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**Тестовое задание для диагностического тестирования по дисциплине:**

**Теоретическая грамматика английского языка 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

Проверяемая компетенция	Задание	Варианты ответов	Тип сложности вопроса
<b>ОПК-1.3</b>	1. In grammar we are obliged to use the terms <i>language</i> and <i>speech</i> . We shall assume then that the structure of various units and the classes they form (paradigmatic relations) are the sphere of:	a) speech, b) language, c) both language and speech d) neither of them	<b>Н</b>
<b>ОПК-1.3</b>	2. The structure, classification and combinability of words is the object of:	a) morphology, b) syntax, c) syntax and morphology d) semantics	<b>Н</b>
<b>ОПК-1.3</b>	3. Study the oppositions of forms (letters) and match them with the grammatical categories which they express (numbers). Write the corresponding letters and figures in your answer.	a) write - am writing b) spoke - had spoken c) sends - is sent d) (I) read - (he) reads e) (he) reads - (they) read  1. person 2. voice 3. mood 4. aspect 5. order 6. number 7. tense	<b>В</b>
<b>ОПК-1.3</b>	4. Study the oppositions of forms (numbers) and match them with the grammatical categories they express	1. write - wrote 2. man - men 3. man - man's 4. dark - darker	<b>В</b>

	(letters). Write the corresponding letters and figures in your answer.	5. (I) do - (I) would do a) degrees of comparison b) case c) tense d) mood e) number f) person g) order	
OPIK-1.3	5. The only productive synthetic form-building means in English is:	a. sound interchange b. suffixation c. suppletion	<b>C</b>
OPIK-1.3	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.	<b>C</b>
OPIK-1.3	7. Analytical form-building means are mainly characteristic of:	a. the adjective b. the verb c. the pronoun	<b>H</b>
OPIK-1.3	8. 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	<b>H</b>
OPIK-1.3	9. State which « <i>since</i> » is <b>a.</b> /a preposition/, <b>b.</b> /an adverb/, <b>c.</b> /a conjunction/, <b>d.</b> /a particle/ in the following sentences:	1. It's been years <u>since</u> I enjoyed myself so much as last night. 2. Her husband died ten years ago and she has <u>since</u> remarried. 3. The book has sold over a million copies <u>since</u> its first publication.	<b>B</b>
OPIK-1.3	10. State whether «single» is an adjective (a), a noun (b) or a verb (c) in the following sentences (match the figures and the letters in your answer).	1. A second class single to London, please. 2. They were all to blame, why single him out for punishment. 3. The letter was written on a single sheet of paper.	<b>C</b>
OPIK-1.3	11. The noun possesses the grammatical categories	a. of case and number b. of case, gender and number c. only the category of	<b>H</b>

		number	
OПК-1.3	12. 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 b) John's punishment c) a mile's distance d) a hunters' story e) women's magazine  1. destination 2. locality 3. subjective 4. objective 5. adverbial 6. qualifying	<b>B</b>
OПК-1.3	13. The majority of grammarians recognize that the English verb possesses	a) 2 tenses b) 3 tenses c) 12 tenses d) 26 tenses	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	14. 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 d) period of duration	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	15. The following verbs – <b>love, see, hear</b> are characterised as taking into account their semantics:	a) terminative, dynamic b) non-terminative, stative c) polysemantic d) non-terminative dynamic e) terminative, stative	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	16. 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 b) number c) voice d) tense e) mood f) order g) aspect.	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	17. Study the following words (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H), choose predeterminers and mark them respectively:	a) my            e) both b) all            f) enough c) many        g) half d) these        h) the	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	18. The main component of a word-combination (phrase) is called	a) adjunct b) determiner c) kernel d) base- word	<b>C</b>
OПК-1.3	19. Study the underlined word-combinations (letters) and match them with the type of grammatical relations within them (numbers).	a) Susan <u>is teaching English</u> b) <u>Tom and Susan</u> are my friends c) His friends are <u>Tom, Susan, Mary</u> . d) <u>Tom married</u> Susan. e) <u>Queen Mary</u>	<b>B</b>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. government</li> <li>2. predication</li> <li>3. apposition</li> <li>4. syndetic coordination</li> <li>5. asyndetic coordination</li> <li>6. agreement</li> </ol>	
ОПК-1.3	20. The Subject of the English sentence can be	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) only formal</li> <li>b) only notional</li> <li>c) notional and formal</li> <li>d) pronominal</li> </ol>	<b>C</b>