

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the English vocabulary?
- English is more closely related to German than French.
 - Scandinavian languages refer to Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish.
 - Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.
 - In Early Middle English period, English, Latin and Celtic existed side by side.
6. From the historical overview of the English vocabulary, the period of Old English is _____.
- from 55 B.C. to 410
 - from 450 to 1150
 - from 1150 to 1500
 - from 1500, then up to now
7. Which of the following words does NOT have inflectional affixes?
- Happier.
 - Worker.
 - Harder.
 - Taller.
8. The word “idealistic” comprises _____ morpheme(s).
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
9. Which of the following words is NOT a stem?
- Nation.
 - National.
 - International.
 - Internationalists.
10. The word “sandwich” now denotes a popular fast food. It originates from John Montague, Fourth Earl of Sandwich in 18th century. This example shows one of the sources of English vocabulary is _____.
- compound
 - proper nouns
 - back-formation
 - conversion
11. Which of the following words is the example of blending?
- Motel.
 - Sandwich.
 - Flu.
 - AIDS.
12. Which of the following words is NOT a noun compound?
- Moon walk.
 - Ten-storey.
 - Outbreak.
 - Up-bringing.
13. The meanings of many words often relate directly to their origins. In other words the history of the word explains the meaning of the word. This is called _____.
- onomatopoeic motivation
 - morphological motivation
 - semantic motivation
 - etymological motivation
14. a) They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot.
 b) After casting a stone at the police, they absconded with the money.
 The above two sentences have the same conceptual meaning, but differ in _____ meaning.
- connotative
 - affective
 - stylistic
 - collocative
15. _____ meaning indicates the speaker’s attitude towards the person or thing in questions.
- Conceptual
 - Stylistic
 - Affective
 - Denotative

16. Words identical both in sound and spelling, but different in meaning are _____.
 A. homographs
 B. homophones
 C. perfect homonyms
 D. hyponyms
17. Words “change”, “alter” and “vary” are similar in denotation, but embrace different shades of meaning. They are _____.
 A. absolute synonyms
 B. complete synonyms
 C. full synonyms
 D. relative synonyms
18. Words like “red, orange, yellow, green, black, etc.” make up the _____ of “colours”.
 A. synonyms
 B. hyponyms
 C. sense relations
 D. semantic field
19. Vocabulary is the most unstable element of a language as it is undergoing constant changes both in form and _____.
 A. pronunciation
 B. content
 C. spelling
 D. use
20. The meaning of the word “criticize” has changed from “appraise” to “find fault with”. Such a change is called _____.
 A. elevation
 B. generalization
 C. extension
 D. degradation
21. The word “meat” originally meant “food”, but now has come to mean “flesh of animals”. This is an example to illustrate _____ of meaning.
 A. generalization
 B. narrowing
 C. degradation
 D. elevation
22. In grammatical context, the meaning of a word may be influenced by the _____ in which it occurs.
 A. structure
 B. sentence
 C. phrase
 D. clause
23. The word “do” means “brush” in “do one’s teeth”, while it means “arrange” in “do the flowers”. The above example shows that _____ affects the meaning of a word.
 A. lexical context
 B. grammatical context
 C. non-linguistic context
 D. structural context
24. Which of the following is NOT one of the major functions of context?
 A. Elimination of ambiguity.
 B. Indication of referents.
 C. Formation of ambiguity.
 D. Provision of clues for inferring word-meaning.
25. Which of the following is NOT one of the variations of idioms?
 A. Repetition.
 B. Dismembering.
 C. Addition.
 D. Shortening.

35. Tables, men and potatoes are all plural nouns, so we can say they have the same _____ meaning.
36. The development of word-meaning from monosemy to polysemy follows two courses, traditionally known as _____ and concatenation.
37. The change of the meaning in the word “butcher”, which originally denoted “one who kills goats”, but has come to mean “one who kills animals” reflects _____ in the sense of word-meaning change.
38. Linguistic context can be subdivided into _____ context and grammatical context.
39. Idioms consist of set phrases and short _____, which are peculiar to the language in question and loaded with the native cultures and ideas.
40. Bilingual dictionaries are written in _____ languages.

III. Define the following terms. (15%)

41. creation
42. clipping
43. antonymy
44. extra-linguistic context
45. idioms nominal in nature

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

46. What is the difference between root and stem?
47. Please explain the difference between the following two examples from the viewpoint of word formation.
- (1) single (*adjective*) → single (*verb*)
- (2) simple (*adjective*) → simplify (*verb*)
48. What are the major sources of English synonyms?

49. What does the underlined word mean and what contextual clue is used in the following sentence?

“It is undesirable to write with too many parentheses, a pair of brackets round words or phrases.”

V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below.

(20%)

50. Take “The dog is chasing a cat” as an example to explain its grammatical meaning.

51. Comment on the following piece of discourse in terms of superordinates and subordinates, so far as hyponymy is concerned.

“There was a fine rocking-chair that his father used to sit in, a desk where he wrote letters, a nest of small tables and a dark, imposing bookcase. Now all this furniture was to be sold, and with it his own past.”