

**ПРИКЛАД ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙОЇ КОНТРОЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ
«ЛЕКСИКОЛОГІЯ З ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ»**

1. By external structure of the word we mean
 - a) its morphological structure;
 - b) its semantic structure;
 - c) its grammatical employment

2. *A Matisse, a jersey, factory hands* are examples of:
 - a) linguistic metonymy;
 - b) linguistic metaphor;
 - c) generalization.

3. In contemporary from the point of view of the semantic criterion words with the same denotation, but differing connotations are
 - a) metaphors;
 - b) antonyms;
 - c) synonyms.

4. Phraseological units are defined as units of fixed context according to
 - a) A.I. Smirnitsky;
 - b) N.N. Amosova;
 - c) S.V. Kunin

5. *Aye, nay, thy* are examples of:
 - a) professional terminology;
 - b) obsolete words;
 - c) basic vocabulary.

6. *Datum-data, criterion-criteria* illustrate
 - a) the phonetic adaptation;
 - b) the semantic adaptation;
 - c) the grammatical adaptation.

7. The semantic relationship of inclusion existing between elements of various levels (e.g., *vehicle* including *car, bus, bike*) is called
 - a) hyponymy;
 - b) word-family;
 - c) ideographic group.

8. Which among the following is NOT a neutral compound?
 - a) craftsmanship;
 - b) bedroom;
 - c) shop-window.

9. Affixes that take part in deriving new words in this particular period of language development are called
 - a) native;
 - b) productive;
 - c) frequently occurring.

10. *Diamond drops, mint drops, snowdrops* are instances of

- a) metonymy;
- b) metaphor;
- c) broadening of meaning.

11. The initial *sk* usually indicates

- a) Italian borrowings;
- b) French borrowings;
- c) Scandinavian borrowings.

12. *-land* in *Ireland, wonderland* and *-like* in *businesslike, ladylike* are examples of

- a) stem;
- b) suffix;
- c) semi-affix.

13. Such words as *humming-bird, to bark, to howl* are produced by

- a) shortening;
- b) onomatopoeia;
- c) reversion.

14. *Chi-chi, shilly-shallying* illustrate

- a) composition;
- b) reduplication;
- c) back-formation.

15. *Street, wall, London* are

- a) Celtic borrowings;
- b) Greek borrowings;
- c) native words.

16. Homonyms which are the same in sound and spelling are termed

- a) homonyms proper;
- b) homophones;
- c) homographs.

17. *to lay, v.* and *lay, v. (Past Indef. of to lie)* are

- a) partial lexical homonyms;
- b) simple lexico-grammatical partial homonyms;
- c) complex lexico-grammatical partial homonyms.

18. The leading semantic component in the semantic structure of a word is called

- a) denotative component;
- b) connotative component;
- c) contextual component.

19. The book is *a splendid read* shows

- a) conversion;
- b) affixation;
- c) contraction.

20. *Neck and crop, to show the white feather, at sixes and sevens* are examples of (V. V. Vinogradov's classification)

- a) phraseological collocations (combinations);
- b) phraseological unities;
- c) phraseological fusions.

21. Note the most productive ways of word-building in English.

22. Describe the classification of compounds.

23. Describe the stylistic classification of the English vocabulary.

24. Give the definition of "Neologisms".

25. Characterize the Classification of synonyms.