

ЗРАЗОК
тесту на множинний вибір - поточного/екзаменаційного
«Порівняльна граматики»
(«Порівняльна морфологія». «Порівняльний синтаксис»)

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. In the sentence *This boy must be his brother* the structure *must be his brother* is
 - a) verbal-nominal predicate / isomorphic;
 - b) verbal-nominal predicate / allomorphic;
 - c) verbal predicate / isomorphic;
 - d) nominal predicate / allomorphic.

7. Complex subjects are typical of a) English;

- b) Ukrainian;
- c) both;
- d) neither.

8. In the sentence *My experience is that they're mostly pleasant* the subordinate clause is

- a) predicative / isomorphic;
- b) predicative/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. Analytical way of expressing grammatical meanings is typical of

- a) Ukrainian;
- b) English;
- c) neither;
- d) both.