

Приложение 1  
к рабочей программе  
дисциплины

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**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**Лексикология и словообразование английского языка**

Направление подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Направленность (профиль): Перевод и переводоведение

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр

Форма обучения очная

Москва, 2023

Цель фонда оценочных средств - контроль и оценка образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Лексикология и словообразование английского языка».

Цель текущей аттестации – обеспечение своевременной обратной связи, для коррекции обучения, активизации самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Цель промежуточной аттестации – оценивание промежуточных и окончательных результатов обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающих достижение планируемых результатов освоения образовательной программы.

Формы промежуточной аттестации: 5 семестр, экзамен.

**1. Варианты тестов и контрольных работ:**

**Quiz on AmE vs BrE**

**1. Give short answers to the following questions:**

- a) Why can't American English be called a language?
- b) What is an Americanism?
- c) What types of Americanisms are distinguished? (Give 2 examples to each).

**2. State which variant of English (American or British) each of the following words and phrases belongs to:**

1.

bangs (of hair)

2. biro

3. to chat with smb

4. doctor's office

5. faucet

6. jewellery

7. to look out the window

8. mailbox

9. meter

10. movies

11. pantyhose

12. practice, n,

13. prolog

14. a quarter to nine

15. to rent (a car)

17. toward

16. tin

### **Test on English Etymology**

1. Give definitions to the following terms:

1. a cognate

2. a hybrid

3. a loan word

4. a translation loan

5. an English proper word

6. an etymological doublet

7. an international word —

8. assimilation

9. the native element

10. the origin of a borrowing

11. the source of a borrowing

3 Read the text. Write out as many words as you can estimate as

a) native (mark the origin)

b) Latin borrowings (mark the layer)

c) French borrowings (mark the layer)

d) Scandinavian borrowings

f) hybrids

g) international words

In Maud, Tennyson returns to the poetry of sensation , and dwells on a consciousness constituted of fragments of feeling . He deliberately denies an autonomous voice , and the ending is deeply ironic . The complex of feeling is ephemeral , and the culmination of these feelings ends in the unsatisfactory conclusion of the Crimean War . Tennyson is expressing the feelings of an age where identity , intellect and modernity were controversial issues . He does not offer a clear , linear answer . The chivalric style of the love -poem is combined with a contemporary cynicism , and so the Victorian tendency to look to remote cultures (here, the Middle Ages) is insufficient . The interweaving of death and life images gives expression to the greater concern for the afterlife , and the movement of the human race into a greater age from past monuments .

### Test on Antonyms:

Characterize the pairs of antonyms filling in the table:

|    | <b>Antonyms</b>     | <b>Derivational</b> | <b>Root / Absolute</b> | <b>Contrary / Proper / Gradable</b> | <b>Complementary / Contradictory / Binary</b> | <b>Conversive / Relational</b> |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | asleep – awake      |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 2. | autumn – spring     |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 3. | common-peculiar     |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 4. | easy – difficult    |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 5. | employee – employer |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 6. | fall, v – rise, v   |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 7. | inside-outside      |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 8. | local – national    |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |
| 9. | lucky – fortunate   |                     |                        |                                     |   |                                |

|     |                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 10. | lucky – unlucky      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | needless – necessary |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | never – always       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | remember –forget     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | shortage – abundance |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. | smooth – uneven      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. | stink, n – scent, n  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2. Pick out the contronyms:**

1. colour, n
2. consult, v
3. cowardly
4. day
5. dirty
6. drop, v
7. drown,v
8. dust, v
9. first-degree
10. king
11. lucky
12. marry,v
13. praise, v
14. priceless
15. siren
16. smell, v

17. temper,v

18. wise

**3. Find antonyms in the contexts and prove that they are ones taking into consideration their semantic, stylistic and distributional particularities:**

1. It strikes to the heart of all life, animate and inanimate (Th. Dreiser).

2. The Thomas family got poor and the Dalton family got rich (R. Wright).

3. I don't want to hear about what they like or dislike, or what they do or don't do, or what they encourage or discourage (J. Grisham)

4. Such passions are not virtues, but the most unnatural of all the vices (b. Shaw).

5. He has somewhat casual about his hours at the office, being dilatory in both arrival and departure on many occasions, but he accomplished much while there (J.B. Carroll).

6. His mind is a mature, not an immature one (Th. Dreiser)

7. It is quite absurd to say that a man is good or bad – he is good and bad (E. Hubbard).

8. The departure of trains saddened him very much, but the arrival of them gladdened him (W. Saroyan).

**Test on Word-building**

**I Define the type of compound words**

**1. TV show**

A. Neutral simple B. Morphological C Neutral contracted D. Neutral derived

**2. Good- for-nothing**

A. Morphological B. Neutral derived C Syntactical D. Neutral simple

**3. Necklace**

A. Neutral simple B. Neutral contracted C Neutral derived D. Syntactical

**4. Double-decker**

A. Morphological B. Neutral contracted C Syntactical D. Neutral derived

**5. Anglo-Saxon**

A. Neutral simple B. Morphological C Neutral contracted D. Neutral derived

**6. Sunflower**

A. Morphological B. Neutral derived C Syntactical D. Neutral simple

**7. Newcomer**

A. Neutral simple B. Neutral contracted C Neutral derived D. Syntactical

**8. V-day**

A. Neutral simple B. Morphological C Neutral contracted D. Syntactical

**II State whether the following compound words are idiomatic or not**

1. H-bag      6. handcuffs
2. mother- in-law      7. skateboard
3. handiwork      8. keyhole
4. laughing-gas      9. sportsman
5. fiddle-stick      10. honeymoon

**III. Define whether the fooling words are compound words or word combinations**

1. post office      5. interesting book
2. freezing point      6. common sense
3. stupid child      7. shipwreck
4. paper basket      8. **dancing girl**

**IV. Name the process of word building of the following words.**

1. fan      6. music lover
2. baby-sitter      7. mew

3. hi-fi      8. to knife
4. fridge     9. import - to import
5. edit       10 blue-eyed

**V. Explain the difference in the meaning of the following derivatives**

1. amusing-amused
2. delighted – delightful
3. confusing — confused
4. respectful - respectable
5. careful-careless
6. pleasant - pleased
7. womanly-womanish

**VI. The following words are formed with the help of derivation. Write them out in two columns**

- those formed with the help of productive affixes
- those formed with the help of non-productive affixes. State whether those affixes are active or not. State the etymology of affixes.

■ Satisfaction, distant, beautifully, porter, uncertain, painless, miserable, startling, intending, funniest, boredom, childhood, novelist, confused, lonely, complicated, interior, thinness, ungrateful, restart, breezy, pleasant, irregular, overdone, friendly.

**VII. Define which of the two words in the following pairs is made by conversion.**

1. fool-to fool      6. key-to key
2. poor-the poor    7. touch - to touch
3. slice - to slice    8. empty - to empty
4. nurse — to nurse    9. blush — to blush
5. house - to house    10. pale - to pale

## Test on Homonymy

### I. Explain, how the following words became homonyms.

knight -- night      love - to love  
sea - see      spring - to spring  
need - knead      hair - hare  
to answer - an answer      a date - to date  
son - sun      wind - to wind  
rite - write      light - to light

### II. Classify the following homonyms according to Professor A.I. Smirnitsky's classification system.

a **ball** in smb's honour - to play with a **ball**  
he **left** - my **left** ear  
to send the **page** ahead - open the book at page  
to buy a **rose** - he **rose** from the chair  
to be **bound** to do something - to **bound** one's desire  
a **light** suitcase - to turn on the **light**  
to catch a **bear** - to **bear** pain  
I can do it - to open the **can**

### III. Classify the following homonyms into homonyms proper, homophones and homographs.

- a. a sad **tale** - a long **tail**
- b. to sit in a row - to have an awful **row** with smb c to watch a football **match** - to strike a **match**
- d. he **made** a mistake - the **maid** came in
- e. to **wind** up a watch - the **wind** is blowing

- f. to **face** the South - to wash the face
- g. to board the plane - she is very **plain**

#### **IV Find homophones to the following words.**

Dye, cent, sight, write, hare, fair, flour, cereal, coarse, steel, sum, meet, weak, piece.

#### **V Find homographs to the following sentences.**

1. a. The new Robin Cook book is an awful read. b. Once I had read the note I tore it into little bits and swallowed them. 2. a. The rope was wound around his wrists, b. She died from a fatal chest wound. 3. a. And haven't they been ready to tear the clothes off my back too? b. Second, the greatest and last of the Hohenstaufen, or refrain from dropping a tear over his sad failure. 4. a. This should be divided into packets often cartridges each, which should be rolled up in flannel and hermetically sealed in separate tin canisters, b. To stalk these wary antelopes I was obliged to separate from my party, who continued on their direct route. 5. a. I don't need you to determine whether I live or die. b. I went to see Alanis Morissette live concert.

### **Test on Phraseology**

#### **1. Give definitions to the following terms.**

an idiom

an idiomatic meaning

a phraseological unit (after Prof. Koonin)

a free word-group

reproductivity

a phraseological variant

a phraseological fusion

#### **2. Name at least 5 outstanding phraseologists.**

**3. Give an example of a phraseological unit and prove its status using the criteria distinguishing it from a free word group.**

**4. Classify the given phraseological units on the following principles**

| <b>PU</b>                                 | <b>Etymological Principle</b> | <b>Thematic Principle</b> | <b>Semantic Principle (Vinogradov's Classification)</b> | <b>Structural Principle (Smirnitsky's Classification)</b> | <b>Functional Principle (Vinogradov's Classification)</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| a pretty kettle of fish                   |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| between Scylla and Charybdis              |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| by the sweat of one's brow                |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| cakes and ale                             |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| gone with the wind                        |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| Homeric laughter                          |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| ships that pass in the night              |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| storm and stress                          |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| The child is father of the man            |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| the golden calf                           |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| There's the rub!                          |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| to bury the hatchet                       |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| to sow the wind and to reap the whirlwind |                               |                           |   |   |   |
| to tilt at windmills                      |                               |                           |   |   |   |

### **Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену:**

1. Examination Questions. Lexicology. Part-Time Studies Course (New)
1. Lexicology as a science. Its main problems and branches of investigation.
2. The Word as a subject-matter of Lexicology. Its aspects. The concept and the meaning.
3. American English as a variant of English.
4. Etymological sources of the English vocabulary.
5. The native element in the English Language vocabulary.
6. The borrowed element of the English Language vocabulary.
7. The process of adaptation of borrowings.
8. Linguistic and extra-linguistic causes of borrowings.
9. Latin borrowings in the English vocabulary.
10. Celtic borrowings.
11. Scandinavian borrowings.
12. French borrowings in the English vocabulary.
13. Late Latin borrowings.
14. Parisian borrowings.
15. Spanish, Italian and Russian borrowings of the English Vocabulary.
16. Etymological doublets in the English vocabulary.
17. International words in the English vocabulary.
18. Interrelation of etymological and stylistic characteristics of the English Vocabulary.
19. Informal words in the English vocabulary.
20. Formal words in the English vocabulary.
21. Conversion as one of the main ways of word-building in modern English.
22. Composition as one of the main ways of word-building in modern English.
23. Derivation as one of the main ways of word-building in modern English.

24. Productive and semantics of affixes.
25. Shortening as a modern ways of word-building in English.
26. Minor types of modern English word building.
27. Polysemy. The semantic structure of polysemantic words.
28. Types of semantic components.
29. Causes of development of new meanings.
30. Transferences based on resemblance and contiguity.
31. Generalization (broadening) and specification (narrowing) of meaning.
32. The so-called degeneration and elevation of meaning.
33. Criteria of synonymy.
34. The dual nature of synonyms.
35. The dominant synonym. Its characteristic features.
36. Types of synonyms. Classification of synonyms based on different types of connotations.
37. Euphemisms.
38. The sources of homonymy.
39. Homonyms Traditional classification of homonyms.
40. Classification of homonyms offered by prof. A.I.Smirnitsky.
41. Antonyms.
42. Main ways of enriching the English vocabulary.
43. Phraseological Units and free word-groups. Criteria of differentiation.
44. Principles of classifications of Phraseological Units.

2) Практическое задание: Present a lexicological portfolio of an the English word. Answer the examiner's questions.