Тест
по лексикологии английского языка
для студентов, обучающихся
по направлению 031100 – лингвистика и перевод
по специальности 031202 – перевод и переводоведение

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1. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics which deals with…
a) the various means of expressing grammatical relations between words and
with the patterns after which words are combined into word-groups and
sentences
b) the outer sound form of the word
c) exical units and the vocabulary of a language
d) the study of the nature, functions and structure of stylistic devices and
with the investigation of each style of language

2. What is Special Lexicology?
a) It is the lexicology of any language
b) It is the lexicology of a particular language

3. 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, usually at the
present time

4. The word has …
a) phonological and semantic aspects
b) phonological and syntactic aspects
c) phonological, semantic, syntactic aspects

5. By external structure of the word we mean …
a) its meaning
b) its morphological structure

6. Which branch of lexicology deals with the meaning of words and other
linguistic units?
a) Onomasiology
b) Semasiology
c) Lexical Morphology

7. Which of the two main approaches to lexical meaning studies the connection between words and things or concepts they denote?
a) the referential approach
b) the functional approach

8. The content plane of the word includes …
a) lexical meaning
b) lexical and grammatical meaning

9. Lexical meaning is …
a) general, standard
b) individual, unique

10. Two or more words identical in sound-form but different in meaning, distribution and (in many cases) origin are …
a) antonyms
b) homonyms
c) paronyms

11. By their graphic and sound-form there may be …
a) full and partial homonyms
b) grammatical, lexical and lexico-grammatical homonyms
c) perfect homonyms, homophones and homographs

12. Homophones are …
a) identical in spelling but different in sound-form
b) identical in sound-form but different in spelling
13. When two or more homonyms can originate from different meanings of the same word when, for some reason, the semantic structure of the word breaks into several parts, this type of formation of homonyms is called …
   a) borrowing
   b) split of polysemy
   c) word-building

14. Different meanings of a polysemantic word develop into…
   a) homonymous words
   b) in the case of divergent meaning development
   c) in the case of convergent sound development

15. Word-formation …
   a) deals with segmentation of words into morphemes
   b) is an autonomous language mechanism which is used to make new words

16. The morphemes which may occur alone and coincide with word-forms or immutable words are …
   a) bound morphemes
   b) free morphemes

17. Affixation consists in …
   a) putting two stems together
   b) adding an affix to a stem

18. A non-affixal type of word-building is …
   a) compounding
   b) conversion
19. Derivational stem (base) and derivational affix into which the derived word is segmented are …
   a) immediate meaningful constituents
   b) ultimate constituents

20. The meaning of a compound is derived from …
   a) the structural meaning of its pattern
   b) the lexical meanings of its immediate constituents and from the structural meaning of its pattern
   c) the lexical meanings of its immediate constituents

21. One or both immediate constituents have a transferred meaning in …
   a) completely motivated compounds
   b) non-motivated compounds
   c) partially motivated compounds

22. Compounds may be coordinative and subordinative according to…
   a) the order of their immediate constituents
   b) the nature of their immediate constituents
   c) the relations between their immediate constituents

23. Compound red-hot is …
   a) syntactic
   b) asyntactic

24. Derivational compounds are built on …
   a) the stems or word-forms of independent words
   b) free word-groups
25. When the head member of the compound names the referent whereas the subordinate member characterizes it the compound is …
   a) endocentric
   b) exocentric

26. Conversion is …
   a) formation of verbs or nouns from other parts of speech
   b) formation of verbs
   c) formation of nouns

27. The largest two-facet lexical unit observed on the syntagmatic level of analysis is …
   a) the word
   b) the word-combination

28. Meaning of word-combinations is analysed into…
   a) lexical component
   b) lexical and grammatical (structural) components

29. Which meaning of the word-combination is conveyed by the pattern of arrangement of the component words?
   a) structural
   b) lexical

30. When the meaning of the word-combination is deducible from the meaning, order and arrangement of its components the word-combination is …
   a) non-motivated
   b) motivated
31. The branch of linguistics which studies the ways of bringing words together in the flow of speech is called …
   a) phraseology
   b) lexical morphology

32. Which of the phraseological units are completely non-motivated and usually stable?
   a) phraseological unities
   b) phraseological fusions
   c) phraseological collocations

33. The main criteria of the semantic approach to phraseology are …
   a) function
   b) stability and idiomaticity
   c) non-variability of context and partial variability of context

34. Phraseological units are classified into noun, verb, adverb equivalents by the criterion of …
   a) non-variability of context
   b) partial variability of context
   c) function
   d) idiomaticity

35. Idioms proper lie outside the province of phraseology because …
   a) they function as word-equivalents, being semantically, grammatically and syntactically inseparable
   b) they are metaphorically motivated and never function in speech as word-equivalents, being semantically and grammatically separable
36. Phraseological units are classified into phrasemes and idioms according to …
   a) the semantic approach to phraseology
   b) the functional approach to phraseology
   c) the contextual approach to phraseology

37. According to Prof. A.V. Kunin’s approach to phraseology, the components of set expressions are used in their literal meanings in …
   a) phraseological units
   b) phraseomatic units
   c) border-line units

38. Proverbs, sayings and quotations are …
   a) phraseological units
   b) idioms proper

39. A variety of a language which prevails in a district, with local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation and phrase is …
   a) a dialect
   b) an accent

40. British, American, Australian and Canadian English are …
   a) local dialects
   b) regional variants of standard language

41. The science of dictionary-compiling is …
   a) lexicology
   b) lexicography
42. Linguistic dictionaries deal with …
   a) lexical units
   b) concepts

43. Historical events, geographical names, names for diseases, plants, animals, institutions are included in …
   a) encyclopaedic dictionaries
   b) linguistic dictionaries

44. Linguistic dictionaries may be explanatory or specialized by …
   the nature of their word-list
   a) the kind of information they provide
   b) the language in which the information is presented

45. Dictionaries of terms are intermediate between encyclopaedic and linguistic ones because …
   a) their logical and lexicographic definitions are similar
   b) their logical and lexicographic definitions are different

46. Dictionaries may be general and restricted by …
   a) the nature of their word-list
   b) the language in which the information is presented

47. The dictionary presenting a wide range of data is …
   a) specialized
   b) explanatory

48. The dictionary giving the information in the same language is …
   a) bilingual
   b) monolingual
49. The dictionaries containing units in one language and their equivalents in another are …
   a) translation dictionaries
   b) explanatory dictionaries

50. Combinability of the word depends on …
   a) its lexical meaning
   b) its lexical and grammatical meaning

51. The content plane of words includes
   a) denotative meaning
   b) denotative and connotative meaning

52. Connotative meaning is …
   a) the emotive charge and the stylistic value of the word
   b) the word’s reference to the object

53. The linguistic causes of semantic change are due to …
   a) the constant influence of factors outside the language system
   b) the constant interdependence of words in language and speech

54. The main types of semantic transfer are …
   a) overstatement and understatement
   b) irony and enantiosis
   c) metaphor and metonymy
   d) euphemism

55. Metaphor is based on …
   a) contiguity of referents
   b) similarity of referents in shape, in function, in position, in behaviour, etc.
56. Which of the following minor types of semantic transfer consists in naming unpleasant or offensive referents in a polite, conventional, indirect or round-about way?
   a) irony
   b) enantiosis
   c) euphemism
   d) overstatement

57. The name given to the use of the same word in two or more distinct meanings is …
   a) antonymy
   b) polysemy
   c) synonymy

58. The diachronic approach to polysemy deals with …
   a) frequency of different meanings
   b) the order in which different meanings appeared

59. The words ear in the meaning of ‘the part of the body’ and ear in the meaning of ‘the corn’ are …
   a) homonyms developed as the next step in polysemy
   b) etymological homonyms

60. By words which because of similarity of sound or partial identity of morphemic structure can be erroneously or punningly used in speech we mean …
   a) paronyms
   b) homonyms
61. The words *incredulous* and *incredible* are …
   a) homonyms
   b) antonyms
   c) paronyms
   d) synonyms

62. The members of a thematic group which belong to the same part of speech and are so close to one another semantically that to be able to use them correctly in speech we require exact knowledge of the shades of meaning and stylistic connotations, which distinguish them from one another, are …
   a) synonyms
   b) antonyms

63. Ideographic synonyms differ …
   a) only in their denotational meaning
   b) both in their denotational meaning and connotation or style

64. The synonyms *dad – father – parent* are …
   a) ideographic
   b) ideographic-stylistic

65. The largest two-facet lexical unit observed on the syntagmatic level of analysis is …
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68. When the meaning of the word-combination is deducible from the meaning, order and arrangement of its components the word-combination is …
   a) non-motivated
   b) motivated

69. Phraseological units are understood as …
   a) non-motivated word-combinations that are reproduced as ready-made stable units
   b) motivated word-combinations that allow of variability of their components

70. The word-combination *small beer* is …
   a) a phraseological unity
   b) a phraseological (habitual) collocation
   c) a phraseological fusion

71. The major criteria for distinguishing between phraseological units and free word-groups are …
   a) semantic
   b) stylistic
   c) semantic and structural
   d) structural
72. The morpheme is …
   a) a two-facet unit possessing both form and content, positionally mobile and syntactically independent
   b) the smallest indivisible two-facet unit which occurs in speech only as a constituent part of the word

73. The morphemes in the words motherly – quickly are …
   a) synonymous
   b) antonymous
   c) homonymous

74. Lexicology is mainly interested in …
   a) derivational affixes
   b) functional affixes

75. Word structure consists in …
   a) making new words with the help of morphemes
   b) segmentation of words into morphemes

76. Root morphemes carry …
   a) lexical and grammatical meaning
   b) lexical meaning

77. Differential meaning in polymorphemic words …
   a) distinguishes a word from all others containing identical morphemes
   b) is the meaning of the order and arrangement of the constituent morphemes
78. The morphemes which may occur alone and coincide with word-forms or immutable words are … 
   a) bound morphemes 
   c) free morphemes 

79. By their activity in the language affixes are classified into … 
   a) recurrent and unique 
   b) prefixes and suffixes 
   c) productive and non-productive 

80. Immediate constituents are … 
   a) two meaningful components the word breaks into at the each stage of morphological analysis 
   b) the elements which are no longer divisible 

81. The most numerous amongst the words produced by conversion are… 
   a) verbs made from nouns 
   b) nouns made from verbs 

82. The USA, the U.N.O. are … 
   a) Latin abbreviations 
   b) shortened words 
   c) acronyms 

83. Words denoting objects and phenomena which are things of the past and no longer exist are called … 
   a) archaisms 
   b) historisms 
   c) obsolete words
84. The earliest group of English borrowings is …
a) Scandinavian
b) French
c) Latin
d) Celtic

85. Linguistic dictionaries may be explanatory or specialized by …
a) the nature of their word-list
b) the kind of information they provide
c) the language in which the information is presented

86. The analysis of the word ‘spinster’ = noun, count noun, human, adult, female, who has never married is …
a) contrastive
b) Immediate Constituents analysis
c) componential
d) transformational

87. The word mag is …
a) a clipping
b) an abbreviation

88. Transference based on resemblance is …
a) metonymy
b) metaphor

89. The process of development of a new meaning is termed …
a) transference
b) change of meaning
90. Narrowing of meaning is …
   a) generalization
   b) specialization

91. Degradation of meaning is …
   a) elevation
   b) degeneration

92. The word distance is …
   a) English by origin
   b) not English by origin

93. Indo-European elements are …
   a) native
   b) borrowed

94. The word girl is …
   a) of German origin
   b) English proper

95. International words are …
   a) borrowed by several languages
   b) borrowed by one language

96. The words shirt and skirt are …
   a) translation-loans
   b) etymological doublets
97. The noun-forming suffix –*ing* is …
   a) native
   b) borrowed

98. Words coined only for this particular occasion are …
   a) neologisms
   b) nonce-words

99. The native noun-forming suffixes –*dom* and –*ship* are …
   a) non-productive
   b) productive

100. The word *chit-chat* is …
    a) an etymological doublet
    b) an example of reduplication

101. Phonological neologisms are …
    a) built on patterns existing in the language
    b) formed by combining unique combinations of sounds

102. A neologism *mimsy* is …
    a) an acronym
    b) a blend

103. A phraseological neologism *sleeping policeman* is …
    a) a phraseological unit with transferred meaning
    b) a non-idiomatic expression