

**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 *Діставшись 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* the 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) поз-
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