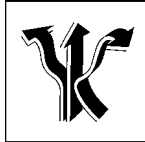


МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**КОМПЛЕКСНІ КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНІ
КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ
з дисципліни
“ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”
(англійська мова)
(для спеціалістів спеціальності
“Педагогіка і методика середньої освіти.
Англійська мова”)**

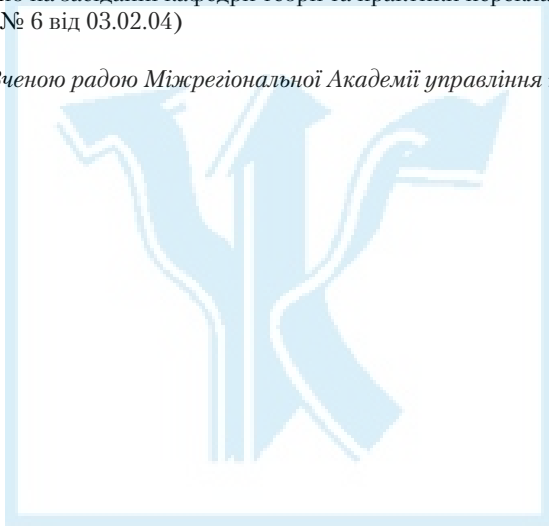
МАУП

Київ 2006

Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
Т. А. Мирончук

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Мирончук Т. А. Комплексні кваліфікаційні контрольні завдання з дисципліни “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови” (англійська мова) (для спеціалістів спеціальності “Педагогіка і методика середньої освіти. Англійська мова”). — К.: МАУП, 2006. — 48 с.

Методична розробка містить пояснювальну записку, комплексні кваліфікаційні завдання з дисципліни “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови”, критерії їх оцінювання, а також список літератури.

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2006

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Комплексні кваліфікаційні контрольні завдання з дисципліни “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови” є підсумковою формою контролю засвоєного матеріалу та виявлення рівня професійно-мовознавчої компетенції студентів-філологів спеціалізації “Педагогіка і методика середньої освіти. Англійська мова”.

Мета комплексних кваліфікаційних контрольних завдань з дисципліни “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови” — визначити рівень якості засвоєння студентами теоретичного матеріалу з загального мовознавства, історії, фонетики, граматики, лексикології та стилістики англійської мови. Контрольні завдання складено згідно із вимогами до знань студентів-спеціалістів, передбачених навчальною програмою курсу “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови”, з урахуванням необхідного обсягу опанування ними навчального матеріалу з дисципліни.

Комплексні кваліфікаційні контрольні завдання з дисципліни “Теоретичний курс першої іноземної мови” охоплюють аспекти тих мовознавчих дисциплін, які закладають основи підготовки філологів-спеціалістів і будують теоретичний каркас англійської мови. Зокрема, комплексні кваліфікаційні контрольні завдання дають змогу перевірити рівень засвоєння студентами основних понять і базових положень у галузі загального мовознавства, історії, фонетики, граматики, лексикології та стилістики англійської мови.

Пакет комплексних кваліфікаційних контрольних завдань містить 30 варіантів завдань з курсу, що охоплюють базовий програмний матеріал за теоретичними аспектами англійської мови. Методично комплексна контрольна робота побудована на зразок тесту і містить питання вибору правильної відповіді, узгодження мовного явища та терміна, визначення терміна за дефініцією. Структурно комплексна контрольна робота складається з шести завдань, які містять від трьох до п'яти питань. Зокрема, питання з теоретичної фонетики дають можливість перевірити знання студентами ядерних тонів у комунікативно інваріантних та емоційно забарвлених типах речень і смислових груп. Питання з теоретичної стилістики сприяють виявленню знань студентів функціональних стилів і реєстрів англійської мови. Завдання з лексикології англійської мови мають на меті контроль засвоєння студентами продуктивних процесів англійського словотворення. Питаннями з теоретичної граматики виявляється рівень засвоєння студентами типів синтаксичних позицій і синтаксичних зв'язків. Останнє

завдання стосується загального мовознавства й передбачає виявлення рівня засвоєння студентами матеріалу з семіотики мови та вміння розпізнавати характер міжрівневих і внутрішньосистемних зв'язків одиниць мови на основі визначення терміна за дефініцією.

**КРИТЕРІЙ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ КОМПЛЕКСНИХ
КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНИХ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ ЗАВДАНЬ
з дисципліни**

**“ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”
(англійська мова)**

Термін виконання комплексної контрольної роботи – 80 хвилин. Максимальна кількість балів – 36. Питання перших п'яти завдань оцінюються по одному балу за кожен правильну відповідь, що у сумі становить 20 балів. Неправильна відповідь на кожне питання перших п'яти завдань оцінюється у 0 балів. виправлення чи інші форми самокорекції у перших п'яти завданнях оцінюються у 0,5 бала. За кожен правильну відповідь шостого завдання студент отримує по чотири бали, що загалом становить 16 балів. У шостому завданні за правильне формування дефініції студент одержує 4 бали, за синонімічну дефініцію – 3 бали, за неточне чи приблизне визначення – 2 бали, за неправильне визначення – 0 балів. За умови правильного визначення і наявності орфографічних помилок або кількох варіантів, один з яких некоректний, віднімається 1 бал. Технічні огріхи, наприклад написання відповіді з малої літери, як помилка не визначаються.

Оцінка “5” ставиться, якщо студент повністю опанував теоретичний матеріал курсу, чітко формулює дефініції всіх мовних явищ, що вивчалися, набув практичних навичок аналізу мовного матеріалу, а також набрав 36–33 бали після виконання тестових завдань, що відповідає 92–100 % якості виконаної роботи.

Оцінка “4” – студент розуміє $\frac{3}{4}$ теоретичного матеріалу курсу, чітко визначає основні мовні явища, володіє основними практичними навичками аналізу мовного матеріалу. Для одержання оцінки “4” студент повинен виконати 75–91 % роботи, що становить 32–27 балів.

Оцінка “3” – студент загалом володіє теоретичною базою курсу, проте неточно розкриває теоретичні питання та робить неповний або неточний аналіз мовних явищ. Для одержання оцінки “3” потрібно набрати 26–19 балів, що становить відповідно 51–74 % виконання роботи.

Оцінка “2” ставиться, якщо студент не має знань базових понять курсу та сформованих умінь аналізу практичного матеріалу, про що свідчить виконання роботи на 50 % і менше (18 балів і менше).

КОМПЛЕКСНІ КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНІ КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ
з дисципліни
“ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”
(англійська мова)

Variant I

- 1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
 - statement (calm, final);
 - statement containing implication;
 - request;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - command.
- 2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
 - Solitude;
 - bilingual;
 - house;
 - pal;
 - thee.
- 3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
 - reddish;
 - to age;
 - classroom;
 - phone.
- 4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):*
 - They sent a telegramme.
 - Crying won't help.
 - Do you remember classroom expressions?

5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- He must hurry or we shall be late.
 - He hasn't given his consent yet.
 - I don't know what you are talking about.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - sounds in the production of which there is no articulatory obstruction to the air stream, muscular tension is diffused more or less evenly throughout the supra-glottal part of the speech apparatus and the exhaling force is rather weak;
 - the system formed by the sum of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses;
 - a generalized, rather abstract meaning which unites large groups of words and is usually expressed by special formal markers or in opposition by the absence of markers.

Variant II

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - statement containing implication;
 - exclamation;
 - reserved statement;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction).
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- interdental;
 - bread;
 - bite;
 - thou;
 - sentiment.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- bedroom;
 - ad;
 - overwrite;
 - to empty.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- She gave us her brother's book.
 - The train has already left.
 - He was the first to come.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- I wonder if he likes his job.
 - The car stopped and a man went out of it.
 - He lived to be ninety.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- a type of sign the correlation between the two planes of which is purely conventional, based on the mutual agreement;
 - sounds in the production of which there is an articulatory obstruction to the air stream, muscular tension is concentrated in the place of obstruction and the exhaling force is rather strong;
 - the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment;
 - a combination of the stem of the word with the word-changing morpheme.

Variant III

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- exclamation;
 - special question;
 - alternative part of the alternative question;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - statement (non-final, encouraging further conversation).

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- summer;
 - snack;
 - doth;
 - fascination;
 - labialization.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- to dry;
 - irregular;
 - working-man;
 - flu.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- The child is quite healthy.
 - They went to rest for a day or two.
 - She is teaching the blind.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- We lived there whole summer.
 - He said that he was fine.
 - I can't buy this jacket for it is too expensive.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the generalised correlation of common and differential features of lingual forms by means of which a certain function is expressed;
 - sounds intermediate between noise consonants and vowels because they have features common to both;
 - the relation between signs and the ideas or objects they represent;
 - the relation between two linguistic units which presupposes the difference between two forms corresponding to the difference between their meanings.

Variant IV

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
 - a) alternative question (the final sense group);
 - b) disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - c) general question;
 - d) special question;
 - e) patronising imperative.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
 - a) hi;
 - b) knowest;
 - c) fastidiousness;
 - d) palatization;
 - e) winter.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
 - a) fridge;
 - b) evening-gown;
 - c) illegal;
 - d) to floor.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
 - a) He would have done it better.
 - b) They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - c) Thank you for coming.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
 - a) I felt that I had seen her somewhere.
 - b) It had stopped raining; the sun was shining brightly again.
 - c) A mountain is higher than a hill.

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:

- a) the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation to form larger units, e. g. morphemes, words, sentences;
- b) a science that studies a dialectical unity of three aspects: material, abstractional and functional;
- c) the type of the primary syntagmatic relations that shows the relation of the event to the reality;
- d) the part of grammar, which deals with the grammatical study of morphemes, modifications of words and words as such.

Variant V

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:

- a) special question (suggesting irritation or impatience);
- b) echo question;
- c) exclamation;
- d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
- e) calm statement.

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):

- a) thy;
- b) facetiousness;
- c) glottal stop;
- d) child;
- e) to go on.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):

- a) retype;
- b) warship;
- c) to picture;
- d) U. N. O.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):

- a) Both wanted the job.
- b) Ten days later she returned.
- c) The children's room is lovely.

5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- We'll see to it after classes.
 - There was no answer so we decided to knock again.
 - I didn't know who he was.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- a hierarchical arrangement of the segmental units of language in a way that a higher organization allows its decomposition into a lower one;
 - the production of speech sounds;
 - the common denominator of all meanings of words belonging to a lexico-grammatical class of words, the feature according to which they are grouped together;
 - the highest syntactical and the main communicative linguistic unit.

Variant VI

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - pressing imperative;
 - statement containing implications;
 - request;
 - general question expressing interest.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- delusion;
 - descending scale;
 - mother;
 - to be through;
 - nay.
3. *Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
- disrespectable;
 - to key;
 - merry-go-round;
 - M. P.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- When angry count a hundred.
 - Can I rely on this watch?
 - The lock was found broken.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- You won't do it, or you will feel sorry.
 - He used to attend this course before he graduated.
 - He would rather not interfere.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the realization of language/language in its functioning;
 - the smallest phonetic group;
 - words in which abstraction and generalization are so great that they can be lexical representatives of lexico-grammatical meanings and substitute any words of their class;
 - the part of grammar which deals with the grammatical study of phrases and sentences and with laws governing the combinations of words into word groups and sentences.

Variant VII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- categoric statement;
 - non-categoric, non-final statement;
 - request;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - serious imperative.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- monosemantic;
 - green;
 - to have a crush on somebody;
 - hither;
 - meditation.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- mother-of-pearl;
 - gent;
 - inexpensive;
 - to fool.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- A large number of Christmas cards were arrayed on the piano.
 - As goodwill supplies the place of experience, his character needed no attestation.
 - It was high summer and the hay harvest was almost over.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- If only I had known it before.
 - He didn't read the letter otherwise he would know the news.
 - Although he was very angry he tried to control his temper.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- immediate linear relations between units in a segmental sequence;
 - the ability of the verb to take direct object;
 - the type of the grammatical form which is realised by the inner morphemic composition of the word;
 - a speech phenomenon when two adjacent consonants within a word or at word boundaries influence each other.

Variant VIII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- echo question;
 - statement containing implication;
 - exclamation;
 - categoric statement;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction).

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- difficult;
 - a bit (of);
 - thee;
 - felicity;
 - polysemantic.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- wall-flower;
 - specs;
 - unladylike;
 - to shelter.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- He would have done it better.
 - They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - After failing the test, the teacher advised them to study more.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- No matter how he tried to convince them they stayed impartial.
 - They would take advantage of the opportunity.
 - I tried to understand her but it was very difficult.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- a bilateral phenomenon representing an object and a quality or relation of reality;
 - the singling out of one or more syllables in a word accompanied by the change of the force of utterance, pitch of the voice, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the sound, which is usually a vowel;
 - a phenomenon of correspondence of two or more units of the plane of expression to one unit of the plane of content;
 - a structured set of the constituents of the language related to one another by a common function.

Variant IX

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
 - a) exclamation expressing casual acknowledgment;
 - b) special question sounding intense or weighty;
 - c) alternative question (the first sense group);
 - d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - e) statements sounding reserved.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
 - a) a lot (of);
 - b) thou;
 - c) elusive;
 - d) descent indicator;
 - e) to go.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
 - a) to elbow;
 - b) to disorganize;
 - c) lazybones;
 - d) exam.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
 - a) He heard the town clock strike twelve.
 - b) I can't bear any one to be near me but you.
 - c) Mrs. Merridew instantly permitted herself to be taken by the arm, and into the garden.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
 - a) I'll call you as soon as I come back.
 - b) It was very cold, so we didn't go for a walk.
 - c) Who ever heard of such a thing?

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:

- a) a science that studies the relation between signs and those who use them;
- b) a complex unity of speech melody, or pitch of the voice, word stress, rhythm, voice quality, pausation and tempo (rate);
- c) a derivational morpheme following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class;
- d) classes of words, which have certain grammatical features common to all words of this class.

Variant X

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:

- a) alternative question (the final sense group);
- b) disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
- c) echo question;
- d) special question;
- e) categoric statements.

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):

- a) doth;
- b) cordial;
- c) autopilot;
- d) to commence;
- e) pram.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):

- a) lab;
- b) shop-lifter;
- c) renew;
- d) to fish.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):

- a) It was not customary for her father to want to see her in his office.
- b) Like all the women, she was there to object and to be convinced.
- c) Before it each one has to think a matter over.

5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- He opened the envelope and a sheet of paper fell out of it.
 - Paul resumed his task silently.
 - What surprised him was that there was no pain about it.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- intra-systemic relations between the language units that are based on different formal and functional properties;
 - a segment that shows the change of pitch within the first and the last stressed words of a sense group;
 - a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying meaning;
 - a group of words syntactically related to each other, but other than predicatively.

Variant XI

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- special question sounding sympathetically interested, puzzled;
 - request;
 - exclamation encouraging further conversation;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - statement sounding considered and reserved.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- illusionary;
 - bilingual;
 - to eat;
 - exam;
 - knowest.
3. *Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
- eatable;
 - bluebell;
 - to fork;
 - prof.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- I have something to tell you.
 - She longed so much for people to be happy.
 - The delay didn't seem to effect him.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- He must hurry or we shall be late.
 - He hasn't given his consent yet.
 - I don't know what you are talking about.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the combining power of words in relation to other words in syntactically subordinate position;
 - a change of pitch at a junction of two sense groups;
 - a functional part of speech that serves to render emotions and states;
 - the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose.

Variant XII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - commands;
 - statements containing implications;
 - requests;
 - general questions.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- interdental;
 - to make;
 - fridge;
 - thy;
 - solitude.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- overdress;
 - to colour;
 - lady-killer;
 - vac.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- They sent a telegramme.
 - Crying won't help.
 - Do you remember classroom expressions?
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- He must hurry or we shall be late.
 - He hasn't given his consent yet.
 - I don't know what you are talking about.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - sounds in the production of which there is no articulatory obstruction to the air stream, muscular tension is diffused more or less evenly throughout the supra-glottal part of the speech apparatus; the exhaling force is rather weak;
 - the possibility of a particular stem to take a particular affix which depends on phono-morphological, morphological and semantic factors;
 - the type of connection of the clauses due to which they are arranged as units of syntactically equal rank, i. e. equipotently.

Variant XIII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- categoric statement;
 - statement containing implication;
 - request;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - command.

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- house;
 - flu;
 - nay;
 - sentiment;
 - labialisation.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- chatterbox;
 - hol;
 - disinfection;
 - to monkey.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- When angry count a hundred.
 - Can I rely on this watch?
 - The lock was found broken.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- We lived there whole summer.
 - He said that he was fine.
 - I can't buy this jacket for it is too expensive.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation to form larger units, e. g. morphemes, words, sentences;
 - sounds in the production of which there is an articulatory obstruction to the air stream, muscular tension is concentrated in the place of obstruction, the exhaling force is rather strong;
 - words different in sound form but similar in their denotational meaning or interchangeable in some contexts;
 - the type of connection of the clauses due to which one is dominated by the other.

Variant XIV

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
 - a) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - b) statement containing implication;
 - c) exclamation;
 - d) categoric statement;
 - e) disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction).
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
 - a) prep;
 - b) hither;
 - c) fascination;
 - d) palatalization;
 - e) bread.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
 - a) to empty;
 - b) snobbish;
 - c) classroom;
 - d) I. O. U.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
 - a) He would have done it better.
 - b) They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - c) Thank you for coming.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
 - a) I felt that I had seen her somewhere.
 - b) It had stopped raining; the sun was shining brightly again.
 - c) A mountain is higher than a hill.

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- any particular system of human communication;
 - the sounds intermediate between noise consonants and vowels because they have features common to both;
 - the system formed by the sum of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses;
 - a polypredicative construction built up on the principle of subordination.

Variant XV

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- exclamations;
 - special questions;
 - alternative questions;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - categoric statements.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- thee;
 - fastidiousness;
 - glottal stop;
 - summer;
 - zip.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- phone;
 - bedroom;
 - handful;
 - to poor.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- The child is quite healthy.
 - They went to rest for a day or two.
 - She is teaching the blind.

5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- We'll see about it after classes.
 - There was no answer so we decided to knock again.
 - I didn't know who he was.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- the realization of language/language in its functioning;
 - a unity of the following aspects material, generalized and functional;
 - the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment;
 - a composite sentence built on the principle of coordination.

Variant XVI

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- alternative questions (the final sense group);
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - general questions;
 - special questions;
 - categoric statements.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- facetiousness;
 - descending scale;
 - winter;
 - movie;
 - thou.
3. *Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
- tallish;
 - working-man;
 - to eye;
 - ad.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- She gave us her brother's book.
 - The train has already left.
 - He was the first to come.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- You won't do it, or you will feel sorry.
 - He used to attend this course before he graduated.
 - He would rather not interfere.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- relations between elements that form part of the same form, sequence or construction;
 - the production of speech sounds;
 - the relation between signs and objects they represent;
 - the sentence expressing a statement, either affirmative or negative.

Variant XVII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- special questions;
 - requests;
 - exclamations;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - categoric statements.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- monosemantic;
 - child;
 - to put up;
 - knowest;
 - delusion.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- sandy;
 - to toy;
 - evening-gown;
 - flu.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- He would have done it better.
 - They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - Thank you for coming.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- If only I had known it before.
 - He didn't read the letter otherwise he would know the news.
 - Although he was very angry he tried to control his temper.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- a bilateral phenomenon representing an object and a quality;
 - the smallest phonetic group;
 - the realization of emotions by means of a definite language system;
 - the sentence expressing inducement, either affirmative or negative.

Variant XVIII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - commands;
 - statements containing implications;
 - requests;
 - general questions.

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- mother;
 - to make up;
 - doth;
 - meditation;
 - polysemantic.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- warship;
 - fridge;
 - breakable;
 - to tidy.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- They sent a telegramme.
 - Crying won't help.
 - Do you remember classroom expressions?
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- No matter how he tried to convince them they stayed impartial.
 - They would take advantage of the opportunity.
 - I tried to understand her but it was very difficult.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the relation between signs and those who use them;
 - the smallest distinct sound unit in a language;
 - the common meaning of the words belonging to a lexico-grammatical class of words;
 - the sentence expressing a question, i. e. request for information wanted by the speaker from the listener.

Variant XIX

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
 - a) categoric statement;
 - b) statement containing implication;
 - c) request;
 - d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - e) command.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
 - a) to turn up;
 - b) nay;
 - c) felicity;
 - d) descent indicator;
 - e) green.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
 - a) to inconvenience;
 - b) underfed;
 - c) merry-go-round;
 - d) U. N. O.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
 - a) When angry count a hundred.
 - b) Can I rely on this watch?
 - c) The lock was found broken.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
 - a) I'll call you as soon as I come back.
 - b) It was very cold, so we didn't go for a walk.
 - c) Who ever heard of such a thing?

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - the singling out of one or more syllables in a word, which is accompanied by the change of the force of utterance, pitch of the voice, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the sound, which is usually a vowel;
 - words in which abstraction and generalization are so great that they can be lexical representatives of lexico-grammatical meanings and substitute any words of their class;
 - a generalized, rather abstract meaning which unites large groups of words and is usually expressed by special formal markers or in opposition by the absence of markers.

Variant XX

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - statement containing implication;
 - exclamation;
 - categoric statement;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction).
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- hither;
 - elusive;
 - autopilot;
 - difficult;
 - pal.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- M. P.;
 - mother-of-pearl;
 - amusing;
 - to journey.

4. *Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):*
- He would have done it better.
 - They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - Thank you for coming.
5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- He opened the envelope and a sheet of paper fell out of it.
 - Paul resumed his task silently.
 - What surprised him was that there was no pain about it.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- a type of sign the correlation between the two planes of which is purely conventional, based on the mutual agreement;
 - a complex unity of speech melody, or pitch of the voice, word stress, rhythm, voice tembre, pausation and tempo (rate);
 - the smallest meaningful succession of form means which cannot be divided into any other meaningful units and which regularly occurs in different utterances;
 - a combination of the stem of the word with the word-changing morpheme.

Variant XXI

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- exclamations;
 - special questions;
 - alternative questions;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - categoric statements.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- exam;
 - thee;
 - felicity;
 - autopilot;
 - fridge.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- reddish;
 - to hand;
 - wall-flower;
 - O. K.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- The child is quite healthy.
 - They went to rest for a day or two.
 - She is teaching the blind.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- He must hurry or we shall be late.
 - He hasn't given his consent yet.
 - I don't know what you are talking about.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - a change of pitch from the first to the last stressed word of a sense group;
 - the main morphemic vehicle of a given idea in a given language at a given stage of its development;
 - the relation between two linguistic units which presupposes the difference between two forms corresponding to the difference between their meanings.

Variant XXII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- alternative questions (the final sense group);
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - general questions;
 - special questions;
 - categoric statements.

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- cordial;
 - bilingual;
 - to go;
 - bite;
 - thee.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- rewrite;
 - to age;
 - lazybones;
 - gent.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- The child is quite healthy.
 - They went to rest for a day or two.
 - She is teaching the blind.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- He must hurry or we shall be late.
 - He hasn't given his consent yet.
 - I don't know what you are talking about.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation to form larger units, e. g. morphemes, words, sentences;
 - a change of pitch at a junction of two sense groups;
 - a derivational morpheme following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class;
 - the part of grammar which deals with the grammatical study of morphemes, modifications of words and words as such.

Variant XXIII

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
 - a) special questions;
 - b) requests;
 - c) exclamations;
 - d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - e) categoric statements.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
 - a) interdental;
 - b) to stand;
 - c) snack;
 - d) thou;
 - e) illusionary.
3. *Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
 - a) shop-lifter;
 - b) specs;
 - c) irregular;
 - d) to empty.
4. *Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):*
 - a) She gave us her brother's book.
 - b) The train has already left.
 - c) He was the first to come She gave us her brother's book.
5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
 - a) We lived there whole summer.
 - b) He said that he was fine.
 - c) I can't buy this jacket for it is too expensive.

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- any particular system of human communication;
 - sounds in the production of which; there is no articulatory obstruction to the air stream; muscular tension is diffused more or less evenly throughout the supra-glottal part of the speech apparatus; the exhaling force is rather weak;
 - a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying the meaning of the word;
 - the highest syntactical and the main communicative linguistic unit.

Variant XXIV

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - commands;
 - statements containing implications;
 - requests;
 - general questions.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- to eat;
 - hi;
 - doth;
 - solitude;
 - labialization.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- to dry;
 - illegal;
 - blue-bell;
 - exam.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- They sent a telegramme.
 - Crying won't help.
 - Do you remember classroom expressions?
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- I felt that I had seen her somewhere.
 - It had stopped raining; the sun was shining brightly again.
 - A mountain is higher than a hill.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the realization of language/language in its functioning;
 - sounds in the production of which there is an articulatory obstruction to the air stream; muscular tension is concentrated in the place of obstruction; the exhaling force is rather strong;
 - an affix placed within the word;
 - the part of grammar which deals with the grammatical study of phrases and sentences and with laws governing the combinations of words into word groups and sentences.

Variant XXV

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- categoric statement;
 - statement containing implication;
 - request;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - command.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- to go on;
 - doth;
 - sentimental;
 - palatalization;
 - to make.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- lab;
 - lady-killer;
 - retype;
 - to floor.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- When angry count a hundred.
 - Can I rely on this watch?
 - The lock was found broken.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- We'll see about it after classes.
 - There was no answer so we decided to knock again.
 - I didn't know who he was.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- relations between elements that form part of the same form, sequence or construction;
 - sounds intermediate between noise consonants and vowels because they have features common to both;
 - the possibility of a particular stem to take a particular affix which depends on phono-morphological, morphological and semantic factors;
 - the combination of the stem of a word with a form-building morpheme.

Variant XXVI

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - statement containing implication;
 - exclamation;
 - categoric statement;
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction).

2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- knowest;
 - fascination;
 - glottal stop;
 - house;
 - to be through.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- disrespectable;
 - chatterbox;
 - to picture;
 - prof.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- He would have done it better.
 - They arrived at a newly-built house.
 - Thank you for coming.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- You won't do it, or you will feel sorry.
 - He used to attend this course before he graduated.
 - He would rather not interfere.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- a bilateral phenomenon representing an object and a quality;
 - a unity of three aspects: material, abstractional and functional;
 - words different in sound form and similar in their denotational meaning or interchangeable in some contexts;
 - the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose.

Variant XXVII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
 - a) exclamations;
 - b) special questions;
 - c) alternative questions;
 - d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - e) categoric statements.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
 - a) fastidiousness;
 - b) descending scale;
 - c) bread;
 - d) a bit (of);
 - e) thy.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
 - a) inexpensive;
 - b) to key;
 - c) classroom;
 - d) vac.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
 - a) The child is quite healthy.
 - b) They went to rest for a day or two.
 - c) She is teaching the blind.
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
 - a) If only I had known it before.
 - b) He didn't read the letter otherwise he would know the news.
 - c) Although he was very angry he tried to control his temper.

6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the relation between signs and those who use them;
 - the production of speech sounds;
 - the system formed by the sum of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses;
 - classes of words which have certain grammatical features common to all words of this class.

Variant XXVIII

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- alternative questions (the final sense group);
 - disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - general questions;
 - special questions;
 - categoric statements.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- monosemantic;
 - summer;
 - a lot (of);
 - nay;
 - delusion.
3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- bedroom;
 - hol;
 - unladylike;
 - to shelter.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- The child is quite healthy.
 - They went to rest for a day or two.
 - She is teaching the blind.

5. *Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):*
- a) No matter how he tried to convince them they stayed impartial.
 - b) They would take advantage of the opportunity.
 - c) I tried to understand her but it was very difficult.
6. *Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:*
- a) the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - b) the smallest phonetic group;
 - c) the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment;
 - d) a group of words syntactically related to each other, but other than predicatively.

Variant XXIX

1. *Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:*
- a) special questions;
 - b) requests;
 - c) exclamations;
 - d) disjunctive question (the speaker is sure that the listener agrees);
 - e) categoric statements.
2. *Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):*
- a) winter;
 - b) pram;
 - c) hither;
 - d) meditation;
 - e) polysemantic.
3. *Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):*
- a) disorganize;
 - b) to elbow;
 - c) working-man;
 - d) I. O. U.

4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- She gave us her brother's book.
 - The train has already left.
 - He was the first to come
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- I'll call you as soon as I come back.
 - It was very cold, so we didn't go for a walk.
 - Who ever heard of such a thing.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- a type of sign the correlation between the two planes of which is purely conventional, based on the mutual agreement;
 - the smallest distinct sound unit in a language;
 - the relation between signs and the ideas they represent;
 - classes of words which have certain grammatical features common to all words of this class.

Variant XXX

1. Mark the following communicative types of sentences with F if they are normally pronounced with the falling nuclear tone, and with R if they are pronounced with the rising tone:
- disjunctive question (the speaker means to provoke listener's reaction);
 - commands;
 - statements containing implications;
 - requests;
 - general questions.
2. Identify the place of the words in the stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary and mark them BV (Basic Vocabulary), L (Literary), T (Terms), C (Colloquial), A (Archaic):
- exam;
 - thee;
 - felicity;
 - autopilot;
 - fridge.

3. Identify the type of word formation and mark the following words D (Derived), C (Compound), Cn (Converted), S (Shortened):
- renew;
 - to fish;
 - merry-go-round;
 - mike.
4. Identify the function of the underlined parts of the sentences and mark them S (Subject), P (Predicate), O (Object), Att (Attribute) and AM (Adverbial Modifier):
- They sent a telegramme.
 - Crying won't help.
 - Do you remember classroom expressions?
5. Identify the type of the sentences and mark them S (Simple), Cd (Compound) and Cx (Complex):
- He opened the envelope and a sheet of paper fell out of it.
 - Paul resumed his task silently.
 - What surprised him was that there was no pain about it.
6. Give the term which corresponds to the following definition:
- the phenomenon of vocal and written ways of communicating information among human beings generally;
 - the singling out of one or more syllables in a word, which is accompanied by the change of the force of utterance, pitch of the voice, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the sound, which is usually a vowel;
 - the function of the realization of emotions by means of a definite language system;
 - the part of grammar which deals with the grammatical study of morphemes, modifications of words and words as such.

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