**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**Текущего контроля по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Лексикология»**

**При проведении текущего контроля обучающемуся предлагается дать ответы на вопросы из нижеприведенного списка.**

**Семестр 4**

TEST

1. Which of the phraseological units are completely non-motivated and usually stable?

a) phraseological unities

b) phraseological fusions

c) phraseological collocations

2. What type of phraseological units is ***red tape***?

a) phraseological unit

b) phraseological fusion

c) phraseological collocation

3. The evolution of the English vocabulary is the object of

a) descriptive lexicology

b) historical lexicology

c) general lexicology

4. Point out the word of Latin origin.

a) they

b) government

d) street

5. Dictionaries of synonyms are

a) special dictionaries

b) general dictionaries

c) etymological dictionaries

 6. Which branch of lexicology deals with the meaning of words and other linguistic units?

a) Onomasiology

b) Semasiology

c) Morphology

7. The content plane of the word includes ...

a) lexical meaning

b) lexical and grammatical meaning

8. Synchronic lexicology deals with ...

a) the change and development of vocabulary in the course of time

b) vocabulary at a given stage of language development

9. The word ***teacher*** is … motivated

a) phonetically

b) morphologically

c) lexically

10. The word ***crash*** is … motivated

a) phonetically

b) morphologically

c) lexically

11. Two or more words identical in sound-form but different in meaning and distribution are ...

a) antonyms

b) homonyms

c) paronyms

12. Restriction of meaning leads to…

a) generalization

b) specialization

c) degradation

d) elevation

13. Ideographic synonyms

a) differ in shades of meaning

b) are synonymous in a certain context

c) are distinguished stylistically

14. What type of synonyms do words ***to ascent – to mount – to climb*** belong to?

a) ideographic synonyms

b) contextual synonyms

c) full synonyms

15. What type of antonyms do words **happy – unhappy** belong to?

a) contradictories

b) contraries

c) incompatibles

16. Conversion is a word-building process in which words are built by

a) combining parts of two words

b) means of changing the paradigm of words

c) adding word-building affixes to stems

17. Word composition is a word-building process in which words are built

a) by adding derivational affixes to stems

b) by joining two or more stems

c) by means of changing the paradigm

18. Which of the following words are derived compounds

a) boyfriend, back-formation, wallflower

b) well-formed, dishwasher, three-cornered

c) overestimate, subdivided, pseudo-compounds

19. The largest two-facet lexical unit observed on the syntagmatic level of analysis is ...

a) the word

b) the word-combination

c) morpheme

20. Phraseology studies

a) free word-combinations and phraseological units

b) synonyms

c) phrasal verbs

**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**Промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Лексикология»**

**При проведении промежуточной аттестации обучающемуся предлагается дать ответы на вопросы из нижеприведенного списка.**

**4 семестр - Экзамен**

1. Modern English lexicology. It’s aims and significance

2. Word meaning and meaning in morphemes

3. Types of word meaning

4. Word meaning: Motivation

5. Change of word meaning

6. Meaning relations in paradigmatics and syntagmatics

7. Polysemy

8. Polysemy and homonymy

9. Antonymy

10. Synonymy

11. Word structure

12. Word formation: various ways of forming words

13. Affixation

14. Conversion

15. Word composition

16. Structure of word-groups

17. Phraseological units

18. Etymological survey of the English word-stock

19. Development of the English vocabulary

20. Words of native origin in the English word-stock

21. Borrowings

22. Variants of the English language.

23. Dialects of the English language.

24. Dictionary compiling

25. Main types of English dictionaries