

Lexicology: The Science of Words and Their Origins

Linguistics · Practice Test · 23 Questions

1. What is lexicology a branch of?

- A) Grammar
- B) Phonetics
- C) Linguistics
- D) Semantics

2. The Greek morpheme 'lexis' means:

- A) learning
- B) word, phrase
- C) science
- D) language

3. What does the Greek morpheme 'logos' denote?

- A) word
- B) phrase
- C) learning, a department of knowledge
- D) sound

4. The literal meaning of Lexicology is:

- A) the science of language
- B) the study of grammar
- C) the science of the word
- D) the study of sounds

5. Phonetics is concerned with the study of:

- A) grammatical structure
- B) outer sound form of the word
- C) vocabulary origin
- D) sentence patterns

6. Grammar is concerned with the:

- A) meaning of words
- B) sound of words
- C) grammatical structure of language
- D) origin of words

7. What is the basic task of Lexicology?

- A) studying phonetic structure
- B) describing grammatical relations
- C) study and systematic description of vocabulary
- D) analysis of sentence patterns

8. Lexicology is concerned with words, variable word-groups, phraseological units, and:

- A) phonemes
- B) intonation patterns
- C) morphemes
- D) grammatical rules

9. The synchronic approach in linguistics is concerned with:

- A) changes over time
- B) vocabulary at a given time
- C) word origins
- D) sound evolution

10. The diachronic approach in linguistics deals with:

- A) vocabulary at a specific time
- B) changes and development of vocabulary
- C) word structure
- D) sound patterns

11. Special Descriptive Lexicology deals with the vocabulary of a particular language at a certain:

- A) origin
- B) development
- C) time
- D) structure

12. Special Historical Lexicology deals with the evolution of vocabulary units over:

- A) space
- B) time
- C) sound
- D) grammar

13. Lexicology studies various lexical units, including morphemes, words, variable word groups, and:

- A) phonemes
- B) intonation
- C) phraseological units
- D) syntax

14. The word is considered the basic unit of language on which plane of linguistic analysis?

- A) Syntactic plane
- B) Phonetic plane
- C) Morphologic and syntactic plane
- D) Semantic plane

15. The English vocabulary is composed of native words and:

- A) obsolete words
- B) borrowed words
- C) technical terms
- D) slang words

16. Numerically, which stock of words is considerably larger in English vocabulary?

- A) Native stock
- B) Borrowed stock
- C) Technical stock
- D) Archaic stock

17. Native English words comprise only about what percentage of the total number of words?

- A) 10%
- B) 30%
- C) 50%
- D) 70%

18. Native words form the bulk of the most _____ words used in speech and writing.

- A) infrequent
- B) complex
- C) frequent
- D) archaic

19. Borrowed words are also known as:

- A) native words
- B) loan words or borrowings
- C) archaic words
- D) technical terms

20. What is the most effective way of borrowing words?

- A) Indirect borrowing
- B) Translation loans
- C) Direct borrowing
- D) Semantic loans

21. When analyzing borrowed words, what is the 'source of borrowing'?

- A) The language to which the word is ultimately traced
- B) The language from which the word was immediately borrowed
- C) The language of origin
- D) The language of the recipient

22. What is the 'origin of borrowing'?

- A) The language from which the word was immediately borrowed
- B) The language of the recipient
- C) The language to which the word may be ultimately traced
- D) The source language

23. Which of the following is NOT a way of classifying the borrowed stock of words?

- A) Borrowings proper
- B) Translation loans
- C) Semantic loans
- D) Grammatical loans