving
when leaving
to be leaving

629. They don't approve of ... late at night.

their daughter to stay out
their daughter to be staying out

their daughter's staying out
their daughter stays out

630. I didn't mention it because I was afraid of

his upsetting
him to be upset
to upset him
upsetting him

631. Why don't you try ... some sugar to the sauce? It might taste better.

adding
having added
by adding
when adding

632. You can watch the film if you promise ... to bed straight afterwards.

going
to be going
to go
to have gone

633. Lexicon, grammar, phonology are

the use of language in oral/written form
language resources
verbal communication
elements of communication

634. The prosodic systems are

referred to as elements of communication
studied by phonology
called a verbal code
identified with oral communication

635. Phonetics deals with

systems of oral/written symbols
the phenomena of oral speech
the units of language
distinctive features of phonemes and morphemes

636. The units of speech are

utterance, sentence, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, articulatory feature
utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, phoneme, articulatory feature
utterance, intonation group, rhythmic unit, syllable, sound, distinctive feature

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

acoustic phonetics
articulatory phonetics

auditory phonetics
phonology

638. Articulatory phonetics studies such phenomena as

frequency, spectrum, intensity
respiration, phonation, articulation
pitch, loudness, length
phonemes

639. Fundamental frequency determines

the amplitude of vibration
the pitch of voice
the time of vibration
the vibration of the vocal folds

640. Phonology studies

the distribution and grouping of phonemes in syllables
the sound system of language and the system of prosodic features
the acoustic properties of speech
the perceptible properties of speech

641. One of the articulatory principles of classification of speech sounds is

tone with an admixture of noise
the presence/absence of obstruction
periodic vibrations
non-periodic vibrations

642. In the production of consonants,

the force of air stream is weak
the removal of obstruction causes noise
muscular tension is spread evenly throughout the speech organs
there is no obstruction

643. Voiceless consonants are

noises with an admixture of tone
pure noises
tone with an admixture of noise
based on voice

644. Sonants are

pure noises
tone with an admixture of noise
based on noise
pure tone

645. Diphthongs are

consonants
vowels

sonants
triphthongs

646. Vowels are classified as rounded/unrounded according to

length
the position of lips
vertical movement of the tongue
the degree of muscular tension

647. /ɪə/ is

a closing diphthong
a centering diphthong
a free diphthong
a checked diphthong

648. /əʊ/ is

a centering diphthong
a closing diphthong
a free vowel
a checked vowel

649. /ɔ:/ is

a back advanced vowel, narrow variation
an open vowel, narrow variation
a central vowel, narrow variation
a mid-open vowel, narrow variation

650. /ʊ/ is

a back advanced, mid-open vowel, broad variation
a back advanced, close vowel, broad variation
a back, close vowel, broad variation
a back, close vowel, narrow variation

651. /ɪ/ is

a front, close vowel, broad variation
a front retracted, close vowel, broad variation
a front, close vowel, narrow variation
a front retracted, close vowel, narrow variation

652. 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

653. 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

654. /p/ and /b/ are

labial, bilabial; occlusives, sonants
labial, bilabial; occlusives, plosives
lingual, forelingual, interdental; fricatives
glottal; constrictives, fricatives

655. /n/ is

lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
lingual, forelingual, alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; occlusive, nasal sonant
lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant

656. /f/ and /v/ are

labial, bilabial; constrictives, fricatives
labial, labio-dental; constrictives, fricatives
lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusives, plosives

657. /θ/ and /ð/ are

lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
lingual, forelingual, interdental; constrictives, fricatives
lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
labial, labio-dental; constrictives, fricatives

658. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are

lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives
lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; affricates
lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusives, plosives
labial, bilabial; occlusives, plosives

659. /ŋ/ is

lingual, forelingual, alveolar; occlusive
lingual, backlingual, velar; occlusive, nasal sonant
lingual, bilabial; occlusive, nasal sonant
lingual, bilabial; constrictive, nasal sonant

660. /w/ is

labial, labio-dental; constrictive, fricative
labial, bilabial; constrictive sonant
lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant

661. /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ are

lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; occlusive, fricatives

lingual, forelingual, palato-alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictives, fricatives
glottal; constrictives, fricatives

662. /r/ is

lingual, forelingual, alveolar; constrictive, sonant
lingual, forelingual, post-alveolar; constrictive, sonant
lingual, medio-lingual, palatal; constrictive, sonant
labial, bilabial; constrictive, sonant

663. Fortis consonants are

voiced consonants
voiceless consonants
nasal consonants
sonants

664. Lenis consonants are

voiceless consonants
voiced consonants
nasal consonants
sonants

665. Phonemes are

sound clusters
sound types
bundles of sounds
allophones

666. Phonemes are sometimes called

bundles of redundant features
bundles of phonetic distinctive features
allophones in free variation
allophones in complementary distribution

667. Allophones are

bundles of phonetic distinctive features
variants of phonemes
bundles of relevant features
variants of redundant features

668. 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

669. Minimal pairs are

vowels and consonants

are two words that differ in one phoneme
phonemes and allophones
types of transcription

670. Redundant features of a phoneme

help to establish the system of phonemes in a language
do not help to distinguish one phoneme from other phonemes
depend on the force of articulation
depend on the place of obstruction

671. In unstressed syllables, the articulation of vowels is weakened and the duration is shortened. This phenomenon is called

elision
reduction
liaison
accommodation

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

liaison
elision
accommodation
assimilation

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

elision
liaison
accommodation
assimilation

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

assimilation
accommodation
elision
liaison

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

accommodation
assimilation
reduction
elision

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

double assimilation
coalescent assimilation
full assimilation
partial assimilation

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

- phonemes
- syllables
- tone groups
- rhythmic units

678. In all languages, the syllable has articulatory, acoustic and auditory features. That is why the syllable is

- a phonological unit
- a phonetic unit
- an abstract unit
- a morphological unit

679. Each language has its own rules of combining phonemes into syllables. That is why, the syllable is

- a phonetic unit
- a phonological unit
- an abstract unit
- a morphological unit

680. According to the relative sonority theory of syllable formation,

- a syllable is pronounced in one chest pulse
- the peak of the syllable is the sound with the greatest degree of sonority
- the syllable is the combination of a sonant and vowel
- fricatives are less sonorous than stops

681. According to the muscular tension theory of syllable formation,

- muscular tension is a more important factor than the sonority of sounds
- the syllable is an ark of muscular tension
- vowels are more important than consonants
- vowels are always surrounded by consonants

682. The syllabic sounds are

- vowels and the sonants /m/, /n/, /ŋ/
- vowels and the sonants /m/, /n/, /l/
- vowels and consonants
- the sonants /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /j/

683. The coda is

- the peak of the syllable
- non-syllabic element(s) following the peak of the syllable
- the central element(s) of the syllable
- the nucleus of the syllable

684. The only consonant that never occurs in the initial position (before a vowel) in a syllable is

- /dʒ/
- /ŋ/
- /tʃ/

/j/

685. In an English syllable, there may be

- up to four consonants before and after a vowel
- up to three consonants before and up to four consonants after a vowel
- up to three consonants before and after a vowel
- up to four consonants before and up to three consonants after a vowel

686. The phonotactic constraint on syllabification means that

- there may be only three consonants before a vowel in a syllable
- in syllable division, we should avoid consonant clusters which are not found in words in isolation
- consonants are never the nucleus of the syllable
- only vowels can be the nucleus of the syllable

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

- precede a vowel
- are not possible in the initial and final position in a word
- follow a vowel
- are possible in the initial and final position in a word

688. 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

689. 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

690. As lexical units, monosyllabic words

- have a correlation of degrees of prominence
- are considered to be stressed
- have no stress pattern and are not stressed
- are considered to be unstressed

691. The auditory features responsible for the effect of word stress are

- a greater degree of loudness, a greater length of a stressed syllable, variations in frequency and formant structure
- a greater degree of loudness, a greater length of a stressed syllable, modifications in the pitch and quality
- variations in intensity, a greater length of a stressed syllable, modifications in the pitch and quality
- a greater degree of loudness, variations in rhythm, modifications in pitch and quality

692. A polysyllabic word has

two stressed syllables
as many degrees of prominence as there are syllables in it
equal degrees of prominence in all syllables
two to four degrees of prominence

693. The recessive word stress tendency

manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
manifests itself in stressing the root syllable
means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end
means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives

694. The rhythmic word stress tendency

means that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
manifests itself in the fact that the most important elements in words are stressed
manifests itself in the fact that there are as many degrees of stress in a word as there are syllables in it

695. The retentive word stress tendency

manifests itself in shifting the stress onto the third syllable from the end
manifests itself in the fact that the stress of the parent word is often retained in the derivatives
means that the most important elements in words are stressed
means that borrowed polysyllabic words have a secondary stress on the third syllable from the end

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

English word stress is free
English word stress is stable
English word stress is not fixed to any particular syllable
English word stress is fixed to a particular syllable

697. Late stress in compound words/phrases is

the primary stress on the first element
the primary stress on the final element
the secondary stress on the final element
the secondary stress on the first element

698. 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

699. 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

700. 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

701. 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

702. 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

703. 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

704. From a phonetic perspective, the central element of a tone group is

- a word
- a stressed syllable in a word marked by a change in pitch
- any stressed syllable in a word
- a stressed but unaccented syllable

705. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tone group is

- the combination of falling and rising tones
- a group of tunes that have one or more pitch features in common and convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
- a part of an utterance that convey the same attitude on the part of the speaker
- the pitch features of prosody

706. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the nucleus of the tone group is

- is always preceded by a pre-head and head
- the stressed syllable in the last accented word
- the terminal tone
- the stressed and unstressed syllables in the last accented word

707. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the head of the tone group

- begins with the first stressed syllable and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus
- begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable preceding

the nucleus

begins with the stressed syllable of the first accented word and ends with the syllable following the nucleus

begins with the stressed syllable of the last accented word and ends with the syllable preceding the nucleus

708. According to O'Connor and Arnold, in emphatic speech, the types of the head in the tone group are

the Stepping Head, the High Head, the Climbing Head

the Stepping Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head

the High Head, the Sliding Head, the Climbing Head

the Falling Head, the Rising Head, the Stepping Head

709. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the compound tunes have the following structure:

the Stepping Head followed by the Low Fall

the High Fall followed by the Low Rise

the High Fall preceded by the High Head

the Rising Head followed by the High Fall

710. Accented words

are always marked by a sustention of pitch (level tone)

are always stressed because they are important to the speaker

are always marked by a change in the direction of tone

may be unstressed

711. Stressed but unaccented words

are marked by a change in pitch

ensure the occurrence of stressed syllables at approximately equal periods of time

carry the nuclear tone

are marked by the change in pitch combined with stressed

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

the Take-off

the Low Drop

the Low Bounce

the Long Jump

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

interested

detached

surprised

questioning

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

the Switchback

the High Drop

the Long Jump

the Jackknife

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

reserved
lively
disapproving
hurt

716. 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

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

disapproving
wondering
flat
unsympathetic

718. 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

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

reproachful
soothing, reassuring
protesting
hurt

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

the Jackknife
the Switchback
the Low Bounce
the High Bounce

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

categorical
grudgingly admitting
soothing
casual

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

the High Bounce
the Long Jump

the Jackknife
the Terrace

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

questioning
protesting
impressed
casual

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

the Long Jump
the High Bounce
the High Dive
the Low Bounce

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

protesting
questioning
categorical
self-satisfied

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

the High bounce
the Jackknife
the Long Jump
the High Dive

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

questioning
impressed
concerned
sympathetic

728. According to O'Connor and Arnold, the tune Low/High Pre-head + High/Stepping Head + High Fall + (Low Accents +) Low Rise is called

the Terrace
the High Dive
the Long Jump
the Switchback

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

complacent
encouraging
casual
scornful

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

- the Take-off
- the Terrace
- the High Drop
- the Long Jump

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

- gladness
- non-finality
- antagonistic attitude
- protest

732. The special prominence given to particular words in an utterance according to their relative importance to the speaker is called

- word stress
- utterance stress
- variations in pitch
- intensity

733. The means by which the effect of utterance stress is produced are the variations in

- rhythm, loudness, length, quality of sounds
- pitch, loudness, length, quality of sounds
- meaning
- speaker's emotions

734. The types of utterance stress are as follows:

- word stress, utterance stress
- nuclear stress, non-nuclear full stress, partial stress
- notional word stress, functional word stress
- stress and rhythm

735. The main factor in determining the location, type, and degree of utterance stress is

- grammar
- semantics
- phonetics
- vocabulary

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

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

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

- a notional word
- a stressed syllable

the nucleus
enclitics

738. In a tone group, the stressed syllables follow each other at regular intervals of time. That is why

proclitics are pronounced quickly
the greater the number of unstressed syllables between the stressed ones is, the quicker these
unstressed syllables are pronounced
non-initial rhythmic units begin with a stressed syllable
proclitics occur only in the initial rhythmic units

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

more rhythmical
more prominent
more structured
more functional

740. Increasing the tempo of an utterance, we make it

more rhythmical
less prominent
less structured
more functional

741. The number and the length of pauses affect

the tone of speech
the general tempo of speech
utterance stress
the structure of a tone group

742. A stop of phonation creates the effect of

a pause of perception
a silent pause
a hesitation pause
a voiced pause

743. There are short, long and extra-long

paused of perception
silent pauses
tones
nuclear syllables

744. According to Crystal, intonation marks boundaries between sentences and clauses, which is the
manifestation of its

psychological function
grammatical function
emotional function
textual function

745. According to Crystal, intonation organizes speech into easily perceptible units, which is the

manifestation of its

- grammatical function
- psychological function
- emotional function
- textual function

746. According to Crystal, intonation gives paragraphs in a text a distinctive melodic shape, which is the manifestation of its

- grammatical function
- textual function
- emotional function
- psychological function

747. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *page* (a) of a book, (b) servant; *bark* (a) of a tree, (b) of a dog

- homonymous
- synonymous
- antonymous
- syntagmatic

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

- homonymous
- synonymous
- antonymous
- syntagmatic

749. What is the semantic relationship between these words: *give* a book; *take* a book; *give* way – *block* the way

- homonymous
- synonymous
- antonymous
- syntagmatic

750. Pick out the paronyms from the following words:

- bank (financial institution) – bank (side of a river)
- plain – simple
- green winter – severe winter
- historic – historical

751. Pick out the paronyms from the words below:

- lightening – lightning
- fast – slow
- strange – weird
- steer (guide) – steer (young bull)

752. State the origin of the word *gigolo*

Spanish
Italian
French
Romanian

753. The term *assimilation* is used to denote

the time of the borrowing
the frequency of usage
the way through which borrowings came into English: orally or through writing
a partial or total conformation to the phonetic and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system

754. State the origin of the word *haiku*

Chinese
Japanese
Vietnamese
Hindi

755. State the origin of the word *vendetta*

Spanish
Italian
French
Portuguese

756. State the origin of the word *tulip*

Dutch
Turkish
French
Portuguese

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

Bennison Grey
Peter Verdonk
Seymour Chatman
Samuel Wesley

758. Werner Winter's taxonomy of definitions of style comprises

writer-text, text-reader, descriptions of the text itself
writer-text, text-reader, departure
text-reader, descriptions of the text itself, connotation
text-reader, departure, connotation

759. State the type of the phonetic device used in the example. The cluster of office keys was still in the lock and they jingled and clanked as she opened the door.

onomatopoeia
alliteration
assonance
rhyming

760. She did not like my persistence. She did not like my tone. She did not like anything else about me. The parallel constructions in this example are

- anaphoric
- epiphoric
- framing
- anadiplostic

761. Chiasmus is a type of

- parallelism+inversion
- repetition+inversion
- inversion+enumeration
- repetition+detachment

762. Rain had been promised, but the WEATHER SEEMED TO FLIRT, TEASING us with high clouds and a hint of a breeze. The highlighted part presents

- personification
- metaphor
- hyperbole
- simile

763. It was a year of agony and bliss, of fear and thrill. The example contains

- complete parallelism+antithesis
- partial parallelism+antithesis
- antithesis+chiasmus
- chiasmus+complete parallelism

764. Which of the following statements is the correct ellipsis definition?

- an omission of unnecessary information
- an addition of unnecessary information
- an omission of necessary information
- an addition of necessary information

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

- answer ellipsis
- nominal ellipsis
- gapping
- stripping

766. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And uncomprehensible.

- evaluative
- defining
- supplementing
- describing

767. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

- defining
- evaluative
- emphasizing
- supplementing

768. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

- partial+object before the subject
- complete+object before the predicate
- anaphoric+object before the subject
- epiphoric+object before the predicate

769. Inversion is a syntactical devise based on the

- syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
- completeness of the structure
- peculiar se of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
- redundancy

770. The drummer was tall and skinny with a face like a collie, his eyes close together and glittering with CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THE HUMAN BODY DOES NOT MANUFACTURE NATURALLY. Which word does the highlighted periphrases substitute?

- drugs
- tears
- make-up
- eye-drops

771. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the kind of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted elements.

- periphrasis
- personification
- simile
- metonymy

772. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the types of periphrases highlighted in the example.

- figurative+logical
- figurative+trite
- logical+trite
- metaphorical+figurative

773. She had time to think. Her FEARS BREATHED on her from close behind her neck; other, recent MEMORIES SQUIRMED beside her. State the type of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted parts.

- personification
- irony
- metonymy
- epithet

774. They have not found the murder weapon, but they suspect it is here. They are still COMBING the property. The highlighted word presents

- jargonism
- neologism
- dialectal word
- vulgarism

775. Hey, FELLAS. Couldn't we postpone this untill later? The highlighted word refers to

- standard colloquial
- jargonism
- archaism
- neologism

776. Rosie is perfectly capable of speaking grammatically. She only BUTCHERS VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX when she is trying to seem helpless. Combination of which stylistics devices can be found in the highlighted part?

- metaphor+hyperbole
- metonymy+hyperbole
- simile+metaphor
- personification+allusion

777. R. Huddleston refers pronouns to the class of

- determinatives
- adjectives
- coordinators
- subordinators

778. In R. Huddleston's classification of lexico-grammatical classes, demonstratives are regarded as

- determiners
- coordinators
- subordinators
- adjectives

779. In E. Morokhovska's classification of lexico-grammatical classes, articles are regarded as

- function words
- lexical words
- open class words
- closed class words

780. Determine how many morphemes the word "presuppositions" consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

781. Determine how many morphemes the word "woman's" consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

782. Determine how many morphemes the word “chairperson” consists of regardless of the types of the morphemes

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

783. Determine for the highlighted morpheme in *prettier* whether it is

- derivational
- root
- inflectional
- bound

784. Determine for the highlighted morpheme in *prettier* whether it is

- derivational
- root
- inflectional
- semi-bound

785. Determine the semantic relation holding between *apart* vs *together*

- antonymous
- synonymous
- homonymous
- hyponymic

786. Determine the semantic relation holding between -er in *writer* vs -er in *Londoner*

- antonymous
- synonymous
- homonymous
- hyponymic

787. He says his art is calling him home. - Perhaps the young girls are calling him home. The stylistic devices which occur in this example are

- personification+pun
- periphrasis+pun
- metaphor+zeugma
- metonymy+zeugma

788. Rain had been promised, but the WEATHER SEEMED TO FLIRT, TEASING us with high clouds and a hint of a breeze. The highlighted part presents

- personification
- metaphor
- hyperbole

simile

789. As usual, there was no love lost between THE NEW MAN IN THE OVAL OFFICE and his predecessor. The highlighted part presents

paraphrasis
antonomasia
metaphor
hyperbole

790. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the types of periphrasis highlighted in the example.

figurative+logical
figurative+trite
logical+trite
metaphorical+figurative

791. She had time to think. Her FEARS BREATHED on her from close behind her neck; other, recent MEMORIES SQUIRMED beside her. State the type of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted parts.

personification
irony
metonymy
epithet

792. Rosie is perfectly capable of speaking grammatically. She only BUTCHERS VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX when she is trying to seem helpless. Combination of which stylistics devices can be found in the highlighted part?

metaphor+hyperbole
metonymy+hyperbole
simile+metaphor
personification+irony

793. Diamante's platinum-blonde hair sweeps down to her bum and she's wearing a minidress covered with a skull print. Really tasteful for a funeral. The whole example contains

irony
oxymoron
metaphor
antonomasia

794. Fear brushed the walls of his chest, circling inside him like a bat in a house. State the type of combination of stylistic devices

metaphor+simile
hyperbole+simile
simile+metonymy
personification+hyperbole

795. The smile I offered him was paper thin. The example comprises

metaphor+miosis

metonymy+miosis
personification+hyperbole
personification+simile

796. I was wearing new clothes but my mood was spoilt: A BIRD HAD PASSED ITS JUDJEMENT ON THE HOOD. The highlighted part presents a

euphemism
metaphor
hyperbole
miosis

797. I was interrogated. Right then, however, I know I was going to have TO DO A LITTLE VERBAL TAP DANCE because how I managed to find Guy Malek wasn't exactly legitimate. The highlighted words present

periphrasis
personification
metonymy
hyperbole

798. He said to put you in the library if you arrived before he came down. - I loved the idea of being PUT in the library, like a potted plant. Define the combination of stylistic devices used in the example.

irony+simile
personification+irony
personification+simile
metaphor+irony

799. The interrelation between dictionary and contextual meanings is called

transference of meaning
broadening of meaning
narrowing of meaning
emotive and nominal meanings

800. Epithets can be expressed by

adjectives, adverbs, nouns
attributes, adverbs, verbs
adjectives, nouns, pronouns
postpositive attributes and pronouns

801. Hyperbole is a

deliberate exaggeration
deliberate understatement
reference to overstatement
reference to exaggeration

802. Last time she had panicked, backed away like a frightened rabbit. The stylistic device occurring in the example

simile
metaphor

hyperbole
metonymy

803. When we came to the hospital we heard a brisk voice which belonged to one of the WHITE CAPS. Define the type of the stylistic device expressed by the highlighted words.

metonymy
metaphor
synecdoche
irony

804. Similes can be

trite and stylistic
colloquial and trite
simple and stylistic
simple and colloquial

805. For a TIMELESS MINUTE she battled a drowning sensation. The highlighted words are

oxymoron
metaphor
metonymy
hyperbole

806. Structurally we distinguish — metaphors.

simple and sustained
sustained and prolonged
prolonged and trite
sustained and stylistic

807. Synecdoche is based on the relationship between

singular and plural
the container and the thing contained
an abstract noun and a concrete one
characteristic feature of a part

808. SPEAKING NAMES are a kind of

antonomasia
metaphor
metonymy
synecdoche

809. Semantically epithets can be divided in such types

emotive proper and transferred
emotive proper and affective
transferred and figurative
figurative and trite

810. The agent's jaw was practically touching his desk. The hyperbole used in this sentence is
stylistic

prolonged
trite
epic

811. Structurally epithets can be

phrase and inverted
single and prolonged
two-step and sustained
pair and sustained

812. She'd had a disaster of a night. Define the structural type of the epithet.

inverted
phrase
pair
two-step

813. The man standing opposite their house lit a cigar. "MR. CIGAR is outside. Across the street," she said in a whisper. The highlighted word is

antonomasia
metaphor
metonymy
hyperbole

814. As commanded, I put on a tie and a smile and came downstairs. State the type of the stylistic device in the sentence.

zeugma
pun
metonymy
metaphor

815. As I came around the corner, I saw that she was talking to a breathtakingly gorgeous young woman with more teeth than I had ever seen in one mouth. The example contains

a two-step epithet+hyperbole
a pair epithet+hyperbole
a two-step epithet+metonymy
an inverted epithet+oxymoron

816. The cafe was half full, with the same academic types buried in their morning papers, lost in their own worlds. The metaphor use in the example is

sustained
simple
phrase
epic

817. What is the point trying to straighten out your life if it is going TO TURN TO WORMS again? - She peered out at the various LAW ENFORCEMENT TYPES milling around in the rain. Define the kind of stylistic device expressed by the highlighted elements.

periphrasis

personification
simile
metonymy

818. The drummer was tall and skinny with a face like a collie, his eyes close together and glittering with CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THE HUMAN BODY DOES NOT MANUFACTURE NATURALLY. Which word does the highlighted periphrasis substitute?

drugs
tears
make-up
eye-drops

819. It was cool and sunny. The shoulders and heads moved quickly by. The example contains a variety of metonymy based on the interaction between

the part and the whole
the characteristic feature and its bearer
the symbol and the thing signified
the name of the thing and its owner

820. Point out the difference between irony and humour.

irony is veiled, humour is direct
irony is direct, humour is veiled
irony calls for well-meaning laughter
humour arouses irritation and mockery

821. Perhaps the chances they had to take, the obstacles they had to surmount, were fuel to their love. The example is based on

a prolonged metaphor
a simple metaphor
a personification
a metonymy

822. His feet were killing him but he would never think of declining. Here you can find the following combination of stylistic devices.

personification+hyperbole
hyperbole+metaphor
metaphor+personification
hyperbole+metonymy

823. Vigilano sent her to a London neurologist with a "Sir" before his name and an international reputation behind it. Define the type of stylistic device which occurs in this example.

zeugma
periphrasis
euphemism
antonomasia

824. Oxymoron is based on the interaction of — meanings.

logical and emotive

logical and nominal
nominal and emotive
nominal and dictionary

825. There was a deafening silence in the room. The sentence contains

oxymoron
irony
metaphor
euphemism

826. Quinn Thompson was direct, sure, powerful, mysterious in some ways. Define the structural type of the epithets.

chain
phrase
two-step
inverted

827. Antonomasia is based on the interaction of — meanings

logical and nominal
logical and emotive
dictionary and contextual
contextual and nominal

828. Euphemisms are used

to substitute a harsh and unpleasant word with a more socially acceptable one
to show that the character tries to speak more offensively
to show that the character tries to speak more emotionally
to use a phrase instead of a word

829. Irony

is different from humour
does not differ from humour
is as good-humoured as humour
is identical to humour

830. There were some bookcases of SUPERBLY UNREADABLE books. The highlighted words present

an oxymoron
a hyperbole
a metaphor
a periphrasis

831. An enormous grand piano grinned savagely at the curtains. The sentence contains

personification
oxymoron
metonymy
periphrasis

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

named and the object implied
compared to another object
named and the object described
implied and the object exaggerated

833. The next speaker was a tall man, Sir Something Somebody. There is — in this sentence.

antonomasia
metonymy
periphrasis
proper epithet

834. The clinical areas were scheduled to receive cooling equipment in the near future. Which, more accurately translated, meant never. The example contains

irony
periphrasis
euphemism
hyperbole

835. They all bowed their heads as Lucy said grace. The familiar words warmed her heart. The example contains an instance of

metaphor
hyperbole
epithet
hyperbole

836. His eyes looked agonizingly sad to Quinn. Define the type of epithet used in the example.

two-step
inverted
proper
chain

837. It was quite an introduction to sailing. And he had taken to it like a duck to water. Define the kind of the device used in this example.

simple simile
disguised simile
ordinary comparison
epic simile

838. My children had grown, and I felt that my spirit was drying up like a bug in a web in the corner of a dusty room. There is a combination of — in this example.

metaphor+simile
hyperbole+simile
simile+personification
simile+oxymoron

839. But four prominent lawyers had been arrested that morning, and the gossip was bouncing along the hallways at full throttle. This is an example of

personification

metaphor
metonymy
hyperbole

840. In less than thirty minutes, half the city knew Patrick was about to make an appearance and a deal. There is a combination of

hyperbole+zeugma
metaphor+zeugma
zeugma+oxymoron
hyperbole+epithet

841. The house generally rose late through those summer months - no one but Sara had normal working hours. The sentence comprises an instance of

metonymy
personification
synecdoche
antonomasia

842. The police had taken various things of her - the photo of Duncan's girl-friend, a few of her small, STRANGE BRONZES, clothing, personal items. The highlighted words present a combination of

epithet+metonymy
epithet+metaphor
metonymy+personification
metonymy+metaphor

843. The rain was a drumming on the high sloped roof, a moving BEADED SILVER on the clear glass windows. The highlighted words present

periphrasis
euphemism
metonymy
hyperbole

844. Daniel was looking at the black trees against the BRUISED gray sky. The highlighted word presents an example of — epithet

figurative
affective
Homeric
fixed

845. His life had been a descent into hell for the past three years. State the type of stylistic device which occurs in the example.

metaphor
meiosis
metonymy
antonomasia

846. As impossible as she was she was a breath of excitement and glamour in his otherwise dull life. Define the kind of metaphor in this example.

stylistic
trite
hyperbolized
personified

847. Last time she had panicked, backed away like a frightened rabbit. The example contains

simile
epithet
metaphor
personification

848. As cool as a cucumber is a(n)— simile.

trite
epic
stylistic
disguised

849. A disguised simile is introduced by

words denoting likeness
nouns denoting similarity
conjunctio as ... as
adjectives denoting sameness

850. The inside of my head was suddenly FLASHING LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY. The highlighted words present a combination of

simile+allusion
simile+antonomasia
metaphor+simile
metaphor+allusion

851. I hate to go home. - She admitted. - Leaving the boat is always like being cast out of the Garden of Eden. Reality hits hard after this. The example presents a combination of

simile+allusion+personification
metaphor+allusion+personification
simile+antonomasia+metaphor
simile+hyperbole+metaphor

852. Synonyms are divided into

ideographic, absolute, stylistic
absolute, dead, ideographic
absolute, imaginary, trite
ideographic, trite, contextual

853. Sayings are

not so completely expressed as proverbs
as completely expressed as proverbs
more completely expressed than proverbs
are identical to proverbs

854. My Uncle Bill built a worldwide empire of coffee shops. His face is printed on every single coffee cup which makes him more famous than the Beatles or something. The second sentence contains

metonymy, hyperbole, allusion
synecdoche, hyperbole, antonomasia
metaphor, synecdoche, allusion
hyperbole, metonymy, antonomasia

855. Allusion is

a reference to something presumably known to the reader
a comparison between something known and unknown to the reader
an overstatement of what is known to the reader
a reference to comparison made for the reader

856. Inversion is divided into

complete and partial
complete and extended
partial and prolonged
trite and sustained

857. Detachment is graphically marked by

dots, comas and dashes
comas, dashes and colons
dashes, semicolons and dots
dots, comas and semicolons

858. Inversion is a syntactical device based on the

syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
completeness of the structure
peculiar use of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
redundancy

859. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

partial+object before the subject
complete+object before the predicate
anaphoric+object before the subject
epiphoric+object before the predicate

860. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

defining
evaluative
emphasizing
supplementing

861. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And uncomprehensible.

evaluative
defining
supplementing
describing

862. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. Define the type of stylistic device in the example.

parcellation
suspense
inversion
ellipsis

863. Out came the chase – in went the horses. State the type of inversion.

complete
partial
mixed
detached

864. Choose the option giving the right definition of inversion.

doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no logical stress to it
doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
alters the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add logical stress to it

865. Detachment consists in

separating a secondary part of the sentence
dividing a secondary part of the sentence
omitting a secondary part of the sentence
adding a secondary part of the sentence

866. Her mind was full of evil and man's baseness and cruelty and inhumanity. State the type of synonyms used in the example.

contextual
ideographic
stylistic
absolute

867. Claire is right or left, never in the middle. With her, things are black or white, never grey. Define the type of synonyms in the example.

contextual
absolute
stylistic
ideographic

868. Anyway, I'm quite serious, I think your mother should have another man in her life - boyfriend, husband, it doesn't really matter. The syntactic device used in this example is

detachment
parcellation
ellipsis

aposiopesis

869. She lapsed into gossip and rumour, and that's where Patrick entered the piece. The synonyms in this example are used for

emphasis
variety
specification
description

870. Arriving late and pushed into a corner was Lance. Choose either the type or the pattern of inversion.

complete
partial
the subject stands before the predicate
the object stands before the subject

871. His old friend - bound and dressed in a clown suit, eyes covered, face altered, nervous and twitchy and scared beyond words. Define the type of synonyms used in this example.

contextual
absolute
stylistic
ideographic

872. Define the type of synonyms in the following example. Patrick could have picked up a hitchhiker from Australia, a hobo from parts unknown, a drifter from a bus station.

stylistic
absolute
ideographic
contextual

873. She envied the young lovers STROLLing aimlessly HAND IN HAND, nothing to worry about. She and Patrick had made these WALKS, ARM IN ARM, whispering and laughing as if shadows behind him had vanished. There are two rows of highlighted synonyms. Define the types of both.

ideographic+absolute
ideographic+stylistic
absolute+contextual
contextual+stylistic

874. Patrick will give you instructions, and for the time being he and I will communicate through you. Watch for the unusual. A ATRANGER ON THE PHONE. A CAR BEHIND YOU. SOMEONE HANGING AROUND YOUR OFFICE. The highlighted parts present

detachment
parcellation
inversion
nominative sentences

875. Pacing slowly along one wall with a legal pad in hand, Parrish recited the particulars: background on Patrick; his firm's representation of Benny Aricia; Patrick's death; his burial; most of the details they'd

read in the morning paper Parrish had just laid on the table. The example contains

detachment+partial inversion
deetachment+complete inversion
enumeration+complete inversion
parcellation+partial inversion

876. The firm wanted its money back, plain and simple, and Vitrano was perfectly willing to discuss this with the press. State the type of synonyms and what syntactic device they form.

absolute in detachment
absolute in inversion
contextual in detachment
contextual in inversion

877. Mary Hanson was a doll of a woman; small, beautiful, exquisitely made. Define the stylistic devices used in the example.

inverted epithet+detachment
two-step epithet+ detachment
inverted epithet+ parcellation
two-step epithet+ parcellation

878. It was hard to believe it had all come to an end. Ten years in London gone, finished, closed and suddenly behind him. Define the type of synonyms in this example.

contextual
absolute
ideographic
stylistic

879. All he could do now was regret his failures and her loss for the rest of his lifetime. There was no way TO REPAIR it, or MAKE AMENDS, or even ATONE for it, although he had apologized for it before she died. State the type of the highlighted synonyms.

contextual
absolute
ideographic
stylistic

880. He ran across the room, SNATCHED the statue, GRABBED her arm, and PULLED her after him. State the kind of the highlighted synonyms.

ideographic
absolute
stylistic
contextual

881. Did you get a glimpse of what was in that room? - It looked like a bloody museum. Like an Alladdin's cave with paintings and sculpture. What stylistic devices accompany simile in the example?

allusion+parcellation
allusion+detachment
ellipsis+parcellation

ellipsis+detachment

882. You shouldn't mind my getting rid of her. She insulted your friend, and she was a Judas. Once a Judas, always a Judas. Do you know what a Judas is, little girl? State the type of allusion and its implication.

biblical - she was a traitor
literary - she was a traitor
political - she was well-read
social - she was impolite

883. Inversion ... logical stress to it. Fill in the gap with one of the options.

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

884. Carrie Ann whipped round on her bar stool like a World War II gunner locating an enemy plane. The example comprises

historical allusion+simile
literary allusion+simile
antonomasia+allusion
cultural allusion+simile

885. Carrie Ann could just imagine Natalie. Axel had described her as though she were as beautiful as Botticelli's Venus. What devices occur in the example?

cultural allusion+simile
historical allusion+simile
cultural allusion+irony
historical allusion+hyperbole

886. The silence was like a gentle snowfall, soft and hushed, as soothing as the whisper of a summer wind, as quiet as the passage of a summer wind. Enumerate the devices occurring in the example.

detachment+epic simile
detachment+simple simile
parcellation+prolonged simile
parcellation+epic simile

887. She opened her eyes and sat up, frightened. What stylistic device is used in the example? Define its stylistic function.

detachment+describing the character's state of mind
parcellation+rendering the character's state of mind
detachment+describing the background of the narration
parcellation+describing the background of the narration

888. Krane Chemical had plenty of cash and profits and assets, but it also had hundreds of potential plaintiffs waiting like vultures. Define the kinds of stylistic devices occurring in the example.

ideographic synonyms+simile
absolute synonyms+simile

absolute synonym+hyperbole
stylistic synonyms+hyperbole

889. At fifty-eight his life was over, his career a wreck, his marriage crumbling. Define the type of synonyms occurring in the sentence.

contextual
absolute
ideographic
stylistic

890. With him were three other suits, all earnest-looking men who'd been chatting for some time. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

complete inversion+metonymy+detachment
partial inversion+metonymy+detachment
complete inversion+metaphor+detachment
partial inversion+metaphor+detachment

891. Give it up, part of me screamed. Walk away from it. Put it in the past. State the type of synonyms in the example.

contextual
absolute
stylistic
ideographic

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

Bennison Grey
Peter Verdonk
Seymour Chatman
Samuel Wesley

893. Werner Winter's taxonomy of definitions of style comprises

writer-text, text-reader, descriptions of the text itself
writer-text, text-reader, departure
text-reader, descriptions of the text itself, connotation
text-reader, departure, connotation

894. State the type of the phonetic device used in the example. The cluster of office keys was still in the lock and they jingled and clanked as she opened the door.

onomatopoeia
alliteration
assonance
rhyming

895. They have not found the murder weapon, but they suspect it is here. They are still COMBING the property. The highlighted word presents

jargonism
neologism
dialectal word

vulgarism

896. Hey, FELLAS. Couldn't we postpone this until later? The highlighted word refers to

standard colloquial

jargonism

archaism

neologism

897. Structural Stylistics

is concerned with how and what types of meanings are constructed

deals with individual styles of authors

investigates stylistic systems of several languages in comparison

deals with a system of resources for making meaning in context

898. Evaluative meaning

renders the assessment of the speaker

shows the emotional state of the speaker

reflects the speaker's frame of mind

emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object

899. Expressive meaning

emphasizes some attribute or feature of the object

renders the assessment of the speaker

shows the emotional state of the speaker

reflects the speaker's frame of mind

900. Alliteration is

repetition of the same consonant in several successive units

repetition of the same vowels in several successive units

sound-imitating words

a kind of rhyming

901. I got to dance with Ivan Baloff, the HUNKIEST HUNK OF HONEY HERE. The highlighted words contain

alliteration

onomatopoeia

assonance

rhyming

902. We were following, and so were the FIBBIES. The highlighted word is a

jargonism

archaism

dialectal word

vulgarism

903. She SOLDIERED on bravely. The highlighted word is a neologism formed by means of

conversion

affixation

compounding
transference

904. Define the syntactic device occurring in the following example: I knew that I was going to have to move out. And quit the job. And get out of the city. I had no plan beyond that, but I knew that one day or another somebody was going to appear, looking for one hundred thousand dollars.

parcellation
complete inversion
partial inversion
detachment

905. 'The concierge says it's going to snow again tomorrow,' I said. 'Just a manner of speaking, Gentle Heart,' Eunice said. She had begun calling me Gentle Heart the second day in Zurich. I hadn't figured out what it meant yet. The capitalized words present

antonomasia
metaphor
post-positive attribute
epithet

906. In the gray weather, Europe seemed suddenly hostile and full of traps. Maybe, I thought, as I walked toward where the Jaguar was parked, Italy will cure me. I wasn't hopeful. The example comprises a combination of

simile+metaphor
simile+metonymy
metaphor+metonymy
metonymy+hyperbole

907. I developed a blister on my thumb in the third set and had to quit. The blister was a small price to pay for the pleasure of playing in the balmy Roman sunshine alongside the river which Shakespeare had insisted Caesar had swum with all his armor on. The example contains a combination of

metaphor+epithet+allusion
simile+antonomasia+metaphor
epithet+simile+antonomasia
allusion+epithet+antonomasia

908. Using a map, I drove slowly toward the Grand Hotel, another of Fabian's choices. The traffic seemed insane, the other drivers wildly hostile. I felt that if I made one wrong turn I would be lost for days in a city of enemies. The following combination of devices occurs in the example.

epithets+hyperbole
epithets+similes
hyperbole+metaphor
irony+miosis

909. I had the uncomfortable feeling that the city was one giant eye, focused on me. The ... implies that the character felt

metaphor; embarrassed
simile; confused
metaphor; comfortable

simile; peaceful

910. The passengers were not young. For the most part they were in their thirties or forties, the men seeming to belong to that vague group that goes under the label of the executive class and the women carefully coiffed suburban housewives who were damned if THEY COULDN'T HOLD THEIR LIQUOR AS WELL AS THEIR HUSBANDS. The highlighted part contains

zeugma
hyperbole
metonymy
simile

911. He was seated, like a great tragic bear, his head bent into his hands, sobbing, as I left the room on my crutches. There is a combination of ... in the example.

simile+detachment
metaphor+detachment
simile+parcellation
metaphor+inversion

912. Before I bought my ticket at the railroad station, itself a LOATHSOMELY PICTURESQUE structure on the valley floor, I HAD PLAYED WITH THE IDEA OF SURRENDER, of heading for Italy, Tunisia, the Mediterranean coast of Spain, IN ONE DESTRUCTIVE SPLURGE. The highlighted parts present

oxymoron+metaphors
oxymoron+similes
epithet+hyperbole
oxymoron+hyperboles

913. It cost me ten thousand lire and a lie to extract the forwarding address of Lady Abbott from one of the assistants behind the concierge's desk. The example comprises

zeugma+metaphor
oxymoron+metaphor
hyperbole+zeugma
zeugma+oxymoron

914. Parallelism consists in

the similarity of the syntactical structure of successive phrases or sentences
the difference in the syntactical structure of successive clauses or sentences
the similarity of the lexical meaning of some phrases
the difference in the lexical meaning of some idioms

915. Parallelism can be

complete, partial and reversed
complete, reversed and sustained
partial, reversed and sustained
complete, partial and medium

916. In complete parallelism

the structure of the successive units is identical
the structure of some parts of the successive units is the same

the structure of the successful clauses is different
the structure of some parts of the successive clauses is different

917. Partial parallelism is

structural sameness of some parts of the successive units
structural sameness of all the successive units
structural difference of some parts of the successive units
structural inversion of some parts of the successive units

918. In reversed parallelism

the word order of the first sentence is inverted in the second one
the word order of the first sentence is copied in the second one
the word order of the first sentence is not changed in the second one
the active voice is not changed into passive voice

919. Chiasmus is ... parallelism.

reversed
complete
partial
prolonged

920. Partial parallelism is structural

sameness of some parts of successive units
likeness of some parts of successive units
sameness of all the successive units
similarity of only two successive units

921. Which syntactic devices can be based on parallelism?

antithesis+climax
inversion+chiasmus
anticlimax+ellipsis
suspense+inversion

922. Suspense is

postponing the main thought toward the end of the utterance
presenting the main thought in the middle of the utterance
postponing less important facts toward the end of the utterance
shifting the final thought from the end to the beginning of the utterance

923. The rhetorical question is asked

not for information but for emphasis
for all the important information
for the author's answer
not for the reader to answer

924. Framing is the repetition of

the initial element at the end of the utterance
the initial element at the beginning of the next sentence

the final element at the end of the next sentence
the initial element in the middle of the utterance

925. Hypophora is a question

raised and answered by the author
raised and answered by the reader
raised and unanswered by the author
raised and answered by both the reader and the writer

926. Anaphora can be presented by the following pattern

a..., a..., a...
...ab,...ac,...ab
...a,...b,...c
a...,...a,...a

927. The repetition of the initial word at the end of the clause is called

framing
epiphora
anaphora
anadiplosis

928. Anticlimax is

opposite to climax
similar to climax
identical to climax
equal to climax

929. Asyndeton is

a deliberate omission of connectives between units
a deliberate repetition of connectives between units
a deliberate use of connectives between units
a deliberate emphasis of connectives between units

930. Chiasmus

presents transition from active voice to passive voice
cannot be considered to be parallelism
is similar to anticlimax
is not based on the inverted word order

931. In chiasmus the word order of the first unit is

reversed in the second one
repeated in the second one
varied in the second one
emphasized in the second one

932. Rhetorical questions used at the beginning of an essay

serve organizing purpose
break the monotony

are asked for information
don't serve organizing purpose

933. Antithesis can be based on

parallelism
inversion
ellipsis
synonymy

934. Epiphora can be presented by the following pattern

...a, ...a, ...a
a...a, b...b, c...c
a..., a..., a...
...a, a...b, b...

935. An opposition of ideas is called

antithesis
aposiopesis
apokoinu
alliteration

936. Anticlimax can present

a gradual slackening of tension
an abrupt increase of tension
a gradual increase of tension
an abrupt slackening of tension

937. Polysyndeton

can express simultaneousness of the actions presented
can't express simultaneousness of the actions presented
makes the transition from one clause to another more dynamic than asyndeton
doesn't present sequence of actions

938. Anadiplosis can be presented by the following pattern

...a,a...
a...,a...
...a,...a
a..b,a...b

939. Climax can be

logical and quantitative
logical and qualitative
emotive and qualitative
quantitative and qualitative

940. They had come to the convent as rich and poor, educated and ignorant, miserable and exalted.
Define the type of parallelism in the example.

complete

partial
reversed
anaphoric

941. She was fascinated by the faces of the nuns. Some were old, some were young, some pretty, some ugly. State the type of syntactic devices occurring in the example.

antithesis+parallelism+ellipsis
antithesis+chiasmus+ellipsis
antithesis+inversion+ellipsis
antithesis+climax+ellipsis

942. All he could talk about was coal: bituminous coal, black coal, grey coal. Boring, boring, boring. There is a combination of the following types of repetition:

epiphora+successive
anaphora+successive
framing+morphological
anadiplosis+successive

943. The most emphatic type of repetition is

successive
framing
chain
anadiplosis

944. It seemed to Megan that they had been walking for ever, stumbling through the darkness, hit by branches, scratched by underbush, attacked by insects, guided only by the light of the moon. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

asyndeton+hyperbole+parallelism
asyndeton+hyperbole+chiasmus
polysyndeton+simile+parallelism
asyndeton+simile+parallelism

945. There were orchids and roses and lilies and chrysanthemums and rare blooms she could not even begin to identify. Define the function of polysyndeton in the example.

uniformity of the notions described
simultaneousness of actions
sequence of actions
opposition of actions

946. They passed fields of wheat and olive trees and vines and maize, and they foraged for potatoes and lettuce, fruit from the trees and eggs and chickens from the hen coops. State the function of polysyndeton in the example.

sequence of actions
simultaneousness of actions
uniformity of the notions described
opposition of actions

947. The days passed, some wet, some fine, some busy, some slow, with Emmy's confidence

strengthening all the time. Define the syntactic devices used in the example.

parallelism+antithesis+asyndeton
parallelism+antithesis+polysyndeton
antithesis+detachment+polysyndeton
antithesis+detachment+chiasmus

948. She was tired of everything - the exhaustion, the stress of sleepless nights, the time away from her children, their run-down apartment, the mountain of unpaid bills. The detachment comprises

enumeration+asyndeton+hyperbole
enumeration+polysyndeton+hyperbole
asyndeton+repetition+simile
enumeration+parallelism+simile

949. His boss had a net worth almost \$2 billion. Toliver often wondered how much was enough? What would he do with another billion and another? Why work so hard when he had more than he could ever spend? Homes, jets, wives, boats, Bentleys, all the toys a real white man could ever want. Define the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

rhetorical questions+detachment+asyndeton
rhetorical questions+detachment+polysyndeton
hypophora+detachment+asyndeton
hypophora+parcellation+asyndeton

950. Brianna's full-length black Prada coat was split so that the backseat was dominated by her amazing LEGS. LEGS from the floor up to her armpits. Define the type of the repetition.

anadiplosis
anaphora
epiphora
chain

951. She had her charities and causes and lunches and trainers, and that kept her busy. State the way of combining parts of the utterance and define its function.

polysyndeton+sequence of actions
asyndeton+sequence of actions
polysyndeton+simultaneousness of actions
asyndeton+simultaneousness of actions

952. They were greeted by paid greeters; coats were taken; smiles were offered; friendly cameras appeared; old pals materialized. Enumerate the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

parallelism+asyndeton
parallelism+polysyndeton
anaphora+asyndeton
epiphora+polysyndeton

953. At fifty-eight his life was over, his career a wreck, his marriage crumbling. The example contains

parallelism+ellipsis
epiphora+synonyms
framing+ellipsis

chiasmus+ellipsis

954. He says his art is calling him home. - Perhaps the young girls are calling him home. State the type of the repeated element.

epiphoric
anaphoric
successive
chain

955. What would the press do? - It would be ugly. - It's always ugly. - This would be especially ugly. Define the type of syntactic device.

climax
anticlimax
anaphora
antithesis.

956. Presidents came and went, some for four years, others for eight. Some loved the espionage, others were only concerned with the latest polls. The type of repetition occurring in the example is

anaphora
epiphora
successive
chain

957. A fancy photo of Joel Backman in the a black Italian suit, impeccably tailored and detailed and groomed and looking at the camera with as much smugness as humanly possible. State the function of polysyndeton in the example.

simultaneousness
specification
sequence
emphasis

958. The hair was longer and darker, the handsome face was fleshy and wrinkle free, the waistline was thick and spoke of many power lunches and four-hour dinner. Define which syntactic device is used in the example.

parallelism
antithesis
climax
anticlimax

959. He closed his eyes tightly and asked God to please allow the engine to start the wheels to move, the gates to open, the paperwork to be sufficient; please, God, no cruel jokes. Define the type of parallelism occurring in the example.

complete
reversed
inverted
incomplete

960. It had been Pratt who had uttered "I do" twenty-two years earlier. It had been Pratt who had

laboured strenuously. It had been Pratt who'd fought weekly with his partner. The example comprises a combination of

- parallelism+emphatic construction
- chiasmus+emphatic construction
- climax+emphatic construction
- anticlimax+emphatic construction

961. All tables were taken with people who appeared content to sit and read and gossip and sip espresso for hours. Define the function of polysyndeton.

- simultaneousness
- sequence of actions
- dynamism
- uniformity

962. He was terrified of the waiter, terrified of trying to order, terrified of being unmasked so early in his flight. The following syntactic devices occur in the example.

- parallelism+asyndeton
- parallelism+polysyndeton
- epiphora+asyndeton
- gradation+asyndeton

963. His old pals were still locked in protective isolation with lousy food and watery coffee and sadistic guards and silly rules. Define the function of polysyndeton in the example.

- simultaneousness of actions
- sequence of actions
- uniformity of notions
- causative relations

964. Listen to the sounds, the rapid chatter of friends, the laughter, the guy over there whispering into a cell-phone, the pretty waitress calling into the kitchen. The example comprises

- detachment+asyndeton
- detachment+polysyndeton
- nominative sentence+asyndeton
- parcellation+asyndeton

965. When Joel Backman meets his maker, no one will ever know about it. No one knows where he is now. No one will know who he is when his body is found. The example comprises

- euphemism+anaphora
- euphemism+epiphora
- periphrasis+anaphora
- periphrasis+epiphora

966. Partly because of his greedy enthusiasm, and partly because of his natural ineptitude and also because of his lack of sophistication in intelligence matters, Critz blundered from the start. Define the syntactic devices occurring in the example.

- parallelism+polysyndeton
- parallelism+asyndeton

gradation+polysyndeton

gradation+polysyndeton

967. Space is shared in Europe, not protected. Tables are shared, the air evidently is shared because smoking bothers no one. Define the type of syntactic device in the example.

parallelism

anaphora

anadiplosis

catch repetition

968. He'd been the epitome of money and power, the perfect FAT CAT who could bully and cajole and throw around enough money to get whatever he wanted. The example comprises

polysyndeton+metaphor

asyndeton+metaphor

parallelism+personification

inversion+personification

969. It makes me so happy that I live here, away from all the crime and traffic and pollution and politicians and scandals. Define the function of polysyndeton.

simultaneousness of actions

sequence of actions

unification of actions

opposition of notions

970. HE WAS SICK OF PEOPLE who couldn't talk to him, who dodged his questions. HE WAS SICK OF THE GAMES. The highlighted clauses present parallel construction which form

framing

epiphora

anaphora

anadiplosis

971. And what if everything worked smoothly and the broker came back? He'd make the right friends, hustle the right clients, marry the right woman, find the right partners. The example comprises

hypophora+complete parallelism

hypophora+partial parallelism

rhetorical question+complete parallelism

rhetorical question+partial parallelism

972. It was at an unnamed, unnumbered, nondescript building on Pinsker Street in downtown Tel Aviv. Define the type of repetition.

morphological

successive

chain

epiphora

973. Long gone were the fleshy jowls and puffy dark eyes. Long gone was the smirk and the arrogance. The example comprises

anaphoric parallelism+complete inversion

epiphoric parallelism+complete inversion
anaphoric parallelism+partial inversion
epiphoric parallelism+partial inversion

974. I deny nothing. I admit nothing. I say nothing, except that this is the FBI at its absolute worst.
Define the type of parallelism in the example.

complete
partial
reversed
inverted

975. She watched every move he made, every bite, every sip of coffee. Define the type of repetition.

anaphora
epiphora
anadiplosis
framing

976. Inside the mammoth station, he drifted with the crowd, up the escalators, into the controlled frenzy of the platform area where a dozen tracks brought the trains. State the function of asyndeton in the example.

sequence of actions
simultaneousness of action
causative function
consecutive function

977. If Joel had lost sixty pounds since their last visit, Van Thiessen had found most of it. Define the type of syntactic device used in the example.

antithesis
chiasmus
climax
anticlimax

978. And he thought of himself, not in selfish terms, not in pity, not passing the blame to anyone else.
The example comprises

parallelism+detachment
epiphora+detachment
parallelism+inversion
epiphora+inversion

979. But once I was back home, the music came whooshing through the walls and and windows of every room like poison gas. How on earth would I handle this? The example comprises

rhetorical question+simile
hypophora+simile
hypophora+metaphor
rhetorical question+hyperbole

980. Giraffe-necked, bulging-eyed, flapping-tongued, crazy-faced dogs, loved for the first time in their lives, found their homes. The example comprises

parallelism+asyndeton
parallelism+polysyndeton
successive repetition+asyndeton
successive repetition+polysyndeton

981. I remember the feeling of blame surrounding me, overwhelming me, choking me. It was a feeling I have never lost. Define the type of climax occurring in this example.

emotive
quantitative
qualitative
reversed

982. My heart has finally found its home, the home I have been seeking all these years. Define the kind of repetition occurring in the example.

anadiplosis
epiphora
chain
successive

983. It's not just that we're nice to the people we like, we like the people we're nice to. State the type of parallelism in the example.

reversed
complete
partial
chain

984. The thing about death is that nothing ever changes. The hard thing about life is that nothing stays the same. The syntactic device based on parallelism in the example is

antithesis
anadiplosis
chiasmus
climax

985. She had covered the counter on either side of the sink with a profusion of toiletries: shampoo, conditioner, deodorant, cold cream, skin toner, foundation, blusher, eye shadow, eyeliner, hairspray, eyelash curler. How did the woman ever manage to leave the room? The example comprises

detachment+asyndeton+rhetorical question
parcellation+asyndeton+hypophora
detachment+enumeration+hypophora
detachment+hypophora+polysyndeton

986. After leaving Sally's responsible Rathgar home, with responsible furniture, her responsible husband with a responsible car and job, who'd talked to her over a responsible breakfast about his responsible golf trip away te previous weekend, Kitty left the responsible child-minder with Sally's toddler. Define the kind of repetition used in the example.

ordinary
anaphora
epiphora

framing

987. People like houses, hold their secrets. Sometimes the secrets inhabit them, sometimes they inhabit their secrets. Define the type of parallelism the example comprises.

reversed
coplete
partial
diversed

988. Beggars can't be choosers, isn't that what they say? Is that to say choosers can be beggars? The example comprises

chiasmus+rhetorical questions
reversed parallelism+hypophora
chiasmus+hypophora
complete parallelism+rhetorical questions

989. Breakfasts ran into lunches, lunches into pre-dinner drinks, drinks into dinners, dinners into after-dinner drinks. Define the kind of repetition occurring in the example.

chain
successive
epiphora
ordinary

990. In business he was a master time keeper, in life he was a broken pocket watch. Define the devices occurring in the example.

parallelism+antithesis+metaphor
chiasmus+antithesis+metaphor
parallelism+climax+personification
chiasmus+anticlimax+metonymy

991. One thing of great importance can affect a small number of people. Equally so, a thing of little importance can affect a multitude. This example comprises

antithesis+parallelism
climax+inversion
anticlimax+chiasmus
framing+parallelism

992. She didn't like my persistence. She didn't like my tone. It is an instance of

complete parallelism
partial parallelism
reversed parallelism
epiphoric parallelism

993. After his wife's death, he was not ready for new relations. He thought he would never be. He didn't want to date anyone. Ever. Again. Define the type of the stylistic device used in the example.

parcellation
detachment
one-member sentence

ellipsis

994. That's the way the system works. Sometimes you get the bear, sometimes the bear gets you. It is an instance of

reversed parallelism
complete parallelism
partial parallelism
parallel antithesis

995. The weather was balmy and warm, the grass was lush, the trees were huge, the vineyards were beautiful. State the type of syntactic device used in the example.

parallelism
chiasmus
detachment
polysyndeton

996. And that was their gratitude to me for having brought them and their wretched old boat all the way up from Kingston, and for having SUPERINTENDED and MANAGED everything for them, and taken care of them, and slaved for them. It is the way of the world. It is an example of

polysyndeton+synonyms
chiasmus+synonyms
parallelism+antonyms
asyndeton+climax

997. Some fishermen come here and fish for a day, and others stop and fish for a month. You can hang on and fish for a year, if you want to: it will be all the same. Define the type of anticlimax.

a sudden break in tension
a slow slackening of tension
a quantitative anticlimax
a complete anticlimax

998. We sang a song about a gipsy's life, and how delightful a gipsy's existence was! - free to storm and sunshine and to every wind that blew! - and how he enjoyed the rain, and how he laughed at people who didn't like it. The example contains

detachment+parallelism+polysyndeton
climax+parallelism+polysyndeton
detachment+chiasmus+asyndeton
climax+chiasmus+asyndeton

999. She was busy doing what she did, healing hot ears, and giving shots and setting bones, and curing coughs, and being there for the children she loved and took care of. There is an instance of ... in the example.

polysyndeton
chiasmus
parcellation
inversion

1000. Inversion is divided into

complete and partial
complete and extended
partial and prolonged
trite and sustained

1001. Detachment is graphically marked by

dots, comas and dashes
comas, dashes and colons
dashes, semicolons and dots
dots, comas and semicolons

1002. Inversion is a syntactical device based on the

syntactical arrangement of the elements of the sentence
completeness of the structure
peculiar se of the lexical meanings of stylistic patterns
redundancy

1003. State the type and pattern of inversion in the example. So many tears she had wiped away in the life of hers.

partial+object before the subject
complete+object before the predicate
anaphoric+object before the subject
epiphoric+object before the predicate

1004. State the function of parcellation in the example. He was sitting next to me. Jack Cardigan. The lawyer of the town.

defining
evaluative
emphasizing
supplementing

1005. State the function of parcellation in the example. This is already a new language. And uncomprehensible.

evaluative
defining
supplementing
describing

1006. State the type of omission. How were the boys? - Fantastic.

answer ellipsis
nominal ellipsis
gapping
stripping

1007. Which of the following statements is the correct ellipsis definition?

an omission of unnecessary information
an addition of unnecessary information
an omission of necessary information

an addition of necessary information

1008. Ellipsis makes the speech more

casual
lofty
official
unfamiliar

1009. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. Define the type of stylistic device in the example.

parcellation
suspense
inversion
ellipsis

1010. There was no breeze came through the door. State the type of stylistic device related to the completeness of the sentence.

apokoinu
aposiopesis
ellipsis
emphatic sentence

1011. Out came the chase – in went the horses. State the type of inversion.

complete
partial
mixed
detached

1012. Choose the option giving the right definition of inversion.

doesn't alter the meaning of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
alters the meaning of the utterance and adds no logical stress to it
doesn't alter the word order of the utterance but adds logical stress to it
alters the meaning of the utterance and doesn't add logical stress to it

1013. Detachment consists in

separating a secondary part of the sentence
dividing a secondary part of the sentence
omitting a secondary part of the sentence
adding a secondary part of the sentence

1014. If I lived to be a hundred I won't miss the sickness and disease, the grinding poverty, the cruelty of the politicians, the barbarity of the soldiers. The example contains

enumeration+synonyms
ellipses+synonyms
detachment+synonyms
detachment+enumeration

1015. Nor will I miss the droughts, the famine, the violent wars, the wholesale death and destruction on an unimaginable level. State the function of the enumeration

- to convey the real message
- to increase dynamism of the narration
- to make the narration more varied
- to emphasize the absence of message

1016. I hope Claire will see her. - Laura frowned, shook her head. - I don't know What does the example of aposiopesis express?

- doubt
- anxiety
- fear
- irritation

1017. They filled her with joy ... remembrances of her childhood and those growing years ... spent here at Rhondda Fach ... All the seasons of the year ... She had loved them all. Winter days of icy skies and crystal light. The example contains a combination of

- aposiopesis+nominative sentence
- aposiopesis+detachment
- parcellation+aposiopesis
- nominative sentence+detachment

1018. Her mind was full of evil and man's baseness and cruelty and inhumanity. State the type of synonyms used in the example.

- contextual
- ideographic
- stylistic
- absolute

1019. Claire is right or left, never in the middle. With her, things are black or white, never grey. Define the type of synonyms in the example.

- contextual
- absolute
- stylistic
- ideographic

1020. Anyway, I'm quite serious, I think your mother should have another man in her life - boyfriend, husband, it doesn't really matter. The syntactic device used in this example is

- detachment
- parcellation
- ellipsis
- aposiopesis

1021. It was her mind that was old and wise - full of knowledge. State the part of the sentence which is emphasized.

- subject
- object
- predicate
- attribute

1022. She lapsed into gossip and rumour, and that's where Patrick entered the piece. The synonyms in this example are used for

- emphasis
- variety
- specification
- description

1023. She shook hands with Birck, thanked him for being so nice, and boarded her flight. No luggage. Not a stitch of extra clothing. Define the function of the nominative sentences.

- a statement of absence of the objects
- making the description more dynamic
- acquainting the reader with the background
- describing the character's state of mind

1024. He stared at the pizza when Karl opened the box at the foot of the bed. He closed his eyes and sucked in the heavenly aroma of black olives, portobello mushrooms, Italian sausage, green peppers, and six different cheeses. He had eaten a thousand pizzas from Hugo's, and he had been dreaming of this one for a week now. The example of enumeration is used to

- render the character's state of mind
- emphasize some idea
- increase the dynamism of the narration
- specify some idea

1025. Arriving late and pushed into a corner was Lance. Choose either the type or the pattern of inversion.

- complete
- partial
- the subject stands before the predicate
- the object stands before the subject

1026. Every big trial attracted the regulars - clerks and secretaries from courthouse offices, bored paralegals, retired cops, local lawyers - and Patrick attracted all these and more. The example contains

- detachment+enumeration
- detachment+inversion
- inversion+enumeration
- parcellation+enumeration

1027. His old friend - bound and dressed in a clown suit, eyes covered, face altered, nervous and twitchy and scared beyond words. Define the type of synonyms used in this example.

- contextual
- absolute
- stylistic
- ideographic

1028. Define the type of synonyms in the following example. Patrick could have picked up a hitchhiker from Australia, a hobo from parts unknown, a drifter from a bus station.

- stylistic

absolute
ideographic
contextual

1029. She envied the young lovers STROLLing aimlessly HAND IN HAND, nothing to worry about. She and Patrick had made these WALKS, ARM IN ARM, whispering and laughing as if shadows behind him had vanished. There are two rows of highlighted synonyms. Define the types of both.

ideographic+absolute
ideographic+stylistic
absolute+contextual
contextual+stylistic

1030. Patrick will give you instructions, and for the time being he and I will communicate through you. Watch for the unusual. A ATRANGER ON THE PHONE. A CAR BEHIND YOU. SOMEONE HANGING AROUND YOUR OFFICE. The highlighted parts present

detachment
parcellation
inversion
nominative sentences

1031. Pacing slowly along one wall with a legal pad in hand, Parrish recited the particulars: background on Patrick; his firm's representation of Benny Aricia; Patrick's death; his burial; most of the details they'd read in the morning paper Parrish had just laid on the table. The example contains

detachment+partial inversion
deetachment+complete inversion
enumeration+complete inversion
parcellation+partial inversion

1032. The firm wanted its money back, plain and simple, and Vitrano was perfectly willing to discuss this with the press. State the type of synonyms and what syntactic device they form.

absolute in detachment
absolute in inversion
contextual in detachment
contextual in inversion

1033. They whispered among themselves and compared the new photos to the old ones, the ones from the previos life. SMALLER MAN, ODD CHIN, DIFFERENT NOSE. His hair was shorter and his skin darker. The highlighted part presents ...

nominative sentence
ellipsis
parcellation
detachment

1034. Mary Hanson was a doll of a woman; small, beautiful, exquisitely made. Define the stylistic devices used in the example.

inverted epithet+detachment
two-step epithet+detachment
inverted epithet+parcellation

two-step epithet+parcellation

1035. It was hard to believe it had all come to an end. Ten years in London gone, finished, closed and suddenly behind him. Define the type of synonyms in this example.

contextual
absolute
ideographic
stylistic

1036. In the next booth he saw one of those kind of career women he disliked on sight. Short practical hairdo, mannish suit, enormous briefcase, immaculate makeup, gold watch pinned to a severe lapel. What stylistic devices can be found in the example?

nominative sentence+enumeration
detachment+enumeration
nominative sentence+detachment
enumeration+parcellation

1037. Where are you going to sail the boat to? - Jack asked with interest. - Everywhere. The South Pacific. Antarctica. South America. I can go anywhere I want with a boat like this. Define the omission in the ellipsis and another syntactic device used in the example.

answer ellipsis+detachment
gapping+detachment
stripping+parcellation
answer ellipsis+nominative sentence

1038. All he could do now was regret his failures and her loss for the rest of his lifetime. There was no way TO REPAIR it, or MAKE AMENDS, or even ATONE for it, although he had apologized for it before she died. State the type of the highlighted synonyms.

contextual
absolute
ideographic
stylistic

1039. He ran across the room, SNATCHED the statue, GRABBED her arm, and PULLED her after him. State the kind of the highlighted synonyms.

ideographic
absolute
stylistic
contextual

1040. Did you get a glimpse of what was in that room? - It looked like a bloody museum. Like an Alladdin's cave with paintings and sculpture. What stylistic devices accompany simile in the example?

allusion+parcellation
allusion+detachment
ellipsis+parcellation
ellipsis+detachment

1041. Melissa didn't wake again until they were over the Atlantic. Vibration. Throb of engines. A plane ...

Define the function of the nominative sentences.

- describing the background of the situation
- rendering the character's state of mind
- emphasizing some idea
- a statement of the existence of an object

1042. Jessica studied him. Strength. Intelligence. A hint of recklessness. What else lay behind that face? State the function of the nominative sentences.

- specifying the character's qualities
- increasing the dynamism of the narration
- giving the background of the situation
- rendering the character's state of mind

1043. You shouldn't mind my getting rid of her. She insulted your friend, and she was a Judas. Once a Judas, always a Judas. Do you know what a Judas is, little girl? State the type of allusion and its implication.

- biblical - she was a traitor
- literary - she was a traitor
- political - she was well-read
- social - she was impolite

1044. I would know, Lucy thought, if my fiance' was some kind of criminal. I don't know any such thing. Why am I so willing to take the word of two FBI agents? Because... Because... Define the meaning of the aposiopesis occurring in the example.

- hesitation
- anxiety
- fear
- surprise

1045. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. The sentence contains

- parcellation
- detachment
- ellipsis
- nominative sentence

1046. Inversion ... logical stress to it. Fill in the gap with one of the options.

- 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

1047. This wall was filled with photographs, large and small, of varied subjects. Most of the photos had been taken at the ranch. There were shots of longhorn cattle, deer, family pets, and many pictures of family members. What syntactic devices occur in the example?

- detachment+enumeration
- ellipsis+enumeration
- parcellation+detachment

enumeration+inversion

1048. It was with weak knees and a light catch in her breathing that she came up to the great shoe company at Adams and Fifth Avenue and entered the elevator. The emphatic construction is used to highlight that the main character

felt anxiety
was ill
felt doubt
needed to see a doctor

1049. Carrie Ann whipped round on her bar stool like a World War II gunner locating an enemy plane. The example comprises

historical allusion+simile
literary allusion+simile
antonomasia+allusion
cultural allusion+simile

1050. Carrie Ann could just imagine Natalie. Axel had described her as though she were as beautiful as Botticelli's Venus. What devices occur in the example?

cultural allusion+simile
historical allusion+simile
cultural allusion+irony
historical allusion+hyperbole

1051. The silence was like a gentle snowfall, soft and hushed, as soothing as the whisper of a summer wind, as quiet as the passage of a summer wind. Enumerate the devices occurring in the example.

detachment+epic simile
detachment+simple simile
parcellation+prolonged simile
parcellation+epic simile

1052. She opened her eyes and sat up, frightened. What stylistic device is used in the example? Define its stylistic function.

detachment+describing the character's state of mind
parcellation+rendering the character's state of mind
detachment+describing the background of the narration
parcellation+describing the background of the narration

1053. She was tired of everything - the exhaustion, the stress, the sleepless nights, the time away from her children, their run-down apartment. The example contains ...

detachment+enumeration
aposiopesis+detachment
enumeration+aposiopesis
detachment+aposiopesis

1054. Krane Chemical had plenty of cash and profits and assets, but it also had hundreds of potential plaitiffs waiting like vultures. Define the kinds of stylistic devices occurring in the example.

ideographic synonyms+simile

absolute synonyms+simile
absolute synonym+hyperbole
stylistic synonyms+hyperbole

1055. Their expenses included two maids, a chef, a butler, his and her valets, and at least one nanny. Define the function of the enumeration.

to specify some details
to express the character's state of mind
to emphasize some feelings
to create the background of the situation

1056. With him were three other suits, all earnest-looking men who'd been chatting for some time. What stylistic devices are used in the example?

complete inversion+metonymy+detachment
partial inversion+metonymy+detachment
complete inversion+metaphor+detachment
partial inversion+metaphor+detachment

1057. But it was the fact that he was being watched so closely that spoke volumes. Define the part of the sentence which is emphasized, and decide what lexical stylistic device accompanies the emphatic construction.

subject+personification
predicate+personification
subject+metonymy
predicate+metonymy

1058. I sat at a small table, munching my burger, which was not hot, sipping my beer, which was not cold, and staring at the LCD flat-screen TV over the bar. The sentence comprises

complete double parallelism+detachment+antithesis
partial double parallelism+detachment+antithesis
parallel constructions+parcellation+antithesis
reversed parallelism+detachment+antithesis

1059. The use of archaisms and clichés is a typical feature of ...

legal style
newspaper style
publicist style
technical style

1060. Regional, social and occupational are functional styles from ... classification.

David Crystal's
Prof. Morokhovsky's
Werner Winter's
Prof. Verdonk's

1061. Religious English and scientific English are types of

occupational style
regional style

individual style

restricted style

1062. According to David Crystal, news media English is further divided into

newsreporting, journalistic, broadcasting

e-mail variety, newsreporting, journalistic

congratulatory messages, broadcasting, journalistic

airspeak, legal English, newsreporting

1063. According to Prof. Morokhovsky, commands, reports, regulations belong to

military texts

diplomatic texts

commercial texts

administrative texts

1064. The woman was texting on an iPhone while driving sixty-two miles an hour. Mercury, who was a perfect shot, was about to pull the trigger when Ms Textaholic actually took her eyes off the goddamn screen. The example contains

antonomasia+trite metaphor

allusion+trite metaphor

antonomasia+original metaphor

metonymy+trite metaphor

1065. We raced through the city, blues flashing and sirens wailing. Define the rhetorical devices occurring in the example.

detachment+parallelism

parcellation+parallelism

emphatic construction+parallelism

detachment+chiasmus

1066. He looked down at the white slab of Mount Blanc, couched on cloud, surrounded by the stone teeth of the lesser peaks. The detached construction contains

original+dead metaphors

original metaphor

dead metaphor

metonymy