**ОБРАЗЕЦ ТЕСТОВОГО ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ТЕМЕ “MEANING. SEMASIOLOGY”**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

**1.** The brunch of lexicology, which is devoted to the study of meaning, is known as:

a) Morphology b) Semasiology c) Etymology d) Composition

**2.** The main objects of the semasiological study are the follows:

a) morphemes and words b) synonyms and antonyms c) grammatical structure of the sentenced) semantic development of the words

**3.** The outer aspect of the word is:

a) meaning b) grammatical function c) sound form

**4.**  The inner aspect of the word is:

a) meaning b) grammatical function c) sound form

**5.** Choose the right one of the basic triangle of the referential model

a) Concept b) Concept c) Sound form |kæt|

Sound form Referent Sound form Referent Concept Referent

|kæt|  |kæt|

**6.** Functional approach to the meaning:

a) there are three components how we can distinguish the meaning (sound form, referent, etc.)b) all these definitions are centered on defining meaning through its role in the process of communication.

c) linguistic unit may be studied only through its relation to other linguistic units and not through its relation to either concept or referent.

**7.** Denotational, Connotational and Pragmatic aspect can be single out of:

a) lexical meaning b) grammatical meaning c) part-of-speech meaning

**8.** Connotational aspect reflects:

a) attitude of the speaker b) situation of the communication c) establishes correlation between the name and the object

**9.** “Daddy- Father” is the example of:

a) Imagery b) Intensity c) Emotive charged) Evaluation

**10.** The component of the lexical meaning which makes communication possible

a) Denotational Meaning b) Connotational Meaning c) Descriptive Lexicology d) Semasiology

**11.** Which of the three main approaches to lexical meaning studies the connection between words and things or concepts they denote?

a) the referential approach b) the functional approach c) operational approach

**12.** Two or more words identical in sound-form but different in meaning, distribution and (in many cases) origin are:

a) antonyms b) homonyms c) synonyms

**13.** 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

**14.** Homophones are …

a) identical in spelling but different in sound-form b) identical in sound-form but different in spelling

**15.** “Cuckoo” is the example of:

a) phonetical motivation b) morphological motivation c) semantic motivation

**16.** The word “mouth” is the example of:

a) phonetical motivation b) morphological motivation c) semantic motivation

**17.** When various changes in life of the speech community happen (economic, social), it is called:

a) linguistic causes of semantic change b) extra- linguistic causes of semantic change

**18. “**Camp 'a place where troops are lodged in tents' - 'a place where people live in tents or hunts”- is the example of:

a) generalization b) specialization

**19. “**Girl: 'a small child of either sex' —'a small child of the female sex'” ”- is the example of:

a) generalization b) specialization

**20.** Match correctly:

a) bird: 'a young bird' — 'a creature with wings and feathers

which can usually fly in the air';

b) arrive: 'reach the shore after a voyage' — 'reach a place at

 1. Genezalization

the end of a journey or a stage in a journey';

c) deer: 'any quadruped (четвероногoe животнoe)' — 'a

 2. Specialization

hoofed grazing or browsing animal, with branched bony

antlers that are shed annually and typically borne only by the male';

d) rug: 'rough woolen stuff — 'a small carpet'

e) room: 'space' — 'a part or division of a building enclosed by

walls, floor, and ceiling'.

**21.** Match with the kind of association involved in the semantic change

a) the foot of a person — the foot of a mountain

b) the key to a door — the key to a mystery

1. Metonymy

c) China (a country) — china (dishes made of porcelain)

2. Metaphor

d) Matisse (proper name) — a Mattisse (a painting)

**22.** Match correctly

a)cunning: 'possessing erudition or skill' — 'clever in deceiving'

b) knight: 'manservant' — 'noble courageous man'

1. Evaluation

c) gang:'a group of people going together' — 'an organized group of criminals';

2. Degradation

d) marshal: 'manservant attending horses' — 'an officer of the highest rank in the armed forces';

**23.** It is a transfer of the meaning when the speaker uses exaggeration:

a) metonymy b) metaphor c) hyperbole d) litotes

**24.** Synonyms are:

a) are words different in meaning but identical in sound or spelling, or both in sound and spelling.

b) words different in their sound form, but identical or similar in their denotational meaning or meanings and interchangeable at least in some contexts.c) are words belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style, expressing contrary or contradictory notions.

**25.** The example of the derivational antonyms is:

a) day-night b) please-displease c) cat-dog

**26.** Match correctly

a) man-woman 1. incompatibles

b) old- young 2. contraries

c) red brown 3. contradictories

**27.** Antonyms are:

a) are words different in meaning but identical in sound or spelling, or both in sound and spelling. b) words different in their sound form, but identical or similar in their denotational meaning or meanings and interchangeable at least in some contexts. c) are words belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style, expressing contrary or contradictory notions.

**28. “**Week- weak” is the example of:

a) homophones b) homographs c) perfect homonyms

**29.** Match correctly

a) driver,

b)careless, morphological motivation

c)leg,

d)horse, semantical motivation

e)singlehood,

f)wall

**30.** Homonyms can be identical in:

a) sound b) spelling