



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
END OF YEAR TWO FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2020/2021
B.ED. PROGRAMM

TEJS 213-SEMANTICS

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[10 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Any set of linguistic and non-linguistic resources by which an utterance is produced or interpreted is known as:
 - (a) Situation meaning
 - (b) Co-text meaning
 - (c) Paralinguistic meaning
 - (d) Lin
2. In semantics, all words have
 - (a) Sense
 - (b) Reference
 - (c) Physical realization
 - (d) Fixed problem
3. Which of the following best explains the term semiotics?
 - (a) scientific study of meaning
 - (b) study of meaning in languages
 - (c) the study of the relationship between signs and their meanings.
 - (d) term used to describe aspects of meaning that depend on or derive from the way in which the words and sentences are used.

4. refers to a situation where a word is used to express different meanings
(a) Polysemy
(b) Hyponymy
(c) Antonym
(d) Synonymy
5. Contextual meaning could also be considered as
(a) Sense
(b) Reference
(c) Physical realization
(d) Reference
6. The following pairs of words are homophones **except**
(a) oral and aural
(b) raw and roar
(c) pray and prey
(d) refuse and refuse
7. Which of the following is not associated to semantic categories?
(a) Morphology
(b) Sentence
(c) Phonology
(d) Grammar
8. The level of historical semantic include
(a) Observation, description and explanation
(b) Investigation, examination and prescription
(c) Observation, investigation and explanation
(d) Examination, description and analysis
9. Semantic is an important branch of
(a) Phonetics
(b) Linguistics
(c) Phonology
(d) Morphology
10. If lexeme is the abstract notion used in morphology, then the concrete realization is:
(a) Sentence
(b) Utterance
(c) Morpheme
(d) Word
11. All the following account for factors that affect thematic meaning except:
(a) Repetition
(b) Intonation/stress
(c) Active and passive constructions
(d) Semantic progression

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12. All the following may contribute to semantic change except:
 - (a) Change of environment
 - (b) Social change
 - (c) Technological advancement
 - (d) Natural disasters
13. How would you explain open-ended meaning in semantic?
 - (a) Affective
 - (b) Implicative
 - (c) Reflective
 - (d) Conceptual
14. The following are variables that constitute social meaning as Leech explains except:
 - (a) Dialect
 - (b) Language
 - (c) Status
 - (d) Province
15. It is a relationship of inclusion or in other words superordinate – subordinate relationship. What sense relation is involved here?
 - (a) Homonymy
 - (b) Synonymy
 - (c) Hyponymy
 - (d) polysemy
16. one of Leech's seven types of meanings is expressed by means of stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence. What type of meaning are we referring here?
 - (a) Thematic
 - (b) Conceptual
 - (c) Associative
 - (d) Reflected
17. In syntagmatic relationship, while the grammatical relationship between constituents is referred to as colligation that of semantic relationship is:
 - (a) Discourse
 - (b) Association
 - (c) Syntax
 - (d) Collocation
18. Which of the following best describes the word 'woman'?
 - (a) + human, - male, + adult
 - (b) + human, - adult, + male
 - (c) + adult, - human, + female
 - (d) - adult, + human, - male
19. Lexical ambiguity refers to.....
 - (a) words that have the same meaning
 - (b) a word that contains the meaning of a more general words.
 - (c) a word that has more than one meaning
 - (d) words that have different meanings

20. Words that share the same semantic properties can be considered as

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(a) synonyms
(b) antonyms
(c) hyponyms
(d) homonyms

SECTION B

[30 Marks]

Answer any three questions from Section B

1. a. With clear examples, explain the following terms:

- i. Polysemy
ii. hyponymy
iii. co-hyponyms

b. What is the difference between homophones and homographs? [10 marks]

2. a. Define semantics
b. what is context?
c. with examples differentiate between linguistic and situational context [10 marks]

3. Explain each of the following semantic concepts.

- a. Word meaning
b. Sentence meaning
c. Utterance meaning
d. Sense
e. Reference

[10 marks]

3. a. What is synonymy?
b. With adequate examples, explain each of the following types of synonymy
i. Absolute synonymy
ii. Cognitive synonymy

[10 marks]

4. a. Differentiate between denotative and connotative meaning with examples
b. Explain any three (3) types of meaning as categorized by (Leech 1985).
[10 marks]