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**Тестовое задание для диагностического тестирования по дисциплине:**

*Основы теории английского языка: стилистика, 5 семестр*

Код, направление подготовки	45.03.02 Лингвистика
Направленность (профиль)	Перевод и переводоведение
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	Лингвистики и переводоведения

Проверяемая компетенция	Задание	Варианты ответов	Тип сложности вопроса
ОПК-1.4	1. What is stylistics?	a) a branch of general linguistics which has to do with expressive possibilities of the language – its vocabulary, the structure and the sound arrangement of the sentence or the paragraph. b) a branch of linguistics that studies the stock of words (the lexicon) in a given language. c) a branch of linguistics which studies different types of set expressions, which like words name various objects and phenomena. d) a branch of linguistics engaged in elucidating the most general patterns of various languages that are not related to each other by common origin or mutual influence.	низкий
ОПК-1.4	2. What is both a stylistic device and a type of word-formation?	a) onomatopoeia b) alliteration c) assonance d) graphon	низкий
ОПК-1.4	3. Find <i>the examples</i> of zeugma (there is more than 1 correct answer):	a) He carried a strobe light and the responsibility for the lives of his men (T. O'Brien). b) Aren't you a hero – running away from a mouse! c) Well, I see I was up a stump – and up it good. Providence had stood by me this fur all right, but	сложный

		I was hard and tight aground now (M. Twain) d) A Governess wanted. Must possess knowledge of Romanian, Russian, Italian, Spanish, German, Music and Mining Engineering.	
ОПК-1.4	4. What <i>is not</i> an example of oxymoron?	a) A pretty ugly zombie lost her head. b) The little woman, for she was of pocket size, crossed her hands solemnly on her middle. c) He was an evil genius and terribly good. d) I was all alone in a crowd of people.	средний
ОПК-1.4	5. What <i>is not</i> an example of hyperbole?	a) My reflection stared back at me, still as opaque as a total stranger. b) Her head sank against my shoulder, the way it had a million times before. c) It has the poorest millionaires, the littlest great men, the haughtiest beggars, ... d) Raised in the woods so he knew every tree.	средний
ОПК-1.4	6. Provide a term according to the given explanation: <i>Reference to some literary, historical, mythological, biblical, etc. character or event commonly known.</i>	a) antithesis b) allusion c) irony d) chiasmus	низкий
ОПК-1.4	7. Provide a term according to the given explanation: <i>All sorts of omission in a sentence.</i>	a) ellipsis b) polysyndeton c) litotes d) asyndeton	низкий
ОПК-1.4	8. What type of repetition is used in the given extract: <i>I wake up and I'm alone and I walk round Warley and I'm alone; and I talk with people and I'm alone and I look at his face when I'm home and it's dead (J. Braine).</i>	a) anaphora b) epiphora c) framing d) anadiplosis	средний

ОПК-1.4	9. What type of stylistic device is used in the given extract: <i>Women are not made for attack. Wait they must</i> (J. Conrad).	a) break b) inversion c) parallel construction d) ellipsis	средний
ОПК-1.4	10. Anadiplosis is based	a) upon the absence of the indispensable elements in the sentence. b) upon the interaction of phonographical elements. c) upon the excessive use of syntactical elements. d) upon the transfer of meaning from one object to another.	низкий
ОПК-1.4	11. Choose the example where the stylistic device <i>is not</i> detachment:	a) I'm obviously having hallucinations, but they don't feel like hallucinations. I've seen myself. Twice. b) Standing at the base of the stairs was a dead man. Scotty Ryan. c) He'd gone to the window to look out for me. d) She was crazy about you. In the beginning.	средний
ОПК-1.4	12. Choose the question which <i>is not</i> rhetorical:	a) Where was he? Where was I? b) How could I move? How could I change what I was? c) How is that possible? d) Do you think she was mixed up in this lousy business?	сложный
ОПК-1.4	13. Aposiopesis is	a) a case when the speaker does not bring the utterance up to the end being overwhelmed by emotions. b) a device in which a word that appears at the end of a clause or sentence repeats at the beginning of the next clause or sentence. c) the symmetrical arrangement of words or phrases. d) a figure of speech involving a seeming contradiction of ideas, words, clauses, or sentences within a balanced grammatical structure.	средний
ОПК-1.4	14. A stylistic device based on parallel construction with	a) litotes b) chiasmus c) antithesis	средний

	contrasted words (usually antonyms)	d) polysyndeton	
ОПК-1.4	15. Choose the example with apokoinu construction:	a) There was no breeze came through the door. b) What has happened to that swell-looking babe in the fur coat who used to come over? c) There is no law forbidding it. d) It was the deer he killed.	средний
ОПК-1.4	16. Match the device with its example:	a) asyndeton b) polysyndeton c) attachment d) climax  1) By the time he had got all the bottles and dishes and knives and forks and glasses and plates and spoons and things piled up on big trays, he was getting very hot, and red in the face, and annoyed (A. Tolkien) 2) Call up her father. Rouse him. Make after him, Poison his delight, Proclaim him in the streets. Incense her kinsmen, And, though he in a fertile climate dwell... (W. Shakespeare) 3) She says nothing, but it is clear that she is harping on this engagement, and — goodness knows what (J. Galsworthy). 4) All I could do was shout to him. Beg. Plead. (B. Freeman)	средний
ОПК-1.4	17. What stylistic device <i>is not</i> used in the following example? <i>Fred excelled at sports; Harvey at eating; Tom with girls.</i>	a) suspense b) inversion c) ellipsis d) parallel construction	сложный
ОПК-1.4	18. What stylistic device <i>is not</i> used in the following example? <i>Slowly and grimly they advanced, not knowing what lay ahead, not knowing what they would find at the top of the hill, not knowing</i>	a) repetition b) inversion c) ellipsis d) parallel construction	сложный

	<i>that they were so near to Disneyland.</i>		
ОПК-1.4	19. Match the term with the examples:	<p>a) periphrasis b) climax c) anticlimax d) simile</p> <p>1) Music makes one feel so romantic — at least it gets on one's nerves, which is the same thing nowadays (O. Wilde). 2) A smile would come into Mr. Pickwick's face: the smile extended into a laugh: the laugh into a roar, and the roar became general (C. Dickens). 3) He would make some money and then he would come back and marry his dream from Blackwood (Th. Dreiser). 4) And cat, released, leaped and perched on her shoulder: his tail swinging like a baton, conducting rhapsodic music (T. Capote).</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	20. Fill in the gap so that the sentence contain a litotes:	I don't have ___ money.	сложный

*Основы теории английского языка: стилистика, 6 семестр*

<b>Проверяемая компетенция</b>	<b>Задание</b>	<b>Варианты ответов</b>	<b>Тип сложности вопроса</b>
ОПК-1.4	<p>1. Match the text with the type of narration:</p> <p>1. I could fill a book with reasons, and they would all be true, though not true of all (J.Fowles). 2. So they began to call him Ginger, and he said wouldn't it be a good idea if they had another bottle of fizz, and Nina and Adam said yes, it would, so they had a magnum and got very friendly (E.Waugh). 3. He was so nice now, she thought, so white-skinned and clear-eyed and keen (Th.Dreiser).</p>	<p>a) author's narrative b) interior speech c) inner represented speech d) uttered represented speech</p>	средний

	4. Gone. Forgotten. I too. And one day she with. Leave her: get tired. Suffer then. Snivel. Big Spanishy eyes goggling at nothing. Her wavyavyeavyheavyeavyevyevy hair uncombe'd. (J.Joyce)		
ОПК-1.4	<p>2. Match the type of the narrative compositional form:</p> <p>1. Only one same reason is shared by all of us: we wish to create worlds as real as, but other than the world that is (J.Fowles).</p> <p>2. "What you want?" he demanded. "May I come in?" "This house," he said slowly, "she yours." (R.P.Warren)</p> <p>3. Popes and Lord Treasurers and all sort of old fellows, with great red faces, and broken noses turning up every day buff jerkins too - matchlocks - Sarcophagus - fine place - old legends too - strange stories: capital." (Ch.Dickens)</p> <p>4. While downstairs Adam and I sat in the swing on the gallery, not saying a word. That was the evening Adam got counted out for all the other evenings, and out you go, you dirty dishrag, you. (R.P.Warren.)</p>	<p>a) description b) narration c) argumentation d) dialogue</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>3. Give the term according to its definition:</p> <p>The chain of events which are gradually unfolded in accordance with the author's conception and the way the novel is arranged.</p>		сложный
ОПК-1.4	4. Arrange the elements of the plot in the correct order.	<p>a) denouement b) climax c) knot d) exposition e) complication f) falling action</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>5. Match the classification of functional styles with its author:</p> <p>1. Belles-lettres, publicistic, newspaper, scientific prose, official-business.</p>	<p>a) I.R. Galperin b) I. V. Arnold c) Y.M. Skrebnev</p>	средний

	<p>2. Literary colloquial, familiar colloquial, common colloquial, scientific, official documents, publicist (newspaper), oratorical, poetic.</p> <p>3. Publicist, scientific, official documents, literary colloquial, familiar colloquial.</p>		
ОПК-1.4	6. Choose the colloquial word:	<p>a) kid b) offspring c) child d) infant</p>	низкий
ОПК-1.4	<p>7. Match the word with the type of special colloquial vocabulary:</p> <p>1. Okie 2. Walkie-talkie 3. Bastard 4. Lass</p>	<p>a) slang b) jargon c) vulgarism d) dialectal</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>8. Match the style with its aim:</p> <p>1. Scientific Style 2. Publicist Style 3. Newspaper Style 4. Belles-Letters</p>	<p>a) to inform b) to persuade c) to impress d) to disclose the internal laws of existence</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	9. Choose all the substyles of the publicist style (according to I.R. Galperin):	<p>a) article b) brief news item c) advertisement and announcement d) oratorical e) poetry f) essay</p>	сложный
ОПК-1.4	10. Choose all the substyles of the newspaper style (according to I.R. Galperin):	<p>a) brief news item b) advertisement and announcement c) sermon d) editorial e) article f) headline g) essay h) official document</p>	сложный
ОПК-1.4	11. Choose all the substyles of belles-lettres style:	<p>a) emotive prose b) article c) essay d) drama e) poetry f) oratorical</p>	сложный

ОПК-1.4	<p>12. What style is the following description of:</p> <p>Text composition depends on the genre and is characterized by hierarchy of structure, logical and consistent narration, use of formulae, tables, diagrams, use of citation, references, foot-notes.</p>	<p>a) belles-lettres b) scientific c) newspaper d) official documents</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>13. What style is the following description of:</p> <p>The features of this style include: use of morphological archaisms, bookish vocabulary, absence of tropes, use of clichés, opening and conclusive phrases, terminology, foreign words, proper names, abbreviations, conventional symbols, long complex sentences, passive and participial constructions, numerous connectives, accurate use of punctuation.</p>	<p>a) official documents b) scientific c) publicist d) newspaper</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>14. What style is the following description of:</p> <p>Functional peculiarities of the style include rhyme, rhythm, alliteration, pun, decomposition of idioms; use of non-finite forms and verbal constructions, attributive noun groups, use of clichés, terms, proper names, neologisms, abbreviations, dates, figures.</p>	<p>a) newspaper b) publicist c) belles-lettres d) official documents</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>15. What style is the following description of:</p> <p>The distinguishing features of the style are standard pronunciation, the use of the 1st person singular, use of bookish and colloquial words, words with emotive meaning, conventional forms of address.</p>	<p>a) newspaper b) official documents c) publicist d) scientific</p>	средний
ОПК-1.4	<p>16. Choose the common feature between the scientific style and the style of official documents:</p>	<p>a) use of morphological archaisms b) numerous connectives c) opening and conclusive phrases d) use of formulae, diagrams and references</p>	низкий

ОПК-1.4	17. Choose the definition of a term:	<p>a) a word or phrase that has an exact meaning</p> <p>b) a newly coined word, or word that has acquired a new meaning because of social, economic, political or cultural changes in human society</p> <p>c) an old word or expression that is no longer used</p> <p>d) a special word or a phrase that is used by a particular group of people, especially in their work</p>	НИЗКИЙ
ОПК-1.4	18. Choose the definition of a neologism:	<p>a) a word or phrase that has an exact meaning</p> <p>b) a newly coined word, or word that has acquired a new meaning because of social, economic, political or cultural changes in human society</p> <p>c) an old word or expression that is no longer used</p> <p>d) an individual nonce word created by a writer or an ordinary language user</p>	НИЗКИЙ
ОПК-1.4	19. Listen to the speech and choose all the features of the corresponding style:	<p>a)</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)</p> <p>d)</p>	СЛОЖНЫЙ
ОПК-1.4	<p>20. Define the style of the text:</p> <p><b>Band Aid song sells 206,000 copies</b> Do They Know It's Christmas? charity single in aid of Africa's Ebola crisis becomes fastest-selling single of 2014.</p>	<p>a) newspaper</p> <p>b) publicist</p> <p>c) scientific</p> <p>d) official documents</p>	НИЗКИЙ