

**Модульна контрольна робота
з дисципліни «Стилістика англійської мови»**

Варіант

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. ... is a regular recurrence of corresponding sounds at the ends of lines in verse
 - a) rhythm;
 - b) onomatopoeia;
 - c) rhyme;
 - d) alliteration;
 - e) poetry
2. Which of the following does not belong to the key notions of stylistics:
 - a) norm
 - b) image
 - c) stylistic synonyms
 - d) information.
3. ... are usually high-flown synonyms of neutral native words.
 - a) borrowings;
 - b) barbarisms;
 - c) neologisms;
 - d) slang;
 - e) archaic words
4. The following words “to commence”, “infant”, “to proceed”, “maiden”, “to associate” are
 - a) barbarisms;
 - b) borrowings;
 - c) neologisms;
 - d) exotic words;
 - e) foreign words.
5. Personification is a variety of
 - a) Methonymy;
 - b) Metaphor;
 - c) Synecdoche;
 - d) Anadiplosis.
6. Understanding one thing with another; the use of a part for the whole, or the whole for the part is termed
 - a) Synecdoche;
 - b) Metonymy;
 - c) Simile;
 - d) Tautology.
7. Stylistics is
 - a) a branch of general linguistics;
 - b) a poetic style;
 - c) a branch of syntax;
 - d) a product of individual choices;
 - e) a certain system.
8. The word “style” is derived from
 - a) Greek;
 - b) Arabic;
 - c) Latin;
 - d) Chinese;
 - e) Roman.
9. ... is a combination of speech-sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced in nature, by things, by people, by animals.
 - a) euphony;
 - b) rhythm;
 - c) rhyme;
 - d) alliteration;
 - e) onomatopoeia.
10. This metrical pattern (U SU) U-unstressed, S-stressed is...
 - a) amphibrach;
 - b) trochee;
 - c) dactyl;
 - d) anapaest;
 - e) iambus.
11. ... is the main factor which brings order into the utterance.
 - a) rhyme;
 - b) alliteration;
 - c) rhythm;
 - d) onomatopoeia;
 - e) couplet
12. The following words “ding-dong”, “buzz”, “bang”, “mew”, “roar” are a typical example of
 - a) rhythm;
 - b) rhyme;
 - c) alliteration;
 - d) direct onomatopoeia;
 - e) indirect onomatopoeia.
13. The following words “sarge”, “leggo”, “chuck”, “jack”, “brass” are
 - a) exotic words;
 - b) foreign words;
 - c) barbarisms;
14. is a recognized term for a group of words that exists in almost every language and whose aim is to preserve secrecy within one or another social group.
 - a) jargon;

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| d) neologisms; | b) barbarisms; |
| e) slang. | c) slang; |
| | d) terms; |
| | e) neologism. |

15. What is the main stylistic function of archaisms?

- To re-create the atmosphere of antiquity.
- To supply the narrated events with the proper local colouring.
- To convey the idea of the foreign origin or cultural status of the personage.
- To create the true-to-life atmosphere of the narration.
- To create the effect of laconism, tenseness and implication or that of witty humour and satire.

II. Define the type of EM or SD.

- Dan Foreman: Guys, I feel very terrible about what I'm about to say. But I'm afraid you're both being let go. Lou: Let go? What does that mean? Dan Foreman: It means you're being fired, Louie.

- Life is like an onion: You peel it off one layer at a time, and sometimes you weep.

- A yawn may be defined as a silent yell. _____
- I would give you the whole world to know _____
- In the quietness of these winter evenings there is one clock: the sea _____
- The long arm of the law will catch him in the end _____
- A fine friend you are! That's pretty kettle of fish! _____
- Dear Nature is the kindest Mother still. (Byron) _____
- My heart is like a singing bird (Rosetti) _____
- Peopled desert, populous solitude, proud humility _____
- I can smell pizza from a mile away. _____
- I was lost in a sea of nameless faces. _____
- The brown grass was begging for water. _____
- The river flows like a stream of glass _____
- He dunked the delicious donut in dairy creamer. _____