

- A. TV dinner
C. moon walk
- B. earthrise
D. space shuttle
6. The surviving languages fall into eight principal groups, which can be grouped into the Eastern set and the _____ set.
()
- A. Western
C. American
- B. African
D. Northern
7. The plural morpheme "-s" is pronounced as/z/in the following words EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. beds
C. cheats
- B. bags
D. bottles
8. The word "prisoner" comprises _____ morphemes. ()
- A. 1
C. 3
- B. 2
D. 4
9. The following words have derivational affixes EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. reread
C. bloody
- B. prewar
D. harder
10. The prefix "over-" in the word "overweight" is a prefix of _____. ()
- A. orientation and attitude
C. time and order
- B. degree or size
D. number
11. The method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes is called _____. ()
- A. back-formation
C. conversion
- B. acronymy
D. clipping
12. "Champagne", a common noun, comes from a _____. ()
- A. name of a person
C. name of a book
- B. name of a place
D. tradename
13. _____ is the relationship between language and the world. ()
- A. Reference
C. Sense
- B. Concept
D. Motivation
14. Motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its _____. ()
- A. form
C. spelling
- B. pronunciation
D. meaning
15. The word "_____" is an onomatopoeically motivated word. ()
- A. miaow
C. laconic
- B. sword
D. airmail
16. In modern English, an overwhelming majority of words are _____. ()

- A. original
B. initial
C. polysemous
D. periodical
17. _____, the derived meanings, no matter how many, are secondary in comparison. ()
A. Synchronically
B. Diachronically
C. Etymologically
D. Onomatopoeically
18. Want, wish, like and desire are synonyms, but as far as intensity is concerned, _____ is the strongest of all. ()
A. wish
B. like
C. want
D. desire
19. There are five types of meaning changes and among which _____ are the most common. ()
A. degradation and elevation
B. transfer and extension
C. elevation and narrowing
D. extension and narrowing
20. Due to _____ reason, a word is retained for a name though the meaning has changed because the referent has changed. ()
A. psychological
B. historical
C. class
D. linguistic
21. Among the following words only _____ is the word which originally had a specialized meaning and now has become generalized. ()
A. journal
B. wife
C. accident
D. disease
22. Based on _____ context, we can arrive at the meaning of "do a sum". ()
A. grammatical
B. lexical
C. cultural
D. non-linguistic
23. The sentence "The fish is ready to eat." is ambiguous due to _____. ()
A. grammatical structure
B. hyponymy
C. cultural influence
D. non-linguistic context
24. In the sentence "Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinesics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Birdwhistell." The meaning of kinesics can be inferred from the clue of _____. ()
A. definition
B. synonymy
C. antonymy
D. hyponymy
25. Which of the following is NOT a figure of speech? ()
A. Metaphor.
B. Personification.
C. Euphemism.
D. Shortening.
26. Never do things by halves is a (n) _____. ()
A. verbal idiom in nature
B. nominal idiom in nature

- C. sentence idiom
D. adverbial idiom in nature
27. The change of idiom "Silence is golden" from the original form is _____. ()
A. replacement
B. position-shifting
C. addition
D. shortening
28. The following are the unique features of *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary* EXCEPT _____. ()
A. definition
B. extra column
C. usage examples
D. clear grammar codes
29. *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* (1983) is a (n) _____ dictionary. ()
A. unabridged
B. desk
C. pocket
D. encyclopedic
30. Which of the following is NOT true for the *Chinese-English Dictionary* (Revised Edition) (*CED*) (1995)? ()
A. The new edition has more single character entries and more multi-character entries.
B. The new edition revised some old entries.
C. The new edition cut off the previous alphabetical order of entries.
D. The dictionary boasts of the quality of the English equivalents.

II. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B according to 1) types of word formation; 2) types of morphemes; 3) types of vocabulary by notion; and 4) discrimination of synonyms. (10%)

- | A | B |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| () 31. honeybee | A. difference in application |
| () 32. handy/manual | B. difference in denotation |
| () 33. upon | C. bound morpheme |
| () 34. rich/wealthy | D. clipping |
| () 35. medicare | E. functional word |
| () 36. answer/reply | F content word |
| () 37. flu | G. compounding |
| () 38. steel | H. initialism |
| () 39. VOA | I. blending |
| () 40. idealistic | J. difference in connotation |

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

41. _____ are newly-created words or expressions,, or words that have taken on new meanings.
42. In modern English, word endings were mostly lost with just a few exceptions because English has evolved from a _____ language to the present analytic language.

43. The morphemes can be grouped into _____ morphemes and bound morphemes.
44. The prefix "un-" in the word "unwrap" is a _____ prefix.
45. Lexical meaning of a word has two concepts: _____ meaning and associative meaning.
46. Hyponymy can be described in terms of _____ graphs, with higher-order superordinates above the lower subordinates.
47. In Old English, animals and their _____ share the same name.
48. Structural patterns where a particular word is used is called _____ context.
49. Idioms verbal in nature can be subdivided into _____ verbs and other verb phrases.
50. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* is the best-known _____ dictionary.

IV. Define the following terms. (10%)

51. bound morphemes
52. affixes
53. blending
54. unabridged dictionary
55. dismembering of idiom

V. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)

56. What are the three periods in view of the development of English vocabulary?
57. How many types do bound morphemes include? What are they?
58. What is concept? Give an example to illustrate your point.
59. How do you use a dictionary to the full?

VI. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)

60. Analyze the following dialogue and comment on the rhetoric use of homonym in italicized font. Customer: "How come your sausages taste like *meat* at one end, but like bread at the other?" Butcher replied: "Madam, in times like these no butcher can *make both ends meet*."
61. Analyze and comment on the following statement.
As most words have more than one meaning, it is often impossible to tell the meaning of a word before it is used in context.