

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

**БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ**

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СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ

ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИМ КУРСАМ

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“THEORETICAL GRAMMAR”

Test 1. Grammar in the system of language

Give the right variant (s).

1. The main aim of theoretical grammar study is ----

- a) to present a theoretical description of the grammatical system of the language;
- b) to summarize all grammatical experience;
- c) to improve language skills and enlarge the amount of grammatical constructions used in oral speech in order to vary the grammatical structure.

2. Language is ----

- a) a means of storing and forming ideas as reflections of reality and exchanging them in the process of human communication;
- b) a set of procedures or a collection of techniques used in the systematic ways which result in effective learning;
- c) defined as a whole set of regularities determining the combination of naming units in the formation of utterances.

3. A grammatical meaning is exemplified through ----

- a) the suffix of the word;
- b) the prefix of the word;
- c) the stem of the word.

4. The main morpheme in the word has a ... meaning.

- a) fully grammatical; b) lexical; c) lexical and grammatical.

5. A natural, meaningful characteristic of any grammatical category is called ----

- a) reflective; b) referential; c) innate.

number.

9. The differential element of the words is ----

- a) a morpheme; b) a syntagma; c) a paradigm; d) a phoneme.

10. A predicative syntagma is a combination of ----

- a) the subject and the predicate;
- b) the subject and an attribute;
- c) the object and the predicate;
- d) the predicate and an adverbial modifier of manner.

11. We can speak about language proper as the system of ----

- a) sounds; b) signs; c) words.

12. A phoneme is –

- a) a naming unit;
- b) the smallest meaningful unit;
- c) the smallest unit of language marking the difference btw. the words.

13. The most general notions reflecting the most general properties of phenomena are called ----

- a) words; b) concepts; c) grammatical rules; d) grammatical categories.

14. A unity of the grammatical meaning and the grammatical... is called a grammatical category.

- a) factor; b) form; c) formation.

15. The second member of grammatical opposition is called ----

- a) the weak number; b) the negative member c) all the names are possible.

16. Variable feature categories can be exemplified by ----

18. Each word as a language unit consists of ----

- a) letters; b) signs; c) morphemes.

19. What are syntagmatic relations?

- a) they are immediate linear relations btw. units in a segmental sequence;
- b) they are intrasystemic relations and presuppose that each lingual unit is included in a set of connections based on different formal and functional properties.

20. What type of syntagma is Object + Adjective?

- a) adverbial; b) predicative; c) objective; d) attributive.

21. What is grammar?

- a) the set of regularities determining the combination of naming units in the formation of utterances;
- b) a means of forming and storing ideas as reflections of reality and exchanging them in the process of human communication;
- c) a stock of words.

22. Which group of words may be called a grammeme?

- a) runs, takes, has, knows;
- b) have, has, having;
- c) loose, lost, find.

23. Which type of relations is supposed to be immediate linear relations?

- a) syntactic; b) syntagmatic; c) paradigmatic.

24. What type of opposition is formed by a contrastive pair or group in which the members are distinguished by different positive features?

- a) private; b) gradual; c) equipollent.

- a) the correlated elements in the grammatical opposition must possess differential features;
- b) the correlated elements in the grammatical opposition must possess common features;
- c) the correlated elements in the grammatical opposition must obligatorily possess common and differential features.

27. The member of the opposition which has a certain differential main is called ----

- a) strong; b) weak; c) positive; d) marked; e) known.

28. Which group of words may be called a lexeme ----

- a) made – taken – given – known;
- b) have – had – got;
- c) makes – make – making.

29. Variable categories of the noun are ----

- a) gender; b) number; c) case; d) attribute.

30. Any grammatical system consists of ----

- a) syntax; b) phonology; c) morphology.

31. Language has two planes ----

- a) the plane of perception; c) the plane of naming;
- b) the plane of expression; d) the plane of content.

32. Syntagmas can be ----

- a) predicative; b) nominal; c) subjective; d) objective; e) modified.

33. Which of the statements is correct?

- a) The lexical system is the whole set of naming units of language.
- b) The phonological system is the whole set of naming units of language.

b) a grammatical function; d) a grammatical form.