Зразок екзаменаційної роботи

з «Теоретичної лексикології з порівняльним компонентом»

Тест на множинний вибір

1. The main sources of borrowings into Ukrainian include:
   a) German and English;
   b) German and French;
   c) French and Polish;
   d) German and Polish.

2. Root morphemes can be:
   a) free;
   b) bound;
   c) both;
   d) neither.

3. Suffixation is typical for noun and adjective formation:
   a) in English;
   b) in Ukrainian;
   c) in both language;
   d) in neither of the languages.

4. Compounds are mainly represented by nouns
   a) in English;
   b) in Ukrainian;
   c) in both language;

d) in neither of the languages.

5. The types of word-formation different in use/frequency for English and Ukrainian include:

a) affixation and shortening;

b) compounding and shortening;

c) affixation and compounding;

d) conversion and combined affixation.

6. Choose the line where all the words are borrowings from Scandinavian:

a) egg, fellow, son;

b) crop, gate, tree;

c) kid, skill, wing;

d) daughter, wife, snow.

7. Choose the line where all the words are partly assimilated:

a) police, café, соната, тет-а-тет;

b) phenomenon, ballet, мікроб, хепі-енд;

c) machine, finance, гравюра, павільйон;

d) coup d'état, pagoda, пюре, метро.

8. Choose the line where all the words are compounds proper:

a) door-handle, three-cornered, місто-гігант, однолюб;

b) shop-window, blue-eyed, десятирічка, Миргород;

c) dancing-hall, week-end, всюдихід, бензовоз;

d) Anglo-saxon, doll-faced, перекладач-референт, п'ятиденний.

9. The morpheme *theor-* is:

a) root and bound;

b) derivational and bound;

c) root and free;

d) derivational and free.

10. Native words are:

a) more numerous in English;

b) more numerous in Ukrainian;

c) more numerous in both languages;

d) less numerous in both languages.