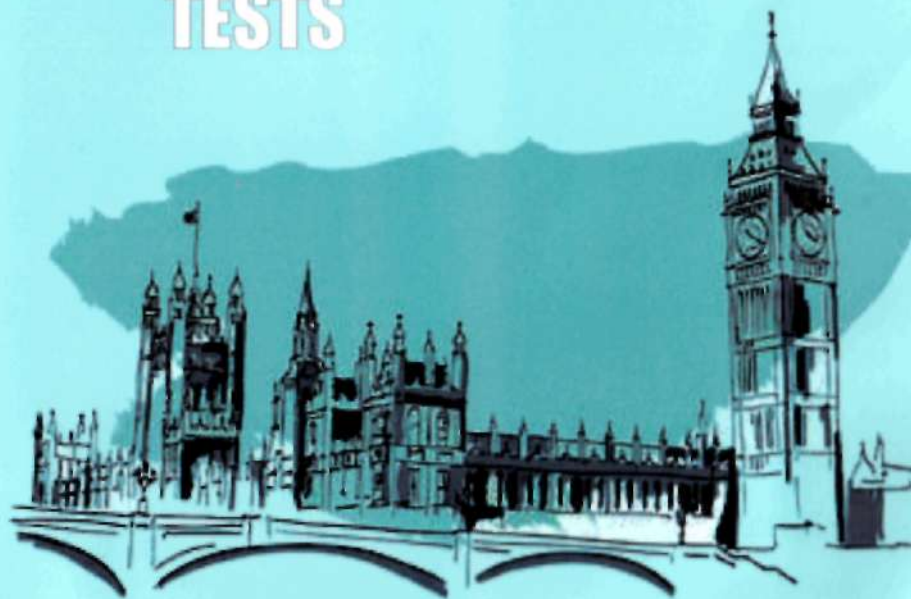


THEORETICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ASSESSMENT TESTS



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**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED
EDUCATION OF THE
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**UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
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INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that good-teaching goes hand in hand with good assessment. Good teaching and good assessment will definitely advance excellence in teaching and learning foreign languages, in our case, it is English which is lingua-franca today.

This handbook is developed to evaluate the knowledge of the students of higher educational Institutions of our country in the field of general linguistics and theoretical grammar of the English language. It foresees the assessment of the knowledge of language learners of the third year students of the bachelor department and the students of master`s department.

The majority of the tests are multiple choice tests written in the English language but there are some which are developed, in the Uzbek and Russian languages for those who study other foreign languages and who may want to check their knowledge in the mentioned fields. There are some tests which are intended to check the knowledge of language learners in the field of linguistic terminology. The evaluation material includes the whole program foreseen by the State Educational Standard.

Ушбу ўқув қўлланма “инглиз тили назарий грамматикаси” бўйича ўтказиладиган амалий семинар дарслари учун яратилган.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для проведения практических семинарских занятий по курсу Теоритическая грамматика английского языка.

This course – book is intended for practical classes in the field of Theoretical English Grammar.

TESTS

1. What grammatical categories are there in nouns?

- a) person;
- b) tense;
- c) number;
- d) case;

2. What type of category is expressed by means of grammatical inflections?

- a) analytical;
- b) synthetical;
- c) mixed type;
- d) none of them;

3. The personal pronouns "us" and "them" are in objective case forms/How are they formed? They are formed by means of

- a) inflection and suppletion;
- b) suppletion and inflection;
- c) both of them by suppletion;
- d) both of them by means of grammatical inflections;

4. What is the difference between primary and secondary predications?

- a) in the primary predication the meanings of tense, person and mood are expressed absolutely while in secondary they are not;
- b) in the secondary predication the meanings of tense, person and mood are expressed absolutely while in the primary predication are not;
- c) the mentioned grammatical meanings are expressed absolutely in both types of predications;

5. Language is common, general for all the bearers/speakers while speech is individual.

- a) True;
- b) False;

6. By the help of which grammatical means do we express the past tense of the verb "have"?

- a) root vowel change;
- b) final consonant change;
- c) suppletion;
- d) both root vowel and final consonant change;

7. What is the difference between genetic and morphological classification of language?

- a) the genetic classification deals with the relatedness of language while morphological one deals with the grammatical structure of languages;
- b) the genetic classification deals with the grammatical structure while morphological one deals with relatedness of languages;
- c) there is no difference between them;

8. Which of the following groups of words are used to connect words in sentences?

- a) notional verbs;
- b) adverbs;
- c) conjunctions;
- d) interjections;

9. What does phonetics study?

- a) speech units;
- b) language units;
- c) language and speech units;
- d) word building;

10. How many smallest meaningless and meaningful units in the word "mistreatments"?

- a) 12/4;
- b) 13/4;
- c) 11/3;
- d) 13/2;

11. Which type of relations between words does "formal identity" refer to?

- a) syntagmatic;
- b) paradigmatic;
- c) both paradigmatic and syntagmatic;
- d) none of them;

12. What term defines the grammatical categories the meaning of which is expressed by the help of two morphs?

- a) continuous;
- b) discontinuous;
- c) lexical;
- d) grammatical;

13. Which English pronouns have conjoint, absolute and emphatic subtypes?

- a) demonstrative;
- b) personal;
- c) possessive;
- d) reflexive;

14. What is the difference between the usage of the verb "to be" in the following examples?

Try to define their functions:

- a) I am on the ground floor;
- b) I am a student;
- 1) In the first case it is _____
- 2) In the second case it is _____

15. Which grammatical category is expressed by the help of the functional words *shall, will and should, would*?

- a) tense;
- b) mood;
- c) order;
- d) posteriority;

16. English is related to Indian, Armenian, Persian languages.

- a) TRUE;
- b) FALSE;

17. What is the function of - er in the English language? It is a

- a) lexical morpheme;
- b) grammatical morpheme;
- c) both lexical and grammatical;
- d) none of them;

18. What grammatical categories do nouns have?

- a) person;
- b) tense;
- c) number;
- d) case;

19. Which notional part of speech has no grammatical category at all?

- a) pronouns;
- b) adverbs;
- c) statives;
- d) adjectives;

20. There are two notional parts of speech in English which are said to be morphologically the most developed ones:

- a) adverb;
- b) adjective;
- c) personal pronouns;
- d) verbs;

21. The personal pronouns "us" and "them" are in objective case form. How are they formed? By means of

- a) inflection and suppletion;
- b) suppletion and inflection;
- c) both of them by suppletion;
- d) both of them by means of grammatical inflections;

22. Which class of notional words is said to be close – ended?

- a) verbs;
- b) pronouns;
- c) statives;
- d) adverbs.

23. Language is common, general for all the bearers / speakers while speech is individual.

- a) TRUE;
- b) FALSE;

24. Speech is stable, language is changeable

- a) TRUE;
- b) FALSE;

25. If analyst isolates minimum meaningful or smallest meaningful units what is his/her intentions?

- a) to reveal morphs;
- b) to reveal phones;
- c) to reveal lexes;
- d) to reveal syllables;

26. If morphemes are associated with some object, quality, action and so on what kind of morphemes are they?

- a) lexical;
- b) grammatical;
- c) both lexical and grammatical;
- d) none of them;

27. If morphemes are used either to connect words in sentences or form new grammatical forms of words, they are called:

- a) lexical morpheme;
- b) lexical – grammatical morpheme;
- c) grammatical morpheme;
- d) none of them;

28. What is the function of sound – changes and suppletion in the English language?

- a) to form new grammatical forms;
- b) to build new words;
- c) to form new stylistic devices;
- d) to develop a sentence;

29. What is the term that defines the nominative unit of language?

- a) morpheme;
- c) phoneme;

- b) lexeme; d) sentence;

30. Which of the following units are communicative one?

- a) morpheme; c) sentence;
b) lexeme; d) phoneme;

31. Since ... denote substance (thing, object) their distribution is bound with words which express the quality, number, action and so on.

- a) numerals; c) adverbs;
b) statives; d) nouns;

32. Which pronouns have emphatic subtype?

- a) personal; c) possessive;
b) demonstrative; d) reflexive;

33. What type of linguistic relations between words have functional and formal identity?

- a) syntagmatic; c) both of them;
b) paradigmatic; d) none of them;

34. What is the difference between regular and irregular verbs?

- a) regular ones are used as predicates, irregular ones-as adverbial modifiers;
b) regular ones form their past tense by means of – (e)d, irregular ones-by other means;
c) regular ones can be used as any part of a sentence, irregular ones-only as predicates;
d) regular ones are always used as predicate, while irregular ones as any part of a sentence;

35. What's the difference between notional and auxiliary verbs?

- a) notional ones are used as any part of a sentence; the auxiliary ones are used to form different grammatical forms of notional words;
b) notional verbs are used only as predicate, the auxiliary ones as any part of a sentence;
c) notional ones are always used as object, the auxiliary ones-as predicate;
d) both of these types can fulfill any function of a sentence;

36. What's the difference between modal and functional verbs like "do", "shall", "will", "have"?

- a) the modal verbs always function as predicate, functional ones-as object;
- b) modal verbs express the speakers' attitude to the action expressed by notional verbs, while functional ones help the notional verbs to express their different grammatical forms;
- c) both mentioned types of verbs can fulfil any syntactical function in a sentence;
- d) both of the types of verbs fulfil always the function of predicate;

37. What predicate is called "compound nominal"?

- a) a predicate expressed by notional verbs;
- b) a predicate which is expressed by modal verbs;
- c) a predicate which is expressed by intransitive verb;
- d) predicates which consist of a link verb and predicative;

38. ... is the form of words derived from different roots?

- a) suppletion;
- b) root vowel change;
- c) distinctive;
- d) imperative;

39. What is the term that defines the verbs which are intransitive in their origin but sometimes are used as transitive ones?

- a) suppletive;
- b) causative;
- c) distinctive;
- d) imperative;

40. What grammatical category are we talking about when we come across to the following statement: "... are the changes in the form of verbs to show the various ways in which action or state is thought of by the speaker"?

- a) tense;
- b) voice;
- c) mood;
- d) aspect;

41. What grammatical category of the verb reflects the relation of the action expressed by the verb to reality from the point of view of speaker?

- a) order;
- b) mood;
- c) person;
- d) posteriority;

42. What grammatical category is the one which expresses the distinctions of time in sentences?

- a) mood;
- b) person;
- c) aspect;
- d) tense;

43. The tense of a verb shows the time of the action; the aspect of a verb deals with the development of the action, while order denotes the order of the action.

- a) True;
- b) False;

44. In which mood are all the grammatical categories of the verb expressed?

- a) indicative mood;
- b) conditional mood;
- c) imperative mood;
- d) subjunctive mood;

45. If the predicate of a sentence is in the passive voice, in which component of the predicate the meaning of tense is expressed?

- a) in the first component;
- b) in the second component;
- c) in the third component;
- d) in the fourth component;

46. In the future tense the passive meaning and the continuous aspect is incompatible.

- a) True;
- b) False;

47. What is the difference between the qualitative and relative adjectives?

- a) the qualitative ones have degrees of comparison while relative ones do not;
- b) the qualitative ones have not degrees of comparison while relatives have;
- c) both of the mentioned types have degrees of comparison;
- d) none of them have the degrees of comparison;

48. What kind of syntactic relation is called "coordination"?

- a) it is the relation between two or more words which have equal rank;
- b) it is the relation between two or more words which depend on each other;
- c) it is the relation between two or more words which are not connected syntactically;
- d) it is the relation between words in two different sentences;

49. What kind of syntactic relation is called “subordination”? It is the relation between two words which:

- a) depend on each other;
- b) consists of a leading and adjunct words;
- c) are equal in rank;
- d) consists of notional and functional words;

50. What kind of relation between words is called “predication”? It is the relation between two words one of which is said to be:

- a) the doer of the action and the second expresses action;
- b) head and subordinate;
- c) a noun and a stative;
- d) a notional and functional;

51. What do you understand by grammatical agreement between words? It is when the two words have:

- a) similar grammatical forms;
- b) similar roots;
- c) similar number of sounds;
- d) similar prefixes;

52. What type of relation between two words is called government? Government is the relation between two words which have:

- a) similar functions;
- b) similar forms;
- c) a head word that requires the second one to be in certain grammatical form;
- d) similar syntactic functions;

53. What kind of relation between two words is called “collocation”? It is the relation between two words in the act of speech which are connected with each-other:

- a) without any grammatical connector;
- b) because they refer to similar parts of speech;
- c) by having similar vowel sounds;

d) because they both refer to functional parts of speech;

54. The grammatical structure of any language comprises of two components:

- a) of consonant and vowel sounds;
- b) of notional and functional parts of speech;
- c) simple and composite sentences;
- d) of morphology and syntax;

55. What linguistic phenomenon is called a grammatical category? It is a phenomenon which has:

- a) general grammatical meaning which consists of at least two particular meanings which have their own means of expression;
- b) one particular and at least two or more general meanings;
- c) common new word-building elements;
- d) one notional and one functional words;

56. From the point of view of communicative value and informational structure sentences consist of rheme and theme. What do you understand by these terms?

- a) theme is something known but rheme – represents a new information;
- b) theme is a new information expressed in the sentence while rheme is an old information;
- c) theme is principle while rheme is a subordinate clause;
- d) theme is the subject and the rheme is the predicate;

57. What do you understand by syntactic unit? The syntactic units consist of:

- a) content and expression sides;
- b) only content side;
- c) only expression side;
- d) none of them;

58. What does the content side of syntactic unit deal with? It deals with:

- a) word meaning;
- b) syntactic meaning;
- c) morphemic structure;
- d) stress and intonation;

59. What does the expression side of syntactic unit study? It studies:

- a) the syntactic form;
- b) syntactic meaning;
- c) word structure;
- d) none of them;

TEST ANSWERS

1. number; case;
2. synthetic;
3. suppletion and inflection;
4. in the primary predication the meanings of tense, person and mood are expressed absolutely while in secondary they are not;
5. TRUE;
6. final consonant change;
7. genetic classification deals with the relatedness of language while morphological one deals with the grammatical structure of languages;
8. conjunctions;
9. speech units;
10. 12/4;
11. paradigmatic;
12. discontinuous;
13. possessive;
14. 1) a national verb; 2) a link verb;
15. posteriority;
16. TRUE;
17. both lexical and grammatical;
18. number; case;
19. statives;
20. personal pronouns; verbs;
21. suppletion and inflection;
22. pronouns;
23. TRUE;
24. FALSE;
25. to reveal morphs;
26. lexical;
27. grammatical morpheme;
28. to form new grammatical forms
29. lexeme;
30. sentence;
31. Nouns;
32. Possessive;
33. Paradigmatic;

34. regular ones form their past tense by means of – (e)d, irregular ones-by other means;
35. notional ones are used as any part of a sentence; the auxiliary ones are used to form different grammatical forms of notional words;
36. modal verbs express the speakers' attitude to the action expressed by notional verbs, while functional ones help the notional verbs to express their different grammatical forms;
37. predicates which consist of a link verb and predicative;
38. suppletion;
39. causative;
40. mood;
41. mood;
42. tense;
43. TRUE;
44. indicative mood;
45. in the first component;
46. TRUE;
47. the qualitative ones have degrees of comparison while relative ones do not;
48. it is the relation between two or more words which have equal rank;
49. consists of a leading and adjunct words;
50. the doer of the action and the second expresses action;
51. similar grammatical forms;
52. a head word that requires the second one to be in certain grammatical form;
53. without any grammatical connector;
54. of morphology and syntax;
55. general grammatical meaning which consists of at least two particular meanings which have their own means of expression;
56. theme is something known but rheme – represents a new information;
57. content and expression sides;
58. word meaning;
59. syntactic meaning;
60. TRUE;
61. TRUE;
62. the syntagmatic relations between syntactic units;
63. adverbial, objective and attributive;
64. phrase;

Kitobning to'liq shaklini
kutubxonadan so'rang