**Перелік питань до ЗИМОВОГО ЗАЛІКУ З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ 1 КУРСУ 2019-2020 Н.Р.**

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| Grammar Revision | |
| 1. | … which is mainly concerned with the functioning of phonetic units in the language. |
| 2. | The branch of phonetics that studies the linguistic function of consonant and vowel sounds, syllable structure, word accent and prosodic features, such as pitch, stress and tempo is called … |
| 3. | … studies the system of sound units and their function. |
| 4. | According to what criterion a sound complex is considered to be monophonemic if a morpheme boundary cannot pass within it, because it’s generally assumed that a phoneme is morphologically indivisible |
| 5. | In Germanic languages the word stress originally fell on the initial syllable, this tendency was called … |
| 6. | … is a powerful means of communication. It has a great potential for expressing ideas and emotions |
| 7. | [What is the study of languages?](https://www.proprofs.com/discuss/q/1503722/what-is-the-study-of-language-and-languages-4nz) |
| 8. | It is the study of the meaning of languages. |
| 9. | Phonetics is the study of the sounds of language. What do we call to this sounds? |
| 10. | What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups, and genders? |
| 11. | It is the study of language from a cognitive and developmental view. |
| 12. | The smallest unit of language that has a meaning or function. |
| 13. | Words made up of one morpheme (e.g., cat, hat, finger) |
| 14. | Words consisting of more than 1 morpheme (fingers, runner, walked) |
| 15. | Morphemes that must be attached (bound) to something in order to function (-s, -er) |
| 16. | Morphemes that can function independently of other morphemes (walk, garden) |
| 17. | Different realizations of the same word (e.g, pronouncing the plural as -s, -z, or the words a and an). They serve the same function, but are pronounced differently in certain situations. |
| 18. | There is no change in the lexical category, and the grammatical meaning is transparent. Occurs at the outer edge of a word and after derivation.  Plural (s, z, ez)  Past (d, t, ed)  Possession (s, z, ez)  Third Person Singular (she walks/z/ez)  Comparative (-er)  Superlative (-est)  Present Participle (-ing)  Past Participle (-en) |
| 19. | There is a change in the meaning and/or category. Can occur within or on the edge of a word and precedes inflection.  Prefixes: un-, in-, re-, pre-, sub-, de-  Suffixes: -ly, -ed, -less, -tion, -ment, -al  Infixations: Abso-fu\*\*ing-lutely |
| 20. | The form of a word after all affixes are removed |
| 21. | A bound (non word) morpheme that changes the meaning or the function of a root or stem to which it is attached. |
| 22. | Which of the following sequences illustrates the increase in the intersubjective validity of linguistic examples: |
| 23. | According to Baudouin de Courtenay, a representative of the Kazan school of structural linguistics, the most important part of the scientific investigation of language is: |
| 24. | According to Buhler, a linguistic sign has three functions: cognitive (symbolic) function, expressive function and appeal (impressive, conative) function. In the utterance: „This is a Eurasian collared dove and not a hill pigeon” which function comes to the fore: |
| 25. | Language acquistion is viewed as a form of operant conditioning (Stimulus – Reaction – Reinforcement) by |
| 26. | The key generative grammar claim of the autonomy of syntax means that: |
| 27. | De Saussure's structuralism (Geneva school) focussed on: |
| 28. | Jakobson added three more functions to the list proposed by Buhler: phatic, poetic, metalinguistic. In the following utterance: „this is a well-structured argument” which function comes to the fore: |
| 29. | General linguistics |
| 30. | Applied linguistics |
| 31. | Synchrony |
| 32. | Diachrony |
| 33. | Metalanguage … |
| 34. | The genealogical, or historical classification of languages is based on |
| 35. | Any phoneme is a |
| 36. | The founder of the phoneme theory was |
| 37. | Morphology |
| 38. | What are the most basic units of meaning? |
| 39. | A morpheme is classified as 'bound', if |
| 40. | The bound morpheme er acts as an inflectional morpheme in |
| 41. | Which one of the following statement is true of discourse? |
| 42. | The co-existence of two different varieties of language in a society which differ in their social status is known as |
| 43. | A hybrid language which develops its own grammar and vocabulary and also acquires the status of the native language of a group of speakers is knows as a |
| 44. | The initial sounds in the English words pill, sill, and till are different |
| 45. | Phonology is |
| 46. | Which of the following statements is true about languages? |
| 47. | Grammar consists of |
| 48. | Semantic level deals with |
| 49. | Syntactic level deals with |
| 50. | Morphological level deals with |
| 51. | Phonology deals with |
| 52. | The smallest units of meaning and grammatical function are |
| 53. | A system of explicit rules which may apply recursively an indefinite number of sentences is |
| 54. | Discourse analysis |
| 55. | Text analysis |
| 56. | Discourse analysis |
| 57. | Four basic maxims have been proposed by H.P. Grice. The maxim of quality … |
| 58. | Four basic maxims have been proposed by H.P. Grice. The maxim of quantity … |
| 59. | Four basic maxims have been proposed by H.P. Grice. The maxim of relevance … |
| 60. | Four basic maxims have been proposed by H.P. Grice. The maxim of quality … |
| 61. | … studies the use of language with the aim of speech communication as the process of choosing an optimum variant for building up a socially correct utterance |
| 62. | … is an approach to language that is based on our experience of the word and the way we perceive and conceptualize it |
| 63. | It is represented by 3 main approaches: the experiential view, the prominence view and the attentional view of language |
| 64. | It is a purposeful speech action performed according to the principles and rules of speech behavior, accepted in a given community a unit of normative social-speech behavior viewed within the framework of a pragmatic situation |
| 65. | P. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into 5 types (1976). Representatives … |
| 66. | P. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into 5 types (1976). Directives … |
| 67. | P. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into 5 types (1976). Commissives … |
| 68. | P. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into 5 types (1976). Expressives … |
| 69. | P. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into 5 types (1976). Declaration … |
| 70. | … is a scientific discipline making a complex study of man with the aim of providing his or her effectiveness and optimality. |
| 71. | The study of how context affects the user’s interpretation of language is |
| 72. | The ‘–ed’ in ‘played’ is the example of |
| 73. | There are \_\_\_ morphemes in the word ‘telephone’ |
| 74. | How many morphemes are there in the word ‘hospital’? |
| 75. | A Spanish speaker states the following: ‘The car blue is parked in front of the house’. Which of the following may explain this error? |
| 76. | An English speaker states the following: ‘Do you have thirst?’. Which of the following may explain this error? |
| 77. | The study of meaning units of a language |
| 78. | The smallest unit of meaning |
| 79. | Language is learned in a predictable progression |
| 80. | The study of sounds and sound patters of a language |
| 81. | A Japanese speaker states the following: ‘I like to eat flied lice’. Which of the following may explain this error? |
| 82. | The study of language |
| 83. | Written or spoken communication |
| 84. | The study of the meanings of individual words and \ or larger units such as phrases, sentences and non-literal expressions |
| 85. | The study of sentence patterns and the rules that govern that correctness |
| 86. | The language that the learner hears and sees should be comprehensible |
| 87. | A distinctive form of a language that is associated with a specific region or social group |
| 88. | Emotions such as nervousness, fear or anxiety can negatively impact comprehension |
| 89. | How many morphemes are in the word ‘reviewed’? |
| 90. | According to theorists, how long can it take an English learner to acquire grade-level English? |
| 91. | There is an error-detecting mechanism that causes the learner to double-check his own |
| 92. | A distinctive mode of pronunciation of a language, usually associated with a locality or region |
| 93. | Applied linguistics is a scientific study of |
| 94. | All languages remain the same irrespective of time and contextual factors |
| 95. | Applied Linguistics has to do with many life issues, such as |
| 96. | A linguist is someone who necessarily has to speak several languages. |
| 97. | Syntax, semantics, morphology, phonology, pragmatics are structural components of a language. |
| 98. | The term ‘applied linguistics’ is |
| 99. | Applied linguistics was founded in |
| 100. | There is no one-to-one correspondence between the vocal sounds and the concepts or ideas they stand for. It can be explained by |
| 101. | Language is made up of sounds and smaller formal units called phonemes, morpheme and words. It can be explained by |
| 102. | Using a few basic rules of construction, human beings can produce and understand a large number of utterances. There is no limit to the length or number of sentences a speaker can produce. Using a finite number of rules which are repeatedly used, a speaker can produce grammatical sentences never uttered before. It can be explained by |
| 103. | Animal communication is context bound but human communication can be context free. Human beings can talk about experiences without actually living them. They can talk of objects and events which are not present at the time and the place of speaking because the use of human language is not directly controlled by stimulus. This property of language is called |
| 104. | Human language has two basic manifestations: One is speech and the other is writing. It is possible to write down spoken language and read aloud the written material. This property of language is referred to as |
| 105. | An analysis of the systematic interrelation of the elements of a single language at a particular time is called |
| 106. | According Saussure, it is any particular meaningful utterance. It may be spoken or written. It refers to the actual concrete act of speaking on the part of the individual. It is personal, dynamic and social activity. It exists at a particular time and place and in a particular context. |
| 107. | According to N. Chomsky, it is the tacit knowledge on the part of native speakers who have mastered or internalized the implicit conventions and rules of a language system. It enables the speaker to make meaningful utterances and the listener to understand well-formed and meaningful utterances. |
| 108. | According to N. Chomsky, it is the actual utterance of particular sentences. |
| 109. | It is the study of how the mentally represented grammar of language is employed in the production and comprehension of speech. |
| 110. | It is the study of how human beings acquire language and how we use language to speak and understand. |
| 111. | Varieties of a language which differ in grammar vocabulary and pronunciation. |
| 112. | It is the totality of the speech habits of an individual. |
| 113. | If a language variety has certain features which are typical of certain disciplines / topics / fields / occupations and social roles played by a speaker, it is referred to |
| 114. | Someone who has the ability to use only one language. |
| 115. | A person can use two languages. |
| 116. | A person can use more than two languages. |
| 117. | A study of language that focuses on the similarities and differences within a family of related languages. |
| 118. | A study that analyses the evolution of a family of languages or the changes that occur within a particular language, over a long course of time. |
| 119. | An approach to the study of language focuses on the systematic interconnections and rules of a single language at a particular time. |
| 120. | The traditional grammarians were |