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| What do you know about the connection of Lexicology with other branches of  linguistics? What is the object of Lexicology? | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:47:00 |
| 2 | What is the theoretical and practical value of Lexicology? What is a word? What is meant by the term “morpheme”? | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:50:45 |
| 3 | What are the main ways of enriching the English vocabulary? What do we mean by derivation/affixation? | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:51:52 |
| 4 | What are the principal productive ways of word-building?  Say what parts of speech can be formed with their help of *-ness, -ous, -ly, -y, -dom, -ish, -tion, -ed, -en, -ess, -or, -er, -hood, -less, -ate, - ing, -al, -ful, un-, re-, im (in)-, dis-, over-, ab*- | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:54:01 |
| 5 | What kind of words are called compound words? Explain the classification of compounds. | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:54:45 |
| 6 | Name some examples of derivational compounds. What are the criteria for distinguishing between a compound and a word-combination? | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:55:14 |
| 7 | What are the main kinds of informal words? Give a brief description of each group. | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:55:58 |
| 8 | Development of lexical meaning of the word and its Semantic Structure.   Causes and types of semantic changes.  | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:56:26 |
| 9 | Non-Productive Ways of Word-Formation:  Sound and Stress Interchange. Reduplication. | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:57:17 |
| 10 | Blends. Back-formation. Describe them and illustrate your answer with examples. | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:57:53 |
| 11 | What words are called shortened words? What are graphical and lexical abbreviations?  Explain the terms “Initialisms” and “Acronyms” | №1 | 14.11.2016 15:59:07 |
| 12 | What do you know about the connection of Lexicology with other branches of  linguistics? What is the object of Lexicology? | №1 | 15.11.2016 16:56:54 |
| 13 | What is the theoretical and practical value of Lexicology? What is a word? What is meant by the term “morpheme”? | №1 | 15.11.2016 17:00:06 |
| 14 | What are the main ways of enriching the English vocabulary? What do we mean by derivation/affixation? | №1 | 15.11.2016 17:26:26 |
| 15 | What kind of words are called compound words? Explain the classification of compounds. | №1 | 15.11.2016 20:43:24 |
| 16 | Name some examples of derivational compounds. What are the criteria for distinguishing between a compound and a word-combination? | №1 | 15.11.2016 20:49:06 |
| 17 | What are the main kinds of informal words? Give a brief description of each group. | №1 | 15.11.2016 20:51:52 |
| 18 | Non-Productive Ways of Word-Formation:  Sound and Stress Interchange. Reduplication. | №1 | 15.11.2016 20:54:20 |
| 19 | Blends. Back-formation. Describe them and illustrate your answer with examples. | №1 | 15.11.2016 20:55:03 |
| 20 | Development of lexical meaning of the word and its Semantic Structure.   Causes and types of semantic changes.  |  |  |

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| Phraseological Units and their classifications . What do we mean when we say that an idiom has a “double” meaning? | №2 | 15.11.2016 21:58:04 |
| 2 | What are the two major criteria for distinguishing between phraseological units and free word-groups? Explain the semantic principle of classification for phraseological units. How do proverbs differ from phraseological units? | №2 | 15.11.2016 21:58:54 |
| 3 | What words are called synonymous words? Which word in a synonymic group is considered to be the dominant synonym? Say why synonyms are one of the language’s most important expressive means.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 21:59:38 |
| 4 | What words are called antonyms words? Which parts of speech do most antonyms belong to? | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:00:11 |
| 5 | Classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect: phonetic borrowings, semantic borrowings, translation loans, morphemic borrowings, hybrids.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:02:10 |
| 6 | Classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation: fully assimilated borrowings, partly assimilated borrowings, barbarisms. Borrowings partly assimilated semantically, grammatically, phonetically and graphically. What is the earliest group of English borrowings?  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:02:56 |
| 7 | Local varieties of English on the British Isles. American English: reasons for lexical differences between British and American English.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:06:23 |
| 8 | What is Lexicography? What does the term “dictionary” mean | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:07:01 |
| 9 | What types of  dictionaries do you know?  Historical development of British and American lexicography. Differences in pronunciation and spelling, vocabulary. What dictionaries are called special? What dictionaries are called bilingual?  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:07:52 |
| 10 | Archaic words and neologisms. Semantic groups of neologisms.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:09:11 |
| 11 | Phonological neologisms and borrowings as strong neologisms.  Social stratification and neologisms. Semantic groups of neologisms referring to everyday life. Phonological neologisms and borrowings as strong neologisms. Morphological and syntactical neologisms. Changes in pronunciation. | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:09:44 |
| 12 | What is understood by “Semantics”. Word and notion | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:20:45 |
| 13 | Which words are called euphemisms? What are their two main types?  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:21:25 |
| 14 | Conversion. Conversion as a way of word-building.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:22:00 |
| 15 | Phraseological Units and their classifications . What do we mean when we say that an idiom has a “double” meaning? | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:23:09 |
| 16 | What are the two major criteria for distinguishing between phraseological units and free word-groups? Explain the semantic principle of classification for phraseological units. How do proverbs differ from phraseological units? | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:23:44 |
| 17 | What words are called synonymous words? Which word in a synonymic group is considered to be the dominant synonym? Say why synonyms are one of the language’s most important expressive means.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:24:19 |
| 18 | What words are called antonyms words? Which parts of speech do most antonyms belong to? | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:24:59 |
| 19 | Classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect: phonetic borrowings, semantic borrowings, translation loans, morphemic borrowings, hybrids. | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:25:44 |
| 20 | Archaic words and neologisms. Semantic groups of neologisms.  | №2 | 15.11.2016 22:26:42 |

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|  | [**1**](https://univer.kaznu.kz/teacher/question/list/65546/2/1) |
| **Task 1.***Write the following compound words into  four columns:**neutral compounds, derived compounds, compound words consisting of three**or more stems, compound-shortened words.* sunflower, M-day, a high-pitched voice, U-turns, golden-haired, film-goer, honeymoon, late-comer, V-day, absent-mindedness, shop-window, baby-sitter, mother-land,  chairman, unladylike, radio-equipped car, match-breaker, H-bag, working-man, nobleman, air-conditioned hall, football, barefoot, TV-show, lady-killer, music-lover, salesman, lip-stick, good-for-nothing, theatre-goer, well-dressed, bio-engineer. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:14:33 |
| 2 | **Task 2***. Define the types of word-building:*edutaiment, full– fill, to butle – butler, riff-raff, to af`fix -`affix, cuckoo, life - to live,  to cobble – cobbler, to con`flict – `conflict,  agreement, bark, bus – omnibus,  to beg- beggar, brunch, ping-pong, buzz, slanguist, poor – the poor, miaow, tip-top. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:15:02 |
| 3 | **Task 3***.**Guess which words have combined to form the following  terms*:emoticon, netiquette, netizen, technophobe, motel, heliport, slanguage, informecial. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:15:35 |
| 4 | **Task 4.***Analyze the following lexical units. Define the cases of Conversion.*to eye, a find, to slim, to airmail, to toy, to nose, handed, to dog,  maker, runner, find, to pale, to weekend, to cool, to slice,  the poor, to dry, to nurse, to lunch, to bottle, to face, to rat, to monkey, to rough,  cut, walk, move, to dress. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:16:08 |
| 5 | **Task 5.** *Classify the following abbreviations into four groups: Apharesis, Apocope,**Syncope, Both Initial and Final shortenings.* tec – detective, vac – vacuum, bus – omnibus, hols – holidays, com – computer,fan – fanatic, maths – mathematics, plane – aeroplane,  fridge – refrigerator,phone – telehpone, net – internet, flu – influenza, fend – defend, ad, advert –advertisement, chute –parachute. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:16:38 |
| 6 | **Task 6**. *Arrange the compounds into two groups: a) idiomatic, b) non- idiomatic.**Say whether the semantic change within idiomatic compounds is partial or total.* Light-hearted, butterfly, cabman, blackberry, bluebell, wolf-dog, highway, horse-marine, greengrocer, lazy-bones, blacklist, butter-finger, earth-quake, lady-killer, seaman, sun-flower, ladybird, bluecoat, money-box, flower-bed. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:21:27 |
| 7 | **Task 7**. *Classify homonyms into homonyms proper, homographs and homophones. Explain the meanings of these words in English.* а row [rou] – a row  [rau],  a fan – a fan, right (adj.) – right (n.), a piece – peace,bean (n.) – been (v.), made (v) – maid (n), a bow [bәu] (n.) – to bow [bau] (v.),tear [teә]- (v.) – a tear [tiә] (n.),  sea (n.) – see (v.), a band – a band, week (n.)– weak (adj.), desert (n.) – to desert (v.), flour (n.) – a flower, a mole – a mole. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:22:14 |
| 8 | **Task 8**. *Choose the correct prefixes* (il-, in-, im-, ir-, un-, mis-, dis-) *to the following words:*personal, name, print, manage, legal, human, experienced, important, prove,  patient, perfect, liberal, correct, moral, accurate, obedient, pleased, skilled, relevant, stable, regular, reasonable, expensive, capable, honour, lock, ability. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:22:51 |
| 9 | **Task 9**. *Analyze the following phraseological units according to their meaning, structure, syntactical function and the way they are formed. Give Russian equivalents.* to leap into marriage, to stick your neck out, to be behind scenes,  to be under someone’s thumb, to lend someone a hand,  to pay through the nose, to jump out of one’s skin, as smart as paint, it’s my cup of tea, to be in the dog house, to get off one’s back, bosom friends, bitter truth, to ride the high horse, to spill the beans,  to skate on thin ice, Cash and carry, to nose out, Berlin wall, a close mouth catches no flies, rain cats and dogs,  to take the bull by the horns, a big bug,  a fish out of water,  a black look. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:23:25 |
| 10 | **Task 10.***Give the full form  of the following abbreviations.*NATO, UNO, BC, MP, NASA, UEFA, IQ, PIN, FIFA, VIP, UCAS, UFO,CD-ROM, IT. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:24:14 |
| 11 | **Task 11.***Define the close relations of the words to the dominant words***: vehicle, flower, animal, plant, reptile.**grass, ash, car, bus, lorry, snake, bear, fox, daffodil, taxi, oak, squirrel, tram,snowdrop, maple, lizard, coach, bush, tulip, seal, truck, tree, caravan, zebra, rose. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:24:44 |
| 12 | **Task 12.** Group the words formed by sound-interchange into: 1) those formed by vowel-interchange, 2) those formed by consonant-interchange, 3) those formed by combining both means, i.e. vowel- and consonant-interchange. Long (adj) - length (n), speak (v) - speech (n), wreathe (v) – wreath (n), bake (v) – batch (n), strike (v) – stroke (n), house (n) – house (v), breathe (v) – breath (n), believe (v) – belief (n), full (adj) – fill (v), lose (v) – loss (n), prove (v) – proof (n),knot ( n) – knit (v), glaze (v) – glass (n), shelve (v) – shelf (n), wake (v) – watch (n), sing (v) – song (n), clothe (v) – cloth (n), bite (v) – bit (n), halve (v) – half (n), abide (v) – abode (n), serve (v) – serf (n), deep (adj) – depth (n), bathe (v) – bath (n), ride (v) – road (n).   | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:25:25 |
| 13 | **Task 13.**  *Match the words in American English with their British equivalents.**American English words:*1. baggage, 2. blow-out, 3.gasoline, 4.round trip 5. line, 6. sidewalk, 7. subway, 8. tag, 9. truck, 10. vacation, 11. check, 12.yard, 13. wire.*British English words:* A) holiday, B) telegram, C) garden, D) pavement, E) luggage, F) label, G) petrol, H) underground, I) queue, J) puncture, K) lorry, L) return, M) bill. |  |  |
| **Task 14.**  *Give American English equivalents.* 1. Block of flats. 2. Petrol. 3. Bill. 4. Pavement. 5. Postbox. 6. Form. 7. Lift.

8. Railway. 9. Motor-car. 10. State school. 11. Chemist. 12. Underground.    13. Biscuits. 14. Rubbish. 15. Torch. 16. Curtain. 17. Trolley. 18. Tap. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:26:26 |
| 15 | **Task 15.**  *Subdivide the following words into: Native English origin, Latin origin, Scandinavian origin, French origin, Spanish origin, Italian origin, Greek origin, German Origin.* 1.Cherry, pear, plum, beet, pepper  2. Pupil, lesson, library, science, pencil.3. Father, mother, brother, son  4. Libretto, violin, opera, operetta, alarm.5. Hurricane, tomato, tobacco, chocolate. 6. Waltz yacht, dog, landscape.7. Take, cast, die, law sky, skill, ski. 8. Anemia, criterion, hormone.  | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:26:56 |
| 16 | **Task 16.***Write the following compound words into  four columns:**neutral compounds, derived compounds, compound words consisting of three**or more stems, compound-shortened words.* sunflower, M-day, a high-pitched voice, U-turns, golden-haired, film-goer, honeymoon, late-comer, V-day, absent-mindedness, shop-window, baby-sitter, mother-land,  chairman, unladylike, radio-equipped car, match-breaker, H-bag, working-man, nobleman, air-conditioned hall, football, barefoot, TV-show, lady-killer, music-lover, salesman, lip-stick, good-for-nothing, theatre-goer, well-dressed, bio-engineer. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:28:22 |
| 17 | **Task 17***. Define the types of word-building:*edutaiment, full– fill, to butle – butler, riff-raff, to af`fix -`affix, cuckoo, life - to live,  to cobble – cobbler, to con`flict – `conflict,  agreement, bark, bus – omnibus,  to beg- beggar, brunch, ping-pong, buzz, slanguist, poor – the poor, miaow, tip-top.  | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:28:56 |
| 18 | **Task 18***.**Guess which words have combined to form the following  terms*:emoticon, netiquette, netizen, technophobe, motel, heliport, slanguage, informecial. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:29:26 |
| 19 | **Task 19.***Analyze the following lexical units. Define the cases of Conversion.*to eye, a find, to slim, to airmail, to toy, to nose, handed, to dog,  maker, runner, find, to pale, to weekend, to cool, to slice,  the poor, to dry, to nurse, to lunch, to bottle, to face, to rat, to monkey, to rough,  cut, walk, move, to dress. | №3 | 15.11.2016 21:29:53 |
| 20 | **Task 20.** *Classify the following abbreviations into four groups: Apharesis, Apocope,**Syncope, Both Initial and Final shortenings.* tec – detective, vac – vacuum, bus – omnibus, hols – holidays, com – computer,fan – fanatic, maths – mathematics, plane – aeroplane,  fridge – refrigerator,phone – telehpone, net – internet, flu – influenza, fend – defend, ad, advert –advertisement, chute –parachute. |  |  |