

*Модульна контрольна робота № 1
зі "Стилістики англійської мови"
студентки/студента _____ групи
Гуманітарного інституту*

(прізвище, ім'я, по-батькові)

(дата)

Variant 1

1. Which is NOT true.

Linguostylistics and literary stylistics have the following meeting points:

- a) the literary language from the point of view of its variability
- b) the idiolect (individual speech) of a writer
- c) stylistic resources not inherent in a separate language

2. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

The result of processing, manipulating and organizing data in a way that adds to the knowledge of the person receiving it

- a) message
- b) information
- c) code

3. Complete the statement with the correct term.

The most correct and prestigious style of speech established in the society within the given period of time is:

- a) norm
- b) idiolect
- c) style

4. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Rendering the message an additional or different sense as a result of its decoding is

- a) redundancy of information
- b) accumulation of information
- c) predictability of information

5. Name the third main type of context, completing the classification: linguistic, stylistic, and...

- a) situational
- b) emotive
- c) volitional

6. Which of the two definitions is true?

- a) The vehicle of a stylistic image is the naming notion.
- b) The vehicle of a stylistic image is the named notion.

7. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Genetic stylistics

- a) aims at revealing the author's intention

b) deals with the reader's perception of the literary work

c) disengages itself from the author's intention and the reader's perception

8. Onomatopoeia can be defined as

a) an effect of ease and comfort in pronouncing and hearing

b) a combination of speech sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced by nature, people or animals

c) a repetition of similar vowel sounds in close succession aimed at phonetic and semantic organization of an utterance

9. Find a mistake in the following statement and correct one word only.

The abundance of morphological expressive means in English is predetermined by its analytical character.

10. Which of the following is NOT true?

a) Lexical meaning is basic while stylistic one is additional.

b) Lexical meaning is more flexible and changeable whereas stylistic one is more stable.

c) Lexical meaning is explicit while stylistic one is, for the most part, implicit.

11. Words having a lexico-stylistic paradigm are characterised by

- a) direct reference to the denotate
- b) indirect reference to the denotate
- c) no connotations

12. Select the two obligatory characteristics that pertain to expressive meaning:

- a) indirect reference to the denotate
- b) constant usage in a certain speech sphere
- c) metaphoric transfer

13. Which of the following does not belong to the class of words having a lexico-stylistic paradigm

- a) archaic forms of words
- b) barbarisms
- c) exotic words

14. Organize the following groups of words into the two major classes, name these classes: slangisms, borrowings, dialectisms, bookish words, neologisms, archaisms, vulgarisms, exotisms.

15. Which of the following types of structural transformation of phraseologisms is NOT true?

- a) expansion
- b) reduction
- c) convergence

16. Point out which of the syntactical stylistic devices given below can be defined as a deliberate break of a sentence into two separate sentences or clauses:

- a) aposiopesis
- b) parcellation
- c) ellipsis

17. Identify the type of repetition in the following sentence:

“Yes, but I was afraid, afraid I’d go to one who’d tell Paul.”

- a) ordinary
- b) catch
- d) chain

18. What syntactical EM is employed in the given sentence?

“The widow Douglas, she took me for her son.”

- a) syntactical tautology
- b) detachment
- c) gradation

19. Define the two syntactical expressive means that were used to create gradation in the given sentence:

“He was her Europe, her emperor, her allied monarchs and august prince regent.”

- a) repetition, metaphor
- b) synonyms-specifiers, enumeration
- c) repetition, enumeration

20. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Metaphors which are used as a means of giving a name to an object produced by people in imaginary similarity of associations or emotions caused by the object, are called

- a) cognitive metaphors
- b) nominative metaphors
- c) generalizing metaphors

21. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Irony is a figure of the metaphorical group.
- b) Irony is based upon the opposition of form and meaning.
- c) Irony is always expressed through graphical or paralinguistic markers.

22. Organize the following figures into the two groups:

synecdoche, metaphor, allegory, periphrasis, epithet, euphemism.

23. Which of the statements contain oxymoron?

- a) He was condemned to a living death.
- b) “Make mine a whiskey sour, please!”
- c) No light, but rather darkness that was visible.

24. Which figure of substitution is defined as a deliberate understatement of some feature?

- a) litotes
- b) meiosis
- c) hyperbole

25. Which figure of combination creates a humorous effect in the following statement?

“The man who is always asking for a loan is always left alone.”

- a) zeugma
- b) climax
- c) pun

26. By the stylistic criterion synonyms can be grouped into: synonyms-specifiers and _____.

- a) synonyms-substitutes
- b) synonyms-subgroups
- c) synonyms-species

27. Define which of the figures – metaphor or metonymy – the following epithets are based upon:

cat-and-dog life, a freezing mood, the kitten of a woman, a majestic sun.

- a) metaphor
- b) metonymy

28. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Non-fiction oral, non-fiction written, fiction oral and fiction written subsystems are

- a) functional styles
- b) functional types of language
- c) functional types of speech

29. Genres of the texts are distinguished according to their

- a) semantic feature and thematic characteristics
- c) compositional and stylistic properties
- d) all of the above

30. The genre of thesis belongs to

- a) the scientific style
- b) the publicistic style
- c) the belles-lettre style

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