

**Міністерство освіти і науки України  
ДЗ «Луганський національний університет імені  
Тараса Шевченка»**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

**до виконання модульних контрольних робіт з  
дисципліни «Лексикологія англійської мови»  
(для студентів II курсу спеціальності 014 Середня освіта.  
Мова і література (російська, англійська) денної  
форми навчання**

**Старобільськ / Полтава - 2018**

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Кафедра романо-германської філології

## МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

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Методичні вказівки до виконання модульних контрольних робіт з дисципліни « Лексикологія англійської мови» (для студентів II курсу спеціальності 014 Середня освіта. Мова і література (російська, англійська ) денної форми навчання) /Укл: Н. Г. Гуменюк. – Старобільськ / Полтава: ЛНУ, 2018. – 33 с.

Методичні вказівки містять 25 варіантів, кожний з яких має 10 завдань. Одне завдання з теоретичних питань, інше – з практичних. Для студентів II курсу.

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки містять модульні контрольні роботи для студентів II курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності 014 Середня освіта. Мова і література (російська, англійська) з дисципліни «Лексикологія англійської мови».

Контрольна робота складається з 25 варіантів, кожний з яких має 10 завдань. Перше завдання теоретичне, інші - практичні. Завдання № 8-10 з підручника Антрушиної Г. Б «Лексикологія англійського мови» подані в переробній формі.

Виконання модульної контрольної роботи сприяє засвоєнню студентами матеріалу з вище зазначеного лекційного курсу, а також дозволяє визначити ступінь засвоєння лекційного матеріалу студентами.

### **Variant 1**

1. Give information about zero-morpheme. Give the examples.
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ly, re-
3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs:  
clean, adj.; evil, n.;
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
answerable, girl-friend
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
doc, ping-pong
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Marriage are made...  
by two persons; in the church; in heaven.
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.
9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 1**

1. Give information about affixes in English. Give the examples.
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
–ness, dis-
3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs:  
to reject, v.; up, adv.;
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones and of homographs.
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
greenish, birthday.
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
blue-eyed, USA
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Rome was not...  
ruined in a day; built in a day; ruined at all.
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 3**

1. Give information about the derived types of the words in English.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
–ess, over-;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
narrow, adj.; to love, v.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homonyms proper.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
grass-hopper, kingdom.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
lady-bird, to baby-sit

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
The road to hell is paved...

With good luck, with good intention, with brick.

**8.** Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

**9.** Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3.

Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

**10.** Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

#### **Variant 4**

**1.** Give information about the difference between word-combination and compounding.

**2.** Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
ab-, -tion;

**3.** Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
strong, adj.; joy, v.;

**4.** Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

**5.** Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
green-eyed, uninsured.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
waste-paper-basket, import (n) - to import (v)

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

No man can...

Serve two masters; serve in two armies; have three eyes.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 5**

1. Give information about the difference between word-combination and phraseological unit.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below

affixes. Give your own examples.

-ish; im-;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

deep, adj.; darkness, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and

the example of homographs.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

inattentive, moreover.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
to cow, case-hardened.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Man can not ...

live by bread alone; live without communication; live without love.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 6**

1. Give information about valency of the morphemes. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-ful, pre-;

- 3.** Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
young, adj.; to laugh, v.;
- 4.** Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homonyms proper.
- 5.** Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
overshadowed, mew-mew.
- 6.** Define the type of word building of the following words:  
X-rays, to play- a play.
- 7.** Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Do as I say...  
and keep silence; and take it easy; not as I do.
- 8.** Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.
- 9.** Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.
- 10.** Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

## **Variant 7**

1. Give information about word-building pattern. Give the examples.
  
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-hood, anti-;
  
3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
black, adj.; to give, v.;
  
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.
  
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
sunspotted, something
  
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
USSR, adress - to adress
  
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Fingers were made...  
before forks; at first; for working.
  
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.
  
9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 7. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and

make the synonymic chain.

**10.** Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 7. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 8**

- 1.** Give information about semi-affixes. Give the examples.
- 2.** Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-y, il-;
- 3.** Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
to love, v.; slowly, adj.;
- 4.** Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homographs. **5.** Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
screw-driver, majority.
- 6.** Define the type of word building of the following words:  
disagreeable, X-day.
- 7.** Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for English one.  
It is good fishing...  
in cleaned waters, in troubled waters, in summer.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 8. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 8. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 9**

1. Give information about connotative and denotative meaning of the word.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-or, sub-;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
to open, v.; in, prep.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homonyms proper.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
property-owner, suggestion.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
to mew-mew, UK.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the

necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Clean hands want...

to be clean; to be washed; no washing.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 9. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 10**

1. Give information about reduplication in English. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ed, un-;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
under, prepos.; to close, v.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homographs.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
understandable, brain-storm.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
work (n., v.), walky-talky

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for English one.

Fools grow...

without money; without saing; without watering.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 11**

1. Give information about polysemy. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below

affixes. Give your own examples.

-ing, -est;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

war, n.; many, adj.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homonyms proper.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
short-waved, wonderful

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
Camford, po-po

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

There is no royal road to...  
this town; to this place; to learning.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 12**

1. Give information about telescoping. Give the examples.  
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-er, -ous;

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the Antonymic pairs.  
old, adj.; up, adv.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
tape-recorder, Feb.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
import (n., v.), tip-top

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for English one.

Going in better...

then saing; then sleeping; then standing.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 13**

1. Give information about language as a structure. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-y, un-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
clean, adj.; evil, n.;
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
answerable, green-eyed
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
doc, mish-mash
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
The chickens come ...  
to have a rest; to have a bike; home to roost
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.
9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.
10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

#### **Variant 14**

1. Give information about affixation as way of word-building in English. Give the examples.

**2.** Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-dom; ir-

**3.** Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

normal , adj.; friend, n.;

**4.** Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

**5.** Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

answerable, house-wife

**6.** Define the type of word building of the following words: Hindglish , Oct.

**7.** Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Daniel come ..

to church; to court; to judgement.

**8.** Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

**9.** Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

**10.** Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 2. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 15**

1. Give information about compound words with linking elements. Give the examples.
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ly, re-
3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
mere, adj.; grief, n.;
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
exposition, jay-walker
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
B-day, increase ( v, n).
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Penny is wise...  
and pound is foolish; but dollar is stable; it makes pound.
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.
9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 16**

1. Give information about reduplication. Give the examples.
2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-hood, dis-
3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
dark, adj.; warmth, n.;
4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.
5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
dinner-jacket, direction.
6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
hodge-podge, honey-moon.
7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Play ...  
second fiddle; first role; second role.
8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 4. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 17**

1. Give information about conversion. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ine; un-.

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
ancient, adj.; harm, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
broadcast; Darwinism.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
damp-proof; H.C.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.  
Early bird..  
catches ants; catches the warm; sings sweet songs.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 18**

1. Give information about clipping . Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ly, mis-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
ugly, adj.; order, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
calorific; puff-box

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
pit-a-pat. publication.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Use..

your spoon; your knife; your loaf.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 19**

1. Give information about terms and slang. Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-y, pre-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

clear, adj.; joy, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

employment; nobody

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
act (n. v), vet.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the

necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Keep your...

mind clean; your hands clean; nose clean.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 5. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 20**

1. Give information about poetic and professional words Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.  
-ward, de-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.  
full, adj.; fool, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
sat., craftsman.

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
Chinese, lardy-dardy.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 7. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 7. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

Jury is...

still out. in process; finished .

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 7. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 21**

1. Give information about word as the basic unit of language.  
Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-ness, re-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

stupid, adj.; future, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

gall-bladder, hardship

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
harum-scarum, a.m..

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Necessity is ...

a way of improvement; a child of creation; a mother of invention ;

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 6. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 22**

1. Give information about word as the unity of content and form . Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-let, en-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

useful, adj.; harmony, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

movable, head-ache

6. Define the type of word building of the following words: beautiful, dramedy.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Female of the species is ...

less sophisticated than the male; more deadly than the male; the beautiful one.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 3. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 23**

1. Give information about Lexicology as a science.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-ed, re-

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences

with the antonymic pairs.  
harmful, adj.; employer, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:  
satiric, saw-mill

6. Define the type of word building of the following words:  
metal ( n, adj.), prof.

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Mad as ...

happy lover, March hare, money-loved King.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 24**

1. Give information about the word-stock of English . Give the examples.

2. Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-en, by -

3. Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

bare, adj.; slave, n.;

4. Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

5. Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

bar-maid, antidote

6. Define the type of word building of the following words: bye-bye, UNO

7. Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

Fate...

worse than death; is of no importance; means death.

8. Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

9. Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

10. Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

### **Variant 25**

1. Give information about regional variants of English. Give the examples.

**2.** Write what part of speech can be formed with the help of given below affixes. Give your own examples.

-th, pre-

**3.** Find antonyms for the words given below. Make up sentences with the antonymic pairs.

healthy, adj.; wisdom, n.;

**4.** Give the example of the antonymic pairs, synonymic chain and the example of homophones.

**5.** Make the Derivational and Morphemic Analyses of the following words:

headached; grammatical.

**6.** Define the type of word building of the following words:  
prox.; blue-eyed

**7.** Complete the following phraseological units by adding the necessary elements from the list below. Give the Russian equivalent for the English one.

We are ...

a grandmother; a family unity; all in our castle.

**8.** Ex. 2, p. 142 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Define the meaning of the words in the following sentences, translate the sentences.

**9.** Ex. 2, p. 198 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Translate the sentences, find synonyms and make the synonymic chain.

**10.** Ex. 2, p. 220 from the book by Antrushina “English Lexicology”, item 1. Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.

## Literature

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## Критерії оцінювання контрольної роботи

При оцінюванні контрольної роботи враховується чіткість та правильність виконання завдань, наявність прикладів, якщо це потребує завдання, чіткість визначень у теоретичному питанні та логічність його розкриття.

Виконання завдань контрольної роботи може бути довільним.

Кожний варіант контрольної роботи містить 10 завдань, які оцінюються максимально по 1 балу з точністю до десятої. Таким чином, максимальна оцінка за контрольну роботу складає 10 балів ( A).

Кількість балів, яку студент отримав за кожне завдання, підсумовують і отримують загальну кількість балів.

Загальна кількість балів в рейтинго-модульній системі має таке співвідношення :

- від 5 до 6 балів - **E**;
- від 6 до 7, 4 балів - **D**;
- від 7, 5 до 8 балів - **C**;
- від 8 до 8, 9 балів - **B** ;
- від 9 до 10 балів - **A**