

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 віриться, 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