

**Екзаменаційна контрольна робота
з «Порівняльної стилістики англійської та української мов»**

Section 1. Positive sense of a structure with double negation is the basic feature of

- a) hyperbole;
- b) meiosis;
- c) litotes;
- d) metonymy.

Section 2. A replacement of a direct name of a thing/phenomenon by the description of some of its quality is called

- a) metonymy;
- b) periphrasis;
- c) euphemism;
- d) metaphor.

Section 3. The strategy of political correctness is realized by

- a) euphemisms;
- b) litotes;
- c) metonymy;
- d) metaphor.

Section 4. An attribute describing an object expressively, pointing out an implied figurative connotation is called

- a) metaphor;
- b) epithet;
- c) antonomasia;
- d) simile.

Section 5. Naming the whole object by mentioning a part of it or vice versa is called

- a) synecdoche;
- b) metonymy;
- c) antonomasia;
- d) litotes.

Section 6. Transference of the name of one object to another object based on similarity is called

- a) allegory;
- b) metonymy;
- c) metaphor;
- d) simile.

Section 7. Ascribing human behaviour, feelings, thoughts and actions to inanimate objects is called

- a) personification;
- b) antonomasia;
- c) epithet;
- d) metaphor.

Section 8. An abstract notion in a concrete image, often possessing the features of a human being, embodied throughout the whole text, is called

- a) allegory;
- b) metaphor;
- c) personification;
- d) meiosis.

Section 9. Usage of common nouns as proper names based on similarity of qualities is called

- a) antonomasia;
- b) allegory;
- c) personification;
- d) meiosis.

Section 10. A replacement of an unpleasant, impolite word or expression with a milder and decent one is called

- a) euphemism;
- b) allegory;
- c) metaphor;
- d) climax.

Section 11. The utterance *Отруйні води ненависті клекотали довкола Кетлін* is an example of

- a) metaphor;
- b) metonymy;
- c) synecdoche;
- d) zeugma.

Section 12. The utterance *Там, за небокраєм, там, за горою – ти на синім морозі гориш* is an example of

- a) metaphor;
- b) parcelling;
- c) detachment;
- d) zeugma.

Section 13. The utterance *His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe* is an example of

- a) assonance;
- b) alliteration;
- c) onomatopoeia;
- d) antonomasia.

Section 14. The utterance *The whole city will welcome this grant from the government* is an example of

- a) periphrasis;
- b) metonymy;
- c) litotes;
- d) zeugma.
- e)

Section 15. The utterance *Конференція прийняла важливе рішення* is an example of

- a) synecdoche;
- b) alliteration;
- c) onomatopoeia;
- d) metaphor.

Section 16. The utterance *To the Associated Press, Florida tangerines were 'that zipper-skinned fruit'* contains an example of

- a) metonymy;
- b) periphrasis;
- c) euphemism;
- d) metaphor.

Section 17. The abstract *I used to think I was poor. Then they said it was self-defeating to think of myself as needy, that I was culturally deprived. Then they told me deprived was a bad image, that I was underprivileged. Then they told me underprivileged wasn't used. That I was disadvantaged. I still don't have a dime but I have a great vocabulary* contains examples of

- a) metonymy;
- b) periphrasis;
- c) euphemism;
- d) metaphor.

Section 18. The utterance *В розгорнутому полумиску долини, що по самі вінця затекла сонцем, колобродить ся, вирує ярмарком* is an example of

- a) metonymy;
- b) periphrasis;
- c) euphemism;
- d) metaphor.

Section 19. Phonetic, morphological, lexical, and syntactic units which are used in speech to intensify the meaning of the utterance, to make it emphatic are called

- a) norms;
- b) context;
- c) expressive means;
- d) stylistic devices.

Section 20. The utterance *Свиня з Мурахою сперечалися, хто з них двох багатший, а Віл був свідком правоти і побічним суддею* is an example of

- a) metonymy;
- b) personification;
- c) allegory;
- d) antonomasia.

Section 21. The utterance *I don't-want-to-do-it feeling* contains an example of

- a) metonymy;
- b) personification;
- c) epithet;
- d) antonomasia.

Section 22. The utterances *Люди існують в часі. Час існує в людях* are an example of

- a) metonymy;
- b) personification;
- c) chiasmus;
- d) antonomasia.

Section 23. A subsystem of principles, extra linguistic circumstances, and the effect of the usage of phonetic, morphological, lexical, and syntactic language means of expressing human thoughts and emotions is called

- a) norm;
- b) expressive means;
- c) stylistic devices;
- d) style.

Section 24. Phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic figures of speech formed on the basis of language units and forms are called

- a) expressive means;
- b) stylistic devices;
- c) style;
- d) image.

Section 25. The utterance *I'm telling you, you just wouldn't believe the crowds in Tesco this morning* is characteristic of the

- a) publicistic literary style;
- b) official literary style;
- c) substandard colloquial style;
- d) literary colloquial style.