Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации

Основы теория английского языка: лексикология, 3 семестр

Код, направление подготовки	45.03.02 ЛИНГВИСТИКА
Направленность (профиль)	Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	Лингвистики и переводоведения

Типовые задания для контрольной работы

THE THEORY OF LEXICOLOGY

1. Complete the statement by selecting the correct answer:
"**Thesaurus** is …"
1) a dictionary which records special terms, foreign words with explanations ;
2) a dictionary when words are not arranged alphabetically but grouped by concepts expressed;
3) a dictionary which gives information about extra-linguistic information .

2. Complete the statement by selecting the correct answer:
"**Etymological doublets**…"
1) words having the same source of origin;
2) words that came into different languages as a result of simultaneous borrowing from one and the same source;
3) words more or less similar in meaning and sound form appearing in a language as a result of borrowing from the
same source at different times.

3. Select the definition for **descriptive Lexicology** as a branch of linguistics:
1) Lexicology which deals with the vocabulary of a language at a given stage of its development;
2) Lexicology which deals with the vocabulary of a language in the course of time;
3) Lexicology which deals with the general study of a vocabulary.

4. Complete the statement by selecting the correct answer:
"The **subbranches of Lexicology** are…"
1) blending, reduplication, back formation sound imitation;
2) affixation, compounding, conversion, abbreviation;
3) etymology, semasiology, phraseology, word-building, lexicography.

5. Complete the statement by selecting the correct answer:
"The characteristic feature of French borrowings is…
1) sk-combination
2) the suffix –tion–
3) the prefix –re–

6. Define the term **"word"** according to the given explanation:
1) A word is the association of a given sound pattern with a certain meaning;

2) A word is the basic unit of a language resulting in the association of a given sound pattern with a certain meaning and is capable of a grammatical employment.

3) A word is the basic unit of a language.

7. Select the correct answer:
"**Lexicography** is a branch of Lexicology studying…"
1) the meaning of words and word equivalents;
2) the process of making up new words;
3) the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries.

8. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**Denotation is**…"
1) conceptual content of a word;
2) stylistic value of a word;
3) diversity of meanings.

9. Who contributed much to the development of English semasiology:
1) Trudgill, Shweitser;
2) A.V. Koonin, N.N. Amosova;
3) Ogden and Richards.

10. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant: "The main criterion for the semantic classification of phraseological units is…"
1) the relations between the components and the whole phraseological unit;
2) the category of parts of speech;
3) the morphological criterion.

11. Who is considered to be the father of English lexicography:
1) N.Webster
2) Mac Millan
3) S. Johnson

12. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**A bound morpheme is**…"
   1) a morpheme which coincides with a word-form of an independently functioning word;
   2) a morpheme which stands between a root and an affix;
   3) a morpheme which doesn't coincide with a separate word-form

13. Define the type of substantivation in the following paradigm:
   the poor, the unemployed, the accused, the rich
   1) complete;
   2) partial

14. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**American English** is…"
   1) a dialect;
   2) a variant, variety of British English;
   3) a language

15. Define the synonymic dominant in the synonymic set ***glimpse –glance – stare –look***
   1) stare;
   2) glare;
   3) look

16. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**Semantic change** is…"
   1) the process when an old meaning is completely replaced by the new one;
   2) the process when an old meaning can coexist in the semantic structure of the new one;
   3) the transference based on the association of similarity

17. Define the type of the following antonyms: ***useful – useless, logical – illogical***

1) root antonyms;
2) derivational antonyms;
3) absolute antonyms

18. Define the type of semantic relations between the following homonyms:
    storey – story, reign – rain, right - rite
    1) homophones;
    2) homographs;
    3) homonyms proper

19. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**Glossary** is…"
    1) the total number of words that make up a language;
    2) a dictionary of special terms found in a particular field of study with definitions;
    3) all the words used in the works of a particular author

20. Define the type of connotations in the following group of words:
    snack - bite – snap - feast
    1) evaluative;
    2) expressive;
    3) stylistic

21. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**Connotation** is…"
    1) the conceptual content of a word;
    2) the situation in which the word is uttered, the social circumstances, the purpose of communication;
    3) the component of the lexical meaning which is capable to evoke or express an emotion

22. Define the type of semantic change in the following expressions:
    Downing Street, the White House, the Pentagon
    1) elevation of meaning;
    2) metonomy;
    3) metaphor

23. Define the type of the following words in the English vocabulary:
    workaholic, lapjack, hittee
    1) neologisms;
    2) dialect words;
    3) phraseological units

24. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**Conversion** is…"
    1) a type of word-formation when a new word is formed by combining two or more stems;
    2) a type of word-formation when the word-forming means is the paradigm of the word itself;
    3) a type of word-formation when a new word is formed by combining root and affixes

25. Define the structural type of the following words:
    heartache, handicraft, statesman
    1) root words;
    2) derivatives;
    3) compounds

26. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**The main types of word-building** are…"
    1) blending, back formation, sound imitation;
    2) affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation;
    3) reduplication, sound interchange, shift of stress

27. Who is considered to be the father of American lexicography:
    1) Samuel Johnson;
    2) Noah Webster;

3) Nathaniel Bailey

28. Define the type of lexical abbreviation in the following words:
    prof **(professor),** *ad* **(advertisement),** *exam* **(examination)**
    1) apocope;
    2) syncope;
    3) aphaeresis

29. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. "**The root of a word** is…"
    1) the paradigm of a word;
    2) the semantic nucleus of a word;
    3) the variant of one and the same morpheme

30. The famous American English dictionary by Noah Webster was published:
    1) 1808;
    2) 1818;
    3) 1828

31. The famous explanatory dictionary of the English language compiled by Samuel Johnson was published in:
    1) the 16th century;
    2) the 17th century;
    3) the 18th century

Вопросы к зачету с оценкой

1. Lexicology as a branch of linguistics. The role of Russian linguists in the process of forming lexicology as a branch of linguistics. Connection of Lexicology with other branches of linguistics.
2. Free word combination and a phraseological unit.
3. A vocabulary as a system of lexical units.
4. Sayings and proverbs as a special type of phraseological units.
5. Linguistic methods applied in lexicology.
6. A word as a basic unit of a lexical system.
7. Etymology. Etymological characteristics of the English nominative units.
8. Abbreviations. The main types of abbreviations in present-day English.
9. Borrowings as a means of lexical nomination. Classification of borrowings according to the source of borrowings.
10. Semantic groups in Present-day English vocabulary.
11. English vocabulary seen through etymology.
12. Semantic change. The causes of semantic change. Types of semantic change.
13. Antonyms. Types of antonyms.
14. Words of Indo-European and Common Germanic stock.
15. Synonymy. Types of Synonyms. Euphemisms.
16. Archaisms, slang words and terms in Present-day English.
17. English lexicography. The history of English Lexicography.
18. Polysemy and homonymy in Present-day English derivational morphology.
19. The types of English dictionaries and their distinctive characteristics.
20. Semasiology.
21. Conversion as the main type of word-building. Conversion and substantivation.
22. Neologisms and professionalisms in Present-day English.
23. Elevation. degradation of meaning. Narrowing and broadening of meaning.
24. English in the USA, Canada.
25. The morphological structure of the English word.
26. English phraseology. Classifications of phraseological units.
27. Word-building system in Present-day English language.