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

**1.** Ukrainian adjectives with the suffixes *-ин/-ін, -ів/-їв, -ов-/-ев-* are rendered into English by
a) possessive case nouns
b) corresponding adjectives
c) common case nouns
d) pronouns

**2.** The category of number of Ukrainian / English nouns is expressed
a) grammatically (analytically)
b) grammatically (synthetically)
c) semantically
d) lexically-grammatically

**3.** English/Ukrainian pronouns can be defined as a part of speech based on
a) meaning
b) combinability
c) meaning and form
d) function

**4.** The phrase *пізно того осіннього вечора* is
a) coordinate / allomorphic
b) subordinate / isomorphic
c) subordinate-predicative / allomorphic
d) coordinate-predicative / isomorphic

**5.** The phrase *a book for you to read* is
a) elementary / isomorphic
b) elementary / allomorphic
c) compound / isomorphic
d) compound / allomorphic

**6**. The verb ***віриться*** in ***Мені ніяк не <u>віриться</u>, що ти знову зі мною*** is
a) reflexive/allomorphic
b) impersonal/isomorphic
c) impersonal-reflexive / allomorphic
d) notional / isomorphic

**7.** Complex subjects are typical of
a) English

b) Ukrainian
c) both
d) neither

**8**. ***Less attractive*** is a/an_____ formation
a) analytic / isomorphic
b) syntactic / isomorphic
c) lexical-grammatical / allomorphic
d) synthetic / allomorphic

**9**. Positive morphemes are usually
a) affixes
b) roots
c) inflections
d) stems

**10.** Analytical way of expressing grammatical meanings is typical of
a) Ukrainian
b) English
c) neither
d) both