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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.

6. The whole set of naming units of language is called a ----
   a) grammar system; b) lexical system; c) syntactic system.

7. The main quality of paradigmatic relations is that they are ----
   a) intrasystemic; b) linear.

8. The number of words in the English lexeme may be ----
a) from 1 till 3,4…but not many;  b) from 1 till 10;  c) unlimited 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 ----
a) the substantive number;  b) the category of gender.

17. Paradigmatic relations are ----
a) relations btw. units in a segmental sequence;  
b) immediate relations in a related sequence;   
c) immediate relations btw. units in a segmental sequence;   
d) intrasystemic relations btw. units in an interrelated sequence.
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 + Adj ective?
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.

25. What is a lexeme?
a) a minimal abstract linguistic unit;
b) a functional unit;
c) a group of words having the same lexical morpheme;
d) a group of morphemes.
26. Which of the statement is correct?
   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) nounal; 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.
   c) The grammatical system is the whole set of naming units of language.

34. An adverbial syntagma is a combination of ----
   a) a noun and its attribute; c) a verb and an adverb;
   b) an adverb and an adjective; d) a predicate and its adverb.

35. A grammatical category is distinguished by----
a) a grammatical meaning;      c) a grammatical connection of the words;
b) a grammatical function;      d) a grammatical form.