

Екзаменаційна/залікова контрольна робота
«Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов»

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Native words have:
 - a) a wider sphere of usage than borrowed in English;
 - b) a wider sphere of usage than borrowed in Ukrainian;
 - c) a wider sphere of usage than borrowed in both language;
 - d) a wider sphere of usage than borrowed in neither of the languages.

4. 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

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

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

8. Compounds are mainly represented by nouns

- 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. Root morphemes possess:

- a) grammatical meaning;
- b) lexical meaning;
- c) lexical and grammatical meaning;
- d) neither lexical nor grammatical meaning.

11. Polysemantic words may have:

- a) neutral and stylistically coloured variants of meaning;
- b) neither neutral nor stylistically coloured variants of meaning;
- c) only neutral variants of meaning;
- d) only stylistically coloured variants of meaning.

12. Homonyms are words:

- a) similar in graphic form and different in sound form and meaning;
- b) similar in graphic and sound form and different in meaning;
- c) similar in sound form and different in graphic form and meaning;
- d) similar in meaning and different in sound and graphic form.

13. Synonyms are words:

- a) identical in denotational meaning;
- b) similar in denotational meaning;
- c) identical in connotational meaning;
- d) similar in connotational meaning

14. Antonyms are usually:

- a) pairs of words;
- b) groups of words;
- c) three words;
- d) four words.

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

- a) botany, zoology, antonym, фізика, морфологія, публіцистика;
- b) bacteriology, dialect, synonym, демократія, метафора, архаїзм;
- c) archaism, polysemy, law, лексикологія, ботаніка, фізика;
- d) street, physics, tragedy, біологія, телефон, учитель.

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

- a) egg, fellow, wife, husband, knife;
- b) crop, gate, sky, calf, window;
- c) cake, cross, kid, skill, wing;
- d) husband, daughter, kid, wife.

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

- a) police, crisis, café, хвороба, соната, тет-а-тет;
- b) phenomenon, ballet, regime, мікроб, етикет, хепі-енд;
- c) machine, macaroni, finance, гравюра, кімоно, павільйон.
- d) coup d'état, pagoda, street, пюре, метро, диск.

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

- a) door-handle, three-cornered, wall flower, місто-гігант, однолюб, землероб;
- b) shop-window, blue-eyed, sportsman, десятирічка, Миргород, синьожовтий;
- c) football, dancing-hall, week-end, всюдихід, бурелом, бензовоз;
- d) week-end, Anglo-saxon, doll-faced, перекладач-референт, п'ятиденний, водовоз.

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

- a) to find, to skin, to week-end, a walk, a drive, a leak;
- b) to ape, to doctor, to paper, a move, a tramp, a swim;
- c) to holiday, to whip, to fish, a pocket, a jump, a find;
- d) to read, to move, to pocket, to swim, an ape, a doctor.

20. Choose the line where all the suffixes are of the same part of speech formed type:

- a) -ful, -ous, -like, -ав, -ив, -ува;
- b) -tion, -ment, -ness, -ізм, -ість, -ощ;
- c) -age, -dom, -hood, -ство, -цтво, -ича;
- d) -er, -ly, -ed, -ик, -ар, -изува.