**Казанский (Приволжский) федеральный университет**

**Олимпиада "МагистриУм"**

**2024-2025 учебный год**

**Институт филологии и межкультурной коммуникации**

**Профиль: Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика**

1. Language is a system of ..... units.

1 phonological, morphological, and grammatical

2 phonological, lexical, and grammatical

3 morphological, lexical, and grammatical

4 phonological, lexical, and morphological

1. Morphology consists of …:

1 essentials of morphology, the system of parts of sentence, the study of each part of sentence in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;

2 essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and phonetic functions;

3 essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its grammatical categories and syntactic functions;

4 essentials of morphology, the system of parts of speech, the study of each part of speech in terms of its phonological categories and syntactic functions;

1. The morpheme is ….﻿

1 the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, insignificant meaning.

2 the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a generalized, significative meaning.

3 the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, insignificant meaning.

4 the smallest meaningful part of a word expressing a particular, significative meaning.﻿

1. Statives are…﻿

1 aware, alive, asleep, afraid

2 begin, start, continue, stop

3 fortunately, unfortunately, luckily

4 even, just, only

1. The type of word-building of GIVE is﻿

1 phrasal

2 compound

3 simple

4 expanded

1. The type of word-building of TO FEED is﻿

1 sound-replacive

2 stress-replacive

3 expanded

4 compound

1. The type of word-building of TO BENCHMARK is﻿

1 sound replacive

2 stress-replacive

3 compound

4 phrasal

1. The type of word-building of GIVE UP is﻿

1 sound-replacive

2 phrasal

3 expanded

4 compound

1. The type of word-building of TO HAVE A SMOKE is﻿

1 phrasal

2 sound-replacive

3 expanded

4 compound

1. The type of word-building of REARRANGE is﻿

1 composition

2 conversion

3 affixation

4 shortening

1. The type of word-building of TO HONEYMOON is﻿

1 shortening

2 composition

3 conversion

4 back-formation

1. The type of word-building of ANGLO-SAXON is﻿

1 composition

2 affixation

3 conversion

4 shortening

1. The type of word-building of HONEY- MOONER is﻿

1 shortening

2 affixation

3 conversion

4 composition

1. The type of word-building of DETOX is﻿

1 affixation

2 shortening

3 conversion

4 composition

1. The type of word-building of NBA is﻿

1 shortening

2 affixation

3 conversion

4 composition

1. The type of word-building of TO ENTHUSE is﻿

1 shortening

2 conversion

3 composition

4 back-formation

1. The first linguist to point out the distinction between the "phone" (speech-sound), Russian "zvuk", and the "phoneme" (Russian "fonema") was …﻿

1 L. V. Shcherba

2 N. Kruszewsky

3 Jan Baudouin de Courtenay

4 Ferdinand de Saussure

1. The Word "phoneme" was coined by…﻿

1 N. Kruszewsky

2 L. V. Shcherba

3 Jean-Pierre Rousselot

4 Ferdinand de Saussure

1. Baudouin de Courtenay's idea was developed by his im­mediate follower L. V. Shcherba in 1912, in his book…﻿

1 Phonetics of the French language

2 Russian Vowels in their Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects

3 Versuch einer Theorie phonetischer Alternationen

4 An Eastern Sorbian dialect

1. Prosodic features are﻿

1 pitch, stress, syllable, and rhythm

2 tone, morphemes, length of sounds, and voice pitch

3 intonation, stress, rhythm, and pauses

4 duration of sounds, sarcasm, stress and volume

1. English triphthongs may be divided into … parts.﻿

1 three parts

2 four parts

3 two parts

4 five parts

1. Prosody may reflect various features of the speaker or the utterance:﻿

1 prosody, stress, rhythm, voice quality, emotional state of the speaker; loudness and tempo

2 emotional state of the speaker; form of the utterance (statement, question, or command); irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus

3 prosody, stress, presence of irony or sarcasm; emphasis, contrast, and focus, grammar or choice of vocabulary and onomatopoeia

4 alliteration, stress, prosody, phonemes length, tension of gestures, along with mouthing, facial expressions and intonation

1. The syllable as a phonological unit performs functions:﻿

1 essential, identical, identificatory

2 essential, distinctive, identificatory

3 constitutive, identical, identificatory

4 constitutive, distinctive, identificatory

1. Which of the following corpora is a learner corpus?﻿

1 BAWE

2 COCA

3 BROWN

4 LGSWE

1. Which of the following corpora is a monitor corpus?﻿

1 BAWE

2 BROWN

3 COCA

4 LGSWE