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УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ
ПО ТЕОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
TESTS IN THE THEORY OF ENGLISH**

Рекомендовано к печати
научно-методическим советом университета

Под общей редакцией
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Сборник охватывает комплекс дисциплин теоретического цикла: история
английского языка, лексикология, теоретическая грамматика, теоретическая
фонетика, стилистика, типология английского и родного языков.

Данное издание предназначено в качестве учебного средства для студентов,
изучающих английский язык как основную специальность, а также преподава-
телей высших учебных заведений.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Сборник тестов по теории английского языка представляет собой учебное средство по целому ряду теоретических дисциплин языкового цикла: история английского языка, лексикология, теоретическая грамматика, теоретическая фонетика, стилистика, типология английского и родного языков. Возможность организации тестов по различным дисциплинам в единый сборник определяется тесными междисциплинарными связями, основанными на общем объекте изучения, в качестве которого выступает английский язык. По мнению авторов, материал, собранный в едином сборнике, позволит обеспечить преемственность в его усвоении.

Тесты адресованы студентам, для которых английский язык составляет основную специальность, и предназначены для проведения итогового самоконтроля по материалу той или иной темы.

Цель сборника — обеспечить студента и преподавателя учебным средством для организации аудиторной и/или самостоятельной работы по указанным дисциплинам.

Сборник состоит из шести разделов, соответствующих дисциплинам цикла, каждый из которых содержит тематические тесты. Каждый тест включает задания двух типов — закрытого и открытого. Авторы сборника постарались представить единообразные тестовые задания во всех разделах, что позволит облегчить работу со сборником. Задания закрытого типа сводятся к выбору правильного ответа из ряда предложенных вариантов; восстановлению пропущенного (как правило, единственно возможного) слова (group A). Задания открытого типа побуждают студента дать дефиницию основным терминам (group B) или определить то или иное явление (group C).

Предлагаемый сборник снабжен ключами к тестам, что позволит студенту сразу определить, насколько усвоен материал. Для удобства работы ключи организованы в таблицы. Что касается заданий №№16—20 в каждом тесте, то предлагаемые авторами дефиниции предназначены для использования в качестве ориентиров. Студент может использовать и другие, встречающиеся в научной и учебной литературе определения общеизвестных терминов.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH

Test 1 Germanic languages

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Traditionally the history of the English language is divided into ... periods.
 - a) 3
 - b) 5
 - c) 7
 - d) 9
2. The shift of the Germanic consonants which made them differ from consonants in other Indo-European languages is called
 - a) Great Vowel Shift
 - b) Grimm's Law
 - c) Boyle-Marriot's Law
 - d) fricative plosion
3. The language on the list which is not Germanic is
 - a) Gothic
 - b) Icelandic
 - c) Gaelic
 - d) Afrikaans
4. The Germanic language which is not spoken any longer is
 - a) Frankish
 - b) Faroese
 - c) Frisian
 - d) Flemish
5. The Germanic language which has borrowed a lot of words from Hebrew and Slavic languages is
 - a) Frisian
 - b) Flemish
 - c) Yiddish
 - d) Gothic

6. The Germanic language which has no historical ties with the Netherlands is ...
 - a) Dutch
 - b) Gothic
 - c) Afrikaans
 - d) Flemish
7. The word *saga* deals with ... folklore.
 - a) German
 - b) English
 - c) Gothic
 - d) Scandinavian
8. "Younger Edda" and "Older Edda" is a collection of ...
 - a) poems
 - b) fairy-tales
 - c) sagas
 - d) religious hymns
9. The Germanic tribe that gave the name to one of the Spanish provinces was ...
 - a) Franks
 - b) Goths
 - c) Vandals
 - d) Jutes
10. The Germanic language which is not spoken in Europe is ...
 - a) Frisian
 - b) German
 - c) Flemish
 - d) Icelandic

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The Goths' writing was based on the ... alphabet.
12. The Germanic people that lived in the Rhine valley and whose native tongue was later incorporated into the literate German language (besides, its Low Rhine dialect also gave birth to the current Dutch language) was ...
13. The only Germanic tribe that used to live in North Africa was ...

14. Originally, the Gothic language could be considered belonging not to the East but to the ... Germanic languages.
15. The original motherland of the Germanics was situated in Scandinavia and in continental Europe on the shores of the ... Sea.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. Verner's Law.
17. Hochdeutsch.
18. Platdeutsch.
19. The Franks.
20. Yiddish.

Test 2 **Germanic languages**

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The language which had been the literary language of Norway till the beginning of the 20th century was
 - a) Norwegian
 - b) Danish
 - c) Latin
 - d) English
2. The language that borrowed half of its vocabulary from French is... .
 - a) German
 - b) English
 - c) Dutch
 - d) Yiddish
3. The German language which does not employ the Latin alphabet is
 - a) Flemish
 - b) Faroese
 - c) Afrikaans
 - d) Yiddish

4. The East Gothic language was spoken in today's ...
 - a) Greece
 - b) Macedonia
 - c) Crimea
 - d) Caucasus

5. Yiddish is basically a dialect of ...
 - a) Dutch
 - b) Gothic
 - c) German
 - d) English

6. 1,500 years ago the closest language to Old English was ...
 - a) German
 - b) Faroese
 - c) Dutch
 - d) Frisian

7. This language has two main variants called *High* ... and *Low* ...
 - a) Frisian
 - b) Dutch
 - c) German
 - d) Swedish

8. The Scandinavian language which is one of the two state languages in Finland is ...
 - a) Icelandic
 - b) Faroese
 - c) Swedish
 - d) Danish

9. This European country was named after one of the Germanic tribes.
 - a) France
 - b) Italy
 - c) Spain
 - d) Portugal

10. The inhabitants of this European country are called in English with the help of the same word that is used by another Germanic nation to name itself.
 - a) Germany
 - b) Sweden
 - c) Holland
 - d) Norway

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The oldest example of the Germanic speech that we now know was written in ... language.
12. The Goths original native land was in
13. The 1st Burgundian kingdom was situated on the ... river
14. Italian province of Lombardy was named after the Germanic tribe called
15. The place known as Andalusia is named after

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. Grimm's Law.
17. Older Edda.
18. Afrikaans.
19. The Vandals.
20. Flemish.

Test 3 Old English

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Old English had a lot of borrowings from
 - a) Norwegian
 - b) Danish
 - c) Swedish
 - d) Faroese
2. Old English noun had ... cases.
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
3. Old English had ... genders.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3

- c) 4
- d) 5

4. The Letter ȝ in Old English corresponded to the sound ...
 - a) [dʒ]
 - b) [z]
 - c) [g]
 - d) [ð]
5. The runic alphabet avoided ...
 - a) straight lines
 - b) curved lines
 - c) short lines
 - d) long lines
6. The Germanic epic poem which was written in Old English is called ...
 - a) Song of Hildebrandt
 - b) Older Edda
 - c) Beowulf
 - d) Song of Hiawatha
7. Runes were not written on ...
 - a) paper
 - b) wood
 - c) stone
 - d) bone
8. There were ... Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain.
 - a) 3
 - b) 5
 - c) 7
 - d) 9
9. The verb system in Old English had ... verbals.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
10. Old English noun had ... numbers.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Old English verbs that changed their grammatical meaning by adding a dental suffix were called ... verbs.
12. Old English had ... groups of pronouns.
13. The verbs that change their grammatical meaning by altering the root vowel are ... verbs.
14. Old English adjective had ... cases.
15. Old English period started in the ... century AD.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. 1st wave of Latin borrowings.
17. Danelaw.
18. A synthetic language.
19. An analytical language.
20. Alfred the Great.

Test 4

Old English

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Weak verbs in Old English used to fall into ... classes.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
2. This case never existed in Old English.
 - a) Dative
 - b) Instrumental
 - c) Possessive
 - d) Genitive
3. This historic event marked the transition from Old English to Middle English.
 - a) the departure of the Romans
 - b) the Norman conquest

- c) Reformation
 - d) Restoration
4. Typologically, Old English was a/an ... language.
 - a) root
 - b) analytical
 - c) synthetic
 - d) artificial
 5. Word stress in Old English was normally
 - a) on the prefix
 - b) fixed
 - c) free
 - d) on the root syllable
 6. The law that illustrates such changes in modern consonants as *was* — *were*, *raise* — *rear*, *wife* — *wives* is
 - a) 3rd Newton's Law
 - b) Grimm's Law
 - c) Verner's Law
 - d) Great Vowel Shift
 7. The phonetic phenomenon that can be observed in the pairs of words such as *sandian* — *sendan*, *namnian* — *nemnan* is
 - a) a-mutation
 - b) o-mutation
 - c) u-mutation
 - d) i-mutation
 8. The actual meaning of the word *Oxford* is
 - a) shallow water
 - b) a stretch of shallow water on the river
 - c) a stretch of shallow water for oxen to cross
 - d) a stretch of broad shallow water for oxen to cross
 9. The word *Thursday* comes from the name of
 - a) Germanic god
 - b) a planet in the Solar system
 - c) a certain type of a tree growing in the Rhine Valley
 - d) a Roman feast
 10. The word *an egg* is of the ... origin.
 - a) French
 - b) Latin

- c) Scandinavian
- d) Anglo-Saxon

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

- 11. Old English personal pronouns had singular, plural and ... number.
- 12. Instead of possessive pronouns Old English used
- 13. The words *avon* and *ass* are ... borrowings.
- 14. The case typical of Old English adjectives and demonstrative pronouns only was the ... case of personal pronouns.
- 15. Old English period ended in

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

- 16. Beowulf.
- 17. Strong verbs.
- 18. Weak verbs.
- 19. A rune.
- 20. 2nd wave of Latin borrowings.

Test 5

Middle English

Group A

Choose the right variant.

- 1. The Normans were originally from
 - a) France
 - b) Scandinavia
 - c) Northern Ireland
 - d) Iberian peninsula
- 2. According to its vocabulary English is partly a Germanic and partly a ... language.
 - a) Celtic
 - b) Romanic
 - c) Slavonic
 - d) Semitic

3. The word which seems odd on the list below is ...
 - a) *pig*
 - b) *beef*
 - c) *ram*
 - d) *swine*

4. The word which seems odd on the list below is ...
 - a) *father*
 - b) *moon*
 - c) *question*
 - d) *song*

5. The greatest author of the Middle English period is ...
 - a) William Shakespeare
 - b) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - c) Emily Dickinson
 - d) Bob Dylan

6. *Whan that April in his shoures soote* is the beginning of ...
 - a) Romeo and Juliet
 - b) Canterbury Tales
 - c) Utopia D. Hamlet

7. The word which seems odd on the list below is ...
 - a) *prince*
 - b) *count*
 - c) *king*
 - d) *baron*

8. Among the main dialect groups in the English language of the 14th century there was no such group as ...
 - a) Northern
 - b) Western
 - c) Southern
 - d) Midland

9. English was first used in the English Parliament in ...
 - a) 11th century
 - b) 12th century
 - c) 13th century
 - d) 14th century

10. The history of Middle English started in the battle of ...
 - a) Marne
 - b) Gettysburg

- c) Hastings
- d) Stalingrad

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

- 11. Old English Northumbrian dialect was an ancestor of the following Middle English dialects: Scottish,
- 12. By the end of the Middle English period English noun had ... cases.
- 13. The first book printed in English appeared not in England but in
- 14. The definite article in English derived from ... pronouns.
- 15. The letters of the English alphabet that disappeared in the Middle English period were

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

- 16. The Great Vowel Shift.
- 17. William Caxton.
- 18. William Tyndale.
- 19. 3rd wave of Latin borrowings.
- 20. Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye.

Test 6 Middle English

Group A

Choose the right variant.

- 1. The phonetic phenomenon which happened during the Middle English period and made the English system of spelling differ a lot from the real pronunciation is called
 - a) the Great Vowel Shift
 - b) Grimm's Law
 - c) Verner's Law
 - d) levelling of the endings
- 2. English 3rd person plural personal pronoun *they* is a ... borrowing.
 - a) French
 - b) Scandinavian

- c) Celtic
d) Russian
3. The word which seems odd on the list below is... .
a) *tragedy*
b) *atom*
c) *culture*
d) *dialogue*
4. The word which seems odd on the list below is
a) *armada*
b) *skipper*
c) *embargo*
d) *barricade*
5. Teaching in England in the first centuries after the Norman conquest was mostly conducted in
a) English
b) French
c) Latin
d) Greek
6. The first book printed in English was
a) the Bible
b) Beowulf
c) The Canterbury Tales
d) Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye
7. The Middle English word *ich* corresponded to the modern
a) *ice*
b) *inch*
c) *I*
d) *ache*
8. William Tyndale is famous for his
a) poetry
b) dictionary
c) translation of the Bible
d) English grammar
9. The following sound first appeared in Middle English.
a) [g]
b) [j]
c) [dg]
d) [f]

10. During the Middle English period the short sound [u] changed into the sound
- [u:]
 - [ʌ]
 - [a:]
 - [i:]

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

- The Normans were invited to settle in the North of France by the ... of France.
- A group of dialects situated in the centre of England in the Middle English period has a name ... dialects.
- The first book printed in English appeared in the year of
- By the end of the Middle English period English adjective had ... cases.
- According to some scholars a new part of speech that appeared in English during the period was

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

- The Canterbury Tales
- The Norman Conquest
- The Anglo-Norman language
- The Bruce
- The Doomsday Book

Test 7 World expansion of the english language

Group A

Choose the right variant.

- The variant of English which has some differences in spelling compared with British English is
 - Australian

- b) American
 - c) New Zealander
 - d) South African
2. They speak this variant of English in New South Wales.
- a) Welsh
 - b) Australian
 - c) Canadian
 - d) American
3. This variant of English has three main subvariants: Eastern, Southern and General.
- a) Canadian
 - b) Welsh
 - c) Australian
 - d) American
4. The variant of American English closest to British English was traditionally spoken in
- a) Boston
 - b) New Orleans
 - c) San Francisco
 - d) Los Angeles
5. This word is pronounced the same way in British and American English.
- a) last
 - b) bird
 - c) god
 - d) know
6. The youngest variant of English is
- a) American
 - b) Scottish
 - c) Canadian
 - d) Australian
7. The variant of English characterized by a very strong sound [r] is
- a) American
 - b) Australian
 - c) Canadian
 - d) Scottish

8. Native speakers of English who are believed to add the word *eh* to the end of almost every phrase are
 - a) Australians
 - b) Canadians
 - c) Americans
 - d) Irish
9. The biggest city of this English speaking country is populated mostly by non-native speakers of English.
 - a) Canada
 - b) Australia
 - c) New Zealand
 - d) Ireland
10. The poet who wrote almost all his works in one of the local dialects of English was
 - a) Lord Byron
 - b) Henry Longfellow
 - c) Robert Burns
 - d) Bob Dylan

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. "I'm after doing something" is a grammatical construction typical of ... English .
12. When we say "Aussie" we mean
13. In one of the aboriginal languages the word *kangaroo* meant
14. The English-speaking countries which speak British English are: Great Britain, Ireland, ..., New Zealand.
15. Softening of [l] was typical of the inhabitants of

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. Noah Webster
17. Southern American
18. New England
19. Pidgin English
20. Cockney

T e s t 8
**World expansion
of the english language**

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. This navigator brought English to the South Hemisphere.
 - a) Francis Drake
 - b) James Cook
 - c) Walter Raleigh
 - d) Fernando Magellan

2. American English was first proclaimed to be an independent language by
 - a) William Caxton
 - b) Noah Webster
 - c) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - d) George Washington

3. The classical translation of the Bible into the English language is called
 - a) King George's Bible
 - b) King Henry's Bible
 - c) King James' Bible
 - d) Queen Elizabeth's Bible

4. The variant of English which combines British and American spelling is
 - a) Australian
 - b) Canadian
 - c) South African
 - d) Welsh

5. The variant of English which is believed to be the closest to the English language of the 17th–beginning of the 18th century is
 - a) Australian
 - b) British
 - c) American
 - d) South African

6. The variant of English spoken in the former British colonies in the Pacific and South-East Asia is called ...
 - a) Basic English
 - b) Plain English
 - c) Pidgin English
 - d) Colonial English

7. English is a state language in the following Spanish city...
 - a) Valencia
 - b) Gibraltar
 - c) Bilbao
 - d) Cordoba

8. The inhabitants of British Columbia speak ... English.
 - a) British
 - b) Canadian
 - c) Australian
 - d) New Zealander

9. A typical name of this Asian city's inhabitant usually consists of an English 1st name and an Asian surname.
 - a) Jakarta
 - b) Tokyo
 - c) Beijing
 - d) Hong Kong

10. The word which seems strange on the list below is ...
 - a) *theater*
 - b) *color*
 - c) *programme*
 - d) *byrd*

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Three main variants of the American English are Eastern, Southern, ...
12. The English-speaking countries which speak American English are the USA, ...
13. Scottish English is a descendant of the ... dialect of the Old English language.
14. Tough [r] is typical of ... English.

15. When an English-speaking person adds the word “eh” to every utterance he/she says they are surely from

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

- 16. Aussie
- 17. Eastern American
- 18. General American
- 19. Robert Burns
- 20. Down Under

Репозиторий Баргу

ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

Test 1

Introduction into english lexicology. English lexical units. Their characteristics. Types of naming. The semantic structure of the word and its changes.

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. *Lexis* means
 - a) learning
 - b) phrase
 - c) vocabulary
2. The object of Lexicology is
 - a) lexical units
 - b) phonemes
 - c) methods of lexical units' investigation
3. The object of Historical Lexicology is
 - a) it studies the correlation between the vocabularies of two languages
 - b) it studies the evolution of the vocabulary
 - c) it studies vocabulary at a certain time of its development
4. The diachronic approach to language studies investigates
 - a) the vocabulary as it exists at the present time
 - b) the development of the vocabulary in the course of time
 - c) the vocabulary as it existed in the past
5. Lexicography is
 - a) the science of the word
 - b) the science of dictionary-compiling
 - c) the science of lexicological research
6. Internal structure of the word is
 - a) its morphological structure
 - b) its semantic structure
 - c) its sound-form

7. Semantics studies ...
 - a) meaning
 - b) sound-form
 - c) morphemes
8. A morpheme is ...
 - a) the smallest phonetic unit
 - b) the smallest grammatical unit
 - c) the smallest meaningful language unit
9. Allomorphs are ...
 - a) morpheme variants
 - b) differences in the pronunciation of a morpheme
 - c) differences in the morphological structure of a morpheme
10. A lexeme is ...
 - a) all the grammatical meanings of a morpheme
 - b) all the lexical meanings inherent in a morpheme
 - c) all the morphological variants of a morpheme

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The area of Lexicology specializing in the semantic studies of the word is called ...
12. ... is the smallest indivisible component of the word possessing a meaning of its own.
13. ... is a speech unit used for the purposes of human communication, materially representing a group of sounds, possessing a meaning, susceptible to grammatical employment and characterized by formal and semantic unity.
14. The ... component in the semantic structure of a word expresses the conceptual (notional) content of a word.
15. General lexicology is a part of General linguistics; it is concerned with the study of the ... irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. A free morpheme is ...

17. An affixed word is
18. Lexicology is
19. Synchronic approach to language studies is
20. Propositional naming is

Test 2

Types of naming. The semantic structure of the word and its changes. Phraseology

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Naming is
 - a) the process of comparing the lexical meanings of a word
 - b) the process of naming different objects and phenomena
 - c) the process of analyzing the morphological structure of a word
2. Propositional naming is naming through
 - a) a word
 - b) a sentence
 - c) a text
3. The denotative component of meaning is
 - a) the emotive charge and stylistic reference
 - b) the leading component in the semantic structure of a word
 - c) the grammatical component of a word
4. Polysemy is
 - a) the ability of a word to have different variants of pronunciation
 - b) the ability of a word to convey several concepts
 - c) the ability of a word to have variants of spelling
5. Metonymy is
 - a) the semantic process of associating two referents one of which is closely connected with the other or makes part of it
 - b) the semantic process of associating two referents one of which in some way resembles the other
 - c) the semantic process of differentiation primary and secondary meanings of a word

6. Extension of word's meaning is
 - a) a process when a word with a new meaning comes to be used in the specialized vocabulary of some limited group
 - b) the application of a word to a wider variety of referents
 - c) the acquisition by a word of some derogatory emotive charge
7. Pejorative development of the connotational meaning means
 - a) the improvement of the connotational meaning
 - b) the acquisition by a word of some derogatory emotive charge
 - c) that this meaning is no longer used in modern English
8. Phraseological units are
 - a) motivated word-groups
 - b) word-groups that can be freely made up in speech
 - c) word-groups with a partially or completely transferred meaning
9. According to the semantic principle phraseological units are classified into
 - a) nominative, nominative-communicative, interjectional, communicative
 - b) combinations, unities, fusions
 - c) verbal, substantive, adjectival, adverbial, interjectional
10. Non-motivated word-groups with a completely changed meaning are called
 - a) combinations
 - b) unities
 - c) fusions

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. ... are word-groups with a completely changed meaning; that is, the meaning of the unit does not correspond to the meanings of its constituent parts.
12. The ability of words to have more than one meaning is described by the term
13. ... are word-groups with a partially changed meaning; they are clearly motivated, that is, the meaning of the unit can be easily deduced from the meanings of the constituents parts.
14. The ... component in the semantic structure of a word expresses emotive charge and stylistic reference.

15. ... is a type of transference which is based upon subtle psychological links between different objects and phenomena.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Phraseological units are
17. Discursive naming is
18. Grammatical meaning is
19. Polysemy is
20. Lexical context is

Test 3

Lexicography. Etymological survey of the english vocabulary

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Encyclopedic dictionaries are
a) word-books
b) grammar books
c) thing-books
2. According to the nature of the word-list dictionaries are divided into:
a) monolingual, bilingual
b) explanatory, specialized
c) general, restricted
3. Explanatory dictionaries contain
a) lexical units from a certain part of the word-stock
b) lexical units in ordinary use with that or this proportion of items from various spheres of life
c) a wide range of data, especially with regard to the semantic aspect of the vocabulary items entered
4. There are some ways of arrangement of meanings in the dictionary:
a) alphabetical, cluster
b) historical, empirical, logical
c) alphabetical, logical, historical

5. Words of native origin are ...
 - a) words of Romanic origin brought to the territory of the British Isles in the 5th—7th centuries by the Germanic tribes and words coined later on their basis
 - b) words whose origin cannot be traced to any other language
 - c) words which may be presumed to have existed in the English word-stock in the 8th century
6. Borrowing is ...
 - a) the process of assimilation words from other languages to the English language
 - b) a word or an expression formed from the material available in the language after the patterns characteristic of the given language without the influence of some foreign words and expressions
 - c) the process of adopting words from other languages
7. The source of borrowing is ...
 - a) the language from which this or that particular word was taken into English
 - b) the language to which the word can be traced to
 - c) the language from which this or that affix of the word was borrowed
8. The greatest number of borrowings came into English from ...
 - a) Latin
 - b) French
 - c) Old Norse (Scandinavian)
9. The number and character of borrowings depend on ...
 - a) historical conditions, the degree of genetic and structural proximity of the languages
 - b) the availability of recorded written manuscripts and the usage of borrowings
 - c) the pronunciation, spelling and the semantic structure of borrowings
10. There are some criteria for determining whether a word belongs to the borrowed element ...
 - a) pronunciation, the lexical meaning, the paradigm
 - b) the concept denoted by the word, phonetic and prosodic features, spelling
 - c) pronunciation, the lexical meaning, grammatical forms, spelling

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. ... are two words originating from the same etymological source, but differing in their phonetic shape and meaning.

12. ... is a branch of linguistics which deals with the origin and development of words tracing them to the earliest determinable source.
13. ... are thing-books that give information about extralinguistic world; they deal with concepts and their relations to other objects and phenomena.
14. Lexicography is the science of
15. ...dictionaries are those which contain lexical units from a certain part of the word-stock.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. International words are
17. The source of borrowing is
18. The origin of a word is
19. Words of native origin are
20. Translation-loans are

Test 4

Homonymy. Semantic classifications of words

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Homophones are words which coincide in
 - a) sound-form
 - b) spelling
 - c) sound-form and spelling
2. Synonyms are words
 - a) similar in the denotational meaning
 - b) similar in the connotational meaning
 - c) different in the denotational meaning
3. Ideographic synonyms are words
 - a) conveying the same notion but different in shades of meaning
 - b) different in stylistic characteristics
 - c) coinciding in all their shades of meaning and in all their stylistic characteristics

4. Euphemisms are
 - a) antonyms
 - b) homonyms
 - c) synonyms
5. Antonyms are words different in
 - a) denotational meaning
 - b) connotational meaning
 - c) part-of-speech meaning
6. Hyponymy is the semantic relation of
 - a) inclusion
 - b) exclusion
 - c) similarity
7. Homographs are words identical in
 - a) spelling
 - b) sound-form
 - c) meaning
8. The major types of semantic relations of lexical units are
 - a) syntagmatic, paradigmatic
 - b) compatibility, incompatibility, inclusion
 - c) hyponymy, meronymy, serial relations
9. Groups of words based on several types of semantic relations are
 - a) conceptual fields, lexical semantic groups
 - b) synonyms
 - c) antonyms
10. Paradigmatic relations of inclusion consist of
 - a) antonymy, synonymy
 - b) hyponymy, meronymy, serial relations
 - c) conceptual fields, lexical semantic groups

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. ... are words which are identical in sound and spelling, or, at least in one of these aspects, but different in their meaning.
12. ... synonyms are words different in their stylistic characteristics.

13. At the ... level, the semantic structure of the word is analyzed in its linear relationships with neighboring words in connected speech.
14. The more specific term in the semantic relations of ... is called the hyponym.
15. ... are words different in their sound-form, but similar in their denotational meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Synonyms are
17. Euphemisms are
18. Hyponymy is
19. Paradigmatic relations are
20. Meronymy is

Test 5 Word-formation

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. A semi-free morpheme is
 - a) one that coincides with the stem or a word-form
 - b) one which occurs only as a constituent part of a word
 - c) one which can function in a morphemic sequence both as an affix and as a free morpheme
2. Compound-affixed words consist of
 - a) one root morpheme and an inflexion
 - b) two or more root-morphemes and an inflexion
 - c) two or more root-morphemes, one or more affixes and an inflexion
3. The procedure of morphemic analysis was introduced by
 - a) L. Bloomfield
 - b) H. Sweet
 - c) A.I. Smirnitsky
4. Conversion is
 - a) the formation of a new word through the change in its paradigm

- b) cases of phonetic identity of words
 - c) the formation of nouns from verbs
5. Sound-interchange is the way of word-building when a new word is formed through
 - a) a change of its grammatical forms
 - b) a change of some sounds
 - c) the imitation of different sounds
 6. Back-formation is a way of word-building when a new word is formed by
 - a) dropping the final morpheme
 - b) dropping the initial sounds
 - c) joining two or more stems
 7. The structural unity of a compound word depends on
 - a) the unity of stress, spelling, distribution, morphological and syntactic functions
 - b) the unity of stress, morphological and syntactic functions, spelling, meaning
 - c) semantic unity, the unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling
 8. ... is the most effective way of enriching the vocabulary.
 - a) Word-formation
 - b) Word-creation
 - c) Affixation
 9. ... are the most widely used means of word-formation in English.
 - a) Sound-interchange, prefixation, conversion
 - b) Word-composition, affixation, conversion
 - c) Conversion, suffixation, back-formation
 10. There are the following types of shortening:
 - a) clippings, lexicalization, ellipsis, substantivization
 - b) blendings, ellipsis, acronyms, semantic extension
 - c) ellipsis, acronyms, blendings, clippings

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Words which consist of a root and an affix are called
12. ... is a shortened form of a written word or a phrase used in a text in place of the whole for economy of space and effort.

13. ... ways of word-formation are the ways of forming words in present-day English which can be resorted to for the creation of new words whenever the occasion demands.
14. ... are new words which all who speak the language find no difficulty in understanding; they are built from familiar language material after familiar patterns.
15. ... is the formation of new words by adding derivational affixes to different types of bases.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Ellipsis is
17. Semantic extension is
18. A simple word is
19. Word-formation is
20. Word-creation is

ENGLISH GRAMMAR THEORY

Test 1

Main notions of grammar

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Parts of language are
 - a) morphology and syntax
 - b) phonology, lexicology, grammar
 - c) phonology, lexicology, morphology and syntax
2. Theoretical grammar is
 - a) part of language which deals with language
 - b) a linguistic discipline which aims at describing grammar rules
 - c) a linguistic discipline which aims at describing language on a scientific basis
3. Paradigmatic relations are established
 - a) between structurally homogeneous language units possessing some common part
 - b) between different forms of the same word
 - c) between different forms of the same word and between structurally homogeneous language units possessing some common part
4. Syntagmatic relations are established
 - a) in speech
 - b) in the system of language
 - c) in written speech
5. Grammatical meaning is the same
 - a) with all grammatical forms
 - b) with all words having the same grammatical form
 - c) with all words beginning with the same prefix
6. Grammatical category is a unity of
 - a) the root and some grammatical or lexico-grammatical affixes
 - b) words and their forms
 - c) grammatical meaning and grammatical form

7. The method employed to reveal a certain grammatical category is called
 - a) the method of immediate constituents
 - b) the method of binary oppositions
 - c) the method of contextual analysis

8. A grammatical category ... without constant formal markers.
 - a) can exist
 - b) can't exist
 - c) always exists

9. The opposition within the category
 - a) is obligatory though it is not always binary
 - b) is not obligatory
 - c) is not binary

10. The category of degrees of comparison in English is established by means of a/an ... opposition.
 - privative
 - equipollent
 - gradual

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Language is a system, which consists of several domains: phonological, ... and
12. ... is the manifestation of
13. ... grammar pursues at studying grammar on a scientific basis.
14. The two planes of language are: the plane of... and the plane of
15. The function of a word as a language unit is

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Language is
17. Grammatical meaning is
18. Grammatical category is
19. The paradigm is
20. An oppositional reduction is

T e s t 2
Morphological structure of words

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The traditional definitions of morphology and syntax are: morphology is that part of grammar which studies forms of words; syntax is that part of grammar which studies phrases and sentences. These definitions are based on the assumption that we ... clearly distinguish between words and phrases.
 - a) can
 - b) cannot
 - c) should
2. Analytical grammatical forms consist of two elements
 - a) the notional and the functional
 - b) the notional and the derivational
 - c) the auxiliary and full-meaning
3. A paradigm can embrace
 - a) simple synthetic and analytical forms
 - b) only simple forms
 - c) only analytical forms
4. The peculiarity of English affixation is
 - a) that words are synonymous with roots
 - b) that words are antonymous with roots
 - c) that words are homonymous with roots
5. The suffix *ity* in the words *necessity*, *peculiarity* is
 - a) Lexical
 - b) lexico-grammatical
 - c) grammatical
6. The term “...” is only applied to every morpheme serving to derive a grammatical form and having no lexical meaning of its own.
 - a) suffix
 - b) inflection (ending)
 - c) root
7. ... is a way of expressing grammatical categories which consists in changing a sound inside the root.
 - a) suppletivity

- b) sound alternation
 - c) suffixation
8. The suffix *-er* is added to *teach-*, *driv-* to produce
- a) new forms
 - b) forms of words
 - c) new words
9. All prefixes in English are
- a) lexical morphemes
 - b) derivational morphemes
 - c) grammatical morphemes
10. The function of the morpheme as a linguistic unit is
- a) significative
 - b) predicative
 - c) nominative

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. In grammatical study we can find the following divisions: paradigmatic morphology, ... morphology, ... syntax, syntagmatic syntax.
12. The morpheme is the smallest ... unit of language.
13. The main synthetic means are: ..., sound alternation and suppletivity.
14. ... is building a form of a word from a different stem.
15. A word has at least one ... morpheme that is regarded as the root of the word.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. A simple synthetic form is
17. An analytical form is
18. An allomorph is
19. Morphemic distribution is
20. The method of immediate constituents is

T e s t 3
Parts of speech

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Grammatical categories of the English noun are
 - a) the category of gender, the category of case
 - b) the category of number, the category of case
 - c) the category of number, the category of gender

2. The theory of analytical cases was introduced by
 - a) A.I. Smirnitsky
 - b) O. Jespersen
 - c) M. Deutchbein

3. Qualitative adjectives
 - a) denote qualities inherent to things of the real world
 - b) denote imaginary qualities
 - c) denote qualities of things through some other things (material, time, etc.)

4. The ability of adjectives to form degrees of comparison is associated with
 - a) relative adjectives
 - b) stative adjectives
 - c) qualitative adjectives

5. ... claimed that in English there are two degrees of comparison: the positive and the relative.
 - a) O. Jespersen
 - b) A.I. Smirnitsky
 - c) M. Blokh

6. In case of conversion when nouns are derived from verbs there may be
 - a) a stress shift
 - b) a vowel shift
 - c) a great vowel shift

7. The English category of aspect is connected with the lexical classification of verbs into
 - a) durative and terminative

- b) regular and irregular
 - c) transitive and intransitive
8. The category of order in English is
 - a) a tense category
 - b) an aspect category
 - c) a specific category
 9. It is ... to establish the category of voice by means of the opposition "asks — is asked" in which both the members are marked.
 - a) not possible
 - b) possible
 - c) incredible
 10. The category of voice in English is connected with the lexical classification of verbs into
 - a) transitive and intransitive
 - b) durative and terminative
 - c) regular and irregular

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Classifying words into parts of speech we state their lexicogrammatical meaning, which is not the individual meaning of a separate ... but the meaning uniting all words of the given
12. Classifying words into parts of speech we state their ..., by which we mean morphological characteristics of a certain class of words.
13. Parts of speech are divided into two categories on the following principle: notional words denote things, actions and other extralinguistic phenomena, whereas ... words denote relations between notional words.
14. The verb has the following grammatical categories: ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., person and number.
15. Analytical forms *more/most + Adjective* and *less/least + Adjective* are called direct and ... comparison.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Parts of speech are
17. The noun is

18. Relative adjectives are
19. The category of aspect is
20. The category of mood is

T e s t 4
Syntax

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The difference between *the doctor's arrival* (a phrase) and *the doctor arrived* (a sentence) lies in the following:
 - a) unlike sentences phrases express negation
 - b) unlike phrases sentences express predicativity
 - c) there is no difference between them
2. Each component of a phrase ... undergo grammatical changes in accordance with grammatical categories represented in it, without destroying the identity of the phrase.
 - a) can
 - b) cannot
 - c) should
3. Intonation is one of the most important features of a... .
 - a) word
 - b) phrase
 - c) sentence
4. One-member sentences are ... sentences.
 - a) full-meaning complete
 - b) elliptical
 - c) composite
5. Sentences ... ready-made units.
 - a) can be treated as
 - b) cannot be treated
 - c) should be treated
6. Structurally sentences fall into
 - a) simple synthetic and analytical

- b) simple and derived
 - c) simple and composite
7. According to the type of communication sentences are classified into
- a) elliptical and two-member
 - b) declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory
 - c) simple and compound
8. The interrogative sentence presents ... wanted by the speaker from the listener.
- a) a request for information
 - b) a command
 - c) a reproach
9. The communicative function of the imperative sentence is
- a) to induce the listener to perform (or not to perform) an action
 - b) to let the listener perform (or not perform) an action
 - c) to discuss with the listener how to perform (or no to perform) an action
10. Principal parts of the sentence are
- a) independent
 - b) interdependent
 - c) dependent

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

- 11. Phrase is every combination of two or more words which is a grammatical unit but is not a/an ... form of some word.
- 12. Performing their semantic functions, words in an utterance form various syntagmatic (syntactic) ... with one another.
- 13. Agreement is such a way to connect words when the leading element influences the form of the ... word (and the latter has the ... form).
- 14. Government is such a way to connect ... words when the form of the ... word requires a certain form of the subordinate word, but these forms do not
- 15. The main feature of endocentric (headed) phrases is that one or another constituent ... function instead of the whole combination.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Syntax is
17. The phrase is
18. The sentence is
19. Predicativity is
20. Primary predication is

Test 5

Syntax

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The minimal unit of communication is
 - a) a word
 - b) a word combination
 - c) a simple sentence
2. The sentence is a group of words based on ... relations which expresses a complete thought about an event of reality and is used with a certain ... aim.
 - a) predicative, communicative
 - b) communicative, predicative
 - c) structural, functional
3. Components of predicativity are
 - a) person, number
 - b) person, time
 - c) person, time, modality
4. Means expressing predicativity are
 - a) subject, finite verbal forms
 - b) subject, intonation
 - c) subject, finite verbal forms, intonation
5. Primary predication establishes ... relations.
 - a) subject-object
 - b) subject-predicate
 - c) noun-verb

6. Secondary predication is contained in
 - a) subject-predicate construction
 - b) gerundial, infinitive, participial constructions
 - c) attributive constructions

7. Structures of secondary predication ... function as autonomous sentences.
 - a) can
 - b) cannot
 - c) might

8. The subject is
 - a) dependent on the predicate
 - b) dependent on secondary parts of the sentence
 - c) is not dependent on any part of the sentence

9. The subject is one of the ... main parts of sentence.
 - a) two
 - b) three
 - c) four

10. The semantic structure of the sentence is often called
 - a) surface structure
 - b) deep structure
 - c) syntactic structure

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The sentence is a communicative unit, therefore the primary classification of sentences must be based on the purpose of
12. Functional sentence perspective (actual sentence division) is the division of a sentence into two sections, one of them contains the starting point of the statement, and the other the new information for whose sake the sentence has been produced. These sections are called ... and
13. The ... and the ... constitute the backbone of the sentence.
14. The predicate denotes the ... or property of the thing expressed by the ..., and does not depend on it.
15. According to their structure predicates are classified into ... and

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

- 16.** The subject is
- 17.** The predicate is
- 18.** Parts of the sentence are
- 19.** The theme is
- 20.** The rheme is

Репозиторий БарГУ

THEORETICAL PHONETICS

Test 1 Phonetics as a science

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Elementary sounds, vowels and consonants, are
 - a) segmental units
 - b) suprasegmental units
 - c) prosodic units
2. The phonetic system of a language comprises the following levels:
 - a) segmental, suprasegmental, prosodic
 - b) segmental, prosodic
 - c) suprasegmental, prosodic
3. From the point of view of ... sounds exist in the form of waves and have the following physical properties: frequency, duration, intensity and spectrum.
 - a) the articulatory aspect
 - b) the acoustic aspect
 - c) the auditory aspect
4. The amplitude of vibrations of vocal cords perceived by our ear as variations in the loudness of a sound is known as
 - a) spectrum of a sound
 - b) intensity of a sound
 - c) frequency of a sound
5. Phonetic units perform the following functions:
 - a) constitutive, prosodic, identificatory
 - b) constitutive, segmental, identificatory
 - c) constitutive, distinctive, recognitive
6. The linguistic aspect of sound phenomena is known as
 - a) individual
 - b) social
 - c) recognitive

7. Functional phonetics is called in other words
 - a) prosody
 - b) general phonetics
 - c) phonology

8. ... are always non-syllabic and marginal.
 - a) Vowels
 - b) Sonants
 - c) Consonants

9. A combination of articulatory tendencies and articulatory habits characteristic of all the native speakers of a language is known as
 - a) the articulatory system of a language
 - b) the articulation basis of a language
 - c) the articulatory level of a language

10. According to ... vowels are classified into close (high), mid and open (low).
 - a) the horizontal movement of the tongue
 - b) the vertical movement of the tongue
 - c) the stability of articulation

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The units of the ... level of a language do not have any lexical or grammatical meaning.
12. The articulatory aspect of sounds includes three components: respiration, ... , articulation.
13. Phonetic units can differentiate lexical and grammatical meanings of the other language units. Thus, phonetic units perform the ... function.
14. ... is a purely linguistic branch of phonetics that deals with the functional aspect of sound phenomena.
15. According to ... consonants are classified into occlusives, constrictives and occlusive-constrictive.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. The phonetic system of a language is
17. Auditory aspect of sound phenomena is

18. The identificatory function of phonetic units is
19. Articulation is
20. Phonetics is

Test 2
The phoneme theory

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Speech sounds which are based on voice, in the articulation of which there is no obstruction, the muscular tension is evenly spread through the speech organs, the air stream is weak are called
 - a) consonants
 - b) vowels
 - c) sonants
2. Speech sounds which are based on voice, in the articulation of which there is an obstruction, the muscular tension is concentrated at the place of the obstruction, the air stream is weak are called
 - a) consonants
 - b) vowels
 - c) sonants
3. The smallest linguistically relevant unit of the sound structure of a language which serves to distinguish one word from another is called
 - a) an allophone
 - b) a speech sound
 - c) a phoneme
4. Phonological units that can never occur in one and the same position are called
 - a) allophones
 - b) phonemes
 - c) morphemes
5. The phoneme is a dialectal unity of the following aspects
 - a) abstract, material, subjective
 - b) material, real, functional
 - c) abstract, generalized, subjective

6. Reduction, accommodation, assimilation are examples of ... variation.
 - a) diaphonic
 - b) allophonic
 - c) individual

7. ... variation is caused by concrete historical tendencies active in certain localities.
 - a) Diaphonic
 - b) Allophonic
 - c) Idiolectal

8. The distributional method of phonological analysis says that ...
 - a) different phonemes never occur in one and the same position, while allophones of one and the same phoneme occur in identical positions
 - b) different phonemes freely occur in one and the same position, while allophones of one and the same phoneme occur only in different positions
 - c) both phonemes and allophones freely occur in one and the same position

9. The semantic method of phonological analysis says that:
 - a) a phoneme can distinguish words when opposed to another phoneme
 - b) an allophone can distinguish words when opposed to another allophone
 - c) both phonemes and allophones can distinguish words

10. In the following words and a word combination (*twice, try, beds, that time*) we observe ...
 - a) accommodation
 - b) assimilation
 - c) elision

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Sonants like ... have an obstruction in their articulation.
12. The phoneme is a ... unit though it is meaningless.
13. ... variation is conditioned by phonetic position and phonetic environment of sounds.

14. The process of adapting the articulation of a ... to a ... is known as accommodation.
15. Constant distinctive features that distinguish one phoneme from all the other phonemes in a language are considered to be features of phonemes.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. Consonants are
17. Variation is
18. Reduction is
19. Elision is
20. Idiolectal variation is

Test 3

The syllabic structure of english

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The smallest articulatory and perceptible phonetic unit is
 - a) a phoneme
 - b) a syllable
 - c) an allophone
2. The theory that defines a syllable as a sound or a group of sounds pronounced with one chest pulse is
 - a) the expiratory theory
 - b) the muscular tension theory
 - c) Jespersen' s theory
3. The theory that helps us explain the process of syllable division in the following pairs of words: *a name* — *an aim*; *I scream* — *ice-cream* is
 - a) the expiratory theory
 - b) Jespersen' s theory
 - c) Shcherba' s theory

4. According to Shcherba's theory of syllable division a syllable is characterized by variation in ...
 - a) voice
 - b) muscular tension
 - c) the position of speech organs
5. According to Shcherba's theory of syllable division initially strong consonants occur ...
 - a) at the end of a closed syllable
 - b) at the beginning of a syllable
 - c) at the junction of morphemes or words
6. According to the prominence theory of syllable division the least sonorous sounds are ...
 - a) vowels
 - b) voiced stops
 - c) voiceless stops
7. These types of syllable in English (CVC, CV) are called ...
 - a) covered
 - b) uncovered
 - c) open
8. The most frequent syllable pattern in English is ...
 - a) CV
 - b) VC
 - c) CVC
9. From the point of view of their syllabic structure English triphthongs are ...
 - a) bisyllabic
 - b) monosyllabic
 - c) make three separate syllables
10. English sonants are ...
 - a) syllabic
 - b) non-syllabic
 - c) both syllabic and non-syllabic

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Jespersen's theory is based on the idea that sounds tend to group themselves according to their ...

12. Shcherba singled out three types of consonants which are characterized by different distribution of muscular tension within a syllable. They are initially strong consonants, finally strong consonants and ... consonants.
13. The following word combinations *one's own* — *one zone*, *we'll own* — *we loan* prove that syllable performs the ... function.
14. The syllable is called ... when there is no consonant before a vowel.
15. ... consonant clusters are more complex in English than in Russian.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. The syllable as a phonetic unit is
17. The syllable as a phonological unit is
18. Sonority of a sound is
19. The functions of the syllable are
20. Phonotactics is

T e s t 4

The accentual structure of english words

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The correlation of degrees of prominence of the syllables in a word forms
 - a) the stress pattern of a word
 - b) utterance stress
 - c) the stress degree of a word
2. A constituent feature of the phonetic structure of a word taken in isolation is
 - a) utterance stress
 - b) word stress
 - c) utterance accent
3. The effect of prominence is achieved by changes in pitch level in ... languages.
 - a) dynamic
 - b) tonic
 - c) qualitative

4. English word stress is of ... nature.
 - a) simple
 - b) dynamic
 - c) complex
5. That degree of word stress is not linguistically relevant —
 - a) secondary
 - b) weak
 - c) tertiary
6. In the following words: *infinitive, identify, criticize* we observe the ... tendency of stress distribution.
 - a) rhythmic
 - b) recessive
 - c) retentive
7. Constant and shifting accents are subtypes of
 - a) free word stress
 - b) fixed word stress
 - c) utterance stress
8. The nuclear syllable is in most cases marked by
 - a) a terminal tone
 - b) a static tone
 - c) a kinetic tone
9. According to the ... accentuation tendency stress falls on the first syllable which is generally the root syllable or on the second syllable if a word has a prefix of no special meaning.
 - a) retentive
 - b) recessive
 - c) rhythmic
10. According to the stability of its position English word stress is
 - a) fixed
 - b) free
 - c) flexible

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The placement of ... is conditioned by the rhythm, the situational and linguistic context.
12. Stress is produced by greater force of articulation in ... languages.

13. degree of word stress is not included into British classification?
14. The subsystem of utterance stress in English comprises three basic functional types: nuclear stress, partial stress and
15. The stress of the parent word is often preserved in derivatives. This regularity is called

Group B

Give definitions to the following.

16. Stress is
17. Utterance stress is
18. Quantitative word stress is
19. The factors that condition the position of word stress are
20. The rhythmic accentuation tendency is

T e s t 5

Intonation and prosody. Varieties of english pronunciation

Choose the right variant.

1. The notion of ... can be applied to all non-segmental units and consequently is broader than the notion of
 - a) prosody, intonation
 - b) intonation, prosody
 - c) stress, prosody
2. Intonation comprises ... components.
 - a) five
 - b) three
 - c) four
3. ... as a prosodic unit consists of one stressed syllable with or without unstressed ones.
 - a) a syllable
 - b) an intonation group
 - c) a rhythmic group
4. A complex prosodic unit that structurally consists of one or several rhythmic groups and has a certain phonetic contour: stress, pitch, duration is called a/an
 - a) utterance

- b) intonation group
 - c) hyperutterance
5. Non-obligatory elements of an intonation group are:
 - a) the tail, the head, the nucleus
 - b) the prehead, the nucleus, the tail
 - c) the prehead, the tail, the head
 6. The interval between the highest- and the lowest-pitched syllable is
 - a) the pitch range
 - b) the pitch level
 - c) the terminal tone
 7. The pitch range may be:
 - a) high/mid/low
 - b) narrow/wide
 - c) open/mid/close
 8. The variations in the level of the voice which take place with voiced sounds are known as
 - a) rhythm
 - b) utterance stress
 - c) pitch
 9. A stop in the phonation is called
 - a) a silent pause
 - b) a voiced pause
 - c) a pause of perception
 10. The pair of sentences: '*Crying* *Ann* | '*entered the Hall*; | *Crying* | '*Ann* *entered the Hall* illustrates ... function of prosody.
 - a) the communicative-distinctive
 - b) the modal-distinctive
 - c) the syntactical-distinctive

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. ... is the main prosodic communicative unit which is characterized by semantic unity expressed by all the language means: lexical, grammatical, prosodic.
12. ... is the smallest prosodic unit. It has no meaning of its own, but it is significant for constituting hierarchically higher prosodic units.

13. ... divide the speech continuum into units of different length and size.
14. The practice of alternate use of two languages is called
15. ... is a process and a result of the interaction and mutual influence of the language systems being in contact.

Group C

Give definitions to the following.

16. Intonation is
17. Rhythm is
18. Phonetic styles are
19. The orthoepic norm is
20. Supraphrasal unity (SPU) is

STYLISTICS

Test 1 Lexical stylistics

Group A

Identify lexical stylistic devices and choose the right variant.

1. It was a representative gathering.
 - a) metaphor
 - b) metonymy
 - c) pun
2. The swiftest traveller is he that goes on foot.
 - a) paradox
 - b) oxymoron
 - c) euphemism
3. It is better to be looked over than to be overlooked.
 - a) zeugma
 - b) irony
 - c) pun
4. The hospital was crowded with the surgically interesting products of the fighting in Africa.
 - a) metaphor
 - b) periphrasis
 - c) paradox
5. She has broken his heart and, in despair, he has broken his guitar.
 - a) oxymoron
 - b) metaphor
 - c) euphemism
6. Some books are to be tasted, others swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
 - a) metonymy
 - b) zeugma
 - c) metaphor
7. The little woman, for she was of pocket size, crossed her hands solemnly.
 - a) irony
 - b) understatement
 - c) epithet

8. You have a lot of work to do, so I'll lend you a hand.
a) hyperbole
b) metonymy
c) periphrasis
9. In private I should call him a liar. In the press you should use the words "Reckless disregard for truth".
a) euphemism
b) understatement
c) paradox
10. There are three doctors in an illness like yours. I don't mean only myself, my partner and the radiologist who does your X-rays, the three I am referring to are Dr. Rest, Dr. Diet, Dr. Fresh air.
a) periphrasis
b) allusion
c) antonomasia

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. ... is a figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related to or suggested by the original.
12. Lexical stylistic devices that are based on the interaction of primary and derivative meanings are ...
13. Decomposition of set phrases is
14. Reference to some literary, historical, mythological, biblical, etc. character or event commonly known is named
15. When a paradox is compressed into two words we deal with

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Antonomasia is
17. Zeugma is
18. Epithet is
19. Irony is
20. Synecdoche is

T e s t 2
Syntactical stylistics

Group A

Identify lexical stylistic devices and choose the right variant.

1. Summer was silent as well. In much of what had been the United States, no birds sang, no dogs barked, no frogs croaked, no fish leaped contains
 - a) parallel constructions
 - b) polysyndeton
 - c) litotes

2. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect contains
 - a) polysyndeton
 - b) ellipses
 - c) aposiopesis

3. The jail might have been the infirmary, the infirmary might have been the jail contains
 - a) aposiopesis
 - b) chiasmus
 - c) antithesis

4. She looked not at all unlike a girl appropriate to a big college weekend contains
 - a) litotes
 - b) climax
 - c) asyndeton

5. I think if we wanted to do an adoption, this is an ideal opportunity, but noting says we have to do it now. Or later contains
 - a) ellipsis
 - b) gap-sentence link
 - c) detachment

6. Mrs. Nork had a large home and a small husband contains
 - a) gap-sentence link
 - b) chiasmus
 - c) antithesis

7. Is it shark? said Brody. The possibility that he at last was going to confront the fish — the beast, the monster, the nightmare- made Brody's heart pound contains
- a) suspense
 - b) litotes
 - c) inversion
8. Obviously, this is a streptococcal infection. Obviously contains
- a) epiphora
 - b) framing
 - c) anaphora
9. Little by little, bit by bit, and day by day, and year by year the baron got the worst of some disputed question contains
- a) climax
 - b) detachment
 - c) epithora
10. If you continue your intemperate way of living, in six months' time... contains
- a) gap-sentence link
 - b) detachment
 - c) aposiopesis

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. The syntactical device used to establish a positive feature through negative constructions is termed ...
12. The use of identical words at the beginning of two or more contiguous sentences or verse lines is known as
13. Among the devices based on certain principles of colloquial speech production we distinguish
14. The aim of chiasmus is
15. ... belongs to the group of stylistic devices based on the repetition of syntactical pattern, but it has a cross order of words and phrases.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Aposiopesis is
17. Anadiplosis is

18. Question-in-the- narrative is
19. Climax is
20. Asyndeton is

Test 3

Stylistics as a branch of general linguistics

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. Stylistics is
 - a) a level discipline which treats the corresponding linguistic level
 - b) not a level discipline which treats the corresponding linguistic level
 - c) partially a level discipline which treats the corresponding linguistic level
2. Expressive means are
 - a) abstract in nature
 - b) fixed in dictionaries and grammars
 - c) abstract in nature but fixed in dictionaries
3. Imagery can be created by
 - a) syntactical stylistic devices
 - b) lexical stylistic devices
 - c) both lexical and syntactical stylistic devices
4. Galperin's classification of functional styles embraces
 - a) 6 groups
 - b) 7 groups
 - c) 5 groups
5. Most lexical stylistic devices are based on
 - a) interaction of connotative and denotative meanings
 - b) interaction of the two different types of the lexical meaning of a word
 - c) interaction of tenor and vehicle
6. The main function of the language is
 - a) aesthetic
 - b) volitional
 - c) communicative-intellectual

7. The object of stylistics is
 - a) one-sided
 - b) precise
 - c) many-sided
8. Expressive means and stylistic devices are
 - a) polyfunctional
 - b) monofunctional
 - c) not functional at all
9. At the lexical level stylistics studies
 - a) a set of morphological, syntactical, transpositional representations
 - b) tropes
 - c) graphical shapes of texts
10. One of the branches of stylistics is termed
 - a) decoding
 - b) contextual
 - c) decoiling

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. Since stylistics is interested in all the aspects of language, it should be subdivided into the branches as in linguistics in general, namely:
12. The term "standard English vocabulary" comprises
13. Literary stylistics studies
14. Subject matter of stylistics involves the study of by which main and additional ... of ... are realized thus securing the effect of the process of communication.
15. Choice of expressive means and stylistic devices depend on

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. Contextual meaning is
17. Stylistics is
18. Expressive means are
19. A stylistic device is
20. The norm is

T e s t 4
Functional styles of the english language

Group A

Choose the right variant.

1. The sphere of application of the belles-letters style is ...
 - a) mass media restricted by press
 - b) fiction
 - c) mass media

2. The sphere of application of the publicistic style is ...
 - a) speeches, essays, articles
 - b) mass media restricted by press
 - c) jurisdiction, business

3. The function of the scientific prose style is ...
 - a) to convince the receiver of information, that the interpretation given by the author is the only correct one
 - b) to call aesthetic feelings of pleasure and promote cognitive process
 - c) to give logical progress of some idea

4. The aim of the style of official documents is ...
 - a) to disclose the laws of development and relations between different phenomena
 - b) to reach agreement between two contacting parties
 - c) to comment on certain political, cultural, economic events

5. The belles-lettres functional style falls into ...
 - a) the editorial
 - b) the language of essays
 - c) the language of emotive prose

6. The publicistic functional style falls into ...
 - a) the language of brief news items
 - b) the language of poetry
 - c) the language of essays

7. Brief news items (newspaper style) are characterized by ...
 - a) neologisms
 - b) emotional colouring
 - c) the use of the first person singular

8. The imagery of emotive prose is
 - a) as rich as it is in poetry
 - b) as rich as it is in drama
 - c) not as rich as it is in poetry

9. The belles-lettres style rests on
 - a) trite imagery
 - b) brevity of expression
 - c) genuine imagery

10. The style of official documents is characterized by
 - a) the use of words in their logical dictionary meaning
 - b) the use of words in their logical contextual meaning
 - c) emotiveness

Group B

Fill in the missing words.

11. According to Professor I.R. Galperin there are 5 groups of functional styles. They are : ..., cc
12. The newspaper style comprises ..., ..., ..., and
13. There are two types of advertisements. They are: ... and
14. The scientific prose style has two main divisions: ... and
15. The language of drama is mainly a stylized type of the ... variety of language.

Group C

Give definitions to the following terms.

16. An individual style is
17. The functional style is
18. Connotation is
19. A stylistic component of connotation is
20. Expressiveness is

ТИПОЛОГИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РОДНОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Т е с т 1 Лингвистическая типология как раздел лингвистики

Группа А

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Подход сравнительной типологии, основанный на сравнении, сопоставлении языков в историческом плане называется
 - а) сравнительно-типологическое языкознание
 - б) сравнительно-историческое языкознание
 - в) универсология
2. Раздел языкознания, изучающий языки независимо от их родства и влияния друг на друга, называется
 - а) сравнительно-типологическое языкознание
 - б) конфронтативная лингвистика
 - в) сравнительно-историческое языкознание
3. Тип универсалии, характеризующей явление наличия во всех языках мира нисходящего и восходящего тона, определяется как
 - а) имплицативная
 - б) относительная
 - в) абсолютная
4. Тип универсалии характеризующей явление «чем больше служебных слов в предложении, тем больше безударных слогов», определяется как
 - а) имплицативная
 - б) относительная
 - в) абсолютная
5. Одной из основных целей сравнительно-исторического языкознания является
 - а) выявление универсалий
 - б) восстановление (реконструкция) древнейшего языка-основы (праязыка)
 - в) создание типологической классификации языков

6. Сравнительно-типологическое языкознание стремится вывести для группы типологически сходных языков ...
 - а) универсальный язык-эталон
 - б) древнейший язык-основу (праязык)
 - в) доминанты и рецессивы
7. Русский и белорусский языки относятся к ...
 - а) индоевропейской семье, славянской ветви языков
 - б) индоевропейской семье, романской ветви языков
 - в) индоевропейской семье, германской ветви языков
8. Английский язык относится к ... семье, ... ветви языков.
 - а) индоевропейской семье, славянской ветви языков
 - б) индоевропейской семье, романской ветви языков
 - в) индоевропейской семье, германской ветви языков
9. Типологического сравнения.
 - а) универсальные, абсолютные, уникальные
 - б) универсальные, типологически общие, уникальные
 - в) универсальные, типологически общие, имплицитивные
10. В зависимости от структурной организации выделяют пять типов языков.
 - а) инкорпорирующий, корневой, агглютинативный, синтаксический, аналитический
 - б) инкорпорирующий, корневой, агглютинативный, синтетический, аналитический
 - в) корпоративный, корневой, агглютинативный, синтетический, аналитический

Группа Б

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

11. Объектом лингвистической типологии является ...
12. Гносеологическими приемами, которые лежат в основе типологических исследований, являются сравнение, ...
13. Основными методами типологических исследований являются: ..., эталонный.
14. ... универсалии могут быть сформулированы следующим образом: «в каждом языке есть явление а».
15. ... универсалии могут быть сформулированы следующим образом: «во всех языках, где есть а, есть в».

Группа В

Дайте определения следующим терминам.

16. Лингвистическая типология — это
17. Сравнительная типология — это
18. Универсология — это
19. Тип языка — это
20. Тип в языке — это

Т е с т 2

Типология фонологических систем

Группа А

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. В языках ... строя типа китайского, японского, вьетнамского, корейского слог соотносится с морфемой и является фонологической, т.е. смысловозначительной единицей.
 - а) силлабического
 - б) несиллабического
 - в) вокалического
2. В чешском, французском и польском языках позиция ударения строго регламентирована. Эти языки относятся к языкам с:
 - а) динамическим ударением
 - б) неподвижным ударением
 - в) фиксированным ударением
3. Ударение в примере: `атлас (сборник географических карт) — ат`лас (вид материи) выполняет ... функцию.
 - а) форморазличительную
 - б) словоразличительную
 - в) эмфатическую
4. Ударение в примере: `губы (И. п., мн. ч.) — гу`бы (Р.п., ед.ч.) выполняет ... функцию.
 - а) форморазличительную
 - б) словоразличительную
 - в) слогаобразующую

5. По фонемному составу языки делятся на языки:
- а) вокалического / консонантического типа
 - б) силлабического / несиллабического типа
 - в) музыкальные / силовые / количественные
6. Русские и белорусские гласные различаются по подъемам:
- а) высокий средний, низкий
 - б) верхний, средний, нижний
 - в) передний, средний, задний
7. Тяготение английского ударения к началу слова или основы принято называть ... тенденцией.
- а) ретентивной
 - б) ритмической
 - в) рецессивной
8. Английские гласные распределяются по 5 рядам, что составляет на 2 ряда больше, чем в русском/белорусском языках. Эти 2 ряда:
- а) передний продвинутый вперед, задний отодвинутый назад
 - б) передний отодвинутый назад, задний продвинутый вперед
 - в) передний задвинутый назад, задний продвинутый вперед
9. Вокалический минимум составляют следующие фонемы
- а) а, о, u
 - б) а, о, i
 - в) i, u, а
10. Для белорусского консонантизма противопоставление по глухости / звонкости является ведущим. В английском же языке наблюдается обратное явление: противопоставление по глухости / звонкости является факультативным, а ведущим является противопоставление по
- а) аспирации
 - б) напряженности
 - в) напряжению

Группа Б

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

11. К фонемам, составляющим ядерную систему консонантизма всех языков мира, относятся следующие: ..., ..., ..., [m], [n], [(r)], [s].

12. Следующие явления повышают консонантную насыщенность английского текста: linking r, употребление кратких форм, распространенность ... форм.
13. ... звук является вершиной слога (слоγοобразующим) в русском и белорусском языках.
14. Гласный звук и ... являются вершиной слога (слоγοобразующим) в английском языке.
15. ... — это изменения артикуляторных, акустических и перцептивных свойств вокалического элемента в слабой позиции.

Группа В

Дайте определения следующим терминам.

16. Фонетика — это
17. Фонология — это
18. Фонема — это
19. Ядерный вокализм — это
20. Фонологическая корреляция — это

Т е с т 3

Типология морфологических систем

Группа А

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Следующие признаки положены в основу традиционного деления слов на части речи:
 - а) семантические, морфологические, формальные
 - б) фонетические, грамматические, лексические
 - в) семантические, морфологические, синтаксические
2. Перечислите формы наклонения русского (белорусского) глагола:
 - а) изъявительное, сослагательное, повелительное
 - б) изъявительное, восклицательное, вопросительное
 - в) сослагательное, условное, предположительное
3. Русский (белорусский) глагол имеет следующие виды:
 - а) общий, длительный
 - б) совершенный, несовершенный
 - в) действительный, страдательный

4. Виды английского глагола включают:
- а) общий, длительный
 - б) совершенный, несовершенный
 - в) действительный, страдательный
5. Известны следующие средства образования форм слова:
- а) аффиксация, чередование звуков, аналитический способ, приемы агглютинации
 - б) аффиксация, чередование звуков, супплетивность, аналитический способ
 - в) аффиксация, чередование звуков, супплетивность, аналитический способ, приемы агглютинации
6. В нормативных грамматиках выделяется ... частей речи, изоморфных в английском и белорусском/русском языках.
- а) 8
 - б) 10
 - в) 12
7. Современный английский язык ... морфологическими средствами выражения грамматического значения рода у имен существительных.
- а) располагает
 - б) не располагает
 - в) располагает (только у одушевленных)
8. Малое количество относительных прилагательных в английском языке компенсируется
- а) существительным в препозиции
 - б) притяжательным существительным в препозиции
 - в) причастием
9. Отсутствие притяжательных прилагательных в английском языке компенсируется
- а) существительным в препозиции
 - б) притяжательным существительным в препозиции
 - в) притяжательным местоимением
10. Прилагательные *a native*, *a Russian* являются ... субстантивированными.
- а) полностью
 - б) частично
 - в) логично

Группа Б

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

11. ... является основной единицей морфологического уровня.
12. К формам наклонения английского глагола относятся: изъявительное, сослагательные 1, 2, повелительное, ..., условное.
13. Категория ... — грамматическая категория, которая является типологической для английского глагола.
14. Типологическая характеристика английского имени прилагательного: отсутствие ... категории.
15. Прилагательные *the rich, the plural* являются ... субстантивированными.

Группа В

Дайте определения следующим терминам.

16. Грамматическая категория — это
17. Лексема — это
18. Словоформа — это
19. Грамматическая омонимия — это
20. Субстантивация — это

Тест 4

Типология синтаксических систем

Группа А

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Основными единицами синтаксического уровня являются
 - а) предложение, текст
 - б) словосочетание, предложение
 - в) морфема, лексема
2. Существуют следующие структурные типы словосочетаний
 - а) свободные, несвободные
 - б) согласованные, несогласованные
 - в) атрибутивный, объектный, адвербиальный

3. Приемы связи в словосочетаниях включают
 - а) согласование, примыкание, управление
 - б) согласование, подчинение
 - в) сочинение, управление
4. Типами атрибутивных словосочетаний в русском (белорусском), английском языках являются:
 - а) согласованные, несогласованные
 - б) с зависимым словом в препозиции, в постпозиции
 - в) адъективные, местоименные, субстантивные
5. Типами атрибутивных словосочетаний в английском языке выступают
 - а) согласованные, несогласованные
 - б) с зависимым словом в препозиции, в постпозиции
 - в) адъективные, местоименные, субстантивные
6. Порядок слов в русском языке ... коммуникативные типы предложения.
 - а) различает
 - б) не различает
 - в) различает только утвердительное/вопросительное
7. Вопрос к теме предложения *There is a girl in the room* будет иметь вид:
 - а) Is the girl in the room?
 - б) Where is the girl?
 - в) Who is there in the room?
8. Вопрос к теме предложения *The girl is in the room* будет иметь вид:
 - а) Is there anyone in the room?
 - б) Where is the girl?
 - в) Who is there in the room?
9. Перевод на английский язык предложения *Да, я прочитал* будет иметь вид:
 - а) Yes, I have read it
 - б) Yes, I have read
 - в) Yes, I read it
10. Перевод на английский язык предложения *Можно взять?* будет иметь вид:
 - а) Can I take?

- б) May I take?
- в) Can I take it?

Группа Б

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

- 11. Основная функция предложения —
- 12. Общей функцией порядка слов в обоих языках является различие типов актуального членения предложения — темы и
- 13. К типам подлежащего относятся: ..., сложное.
- 14. Существуют следующие типы сказуемого: однокомпонентное, двухкомпонентное (... , глагольное).
- 15. Типы английского дополнения включают: прямое, ... (предложное, беспредложное).

Группа В

Дайте определения следующим терминам.

- 16. Словосочетание — это
- 17. Свободное словосочетание — это
- 18. Синтаксически несвободное — это
- 19. Фразеологически несвободное — это
- 20. Эллиптическое предложение — это

Т е с т 5

Типология лексических систем

Группа А

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1. К источникам лексических единиц относятся:
 - а) морфемная деривация, семантическая деривация
 - б) морфемная деривация, семантическая деривация, образование несвободных сочетаний, заимствование
 - в) морфемная деривация, семантическая деривация, заимствование

2. Модели конверсии в русском языке:
- а) $n \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow n, \text{adj.} \rightarrow v, \text{adj.} \rightarrow n, \text{adv.} \rightarrow n, \text{adv.} \rightarrow v$
 - б) $\text{adj.} \rightarrow n$
 - в) $\text{adj.} \rightarrow n, n \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow n$
3. Модели конверсии в английском языке:
- а) $n \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow n, \text{adj.} \rightarrow v, \text{adj.} \rightarrow n, \text{adv.} \rightarrow n, \text{adv.} \rightarrow v$
 - б) $\text{adj.} \rightarrow n$
 - в) $\text{adj.} \rightarrow n, n \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow n$
4. Лексическая полисемия является характерной чертой слов ... языка.
- а) русского
 - б) белорусского
 - в) английского
5. Для ... языка категорию «уменьшительно-ласкательное имя» (точнее, «эмоционально-оценочное имя») можно по праву рассматривать как типологическую характеристику лексической системы соответственно одному из основных критериев типологичности — критерию массового охвата языковых единиц.
- а) русского / белорусского
 - б) русского / белорусского, английского
 - в) английского
6. Способ номинации в словосочетании *ножка стола* —
- а) метафора
 - б) метонимия
 - в) эпитет
7. Способ номинации в слове *house* (‘жители дома, члены палаты лордов’) —
- а) метафора
 - б) метонимия
 - в) эпитет
8. Слова: *абцугі, бровар, грунт, дах, цвік, цэбар* были заимствованы из ... языка.
- а) французского
 - б) немецкого
 - в) английского

9. Слова: *асамблея, бюро, фасад, фраза, жанр, касцюм, капюшон, абажур, котлета* были заимствованы из ... языка.
- а) французского
 - б) немецкого
 - в) английского
10. Слова: *лідэр, клуб, мітынг, трэст, блакада, катэр, танк, снайпер, гол, бокс, макінтош* были заимствованы из ... языка.
- а) французского
 - б) немецкого
 - в) английского

Группа Б

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

- 11. Главная функция слова во всех языках –
- 12. Наиболее частотный суффикс класса слов со значением «деятель» в английском языке —
- 13. К трем типам лексических значений относятся: ..., синтаксически обусловленное, фразеологически связанное.
- 14. Метафора и метонимия представляют разновидности образного переноса наименования: метафора по сходству, метонимия по
- 15. А. Мартине выделял два вида экономии в языке: ..., парадигматическую.

Группа В

Дайте определения следующим терминам.

- 16. Слово — это
- 17. Прямое значение — это
- 18. Фразеологически связанное лексическое значение — это
- 19. Тезаурус — это
- 20. Фразеологизм — это

Keys to tests

History of English

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
| 1 | a | b | b | b |
| 2 | b | b | b | c |
| 3 | c | d | b | b |
| 4 | a | c | c | c |
| 5 | c | c | b | b |
| 6 | b | d | c | c |
| 7 | d | c | a | d |
| 8 | c | c | c | c |
| 9 | c | a | b | a |
| 10 | d | c | a | c |
| 11 | Greek | Gothic | weak | dual |
| 12 | The Franks | Scandinavia (Current Sweden) | 4 | Genitive |
| 13 | The Vandals | Rhine | strong | Celtic |
| 14 | North | The Langobards | 5 | nstrumental |
| 15 | North | The Vandals | 5 th | 1066 |
| 16 | Exceptions to the Grimm's Law formulated in a form of law by K. Verner | 1 st Proto-Germanic shift of consonants | Latin words borrowed into the Anglo-Saxon language in the first centuries AD | A long epic poem written in the Old English language |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
| 17 | High German, one of the two main variants of the German language which became the foundation of the literary German language | A collection of old Scandinavian sagas | An area in medieval England controlled by the Danes | A group of verbs in Old English that changed their grammatical form with the help of altering a root vowel |
| 18 | Low German, one of the two main variants of the German language; was not included into the literary German language, remained one of its dialects | A language of the Dutch settlers into the South Africa (the Boers) | A language in which words are linked together in a sentence with the help of affixes | A group of verbs in Old English that changed their grammatical form with the help of adding a dental suffix |
| 19 | One of the Germanic peoples living in the Rhein Valley, the creator of one of the Medieval European states whose language became the foundation for the Dutch language and some German dialects | One of the Germanic peoples, finally settled in the North of Africa | A language in which words are linked together in a sentence with the help of a strict word order | A letter of old Germanic runic alphabet |
| 20 | The language of the eastern European Jews, basically the dialect of the German language | A language spoken in Flanders, Northern Belgium. One of two main variants of the Netherlandic language | The greatest king of Anglo-Saxon Britain; also known for his translations of some Latin books | Latin words borrowed into Old English in 6-8 cc. AD, mainly of religious character |

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|
| | Test 5 | Test 6 | Test 7 | Test 8 |
| 1 | b | a | b | b |
| 2 | b | b | b | b |
| 3 | b | c | d | c |
| 4 | c | b | a | b |
| 5 | b | b | d | c |
| 6 | b | d | d | c |
| 7 | c | c | d | b |
| 8 | b | c | b | b |
| 9 | d | c | a | d |
| 10 | c | b | c | c |
| 11 | Northern, Scottish | King | Irish | General |
| 12 | 2 | Midland | Australian | Canada |
| 13 | Flanders | 1475 | `I don't understand` | Northumbrian |
| 14 | demonstrative | no | Australia | Scottish |
| 15 | æ β ð ʒ P | the article | Wales | Canada |
| 16 | A changing of vowels in the English language | A famous book written in 14 c. by Geoffrey Chaucer | An author of the 1 st dictionary of the American English | A slang word for <i>an Australian</i> |
| 17 | The man who printed the 1 st book in English | Invasion of the Normans into the British Isles headed by William, Duke of Normandy in 1066 | A variety of the American English spoken in the Southern states of the USA | A variety of American English spoken in New England |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| | Test 5 | Test 6 | Test 7 | Test 8 |
| 18 | One of the earliest translators of the Bible into the English language | A variety of the French language spoken by the Normans in 11-15 cc. in England | Six states on the North-East coast of the USA | A standardized literary language of the United States of America |
| 19 | Latin words borrowed into English during the middle period of its history | A poem about the King of Scotland Robert Bruce written in Scottish dialect of the Middle English language by John Barbour | A simplified variety of the English language spoken by the creoles in former British colonies | The greatest Scottish poet |
| 20 | The first book printed in English | A book containing the results of the 1 st census in England organized by William the Conqueror | A variety of English spoken by working class from the centre of London | A slang expression for <i>Australia</i> |

English lexicology

| Question number | Answer variant | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 1 | b | b | c | a | C |
| 2 | a | b | c | a | c |
| 3 | b | b | c | a | a |
| 4 | b | b | b | c | a |
| 5 | b | a | b | a | b |
| 6 | b | b | c | a | a |
| 7 | a | b | a | a | c |
| 8 | c | c | b | b | a |
| 9 | a | b | a | a | b |
| 10 | b | c | c | b | c |
| 11 | semantics | phraseological units | Etymological doublets | Homonyms | affixed words |
| 12 | The morpheme | Polysemy | Etymology | Stylistic | Abbreviation |
| 13 | The word | Phraseological combinations | Encyclopedic dictionaries | syntagmatic | Productive |
| 14 | denotational | connotational | dictionary-compiling | hyponymy | Nonce-words (occasional) |
| 15 | vocabulary | Metonymy | Restricted | Synonyms | Affixation |

Table continuation

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 16 | A free morpheme is one that coincides with the stem or a word-form | Phraseological units are stable word-groups characterized by a completely or partially transferred meaning | International words are words borrowed by several languages which usually convey notions significant for communication | Synonyms are words with the same denotation, but different connotation | Ellipsis is omission of a word or words considered essential for grammatical completeness but not for the conveyance of the intended lexical meaning |
| 17 | An affixed word is a word that contains a stem and an (or some) affixes | Discursive naming is naming with the help of a text | The source of borrowing is the language from which the loan word was taken into English | Euphemisms are substitutes of words of mild or vague connotations for expressions rough, unpleasant or for some other reasons unmentionable | Semantic extension is the appearance of new meanings of existing words which may result in homonyms |
| 18 | Lexicology is a branch of linguistics, a study of words | Grammatical meaning is the component of meaning recurrent in identical sets of individual words | The origin of a word is the language to which the word may be traced | Hyponymy is the hierarchical relationship between the meaning of the general and the individual terms | A simple word is a word consisting of one root-morpheme |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 19 | Synchronic approach to language studies is an approach which is concerned with the vocabulary of a language as it exists at a given time, for instance, at the present time | Polysemy is the ability of words to have more than one meaning | Words of native origin are words of Anglo-Saxon origin brought to the British Isles from the continent in the 5 th century by the Germanic tribes | Paradigmatic relations are relations that exist between individual lexical items which make up one of the subgroups of vocabulary items, i.e. sets of synonyms, lexico-semantic groups, etc; they define the word-meaning through its interrelation with other members of the subgroup in question | Word-formation is the system of derivative types of words and the process of creating new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns |
| 20 | Propositional naming is naming with the help of sentences | Lexical context is a number of lexical units around the word which enter into interaction with it | Translation-loans are words and expressions formed from the material available in the language after the patterns characteristic of the given language, but under the influence of some foreign words and expressions | Meronymy is the relations of parts to the whole | Word-creation is non-patterned ways of word-formation (lexicalization, shortening) |

English grammar theory

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 1 | b | a | b | b | c |
| 2 | c | a | c | a | a |
| 3 | c | a | a | c | c |
| 4 | a | c | c | a | C |
| 5 | b | b | b | b | b |
| 6 | C | b | a | c | b |
| 7 | b | b | a | b | b |
| 8 | b | c | d | a | c |
| 9 | A | b | b | a | a |
| 10 | c | a | A | b | b |
| 11 | lexical, grammatical | syntagmatic, paradigmatic | word, class | analytical | communication |
| 12 | Speech, language | meaningful | Form | connections/ ties | theme, rheme |
| 13 | Theoretical | affixation | formal | dependent/ subordinate, same | subject, predicate |
| 14 | content, expression | Suppletivity | tense, aspect, perfect (order), voice, mood | leading/ head, coincide | action, subject |
| 15 | nominative | lexical | Reverse | can | Simple, compound |

Table continuation

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 16 | Language is a system of signs used for forming, storing and transmitting information in the process of communication | A simple synthetic form is a unit all the elements of which are written together | Parts of speech are big classes of words (distinguished on the basis of possessing the same meaning, form and function) | Syntax is that branch of grammar which deals with syntactic units and their functions | The subject is the independent member of a two-member predication containing the person component of predicativity |
| 17 | Grammatical meaning is that expressed by grammatical form | An analytical form is a combination elements of which are written separately | The noun is a notional part of speech denoting thingness/ substance | The phrase is a cluster of words connected in accordance with a certain morphological and syntactic pattern | The predicate is the independent member of a two-member predication containing the tense and mood components of predicativity |
| 18 | Grammatical category is a unity of grammatical meaning and grammatical form | An allomorph is a positional variant of a morpheme | Relative adjectives are those which describe properties of a substance through their relation to other substance / material / place / time or action | The sentence is a syntactic unit which contains predicativity | Parts of the sentence are notional sentence constituents which are in certain syntactic relations to other constituents or to the sentence as a whole |
| 19 | The paradigm is a unity of all lexemes and all grammemes of a given class of words | Morphemic distribution is co-occurrence with other morphemes | The category of aspect is a verbal category which shows the way the action proceeds, namely: whether the action is only stated or taken in progress, development | Predicativity is the reference of the action towards reality | The theme is the topic of the sentence |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 20 | An oppositional reduction is a case when a grammatical opposition is reduced to one member (weak or strong) | The method of immediate constituents is a method of morphological analysis of words | The category of mood is a grammatical category of the verb that shows the relation between the action denoted by the verb and reality from the point of view of the speaker | Primary predication is the subject-predicate group | The rheme is the information about the topic of the sentence |

Theoretical phonetics

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 1 | a | b | b | a | a |
| 2 | b | c | a | b | a |
| 3 | b | c | c | b | c |
| 4 | b | a | b | c | b |
| 5 | c | b | a | c | c |
| 6 | b | b | c | a | a |
| 7 | c | a | a | a | b |
| 8 | c | b | c | c | c |
| 9 | b | a | a | b | a |
| 10 | b | b | c | b | c |
| 11 | phonetic | consonants | sonority | utterance stress | Utterance |
| 12 | phonation | functional | double-peaked | dynamic | Syllable |
| 13 | distinctive | Allophonic | distinctive | Tertiary | Pauses |
| 14 | Phonology | vowel, consonant (consonant, vowel) | uncovered | non-nuclear full stress | bilingualism |
| 15 | the type of obstruction | phonologically relevant | Final | the accentuation retentive tendency | Interference |

Table continuation

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 16 | The phonetic system of a language is a set of phonetic units arranged in an orderly way to replace each other in a given framework | Consonants are speech sounds in the articulation of which there is an obstruction, muscular tension is concentrated at the place of obstruction, the force of the air stream is strong and they are mostly based on noise | The syllable as a phonetic unit is the smallest articulatory and perceptible unit | Stress is the auditory effect of prominence | Intonation (in a broad sense) is a complex unity of five components: speech melody (pitch), utterance stress, tempo, rhythm and voice timbre, which enables the speaker to express his thoughts, emotions and attitudes towards the contents of the utterance and the listener; (in a narrow sense) it is reduced only to one component — speech melody (pitch) |
| 17 | Auditory aspect of sound phenomena is that which analyses speech sounds from the point of view of perception | Variation is 1) the term that reflects the way a language unit and a language system in general exist and function; 2) the idea about different ways of expressing one and the same language essence | The syllable as a phonological unit is a structural unit, which consists of a vowel alone or of a vowel (or a syllabic sonorant) surrounded by consonants in the numbers and arrangements permitted by a given language | Utterance stress is a constituent part of the phonetic structure of the spoken sentence and one of the components of intonation in the broad sense of the term | Rhythm is regularity or periodicity in the occurrence of a particular phenomenon (stress in English) in an utterance |

Table continuation

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| 18 | The identificatory function of phonetic units is that which enables the listener to identify the sound phenomena as concrete words, wordforms or utterances | Reduction is weakening of articulation and shortening of duration of vowels in an unstressed position | Sonority of a sound is prominence or audibility, or the power of a sound | Quantitative word stress is that type of accent which is based on the quantity of a sound: the duration of a vowel in a stressed syllable is longer than the duration of other vowels in a word | Phonetic styles are different ways of pronunciation, caused by extralinguistic factors and characterized by definite phonetic features |
| 19 | Articulation is a process that comprises all the movements and positions of the speech organs necessary to pronounce a sound | Elision is omission of consonants in consonant clusters in rapid colloquial speech | The functions of the syllable are constitutive, distinctive, identificatory | The factors that condition the position of word stress are objective factors: pronunciation tendencies and the orthoepic norm | The orthoepic norm is the standard pronunciation adopted by the native speakers as the right and proper way of speaking |
| 20 | Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies: 1) sounds in the broad sense, comprising segmental sounds (vowels and consonants) and prosodic units; 2) the ways in which the sounds are organized into a system of units; 3) the variation of the units in all types | Idiolectal variation is a type of variation caused by peculiarities in the shape and the form of the speaker's speech organs | Phonotactics is a branch of phonetics that studies the syllable from the point of view of its structure, as a phonological unit and identifies the most typical syllable patterns in a language | The rhythmic accentuation tendency is that in which stress falls on the third syllable from the end | Supraphrasal unity (SPU) is formed by grouping utterances into complexes occupying a certain slot in the semantic structure of the text |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 | Test 5 |
| | and styles of spoken language; 4) the acoustic properties of sounds, the physiological basis of sound production taking into account the individual peculiarities of the speaker | | | | |

On stylistics

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
| 1 | b | a | b | b |
| 2 | a | a | b | a |
| 3 | c | b | b | c |
| 4 | b | a | c | b |
| 5 | b | c | b | c |
| 6 | c | c | c | c |
| 7 | b | a | c | a |
| 8 | b | b | a | c |
| 9 | a | a | b | c |
| 10 | a | c | a | a |
| 11 | Metonymy | litotes | lexical stylistics, phonostylistics, morphological stylistics, syntactical stylistics | the belles-lettres style, publicistic style, newspaper style, scientific prose style, style of official documents |
| 12 | zeugma, pun | anaphora | common colloquial, neutral and common literary words. | newspaper headlines, brief news items, advertisements, editorials |
| 13 | the violation of set phrases | ellipses, apotheosis, question-in-the narrative, represented speech | expressive means and stylistic devices peculiar to a definite work of art | classified, non-classified |
| 14 | allusion | to highlight the second part of the utterance and break the monotony | Language units, functions, language | prose used in humanitarian sciences, prose in the exact sciences |

Table continuation

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
| 15 | oxymoron | Chiasmus | on the situation of communication, relations between the participants, their social status, the attitude towards the subject-matter of communication | spoken |
| 16 | Antonomasia is a figure of speech in which the proper name of a distinguished historical, literary or mythological hero is applied to a person having the same characteristics | Aposiopesis is the device of suddenly breaking off in the middle of a sentence as if unwilling to continue | Contextual meaning is meaning imposed on words by the context | Individual style is a specific choice and unique combination of language units, expressive means and stylistic devices peculiar to a given writer |
| 17 | Zeugma is the blending together of two or more semantically incompatible word groups, having an identical lexical item, into a single construction in which this item is used only once. The effect is strongly humorous or ironical | Anadiplosis is a variant of repetition when a word that ends one clause is used at the beginning of the next one | Stylistics is that branch of linguistics which studies the principles of choice and usage of different language means in rendering thought and emotion under different conditions of communication | Functional style is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication |
| 18 | Epithet is an attributive word, phrase or sentence used to characterize an object and pointing out to the reader some of the properties or features of the object with the aim of giving individual perception and evaluation of these properties or features | Question-in-the-narrative is a question that is asked and answered by the same person, usually the author | Expressive means are those phonetic, morphological, word-building, lexical and syntactical forms which exist in language-as-a-system for the purposes of logical and/or emotional intensification of the utterance | Connotation is an association or idea suggested by a word or phrase; implication |

The table termination

| Question number | Answer | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
| 19 | Irony is a figure of speech, based on interplay of two meanings, the meaning that is born in context is the opposite to the dictionary meaning of the word. It's often used for the purpose of derision, mockery or jest | Climax is such an arrangement of sentences in which each preceding component is considered less important | A stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural or semantic property of a language unit promoted to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model | A stylistic component is a component that indicates the "register", or the situation of the communication |
| 20 | Synecdoche is a figure of speech based on transfer by contiguity in which a part is used for a whole, an individual for a class, a material for a thing or the reverse of any of these; a variety of metonymy | Asyndeton is the omission of a conjunction between the parts of a sentence | The norm is believed to be connected with a recognized or received standard of language regarded as a pattern to be followed | Expressiveness is a kind of intensification of an utterance or a part of it depending on the position in the utterance of the means that manifest this category |

Типология английского и родного языков

| Номер вопроса | Ответ | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Тест 1 | Тест 2 | Тест 3 | Тест 4 | Тест 5 |
| 1 | б | а | в | б | б |
| 2 | а | в | а | в | б |
| 3 | в | б | б | а | а |
| 4 | а | а | а | а | в |
| 5 | б | а | в | б | а |
| 6 | а | б | б | б | а |
| 7 | а | в | б | в | б |
| 8 | в | б | а | б | б |
| 9 | б | в | б | а | а |
| 10 | б | б | а | в | в |
| 11 | язык | [p], [t], [k] | Морфема | коммуникативная | номинативная (назывная) |
| 12 | сопоставление | слабых | Предположи-тельное | ремы | -er |
| 13 | анкетный | Гласный | временной отнесенности | простое | прямое |
| 14 | Полные (абсолютные) | сонант | словоизменительной | именное | смежности |
| 15 | Импликативные | Редукция | частично | непрямое | синтагматическую |

Продолжение табл.

| Номер вопроса | Ответ | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Тест 1 | Тест 2 | Тест 3 | Тест 4 | Тест 5 |
| 16 | Типология — это систематизация, инвентаризация явлений различных языков по структурным признакам (т.е. признакам, существенным с точки зрения структуры данного языка) | Фонетика в широком смысле слова — наука, изучающая план выражения языка, его форму и субстанцию — включает как свой элемент и фонологию или функциональную фонетику | Грамматическая категория (или морфологическая категория) — в более широком смысле этот термин обозначает классы слов — части речи. В более узком понимании — это обобщенные значения, присущие данной части речи и выражаемые теми или иными формальными средствами (такие явления, как, например, грамматический род, грамматическое число, одушевленность имен существительных, грамматическое время, глагольный вид) | Словосочетание — это соединение двух или более знаменательных слов, объединенных на основе определенной синтаксической связи и выполняющих номинативную функцию | Слово — это наименьшая смысловая единица языка, свободно воспроизводимая в речи для построения высказывания |

Продолжение табл.

| Номер вопроса | Ответ | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Тест 1 | Тест 2 | Тест 3 | Тест 4 | Тест 5 |
| 17 | Сравнительная типология — раздел языкознания, изучающий языки в сопоставлении друг с другом с целью установления сходств и различий между языками | Фонология (фонематика) — раздел языкознания, изучающий фонемы | Лексема является сложной системой взаимоотношенных форм. (<i>beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful, beautifully</i> — лексема <i>beautiful</i> ; <i>прыгожи, прыгажэйшы, найпрыгажэйшы, прыгожа</i> — лексема <i>прыгожы</i>) | Свободное словосочетание — слово-сочетание, в котором сохраняются лексические значения входящих в него знаменательных слов: <i>to read a book, чытаць кнігу, чытаць кнігу</i> | Прямое значение — это значение отражающее ингерентные характеристики предмета |
| 18 | Универсология (общая теория универсалий) — область типологии, изучающая свойства, присущие всякому естественному языку | Фонема — единица языкового кода, представляющая собой инвариант реальных физических звуков речи, особый набор признаков, дающий возможность носителю языка различать звуковую оболочку слов | Словоформы — это видоизменение лексем по законам грамматики каждого языка | Синтаксически несвободное словосочетание — это нечленимое словосочетание, выполняющее единую синтаксическую функцию; один из компонентов такого словосочетания лексически ослаблен | Фразеологически связанное лексическое значение — это значение, которое выявляется только в составе устойчивых словосочетаний в каждом из сопоставляемых языков. В этих случаях лексическое значение свойственно не отдельным словам, а всему фразеологическому сочетанию |

Окончание табл.

| Номер вопроса | Ответ | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Тест 1 | Тест 2 | Тест 3 | Тест 4 | Тест 5 |
| 19 | Тип языка — совокупность обобщенных характеристик языка, состав языка | Ядерный вокализм — вокалический минимум с необходимостью присутствующий во всех языках мира | Грамматическая омонимия — существование таких лексических единиц, которые совмещают одновременно несколько грамматических категорий как внутри одной части речи, так и других частей речи | Фразеологически несвободное словосочетание — это словосочетание, обладающее семантической и грамматической неразложимостью. Оно воспроизводится в речи в качестве готовой речевой единицы | Тезаурус (от греч. <i>Thesaurus</i> — это словарь, стремящийся к максимально полному охвату и подробному описанию лексики данного языка |
| 20 | Тип в языке (тип языкового выражения) — это форма общезыкового явления. Типы в языке образуются как результат выполнения определенной функции, которая реализуется различными способами. Например, тип артикуляции, высказывания и т. д. | Фонологическая корреляция — наличие двух фонем, попарно противопоставленных друг другу по одному признаку | Субстантивация — явление, при котором любое слово может входить в разряд имен существительных вследствие приобретенной способности непосредственно указывать на предмет | Эллиптические предложения — это такие предложения, в которых опущенный член предложения легко восстанавливается из предшествующего контекста | Фразеологизм — это лексически неделимое, устойчивое в своем составе и структуре, целостное по значению словосочетание, воспроизводимое в виде готовой единицы |

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Введение</i> | 3 |
| English lexicology | 22 |
| English grammar theory | 33 |
| Theoretical phonetics | 44 |
| Stylistics | 55 |
| Типология английского и родного языков | 63 |
| Keys to tests | 74 |

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**СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ
ПО ТЕОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
TESTS IN THE THEORY OF ENGLISH**

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