

1. The result of the semantic shift in the example “gossip: ME (godsip) “god parent” > “the one who talks scandal” is

- A) deterioration
- B) narrowing
- C) degeneration
- D) amelioration
- E) widening

2. The term “Linguoculturology” has been often used in association with the term

- A) “human-way of thinking”
- B) “teaching a language”
- C) “human factors and human values”
- D) “language-society”
- E) “culture-through-language studies”

3. The written language differs from spoken one with this.

- A) it contains very little subordination
- B) it contains incomplete sequences of phrase
- C) it contains one complete idea
- D) it contains many incomplete sentences
- E) it contains active declarative verbs

4. Lexical meaning in the example «youth– “a period of being young”/ “a young person” is referred to

- A) stylistically neutral / coloured type
- B) central / marginal type
- C) direct / transferred type
- D) abstract / concretetype
- E) wide / narrow type

5. Discourse is not

- A) a sign language
- B) text messages
- C) sent letters
- D) a sound unit
- E) oral speech

6. Point out the example of an elliptical sentence.

- A) Where are you going? – To the movies.
- B) Good day!
- C) Winter. Snow.
- D) To have eloped with a butler!
- E) Where have you been?

7. This science studies the origin of words and historical changes in meanings.

- A) Phonetics
- B) Grammar
- C) Etymology
- D) Stylistics
- E) Lexicography

8. Special lexicology is

- A) a study of characteristic features of words
- B) a study of word-groups
- C) general study of words
- D) a branch of Linguistics
- E) lexicology of a particular language

9. *Lead* (metal) and *lead* (cord for controlling a dog's movements) are examples of ...

- A) Prosody
- B) Polysemy
- C) Homonymy
- D) Homophony
- E) Homography

10. The system of sounds is studied by

- A) Morphology
- B) Syntax
- C) Semantics
- D) Pragmatics
- E) Phonetics