



- D. The Second World War.
5. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a stem? ( )
- A. -tion. B. Nation.  
C. International. D. National.
6. Which of the following is a case of conversion? ( )
- A. Encourage. B. Week.  
C. Toothache. D. Doubt.
7. Which of the following words is semantically motivated? ( )
- A. Airmail.  
B. Hiss.  
C. Mouth in the phrase "the mouth of a river".  
D. Laconic in the phrase "a laconic answer".
8. One of the interesting features about a language is that there are a great many more \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
( )
- A. hyponyms ... homonyms B. homonyms ... hyponyms  
C. synonyms ... antonyms D. antonyms ... synonyms
9. Which of the following words was used during the American Civil War to refer to those northerners who were secretly aiding the South? ( )
- A. Rattlesnake. B. Villain.  
C. Informer. D. Copperhead.
10. In a narrow sense, context refers to the words, clauses, sentences in which a word appears and is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
( )
- A. non-linguistic context B. linguistic context  
C. extra-linguistic context D. type of context
11. Ambiguity in a passage often occurs due to \_\_\_\_\_ and homonymy in an inadequate context. ( )
- A. allomorph B. variation  
C. suffixation D. polysemy
12. Which of the following rhetorical features can be seen in the idiom "might and main"?  
( )
- A. Rhyme. B. Alliteration.  
C. Juxtaposition. D. Synecdoche.
13. The idiom "by twos and threes" shows the characteristics of idioms that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. the words that make up the idiom have lost their individual identity in the idiom  
B. idioms are semantically inexplicable

- C. the word order in an idiom can't be inverted or changed  
D. idioms are grammatically unanalysable
14. *CCELD* is noted for its unique features except \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. definition B. extra column  
C. usage examples D. complicated grammar codes
15. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* is the best-known \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. desk dictionary B. pocket dictionary  
C. unabridged dictionary D. encyclopedic dictionary

**II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)**

16. Bound morphemes include two types: bound root and \_\_\_\_\_.  
17. In the word "pseudo-science", "pseudo-" is a \_\_\_\_\_ prefix.  
18. Associative meaning is open-ended and indeterminate, while \_\_\_\_\_ meaning is constant and relatively stable.  
19. Antonyms are classified on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
20. The opposite of semantic elevation in meaning change is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Match the words or expressions in Column A with those in Column B according to 1) types of meaning changes; 2) features of idiom; 3) meaning of prefixes and 4) word formation. (10%)**

- | A   | B                             |
|---|-------------------------------|
| ( ) 21. BASIC   | A prefixation                 |
| ( ) 22. doctor (skilled in any learned profession → specialist in medicine) | B extra-linguistic factor     |
| ( ) 23. fine art  | C idioms adjectival in nature |
| ( ) 24. up in the air   | D elevation                   |
| ( ) 25. governor (pilot → head of a state)                                  | E compounding                 |
| ( ) 26. retro-  | F deletion                    |
| ( ) 27. a chocolate frog (an informer)                                      | G acronym                     |
| ( ) 28. inter-  | H back                        |
| ( ) 29. hyperactive   | I between                     |
| ( ) 30. for good and all = for good   | J narrowing                   |

**IV. Study the following words or expressions and identify**

- 1) types of sense relations; 2) features of idioms;  
3) types of meanings and 4) historical stages of English. (10%)**

31. external ( )  
32. home (East or west, home is best. ) ( )  
33. by-gone ( )

34. hesitate → be in two minds ( )
35. candidate → a person seeking an office ( )
36. notorious ( )
37. "A friend in need is a friend in deed." ( )
38. win → gain the upper hand ( )
39. might and main ( )
40. "Two heads are better than one." ( )

**V. Define the following terms. (10%)**

41. neologisms
42. back-formation
43. associated transfer
44. lexical context
45. usage notes

**VI. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (12%)**

46. What are affixes?
47. What is collocative meaning? Please illustrate your point with an example.
48. Guess the meaning of the word underlined in the following sentence and tell what contextual clues have helped you in arriving at the meaning.

Italian artists were more active in the quattrocento than in the sixteenth century which followed.

**VII. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (18%)**

49. Analyze and comment on the differences of synonyms in three ways.
50. Point out the compounds in the following sentence and explain how they are combined.

The out-going president talked to the stockholders who had staged a sit-in in forty-storey building.