МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Чеченский государственный университет

имени Ахмата Абдулхамидовича Кадырова»

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Кафедра английского языка

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

по дисциплине «Лексикология»

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Направление подготовки (специальности) | Перевод и переводоведение |
| Код направления подготовки  (специальности) | 45.05.01 |
| Специализация | «Специальный перевод» (перевод в сфере туризма и экскурсионного дела) |
| Квалификация выпускника | Лингвист-переводчик |
| Форма обучения | Очная |
| Код дисциплины | Б1.В.10 |

Грозный, 2021

**Шамилева Р.Д.** Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины «Лексикология» [Текст] /Сост. Р.Д. Шамилева – Грозный: ФГБОУ ВО «Чеченский государственный университет им. А.А. Кадырова», 2021 г.

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры английского языка, рекомендован к использованию в учебном процессе (протокол № 1 от 30.08.2021 г.), составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по специальности **45.05.01 «Перевод и переводоведение»,**  (уровень специалитета, специализация «Специальный перевод» (перевод сфере туризма и экскурсионного дела), утвержденного приказом Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации от **12.08.2020 года № 989**, и с учетом утвержденным рабочим учебным планом по данному направлению подготовки.

© Р.Д.Шамилева, 2021

ФГБОУ ВО «Чеченский государственный университет им. А.А. Кадырова», 2021

1. **Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы, описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Курс | Семестр | Код и содержание компетенции | Результаты обучения | Оценочные средства |
| 3 | 6 | **а) общепрофессиональных (ОПК):**  ОПК-1– Способен применять знания иностранных языков и знания о закономерностях функционирования языков перевода, а также использовать систему лингвистических знаний при осуществлении профессиональной деятельности;  **б) профессиональных (ПК)**  ПК-7 – Владеет параметрами разнообразия естественных языков и их ареальной, типологической и генеалогической классификации  ПК-20 – Способен осуществлять педагогическую деятельность по профильным предметам (дисциплинам, модулям) в рамках программ основного общего и среднего общего образования, среднего профессионального и дополнительного профессионального образования, по программам дополнительного образования детей и взрослых. | **Знать:**  - содержание основных разделов науки о языке, основные законы строения, развития и функционирования естественного языка;  - стандартные методики поиска, анализа и обработки материала исследования;  Уметь:  - использовать полученные знания в ходе последующего изучения дисциплин лингвистического цикла;  - применять стандартные методики поиска, анализа и обработки материала исследования;  Владеть:  - навыками использования общих методов лингвистики для описания методов лингвистики для описания;  - стандартными методиками поиска, анализа и обработки материала исследования | УО – устный опрос  Т- тесты |

1. **Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки владений, умений, знаний, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций процессе освоения образовательной программы с описанием шкал оценивания и методическими материалами, определяющими процедуру оценивания.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № п/п | Контролируемые разделы (темы), модули дисциплины/практики*\** | Код контролируемой компетенции | Наименование  оценочного средства | |
| вид | кол-во |
| 1. | Морфологическая характеристика слова | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 2. | Словообразование. | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 3. | Семантическая характеристика слова. | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 4. | Классификация лексики | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 5. | Стилистическая характеристика слова. | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 6. | Развитие  и обогащение состава современного английского языка. Развитие языка как средство общения. | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |
| 7. | Словосочетание | ОПК-1; ПК-7; ПК-20 | УО-устный опрос  Т-тест | 2 |

**Перечень оценочных средств**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| п/п | Наименование оценочного средства | Краткая характеристика оценочного средства | Представленность оценочного средства в ФОС |
| 1 | Собеседование | Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме, проблеме и т.п. | Вопросы по разделам/темам дисциплины |
| 2 | Тест | Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося. | Комплект тестовых заданий |
| 20 | Экзаменационные материалы | Итоговая форма оценки знаний | Примерный перечень вопросов и заданий к экзамену по дисциплине |

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Чеченский государственный университет

имени Ахмата Абдулхамидовича Кадырова»

Кафедра английского языка\_\_\_\_\_\_

(наименование кафедры)

Вопросы для собеседования

по дисциплине «Лексикология»\_\_\_\_\_

(наименование дисциплины)

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Морфологическая характеристика слова**

Вопросы:

1. What types of motivation exist?
2. What is the synonymic synonymy of meaning?
3. What forms the object of study of Historical Lexicology?
4. What is acronymy?
5. What are lexical sets?
6. What are terminological sets?
7. What is a unit?
8. What is the semantic motivation?
9. What is the denotational aspect of lexical meaning?
10. What are terminological sets?
11. What Greek morphemes is the term ‘Semasiology’ composed of?
12. What is the phonetically motivation?

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины:Словообразование.**

Вопросы:

1. What is meant by the part – of – speech meaning?
2. What is the denotational aspect of lexical meaning?
3. What relations are called paradigmatic?
4. What is meant by ‘the distribution of the word’?
5. What does the term ‘context’ mean?
6. What is the essence of the operational approach to defining meaning?
7. What is semantic equivalence?
8. What are terminological sets?
9. What are the main types of semantic relations variants do you know?
10. What are the main types of semantic relations?
11. What is the semantic proximity of meaning?
12. What is the synonymic synonymy of meaning?
13. What is the ideographic - stylistic synonymy of meaning?
14. What is meant by the synonymic dominant?
15. What are lexical sets?

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины:Семантическая характеристика слова.**

Вопросы:

1. What is the significance of semasiology?
2. What is the semantic motivation?
3. What is sound imitation?
4. What is a prefix?
5. What is the term “vocabulary” used to denote?
6. What is the morphological motivation?
7. What is the denotational aspect of lexical meaning?
8. What is meant by inclusion as a type of semantic relations?
9. What are lexical sets?
10. What is by word – composition?
11. What is the connotational aspect of lexical meaning?
12. What is the significance of semasiology?
13. The course of Modern English Lexicology.
14. The origin of English words (assimilation of loan words, etymological doublets, international words).
15. Graphical abbreviations.
16. What is the significance of semasiology?
17. What is the semantic motivation?
18. e term ‘synchronic’ which is Greek by origin?

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины:Классификация лексики**

Вопросы:

1. Acronyms.
2. The origin of English words (assimilation of loan words, etymological doublets, international words).
3. Shortening of spoken and its causes.
4. Contextual analysis.
5. Componential analysis.
6. Shortened words and minor types of lexical oppositions.
7. The lexical meaning versus notion.
8. Denotative and connotative meaning.
9. The semantic structure of polysemantic words.
10. What does the term ‘semantic center of the word’ denote?

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Стилистическая характеристика слова**.

Вопросы:

1. What is meant by the synonymic dominant?
2. Phonetic, morphological and semantic motivation of words.
3. Lexical meaning and semantic structure of English words.
4. Definitions.
5. What is sound – interchange?
6. What is the semantic proximity of meaning?
7. The English word as a structure.
8. Characteristics of the word as the basic unit of language.
9. The definition of the word.
10. What section is also traditionally included in a course of Lexicology?
11. What is semantic equivalence?
12. The course of Modern English Lexicology.

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Развитие и обогащение состава современного английского языка. Развитие языка как средство общения.**

Вопросы:

1. The connection of lexicology with phonetics, stylistics, grammar and other branches of linguistics.
2. Types of lexical units.
3. What is the synchronic approach concerned with?
4. What does the diachronic approach deal with?
5. The object of Lexicology.
6. Links of Lexicology with Other Branches of Linguistics.
7. Two approaches to language study.
8. The synchronic approach to the study of language material is concerned with?

**Раздел (тема) дисциплины: Словосочетание**

Вопросы:

1. What is the morphological motivation?
2. What is the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning?
3. What forms the object of study of Historical Lexicology ?
4. What does Descriptive Lexicology deal with?
5. What are terminological sets?
6. What are homonyms?
7. What is the morphological motivation?
8. What is the denotational aspect of lexical meaning?
9. What is the connotational aspect of lexical meaning?

**Методические рекомендации по проведению собеседования:**

Целью устного собеседования являются обобщение и закрепление изученного курса. Бакалаврам предлагается для освещения определенная тематика. При подготовке следует использовать специальную литературу, учебники.

Устный опрос позволяет контролировать процесс формирования знаний, умений и навыков, вместе с тем во время опроса осуществляется повторение и закрепление знаний, умений и навыков, совершенствуются диалогическая и монологическая формы речи.

Перед началом собеседования преподаватель может предложить прочитать, просмотреть соответствующие тексты, повторить правило, определение, вспомнить порядок рассуждений и т. д.

Устный опрос может проводиться в начале занятия, в таком случае он служит не только целям контроля, но и готовит обучающихся к усвоению нового материала, позволяет увязать изученный материал с тем, с которым они будут знакомиться на этом же или последующих занятиях.

Опрос может быть индивидуальным, фронтальным, опросом по цепочке, взаимоопросом.

Для осуществления взаимоопроса бакалавр должен хорошо, свободно владеть материалом, поэтому оценки заслуживают как отвечающий, так и спрашивающий.

Уровень усвоения практического материала проверяется по каждой теме (устные ответы, совместное обсуждение вопросов, примеры из практики по каждой теоретической теме). При выполнении практических заданий бакалаврам следует обосновывать свои ответы.

Устный опрос предусматривает беседу по тематическому опроснику. Обучающийся должен по памяти отвечать на поставленные вопросы четко, грамотно, лаконично.

**Шкалы и критерии оценивания:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Баллы | Критерии |
| **5** | Выставляется обучающемуся, если он показывает высокий уровень теоретических знаний по изучаемым разделам дисциплины, профессионально, грамотно, последовательно, хорошим языком четко излагает материал, аргументированно формулирует выводы. |
| **4** | Выставляется обучающемуся, если он знает программный материал, грамотно излагает его, без существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические знания, владеет необходимыми навыками при выполнении практических задач. |
| **3** | выставляется обучающемуся, если он демонстрирует усвоение основного материала, при ответе допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушение последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения в выполнении практических устных заданий. |
| **2-1** | выставляется обучающемуся, если он показывает слабое знание программного материала, при ответе возникают ошибки, затруднения при выполнении практических устных работ. |
| **0** | Не было попытки выполнить задание |

Разработчик \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Шамилема Р. Д. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

подпись (инициалы, фамилия)

**Комплект тестов (тестовых заданий)**

**для текущего/рубежного контроля**

по дисциплине ***«****Лексикология» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*(наименование дисциплины)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Раздел (тема) дисциплины:** | **Код формируемой компетенции:** | |
| **Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины** |  | |
| **Морфологическая характеристика слова** |
| 1. Тестовое задание:   ТЗ 1  What does Lexicology study?   1. lexicology is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language and also studies all kinds of semantic grouping 2. lexicology is defined as a semantically relevant relationship of partial difference between two partially similar words 3. lexicology studies the diagram 4. lexicology is used to denote the relationship existing between the phonemic or morphemic composition   ТЗ 2  What do words consist of?   1. words consist of morphemes 2. words consist of sentence 3. words consist of noun 4. words consist of adjectives   ТЗ 3  What is blending?   1. is the formation of a new word by combining parts of two words 2. is the formation of a word by cutting off a part of the word 3. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 4  What is meant by the part – of – speech meaning?   1. the essence of the part – of – speech meaning of a word is revealed in the classification of lexical items into major word – classes and minor word – classes 2. the grammatical aspect 3. the term is derived from French language 4. some information which specifies different parameters of communication   ТЗ 5  What is acronymy?   1. is formation of a word from the initial letters of a word combination 2. is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms 3. is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms 4. is the formation of a new word by combining parts of two words   ТЗ 6  What does the term ‘hyponym’ denote?   1. the semantic relations of inclusion 2. the stylistic relations 3. the grammar relations 4. the phonetic relations   ТЗ 7  What are homonyms?   1. homonyms proper are words identical in their sound – form and spelling but different in meaning 2. homonyms proper are synchronically approach 3. homonyms proper are polysemy words 4. homonyms proper are context   ТЗ 8  What is opposition as a type of semantic relations?   1. the contrast of semantic features helps to establish the semantic relations of opposition 2. the semantic relations of inclusion 3. denominal suffix 4. semantic equivalents is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language   ТЗ 9  The word – combination ‘jealous of smb’ssuccess’ is?   1. endocentric, adjectival 2. exocentric 3. endocentric, nominal 4. endocentric   ТЗ 10  What is a suffix?   1. is a derivational morpheme following the root and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. words consist of morphemes 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 11  What is word – formation?   1. is the system of derivative types of words and the process of creating new words from the material and semantic formulas and patterns 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. is a derivational morpheme following the root and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class 4. is a derivational morpheme preceding the root – morpheme and modifying its meaning   ТЗ 12  What is a morpheme?   1. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 2. is the diachronic approach 3. is the synchronic approach 4. is polysemy   ТЗ 13  What is the stylistic synonymy of meaning?   1. stylistic synonymy implies no interchangeability in context 2. stylistic synonymy is the part of meaning 3. stylistic synonymy is very seldom observed in words 4. stylistic synonymy is used to denote the relationship   ТЗ 14  The synonyms ‘teenager’ and ‘youth’ refer to?   1. ideographic – stylistic synonyms 2. stylistic synonyms 3. ideographic – stylistic synonyms 4. ideographic – syntagmatic   ТЗ 15  What is the ideographic synonymy of meaning?  a). presents a still lower of semantic proximity and there are certain differences in the denotational aspect of meaning of two words  b) there is differences between synchronic and diachronic approaches  c). nevertheless different definitions of meaning help to sum up the general characteristics of the notion comparing various approaches to the description of the content side of the language  d) can only give a general idea of the possible interdependence of the two branches of linguistics  ТЗ 16  What do we call antonyms?   1. a class of words grouped together on the basis of the semantic relations of opposition 2. words denoting different things correlated on extralinguistic grounds form lexical sets 3. are usually defined as words belonging to one part of speech, close in meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts 4. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences   ТЗ 17  What are synonyms?   1. synonyms are usually defined as words belonging to one part of speech, close in meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts 2. synonyms are diagram 3. synonyms are semasiology 4. synonyms are polysemy   ТЗ 18  The result of the historical change of the morphological structure of the noun ‘husband’ that consisted of hus – ‘house’ + bondi ‘occupier and tiller of the soil’ is that?   1. a compound word became a simple one 2. a derived word became a simple one 3. a compound word became a derived one 4. a compound word became a simple two   ТЗ 19  What is the semantic proximity of meaning?   1. semantic proximity implies that two or more words however different may enter the semantic relations proximity if they share certain semantic features 2. semantic proximity implies full similarity of meaning 3. semantic proximity is very seldom observed in words 4. semantic proximity is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences   ТЗ 20  What are lexical sets?   1. words denoting different things correlated on extralinguistic grounds form lexical sets 2. presents a still lower of semantic proximity and there are certain differences in the denotational aspect of meaning of two words 3. the semantic relations of inclusion 4. paradigmatic relations are the relationships that a linguistic unit has with units by which it be replaced   ТЗ 21  Lexicology is the branch of linguistics dealing with?   1. different properties of words and the vocabulary of a languge 2. grammatical employment of linguistic units 3. various lexical means and stylistic devices 4. the branch of lexicology that is devoted to the study of meaning   ТЗ 22  What types of homonyms do you know?   1. homonyms proper, homophones and homographs 2. homoponyms, honohyms and homoways 3. homostylistics, homogrammar and homokeys 4. homopolesemy, homocontext and homosynonyms   ТЗ 23  The word ‘ three’ is?   1. of the Indo – European origin 2. the English word proper 3. of the Common Germanic origin 4. action characteristic of the object   ТЗ 24  What is a prefix?   1. is a derivational morpheme preceding the root – morpheme and modifying its meaning 2. is a derivational morpheme following the root and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 25  What are terminological sets?   1. such classes of words 2. such classes of sentences 3. such classes of all stylistic groups 4. such classes of word combinations   ТЗ 26  What is the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning?   1. the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning is the part of meaning, that conveys information on the situation of communication 2. the figurative use of the word gives rise to another meaning which is based on the same image 3. the time element when related through the pragmatic aspect of meaning is fixed indirectly 4. the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning is the part of lexical meaning which establishes correlation between the name and the object   ТЗ 27  What is sound – interchange?   1. is formation of a word due to an alteration in the phonemic composition of its root 2. is formation of a word from the initial letters of a word combination 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. is the most general term potentially containing the specific features rendered by all the other members of the synonymic group   ТЗ 28  What is the ideographic - stylistic synonymy of meaning?   1. ideographic - stylistic synonymy is characterized by the lowest degree of semantic proximity 2. ideographic - stylistic synonymy is a dominant element 3. ideographic - stylistic synonymy is observed when the connotational are similar 4. ideographic - stylistic synonymy is the most general term   ТЗ 29  What are syntagmatic relations?   1. syntagmatic relations are the relationships that a linguistic unit has with other units in the stretch of language in which it occurs 2. syntagmatic relations is concerned with the morphemes 3. syntagmatic relations are is used to denote the relationship 4. syntagmatic relations are defined as a semantically relevant relationship of partial difference between two partially similar words   ТЗ 30  What are the main types of semantic relations?   1. there are four basic types of semantic relations: proximity, equivalence, inclusion and opposition 2. there are five basic types of semantic relations: phonetically, semasiology, morphologically, polysemantic, onomasiological 3. there are two basic types of semantic relations: synchronic and diachronic 4. there are three basic types of semantic relations: synonymy, antonymy and hoponymy   **Эталонответа: 1a; 2a; 3a; 4a; 5a; 6a; 7a; 8a; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14a; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20a; 21a; 22a; 23a; 24a; 25a; 27a; 28a; 29a; 30a; 31a; 32a; 33a; 34a; 35a; 36a; 37a; 38a; 39a; 40a.** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | |
| **Словообразование** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | |
| 1. Тестовое задание:   ТЗ 1  The prefix fore- in the word foreknowledge means?   1. before 2. placed at the front 3. inside, within 4. under   ТЗ 2  What Greek morphemes is the term “ Lexicology” composed of?   1. “lexis” – word and “ logos” – learning 2. “lexis” – sentence and “ logos” – word 3. “lexis” – combination and “ logos” – free phrase 4. “lexis” – noun and “ logos” – verb   ТЗ 3  What do we call root – morphemes?   1. are the lexical nucleus of words 2. are the stylistically nucleus of words 3. non – verbal 4. such classes of words   ТЗ 4  The noun ‘look – see’ meaning ‘a brief look or inspection’ is a?   1. derivational compound 2. reduplicative compound 3. compound proper 4. place of the action   ТЗ 5  What is shortening?   1. is the formation of a word by cutting off a part of the word 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms 4. is a derivational morpheme preceding the root – morpheme and modifying its meaning   ТЗ 6  What are context variants?   1. two types 2. nine types 3. seven types 4. nineteen types   ТЗ 7  The phraseological transference in the idiom ‘to be all ears’ meaning ‘to be very eager to hear what someone is going to say’ is based on?   1. synecdoche 2. simile 3. metaphor 4. synonymy   ТЗ 8  What relations are called paradigmatic?   1. paradigmatic relations are the relationships that a linguistic unit has with units by which it be replaced 2. paradigmatic relations are stylistic devices 3. paradigmatic relations are linguistic unit 4. paradigmatic relations are morphemes   ТЗ 9  What is language?   1. language denotes the ordinary term and in careful use, the only generic term of this group 2. language denotes the system formed by the sum total of all words and word equivalents 3. language is called semasiology 4. language is transference of names based on the associated likeness between two objects   ТЗ 10  The verb ‘drag – draw’ are?   1. etymological doublets 2. international words 3. semantic borrowings 4. Arabic words   ТЗ 11  What are the basic types of intralinguistic relations of words?   1. intralinguistic relations of words are basically of two types: syntagmatic and paradigmatic 2. intralinguistic relations of words are basically of two types: linguistic and extra – linguistic 3. intralinguistic relations of words are basically of two types: verbal and non – verbal 4. intralinguistic relations of words are basically of two types: homonyms proper are synchronically approach   ТЗ 12  The Lancashire dialectal word ‘judy’ used in the sentence ‘There are 12 boys and 15 judies in my son’s class’ means?   1. girl 2. woman 3. pupil 4. boy   ТЗ 13  What is meant by inclusion as a type of semantic relations?   1. between two words if the meaning of one word contains the semantic features constituting the meaning of one word contains the semantic features constituting the meaning of the other word 2. very cruel and violent 3. action characteristic of the object 4. modern English Lexicology investigates the problems of word   ТЗ 14  According to its lexical valence, the aptness to combine with the words ‘to give, to leave, to send, to take, to pass on; urgent, clear, coded, garbled; support, congratulation, sympathy, the noun ‘message’ has the meaning?   1. a piece of written or spoken information that you send to someone, especially when you cannot speak to them directly 2. information about something that has happened recently 3. the most important idea in a book, film or play 4. the most information about our life   ТЗ 15  What is by word – composition?   1. is the formation of a new word by combining two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. is the system of derivative types of words and the process of creating new words from the material and semantic formulas and patterns   ТЗ 16  What does the term ‘semantic center of the word’ denote?   1. the semantic center of the word is the part of meaning which remains constant in all the lexico – semantic variants of the word 2. the semantic center of the word is the diachronic approach 3. the semantic center of the word is the synchronic approach 4. the semantic center of the word is polysemy   ТЗ 17  What basic types of intralinguistic relations of words variants do you know?   1. two types 2. nine types 3. seven types 4. five types   ТЗ 18  Greek morphemes is the term ‘homonyms’ composed of?   1. homos – ‘similar’ and onoma – ‘ name 2. homos – ‘time’ and onoma – ‘part 3. homos – ‘day’ and onoma – ‘opinion 4. homos – ‘light’ and onoma – ‘ star   ТЗ 19  What branches has it?   1. all these considerations are not meant to be in any way exhaustive, they can only give a general idea of the possible interdependence of the two branches of linguistics 2. new branches of our science as sociolinguistics, paralinguistics, pragmalinguistics and some others 3. stylistics, although from a different angle, studies many problems treated in lexicology 4. these are the problems of meaning, connotations and history of words   ТЗ 20  The result of semantic change in the word ‘sport’ that meant ‘pastime, entertainment’ and now denotes ‘an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment’ is?   1. the specialization of meaning 2. the deterioration of meaning 3. the amelioration of meaning 4. the generalization of meaning   **Эталонответа: 1a; 2b; 3a; 4a; 5a; 6a; 7a; 8a; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14a; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20a; 21a; 22a; 23a; 24a;25a; 26a** |
| **Семантическая характеристика слова** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | | |
| 1. Тестовоезадание:   ТЗ 1  What is sound imitation?   1. is the naming of an action or a thing by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound associated with it 2. is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms 3. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 4. is the part of linguistics   ТЗ 2  What is word?   1. the term word is the fundamental unit of language. It is a dialectical unity of form and content 2. the term word denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment 3. the term word is a metaphor 4. the term word is essentially cognitive   ТЗ 3  What do syntagmatic relations mean?   1. syntagmatic relations define the meaning the word possesses when it is used in combination with other words 2. the semantic center of the word is the diachronic approach 3. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 4. inadequate naming techniques   ТЗ 4  The analysis of lexical meanings of the gender opposed terms ‘governor’ ‘a man with territorial and administrative power’ – ‘governess’ ‘a woman employee with limited authority over children’ points to the existence of the …. in the language?   1. gender semantic asymmetry 2. masculine implications 3. inadequate naming techniques 4. semantic asymmetry   ТЗ 5  What is meant by the synonymic dominant?   1. is the most general term potentially containing the specific features rendered by all the other members of the synonymic group 2. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 3. is the part of linguistics 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 6  What does the process of motivation depend on?   1. the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a word 2. the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a noun 3. the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a sentence 4. the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a adjective   ТЗ 7  What do we call root – morphemes?   1. are the lexical nucleus of words 2. are the stylistically nucleus of words 3. non – verbal 4. such classes of words   ТЗ 8  The Oxford Companion to Twentieth – Century Poetry is a(n) ?   1. encyclopedic dictionary 2. linguistic dictionary 3. historic dictionary 4. mathematic dictionary   ТЗ 9  What is semantic equivalence?   1. semantic equivalence implies full similarity of meaning of two or more language units 2. semantic equivalents is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language 3. semantic equivalents is concerned with the morphemes 4. semantic equivalents is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 10  What types of linguistic contexts do you know?   1. linguistic and extra – linguistic 2. stylistic 3. non – verbal 4. grammatical   ТЗ 11  What do you know about African-American Vernacular English?   1. is used in many African-American communities in the USA 2. is the formation of a word by cutting off a part of the word 3. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 4. is the formation of a new word by combining parts of two words   ТЗ 12  The meaning of the verb ‘to drag’ in the sentence ‘Don’t try to drag me into your plans’ is based on the image of?   1. someone pulling something along with difficulty, often because it is too heavy 2. someone moving something in a particular direction by pulling it gently 3. someone carrying something from one place to another 4. someone carrying something from one place   ТЗ 13  Greek morphemes is the term ‘homonyms’ composed of?   1. homos – ‘similar’ and onoma – ‘ name 2. homos – ‘time’ and onoma – ‘part 3. homos – ‘day’ and onoma – ‘opinion 4. homos – ‘light’ and onoma – ‘ star   ТЗ 14  What is a morpheme?   1. morphemes are meaningful units but they cannot be used independently, they are always parts of words whereas words can be used as a complete utterance 2. morphemes are expressed by adjectives or adverbs 3. morphemes are reproduction of something else often without the exact correspondence which belongs to a duplicate 4. morphemes are compound verbs   ТЗ 15  The suffix –ity found in the words cruelty, oddity, purity, stupidity is a?   1. noun – forming suffix 2. denominal suffix 3. deverbal suffix 4. adjective – forming suffix   ТЗ 16  What do we call antonyms?   1. a class of words grouped together on the basis of the semantic relations of opposition 2. words denoting different things correlated on extralinguistic grounds form lexical sets 3. are usually defined as words belonging to one part of speech, close in meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts 4. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences   ТЗ 17  The word ‘piroshti’ was borrowed from?   1. the Russian language 2. the French language 3. the Japanese language 4. the Chechen language   ТЗ 18  Why are the synchronic and the diachronic approaches interconnected and interdependent?   1. the synchronic and diachronic approaches should not be contrasted or set or set one against the other, in fact, they interconnected and interdependent 2. every linguistic structure and system exists in a state of a constant development so that the synchronic state of a language system is a result of a long process of linguistic evolution, the result of the diachronic development of the language 3. the synchronic and diachronic approaches studies language 4. the synchronic and diachronic approaches deals with the vocabulary   ТЗ 19  What are the main distinctive features of New Zealand English?   1. is in the ending –ise or –ize 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. words consist of morphemes 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 20  Why is it difficult to define word?   1. because it may imply differences, provided that the imitation gives a fairy true likeness of the original 2. is one of the most difficult in linguistics because the simplest word has many different aspects 3. because the acoustic aspect of the word serves to name objects of reality, not to reflect them 4. is built out of the elements already available in the language and according to the existing patterns   **Эталонответа: 1a; 2b; 3a; 4b; 5a; 6a;7a; 8a; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14a; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20b** |
| **Классификация лексики** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | | |
| 1. Тестовоезадание:   ТЗ 1  What do words consist of?   1. words consist of morphemes 2. words consist of sentence 3. words consist of noun 4. words consist of adjectives   ТЗ 2  The semantic relation between the denominal verb ‘bank’ meaning ‘put or keep money in a bank’ and the noun ‘bank’ from which it was derived is that of?   1. Location 2. Place of the action 3. Action characteristic of the object 4. Blend   ТЗ 3  What is computational linguistics?   1. is the branch of linguistics in which the techniques in various lexicographical researches 2. is a derivational morpheme following the root and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. words consist of morphemes   ТЗ 4  The association involved in the semantic change of the word ‘shark’ in the sentence ‘ People who need a place to live can often find themselves at the mercy of local property sharks’ is based on?   1. metaphor 2. metonymy 3. synonymy 4. antonymy   ТЗ 5  What types of motivation exist?   1. there are five main types of motivations: nouns, verbs, conjunctions, prepositions and sentences 2. there are four main types of motivations: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and hoponyms 3. there are three main types of motivations: phonetically, morphological and semantic 4. there are seven main types of motivations: sentences, free phrases, words, word combinations, adjectives, nouns and verbs   ТЗ 6  What is the synonymy of meaning?   1. stylistic synonymy implies no interchangeability in context 2. stylistic synonymy is the part of meaning 3. stylistic synonymy is very seldom observed in words 4. stylistic synonymy is used to denote the relationship   ТЗ 7  If a learner’s dictionary includes only key words of English, presents the semantic structure of words in a simplified form, and gives simple and clear definitions, such a dictionary is most likely to refer to?   1. pre – intermediate learner’s dictionaries 2. advanced learner’s dictionaries 3. upper – intermediate learner’s dictionaries 4. words consist of morphemes   ТЗ 8  What are lexical sets?   1. words denoting different things correlated on extralinguistic grounds form lexical sets 2. presents a still lower of semantic proximity and there are certain differences in the denotational aspect of meaning of two words 3. the semantic relations of inclusion 4. paradigmatic relations are the relationships that a linguistic unit has with units by which it be replaced   ТЗ 9  The words ‘happiness’ denoting ‘the state of being happy’ and ‘bliss’ meaning ‘a feeling of very deep happiness and extreme pleasure’ differ in the following component (s) of the connotational aspect of their lexical meaning?   1. expressiveness 2. emotive charge and imagery 3. emotive charge 4. evaluation and expressiveness   ТЗ 10  What are terminological sets?   1. such classes of words 2. such classes of sentences 3. such classes of all stylistic groups 4. such classes of word combinations   ТЗ 11  The word – combination ‘a bitter pill’ meaning ‘something very unpleasant that one must accept’ is?   1. partially motivated 2. completely motivated 3. completely non – motivated 4. completely up – motivated   ТЗ 12  What does Modern English Lexicology aim at?   1. modern English Lexicology aims at giving a systematic description of the word – stock of Modern English 2. modern English Lexicology aims at giving a systematic description of the sentence 3. modern English Lexicology aims at giving a systematic description of the noun 4. modern English Lexicology aims at giving a systematic description of the verb   ТЗ 13  What is lexicography?   1. is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries 2. ‘placed at the front’ 3. ‘inside, within’ 4. ‘under’   ТЗ 14  What is the difference between the diachronic and synchronic approaches?   1. it forms the study of one of the tree main aspects of language between the synchronic and the diachronic approaches 2. lexicology not only gives a systematic description of the present make-up of the vocabulary 3. involving also social and place variations 4. practical application   ТЗ 15  The Scottish English noun ‘leid’ used in the sentence ‘Linguistics is the study of leid and how people use it’ means?   1. language 2. speech 3. syntax 4. sentence   ТЗ 16  What is the term ‘dictionary’ used to denote?   1. is used to denote a book and gives their meanings 2. are stylistic devices 3. are linguistic unit 4. are morphemes   ТЗ 17  Which meaning of the polysemantic adjective ‘barbaric’ is its primary meaning?   1. foreign 2. very cruel and violent 3. primitive; unsophisticated 4. uncivilized and uncultured   ТЗ 18  What do you know about encyclopedic dictionary?   1. are scientific reference books dealing with very branch of knowledge 2. is the biggest meaningful unit of form 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. is the system of derivative types of words   ТЗ 19  The words ‘heir – air’ refer to?   1. homophones 2. homographs 3. homonyms proper 4. hyponyms   ТЗ 20  What do you know about linguistic dictionary?   1. are word books 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems 4. is a derivational morpheme   **Эталонответа: 1a; 2a; 3a; 4a; 5с; 6a;7a; 8a; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14c; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20a** |
| **Стилистическая характеристика слова**. | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | | |
| 1. Тестовоезадание:   ТЗ 1  The source of the borrowed phraseological unit ‘the curse of Cai’ meaning ‘the lot or fate of somebody who has to live a vagabond life, which wanders or is forced to move from place in a profitless way’ is?   1. the Bible 2. classical languages 3. facts and events of the world history 4. metaphors   ТЗ 2  In the sentence ‘My auntie (uncle/cousin) has bought (purchased/hired) a red (green/black) automobile (car/Ford)’ the possible substitutions of the words that compose it are indicative of the … relations between words?   1. paradigmatic 2. syntagmatic 3. homophones 4. hyponyms   ТЗ 3  What do you know about general dictionary?   1. depending upon the scope 2. is the diachronic approach 3. is the synchronic approach 4. is polysemy   ТЗ 4  How is meaning defined on the functional basis?   1. the functional approach to meaning maintains 2. accordance with the main principles of different linguistic schools 3. nevertheless different definitions of meaning help to sum up the general characteristics 4. to define meaning is especially difficult due to the complexity of the process   ТЗ 5  What do you know about restricted dictionary?   1. the words are chosen according to the sphere of human activity 2. which occur in the language as free forms 3. is the formation of new word 4. combining parts of two words   ТЗ 6  What is a unit?   1. the term unit means of the elements into which a whole may be divided 2. the term unit is characteristic of most words in many languages 3. is characteristic of most words in language 4. the predominance of root words   ТЗ 7  What is sound – interchange?   1. is formation of a word due to an alteration in the phonemic composition of its root 2. is formation of a word from the initial letters of a word combination 3. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 4. is the most general term potentially containing the specific features rendered by all the other members of the synonymic group   ТЗ 8  The American English word ‘purse’ corresponds in British English to the word?   1. handbag 2. suitcase 3. folder 4. satchel   ТЗ 9  What is the difference between grammar and lexicology?   1. they are arranged in certain patterns conveying the relations between the things for which they stand 2. the two kinds of meaning are often interdependent 3. lexical meanings in the above causes are said to be grammatically conditioned 4. is one of the important controversial issues in linguistics   ТЗ 10  Why is the course of Modern English Lexicology of great practical importance for the language learner?   1. is of great practical importance as the language learner will obtain much valuable information 2. the term unit is characteristic of most words in many languages 3. is used to denote the relationship existing between the phonemic or morphemic composition 4. all these considerations are not meant to be in any way exhaustive   ТЗ 11  The segmentation of the word ‘exhale’ into morphemes is?   1. defective 2. conditional 3. complete 4. polymorphic words   ТЗ 12  What is meant by the synonymic dominant?   1. is the most general term potentially containing the specific features rendered by all the other members of the synonymic group 2. is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences 3. is the part of linguistics 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 13  What Greek morphemes is the term ‘Onomasiological’ composed of?   1. ‘onoma’ – name and ‘logos’– learning 2. ‘onoma’ – point and ‘logos’ – phrase 3. ‘onoma’ – word and ‘logos’ – adverb 4. ‘onoma’ – adjective and ‘logos’ – noun   ТЗ 14  What do you know about explanatory dictionary?   1. present a wide range of data 2. is the smallest meaningful unit of form 3. words consist of morphemes 4. is very seldom observed in words   ТЗ 15  The word ‘antipathy’ consists of?   1. the affixational, bound morpheme + the combining form which is a bound root 2. the affixational, bound morpheme + the root, free morpheme 3. the root, free morpheme + the root, bound morpheme 4. the ideographic – stylistic synonyms + stylistic synonyms   ТЗ 16  What do we call root – morphemes?   1. are the lexical nucleus of words 2. are the stylistically nucleus of words 3. non – verbal 4. such classes of words   ТЗ 17  What section is also traditionally included in a course of Lexicology?   1. a section dealing with Lexicography, the science and art of dictionary – compiling 2. is a result of a long process of linguistic evolution 3. lexicology investigates the problems of word – structure 4. descriptive lexicology deals with the predominance of root words   ТЗ 18  Word is?   1. is the fundamental unit of language 2. denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning 3. the term word is a metaphor 4. the term word is essentially cognitive   ТЗ 19  What types of homonyms do you know?   1. homonyms proper, homophones and homographs 2. homoponyms, honohyms and homoways 3. homostylistics, homogrammar and homokeys 4. homopolesemy, homocontext and homosynonyms   ТЗ 20  Why is the course of Modern English Lexicology of great practical importance for the language learner?   1. regulations governing the formation and usage of English words 2. is characteristic of most words in many languages 3. is used to denote the relationship existing between the phonemic 4. are not meant to be in any way exhaustive   **Эталонответа: 1a; 2a; 3a; 4a; 5a; 6a;7a; 8a; 9d; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14a; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18b; 19a; 20a** |  | |
| **Развитие и обогащение состава современного английского языка. Развитие языка как средство общения.** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 | | | |
| 1. Тестовоезадание:   ТЗ 1  The word ‘uncomfortability’ refers to?  a) polymorphic, monoradical, prefixo – radical – suffixal words  b) monomorphic, prefixo – radical – suffixal words  c) polymorphic, polyradical words  d) conditional words  ТЗ 2  What do you know about specialized dictionary?  a) deal with lexical units in relation to some of their characteristics  b) there is differences between synchronic and diachronic approaches  c) the general characteristics of the notion comparing various approaches  d) can only give a general idea of the possible interdependence of the two branches of linguistics  ТЗ 3  What is the significance of semasiology?  a) is devoted to the study of meaning  b) deals with the vocabulary  c) a section dealing with Lexicography  d)\_irrespective of the specific features of any particular language  ТЗ 4  Language is?  a) denotes the ordinary term  b) denotes the system formed by the sum total of all words and word equivalents  c) called semasiology  d) is transference of names based on the associated likeness between two objects  ТЗ 5  What do you know about monolingual dictionary?  a) the information about them are given in the same language  b) is the formation of new word by combining two or more stems  c) occur in the language as free forms  d) is the formation of a new word by combining parts of two words  ТЗ 6  What do you know about bilingual dictionary?  a) are those that explain words by giving their equivalents in another language  b) reduplicative compound  c) compound proper  d) place of the action  ТЗ 7  What do you know about diachronic dictionary?  a) meaning for every word registered  b) the contrast of semantic features helps to establish the semantic relations of opposition  c) denominal suffix  d) semantic equivalents is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language  ТЗ 8  What do you know about historical dictionary?  a) by recoding the history of form  b) the two kinds of meaning are often interdependent  c) lexical meanings in the above causes are said to be grammatically conditioned, and their indicating context is called syntactic or mixed  d) the difference and interconnection between grammar and lexicology is one of the important controversial issues in linguistics  ТЗ 9  The result of the historical change of the morphological structure of the noun ‘husband’ that consisted of hus – ‘house’ + -bondi ‘occupier and tiller of the soil’ is that?  a) a compound word became a simple one  b) a derived word became a simple one  c) a compound word became a derived one  d) a compound word became a simple two  ТЗ 10  What are lexico – semantic variants?  a) a lexico – semantic variant is a two – facet unit  b) a lexico – semantic variant is a three – facet unit  c) a lexico – semantic variant is a four – facet unit  d) a lexico – semantic variant is a five – facet unit  ТЗ 11  What do you know about synchronic dictionary?  a) are concerned with the present-day meaning  b) advanced learner’s dictionaries  c) intermediate learner’s dictionaries  d) under – intermediate learner’s dictionaries  ТЗ 12  What do you know about descriptive dictionary?  a) usage of words  b) are expressed by adjectives or adverbs  c) are reproduction of something else often without the exact correspondence  d) are compound verbs  ТЗ 13  What do you know about religious English?  a) is a variety in which all aspects of aspects of structure are implicated  b) the stylistic relations  с) the grammar relations  d) the phonetic relations  ТЗ 14  What types of linguistic contexts do you know?  a) linguistic and extra – linguistic  b) stylistic  c) non – verbal  d) grammatical  ТЗ 15  What is meant by ‘the distribution of the word?  a) the position of a word in relation to other words  b) distinction is naturally made between General Lexicology and Special Lexicology  c) the general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language  d) the evolution of any vocabulary, as well as its single elements, forms the object of Historical Lexicology  ТЗ 16  What does the term ‘context’ mean?  a) the term ‘context’ is defined as the minimum stretch of speech necessary and sufficient to determine which of the possible meanings of a polysemantic word is used  b) the conditions of communication form another important group of factors  c) practically every word in the language is register oriented  d) the time element when related through the pragmatic aspect of meaning is fixed indirectly  ТЗ 17  What is the essence of the operational approach to defining meaning?  a) are centered on defining meaning through its role in the process of communication  b) the evolution of any vocabulary  c) has been attempted more than once in accordance with the main principles  d) is devoted to the study of meaning  ТЗ 18  What is sound imitation?  a) is the naming of an action or a thing  b) is the formation of new word  c) is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences  d) is the part of linguistics  ТЗ 19  What do you know about variants of English?  a) are regional varieties possessing a literary norm  b) the theoretical value of lexicology  c) lexicology not only gives a systematic description of the present make-up of the vocabulary  d) involving also the earliest and still common implications of the vocabulary  ТЗ 20  The American English word ‘purse’ corresponds in British English to the word?  a) handbag  b) suitcase  c) folder  d) satchel  **Эталонответа: 1a; 2a; 3a; 4b; 5a; 6a;7a; 8a; 9a; 10a; 11a; 12a; 13a; 14a; 15a; 16a; 17a; 18a; 19a; 20a** |  | | | |
| **Словосочетание** |
| 1. Тестовоезадание:   ТЗ 1  What do you know about local dialects?  a) are varieties of English peculiar to some districts  b) advanced learner’s dictionaries  c) upper – intermediate learner’s dictionaries  d) under – intermediate learner’s dictionaries  ТЗ 2  What do you know about phraseological fusions?  a) are completely non-motivated word-groups  b) very cruel and violent  c) action characteristic of the object  d) modern English Lexicology investigates the problems of word  ТЗ 3  What do you know about phraseological units?  a) are partially non-motivated  b) is more characteristic of the English vocabulary  c) is characteristic of most words in many languages  d) due to the monosyllabic character of English and the predominance of root words  ТЗ 4  What do you know about phraseological collocations?  a) used in its direct meaning  b) there are certain differences in the denotational aspect of meaning of two words  c) the semantic relations of inclusion  d) has with units by which it be replaced  ТЗ 5  What do you know about synecdoche?  a) is a variety of metonymy  b) is characteristic of most words in many languages  c) facts and events of the world history  d) metaphors  ТЗ 6  What Greek morphemes is the term ‘Onomasiological’ composed of?  a) ‘onoma’ – name and ‘logos’– learning  b) ‘onoma’ – point and ‘logos’ – phrase  c) ‘onoma’ – word and ‘logos’ – adverb  d) ‘onoma’ – adjective and ‘logos’ – noun  ТЗ 7  Which meaning of the polysemantic adjective ‘barbaric’ is its primary meaning?  a) foreign  b) very cruel and violent  c) primitive; unsophisticated  d) uncivilized and uncultured  ТЗ 8  What is the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning?  a) is the part of meaning, that conveys information on the situation of communication  b) is based on the same image  c) is fixed indirectly  d) is the part of lexical meaning which establishes correlation  ТЗ 9  What do you know about simile?  a) is the intensification of an object  b) is defined as a semantically relevant  c) studies the diagram  d) denote the relationship  ТЗ 10  How is meaning defined on the functional basis?  a) only through its relation to other linguistic units  b) has been attempted more than once in accordance with the main principles  c) various approaches to the description of the content side of the language  d) is especially difficult due to the complexity of the process  ТЗ 11  The Irish English verb ‘to cog’ used in the sentence ‘I wouldn’t let just anybody cog exercise’ denotes?  a) to cheat, especially by copying  b) to do  c) to translate  d) to understand  ТЗ 12  What do you know about phraseological transference?  a) is a complete change of meaning of an initial word-combination  b) a class of words  c) words denoting different things  d) are usually defined as words belonging to one part of speech  ТЗ 13  Metaphor is?  a) is a linking of one objectof reality to another  b) polysemantic patterns  c) semantic formulas  d) the process of creating new words from the material  ТЗ 14  Emotive macrocomponent is?  a) is the contents of subjective modality  b) is one of the most difficult in linguistics because the simplest word has many different aspects  c) because the acoustic aspect of the word serves to name objects of reality, not to reflect them  d) is built out of the elements already available in the language and according to the existing patterns  ТЗ 15  Stylistic macrocomponent is?  a) points to the communicative register  b) words denoting different things correlated on extralinguistic grounds form lexical sets  c) are usually defined as words belonging to one part of speech, close in meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts  d) is claimed to be much oftener encountered in case of sentences  ТЗ 16  Grammatical macrocomponent is?  a) contains the information about all morphological and syntactic changes of phraseological unit  b) completely motivated  c) by recoding the history of form  d) the two kinds of meaning are often interdependent  ТЗ 16  Gender macrocomponent is?  a) semantics of phraseological unit  b) syntagmatic unit  c) homophones unit  d) hyponyms unit  ТЗ 17  The lexical and grammatico – syntactical peculiarities of the text ‘The waiting is over. Your time has come. NIB. Nurses In blue’ are typical of?  a) advertising English  b) news Media English  c) legal English  d) media English  ТЗ 18  What does the process of motivation depend on?  a) the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a word  c) the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a noun  d) the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a sentence  c) the process of motivation depends upon the inner form of a adjective  ТЗ 19  Denotational macrocomponent is?  a) contains the information about the objective reality  b) forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class  c) is the smallest meaningful unit of form  d) is very seldom observed in words  ТЗ 20  What scientist made the distinction between a synchronic and a diachronic approach?  a) it forms the study of one of the tree main aspects of language  b) helps students to master the literary standards of word usage  c) involving also social and place variations  d) involving also the earliest implications  **Эталонответа: 1a; 2d; 3b; 4b; 5d; 6a;7b; 8b; 9b; 10a; 11a; 12b; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16b; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c** | ОПК-1; ПК-7,  ПК-20 |

**Методические рекомендации по выполнению тестов (тестовых заданий):**

Тесты представляют собой форму контроля и оценки текущих знаний студентов и уровень освоения ими учебного материала.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Цель тестов: проверка усвоения практического материала дисциплины (содержания и\_\_\_ объема общих и специальных понятий), а также развития учебных умений и\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ навыков.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Тесты составлены в форме закрытых заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа (один вопрос и три-четыре варианта ответов, из которых необходимо выбрать один). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Тесты представлены по всем темам, изучаемым в рамках программы. Тестовое задание\_\_ состоит из вопроса и четырех вариантов ответов, из которых верным является только\_\_\_\_ один. Задачей теста является набор максимально возможного количества баллов текущей успеваемости.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

При выполнении тестовых заданий необходимо внимательно прочитать вопрос,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ определить область знаний, наличие которых призвано проверить данное задание. После этого следует внимательно ознакомиться с предложенными вариантами ответов.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Инструкция по выполнению\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

В процессе решения тестов студент должен выбрать один или несколько верных ответов из предложенных вариантов ответов.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Шкала и критерии оценивания

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Баллы | Критерии |
| **5** | Глубокое и прочное усвоение программного материала. Полные,  последовательные, грамотные и логически излагаемые ответы  при видоизменении задания. Свободно справляется с  поставленными задачами, может обосновать принятые решения,  демонстрирует владение разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических работ. |
| **4** | Знание программного материала, грамотное изложение, без существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильное применение теоретических знаний, владение необходимыми навыками при выполнении практических задач |
| **3** | Демонстрирует усвоение основного материала, при ответе допускаются неточности, при ответе недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушение последовательности в изложении программного материала, затруднения в выполнении практических заданий |
| **2-1** | Слабое знание программного материала, при ответе возникают  ошибки, затруднения при выполнении практических работ |
| **0** | Не было попытки выполнить задание |

Шкала и критерии оценивания тестовых заданий

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Оценки | Критерии |
| «отлично» | Задание выполнено на 91-100% |
| «хорошо» | Задание выполнено на 81-90% |
| «удовлетворительно» | Задание выполнено на 51-80% |
| «неудовлетворительно» | Задание выполнено на 10-50% |

Разработчик \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Шамилева Р. Д.\_\_\_\_\_\_

подпись (инициалы, фамилия)

**Экзаменационные материалы**

**(примерный перечень вопросов и заданий к экзамену)**

по дисциплине "Лексикология”

для студентов \_3\_ курса

направления подготовки (специальности) 45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение

*(код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности))*

экзаменационная сессия 2021 - 2022 уч. года

**Теоретические вопросы:**

1. What does Lexicology study?

2.What do words consist of?

3. What is opposition as a type of semantic relations?

4. What types of homonyms do you know?

5. What relations are called paradigmatic?

6. What is word – formation?

7. What is a morpheme?

8. What is the ideographic synonymy of meaning?

9. What is the literal meaning of the term ‘synchronic’ which is Greek by origin?

10. What do we call root – morphemes?

11. What are synonyms?

12. Lexicology is the branch of linguistics dealing with…

13. What is the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning?

14. What is the literal meaning of the term ‘diachronic’ which is Greek by origin?

15. What is blending?

16. What are the main types of semantic relations?

17. What Greek morphemes is the term “Lexicology” composed of?

18. What is language?

19. What is opposition as a type of semantic relations?

20. Which meaning of the polysemantic adjective ‘barbaric’ is its primary meaning?

21. What is meant by inclusion as a type of semantic relations?

22. What does the term ‘semantic center of the word’ denote?

23. What basic types of intralinguistic relations of words variants do you know?

24. What is shortening?

25. What is the synchronic approach concerned with?

26. What is the difference between grammar and lexicology?

27. What is sound imitation?

28. What is word?

29. What section is also traditionally included in a course of Lexicology?

30. What is the significance of semasiology?

31. What types of homonyms do you know?

32. What is opposition as a type of semantic relations?

33. What are lexico – semantic variants?

34. The word ‘aladushki’ was borrowed from?

35. What are the principal approaches in linguistic science to the study of language material?

36. What do we call root – morphemes?

37. What is the difference between the diachronic and synchronic approaches?

38. How is meaning defined on the functional basis?

39. What does Modern English Lexicology aim at?

40. What is the term “vocabulary” used to denote?

41. What types of linguistic contexts do you know?

42. Morphemes are?

43. What do we call antonyms?

44. What is the essence of the operational approach to defining meaning?

45. What is sound – interchange?

46. The word ‘piroshki’ was borrowed from?

47. What is a suffix?

48. Why is it difficult to define word?

49. What does the term ‘context’ mean?

50. What do words consist of?

**Практическиезадачи (задания):**

1. Determine the original components of the following blends. Define which type (additive or restrictive) the blends belong to.
2. Define which words have been combined to form the following computer terms. Give their meanings.
3. Match the Russian words with their English equivalents: Russian or English (писк, grumble …)
4. What serves as a word-formation means in the given pairs of words? Stress these words
5. Define the etymology of the derivational affixes forming the given words.
6. Add appropriate suffixes to the verbal bases to form words corresponding to the meaning of the given sentences. Analyze the valence of the verbal bases in terms of the suffixes they can be combined with.
7. The prefix *pre-*making up the italicized words has two different meanings. Write ‘*X’* in the space provided if it means that one thing happens before another. Write *‘Y’* if it means that something has already been done.
8. Study the given words illustrating the fact that productivity of affixes is a historical phenomenon. Explain what the derivational affixes mean.
9. Add appropriate suffixes to the verbal bases to form words corresponding to the meaning of the given sentences. Analyze the valence of the verbal bases in terms of the suffixes they can be combined.

**Методические рекомендации по подготовке к экзамену:**

Подготовка студентов к экзамену (зачету) включает три стадии: самостоятельная работа в течение учебного года (семестра); непосредственная подготовка в дни, предшествующие экзамену (зачету); подготовка к переводу незнакомого текста по специальности со словарем и к беседе по экзаменационным темам.

Подготовку к экзамену (зачету) необходимо целесообразно начать с планирования и подбора источников и литературы. Прежде всего, следует внимательно перечитать учебную программу и программные вопросы для подготовки к экзамену (зачету), чтобы выделить из них наименее знакомые. Далее должен следовать этап повторения всего программного материала. На эту работу целесообразно отвести большую часть времени. Следующим этапом является самоконтроль знания изученного материала, который заключается в устных ответах на вопросы, выносимые на экзамен (зачет). Тезисы ответов на наиболее сложные вопросы желательно записать, так как в процессе записи включаются дополнительные моторные ресурсы памяти.

Литература для подготовки к экзамену (зачету) обычно рекомендуется преподавателем. Она также может быть указана в программе курса и учебно-методических пособиях.

В ходе подготовки к экзамену (зачету) студентам необходимо обращать внимание не только на уровень запоминания, но и на степень понимания категорий и реальных проблем. А это достигается не простым заучиванием, а усвоением прочных, систематизированных знаний, аналитическим мышлением. Следовательно, непосредственная подготовка к экзамену (зачету) должна в разумных пропорциях сочетать и запоминание, и понимание программного материала.

В этот период полезным может быть общение студентов с преподавателями по дисциплине на групповых и индивидуальных консультациях.

Шкала и критерии оценивания письменных и творческих работ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Баллы | Критерии |
| **5** | Глубокое и прочное усвоение программного материала. Полные,  последовательные, грамотные и логически излагаемые ответы  при видоизменении задания. Свободно справляется с  поставленными задачами, может обосновать принятые решения,  демонстрирует владение разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических работ. |
| **4** | Знание программного материала, грамотное изложение, без существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильное применение теоретических знаний, владение необходимыми навыками при выполнении практических задач |
| **3** | Демонстрирует усвоение основного материала, при ответе допускаются неточности, при ответе недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушение последовательности в изложении программного материала, затруднения в выполнении практических заданий |
| **2-1** | Слабое знание программного материала, при ответе возникают  ошибки, затруднения при выполнении практических работ |
| **0** | Не было попытки выполнить задание |

Утверждены на заседании кафедры \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Протокол № 1 от 30.08.2021 г.

И.о.зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /С.М. Юсупова/

(подпись)

**Образец экзаменационного билета**

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Чеченский государственный университет

имени Ахмата Абдулхамидовича Кадырова»

Кафедра английского языка\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*наименование кафедры*

**ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №**

по дисциплине "Лексикология"

для студентов \_\_3\_\_ курса

направления подготовки (специальности) 45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение

*(код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности))*

экзаменационная сессия 2021 – 2022 уч. года

**Вопросы:**

1. Make the morphological analysis of the given text.

2. The difference between the diachronic and synchronic approaches.

3. The term ‘vocabulary’.

И.о. зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /C.М. Юсупова/

(подпись)

**Критерии оценивания по оценочному средству экзамен**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Уровень сформированности компетенций** | **Шкала оценивания** | | **Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций** |  |
|  | **Высокий уровень сформированности компетенций** | **Продвинутый уровень сформированности компетенций** | **Базовый уровень сформированности компетенций** | **Нулевой**  **уровень**  **сформированности компетенции** |
|  | **отлично** | **хорошо** | **удовлетворительно** | **неудовлетворительно** |
| **общепрофессиональных (ОПК):**  ОПК-1– Способен применять знания иностранных языков и знания о закономерностях функционирования языков перевода, а также использовать систему лингвистических знаний при осуществлении профессиональной деятельности;  **профессиональных (ПК)**  ПК-7 – Владеет параметрами разнообразия естественных языков и их ареальной, типологической и генеалогической классификации  ПК-20 – Способен осуществлять педагогическую деятельность по профильным предметам (дисциплинам, модулям) в рамках программ основного общего и среднего общего образования, среднего профессионального и дополнительного профессионального образования, по программам дополнительного образования детей и взрослых. | Обучающийся на высоком уровне владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей | Обучающийся на среднем уровне владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей | Удовлетворительном уровне владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей | Обучающийся не владеет владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических,словообразовательныхявлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей |

Утверждены на заседании кафедры

Протокол №\_1\_\_ от 30.08.2021 г.

И.о. зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/С.М. Юсупова/

**Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций**

В соответствии с «Положением о модульно-рейтинговой системе оценки успеваемости студентов» ФГБОУ ВО «Чеченского государственного университета им. А.А. Кадырова», утвержденного 29 января 2015 г. протоколом № 1, оценка успеваемости студентов по дисциплине «Лексикология» осуществляется в ходе текущего, рубежного и итогового контроля, посещения занятий, бонуса и штрафа.

Текущий контроль – это непрерывно осуществляемое «отслеживание» уровня усвоения знаний и формирования умений и навыков в течение семестра. Текущий контроль знаний и умений и навыков студентов осуществляется в ходе учебных (аудиторных) занятий, проводимых по расписанию. Формами текущего контроля являются опросы на семинарских занятиях, индивидуальных домашних зданий, рефератов, а также короткие (до 15 мин.) задания, выполняемые студентами в начале лекции с целью проверки уровня знаний, необходимых для усвоения нового материала, или в конце лекции для выяснения степени усвоения изложенного материала. Сроки проведения всех видов текущего контроля определяется календарных графиком учебного процесса по дисциплине.

Рубежный контроль осуществляется по самостоятельным разделам (в соответствии с рабочей программой, которая разбита на модули) - учебным модулям курса и проводится по окончании изучения материала модуля в установленное время. Число модулей (блоков) дисциплины в семестре два. Рубежный контроль проводится с целью с определения качества усвоения материала учебного модуля в целом. Внутри семестровый рубежный контроль знаний студентов по дисциплине «Лексикология» проводится на 8-й и 16-й учебных неделях семестра. Студент имеет право в любой момент получить информацию о ходе накопления своего рейтинга.

Промежуточный контроль – это экзамен в 6-м семестре в сессионный период по очной форме и в 5-ом семестре по очно-заочной форме обучения.

Полная оценка по дисциплине «Лексикология» определяется по сумме баллов (S дисц.), полученных студентом по различным формам текущего, рубежного, итогового контроля, посещения занятий, бонуса за минусом штрафных баллов.