

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
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Тестовое задание для диагностического тестирования по дисциплине:

Основы теория английского языка: лексикология, 3 семестр

Код, направление подготовки	45.03.02 ЛИНГВИСТИКА
Направленность (профиль)	Перевод и переводоведение
Форма обучения	очная
Кафедра-разработчик	Лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	Лингвистики и переводоведения

Проверяемая компетенция	Задание	Варианты ответов	Тип сложности вопроса
ОПК-1.2	1. What does Lexicology, a brunch of linguistics study?	a. It is the study of words. b. It is the study of sentences. c. It is the study of aspects. d. It is the study of definitions.	Низкий
ОПК-1.2	2. Which of the following research papers are related to Lexicology?	a. Linguistic and Social Features of Slang b. The Features of the Use of the Real and Fictitious Place Names in the Literary Texts of the Languages of Different Systems c. Phrasal Verbs in Modern English Language d. The Conceptual Sphere "Education" in British Picture of the World.	Высокий
ОПК-1.2	3. Choose the variants which cannot complete the statement: "American English is...":	a) a dialect b) a variant, variety of British English c) an idiolect d) a subdialect	Высокий

ОПК-1.2	4. Define the words which cannot be the synonymic dominant in the synonymic set: odd – queer – strange – quaint	a) odd b) queer c) strange d) quaint	Высокий
ОПК-1.2	5. Determine the variants which cannot be the extralinguistic causes of semantic development of the word: The adjective <i>plastic</i> , meaning “capable of being moulded”, arrived in English in the early 1600s. Now it is used to refer to synthetic material.	a) historical b) social c) psychological d) political	Высокий
ОПК-1.2	6. Match the traditionally used words and their politically correct equivalents:	1. mankind a) nonspecialist 2. salesman b) salesperson 3. weatherman c) humanity 4. layman d) meteorologist	Средний
ОПК-1.2	7. Match the dictionaries with their definitions:	1. ETYMOLOGICAL a) a dictionary representing the vocabulary as a whole. 2. EXPLANATORY b) a dictionary that explains the origin of words. 3. GENERAL c) a dictionary that covers only a certain specific part of the vocabulary 4. SPECIAL d) a dictionary that deals with the form, usage and meaning of words and provides all the information in the same language	Средний
ОПК-1.2	8. Match the terms with their definitions:	1. COGNATES 2. ETYMOLOGICAL DOUBLET 3. INTERNATIONAL WORDS 4. LOAN-WORDS a. two or more words more or less similar in meaning and sound form, appearing in language as the result of borrowing from the same source at different times b. words taken from other languages and modified in the phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standard of a language c. words that came into different languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowing from one and the same source d. words having the same source of origin	Средний
ОПК-1.2	9. Match the terms with their definitions:	1.ROOT 2.PREFIX 3.SUFFIX	Средний

		<p>4.INFLECTION</p> <p>a. a derivational affix following the root and forming a new derivative b. a derivational affix standing before the root and modifying its meaning. c. the lexical nucleus of a word, it doesn't admit any further analysis. d. a functional affix, it carries only a grammatical meaning and is relevant only for the formation of the word-form.</p>	
ОПК-1.2	10. In what way can you prove that the "freedom" of free word groups is relative and arbitrary?	<p>a. FWGs are so called because they are each time built up anew in the speech process. But idioms are used as ready-made units with fixed and constant structures.</p> <p>b. The constituents of FWG may vary according to communication needs. Member-words of PU are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.</p> <p>c. The constituent red in the free word-group red flower may be substituted for by any other adjective denoting color, without essentially changing the denotational meaning of the word-group. But in the PU red tape (bureaucratic methods) no substitution like this is possible, a change of the adjective would involve a complete change in the meaning of the whole group.</p> <p>d. Nothing is entirely "free" in speech as its linear relationships are governed, restricted and regulated, on the one hand, by requirements of logic and common sense and, on the other hand, by the rules of grammar and combinability. One can speak of a black-eyed girl but not of a black-eyed table.</p>	Средний
ОПК-1.2	11. Define the particular type of word-formation by which the following word <i>smog</i> was made:	<p>a) sound imitation; b) back formation; c) sound-interchange; d) blending</p>	Низкий
ОПК-1.2	12. Find the clippings in the following sentences and identify their types: <i>They teach us vets all about animals' souls</i> (J. Herriot).	<p>a) aphaeresis b) apocope c) syncope d) an initial and final clipping</p>	Низкий

ОПК-1.2	13. Should substantivized adjectives be classified as conversion?	<p>a. Yes, they should. Adjectives, when substantivized, lose all or part of the characteristics of the adjectives and acquire all or part of the characteristics of the noun.</p> <p>b. No, they should not. In cases of substantivization of adjectives we have quite different changes in the language. Substantivization is the result of ellipsis. In cases of perfect substantivization, the attribute takes the paradigm of a countable noun.</p> <p>c. Yes, they should. There are wholly and partially substantivized adjectives. They correspond to wholly and partial conversion.</p> <p>d. No, they should not. Conversion is known as zero derivation. In case of substantivized adjectives, they take only one feature of the noun, mostly the definite article.</p>	Средний
ОПК-1.2	14. What are the types of compounds:	<p>1. pepper-and-salt, n.</p> <p>2. speedometer, n.</p> <p>3. door-to-door, adj.</p> <p>4. bridesmaid, n.</p> <p>a. a compound with a linking vowel</p> <p>b. a compound with a linking consonants</p> <p>c. a compound with a preposition stem</p> <p>d. a compound with a conjunction stem</p>	Средний
ОПК-1.2	15. Identify the meaning of the suffix –ish in the underlined word: <i>There was a <u>longish</u> pause</i> (R. Dahl).	<p>a. “being or pertaining to”</p> <p>b. “after the matter of, having the characteristics of, like”</p> <p>c. “addicted to, inclined or tending to”</p> <p>d. “somewhat, rather”</p>	Низкий
ОПК-1.2	16. Which units are the odd one in the following set of suffixes of Greek origin?	<p>a. –ist</p> <p>b. –ism</p> <p>c. –ite</p> <p>d. –nik</p> <p>e. - age</p>	Высокий
ОПК-1.2	17. Who first introduced the term <i>phraseological unit</i> as opposed to the western term <i>idiom</i> ?	<p>a. V.V. Vinogradov</p> <p>b. I.V. Arnold</p> <p>c. S.I. Ozhegov</p> <p>d. G.B. Antrushina</p>	Средний
ОПК-1.2	18. Complete the statement by selecting the correct variant. “Homonymy is...”:	<p>a) the process when an old meaning is completely replaced by the new one</p> <p>b) the coincidence in the same sound form and spelling of two or more different units but different in meaning</p>	Низкий

		c) the transference based on the association of contiguity d) the transference based on the association of similarity	
ОПК-1.2	19. Explain different meaning in the following word combinations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>smart</i> clothes 2. a <i>smart</i> answer 3. a <i>smart</i> house 4. <i>stubborn</i> depression 5. a <i>stubborn</i> child <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>clever</i> b. <i>determined</i> c. <i>formal</i> d. <i>difficult to change</i> e. <i>fashionable</i> 	Средний
ОПК-1.2	20. Give the Russian equivalents for the following proverbs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A cat in gloves catches no mice. 2. A good beginning is half the battle. 3. Make hay while the sun shines. 4. The last straw that breaks the camel's back. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Последняя капля переполняет чашу. b. Куй железо пока горячо. c. Не замочив рук, не умоешься. d. Доброе начало полдела откачало. 	Средний