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| 1 | Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Faroese are \_\_\_\_\_\_ languages |
| 2 | \_\_\_\_\_ group of languages comprises no living languages |
| 3 | German, Dutch, Frisian, Yiddish and English belong to \_\_\_\_\_ group of languages. |
| 4 | A language that is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different. |
| 5 | * Weak vs strong conjugation of verbs
* Fixed word stress
* Weak vs strong declension of adjectives
* Regular consonants shifts (Grimm’s Law)
 |
| 6 | A set of language units (phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, sentence) organized and related according to certain rules |
| 7 | The internal organization of language units, the relations between them |
| 8 | Minimal language unit that expresses meaning is \_\_\_\_\_  |
| 9 | The language appeared as a result of imitating the sounds of nature |
| 10 | The \_\_\_ to the study of language shows the way the language system has been developing and has shaped over time. |
| 11 | The \_\_\_\_ to the study of language is concerned with the representation of a language as it functions at a given time. |
| 12 | Language contacts result in \_\_\_\_  |
| 13 | Involuntary transfer, overlay of features of one language onto another resulting in deviations of the language norm  |
| 14 | There are two kinds of classification of languages practiced in linguistics: \_\_\_\_ |
| 15 | The purpose of \_\_\_\_ classification is to group languages into families according to their degree of diachronic relatedness.  |
| 16 | A \_\_\_\_ classification groups languages into types according to their structural characteristics. |
| 17 | A group of languages that share a common origin language, or a protolanguage, are considered a \_\_\_\_. |
| 18 | From the point of view of the grammatical system of the language the OE period is called as the period of \_\_\_ |
| 19 | A language in which syntactic relations within sentences are expressed by [inflection](https://www.britannica.com/topic/inflection) |
| 20 | *The Song of Beowulf* is \_\_\_\_  |
| 21 | In OE the grammatical relations among words were expressed mainly with the help of \_\_\_\_ |
| 22 | Personal, reflexive, demonstrative relative are the examples of the semantic groups of OE \_\_\_\_  |
| 23 | Number, gender and case are the grammatical categories of OE \_\_\_  |
| 24 | The part of speech that had all categories of the noun and agreed with the noun it modified in number, gender, and case in OE is \_\_\_\_ |
| 25 | Most of the sentences in OE manuscripts were \_\_\_\_  |
| 26  | The Duke of Normandy who invaded England in 1066 was generally known as \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 27 | The “Domesday Book” is \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 28 | The Germanic tribes who invaded England in the 11th century are the \_\_\_\_ |
| 29 | The official language of England in the 11th-14th cc was \_\_\_\_ |
| 30 | * Coexistence of a borrowing and a native synonym
* Replacement of native words by French equivalents
* New vocab items
 |
| 31 | In the 14th the \_\_\_\_ dialect became the foundation of the English national language |
| 32 | * Reduction in unstressed syllables
* Shortening before two or more consonants
* Contraction of diphthongs
 |
| 33 | The system of ME \_\_\_\_ declension was simplified and unified. The endings of the Nom, Dat, and Acc cases Sing fell together and were represented by one form (MnE Common case) |
| 34 | ME personal \_\_\_\_ lost dual number |
| 35 | Lexicology is a branch of linguistics which deals with all of the following, except: |
| 36 | The branch of English lexicology dealing with the origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis into elements is called … |
| 37 | The branch of English lexicology dealing with the compiling of dictionaries is called … |
| 38 | 5. The branch of English lexicology dealing with all types of set expressions and idioms is called … |
| 39 | 6. Polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and hyponymy all are terms belonging to … . |
| 40 | A (an) … can stand alone as a word. |
| 41 | The underlined part in “minimize” is a/an … . |
| 42 | Which of the words is divided into Immediate Constituents?  |
| 43 | Which of the words is divided into Ultimate Constituents? |
| 44 | Which of the suffixes is used for the formation of nouns? |
| 45 | Find an adjective formed from a verb stem by means of suffixation: |
| 46 | The word “medicare from “medical care” is formed by … . |
| 47 | The prefix in the word “inconvenient” has a … meaning: |
| 48 | The word “fancy” is coined from “fantasy” by: |
| 49 | The word “countrystudy” is formed by …: |
| 50 | A way of word-building without the use of affixes which is often regarded as a particularly English linguistic phenomenon is called: |
| 51 | Define the tense and the aspect of the verb-form *have been traveling* |
| 52 | Completely assimilated borrowings that follow English phonetical, grammatical and graphic standards are called …  |
|  |  Find a loan-word not completely assimilated with the English language phonetically:  |
| 53 | Find a French loan-word:  |
| 54 | The **word** can be defined as a dialectical unity of form and …  |
| 55 | The interrelation between the lexical meaning of the word and its structural pattern is called … |
| 56 | Among the synonyms below, the word … can be well labeled as a poetic one: |
| 57 | Define the synonymic dominant: |
| 58 | The relationship between “ingenious” and “ingenuous” can be best termed as —. |
| 59 | The relationship between “tulip” and “flower” are …. |
|  | The word pair “night” and “knight” are … |
| 60 | The words that are identical in form but entirely different in meaning and distribution are … |
| 67 | Which of the following word pairs does not reflect the difference between British English and American English? |
| 68 | Define the grammatical categories of the verb-form *is being watched* |
| 69 | The process of creating new words according to certain structural and semantic patterns specific for the given language |
| 70 | \_\_\_\_\_ word-building is characterised by a change in morphological structure of a word. |
| 71 | All the types of word-building are productive EXCEPT  |
| 72 | The groups of noun-forming suffixes denoting a) the agent of the action (speaker, student, activist),b) nationality (Belgian, Chenese, English, Ukrainian),c) collectivity (kingdom, peasantry, readership),d) diminutiveness (girlie, booklet, gooseling, kitchenette),e) quality (hopelessness, creativity).are singled out according to the \_\_\_\_\_ criterion. |
| 73 | -able, -ish, -ful, -ous are \_\_\_\_\_\_ suffixes. |
| 74 | -ise, -fy, -en, en-, be- are \_\_\_\_\_ affixes. |
| 75 | \_\_\_\_\_ are words coined by combining two or more stems which exist in the language as free forms.  |
| 76 | Word-composition without any linking element, e.g. *notebook, bittersweet, workroom* |
| 77 | \_\_\_\_\_ is the word-formation process when one part of speech is formed from another part of speech by changing its paradigm, without violation of spelling or pronunciation |
| 78 | \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of coining new words in which adjectives or participles acquire the paradigm of nouns and their syntactic functions. |
| 79 | \_\_\_\_ is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word.  |
| 80 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is creating a new word by means of complete or partial repetition of the same stem |
| 81 | Unassimilated borrowed words and phrases which preserve their original spelling and other characteristics, always have corresponding English equivalents |
| 82 | The main objects of \_\_\_\_\_\_ study are: * types of lexical meaning,
* semantic development of words,
* polysemy and semantic structure of words,
* the change of word-meanings
 |
| 83 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ meaning conveys additional information about the referent containing the speaker’s attitude. It is the supplementary expressive meaning |
| 84 | The interrelation between the lexical meaning of the word and its structural pattern is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 85 | \_\_\_\_\_ meaning is the direct meaning of the word, referring to the objects in extralinguistic reality. It comprises two components: denotational and connotational |
| 86 | the \_\_\_\_\_ of meaning, i.e. the extension of semantic capacity of a word (polysemy) in the process of language development |
| 87 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the semantic change in the word which rises it to a position of greater importance |
| 88 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a transfer of name based on the association of similarity, likening one thing to another by way of referring to it as if it were some other one:  *time flies, a cold look, tail of a plane* |
| 89 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the existence within one word of only one meaning. e.g. *monopoly, radar, cybernetics* |
| 90 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a complex of all meanings which a word can have as a result of its development (the main (central) meaning and associated meanings, that become evident in certain lexical and grammatical contexts |
| 91 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a word of more specific meaning than a general term applicable to it, e.g. *spoo*n – *cutlery, vehicle – car, bus, tram, taxi,* etc. The principle is widely spread in botany (*rose, daisy, chrysanthemum, tulip* are included in the meaning of *flower* which functions as the generic term). |
| 92 | \_\_\_\_\_ are words belonging to the same part of speech, differing in sound form, and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical (similar) denotational meaning |
| 93 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ are words identical in form but quite different in their meaning and distribution  |
| 94 | \_\_\_\_\_ word combination is a word-combinations in which any element can be substituted by another  |
| 95 | \_\_\_\_\_ convey a single concept, are structurally invariable, used as ready-made units, have completely or partially transferred meaning |
| 96 | \_\_\_\_\_ are completely non-motivated idiomatic word-groups in which the meaning of the components is completely absorbed by the meaning of the whole, e.g. *to kiss the hare’s foot*. |
| 97 | The \_\_\_\_\_ words of the English vocabulary are marked by stability, devoid of any emotive coloring, used in language in their denotative meaning, fulfill the function of the synonymic dominant |
| 98 | \_\_\_\_\_ layer of the English vocabulary contains stylistically marked words of bookish character |
| 99 | \_\_\_\_\_ layer of the English vocabulary contains stylistically marked words of lively spoken character |
| 100 | \_\_\_\_\_ words are partially or fully out of circulation, rare in present usage, found in books only: *damsel* (for “girl”), *foe* (enemy), *thou* (you), words which are  |
| 101 | \_\_\_\_\_ (or nonce-words) coined for a particular situation or context and aimed at a certain stylistic effect, e.g. *“A what?” “Coffeeholic. A word I’ve just made up to describe someone with an addiction to coffee”.* Nonce-words are often created as part of pop culture and advertising campaigns. |
| 102 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of informal language more common in speech than writing, and typically restricted to a particular context or group of people, e.g. *attic (head), beans (money)* |
| 103 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ are words or expressions that are considered inelegant, offensive reference to sex or bodily functions, include swear words, e.g. *the devil, goddam, bloody,* as well as obscene words (or taboo, four-letter words) which are highly indecent. |
| 104 | \_\_\_\_\_ deals with paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties of morphological units – morphemes and words. |
| 105 | \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the way words are combined. It is concerned with the functions of words and their relationship to other words within word-groups, sentences and texts. |
| 106 | \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the description of grammar rules that are necessary to understand and formulate sentences.  |
| 107 | \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the language as a functional system. |
| 108 | \_\_\_\_\_ includes three constituent parts – the phonological system, the lexical system, the grammatical system.  |
| 109 | \_\_\_\_\_ is the form of a word in a sentence or speech utterance. |
| 110 | **\_\_\_\_\_** the opposition between two form-classes expressing the generalized grammatical meaning by means of paradigmatic correlation |
| 111 | \_\_\_\_ the relation between two grammatical forms.  |
| 112 | \_\_\_\_ the ordered set of grammatical forms, which are united by the generalized grammatical meaning and opposed to each other by different aspects of their grammatical meanings. |
| 113 | The \_\_\_\_ words are few (only 50 of them in present-day English) but they are the most frequently used units. |
| 114 | **\_\_\_\_** words – the words which denote things, objects, qualities, notions, etc. – that is words having corresponding references in the objective reality *- nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals;* |
| 115 | The \_\_\_\_\_ has the grammatical categories of number and case and performs all syntactic functions except the predicate. |
| 116 | Define the part of speech of the underlined word *He called me before dinner* |
| 117 | Define the part of speech of the underlined word *I have read this book before* |
| 118 | How does the adjective *narrow* make the degrees of comparison? |
| 119 | How does the adjective *good* make the degrees of comparison |
| 120 | Define the lexico-grammatical meaning of the word *fifteen* |
| 121 | Define the lexico-grammatical meaning of the word *new* |
| 122 | Define the lexico-grammatical meaning of the word *water* |
| 123 | Define the lexico-grammatical meaning of the word *to sing* |
| 124 | Definethe type of the subordinate clause *The problem is that he doesn’t speak Chinese*: |