

**Контрольна робота**  
**Лексикологія з порівняльним компонентом**  
**(6 семестр)**

**Варіант 2**

1. 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.

2. The common sources of borrowings into English and Ukrainian include:

- a) French and Latin;
- b) German and French;
- c) French and Greek;
- d) Latin and Greek**

3. The main sources of borrowings into Ukrainian include:

- a) German and English;
- b) German and French;
- c) French and Polish;
- d) German and Polish.**

4. The main sources of borrowings into English include:

- a) French and Scandinavian;**
- b) French and German;
- c) Scandinavian and German;
- d) French and Italian.

5. Free morphemes are:

- a) all root morphemes;
- b) some root morphemes;**
- c) all derivational morphemes;
- d) some derivational morphemes.

6. Types of word-formation productive in English and Ukrainian include:

- a) affixation, back-formation;
- b) shortening, conversion;
- c) affixation, conversion;
- d) affixation, compounding.**

7. Prefixation is typical for verb formation:

- a) in English;
- b) in Ukrainian;
- c) in both language;**
- d) in neither of the languages.

8. Compounds are mainly represented by adjectives

- a) in English;
- b) in Ukrainian;**
- c) in both language;
- d) in neither of the languages.

9. The main components of lexical meanings are:

- a) denotational and connotational;**
- b) denotational and grammatical;
- c) connotational and grammatical;
- d) connotational and functional.

10. Types of meaning specific to morphemes are:

- a) functional, referential, differential;
- b) functional, differential, distributional;**
- c) differential, referential, distributional;
- d) distributional, referential, denotational.

11. The main tendencies in the change of meaning are:

- a) extension, narrowing, elevation, degradation, transference;**
- b) extension, composition, elevation, degradation, transference;
- c) extension, narrowing, distribution, degradation, transference;
- d) extension, narrowing, elevation, differentiation, transference.

12. Perfect homonyms coincide in:

- a) sound form and grammatical meaning;
- b) form and stylistic value;
- c) sound and graphic form;**
- d) sound form and lexical meaning.

13. Antonyms are words:

- a) different in stylistic value;
- b) different in shades of meaning;
- c) different in combinability;
- d) different in denotational meaning.**

14. Choose the line where all the words are classical borrowings of international character:

- a) botany, zoology, морфологія, корабель;
- b) bacteriology, dialect, демократія, метафора;**
- c) archaism, machine, ботаніка, фізика;
- d) street, physics, телефон, учитель.

15. Choose the line where all the words are borrowed from Polish:

- a) місто, скарб, модем;
- b) млин, хвороба, каштан;**

- ] с) злочин, в'язень, суші;
- ] d) премудрий, полковник, базар.

16. The morpheme *window* is:

- ] a) root and bound;
- ] b) derivational and bound;
- ] **c) root and free;**
- ] d) derivational and free.

17. Choose the line where all the words are the result of conversion:

- ] a) to find, to skin, a walk, a drive;
- ] **b) to ape, to doctor, a move, a swim;**
- ] c) to holiday, to whip, a pocket, a jump;
- ] d) to read, to paper, to swim, a leak.

18. The word *знекровити* is the result of

- ] a) prefixation;
- ] b) suffixation;
- ] c) conversion;
- ] **d) combined affixation.**

19. The word *actor* has undergone:

- ] a) extension of meaning;
- ] b) narrowing of meaning;
- ] **c) elevation of meaning;**
- ] d) degradation of meaning.

20. The word *стріляти* has undergone:

- ] **a) extension of meaning;**
- ] b) narrowing of meaning;
- ] c) elevation of meaning;
- ] d) degradation of meaning.