

**Е.А. ИВАНОВА, М.В. СМИРНОВА, М.Г. ФЕДотоВА**

# **ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ТЕСТЫ И УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
учреждение высшего образования  
«Южно-Уральский государственный гуманитарно-педагогический университет»**

**Е.А. ИВАНОВА, М.В. СМИРНОВА, М.Г. ФЕДОТОВА**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
ТЕСТЫ И УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**Учебно-методическое пособие**

**Челябинск  
2018**

УДК 42-5 (021)  
ББК 81.432.1-2-923  
И 21

**Иванова, Е.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка. Тесты и упражнения**  
[Текст]: учебно-методическое пособие / Е.А. Иванова, М.В. Смирнова, М.Г. Федотова. –  
Челябинск: Изд-во Южно-Урал. гос. гуман.-пед. ун-та, 2018. – 47 с.

**ISBN 978-5-91155-067-7**

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов III курса факультета иностранных языков, для проведения лабораторных работ по курсу «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного языка (английский язык)», а также может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы в рамках дисциплины «Практика устной и письменной речи» для подготовки студентов специальности «Английский язык. Немецкий / французский язык», «Перевод и переводоведение». Цель пособия – проверить теоретические знания студентов о грамматическом строе современного английского языка.

Пособие охватывает основные разделы английской грамматики, с относительно элементарного уровня до продвинутого. Структура учебного пособия представляет собой два раздела: морфология и синтаксис.

Рецензенты: Н.В. Маврина, канд. пед. наук, доцент  
З.В. Возгова, д-р пед. наук, профессор

**ISBN 978-5-91155-067-7**

© Иванова Е.А., Смирнова М.В., Федотова М.Г., 2018  
© Издательство Южно-Уральского государственного  
гуманитарно-педагогического университета, 2018  
© Издательско-полиграфическая ассоциация высших  
учебных заведений, 2018

## CONTENTS

<b>ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ</b> .....	4
<b>ACCIDENCE</b> .....	5
The Noun .....	5
The Adjective .....	8
The Adverb .....	10
The Pronoun .....	12
The Modal words .....	16
The Interjection .....	17
The Words of the category of states .....	18
The Conjunction .....	19
The Particle .....	20
The Preposition .....	21
Test on notional and structural parts of speech .....	22
The Article .....	26
<b>SYNTAX</b> .....	30
The Simple sentence .....	30
The Principle parts of the sentence .....	32
Agreement of the predicate with the subject .....	35
The secondary parts of the sentence .....	37
The Compound sentence .....	41
The Complex sentence .....	42

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов III курса факультета иностранных языков, для проведения лабораторных работ по курсу «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного языка (английский язык)», а также может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы в рамках дисциплины «Практика устной и письменной речи» для подготовки студентов специальности «Английский язык. Немецкий/французский язык», «Перевод и переводоведение».

Целью пособия является проверить, насколько хорошо студенты овладели основами теоретических знаний о грамматическом строе современного английского языка. Тесты и упражнения пособия также проверяют сформированность у студентов умений правильного и адекватного оформления определенных типов высказывания, синтаксического анализа предложений.

Пособие охватывает основные разделы английской грамматики с относительно элементарного уровня до продвинутого. Структура учебного пособия представляет собой два раздела: морфология и синтаксис. Первый раздел включает тесты и упражнения по темам «Имя существительное», «Имя прилагательное», «Наречие», «Местоимение», «Модальные слова», «Междометие», «Слова категории состояния», «Союз», «Частица», «Предлог», «Артикль». Во втором разделе представлены тесты по синтаксическому анализу предложения. Этот раздел включает тесты по темам «Простое предложение», «Главные члены предложения», «Согласование сказуемого с подлежащим», «Второстепенные члены предложения», «Сложносочиненное предложение», «Сложноподчиненное предложение».

Тесты, предлагаемые в каждом разделе пособия, включают различные типы тестовых заданий: вопросы с выбором ответов (multiple-choice test) и задания с открытым ответом (cloze test). Тестовые задания первого типа (закрытые задания) включают задания с выбором одного правильного ответа, задания с выбором нескольких правильных ответов и задания на установление соответствия.

Материалы учебно-методического пособия "Practical English Grammar. Tests and exercises" могут быть использованы для аудиторной работы в качестве оценочного средства текущего контроля формирования компетенций, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов с целью самопроверки и подготовки к зачету и экзамену по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого иностранного языка (английский язык)».

# ACCIDENCE

## The Noun

1. The notional part of speech is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the article b) the particle c) the noun d) the preposition
2. The noun is a word expressing \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) actions b) lifeless things c) substance d) states
3. Semantically all nouns fall into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 4
4. The Moon, Waterloo Bridge, Sunday are \_\_\_\_\_ nouns.  
a) common b) class c) proper d) collective
- 5) There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of common nouns.  
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 6
6. Class nouns denote \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a thing belonging to a class b) a number of things as a single unit  
c) material d) quality
7. Class nouns are nouns which \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) are countables b) are used without any article  
c) have two numbers d) can be uncountables
8. Nouns of material are nouns which \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) are not used in the plural b) are used with any article  
c) are uncountables d) may turn into proper nouns
9. Abstract nouns may become \_\_\_\_\_ nouns.  
a) collective b) proper c) class d) nouns of material
10. Correspondence between nouns and forms of verbs:  
1) news                      a) takes a plural verb  
2) the peasantry        b) takes a singular verb  
3) goods                    c) takes either a singular verb or a plural verb  
4) chalk  
5) government
11. "A number of" usually agrees with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a plural verb b) a singular verb c) either a singular or a plural verb
12. Common nouns are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) snow b) development c) London d) family
13. Correspondence between nouns and their kinds:  
1) gentry a) an abstract noun  
2) shop b) a class noun  
3) paper c) a collective noun  
4) sadness d) a noun of material
14. According to the morphological composition nouns can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.  
a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5
15. Simple nouns are nouns which \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) have derivative elements b) have two or more stems  
c) are indecomposable d) have a double stress
16. Pickpocket is a compound noun because  
a) it has a double stress b) it has two stems c) it has prefixes d) is indecomposable
17. Define whether these suffixes are a) *productive* or b) *unproductive*.  
1) -ist 2) -ty 3) -ance 4) -ess
18. Correspondence between nouns and their morphological composition:  
1) cruelty a) simple  
2) father-in-law b) derivative  
3) fish c) compound  
4) meaning d) composite
19. The opposition “man–woman” refers to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) case b) number c) gender
20. Correspondence between words and their gender:  
1) son a) masculine  
2) hen b) feminine  
3) bird c) neuter
21. “Friend” may be treated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter d) either masculine or feminine
22. When there is no need to make a distinction of sex, the \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun is used for these nouns.  
a) masculine b) feminine c) neuter
23. Correspondence between words and their gender:

- 1) moon          a) masculine  
 2) sun            b) feminine  
 3) England      c) neuter
24. The opposition “singular–plural” illustrates the category of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) case b) number c) gender
25. Choose the right variant of ending’s pronunciation:  
 1) bees          a) [z]  
 2) books        b) [iz]  
 3) skies         c) [s]  
 4) boxes        d) [θs]  
 5) mouths      f) [ðz]
26. Transcribe the following words:  
 1) M.P.s 2) M.D.s Co.s
27. Give the plural form of the abbreviations:  
 1) p. (page) 2) Mr. (Mister)
28. Give the plural form of the following words:  
 1) grouse  
 2) fish  
 3) Chinese  
 4) species
29. The opposition “common–genitive” illustrates the category of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) number b) gender c) case
30. There are \_\_\_\_\_ case forms in English.  
 a) 3 b) 6 c) 4 d) 2
31. English nouns have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the nominative case b) the common case  
 c) the possessive case d) the genitive case
32. An uninflected form is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the common case b) the genitive case  
 c) the nominative case d) the possessive case
33. The syntactical function of the genitive case is that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the subject b) a predicative c) an attribute d) an adverbial modifier of place
34. Transcribe the following words:  
 1) apostrophe 2) anaphorically
35. The Absolute Genitive has the following meanings:



- a) is used with the nouns it modifies b) is used without any noun
  - c) comes before the noun d) is separated from the noun it modifies
36. The Dependent Genitive has the following meanings:
- a) has local meaning b) qualitative relations
  - c) set expressions d) the doer of an action
37. *The minister's speech*:
- a) possession b) the doer of an action c) set expression d) a part of a whole
38. They were married at *St. Paul's*.
- a) the genitive case b) the possessive case
  - c) the Dependent Genitive d) the Absolute Genitive
39. Correspondence between the following words and the categories they express:
- 1) poet – poetess a) the category of case
  - 2) child – children b) the category of gender
  - 3) Mary – Mary's c) the category of number
  - d) the category of person
40. The noun can serve as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) an adverbial modifier b) a predicative c) the predicate d) the subject
41. A noun can be modified by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a pronoun b) a noun c) a preposition d) modal words
42. The noun "coal" can be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) common / proper b) countable / uncountable
  - c) class / collective / abstract / noun of material

### **The Adjective**

1. The adjective belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the structural parts of speech b) the notional parts of speech
  - c) the sentence-word d) the independent parts of speech
2. The adjective is a word expressing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) actions b) states c) qualities d) conditions
3. The adjective has the following grammatical category (categories) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) number b) case c) degrees of comparison d) conditions
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ degrees of comparison.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways of forming degrees of comparison.
6. The way by placing "more" and "most" before the adjective is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) synthetical b) analytical c) suppletive d) irregular
7. "Fine – finer – finest" is the \_\_\_\_\_ way of forming degrees of comparison.  
a) synthetical b) analytical c) suppletive d) irregular
8. Choose the adjective which forms the degrees of comparison in the synthetical way:  
a) tired b) clever c) bad d) upper
9. Correspondence between adjectives and ways of forming degrees of comparison:  
1) red a) suppletive  
2) nervous b) synthetical  
3) bad c) –  
4) major d) analytical
10. Late – later – latest  
a) for time b) for order
11. Near – nearer – nearest  
a) for distance b) for order c) for distance and order
12. Far – further – furthest  
a) for distance b) from time c) for distance and time
13. Define the functions of adjectives in the following sentences:  
1) She was terribly nervous. a) attribute  
2) My father, happy and tired, kissed me good night. b) predicative  
3) He stood silent. c) part of a compound  
4) They painted the door green. verbal predicate d) the objective predicative
14. According to the morphological composition adjectives are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.
15. Simple adjectives \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) have prefixes b) have suffixes  
c) have neither prefixes nor suffixes d) are indecomposable
16. *Foolish* and *hopeless* are \_\_\_\_\_ adjectives.  
a) complex b) compound c) derivative d) simple
17. The productive adjective-forming suffix(es) is / are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) -ent b) -ful c) -like d) -en
18. The unproductive adjective forming prefix(es) is / are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) un- b) pre- c) in- d) de-
19. *Rotary* is a \_\_\_\_\_ adjective.  
a) relative b) qualitative
20. Qualitative adjectives \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) have degrees of comparison    b) do not form adverbs with the suffix -ly  
 c) are used as predicatives        d) have typical suffixes -ful, -less
21. Relative adjectives are used as attributes.  
 a) yes b) no
22. Choose the typical suffixes of relative adjectives:  
 a) -ent b) -an c) -ish d) -y
23. Choose the adjectives that have no degrees of comparison:  
 a) principal b) hard c) incurable d) unsuitable
24. *Silken (hair)* is a \_\_\_\_\_ adjective:  
 a) relative b) qualitative
25. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of substantivized adjectives.
26. Adjectives which have the plural form, the genitive case, articles are called \_\_\_\_\_.
27. *The good* is a \_\_\_\_\_ substantivized adjective.  
 a) wholly b) partially
28. *The English, the French* are \_\_\_\_\_ substantivized adjectives.  
 a) wholly b) partially
29. Choose a partially substantivized adjective:  
 a) Russians b) the rich c) eatables d) a native
30. It's \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book, but don't take it too close to heart.  
 a) the most b) much c) the very d) a most

### **The Adverb**

1. The adverb is a \_\_\_\_\_ part of speech.  
 a) structural b) notional c) syntactical d) independent
2. The adverb is a part of speech which expresses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) an action b) a quality c) a state d) a circumstance
3. The functions of the adverb in the sentence are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) an attribute b) a predicative c) an adverbial modifier
4. An adverb can modify \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) verbals b) nouns c) modal words d) particles
5. An adverb can modify adverbs.  
 a) Right b) Wrong
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a composite adverb.

- a) *because of* b) *at once* c) *in case* d) *as well as*
7. Long is a \_\_\_\_\_ adverb.  
a) derivative b) simple c) compound d) composite
8. Define the adverb-forming suffix:  
a) -ty b) -wards c) -y d) -en
9. The opposition “*badly – worse*” expresses the category of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The following comparative “*fast – faster – fastest*” is formed \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) synthetically b) analytically c) suppletively
11. Define the adverb which forms the comparative by means of suppletive forms.  
a) wisely b) little c) hard d) sometimes
12. Adverbs of one syllable form the degrees of comparison with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) analytical forms b) synthetical forms c) suppletive forms
13. Adverbs ending in -ly form the comparative \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) analytically b) synthetically c) irregularly
14. Match the given adverbs to their meanings:
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) <i>almost</i> | a) manner     |
| 2) <i>ever</i>   | b) repetition |
| 3) <i>half</i>   | c) cause      |
| 4) <i>hard</i>   | d) degree     |
|                  | e) measure    |
15. Define the group of the adverb according to its meaning:
- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) <i>soon</i>  | 4) <i>accordingly</i> |
| 2) <i>never</i> | 5) <i>kindly</i>      |
| 3) <i>here</i>  | 6) <i>twice</i>       |
16. Match the following adverbs to their meanings:
- 1) *There was no reason why she should not read the book.*
  - 2) *He wondered why he should look back.*
  - 3) *Why did she look back?*
- a) interrogative b) conjunctive c) relative
17. Put an adverb in a more likely position.
- 1) *Susan a) \_\_\_\_\_ became b) \_\_\_\_\_ bored c) \_\_\_\_\_ with the new toys d) \_\_\_\_\_. (soon)*
  - 2) *Being a) \_\_\_\_\_ alone b) \_\_\_\_\_ brought c) \_\_\_\_\_ her d) \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of peace. (usually)*
  - 3) *We a) \_\_\_\_\_ had b) \_\_\_\_\_ been c) \_\_\_\_\_ given d) \_\_\_\_\_ three presents. (already)*

## The Pronoun

1. The pronoun is a part of speech which points out \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Correspondence between pronouns and their kinds:
  - 1) mine                      a) an indefinite pronoun
  - 2) anything                b) a defining pronoun
  - 3) both                      c) a possessive pronoun
  - 4) each other              d) a reciprocal pronoun
3. Correspondence between the opposition and the categories they express:
  - 1) I – we                      a) the category of case
  - 2) one another – one another's b) the category of number
  - 3) himself – herself              c) the category of gender
4. The categories of person and gender exist only in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) relative pronouns              b) possessive pronouns
  - c) conjunctive pronouns        d) negative pronouns
5. Pronouns have \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
  - a) 3 b) 4 c) 2
6. The following pronouns have the nominative case: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) reciprocal pronouns            b) relative pronouns
  - c) possessive pronouns            d) negative pronouns
7. The following pronouns have the objective case: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) demonstrative pronouns      b) possessive pronouns
  - c) personal pronouns              d) defining pronouns
8. The following pronouns have the common case: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) personal pronouns              b) indefinite pronouns
  - c) reciprocal pronouns            d) negative pronouns
9. The genitive case is used with:
  - a) one                      b) nobody
  - c) the same                d) which
10. Define the function of personal pronouns in the sentences:
  - 1) *He should pay the fine.*
  - 2) *Tom did it on purpose.*
  - 3) *Who is there? It's me.*
11. Possessive pronouns have:
  - a) the category of person        b) the category of gender
  - c) the category of number        d) the category of case
12. *His* is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ form of the pronoun.

13. *Yours* is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ form of the pronoun.
14. The absolute form of the possessive pronouns is used \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) when the possessive pronoun does not modify any noun  
 b) when it comes before the noun it modifies  
 c) when it is used as an attribute  
 d) when it is used as an adverbial modifier
15. Define the form and the function of the underlined pronoun:  
*Who is that man? Is he a friend of yours?*
16. In what case are possessive pronouns not translated into Russian?
17. What do reflexive pronouns indicate?
18. Reflexive pronouns refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the verb b) the adjective c) the subject d) the attribute
19. Reflexive pronouns express \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the category of tense b) the category of case  
 c) the category of number d) the category of mood
20. Define the function of the reflexive pronouns in the sentences:  
 1) *Of course, I myself used to be very wealthy.*  
 2) *He calmed himself with an effort.*  
 3) *She knew herself.*  
 4) *I found her talking to herself.*
21. Reciprocal pronouns express \_\_\_\_\_.
22. *Each other* implies \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3
23. *Each other* is the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
24. *Each other's feet* is the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ case of *each other* may be used as an attribute.
26. Define the function of the pronoun in the sentence:  
*They stared at each other.*
27. What is the difference between *this* and *that*?
28. *Such, the same* are \_\_\_\_\_ pronouns.
29. Define the function of the underlined pronouns in the sentences:  
 1) *I hate that man.*  
 2) *I think that appeals to me.*  
 3) *The features of young Jolyon were certainly those of a Forsyte.*
30. Define the function of *such* in the sentences:

- 1) *I don't like such books.*  
 2) *If such has the power I am here.*  
 3) *Her character was such that she couldn't do a thing with him.*
31. The pronoun *same* is always used with \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Define the function of the underlined pronoun in the sentence:  
*He was the same as before.*
33. \_\_\_\_\_ are interrogative pronouns.
34. *Whom* is \_\_\_\_\_ case.
35. Correspondence between the following words and their meanings:
- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) <i>Who is he?</i>   | a) about the occupation of the person             |
| 2) <i>What is he?</i>  | b) about some particular person out of a definite |
| 3) <i>Which is he?</i> | group of people. c) about the name of the person  |
36. Define the function of the pronoun in the sentence:  
*What sort of a quarrel?*
37. Transcribe the following words:  
 1) *attributive* 2) *antecedent* 3) *parentage*
38. What is antecedent?
39. The antecedent may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a verb b) an adjective c) a noun d) an adverb
40. *As* is used with \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) the same b) *such* c) *some* d) *any*
41. Relative pronouns introduce \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) subject clauses b) object clauses  
 c) attributive clauses d) predicative clauses
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are conjunctive pronouns.
43. Define the function of the underlined pronoun in the sentence: *I don't know who he is.*
44. *All* is a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun which denotes \_\_\_\_\_.
45. Define the function of *all* in the following sentence:  
*I just suggested. That's all.*
46. *Both* points out \_\_\_\_\_.
47. *Both* may be used as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) predicative b) adverbial modifier  
 c) predicate d) prepositional indirect object
48. When you are thinking about the members as individuals you use \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) each b) every
49. Choose the right form. *Each* \_\_\_\_\_ ...
- a) feel b) feels
50. Define the function of *each* in the following sentence: *He paid a dollar each.*
51. *Every* is used as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) an object b) an attribute c) subject d) predicative
52. *Everybody's gaze* is the \_\_\_\_\_ case of the pronoun.
53. Define the function of the pronoun in the sentence:  
*Her fate is everything really.*
54. *Either* has the following meaning (s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a different one b) each of the two c) one or the other d) an additional one
55. *Others* is the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the pronoun *other*.
56. *Other* has two cases:
- a) the nominative case b) the common case  
c) the objective case d) the genitive case
57. *One* is the \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.
58. *Some* \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) is chiefly used in affirmative sentences  
b) has the meaning of indefinite quality  
c) is used in special and general questions, expressing request  
d) has the meaning of 'certain' before a noun in the plural
59. *Some, any* may be used as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) predicative b) subject c) object d) attribute
60. Define the case and the function of the underlined pronoun: *I was in somebody's arms.*
61. *One* is used in the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_.
62. Define the form of the pronoun: *one's book*
63. In the following sentence *one* is used as a \_\_\_\_\_. *I have a red pencil and a black one.*
64. *No* is used only before a \_\_\_\_\_ as its \_\_\_\_\_.
65. *None* can be used as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) attribute b) predicative c) subject d) adverbial modifier
66. The negative pronoun *nobody* may be used in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
67. Define the function of the pronoun in the sentence:  
*Ann cared for nobody.*



68. *Neither* is opposite to the defining pronouns \_\_\_\_\_.
69. Define the function of the pronouns in the sentences:
- 1) *I like neither of them.*
  - 2) *We approve neither plan.*
  - 3) *Neither was wise...*
70. *Anybody, anyone* may be used with the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Modal Words

1. The modal words belong to a \_\_\_\_\_ part of speech.  
a) structural b) notional c) syntactical d) independent
2. The modal words express the \_\_\_\_\_ of the speaker to the reality.  
a) action b) quality c) attitude d) emotions
3. The function of the modal words in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the subject b) an adverbial modifier c) parenthesis
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of modal words.  
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
5. Match the given modal words to their meaning:  
1) apparently      a) supposition  
2) luckily        b) (un)desirability  
3) maybe         c) certainty
6. Define the function of the modal word in the sentence:  
*Will you help me? Certainly.*
7. Most modal words have developed from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) verbals b) adjectives c) adverbs d) prepositions
8. Define the modal word which is homonymous with the adverb.  
a) assuredly b) fortunately c) certainly d) luckily
9. Define the modal word which has no homonyms with adverbs.  
a) surely b) perhaps c) possibly d) certainly
10. Modal words differ from adverbs in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) forms b) meaning c) composition d) regulation
11. *Perhaps* is a modal word expressing \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) certainty b) supposition c) doubt d) wish
12. Define the meaning of the modal words:

- 1) *Surely she would find him.*
  - 2) *Of course she is excited about it.*
  - 3) *She was probably dissatisfied.*
- a) supposition b) certainty c) (un)desirability d) doubt

### The Interjection

1. The interjection belongs to a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ part of speech.  
a) structural b) notional c) independent d) analytical
2. The interjection is a part of speech which expresses \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) actions b) emotions c) qualities d) processes
3. The function of the interjection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the subject b) the predicate c) sentence-word d) an object
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of interjections.  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
5. The interjections which express the feelings of the speaker are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) imperative b) derivative c) emotional d) declarative
6. Imperative interjections show the \_\_\_\_\_ of the speaker.  
a) emotion b) desire c) will d) feeling
7. *Psha* is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ interjection.  
a) imperative b) emotional c) derived d) complex
8. *Sh-sh* is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ interjection.  
a) imperative b) emotional c) declarative d) desirable
9. Interjection may be primary and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. *Bravo* is a \_\_\_\_\_ interjection.  
a) simple b) compound c) composite d) derivative
11. The interjections which are derived from other parts of speech are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) primary b) secondary c) emotional d) imperative
12. Choose the secondary interjection:  
a) gee-ho b) pooh c) come d) fie
13. *There* is a \_\_\_\_\_ interjection.  
a) simple b) compound c) composite d) complex
14. Chose the composite interjection(s):  
a) there b) holla-ho c) ah d) eh
15. *Well* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) imperative, secondary, composite
  - b) emotional, primary, simple
  - c) imperative, secondary, simple
  - d) emotional, secondary, simple
16. *Good-bye* is an interjection.
- a) Right b) Wrong
17. *Nonsense* is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) sentence-word b) exclamation word c) derivative interjection

### The Words of the Category of State

1. The words of the category of state denote the \_\_\_\_\_ state of persons or things.
  - a) constant b) permanent c) temporary d) steady
2. The notional parts of speech is (are) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the particle b) the preposition c) the words of the category of state
3. The words of the category of state have the prefix \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) an- b) ar- c) as- d) a-
4. They are used in the function of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) a predicate b) the subject c) a predicative d) an object
5. As attribute they cannot be placed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) after verbs            b) before the words they modify
  - c) in postposition      d) after nouns
6. Define the words of the category of state:
  - a) anew b) afoot c) across d) aloud
7. They can be modified by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) adjectives b) adverbs c) verbs d) nouns
8. They can take \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) pronouns b) prepositional indirect objects c) particles d) verbs
9. Define the functions of the words of the category of state:
  - 1) *Soon she fell fast asleep.*
  - 2) *She sounded very high and afraid.*
  - 3) *I'll get him awake in a minute.*
  - 4) *No man alive could have done it!*
  - a) attribute b) objective predicative c) part of a compound nominal predicate

### The Conjunction

1. The conjunction belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ parts of speech.  
a) the notional b) the structural c) the independent
2. The conjunction denotes \_\_\_\_\_ between objects and phenomena.  
a) meaning b) connection c) change
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of conjunctions according to their morphological structure.  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
4. Some of the conjunctions are homonymous with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) nouns b) adverbs c) adjectives
5. Choose the derivative conjunction(s):  
a) however b) as long as c) unless
6. *As well as* is a \_\_\_\_\_ conjunction.  
a) simple b) compound c) composite d) derivative
7. As to their function conjunctions fall under \_\_\_\_\_ classes.  
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2
8. \_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions may join homogeneous parts in a simple sentence.  
a) subordinating b) coordinating c) adversative
9. Subordinating conjunctions join \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) independent sentences b) a dependent clause to a principal clause  
c) clauses in a compound sentence
10. There are \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of coordinating conjunctions.  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
11. \_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions denote that one statement is added to another.  
a) subordinating b) copulative c) disjunctive
12. Choose the disjunctive conjunction(s).  
a) but b) either...or c) for
13. *While* is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ conjunction.  
a) causative b) copulative c) adversative
14. *Both ... and* is used only in \_\_\_\_\_ sentences.  
a) compound b) complex c) simple
15. Choose the polysemantic conjunction:  
a) and b) but c) neither...nor
16. *If* introduces \_\_\_\_\_ clauses.  
a) subject b) object c) predicative
17. The conjunction \_\_\_\_\_ expresses both coordination and subordination.

a) when b) where c) while

### The Particle

1. The particle is a \_\_\_\_\_ part of speech.  
a) structural b) notional c) independent d) analytical
2. The particle is a part of speech which expresses \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) emotions b) emphasis c) processes d) actions
3. Particles are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) variable b) invariable c) derivative
4. Right (a) or Wrong (b)
  - 1) Particles have no syntactical function in the sentence.
  - 2) Particles enter the phrases.
  - 3) Particles can join one part of the sentence to another.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of particles.
6. Match the given particles to their meanings:
  - 1) barely      a) intensifying
  - 2) yet         b) negative
  - 3) also        c) connecting
  - 4) not         d) limiting
7. Define the intensifying particle:  
a) alone b) only c) too d) solely
8. Which of these particles has two meanings?  
a) merely b) but c) also d) no
9. Define the particle which is homonymous with other parts of speech:  
a) not b) but c) solely
10. Choose the particle which has no homonyms:  
a) all b) also c) else d) just
11. Define the part of speech in the following sentences:
  - 1) "You will be sure to come?" – "Oh, certainly."
  - 2) She looked at him simply.
  - 3) They just came in.a) particle b) adverb c) interjection d) modal word

### The Preposition

1. The preposition is a part of speech which denotes the \_\_\_\_\_ between objects and phenomena.
  - a) attitude b) relations c) emphasis
2. Usually the preposition is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) stressed b) not stressed c) not changed
3. The preposition may be stressed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) at the beginning of the sentence b) at the middle of the sentence
  - c) at the end of the sentence
4. It may be weakly stressed before a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) noun b) verb c) pronoun.
5. *Outside* is a \_\_\_\_\_ preposition.
  - a) simple b) compound c) complex
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of prepositions as to their morphological structure.
  - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
7. *Below* is a \_\_\_\_\_ preposition.
  - a) simple b) derivative c) complex
8. Choose the composite preposition:
  - a) because of b) inside c) in
9. Define the polysemantic preposition:
  - a) with b) for c) in
10. What is the function of a preposition?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of a composite verb.
  - a) preposition b) postposition c) interposition
12. *Do you really believe \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts?*
13. *What size are these boots? May I try them \_\_\_\_\_?*
14. *How is she getting \_\_\_\_\_ at school?*
15. *She has been absent \_\_\_\_\_ school since Monday.*
16. *Don't laugh \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.*
17. *Who has paid \_\_\_\_\_ the meal?*
18. *There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ arguing.*

### Test on notional and structural parts of speech

1. Correspondence between the following words and their categorial meaning:
  - 1) *the notional parts of speech* 2) *the structural parts of speech*
    - a) functions in the sentence
    - b) relations between words
    - c) meanings of words and sentences
    - d) emotions
2. The notional parts of speech are:
  - a) the numeral
  - b) the article
  - c) the word of the category of state
  - d) the modal words
3. The structural parts of speech are:
  - a) the preposition
  - b) the particle
  - c) the interjection
  - d) the conjunction
4. Correspondence between the parts of speech and their categorial meaning:
  - 1) preposition
  - a) substance
  - 2) noun
  - b) relations between objects and phenomena
  - 3) verb
  - c) actions
  - 4) interjection
  - d) emotions
5. The article is a \_\_\_\_\_ part of speech used with nouns.
6. The adjective is a word expressing \_\_\_\_\_ of a substance.
7. What is a pronoun?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of speech which indicates number of or the order of persons and things in a series.
9. The words of the category of state denote \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Correspondence between the parts of speech and their categorial meaning:
  - 1) adverbs
  - a) emotional emphasis
  - 2) modal words
  - b) connections between objects and phenomena
  - 3) conjunctions
  - c) attitude of the speaker to the reality
  - 4) particles
  - d) some circumstances
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ parts of speech in the English language.
  - a) 9
  - b) 11
  - c) 13
  - d) 14
12. Semantically all nouns can be divided into two main groups: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The opposition '*host – hostess*' refers to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The opposition '*datum – data*' refers to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The opposition '*the child – the child's father*' refers to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. English nouns may have \_\_\_\_\_ case forms. These are:

- a) the common case    b) the nominative case  
 c) the objective case    d) the genitive case
17. *Cruelty* is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun.  
 a) simple    b) derivative    c) compound    d) composite
18. Correspondence between nouns and their kinds:  
 1) tea                      a) class noun  
 2) dog                      b) a noun of material  
 3) foliage                  c) an abstract noun  
 4) fight                    d) a collective noun
19. The word '*crowd*' may be classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ noun.  
 a) proper / common  
 b) class / collective / noun of material / abstract  
 c) countable / uncountable
20. *She stayed at Nick's* – is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The Dependent Genitive has the following meanings:  
 a) possession    b) qualitative relations    c) local meaning    d) a part of a whole
22. The word '*darkish*' may be classified as:  
 a) adverb / adjective / word of the category of state  
 b) qualitative / relative / descriptive / substantivized  
 c) simple / derivative / compound / composite  
 d) have / have no degrees of comparison
23. The '*unemployed*' is \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Correspondence between pronouns and their kinds:  
 1) either                    a) a relative pronoun  
 2) as                        b) a defining pronoun  
 3) one another            c) a negative pronoun  
 4) no one                  d) a reciprocal pronoun
25. Which of the interrogative pronouns has the objective case?  
 a) What    b) Which    c) Who    d) Whose
26. Define the function of *who* in the following sentence:  
*She didn't know who he was.*  
 a) subject    b) predicative    c) predicate    d) object
27. Define the function of *each* in the sentence:



*He paid a dollar each.*

- a) attribute b) predicative c) object d) subject
28. *Another* means:  
a) each of the two b) one or the other c) an additional one
29. With nouns of material *some* and *any* have the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ quantity.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ may have the meaning of 'certain' before a noun in the plural.  
a) some b) any
31. The negative pronoun *no* is used only \_\_\_\_\_.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ may be used as subject, object and predicate.  
a) each b) every
33. *Neither* is the opposite to the defining pronouns \_\_\_\_\_.
34. When used after other numerals *hundred, thousand* \_\_\_\_\_.
35. *He was half asleep* – here the word of the category of state is modified by \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Correspondence between the oppositions and the categories they express:  
1) little – less – the least a) the category of gender  
2) one another – one another's washing b) the category of number  
3) himself – herself c) a degree of comparison  
4) datum – data d) the category of case
37. An adverb may modify:  
a) nouns b) modal words c) words of the category of state d) particle
38. Correspondence between the following words and their structures:  
1) anyhow a) simple  
2) headlong b) composite  
3) wise c) derivative  
4) at last d) complex  
e) compound
39. The suppletive form of the degree of comparison of adverbs is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) fast – faster – fastest b) wisely – more wisely – most wisely  
c) well – better – best
40. The adverbs which have the same forms as adjectives are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) fast b) bad c) straight d) early
41. The adverbs which have the same forms as prepositions are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) before b) at last c) after d) inside
42. Correspondence between the given adverbs and their types:

- 1) never                      a) cause and consequence
  - 2) backward                b) repetition
  - 3) accordingly             c) place and direction
  - 4) nearly                    d) degree and measure
43. In the sentence modal words are used as \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Modal words which have the same forms as adverbs are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) apparently b) certainly c) surely d) happily
45. Such modal words as \_\_\_\_\_ have no corresponding homonymous adverbs.
46. The words of the category of state are characterized by:
- a) the prefix a- b) the function of a predicative c) the meaning of "state"
  - d) the inflexion -ed e) the meaning of property
47. Interjections are used as \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The word '*bravo*' may be classified as:
- a) emotional / imperative
  - b) primary / secondary
  - c) simple / composite / complex
49. Correspondence between the given interjections and the meanings they express:
- 1) *Hurrah! We've done it!*    a) contempt
  - 2) *Good Lord! How beautiful she is!*                                b) joy
  - 3) *Alas! You are mistaken.*    c) indignation
  - 4) *Pshaw! What a disgusting thing to say!*                        d) surprise
  - e) sorrow
50. Correspondence between the following prepositions and their structures:
- 1) in accordance with      a) simple
  - 2) with                                b) derivative
  - 3) along                              c) compound
  - 4) outside                          d) composite
51. The prepositions \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are homonymous with adverbs and conjunctions.
52. A postposition \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) does not perform any function in a sentence
  - b) denotes the relation between objects and phenomena
  - c) is a part of a composite verb
  - d) is not stressed
  - e) bears the stress
53. Correspondence between the given conjunctions and their types:

- |            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1) nor     | a) adversative           |
| 2) or else | b) copulative            |
| 3) but     | c) causative-consecutive |
| 4) so      | d) disjunctive           |

54. There are two classes of conjunctions. These are \_\_\_\_\_.

55. Correspondence between the conjunctions and their structure:

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1) where               | a) simple     |
| 2) unless              | b) composite  |
| 3) for the reason that | c) compound   |
| 4) however             | d) derivative |

56. Correspondence between the given particles and their grammatical homonyms:

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1) simply | a) a conjunction   |
| 2) only   | b) a pronoun       |
| 3) but    | c) an interjection |
| 4) all    | d) an adverb       |
|           | e) an adjective    |

### The Article

**Put a / an / the or zero article (–) in the spaces:**

1. He gave her \_\_\_ cigarette and lighted it.
2. I think he is \_\_\_ stupid fellow.
3. \_\_\_ Browns arrived. They brought with them \_\_\_ small child, \_\_\_ governess and \_\_\_ dog.
4. "Shut \_\_\_ door," he ordered.
5. \_\_\_ dull burning anger rose in his chest.
6. \_\_\_ car stopped. Paul got out and stretched himself.
7. \_\_\_ tiger has always had the reputation of being a man eater.
8. As we came out into \_\_\_ cold damp air, she shivered.
9. My mother gave me some pennies to buy \_\_\_ apples or \_\_\_ magazine.
10. \_\_\_ place smelled of \_\_\_ dust.
11. He shut the door behind his wife and handed me \_\_\_ cigar.
12. I didn't enjoy \_\_\_ cigar because it was damp.
13. \_\_\_ things aren't going very well at the firm.
14. Alice smiled to him and took \_\_\_ letter he held out to her.

15. His office was in \_\_\_ fine, gay, busy little street.
16. All \_\_\_ children like \_\_\_ ice-cream.
17. He never stayed \_\_\_ whole evening with us.
18. Your father is such \_\_\_ handsome man.
19. It just seems to be \_\_\_ wrong way to go about it.
20. She is as spoiled as if she were \_\_\_ only child.
21. My father had not read \_\_\_ last seven pages of the book.
22. During \_\_\_ second week in October she met him in Oxford Street.
23. My mother needed help more than \_\_\_ other members of the family.
24. I was thinking of \_\_\_ other people in the same position.
25. They lived in \_\_\_ newly painted house.
26. It was \_\_\_ very small room, overcrowded with furniture.
27. I adopted \_\_\_ tone used by my uncle Henry.
28. He turned and saw \_\_\_ crying boy.
29. He took \_\_\_ path leading to the lonely cottage.
30. I made \_\_\_ attempt to smile.
31. I will not describe \_\_\_ pictures that Strickland showed me.
32. His pictures gave me \_\_\_ emotion I could not analyze.
33. She asked me \_\_\_ question, which I didn't hear.
34. It is not \_\_\_ story I could tell anyone else.
35. \_\_\_ idea that he can be of use made him happy.
36. Is there \_\_\_ butcher's shop in the street?
37. Surely he had suffered everything that \_\_\_ man can endure.
38. \_\_\_ young are often intolerant.
39. The man had argued to serve as \_\_\_ witness.
40. \_\_\_ aunt Polly was in the garden.
41. I saw \_\_\_ widow Douglas in the shop.
42. He got the degree of \_\_\_ Master of Arts.
43. I thought what \_\_\_ unhappy man he must be!
44. After \_\_\_ long silence he began his story.
45. She spoke with \_\_\_ decision.
46. It is \_\_\_ pleasure to see you.
47. What \_\_\_ disappointment!
48. When in distress people look for \_\_\_ friendship.
49. He jumped at the abruptness of \_\_\_ question.

50. "Do you believe in \_\_\_ supernatural?" he asked.
51. He took off \_\_\_ coat and set to work.
52. Why are you standing there with \_\_\_ hands in \_\_\_ pockets.
53. At most meetings \_\_\_ people vote by raising \_\_\_ right hands.
54. The bullet struck him in \_\_\_ foot.
55. They tied \_\_\_ hands behind \_\_\_ back and locked him in \_\_\_ cellar.
56. He took \_\_\_ shoes off and entered on \_\_\_ tiptoe.
57. Someone threw \_\_\_ egg which struck the speaker on \_\_\_ shoulder.
58. I have \_\_\_ headache.
59. I have \_\_\_ pain in \_\_\_ shoulder.
60. The windscreen was smashed and the driver was cut in \_\_\_ face by broken glass.
61. He was \_\_\_ very tall man with \_\_\_ dark hair and \_\_\_ small beard. But I couldn't see \_\_\_ eyes because he was wearing \_\_\_ glasses.
62. Brother and sister were quite unlike each other. He had \_\_\_ fair wavy hair, her hair was dark and straight.
63. "Hands up!" said the masked man, and we all put \_\_\_ hands up.
64. Ask \_\_\_ woman in front of you to take off \_\_\_ hat.
65. He stroked \_\_\_ chin thoughtfully.

**Correct the errors:**

1. On this record twins play piano duet.
2. The halfway through meal we realized what waiter had said.
3. If the Mrs. Hillier phones, say I'm away on trip.
4. There is a wonderful scenery in eastern part of Turkey.
5. Cocker spaniel is one of popular pet dogs.
6. There is going to be fog and a cold weather all the next week.
7. I spent very interesting holiday at the lake Coniston in England.

**Translate into English paying attention to the use of the articles:**

1. Доктор Браун только что звонил.
2. Парк имени Горького – самый большой в Москве.
3. Я говорю о полковнике Смите, который написал историю гражданской войны в США.
4. Мы встретились на улице Герцена.
5. Лондонский мост – одна из достопримечательностей Лондона.
6. Рейсы из России прибывают в аэропорт Хитроу.

7. Как мне доехать до станции Тверская?
8. Журнал Тайм издается на многих языках мира.
9. Я люблю ходить в музей им. Пушкина.
10. Памятник Маяковскому находится на площади Маяковского.
11. Он путешествовал по Центральной Америке.
12. Южно-Африканская республика находится в Южной Африке.
13. Тихий океан отделяет Азию от Америки.
14. Миссисипи – крупнейшая река в США.
15. Воркута – город на севере Европейской части России.
16. Я никогда не был в театре на Таганке.
17. Мы остановились в гостинице «Россия».
18. Лето в Крыму жаркое.
19. Рейн начинается в Альпах.
20. Театр им. Станиславского находится на Тверской улице.

# SYNTAX

## The Simple Sentence

1. According to the purpose of utterance we distinguish \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of sentences.  
a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3
2. In a declarative sentence \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the predicate precedes the subject  
b) an auxiliary or modal verb precedes the subject  
c) the subject precedes the predicate  
d) the subject follows the predicate
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the predicate of a sentence can have only one negation.  
a) Both in English and in Russian  
b) Only in English  
c) Only in Russian
4. Correspondence between interrogative sentences and kinds of questions:  
1) He does not go anywhere, does he?      a) general question  
2) Haven't you seen him yet?                b) special question  
3) Who lives here?                                c) alternative question  
4) Do you live in town or in the country?    d) disjunctive question
5. Add the question tags:  
1) I'm older than you, \_\_\_\_\_?  
2) They used to work here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
3) Please, help me, \_\_\_\_\_?  
4) Let's play tennis, \_\_\_\_\_?  
5) Don't do that again, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. The second part of a disjunctive question is spoken with a falling intonation \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) to check one's information  
b) to express surprise  
c) with no real meaning as a request for agreement
7. Which kinds of questions require the answer yes / no?

- a) general question
  - b) special question
  - c) alternative question
  - d) disjunctive question
8. In special questions the word order is that of a statement when \_\_\_\_.
- a) the interrogative word is the subject of the sentence
  - b) the interrogative word precedes the auxiliary verb
  - c) the interrogative word is an attribute to the subject of the sentence
  - d) the interrogative word follows the auxiliary verb
9. The imperative sentences are spoken with \_\_\_\_.
- a) a rising intonation
  - b) a falling tone
  - c) either a rising intonation or a falling intonation
10. The exclamatory sentence often begins with \_\_\_\_ and is generally spoken with \_\_\_\_.
- a) the word "what"; rising intonation
  - b) the words "what" and "how"; falling intonation
  - c) the words "why" and "how"; rising intonation
11. According to their structure simple sentences are divided into \_\_\_\_.
- a) two-member sentences and elliptical sentences
  - b) two-member sentences and one-member sentences
  - c) complete sentences and extended sentences
  - d) incomplete sentences and unextended sentences
12. In elliptical sentences \_\_\_\_.
- a) one of the principal parts is missing
  - b) both principal parts are missing
  - c) one of the principal parts or both of them are missing
13. A one-member sentence can be \_\_\_\_.
- a) complete or incomplete
  - b) extended and unextended
  - c) nominal
  - d) elliptical
14. A sentence consisting only of the principal parts is called \_\_\_\_.
- a) complete b) extended c) incomplete d) unextended
15. An extended sentence is a sentence consisting of \_\_\_\_.



- a) the subject and the predicate
  - b) the principal parts
  - c) the principal parts and one secondary part
  - d) the principal parts and one or more secondary parts
16. Define the type of the following sentences:
- 1) *Dusk – of a summer night!* a) a two-member, unextended sentence
  - 2) *He could not help smiling.* b) a one-member, extended sentence
  - 3) *Shut up!* c) a two-member, extended, elliptical
  - 4) *Birds fly.* d) a two-member, complete, extended
  - 5) (What were you doing?) – *Sleeping peacefully.* e) a one-member, unextended

### The Principal Parts of the Sentence

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ principal parts and \_\_\_\_\_ secondary parts.
  - a) 2 and 5 b) 2 and 3 c) 3 and 2 d) 3 and 3
2. The predicate is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) grammatically dependent on the subject
  - b) grammatically independent of the subject
  - c) grammatically dependent on the secondary parts of the sentence
  - d) grammatically independent but agrees with the subject in number and person
3. The subject in the sentence “*Theirs is not a very comfortable accommodation*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) noun b) defining pronoun c) possessive pronoun d) personal pronoun
4. The subject in the sentence “*That set me thinking of my plan of action*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) numeral b) demonstrative pronoun c) noun d) indefinite pronoun
5. The subject in the sentence “*One wants to live forever*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) numeral b) noun c) personal pronoun d) indefinite pronoun
6. The subject in the sentence “*The wounded were taken good care of*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) adjective b) substantivized adjective
  - c) participle d) substantivized participle
7. The subject in the sentence “*To be a rich man, Lieutenant, is not always roses and beauty*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

a) noun b) infinitive c) infinitive phrase d) infinitive construction

8. The subject in the sentence "*Annette's being French might upset him a little*" is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) noun    b) gerundial construction  
c) participial phrase      d) participial construction

9. The subject in the sentence "*There is nothing on the table*" is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

a) negative pronoun      b) demonstrative pronoun  
c) adverb                          d) syntactically indivisible group

10. Point out the subject in the following sentence "*Perhaps this what's-his-name will provide the information*".

a) perhaps    b) this    c) name    d) what's-his-name

11. When the pronoun *it* is used as the subject of a sentence and does not represent any living being or thing, then it is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.

a) notional subject    b) structural subject    c) formal subject    d) object

12. The pronoun *it* as a notional subject has the following grammatical meanings:

a) denotes time and distance    b) stands for a definite thing or some abstract idea  
c) points out some person or thing expressed by a predicative noun  
d) refers to the thought contained in a preceding statement

13. Correspondence between *it* as a formal subject and its grammatical meanings:

1) impersonal it                          a) to denote time and distance  
2) anticipatory it                      b) to denote natural phenomena (state of the weather)  
3) emphatic it                              c) to give special importance to something in speech  
    d) to introduce the real subject

14. State the nature of *it* in the following sentences:

1) How far is it from your office to the bank?  
2) If this is liberty, it isn't going to mean a thing.  
3) It was he who brought back George to Amelia.  
4) It is late.  
5) It was a large room with two windows.  
6) It was curious to observe that child.

a) personal it                          b) demonstrative it                          c) impersonal it  
d) anticipatory it                      e) emphatic it

15. The predicate contains \_\_\_\_\_ which expresses grammatical categories of the verb.

a) a non-finite form of the verb    b) a finite verb

- c) an auxiliary verb                      d) a modal verb
16. According to the structure we distinguish \_\_\_\_\_ main types.  
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
17. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“He soon fell fast asleep”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
18. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“He tried to open the tin with a pocket knife”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
19. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“4,000 port workers are believed to be on strike”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
20. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“He kept glancing at her through the rest of the play”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
21. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“The dinner smells delicious”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
22. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“Then she suddenly changed her mind.”*  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
23. State the type of the predicate in the following sentence: *“When Mary was brought in he took her temperature first”*.  
a) simple                                      b) compound nominal  
c) compound verbal modal      d) compound verbal aspect
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a link verb and a predicative.  
a) simple predicate                                      b) compound nominal predicate  
c) compound verbal modal predicate      d) compound verbal aspect predicate
25. State whether *the verb* in the following sentences is ...  
a) a link verb                                      b) a verb of complete predication

- 1) The poor woman *sat* amazed.
  - 2) The sun *was* full of promise.
  - 3) He blushed and *looked* away.
  - 4) And yet at moments he *felt* very close to her.
  - 5) No one *was* there to meet him.
26. The predicative in the sentence “*What is he?*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) personal pronoun b) question word c) interrogative pronoun d) link verb
27. The predicative in the sentence “*Her voice sounded shrill*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) verb b) adverb c) word of the category of state d) adjective
28. The predicative in the sentence “*The point of their disagreement was Jane’s going on holiday in July*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) gerundial phrase b) gerund c) gerundial construction d) participle
29. The predicative in the sentence “*His first act was to bolt the door on the inside*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) infinitive phrase b) infinitive c) verb d) infinitive construction
30. State the mixed types predicates in the following sentences:
- 1) Don’t think I *mean to be unkind*.
  - 2) I begin to feel rather hungry.
  - 3) I had to begin living all over again.  
 a) compound modal aspect predicate  
 b) compound aspect nominal predicate  
 c) compound modal nominal predicate

### **Agreement of the Predicate with the Subject**

1. In the English language the predicate agrees with the subject in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) case b) number c) gender d) person
2. In Modern English agreement of the predicate with the subject is restricted to the present tense apart from the verb \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) to have b) to be c) was d) to do
3. The predicate is used in \_\_\_\_\_ when there are two or more homogeneous subjects (which are not expressed by infinitives).  
 a) the singular b) the plural c) either in the singular or plural
4. When there are two or more homogeneous subjects expressed by infinitives, we use a \_\_\_\_\_ verb.

a) singular b) plural c) either a singular or plural

5. In the sentence “*Andrew and I were alone*” the predicate agrees with the subject which is expressed by \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a noun and a pronoun (two homogeneous subjects)

b) a noun and a pronoun (a syntactic word-group)

c) a noun and a conjunction

6. Complete the sentence “*Over the last few years there \_\_\_\_\_ been many improvements in car safety*” with an appropriate form of the verb.

a) has b) is c) have

7. When two homogeneous subjects (of different number and person) are connected with the conjunction *either ...or*, the predicate agrees with \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the one next to it b) the subject that stands first c) the subject in the singular

8. Complete the sentence “*The president or his representatives \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting*” with an appropriate form of the verb.

a) is b) has c) are

9. In the sentence “*Classical and light music have both their admirers*” the predicate is in the plural because \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the subject is expressed by a noun modified by two attributes

b) the subject expressed by a noun is modified by two attributes denoting two different things

c) the subject expressed by a noun is modified by two different attributes

10. The predicate is in the singular if the subject is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_pronoun(s).

a) defining b) demonstrative c) indefinite d) negative

11. If the subject is expressed by an interrogative pronoun, the predicate is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) always in the plural b) usually in the singular c) may be used in the plural

12. Transcribe the word “*antecedent*”.

13. If the subject is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun the predicate agrees with its antecedent.

a) personal b) interrogative c) indefinite d) relative

14. The predicate is used in the plural if the subject is expressed by a noun of multitude. This group includes the following nouns \_\_\_\_\_.

a) police b) humanity c) infantry d) clergy

15. With the following collective nouns \_\_\_\_\_ the predicate is either in the singular or in the plural.

a) government b) company c) cattle d) committee

16. Complete the sentence “A number of refugees \_\_\_\_\_ been turned back at the border” with an appropriate form of the verb.  
 a) have b) has c) are
17. Complete the sentence “The number of books in the library \_\_\_\_\_ been risen to over five million” with an appropriate form of the verb.  
 a) have b) has c) is
18. Complete the sentence “At this time of the year the Netherlands \_\_\_\_\_ one hour ahead of the UK” with an appropriate form of the verb.  
 a) has b) is c) are d) have
19. In the sentence “The lorry, its cargo and passengers weighs 35 tonnes” the predicate is used in the singular because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) it agrees with the noun *lorry* which is in the singular  
 b) there are three homogeneous subjects in the sentence  
 c) the subject is expressed by several nouns which represent a single item
20. Which sentence is wrong?  
 a) Only three metres separates the runners.  
 b) An inflation rate of only 2 % makes a difference to experts.  
 c) About 50% of houses needs major repairs.

### The Secondary Parts of the Sentence

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary part of the sentence which qualifies a noun, a pronoun or any other part of speech with nominal character.  
 a) adverbial modifier b) attribute c) object
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary part of the sentence which completes or restricts the meaning of a verb or sometimes an adjective, a word denoting state, or a noun.  
 a) adverbial modifier b) attribute c) object
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary part of the sentence which modifies a verb, an adjective or an adverb.  
 a) adverbial modifier b) attribute c) object
4. The object in the sentence “Who gave you **that?**” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) interrogative pronoun b) reflexive pronoun c) demonstrative pronoun
5. The object in the sentence “When he saw **someone come** toward them, he avoided him neatly” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) verb b) indefinite pronoun c) infinitive phrase d) infinitive construction

6. The object in the sentence "*I remember **seeing you** at the opening of the club*" is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) gerundial phrase b) participial phrase c) participle d) gerund
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ object is used with intransitive verbs and it is expressed by a noun which is either of the same root as the verb or is similar to it in meaning.
- a) indirect b) indirect prepositional c) cognate d) direct
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ object is used with transitive verbs and it denotes a living being or a thing to whom the action of the verb is directed.
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) cognate
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ object is used after transitive verbs and it denotes a person or thing directly affected by the action of the verb.
- a) direct b) indirect c) complex d) indirect prepositional
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ object consists of two components, of which the second stands in predicate relation to the first.
- a) direct b) indirect c) cognate d) complex
11. State the type of the object in the sentence "*He painted the fence yesterday*".
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) cognate
12. State the type of the object in the sentence "*Don't forget to buy **him** a toy for his birthday*".
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) complex
13. State the type of the object in the sentence "*Write **to me** as often as you can*".
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) cognate
14. State the type of the object in the sentence "*I want to thank you **for your kindness***".
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) complex
15. State the type of the object in the sentence "*For the next four days he lived a simple and blameless life*".
- a) a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) cognate
16. State the type of the object in the sentence "*His new duties had kept him occupied*".
- a) direct b) indirect c) indirect prepositional d) complex
17. When the indirect object precedes the direct object, the former is used \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) with the preposition *to* b) with any preposition c) without a preposition
18. After a number of verbs such as *to explain, to dictate, to relate, to announce, to ascribe* and some other verbs the indirect object is used \_\_\_\_\_ even when it comes before the direct object.
- a) without a preposition b) with any preposition c) with the preposition *to*

19. The attribute in the sentence “*He was pleased to show business instinct*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) adjective b) participle c) gerund d) noun

20. The attribute in the sentence “*The man there is my brother*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) pronoun b) adverb c) adjective d) noun

21. The attribute in the sentence “*She hated the idea of borrowing and living on credit*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) participle b) participial phrase c) prepositional phrase with a gerund  
d) prepositional construction with a gerund

22. The attribute in the sentence “*I’m busy, I’ve got work to do*” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) infinitive b) verb c) adjective d) noun

23. A (An) \_\_\_\_\_ is a special kind of attribute which characterizes the word modified by giving the person or thing another name.

- a) detached attribute b) parenthesis c) apposition d) quotation

24. State the part of the sentence given in bold:

1) *Dr. Brown, **my predecessor**, was a classmate of my father’s.*

2) *It was a wide white building, **one storey high**.*

3) ***Professor Sommerville** practiced what he preached.*

- a) close apposition b) loose apposition c) parenthesis d) detached attribute

25. The adverbial modifier in the sentence “*Mary swims better **than her sister***” is expressed by a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) prepositional phrase      b) noun with a subordinating conjunction  
c) adverb                      d) noun with a possessive pronoun

26. The adverbial modifier in the sentence “***Having decided to accept his sister’s advice**, he didn’t hesitate anymore*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) participle b) gerund c) participial phrase d) gerundial construction

27. The adverbial modifier in the sentence “*His father looked up without speaking*” is expressed by a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) participle b) gerund c) participial phrase d) gerundial phrase

28. Correspondence between adverbial modifiers in the following sentences and absolute constructions the adverbial modifiers are expressed by:

1) *He turned and went, we, as before, following him.*

2) *Breakfast over, he went to his office.*



3) *She sat quite silent and still, with her eyes fixed on the ground.*

4) *He was there, writing busily at a distant table, with his back towards the door.*

- a) the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction
- b) the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction
- c) the Prepositional Absolute Construction
- d) the Nominative Absolute Construction

29. State the kind of the adverbial modifier in the sentence "*Their conversation was conducted **with icy formality***".

- a) attendant circumstances
- b) degree and measure
- c) comparison
- d) manner

30. State the kind of the adverbial modifier in the sentence "*He is too busy **to help you now***".

- a) concession
- b) attendant circumstances
- c) result
- d) cause

31. State the kind of the adverbial modifier in the sentence "***Though frightened** he kept on walking*".

- a) attendant circumstances
- b) cause
- c) comparison
- d) concession

32. State the kind of the adverbial modifier in the sentence "*He never would have been able to sort out these difficulties, **but for the assistance of his colleagues***".

- a) condition
- b) concession
- c) degree
- d) purpose

33. State the kind of the adverbial modifier in the sentence "*They opened the way **for her to come to him***".

- a) cause
- b) purpose
- c) result
- d) manner

34. State the part of the sentence given in bold:

1) *He came in, **with a large parcel under his arm.***

2) *A silver tray was brought, **with German plums.***

3) ***Stout, middle-aged, full of energy,** she bustled backwards and forwards from the kitchen to the dining-room.*

- a) detached attribute
- b) detached object
- c) detached adverbial modifier
- d) detached apposition

### The Compound Sentence

1. A compound sentence is a sentence which consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) two or more independent parts
- b) a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses

- c) two or more simple sentences
- d) two or more clauses coordinated with each other

2. A clause is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a part of a sentence which has a subject and a predicate of its own
- b) a part of a simple sentence
- c) a part of a simple sentence with principal and secondary parts
- d) an independent part of a complex sentence

3. The clauses in a compound sentence may be connected syndetically, i.e. by means of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) coordinating conjunctions      b) relative pronouns
- c) conjunctive adverbs              d) subordinating conjunctions

4. *Therefore* is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) conjunctive adverb    b) parenthesis    c) coordinating conjunction    d) particle

5. Which of the following words are coordinating conjunctions?

- a) else    b) otherwise    c) while    d) yet    e) for

6. By which type of coordination a choice is offered between the statements expressed in two clauses?

- a) copulative coordination      b) disjunctive coordination
- c) adversative coordination      d) causative-consecutive coordination

7. Which type of coordination expresses the contrast between two clauses?

- a) copulative coordination      b) disjunctive coordination
- c) adversative coordination      d) causative-consecutive coordination

8. Match the coordinating conjunctions to the types of coordination:

- 1) *whereas*    2) *neither...nor*    3) *for*    4) *either...or*
- a) copulative coordination      b) disjunctive coordination
- c) adversative coordination      d) causative-consecutive coordination

9. Match the conjunctive adverbs to the types of coordination:

- 1) *accordingly*    2) *otherwise*    3) *nevertheless*    4) *hence*
- a) copulative coordination      b) disjunctive coordination
- c) adversative coordination      d) causative-consecutive coordination

10. Define the type of coordination in the following sentences:

- 1) *I was not unhappy, not much afraid, yet I wept.*
- 2) *She was not helpless, for she had money of her own.*
- 3) *He didn't lift his eyes from his plate for about two minutes, nor did he speak.*

4) *You'll either sail this boat correctly or you'll never go out with me again.*

- a) copulative coordination      b) disjunctive coordination
- c) adversative coordination    d) causative-consecutive coordination

### The Complex Sentence

1. A complex sentence consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) two or more coordinated clauses
- b) a principal clause and two or more independent clauses
- c) a principal clause and a subordinate clause
- d) a principal clause and one or two subordinate clauses

2. Clauses in a complex sentence may be connected syndetically, i.e. by means of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) subordinating conjunctions    b) coordinating conjunctions    c) connectives

3. There is a difference between a conjunction and a connective.

1) A \_\_\_\_\_ serves as a connecting link and has at the same time a syntactic function in a subordinate clause, whereas

2) a \_\_\_\_\_ does not perform any syntactic function and only serves as a formal element connecting separate clauses.

- a) subordinating conjunction    b) coordinating conjunction    c) connective

4. Different types of clauses may be connected by means of the following connectives \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) relative pronouns      b) relative adverbs      c) interrogative pronouns
- d) conjunctive pronouns    e) conjunctive adverbs    f) subordinating conjunctions

5. In the sentence "*His steps quickened as he set out for the hotel*" the subordinate clause \_\_\_\_\_ the principal clause.

- a) precedes    b) follows    c) interrupts

6. In the sentence "*I don't mind making the admission that there are certain forms of so-called humor, or, at least, fun, **which I'm quite unable to appreciate***" the clause in bold is a subordinate clause of the \_\_\_\_\_ degree of subordination.

- a) first    b) second    c) third

7. In the English language we distinguish \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of clauses according to their grammatical function.

- a) 3    b) 4    c) 5    d) 6

8. Match the types of clauses with linking elements:

- 1) subject clause      2) predicative clause      3) object clause

4) attributive clause 5) adverbial clause

- a) conjunctions      b) conjunctive pronouns    c) conjunctive adverbs  
d) relative pronouns e) relative adverbs

9. Choose the appropriate group (conjunctions or connectives) for the following words *where, whether, which, if, when, that, whoever, why*.

- a) conjunction    b) conjunctive pronoun    c) conjunctive adverb

10. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*Whatever I can do for you will be nothing but paying a debt*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

11. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*What happened then I do not know*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

12. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*It was unfortunate that the patient was brought in during the evening*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

13. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*It seems as if all these years he's been living without true love*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

14. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*She wondered if Brian and Margaret were really suited for one another*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

15. Define the kind of a subordinate clause in the sentence "*The question was how was the matter to be kept quiet*".

- a) subject clause    b) object clause    c) predicative clause

16. Match the sentence "*What we want to know is what the French are going to do*" to the scheme:

- a) subject clause – principal clause – object clause  
b) object clause – principal clause – subject clause  
c) subject clause – predicative clause  
d) subject clause – principal clause – predicative clause

17. In the sentence above (see question 16) the principal clause is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) "*What we want to know*"    b) "*What the French are going to do*"  
c) represented by the link verb

18. An \_\_\_\_\_ clause discloses the meaning of the antecedent, which is expressed by an abstract noun.

- a) attributive relative                      b) attributive appositive
- c) attributive relative restrictive      d) attributive relative non-restrictive

19. An \_\_\_\_\_ clause gives some additional information about the antecedent. This clause can be left out without destroying the meaning of the sentence.

- a) attributive relative                      b) attributive appositive
- c) attributive relative restrictive      d) attributive relative non-restrictive

20. An \_\_\_\_\_ clause qualifies the antecedent.

- a) attributive relative                      b) attributive appositive
- c) attributive relative restrictive      d) attributive relative non-restrictive

21. An \_\_\_\_\_ clause is closely connected with the principal clause and cannot be removed without destroying the meaning of the sentence.

- a) attributive relative                      b) attributive appositive
- c) attributive relative restrictive      d) attributive relative non-restrictive

22. Attributive relative restrictive and non-restrictive clauses are introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) conjunctions   b) relative pronouns   c) relative adverbs   d) asyndetically

23. Attributive appositive clauses are introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) conjunctions   b) relative pronouns   c) relative adverbs   d) asyndetically

24. Define the kind of the subordinate clause in the sentence "*There was no reason why she should not read the book*".

- a) adverbial clause                      b) attributive relative restrictive
- c) attributive appositive                d) attributive relative non-restrictive

25. Define the kind of the subordinate clause in the sentence "*And he now came to that stage of life where a man like him should enter into public affairs*".

- a) adverbial clause                      b) attributive relative restrictive
- c) attributive appositive                d) attributive relative non-restrictive

26. Define the kind of the subordinate clause in the sentence "*He stopped in the hope that she would speak*".

- a) object clause                          b) attributive relative restrictive
- c) attributive appositive                d) attributive relative non-restrictive

27. Define the kind of the subordinate clause in the sentence "*He went in alone to the dining-room, where the table was laid for one*".

- a) adverbial clause                      b) attributive relative restrictive
- c) attributive appositive                d) attributive relative non-restrictive

28. Choose a sentence where you can omit a relative pronoun:

- a) *The people whom we met there were not too interesting.*

- b) *The boy who is playing the flute is an acquaintance of mine.*  
 c) *I absolutely reject the idea that my son could have been involved in that.*
29. The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is \_\_\_\_\_ of the clause.  
 a) the subject b) not the subject c) not the object
30. Adverbial clauses are joined to the principal clause by means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) subordinate conjunctions b) conjunctive pronouns c) conjunctive adverbs
31. Adverbial clauses are not joined to the principal clause asyndetically. The only exception can be adverbial clauses of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) concession b) manner c) comparison d) condition
32. Define the kind of the adverbial clause in the sentence "*As dark night drew on, the sea roughened*".  
 a) time b) comparison c) result d) manner
33. Define the kind of the adverbial clause in the sentence "*Had she been an English-woman, he would have guessed her to be nearly fifty*".  
 a) concession b) purpose c) condition d) cause
34. Define the kind of the adverbial clause in the sentence "*He is so weak physically that he can hardly move*".  
 a) comparison b) manner c) cause d) result
35. Define the kind of the adverbial clause in the sentence "*I enjoyed that day, though we traveled slowly, though it was cold, though it rained*".  
 a) condition b) manner c) concession d) place
36. State the type of clauses introduced by *when*:  
 1) *There were moments when I felt all the misery of my friendlessness.*  
 2) *And people love their homes even when things are tough.*  
 3) *It's a grand thing when you see the working class in action.*  
 4) *He wondered when he would see her again.*  
 5) *The next thing to discover is when the paint was last seen without that smear.*  
 a) subject clause b) object clause c) predicative clause  
 d) adverbial clause of time e) attributive relative clause
37. State the kind of adverbial clauses introduced by the conjunction *as*:  
 1) *We were going up the road as fast as we could.*  
 2) *As he had a liking for the place, he seldom let a week pass without paying it a visit.*  
 3) *As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell.*

4) *She did exactly as he had told her.*

- a) time   b) comparison   c) manner   d) cause

Учебное издание

**Иванова Екатерина Александровна**  
**Смирнова Марина Владимировна**  
**Федотова Марина Геннадьевна**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**  
**Тесты и упражнения**  
**Учебно-методическое пособие**

**ISBN 978-5-91155-067-7**

Работа рекомендована РИС ЮУрГГПУ  
Протокол № 17 от 2018 г.  
Издательство ЮУрГГПУ  
454080, г. Челябинск, пр. Ленина, 69

Редактор Е.М. Сапегина  
Технический редактор Н.А. Усова  
Эксперт В.М. Мошкович

Подписано в печать 20.03.2018. Формат 84\*108/16  
Объем 2,08 уч.-изд. л. (4,94 усл. п.л.)  
Тираж 100 экз.      Заказ

Отпечатано с готового оригинал-макета в типографии ЮУрГГПУ  
454080, г. Челябинск, пр. Ленина, 69