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Оценочные материалы для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Основы теории английского языка: теоретическая грамматика 5 сем.

Код, направление подготовки	45.03.02 ЛИНГВИСТИКА
Направленность (профиль)	Перевод и переводоведение
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	лингвистики и переводоведения

Контрольная работа

- Morphology deals with the study of
A. word-building B. form-building C. semantics.
- Syntax deals with the study of
A. the lexical meaning of words B. form-building C the regularities determining the combination of words and sentences.
- The definition of the grammatical category in which form and meaning are considered equally important is as follows:
A. the grammatical category is the grammatical meaning which finds its expression through a grammatical form;
B. the grammatical category is a unity of a grammatical form and grammatical meaning;
C. the grammatical category is a set of two mutually exclusive form-classes;
- Study the oppositions of forms (in the left column) and match them with the grammatical categories which they express (in the right column). Write the corresponding letters and figures in your answer.

a) write - am writing	1 .person
b) spoke - had spoken	2. voice
c) sends - is sent	3. number
d) (I) read - (he) reads	4. aspect
e) (he) reads - (they) read	5. Order
- Study the oppositions of forms (in the left column) and match them with the grammatical categories they express (in the right column). Write the corresponding letters and figures in your answer.

a) write - wrote	1. degrees of comparison
b) man - men	2. case
c) man - man's ..	3. tense
d) dark - darker	4. mood
e) (I) do - (I) would do	5. Number

6. The analytical form is:

A. a form consisting of at least two components, the first of which is devoid of lexical meaning and expresses only the grammatical meaning, the second component being the bearer of the lexical meaning;

B. a form consisting of two components, the first of which is devoid of lexical meaning, the second being the bearer of both – the grammatical and the lexical meaning.

7. The majority of grammarians recognize the following principles of classification of words into parts of speech:

A. morphological B. semantic, morphological and syntactic C. semantic and syntactic.

8. The following parts of speech are considered to be notional:

A. nouns, adjectives, articles B. prepositions, conjunctions, articles C. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

9. The synthetic form-building means in English are:

A. suffixation and suppletion B. sound interchange C. suffixation, sound interchange and suppletion.

10. The only productive synthetic form-building means in English is:

A. sound-interchange B. suffixation C. suppletion.

11. Group the following words - **mice, better, reading, narrower, teeth, went, took, are, books** - in three columns depending on the form-building means used in them:

A. suffixation B. sound interchange C. suppletion

12. Study the inflexional suffixes in the following words - **spoken, taller, mine, children, wanted, oxen, tables, writing** - and group them in two columns:

A. productive suffixes B. non-productive suffixes.

13. Study the meaning of the «s» -morpheme in the following words – **takes, clothes, fists, boy's, books, news, corps, spectacles** – and group them in two columns:

A. a derivational element B. a form-building suffix or part of the root

14. The noun possesses the grammatical categories

A. of case and number B. of case, gender and number C. only the category of number:

15. Match the following noun phrases (on the left) with the meanings of the Genitive Case (on the right). Write the corresponding letters and figures in your answer.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a. John's report | 1. destination |
| b. John's punishment | 2. subjective |
| c. a mile's distance | 3. objective |
| d. the child's toy | 4. adverbial |
| e. a hunters' story | 5. possessive |
| f. women's magazine | 6. Qualifying |

16. Choose the meanings (functions) (A, B, C, D, E, F) typical of the definite article and mark them respectively:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. nominating | D. aspective |
| B. individualizing | E. generic |

C. classifying F. restricting

17. The majority of grammarians recognize that the English verb possesses
A. two tense forms B. three tense forms C. twelve tense forms.

18. The following meanings are characteristic of the Perfect forms:
A. simultaneity with the moment of time B. duration
C. priority to a certain moment and close connection with it.

19. The following meanings are characteristic of the Continuous Aspect of the verb:
A. recurrency B. progress, concreteness, incompleteness C. lack of progress, indefiniteness.

20. The English Common Aspect corresponds to
A. the Russian Perfective Aspect B. the Russian Imperfective Aspect C. the Russian Perfective and Imperfective Aspect.

21. Group the following verbs - love, open, read, sit, stand, break, see, hear, nod - taking into account their lexical character:
a) terminative b) non-terminative c) polysemantic

22. Group the following verbs - swim, marry, go, live, envy, teach, arrive, depend – in two columns:
a) transitive b) intransitive

23. Choose the grammatical meanings (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) typical of the Active Voice forms of the verb and mark them respectively:
A. transitive E. reflexive
B. active F. reciprocal
C. middle G. passive.
D. intransitive

24. Choose the grammatical categories (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) which are not expressed by the non-finite forms of the verb and mark them respectively:
A. person E. mood
B. number F. order
C. voice G. aspect
D. tense

11. The Verb General. Semantic classification.
12. The Verb: Aspect category.
13. The Verb: Tense category.
14. The Verb: The category of Order.
15. The Verb: The category of mood.
16. Modal verbs and the problem of modality.
17. The Verb: The category of voice.
18. The Verb: The problem of a reciprocal and middle voice.
19. Syntagmatic connections of words
20. The Verb: Verbals.
21. The Verb: the problem of discrimination between the participle and the gerund.
22. The adverb.
23. Prepositions and Particle.
24. Conjunctions.
25. Sequence of Tenses.
26. Modal words.
27. The Interjection. Words not included in the classification.
28. Utterances. Types of utterances.
29. Syntactical relations between the components of an utterance (agreement or concord, government).
30. The sentence. Classification of sentences.
31. The types of sentences according to types of communication
32. The types of sentences according to structure.
33. The actual division of the sentence. The theme and the rheme.
34. Parts of a sentence. The main parts of a sentence.
35. Types of predicate..
36. Secondary parts of a sentence.
37. The apposition. The direct address. Parentheses and insertions. Loose parts.
38. Word order.
39. One-member sentences and elliptical sentences.
40. Semicomposite sentence (semicompound and semicomplex).
41. Secondary predication.
42. The composite sentence.
43. The concept of categorization. Grammar categories.
44. Word-structure. Means of word-building.