Зразок поточної роботи

з «Теоретичної лексикології з порівняльним компонентом»

Тест на множинний вибір

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

a) affixation, back-formation;

b) shortening, conversion;

c) affixation, conversion;

d) affixation, compounding.

2. Prefixation is typical for verb formation:

a) in English;

b) in Ukrainian;

c) in both language;

d) in neither of the languages.

3. Compounds are mainly represented by adjectives

a) in English;

b) in Ukrainian;

c) in both language;

d) in neither of the languages.

4. 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.

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

a) місто, скарб, модем;

b) млин, хвороба, каштан;

c) злочин, в'язень, суші;

d) премудрий, полковник, базар.

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

a) to read, to skin, a walk, a drive;

b) to ape, to doctor, a move, a swim;

c) to holiday, to whip, a street, a jump;

d) to open, to paper, to swim, a leak.

7. The common element of English and Ukrainian native words is represented by:

a) Germanic element;

b) Latin element;

c) Indo-European element;

d) classical element.

8. Native words have a wider sphere of usage than borrowed:

a) in English;

b) in Ukrainian;

c) in both language;

d) in neither of the languages.

9. 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

10. The main sources of borrowings into English include:

a) French and Scandinavian;

b) French and German;

c) Scandinavian and German;

d) French and Italian.