



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

-
- (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]