ЗРАЗОК
підсумкової роботи з
«Теоретичної граматики з порівняльним компонентом»
Тест на множинний вибір

1. Shaping one's idea of a situation as the logical subject, predicate and the link between them is a
   a) predication
   b) sentence
   c) utterance
   d) proposition

2. The sentence-token is a
   a) logical scheme
   b) structural scheme
   c) structural scheme filled with words
   d) syntactic type

3. The clauses of the composite sentences ***It was getting dark in the swamps, and he was making his way through the darkness / На болота спустилася темрява, а він продовжував свій шлях*** are joined by
   a) copulative semantic relations
   b) semantic relations of concession
   c) semantic relations of result
   d) adversative semantic relations

4. Compared to Ukrainian, the subordinate clause of the complex sentence ***My experience is that they're mostly pleasant*** is
   a) predicative / isomorphic
   b) predicative /allomorphic
   c) subject / isomorphic
   d) object / allomorphic.

5. In the sentence ***Кохана спить*** (П. Тичина) ***кохана*** is a/an
   a) agent
   b) patient
   c) theme
   d) experiencer

6. The relations between the clauses in ***It's the only plan which succeeded / Це єдиний план, що привів до успіху*** are those of
   a) parataxis
   b) hypotaxis
   c) complication
   d) inclusion

7. Identify the type of the subclause: ***The language we use shapes our thinking***
   a) adverbial/isomorphic

b) attributive/allomorphic
c) predicative/isomorphic
d) object/allomorphic

8. In the sentence ***Чи не створить це більших труднощів замість подоланої, є вже іншим запитанням*** the subordinate clause is
a) predicative / isomorphic
b) subject /allomorphic
c) subject / isomorphic
d) object / isomorphic

9. Conjunctions of the type ***or, either…or***; ***або…або, чи…чи; чи то…чи то, не то… не то*** are
a) subordinate
b) copulative
c) adversative
d) disjunctive

10. In the sentence ***Я візьму землі у жменьку*** (В. Бичко) ***землі*** is a/an
a) recipient
b) patient
c) factitive
d) experiencer

11. English and Ukrainian numerals share
a) no recognized grammatical categories
b) categories of case, gender, and number
c) category of numeric qualification
d) categories of numeric qualification, case, gender, and number

12. ***Кількасот*** denotes
a) order / isomorphic
b) indivisible quantity / allomorphic
c) exact quantity / isomorphic
d) indefinite quantity / allomorphic

13. English and Ukrainian pronouns can be defined on the basis of
a) meaning and function
b) form and function
c) meaning, form, and function
d) function.

14. ***It*** and ***воно*** can both be used in an/a_____function
a) anaphoric
b) impersonal
c) demonstrative
d) anticipatory

15. The sentence ***See you later!*** is

a) optative
b) exclamatory
c) metacommunicative
d) declarative

16. The_____ is the relation of the content of the sentence to reality as viewed by the speaker.

a) predicate
b) predicative
c) predication
d) predicativity

17. The sentence ***Щоб і ви, і ми щасливі були!*** is

a) optative
b) vocative
c) imperative
d) exclamatory

18. In the sentence ***This boy must be his brother*** the predicate is

a) mixed / isomorphic
b) compound modal / allomorphic
c) compound verbal / isomorphic
d) nominative / allomorphic

19. In the sentence ***Можете продовжувати говорити*** the predicate is

a) compound nominative / isomorphic;
b) compound verbal / allomorphic;
c) compound modal / isomorphic;
d) mixed/ isomorphic.

20. In the sentence ***John is a scientist / Джон – вчений*** the referent is

a) classified
b) located
c) described
d) identified

21. In the sentence the ***Йшли накази від командира не спиняти ніде похід*** the unit ***не спиняти*** is

a) predicate / isomorphic
b) object / allomorphic
c) attribute / isomorphic
d) adverbial modifier /allomorphic

22. In the sentence ***Дістався дверей, він почвалав униз*** the word ***дверей*** represents

a) adverbial modifier /isomorphic;
b) object / isomorphic
c) attribute/allomorphic
d) secondary predication /allomorphic

23. In the sentence ***His experience was great enough for him to understand it*** he unit ***for him to understand it*** represents

a) subject/isomorphic
b) object / allomorphic
c) adverbial modifier / allomorphic
d) attribute / isomorphic

24. In the sentence ***He could see her face bent over the little kitten in her arms*** the unit ***her face bent over the kittens*** represents

a) subject/isomorphic
b) object / allomorphic
c) adverbial modifier / allomorphic
d) predicate / isomorphic

25. The groups of grammatical forms ***girl, girls, girl's, girls' / дівчина, дівчата, дівчини, дівчат, дівчині, дівчатам, дівчина, дівчата, дівчиною, дівчатами, дівчині, дівчатах, дівчино, дівчата*** represent a

a) grammeme
b) paradigm
c) lexeme
d) syntagma

26. Ukrainian collective nouns formed with the help of the suffixes ***-ств-о/цтв-о; -инн-я; -илл-я; -в-а/в-ор-а ; -от-а*** can be rendered into English by

a) singularia tantum nouns
b) pluralia tantum nouns
c) regular nouns in plural
d) descriptive phrases

27. English and Ukrainian nouns share the grammatical categories of

a) number
b) number and case
c) number, case and gender
d) case

28. The category of number of Ukrainian and English nouns is

a) grammatical (analytic)

b) grammatical (synthetic)
c) semantic
d) lexical-grammatical

29. Compared to English, the category of gender of Ukrainian nouns is
a) morphological / allomorphic
b) semantic / isomorphic
c) syntactic / allomorphic
d) lexical-grammatical / allomorphic

30. Which of the structures represented below is an illustration of a grammatical morpheme?
a) -ник
b) -able
c) -s
d) роз-

31. The noun ***parties*** in ***I blame both parties*** is used in the_ ___case
a) common
b) possessive
c) dative
d) accusative

32. Which of the nouns illustrates neutralization of the number opposition?
a) *On her birthday we always have goose.*
b) *What a boring task*!
c) *The knives are on the table.*
d) *I can't see any reason for it.*

33. Syntagmatic relations are illustrated by example
a) *a friend – friends;*
b) *my friends;*
c) *My friends are great!*
d) b + c.

34. Paradigmatic relations are illustrated by example
a) *give or take*
b. *give – gave - given*
c) *'Give or take' means 'plus or minus a small amount'*
d) a + b.

35. Compared to English, Ukrainian category of voice is
a) morphological / isomorphic
b) grammatical, lexical-grammatical / allomorphic
c) syntactic / allomorphic
d) lexical-grammatical, syntactic / isomorphic

36. In *Він обіцяв, що* ***болото висушать*** voice is
    a) morphological / isomorphic
    b) semantic, lexical-grammatical / isomorphic
    c) lexical-grammatical / allomorphic
    d) syntactic, semantic / allomorphic

37. In *І коли ж, нарешті,* ***це буде зроблено***? voice is
    a) morphological / isomorphic
    b) semantic / isomorphic
    c) lexical-grammatical / allomorphic
    d) syntactic / allomorphic

38. Compared to English, category of person of Ukrainian verbs is
    a) morphological / allomorphic
    b) semantic / allomorphic
    c) lexical-grammatical / isomorphic
    d) syntactic / isomorphic

39. Compared to English, the category of gender of Ukrainian verbs is
    a) morphological / isomorphic
    b) semantic / isomorphic
    c) syntactic / allomorphic
    d) morphological / allomorphic

40. The fact that a verb takes an auxiliary suggests that it is a
    a) notional verb
    b) word-morpheme
    c) modal verb
    d) link verb