

## Typology of Test Tasks in the Russian Language for Students with the Russian Language of Instruction

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**Abstract.** The article is a methodological development of test tasks in the Russian language, intended for students of non-linguistic universities with Russian as the language of instruction. In terms of content, the tests have both a practical and theoretical orientation and are focused on all sections of the modern Russian language. They are grouped into sections (phonetics, word formation, lexicology, morphology). Within each section, tasks are grouped into groups. Each group differs in its structure and degree of complexity.

**Key words:** test, Russian language, grammar, phonetics, lexicology, morphology.

The purpose of this methodological development is to systematize, activate, as well as deepen and improve students' grammatical knowledge of the Russian language acquired in high school.

The proposed development contains tests in the Russian language, which can be used by the teacher for various types of tests and tests, repetition, generalization and systematization of the studied material. A significant place is occupied by tests of varying degrees of difficulty, facilitating the assimilation and consolidation of grammatical material [1].

The tests are grouped into the following sections: phonetics, word formation, lexicology, morphology. Within each section, test tasks are combined into groups. Each group differs in its structure and degree of complexity [2].

Section I consists of test tasks on phonetics, spelling, and spelling. With the help of them, students consolidate knowledge of spelling rules, namely: the relationship between letters and sounds, spelling vowels and consonants, the use of "Ъ" and "Ь", writing double consonants, continuous / separate and hyphenated spelling of words.

*V kakom slove kolichestvo bukv ne bol'she, chem kolichestvo zvukov?*

- a) *gvozd'*;
- b) *kupat'sya*;
- c) *v) okrestnost'*;
- d) *g) samochuvstvie*.

*V kakom ryadu slova pravil'no rasstavleny v alfavitnom poryadke?*

- a) kalina, kapusta, koren', krapiva;
- b) kapusta, kalina, krapiva, koren';
- c) v) krapiva, koren', kalina, kapusta;
- d) g) kalina, kapusta, krapiva, koren'.

Najdite slovo bez pristavki:

- a) ukol;
- b) zadumka;
- c) udivlyat'sya;
- d) ugol'.

Ukazhite slovo s udvoennoj soglasnoj:

- a) be (s,ss) eda;
- b) ki (l, ll) ommetr;
- c) v) sho (s, ss) e;
- d) ro (s, ss) tos

V kakom ryadu slov proiskhodit oglushenie?

- a) listopad, furazhka;
- b) sdelat', otдых;
- c) v) sbit', sbegat';
- d) g) szadi, sgoryacha

V kakom sluchae proiznoshenie ne sovpadaet s napisaniem?

- a) shkola;
- b) fonema;
- c) v) urok;
- d) g) shkala

Ukazhite ryad otvetov, v kotorom vo vseh slovah pishetsya NN:

- a) plavle\_yj syr, vetre\_yj\_den', organizova\_aya poezdka;
- b) kuple\_aya zemlya, delat' medle\_o, reshe\_aya problema;
- c) puta\_yj otvet, vare\_ik s gribami, masle\_yj pirozhok;
- d) usypa\_a cvetami, rassledovanie zakonche\_o

Ukazhite, kakoe slovo pishetsya slitno:

- a) (na) trave;
- b) (u) knigi;

c) (*ot*) *vetra*;

d) (*na*) *hodka*

*Slova s kornem "mak" imeyut znachenie:*

a) *propuskat' zhidkost'*;

b) *napityvat'sya zhidkost'yu*;

c) *pogruzhat' v zhidkost', opuskat' nenadolgo*;

d) *promokat'*

The second section includes test tasks focused on the morphological and word-formation composition of a word, as well as its word-formation structure. Topics presented here include “Morphemic composition of a word”, “Methods of word formation”, “Producing base”, “Single root words”, “The meaning of suffixes and prefixes”.

Najdite ryad, v kotorom ne vse slova yavlyayutsya odnokorennymi:

a) *reshit', razreshit', nereshitel'nyj*;

b) *zhdatt', nezhdannyj, ozhidaemyj*;

c) *muchit'sya, muchoj, izmuchennyj*;

d) *zauchit', vyuchi, izuchennyj*

V kakom ryadu vse slova odnokorennye?

a) *rastenie, rastyapa, rost, rostki*;

b) *polozhit', bezotlagatel'no, slozhenie, zalog*;

c) *kostyanoj, kost', nadkostnyj, kostlyavyj*;

d) *uznat', uzko, uzen'kij, pouzhe*

Kakoe slovo ne yavlyaetsya rodstvennym?

a) *podkop*;

b) *kopirka*;

c) *kopka*;

d) *raskapyvat'*

Najdite ryad slov, gde slova sostoyat tol'ko iz kornya:

a) *pal'to, kofe, haki*;

b) *ruka, kofe, boloto*;

c) *kofe, dobryj, koza*;

d) *ozero, haki, kosa*

V kakom slove *-in* vkhodit v sostav kornya?

a) *sedina*;

- b) smorodina;
- c) glubina;
- d) sestrina

Najdite paru slov, v kotoryh ne ispol'zovany antonimichnye prstavki:

- a) prihodit' – uhodit';
- b) rasskazat' – pereskazat';
- c) v"ezzhat' – vyezzhat';
- d) prikleit' – otkleit'

Section III presents material on the section “Lexicology” on such topics as “Synonymy”, “Antony”, “Homonymy”, “Polysemy”, “Phraseological units”. The purpose of these test tasks is to identify knowledge of paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections of words in the modern Russian language.

Najdite pravil'noe tolkovanie slova *incident*?

- a) neudacha, proval;
- b) nelepyj sluchaj, smeshnoe proisshestvie;
- c) oshelomlyayushchee izvestie;
- d) sluchaj, proisshestvie nepriyatnogo haraktera

V kakom iz dannyh predlozhenij slovo *glaz* upotrebleno v perenosnom znachenii?

- a) Ot hozyajskogo glaza i kon' dobre;
- b) U orla zorkij glaz;
- c) U moej sestry krasivye glaza;
- d) Glaza – zerkalo dushi

Kakie iz dannyh slov zaimstvovany iz tyurkskih yazykov?

- a) aviaciya, bagazh, zhilet;
- b) sunduk, utyug, chulok;
- c) biblioteka, ornament, akvarium;
- d) shpaga, konservatoriya, novella

Kakoe iz slov ne yavlyaetsya sinonimom k slovu *znamenityj*?

- a) uznavaemyj;
- b) izvestnyj;
- c) znayushchij;
- d) proslavlennyj

K kakomu ryadu odnositsya dannye slova: *bezvetrie, tish', zatish'e*?

- a) antonimy;
- b) sinonimy;
- c) omonimy;
- d) mnogoznachnye slova

Kakie slova ne yavlyayutsya sinonimami?

- a) pauza – pereryv;
- b) odolet' – slomit';
- c) sozdavat' – tvorit';
- d) krasivyy – voskhitel'nyj

Opreделите leksicheskiy harakter slov *otchyot* – *otschyot*:

- a) paronimy;
- b) mnogoznachnye slova;
- c) antonimy;
- d) sinonim

Kakoe slovo ne imeet omonima?

- a) gvozd';
- b) stroj;
- c) tochka;
- d) kulak

Opreделите leksicheskiy harakter slov utka – «*ptica*» utka – «*lozhnyj sluh*»:

- a) paronim;
- b) omonim;
- c) antonim;
- d) mnogoznachnoe slovo

Kakaya para slov ne yavlyaetsya antonimami?

- a) akkuratnyj, neryashlivyj;
- b) zdorov'e, bolezni';
- c) robkij, smelost';
- d) poyavit'sya, ischeznut'

V kakom predlozhenii imeyutsya antonimy?

- a) Moj drug hochet priekhat' letom k nam v gorod i porabotat';
- b) S pomoshch'yu slov chelovek vyrazhaet svoi mysli i peredayot ih drugim;

- c) Uchen'e – svet, a ne uchen'e – t'ma;
- d) Stancii tashkentskogo metro oformleny s uchyotom nacional'nyh tradicij.

K kakim slovam nel'zya podobrat' antonimy?

- a) vrag, chyornyj, szadi;
- b) medlenno, grustit', vecher;
- c) mat', glaz, sestra;
- d) den', daleko, moroz

Kak sootnosyatsya eti slova po znacheniyu: zazhech' – pogasit'; vdol' – poperek; vverhu – vnizu; noch' – den'?

- a) sinonimy;
- b) omonimy;
- c) arhaizmy;
- d) antonimy

Najdite sredi sleduyushchih frazeologizmom ekvivalent uzbekskomu «*esini yig'ib olish*»:

- a) prihodit' na um;
- b) um za razum zahodit';
- c) vzyat'sya za um;
- d) sojti s uma

Podberite k slovosochetaniyu *vsegda vmeste* blizkij po smyslu frazeologizm:

- a) kak v vodu kanul;
- b) vodoj ne razol'yosh';
- c) tische vody, nizhe travy;
- d) mutit' vodu

Ukazhite, kakoj iz frazeologizmom sovpadaet po strukture so svobodnym slovosochetanie:

- a) zhit' kak koshka s sobakoj;
- b) rodit'sya pod schastlivoj zvezdoj;
- c) vodoj ne razol'yosh';
- d) vzyat' byka za roga

Section IV contains test tasks covering material in the “Morphology” section on such topics as “Noun”, “LGR of nouns”, “Adjective”, “Numeral”, “Pronoun”, “Verb”, “Adverb”.

With the help of these tests, students consolidate knowledge regarding the features of the lexical and grammatical categories of nouns and adjectives, the features of various grammatical categories, the nature of independent and auxiliary parts of speech.

Ukazhite sushchestvitel'noe I skloneniya:

- a) ob okne;
- b) o dedushke;
- c) v pechi;
- d) vo dvore

U kakogo sushchestvitel'nogo kolichestvo postoyannyh priznakov bol'she na odnu harakteristiku?

- a) student;
- b) listva;
- c) slyozy;
- d) ladoni

Ukazhite sushchestvitel'noe, kotoroe upotrebyaetsya tol'ko vo mnozhestvennom chisle:

- a) perila;
- b) chernila;
- c) apparatura;
- d) medsestra

V kakom slovosochetanii otnositel'noe prilagatel'noe upotrebleno v znachenii kachestvennogo?

- a) volchij hvost;
- b) shokoladnaya konfeta;
- c) zolotoj harakter;
- d) cvetnaya kartina

Ot kakih prilagatel'nyh nel'zya obrazovat' sravnitel'nuyu stepen'?

- a) bratskij, chugunnyj, vozdushnyj;
- b) plohoj, horoshij, malen'kij;
- c) dorogoj, ostorozhnyj, novyj;
- d) blizkij, svobodnyj, tyoplyj

V kakom slovosochetanii neverno upotrebleno prilagatel'noe?

- a) kucheve oblaka;
- b) zakadychnyj drug;
- c) nesusvetnyj lentyaj;
- d) karie glaza

Kakie kolichestvennye chislitel'nye izmenyayutsya po rodam?

- a) tri, desyat', odin, shest';
- b) odin, dva, oba, poltora;
- c) poltora, pyat', vosem';
- d) sem', oba, chetyre, devyat'

Ukazhite oshibku v obrazovanii ili upotreblenii formy slova.

- a) troe studentok;
- b) dve sutki;
- c) vydat' medali dvadcati sportsmenam;
- d) k shesti pribavit' chetyre

V kachestve kakoj chasti rechi vystupaet slovo *odin* v dannom predlozhenie «*On odin spravilsya s etim zadaniem*»?

- a) narechie;
- b) chislitel'noe;
- c) prilagatel'noe;
- d) sushchestvitel'noe

U kakogo mestoimeniya nachal'noj formoj yavlyayetsya roditel'nyj padezh?

- a) ves';
- b) kakoj-to;
- c) moj;
- d) sebya

Najдите oshibku v opredelenii razryada mestoimenij?

- a) nechto – neopredelyonnoe;
- b) nekogo – otricatel'noe;
- c) sam – vozvratnoe;
- d) takoe – ukazatel'noe

Kakoe slovo pishetsya cherez defis?

- a) koe o chyom;
- b) nichego;
- c) ni kto;
- d) koe chto

V kakoj stroke dany glagoly nesovershennogo vida?

- a) sbit', vypit', snizit';
- b) pospet', sgoret', steret';



- c) pod"ezzhat', ugovarivat', privlekat';
- d) prochitat', zapet', prygnut'

V kakoj stroke vydelennoe slovo odnositsya ko vtoromu spryazheniyu glagola?

- a) Chtoby *dostich'* chego-to v zhizni, nuzhno *starat'sya*;
- b) Student stal *chitat'* ob"yavlenie vsluh;
- c) Um nuzhno *trenirovat'*, sklonnosti, sposobnosti razvivat';
- d) Ya *uchus'* userdno, chtoby *poluchit'* horoshie znaniya

Najdite glagol II spryazheniya:

- a) stroit';
- b) pit';
- c) vesti;
- d) volnovat'sya

Thus, solving test tasks will help increase interest in the subject, develop students' creative activity, identify their level of knowledge, and also help fill existing gaps and understand the most complex problems of Russian grammar and spelling.

### Literatura

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