

refer to the same thing. This explains why people of different languages use different sound to express the same concept. Even in the same language, the same sound can have different meanings e.g. /rait/ can mean *right* (正确的; 右), *rite* (仪式; 礼节) and *write* (写).

7. a. loose woman b. fellow c. pistol d. great
 e. coward f. fight g. police h. drunk
 i. woman j. girl

8. haply = perhaps albeit = although
 methinks = it seems to me eke = also
 sooth = truth morn = morning
 troth = faith ere = before
 quoth = said hallowed = holy
 billow = wave/the sea bade = bid

9. Neologisms are newly-created words or old words with new meanings. For example, in the fast-developing information era, a large number of new terms are created in computer science, such as *internet*, *E-mail*, *data bank* which are brand-new words. There are also old words which have acquired new meaning, such as *mouse* (鼠标), *monitor* (监视器), etc.
10. Native words are those of Anglo-Saxon origin, which are small in number. Loan-words are borrowed from other languages. It is estimated loan-words constitute about 80% of the modern English vocabulary. Native words cannot compare with loan-words in number, but have a more important role in the language. Native words form the mainstream of the basic word stock whereas only a limited number of borrowed words belong to the common core.

11. denizens	aliens	translation-loans	semantic loans
kettle	confrere	chopstick	dream
die	pro patria	silk	gift
wall	Wunderkind	black humour	bloom
skirt	mikado	long time no see	
husband	parvenu	typhoon	

(There is overlapping between these classes, e.g. *typhoon* can go to **aliens**, and *silk* to **denizens**).

Additional Exercise

1. Decide whether the following are true or false.
 - () a. A word can be defined in different ways from different points of view.
 - () b. Under no circumstances can sound and meaning be logically related.
 - () c. The introduction of printing press resulted in a lot more differences between sound and form.
 - () d. The words a person can use in speaking and writing form his active vocabulary.
 - () e. The principles by which to classify words are usage, notion and origin.
 - () f. Native words are more popular than foreign words.
 - () g. Native words enjoy the same features as the basic word stock and more.
2. Give a term for each of the following definitions.
 - a. sub-standard words often used on informal occasions ()
 - b. specialized vocabulary common in certain professions ()
 - c. words used by sub-cultural groups particularly by underground society ()

- d. words that have clear notions ()
- e. words of Anglo-Saxon origin ()
- f. words borrowed by way of translation ()
- g. old words with new meanings ()

Key to Additional Exercise

1. a. (T) b. (F) c. (T) d. (T) e. (F)
 f. (F) g. (T)
2. a. slang b. jargon c. argot
 d. content words e. native words f. translation loans
 g. neologisms

Chapter 2

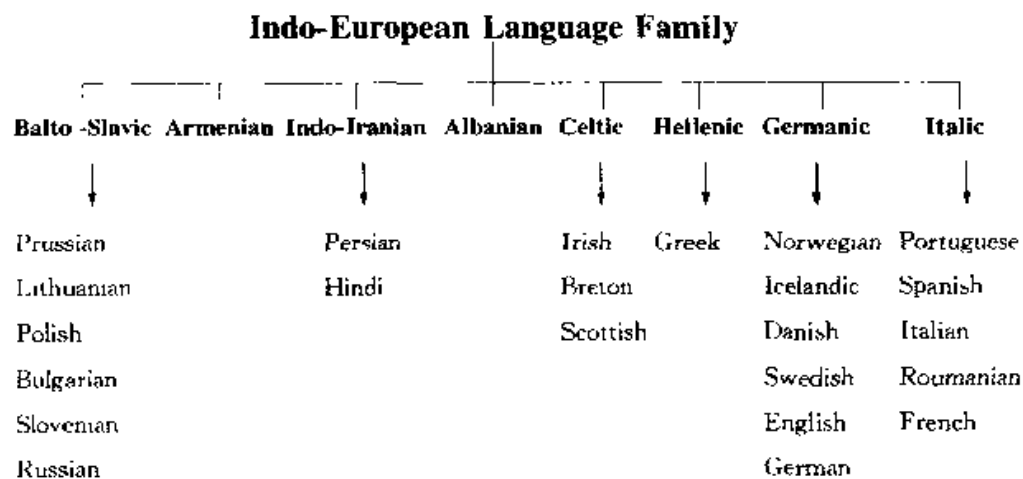
下面答案中的第 5 题对应于书上第 6 题的答案，第 9 题对应于书上第 11 题的答案

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. The Indo-European Language Family is one of the most important language families in the world. It is made up of most of the languages of Europe, the Near East and India. English belongs to this family and the other members of the Indo-European Language family have different degrees of influence on English vocabulary. A knowledge of the Indo-European Language Family

will help us understand English words better and use them more appropriately.

2.



3. 1150, Old English, 50 000—60 000, 1500, modern English, 1500—1700, modern

4. 1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) T
 7) F 8) T 9) F 10) T 11) T 12) F

5. Words of Greek or Latin origin:

course, human, event, necessary, people, dissolve, political, connected, assume, separate, equal, station, nature, entitle, decent, respect, opinion, requires, declare, causes, impel, separation

6. There are three major modes of modern vocabulary development: **creation, semantic change and borrowing.**

1) *Creation* refers to the formation of new words by using the existing materials, namely roots, affixes and other elements.

2) *Semantic change* means an old form which takes on a new meaning to meet the new need.

3) *Borrowing* is to take in words from other languages.

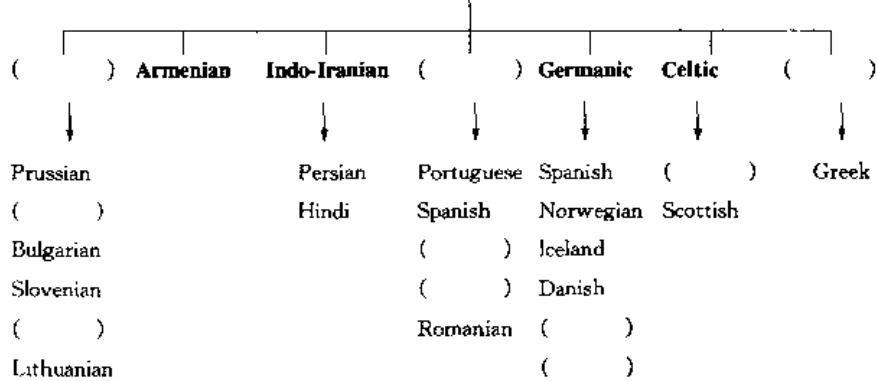
7. savate (late) servant (early) genre (late)

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| gender (early) | message (early) | message (late) |
| chapel (early) | chapeau (late) | morale (late) |
| moral (early) | button (early) | cartoon (late) |
8. 1) Scandinavian 2) Latin 3) Greek
 4) Italian 5) French
9. allegro, f 轻快的 alto, i 女低音
 andante, j 缓慢, 温和 crescendo, b 渐强的
 diminuendo, g 渐弱 forte, e 音强的
 largo, d 极缓慢的 piano, h 柔软的/地
 pianoforte, a 轻而强 soprano, c 女高音
10. yacht [Dutch] 游艇 taboo [Polynesian] 禁忌
 cotton [Arabic] 棉 chocolate [Mexican] 巧克力
 coolie [Hindi] 苦力 czar [Russian] 沙皇
 kimono [Japanese] 和服 boomerang [Australian native] 回飞器
 chili [Mexican] 干辣椒 shampoo [Hindi] 香波
 wonton [Chinese] 馄饨 tatami [Japanese] 草垫
 Muslim [Arabic] 穆斯林 kangaroo [Australian native] 袋鼠
 voodoo [African] 伏都教 kibitz [German] 多嘴; 从背后看牌
 wok [Chinese] 锅 sauerkraut [German] 泡菜

Additional Exercise

1. Fill in the brackets of the following tree diagram which shows the family relations of the modern languages.

Indo-European Language Family



2. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement and put the letter in the bracket.

- () 1. The Indo-European Language Family accordingly fall into _____ principle groups, which can be grouped into an Eastern set and Western set.
 A. eight B. six C. five D. several
- () 2. In the Eastern Set, _____ and _____ are each the only modern language respectively.
 A. Italic/Germanic B. Albanian/Armenian
 C. Celtic/Hellenic D. Balto-Slavic/Indo-Iranian
- () 3. All these languages have some influence on English to a greater or lesser extent because each has _____ the English vocabulary.
 A. borrowed words from B. enlarged words to
 C. decreased words to D. lent words into
- () 4. The first peoples known to inhabit the British Isles were _____. Their languages were dialects of still another branch of the Indo-European Language Family—

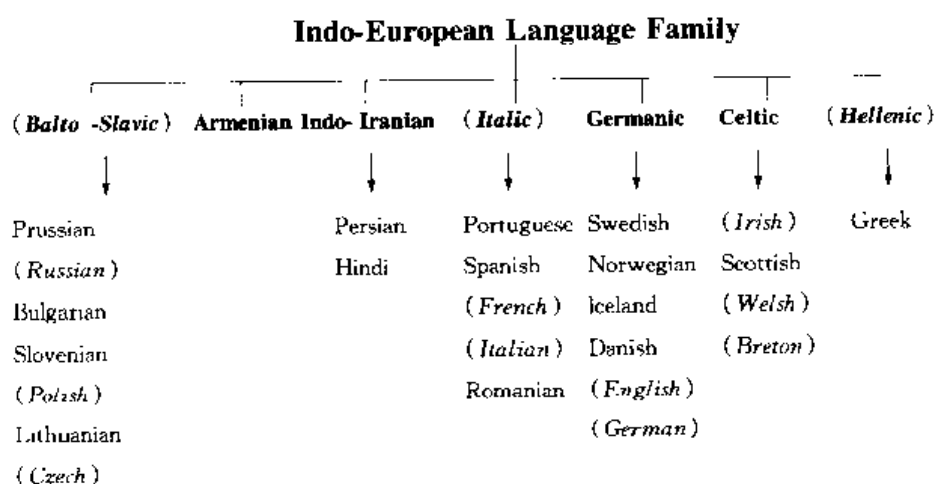
- A. German /Germanic B. Celts / Celtic
 C. Italian / Italic D. Sweden / Swedish
- () 5. The Norman Conquest started a continual flow of French words into English. _____ of them are still in use today.
 A. Eighty-five percent B. Fifty-six percent
 C. Seventy-two percent D. Seventy-five percent
- () 6. Modern English began with the establishment of _____ in England.
 A. printing B. Bourgeois Revolution
 C. Industrial Revolution D. the Renaissance
- () 7. In the growth of present-day English vocabulary, there are three main sources of new words , the rapid development of modern science and technology, social, economic and political changes; the influence of _____.
 A. the educational system
 B. other cultures and languages
 C. the government system
 D. the society changes
- () 8. The modes of modern English vocabulary grow through three major channels: _____, semantic change, _____.
 A. exchange/lending B. derivation/borrowing
 C. creation/borrowing D. affixation /creation
3. The following groups of words are loan words. Identify them and then translate them into Chinese.
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| egg | chocolate |
| status | Muslim |
| grammar | wok |

piano	shampoo
pork	tatami
chili	voodoo

4. Why do we say "English is a heavy borrower"? Please justify it.

Key to Additional Exercise

1.



2. 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) B
 5) D 6) A 7) B 8) C

3. egg/Scandinavian 蛋 chocolate/Mexican 巧克力
 status/Latin 地位 Muslim/Arabic 穆斯林
 grammar/Greek 语法 wok/Chinese 锅
 piano/Italian 钢琴 shampoo/Hindi 香波
 pork/French 猪肉 tatami/Japanese 草垫
 chili/Mexican 干辣椒 voodoo/African 伏都教

4. English owes 80% of its vocabulary to other languages. That is to say English has borrowed 80 percent of its vocabulary from other languages. In fact, the English vocabulary contains words

from all the major languages of the world. No other language of the world has borrowed so heavily. Therefore, the name "heavy borrower" is appropriate.

2. Complete the following sentences with proper words according to the text.
- 1) Structurally, a word is not the _____ unit because many words are analysable or segmentable.
 - 2) The morpheme is the smallest functioning unit in the composition of _____.
 - 3) Morphemes fall into different classes by different criteria of classification. Now people tend to group morphemes into _____ and _____.
 - 4) According to the functions of affixes, we can put them into groups: _____ and _____.
 - 5) The number of inflectional affixes is _____ and _____, which makes English one of the easiest languages to learn.
 - 6) Derivational affixes can be further divided into _____ and _____.
 - 7) A _____, whether free or bound, generally carries the main component of meaning in a word.
 - 8) A _____ can be defined as a form to which affixes of any kind can be added.

Key to Additional Exercise

1. 1) a minimum meaningful unit of a language
- 2) one of the variants that realize a morpheme

- 3) a morpheme that occurs with at least one other morpheme
 - 4) a morpheme that can stand alone
 - 5) a morpheme attached to a stem or a root
 - 6) an affix that indicates grammatical relationships
 - 7) an affix that forms new words with a stem or a root
 - 8) what remains of a word after the removal of all affixes
 - 9) a form to which affixes of any kind can be added
2. 1) smallest
- 2) words
 - 3) free morphemes, bound morphemes
 - 4) inflectional (affixes), derivational (affixes)
 - 5) small, stable
 - 6) prefixes, suffixes
 - 7) root
 - 8) stem

Key to Questions and Tasks

vocabulary, affixation, compounding, conversion, 30—40,
compounding, conversion, acronymy, ten

Affixation

1. derivation, stems, prefixation, suffixes, speech, meaning, suffixes
 2. The best way to classify prefixes is in accordance with meaning because prefixes do not generally change the word-class of the stem but its meaning.
 3. nonsmoker, incapable, impractical, disobey, insecurity, irrelevant, immature, inability/disability, unofficially, unwillingness, illegal, disagreement, illogical, disloyal, inconvenient, nonathletic
 4. harden, horrify, modernize, memorize, falsify, apologize, deepen, glorify, sterilize, lengthen, intensify, beautify, fatten, sympathize
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| a. apologized | b. beautify | c. lengthening |
| d. sympathized | e. fatten | f. harden |
| g. modernizing | h. sterilize | |

5. a. employees b. politician c. participant
 d. waitress e. conductor f. teacher
 g. pianist h. examinee, examiner
6. historically, publicly, excitedly, favourably, successfully, notably
7. admission/admittance, acceptance, allowance, entry, expectation, warmth, strength, persuasion, jealousy
8. trans- = across: transcontinental, transworld
 mono- = one: monorail, monoculture
 super- = over, above: superstructure, supernatural
 auto- = self: autobiography, automobile
 sub- = below: subbranch, subconscious
 mal- = bad, badly: malpractice, malnutrition
 mini- = little, small: minicrisis, miniwar
 pre- = before: prehistorical, preelection
 ex- = former: ex-teacher, ex-filmstar

Compounding

1. a. F b. T c. T d. F e. T
2. breakthrough, downfall, outbreak, outcry, intake, runaway, downslide, hangover
3. Compound verbs are formed through either conversion or back-formation. eg:

Through conversion :

machine-gun (n.)	to machine-gun
first name (n)	to first-name
moonlight (n)	to moonlight
bad mouth (n)	to bad-mouth

Through back-formation

vacuum cleaner	to vacuum-clean
mass production	to mass-produce
sight-seeing	to sight-see
tape recorder	to tape-record

As shown by the examples, back-formed verb compounds are made mainly by dropping the suffix: -er, -ion, -ing, etc.

4. well-; well-behaved, well-qualified
-woman; sportswoman, chairwoman
-wide; nationwide, college-wide
-minded; strong-minded, narrow-minded
self-; self-taught, self-image
-related; work-related, age-related
-proof; water-proof, fire-proof
-in-law; mother-in-law, sister-in-law
home-; home made, home-baked
half-; half-empty, half-forgotten
-conscious; profit-conscious, status-conscious
-based; campus-based, process-based

Conversion

1. a. T b. F c. T d. F e. T f. T
2. When adjectives are converted into nouns, some are completely changed, thus known as full conversion, and others are partially changed, thus known as partial conversion. Adjectives which are

fully converted can achieve a full noun status, e.g. having all the characteristics of nouns. That is they can take *a/an* or *-s/-es* to indicate singular or plural forms; *a native, a Republican, a pair of shorts, finals*. Adjectives which are partially converted still keep adjective features. They should always be used with *the*, and they cannot take *s/es* to show plural forms. Moreover, the words can have comparative or superlative degrees: *the poor, the poorer, the young, the very unfortunate*.

3. a. stomach (**n** → **v**) b. roomed (**n** → **v**)
 c. wolfed (**n** → **v**) d. come, go (**v** → **n**)
 e. familiars (**a** → **n**) f. innocents (**a** → **n**)
 g. flatted (**a** → **v**) h. ahead, ouches (**int** → **v**)
 i. warm (**a** → **n**) j. has-been, might-have-been (**v** → **n**)
 k. Hamlet (**n** → **v**) l. buy (**v** → **n**)
 m. smoothed (**a** → **n**) n. say (**v** → **n**)
 o. small (**a** → **n**) p. hit (**v** → **n**)
 q. right, wrong (**a** → **n**) r. braved (**a** → **v**)

Blending

motel (motor + hotel) 汽车旅馆

humint (human + intelligence) 谍报

advertistics (advertisement + statistics) 广告统计学

skylab (sky + laboratory) 太空实验室

hoverport (hovercraft + port) 汽垫船码头

chunnel (channel + tunnel) 海峡隧道

hi-fi (high + fidelity) 高真度录音设备

medicaid (medical + aid) 医疗援助计划

Clipping

copter—helicopter	dorm—dormitory
lab—laboratory	prefab—prefabricated house
gas—gasoline	prof—professor
scope—telescope	champ—champion
sarge—sergeant	mike—microphone
ad—advertisement	tec—detective

Acronymy

1. Initialisms are words pronounced letter by letter whereas acronyms are pronounced as common words.

Initialisms

VOA	Voice of America
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
UFO	Unidentified Flying Object

Acronyms

radio /reidiəu/	radio detecting and ranging
AIDS /eids/	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
TEFL /tefl/	teaching English as a foreign language

2. kg—kilogram ft—foot cf—confer cm—centimeter
\$—dollar ibid—ibidem etc.—et cetera

VIP—very important person

OPEC—Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

TOEFL—Test of English as a Foreign Language

3. a. SALT b. radar c. AIDS d. BASIC
e. laser f. WHO g. sonar h. G-man

Back-formation

1. Back-formation is a method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes. Back clipping is to shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead, and what is cut off is not suffix in any way.

Back clipping

advertisement → ad

bachelor → bach

laboratory → lab

Back-formation

television → televise

author → auth

2. lase — laser emote — emotion babysit — babysitter
 beg — beggar orate — orator drowse — drowsy

Words from Proper Names

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. tantalize — Tantalus | b. Argus-eyed — Argus |
| c. narcissism — Narcissus | d. sabotage — sabots |
| e. martinet — Martinet | f. yahoo — Yahoos |
| g. Shylock — Shylock | h. Hoovering — Hoover |
| i. utopia — Utopia | j. Uncle Tomism — Uncle Tom |

Additional Exercise

1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Put F and T in the brackets.
- () a. The most productive ways of word-formation are affixation, compounding and conversion.
- () b. Shortening includes clipping and blending.
- () c. Prefixation and suffixation are two subbranches of affixation.
- () d. Suffixation is the formation of new words by adding prefixes to stems.
- () e. Compounding is the formation of new words by joining two or more stems.

- () f. The limited number of verb compounds are created either through conversion or back-formation.
- () g. Verb compounds in the way of back-formation are formed mainly by dropping prefixes.
- () h. Conversion is the formation of new words by converting words of one class to another class. These words are new only in a grammatical sense.
- () i. Blending is the formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word.
- () j. Clipping, a way of making a word is to shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and adding a new part to the original.
- () k. Words formed through acronymy are called initialisms or acronyms, depending on the spelling of the words.
- () l. Back-formation is the method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes.

2. Study the following words and decide how each word was formed. Put your answer in the bracket.

Example: disobey (affixation or prefixation)

disloyal	()	harden	()
mass-produce	()	motel	()
downfall	()	dorm	()
incapable	()	VOA	()
glorify	()	radar	()
edit	()	sandwich	()
familiars	()	gas	()
water-proof	()	quixotic	()

Affixation

1. What is affixation?
2. What is the difference between prefixation and suffixation?
3. What is the fundamental difference between prefixes and suffixes?

4. Match the prefixes in column A with the words in column B.

A	B
dis-	capable
il-	willingness
im-	legal
in-	agreement
non-	officially
un	convenient
	smoker

5. Match the suffixes in Column A with the words in Column B.

A	B
-er	book
-let	friend
-ship	wait
-tion	China
-ese	lady
-like	protect
-able	natural
-ly	wash
-en	dark
-fy	beauty

Compounding

1. Express the following in one compound word:

- a. someone who writes songs
- b. someone who cleans windows

- c. the race for arms
- d. the train in the morning
- e. a mine for gold
- f. bathe in the sun
- g. as cheap as dirt
- h. tanned by the sun

2. The compounds in each of the following pairs are similar in structure. Please indicate the different relations of the elements of the two compounds in each pair by syntactic paraphrases.

Example : duty-free: free from duties

raindrop	flowerbed
air-tight	sea-green
a well-meant remark	a well-behaved person
war-ruined houses	country-bred boys
a computer-designer	a sun-bather
steam engine	fire engine
silkworm	gaslight
handwriting	faultfinding
an ocean-going ship	peace-loving people
language teacher	baby-sitter

3. Translate the following into Chinese:

a. knee-deep	f. pitch dark / black
b. life-like	g. carefree
c. snow-white	h. soundproof
d. nation-wide	i. fireproof
e. shoulder-high	j. lifelong

4. According to the definitions given below, write the other part of the noun compounds, the first part already given.

- a. a stretch of land, round a town, where building is not allowed, so that the fields, woods, etc., remain: green _____
- b. a booklet giving all the most important information about a subject: hand _____
- c. an idea that comes later: after _____
- d. a pill which helps a person to sleep: sleeping _____
- e. a headline repeated on consecutive pages (as of a book): running _____

- f. a cloth that is used for washing one's face and body: wash

- g. strong sunlight as when there are no clouds: sun _____
- h. the action of forcing a way through the enemy: break

- i. a public show of anger: out _____
- j. a division into smaller parts: break _____
5. Turn the phrasal verbs below into compounds:
- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| break through | fall down | break out |
| take in | slide down | cry out |
| run away | hang over | |

Conversion

1. Choose the best answer to complete each statement.
- () a. Conversion is a method _____.
- A of turning words of one part of speech to those of a different part of speech
 - B of converting words of one meaning into different meaning
 - C of deriving words through grammatical means
 - D of changing words in morphological structure
- () b. Words involved in conversion are mainly _____.
- A nouns, verbs and adverbs
 - B nouns, adjectives and verbs
 - C nouns, prepositions and verbs
 - D adjectives, adverbs and verbs
- () c. In a derivational process, an item is converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix. The name is _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A full conversion | B partial conversion |
| C functional shift | D zero-derivation |

- f. Heart transplants began ten years ago. Why have British doctors done only four since then?
- g. In the choice of diction he has a taste for the quaint and the picturesque.
- h. The correspondent tried to get an interview with the condemned.
- i. He preferred moderns like Miro and Klee.
- j. John has taken on some heavies before.
- k. The television drearies the ball game.
- l. The President was sketchiest in broad brushing his goals in foreign policy.

Blending

1. Explain the characteristics of blending with examples.
2. Explain the four types of blends with examples.
3. Analyses the formation of the following blends and translate them into Chinese.

botel	skylab
chunnel	humint
advertistics	medicaid
workfare	psywar
Nixonomics	comsat

Clipping

1. Explain the characteristics of clipping with examples.
2. Give examples to explain the different types of clipping.
3. Read the following sentences and restore the full forms of the italicised words.
 - a. Did you see The Doctor's Dilemma on *telly* last night?
()
 - b. Palestinian *demos* mark massacres. ()
 - c. The America was the first to *nuke* Two Japanese cities.
()

- d. *Viet* troops suffer setback in Kampuchea. ()
- e. The police asks for *info* on stolen computers. ()
- f. Rural credit *co-ops* to get more autonomy. ()
- g. Today, China acts to meet *high-tech* challenge. ()
- h. Setback for governing parties in *Euro* vote. ()

Acronymy

1. What do the short forms stand for?

EEC, OPEC, SLAM, ELSS, EDVAC, GEM, NSC, ERDA,
ID

2. Explain the following words:

SALT laser AIDS V-Day D-Day G-man

Back-formation

1. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement and put the letter in the bracket.

() a. Back-formation is considered to be the opposite process of

— — —.

- A prefixation B suffixation
C acronymy D conversion

() b. Back-formation usually involves _____ types of words.

- A 3 B 4 C 5 D 2

() c. Stylistically, back-formed words are largely _____ and some of them have not gained public acceptance.

- A formal B adjectives
C human nouns D informal

() d. Back-formation is the method of creating new words by _____ the so-called suffixes.

- A removing B combining
C shortening D considering

2. Give the original words from which the following words are back-formed.

globe-trot _____ brainwash _____

ghost-write	_____	sleep-walk	_____
spoon-feed	_____	air-condition	_____
book-keep	_____	browbeat	_____
caretake	_____	gatecrash	_____
housebreak	_____	housekeep	_____
mass-produce	_____	lase	_____
proof-read	___ _	sightsee	_____
stage-manage	___ _ _	merry-make	___ _ _ _
street-walk	_____	window-shop	_____

Words from Proper Names

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () a. Proper nouns form an important source of English vocabulary.
- () b. Words derived from names include names of people, names of country, names of products and names of books.
- () c. All the words denoting products come from the names of places where they were first made.
- () d. Quite a few words come from names of books and thus take on the meaning of the books.
- () e. When proper nouns are commonized, many of them have lost their original identity.
- () f. Proper nouns have rich cultural associations and thus stylistically vivid, impressive and thought-provoking.
- () g. Proper nouns can not take suffixes.

Key to Additional Exercise

1. a. T b. T c. T d. F e. T f. T
 g. F h. T i. T j. F k. F l. T
2. disloyal (prefixation, affixation)
 harden (suffixation, affixation)
 mass-produce (back-formation)
 motel (blending)
 downfall (compounding, conversion)
 dorm (clipping)

incapable (prefixation)
VOA (acronymy)
glorify (suffixation)
radar (acronymy)
edit (back-formation)
sandwich (word from proper names)
familiar (conversion)
gas (clipping)
water-proof (compounding)
quixotic (word from proper names)

Affixation

1. Affixation, also called derivation, is the formation of new words by adding affixes to stems.
2. While prefixation is to create new words by adding prefixes to stems, suffixation makes new words by adding suffixes to stems.
3. Generally speaking, prefixes do not change part of speech of the stems but their meaning whereas suffixes do change part of speech but modify the meaning of stems.
4. dis + agreement il + legal
im + mature in + convenient/ in + capable
non + smoker un + officially
un + willingness
5. waiter, booklet, friendship, protection, Chinese, ladylike, washable, naturally, darken, beautify

Compounding

1. a. song writer b. window-cleaner
c. arms race d. morning train
e. gold mine f. sunbathe
g. dirt-cheap h. suntanned

2. a drop of rain
 the bed for flowers
 impermeable to air
 as green as sea
 a remark that is well meant
 a person that behaves well
 houses ruined by war
 boys bred in the country
 one who designs computer
 one who bathes in the sun
 engine powered or operated by steam
 engine to prevent fire
 worm that produces silk
 light produced by gas
 writing by hand
 find fault
 a ship that goes across oceans
 people who love peace
 one who teaches languages
 one who sits with babies

3. a. 深可没膝的 b. 栩栩如生的 c. 雪白的
 d. 全国性的 e. 齐肩高的 f. 漆黑的
 g. 无忧无虑的 h. 隔音的 i. 防火的
 j. 终身的

4. a. green belt b. handbook c. afterthought
 d. sleeping pill e. running head f. washcloth
 g. sunshine h. breakthrough i. outcry

j. breakup

5. breakthrough downfall outbreak intake
 downslide outcry runaway hangover

Conversion

1. a. A b. B c. D d. A
 e. B f. D g. C h. B
2. a. doctored = applied medicine to
 b. was telescoped = became shorter by sliding into one another
 c. mandate = work out a solution by issuing an authoritative order
 d. cataloguing = making a catalogue of
 indexing = making an index of
 e. a repeat = a rebroadcast
 f. transplants = instances of transplanting
 g. the quaint = something quaint
 the picturesque = something picturesque
 h. the condemned = the person who has been convicted
 i. moderns = modern painters
 j. heavies = big shots
 k. drearies = makes deary (dull)
 l. broad-brushing = describing in broad outline

Blending

1. Blending is the formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word.
 e.g. flush (flash + blush)
 smog (smoke + fog)
2. Four major patterns:

 head + tail——motel (motor + hotel)
 head + head——telex (teleprinter + exchange)
 head + word——medicare (medical + care)
 word + tail——bookmobile (book + automobile)
3. botel (boat + hotel) 汽艇游客旅馆
 chunnel (channel + tunnel) 海峡隧道
 advertistics (advertising + statistics) 广告统计学

workfare (work + welfare) 工作福利
 Nixonomics (Nixon + economics) 尼克松的经济政策
 skylab (sky + laboratory) 太空实验室
 humint (human + intelligence) 谍报
 medicaid (medical + aid) 医疗援助计划
 psywar (psychological + warfare) 心理战
 comsat (communications + satellite) 通讯卫星

Clipping

1. Clipping is a way of making a new word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead.

e. g. omnibus → bus
 aeroplane → plane
 examination → exam
 bicycle → bike

2. Four types of clipping:

① front + clipping	telephone → phone
② back clipping	gentleman → gent
③ front and back clipping	refrigerator → fridge
④ phrase clipping	popular music → pop

3. a. television b. demonstrations c. nuclear
 d. Vietnamese e. information f. co-operatives
 g. high technology h. European

Acronymy

1. EEC = European Economic Community
 OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 SLAM – Supersonic Low Altitude Missile
 Strategic Low Altitude Missile
 ELSS = extravehicular life support system
 EDVAC = electronic discrete variable automatic computer
 GEM = ground effect machine

NSC – National Security Council

ERDA = Energy Research and Development Administration

ID = Identity Card

2. SALT: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks

laser: lightwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome

V-Day: Victory Day

D-Day: decimalization day

G-man: Government man

Back-formation

1. a. B b. B c. D d. A

2. globe-trotter brainwashing

ghost-writer sleep-walker

spoon-fed air-conditioning

book-keeping browbeating

caretaker gatecrasher

housebreaker housekeeper

mass production laser

proof-reading sightseeing

stage-manger merry-making

streetwalker window-shopping

Word from Proper Names

a. T b. T c. F d. F e. T f. T g. F

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. Polysemy is a sense relation that deals with words of more than one meaning.
2. Radiation is a semantic process which shows that the primary meaning and each of the derived meanings are directly connected.

Neck

- 1) that part of a man or animal joining the head to the body;
- 2) that part of the garment;
- 3) the neck of an animal used as food;
- 4) a narrow part between the head and body or base of any object;
- 5) the narrowest part of anything.

Of these five meanings, 1) is the primary and all the rest are derived but each of the other four is directly related to 1). Therefore, we can say *neck* has developed through the process of radiation.

Concatenation is a semantic process which shows that the primary meaning gives birth to a second meaning and this second meaning in turn give birth to a third meaning and so on. Each of the derived meanings is directly related only to the previous meaning and there is no direct connection between the primary meaning to the latest developed meaning.

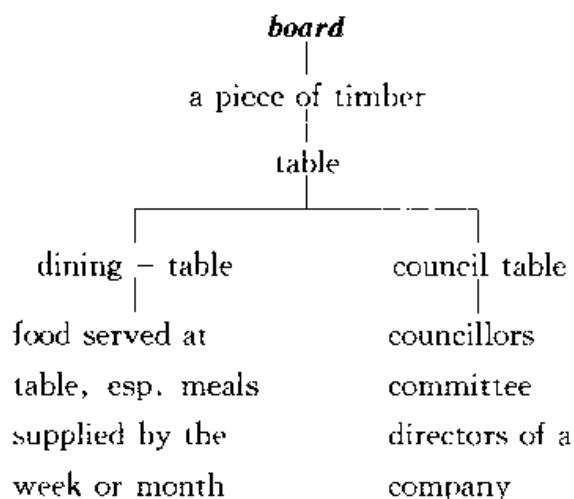
Examples:

Candidate

- 1) white-robed;
- 2) office seeker in white gowns;
- 3) a person who seeks an office;
- 4) a person proposed for a place, award, etc.

Of the four meanings, 1) is the primary and the other three are derived, but each of the derived meanings is only directly related to the preceding one and there is no direct connection between 1) and 4). Therefore, we can say *candidate* has developed through the process of concatenation.

3. result, monosemic/monosemous, polysemic/polysemous, primary, derived, polysemant, coexist, central, primary/first, related, traced
4. The word *board* first denoting “a table” has later acquired two very divergent senses. Each of them has given rise to another sense from which the original notion has disappeared. The process can be shown as follows;



“A group of persons who manage or control a business, school system, or council” is far removed from the original sense “a long broad, flat piece of sawed wood”.

However, it is the result of natural development and can be traced back step by step to the original sense. Thus it can be said to have gone through the process known as *concatenation*.

Homonymy

1. a. T b. F c. F d. T e. F

2.

1) *Make both ends meat* is a parody of *make both ends meet* which means “have enough money for one’s needs”. Here the butcher cleverly uses the pair of homonyms *meet* and *meat* to make a pun. It makes a proper answer to the lady’s question. ① Butchers cannot make both ends meat (make whole sausages with all meat) because they cannot make both ends meet (If they made sausages with only meat, which is more costly, they would not

- earn enough money to survive.) ② Don't complain. All the butchers do the same. I am not the only one who is making sausages with bread.
- 2) *Swallow* is a bird which is seen in summer. But by one swallow we see, we cannot deduce that it is already summer time. *swallow* can also mean a mouthful of wine. On a cold winter day, if one has a swallow of wine, one may feel warm.
 - 3) *Week* sounds like *weak* which is the opposite of *strong*. Since Sunday is the strongest, the others are naturally *weak* days. Literally, a week contains six week days apart from Sunday. The ambiguous meaning of the sound /wik/ makes the dialogue humorous.
 - 4) Paint the sun *rose* and the wind *blue*, which answers the question literally. But the sun *rose* and wind *blue* can be understood as "The sun went up(*rose*)and wind blew(which sounds like *blue*)."

Synonymy

1. Synonyms can be classified into absolute synonyms and relative synonyms.

Absolute synonyms are considered to be identical in every aspect, and are interchangeable in all situations. They are confined to technical terms like *word formation*—*word-building*. But even technical terms like these might still have some slight difference, for instance, one term may be more used than the other or one term is preferable in some situation, etc. That is why we say “true synonymy is non-existent.”

2. The existence of English synonyms is mainly due to ① borrowing, ② dialects and regional varieties, ③ figurative and euphemistic use of words, and ④ coincidence of single words with idiomatic expressions.

3. same, nearly, identical, absolute, relative, Absolute, relative, denotation, connotation, application

4. avaricious—greedy courteously—politely
emancipate—set free customary—usual
width—breadth adversary—opponent
innocent—sinless obstacle—obstruction

5. a. ability, talent, genius
b. alarmed, frightened, terror-stricken
c. surprise, amaze, astonish
d. annoy, irritate, exasperate
e. pleasure, delight, rapture

- f. sadness, sorrow, grief
- g. excuse, pardon, forgive
- h. eager, enthusiastic, zealous
- i. panic, fear, horror
- j. insult, slander, abuse

(Note: The order is from the weakest to the strongest.)

6. a. identifiable b. safety c. motivates d. delicate
 e. surroundings f. artificial g. prestige h. perspire
 i. accomplishment j. silent k. impressive l. evaporate
7. run, move, spin, turn, whirl, roll
8. a. steed b. gee-gee c. ripe d. mature
 e. effective f. efficient g. fatigued, children
 h. tired, kids i. declined j. refused k. rancid
 l. addled m. Penalties n. fines o. rebuked
 p. accused

Antonymy

1. a. T b. T c. T d. F e. F f. T g. T
 h. T
2. Contradictory terms are antonyms which are mutually exclusive. The denial of one of the items means the assertion of the other or vice versa. Take *man*—*woman*, *present*—*absent* for example. If the adult is a *man*, the adult cannot be a *woman* and vice versa. If one is not *present*, one must be *absent*, and there is no other possibility.

Contrary terms are gradable antonyms. Each pair represents two extremes; there are often intermediate members in between. Take *poor*—*rich*, *hot*—*cold* for example. Between *poor* and *rich*, there is *well-to-do*, and between *hot* and *cold* there are *warm* and *cool*. Moreover, we can say one is *poor*,

the other is poorer, and the third is extremely *poor*.

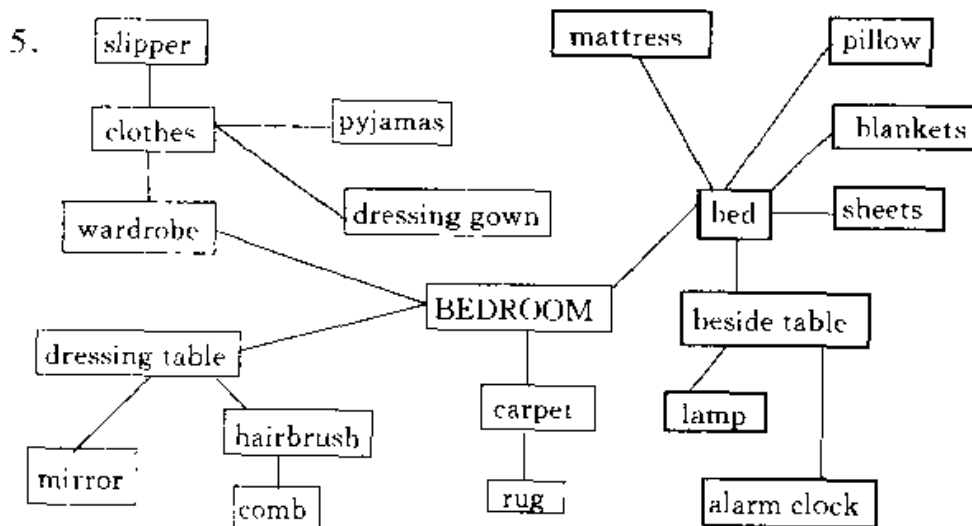
Relative terms are relational opposites and they show an interdependence between them. Take *borrow—lend*, *send—receive* for example. If one *borrow*s something from another, the other *lend*s it to him or vice versa. If one *sends* a letter to another, the other *receives* it from him. Without the first, the other cannot exist.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. a. similar/same | b. safe |
| c. sharp/smart | d. send |
| e. stingy/selfish | f. significant/sensible |
| g. skeptical/suspicious | h. simple |
| i. sure | j. slipshod/slovenly/sloppy |
| k. sleepiness/sleep/slumber | l. smooth |
| m. subjective | n. sob/scowl |
| 4. a. confusing | b. ambiguous |
| c. muddled | d. opaque |
| e. dirty | f. harsh |
| g. dull | h. shifty |
| i. guilty | j. blemished |
| 5. a. old-fashioned | b. completely |
| c. moisture | d. special |
| e. essential | f. similarity |
| g. innocent | h. rigid |
| i. loosen | j. deserted |
| k. fruitful | l. depressed/sad |
| m. indifferent | |
| 6. a. feed—starve, cold—fever | b. wisdom—folly |
| c. haste—leisure | d. penny—pound, wise—foolish |
| e. speech—silence | f. absence—presence |
| g. admonish—praise | h. young—old |
| private—public | saint—devil |
| i. wise men—fools | j. mind—body |

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| k. foul—fair | | l. danger—security |
| m. deliberate—prompt | | n. children—parents |
| o. bully—coward | | p. head—tail |
| 7. right—wrong | single—return | dry—sweet |
| hard—easy | strong—faint | rough—calm |
| light—dark | cold—warm | high—low/deep |

Hyponymy

- Hyponymy is a sense relation that deals with the relationship of semantic inclusion. In other words it deals with the relationship of two types of words, namely superordinates and subordinates.
- Superordinates* are words denoting genus, thus being general, and *subordinates* are words denoting species, thus being specific. Superordinates are cover terms which include the concept of subordinates whereas subordinates are specific and their meanings are included in the sense of superordinates. Take *flower—rose*, *furniture—cupboard*, *fruit—apple*, for example. In each pair, the former is the superordinate and the latter subordinate.
- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| furniture: | desk, chair, table, bed |
| matter: | liquid, gas, solid |
| meat: | pork, beef, mutton |
| go: | run, fly, walk |
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 4. A | B |
| surgeon | clinic, hospital |
| plumber | houses, buildings |
| lawyer | office, law courts |
| mechanic | garage |
| photographer | studio |
| foreman | worksite, factory |
| (profession) | (workplace) |



6. { a. He got a piece of *furniture recently*.
 b. He *bought a cupboard three days ago*.

In Sentence (a), *got, furniture, recently* can be said to be superordinates because they are general and convey a very vague idea whereas in Sentence (b) the three words are replaced respectively by *bought, cupboard, three days ago*, which are subordinates, conveying a definite and clear idea. So Sentence (b) is better than sentence (a).

- { a. *It is said that a magnificent building was destroyed yesterday*.
 b. *The news says that the Royal Hotel was burnt down last night*.

In (a), *it is said, magnificent building, destroyed, yesterday* are superordinate terms, which are comparatively much more general than *the news says, Royal Hotel, burnt down, last night* respectively, which can be described as subordinates. Since (b) is clearer than (a) in meaning, it is better.

Semantic field

1. meaning, concept, meanings, semantic field, operate
2. a. horse; steed, charger, palfrey, plug, nag
 b. horse; pony, mustang, mule, stud, mare

Group (a) is synonymously semantic field and Group (b) is semantic field. The difference lies; In (a) the words are synonyms, none of them covers the meaning of another, and they differ only in style and emotive values. In (b) the words are not synonyms, but each refers to a specific type of horse. Horse is a cover term or superordinate, and others are subordinates. They have no difference in style or affective meaning.

Additional Exercise

Polysemy

1. Explain the meaning of the italicized words.
 - 1) Jimbo immersed his *trunk* in the pail of water and squirted the delighted children.
 - 2) If you travel by train, you can send your *trunk* for a nominal charge.
 - 3) Fifty miles out on the deserted highway, my rented car developed a flat tire. I opened the *trunk* and found there was no spare.
 - 4) We stripped off the branches and then sawed the *trunk* into three-foot lengths for firewood.
 - 5) The store had one pair of *trunks* left—green and yellow with blue stripes. I simply couldn't buy them.
 - 6) The *trunk* line of the Illinois Central Railroad runs from Chicago to New Orleans.
 - 7) A *fond* mother may spoil her child.
 - 8) In spite of his bad results in the exam, he has a *fond* belief in his own cleverness.
 - 9) She has many faults, but we're very *fond* of her.
 - 10) You're too *fond* of leaving the door open when you go out.
2. Find the 10 different senses in which "get" is used in this conversation and suggest a set of different words that could be used instead:

- A: Look at this present I've just got (1) from Dad.
 B: But your birthday was last week.
 A: Yes, but it only got (2) here today. You see Dad's been poorly, he got (3) flu.
 B: What's the present?
 A: It's a transistor. Wait till I get (4) it out of the box. Oh yes! I wonder how many stations we can get (5) on it.
 B: What's that hole for? I don't get (6) it.
 A: That's where it plugs in. Let's see if we can get (7) it to work. What a funny noise!
 B: It's getting (8) worse. Turn it off. You'll have to get (9) a different plug or something.
 A: I'll try and fix it while you get (10) the supper.

Homonymy

Interpret the meaning of the italicized words in each pair of the sentences.

- { a. Robinson Crusoe thought that he was the *sole* inhabitant of the island.
- { b. I always buy some Rajah socks because of their reinforced heel and *sole*.
- { a. In China, Buddhist *temples* are usually built on the mountain tops.
- { b. Alice felt great pain in both her *temples*.
- { a. They play football in the winter and *cricket* in the summer.
- { b. Children like to catch *crickets* and play with them in summer.
- { a. Their seats are a few *rows* in front of us.
- { b. What a *row* they are making next door!
- { a. John is no *match* for Caven in strength.
- { b. Don't strike a *match* if you smell gas.
- { a. The man lay in bed wide awake, hearing a *bark* from time to time.
- { b. We gathered some dead sticks and bits of *barks* to start a fire.

- a. Once you start saving penny, you will soon save *pound*.
- b. Her constant companion was a dog whom she had saved from a *pound*.
- a. It is illegal to kill *seals* on the island.
- b. The paper was authoritative as it had an official *seal* on it.

Synonymy

1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) Synonyms must be similar in meaning and in part of speech.
- () 2) Most synonyms belong to relative synonyms and absolute synonyms are nonexistent.
- () 3) Foreign words provide a most important source of English synonyms.
- () 4) Synonyms are identical in denotation but only different in style and affect on.
- () 5) Foreign words are generally more formal than native words and French words are less formal than Latin words.
- () 6) If the words differ in range and intensity of meaning, the words are not identical in denotation.
- () 7) The major difference between unlike—dissimilar, homely—domestic is stylistic and that between black—nigger, determined—pigheaded is affective.
- () 8) Difference in usage refers to the problems of part of speech, collocation and grammar.
- () 9) In the actual context, the words which are quite different in dictionary meaning can form synonyms.
- () 10) To choose the right synonym in a group, we should find out the difference in conceptual meaning, in colouring and in usage.

2. Give a word of similar meaning beginning with the letter "f" to each of the following words:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
| a. woman | f _____ | f. goodbye | f _____ |
| b. scare | f _____ | g. banquet | f _____ |
| c. enemy | f _____ | h. dirt | f _____ |
| d. untrue | f _____ | i. story | f _____ |
| e. prestige | f _____ | j. strange | f _____ |

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing an appropriate word among the choices given.

- a. Tom was _____ for the army because of his poor health.
A rejected B refused C declined
- b. She _____ their invitation to a dinner party.
A rejected B refused C declined
- c. The doctor _____ to give me permission to leave the hospital.
A rejected B refused C declined
- d. John _____ my suggestions.
A rejected B refused C declined

4. In each of the following contexts, two words are given for the blank. In one case both words are interchangeable and in the other, only one can be used.

- { a. I'm afraid they will _____ (refuse, reject) our offer.
b. We _____ (reject, refuse) goods that do not meet the required standard.
- { a. Our _____ (target, goal) is a profit of \$ 50, 000 for the coming year.
b. Moncrieff scored a fabulous _____ (target, goal) in the second half.
- { a. His approach to his studies is rather _____ (shallow, superficial).
b. The water is very _____ (shallow, superficial)—let's paddle.

- { a. Could you _____ (fetch, bring) me my glasses? They are on the table.
 b. Come to our party but don't forget to _____ (fetch, bring) a bottle.
- { a. I'm going to be late—I'll have to _____ (hurry, rush).
 h. The hostages decided to try to _____ (hurry, rush) the terrorists to make him drop his gun.
- { a. I _____ (think, believe) he'll be here this evening.
 b. I don't _____ (think, believe) in Father Christmas.
- { a. From then on, the world _____ (begin, start).
 b. Since the plan is announced, let's _____ (begin, start) to do our share.

5. For each of the italicized words in the text we have suggested two synonyms. Choose the best one in each case and decide if the synonyms need to be qualified in any way.

A recent *poll* (1) revealed that many parents felt there was too much violence on TV. Interestingly enough, only eight percent felt that sex was more *harmful* (2) than violence.

What emerged most clearly from the mass of figures was that parents exercise little control over their childrens' viewing, even when it worries them. They put the *onus* (3) on the programme makers which is both irresponsible and unfair. ... Even if children cannot be prevented from watching television, at least there could be a warning before the programme starts if it includes scenes likely to upset *minors* (4). This already happens in America.

Personally I would like to attach a warning to all those *nasty* (5), *smutty* (6) comedy shows. However, when I suggested that to a number of TV programme producers I was accused of being *biased* (7) —such are the problems of setting oneself up as a censor.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) survey investigation | (2) damaging noxious |
| (3) responsibility blame | (4) children youngster |

- (5) unpleasant | vicious (6) dirty | filthy
 (7) prejudiced | subjective

Antonymy

1. Find the words, beginning with the letter d or g as indicated, that are the most logical opposites of the ones listed below.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| a. surplus | d _____ | i. lose | g _____ |
| b. hope | d _____ | j. sudden | g _____ |
| c. accept | d _____ | k. disgrace | g _____ |
| d. victory | d _____ | l. stingy | g _____ |
| e. affirm | d _____ | m. decrease | g _____ |
| f. harmony | d _____ | n. harsh | g _____ |
| g. giant | d _____ | o. release | g _____ |
| h. add | d _____ | p. scatter | g _____ |

2. In linguistics, often a phenomenon is given different alternative names. The same is true of antonyms. Column A contains terms for the three types of antonyms in this book; Column B a least of alternative names you might meet with in other books. Try to match them.

- | A | B |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| contrary terms | complementaries |
| | gradable opposites |
| contradictory terms | converses |
| | gradable antonyms |
| relative terms | binary antonyms |
| | relational opposites |
| | contraries |

3. Multiple choice.

- 1) The characteristics of *contradictory terms* include:
- A non-gradable
 - B mutually exclusive

- C semantic relativity
- D relational
- E gradable
- F reversal relationship
- G semantic polarity

2) The characteristics of *contrary terms* include:

- A non-gradable
- B mutually exclusive
- C semantic relativity
- D relational
- E gradable
- F reversal relationship
- G semantic polarity

3) The characteristics of *relative terms* include:

- A non-gradable
- B mutually exclusive
- C semantic relativity
- D relational
- E gradable
- F reversal relationship
- G semantic polarity

4) Which of the following are not related to the characteristics of antonyms?

- A A polysemic word can have more than one antonym.
- B Antonyms are more in number than synonyms in a language.
- C In a pair of antonyms, the unmarked term generally includes the sense of the marked.
- D Antonymy is an important sense relation.

E An antonym can be created by adding a negative prefix to the same word.

F A language learner should have a good knowledge of antonyms.

G Antonyms have word-defining power and can form contrast.

4. Put the following words under **Contradictory terms, contrary terms, and relative terms.**

right—left lend—borrow male—female same—different
small—large doctor—patient dog—bitch teacher—pupil
good—bad man—woman love—hate boss—employee

5. To each of the following contrary terms add the rest of the scale as indicated by the lines. Refer back to the section concerning *Contrary terms*.

1) _____ | _____ | hot | _____ | _____ | _____ | cold | _____

2) _____ | interesting | _____ | _____ | boring | _____

3) _____ | _____ | good | _____ | _____ | _____ | bad | _____

6. Finish John's utterances with the missing word, so that he contradicts Jane every time.

1) Jane: The newspapers very seldom tell lies.

John: No, they very _____ tell lies.

2) Jane: French is a very hard language.

John: No, it's a very _____ language.

3) Jane: The water is very hard here.

John: No, it isn't, it's quite _____.

4) Jane: You should put the blanket over him.

John: No, it's better to put it _____ him.

5) Jane: A general is below a colonel in rank.

John: No, he isn't. he's _____ him.

- 6) Jane: Potatoes are scarce just now.

John: No, they're quite _____.

- 7) Jane: I have very forward opinions on most things.

John: On the contrary, your opinions are rather _____.

Hyponymy

1. Group the following words and give a term to cover each:
hearts, Mercury, earth, lunch, diamonds, fire, Venus, breakfast, spades, dinner, Earth, water, Mars, supper, clubs, air, Saturn, Jupiter
2. One word of each pair is general in meaning and the other is more specific. Circle the general word.
 - 1) cat, animal
 - 2) instrument, flute
 - 3) chair, furniture
 - 4) food, fruit
 - 5) liquid, water
 - 6) emotion, love
 - 7) occupation, teaching
 - 8) captain, officer
 - 9) ceremony, wedding
 - 10) metal, iron
3. Comment on the following two sentences and then improve them by replacing the superordinates with subordinates.
 - 1) One of my relatives got a beautiful flower from the well-known market not long ago.
 - 2) The millionaire spent a large sum of money for the picture by the famous artist.

Key to Additional Exercise

Polysemy

1.
 - 1) a long, flexible snout or nose, esp. of an elephant
 - 2) a large box or chest for storing or transporting clothes or other personal effects
 - 3) a covered compartment in an automobile for keeping a spare tire, luggage or other articles
- 4) the main stem of a tree
- 5) shorts worn by men for swimming or other athletic pursuits
- 6) pertaining to the main body of a channel, or line of a system

- 7) foolishly loving
 - 8) foolishly trusting or hopeful
 - 9) having a great liking or love for
 - 10) having the bad habit of
2. (1) received (2) arrived (3) caught
- (4) take (5) hear (6) understand
- (7) make (8) becoming (9) buy
- (10) prepare

Homonymy

- a. sole = only (惟一)
- b. sole = the bottom surface of a shoe, boot, etc. (鞋底)
- a. temple = a building used for the worship of god or gods, esp. in the Buddhist religion (庙)
- b. temple = flat part on either side of the head above the ear close to the eye (太阳穴)
- a. cricket = an outdoor game (板球)
- b. cricket = an insect (蟋蟀)
- a. row /rəʊ/ = a line of seats in a hall, etc. (排)
- b. row /raʊ/ = uproar, noisy disturbance (喧闹)
- a. match = good rival (匹敌, 对手)
- b. match = a small thin stick of wood covered with some chemical substance at one end to make fire (火柴)
- a. bark = noise made by a dog (狗叫声)
- b. bark = the tough material that covers the outside of a tree (树皮)
- a. pound = a unit of British money (镑)
- b. pound = a place where stray domestic animals are taken and kept until they are claimed ([动物]收留所)
- a. seal = a large fish-eating animal living partly on land partly in the sea (海豹)
- b. seal = a special design that is the official mark of a person or organization (印章)

Synonymy

1. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) T 7) T 8) T
9) T 10) T

2. woman—female scare—frighten/fright enemy—foe
untrue—false/fake prestige—fame goodbye—farewell
banquet—feast dirt—filth story—fiction/fable
strange—foreign

3. a. A b. C c. B d. A

4. a. refuse, reject b. reject
a. target, goal b. goal
a. shallow, superficial b. shallow
a. fetch, bring b. bring
a. hurry, rush b. rush
a. think, believe b. believe
a. began b. begin, start

5. (1) poll = survey
(2) harmful = damaging
(3) onus = responsibility. But onus is a much lower frequency item
(4) minors = children. There is a stylistic difference; minors is a legal term.

(5) nasty = unpleasant

(6) smutty = dirty. Filthy is slightly more extreme and pejorative.

(7) biased = prejudiced. Prejudiced has negative connotations.

2. 1) animal 2) instrument 3) furniture 4) food
 5) liquid 6) emotion 7) occupation 8) officer
 9) ceremony 10) metal
3. 1) This sentence conveys a very vague idea as a number of words are superordinates: *relative, got, flower, well-known market, not long ago*, which are too general. It can be improved by using their respective subordinates. *My niece bought for two yuan a rare white rose at the Friendship Store Wednesday afternoon*. The use of *my niece, bought, a rare white rose, Friendship Store, Wednesday afternoon* makes the sentence specific and definite.
- 2) Just like sentence 1), this sentence is also vague and general in terms of meaning. The words *millionaire, a large sum of money, picture, famous artist* belong to superordinates because each could be replaced by a more specific term. For example, *Lockfeller bought the painting "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci for \$ 3 million* (Note: This is made up). The improved sentence becomes clear and definite.
- 2) Just like sentence 1), this sentence is also vague and general in terms of meaning. The words *millionaire, a large sum of money, picture, famous artist* belong to superordinates because each could be replaced by a more specific term. For example, *Lockfeller bought the painting "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci for \$ 3 million* (Note: This is made up). The improved sentence becomes clear and definite.

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. Shakespeare is perhaps more difficult to understand than more recent writings because many of his words were used in different senses from what they have now in contemporary dictionaries.

Changes in meaning make up the main character of any living language. As language is the tool of human verbal communication, changes are natural in language because people need these to express the changes in our daily life and in society as new concepts, new ideas and new things emerge continuously. Once the changes in language stop, the language is dead.

2. elevation—4) extension—1)
transfer—2) degradation—5)
narrowing—3)
3. Changes in meaning are caused by both extra-linguistic factors and linguistic factors. Extra-linguistic factors include historical, class, and psychological reasons. Historically, the language reflects the changes in the human perception of the objective world. For example, *atom* originally meant “indivisible particle”, now man has discovered many much smaller particles, and the meaning of *atom* has changed to “devisable”. Another example is the *sun* which formerly meant “a planet going round the earth”, now man has proved that the opposite is true. Secondly, the meaning of words is affected by the users. Usually, people assign their subjective attitude to the words denoting the referents. For example, words like hussy, villain, originally working people, became negative because the “nobility” thought of them as such. Thirdly, many words changed their meaning to meet the psychological needs. For example, policeman has many negative nicknames such as pig, smoky bear, because criminals and the like use such words to show their hatred.

Internally, words change their meanings resulting from shortening, as *private* for “private soldier”, *gas* for “coal gas” etc.; from borrowing, as *deer* for “鹿” and *hound* for “猎犬”, because of redivision of meaning when *animal* and *dog* were borrowed, etc.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. 1) extension | 2) extension |
| 3) narrowing | 4) degradation |
| 5) elevation | 6) narrowing |
| 7) extension | 8) extension |
| 9) narrowing | 10) narrowing |
| 11) elevation | 12) degradation |
| 13) degradation | 14) degradation |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. a. associated transfer | b. abstract to concrete |
| c. concrete to abstract | d. abstract to concrete |
| e. abstract to concrete | f. abstract to concrete |
| g. associated transfer | h. associated transfer |
| i. transfer of sensation | j. transfer of sensation |
-
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 6. a. objective | b. subjective, objective |
| c. objective | d. subjective |
| e. subjective | f. subjective |
| g. subjective | h. subjective, objective |

Additional Exercise

1. Give the original meaning of each of the following words and label the process it has undergone.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 1) fable | fruit | predicament | hound | garage |
| 2) scene | journal | picture | layman | bribery |
| 3) clown | wench | silly | lust | illicit |
| 4) butler | nice | dean | shrine | marshal |

2. Tell the type of meaning of each word in italics in terms of **subjective meaning or objective meaning** according to the definition.

- | Word | Meaning |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) <i>pitiful</i> | deserving pity |
| () | () |

- 2) *fearful* scaring; afraid
()
- 3) *knowledgeable* showing knowledge of sth.
()
- 4) *careful* showing care
()
- 5) *anxious* feeling anxiety about sth.
()
- 6) *likeable* pleasant, deserving affection
()
- 7) *dangerous* causing danger
()
- 8) *joyous* experiencing joy; causing joy
()
- 9) *hateful* deserving hate
()
- 10) *suspicious* having suspicion; causing suspicion

Key to Additional Exercise

- | | Former meaning |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. 1) fable (寓言): | any tale 故事 (narrowing) |
| fruit (水果): | a product or something enjoyed
产品, 喜好之物 (narrowing) |
| predicament (困境): | any situation 境况 (narrowing) |
| hound (猎狗): | any dog 狗 (narrowing) |
| garage (车库): | any safe place 安全地 (narrow-
ing) |
| 2) scene (景): | tent or covered place 帐篷, 遮
蔽处 (extension) |
| journal (期刊): | daily 日报 (extension) |
| picture (图, 画, 照片): | something painted 油画 (exten-
sion) |
| layman (外行): | not a member of the clergy 俗人
(extension) |

bribery (贿赂):	scraps , leavings, lumps of bread given to beggars 施舍给乞丐的面包屑, 剩余物 (extension)
3) clown (小丑):	a man who worked on a farm 农夫 (degradation)
wench (妓女):	a country girl 乡村姑娘 (degradation)
silly (愚蠢的):	happy 高兴 (degradation)
lust (肉欲):	pleasure 快乐 (degradation)
illicit (违法的):	not allowed 不许可的 (degradation)
4) butler (管事):	bottle-servant 侍酒馆 (elevation)
nice (好的):	ignorant 无知 (elevation)
dean (主任, 院长):	a leader of ten 10 人领班 (elevation)
shrine (神殿):	a box 箱, 盒 (elevation)
marshal (元帅):	groom or horse-servant 马夫 (elevation)
2. 1) <i>pitiful</i>	(objective)
2) <i>fearful</i>	(objective, subjective)
3) <i>knowledgeable</i>	(subjective)
4) <i>careful</i>	(subjective)
5) <i>anxious</i>	(subjective)
6) <i>likeable</i>	(objective)
7) <i>dangerous</i>	(objective)
8) <i>joyous</i>	(subjective, objective)
9) <i>hateful</i>	(objective)
10) <i>suspicious</i>	(subjective, objective)

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. a. linguistic context
b. grammatical context
c. context clues
d. extra-linguistic context
e. lexical context
f. inference of meaning
g. elimination of ambiguity
2. A. a. to repair
b. measurement and determination of one's position
c. predicament
d. injection
B. a. a single complete dividing part (of a rocket)
b. the theatre or acting as a profession
c. a particular point or period in a process of development
d. to plan, arrange and carry out
C. a. interchange and discussion of ideas, esp. for mutual understanding or harmony
b. conversation
c. a written conversation (of a play, etc.)
3. a. synonym b. explanation/definition
c. antonym d. example
e. relevant details f. relevant details
g. explanation h. definition/explanation
4. a. stop people drinking
stop drinking by themselves
b. a stone house which is big
a house built of big stones

- c. a picture possessed by Betty
a photograph of Betty
- d. aunts who are visiting
paying a visit to aunts
- e. take Jane as his wife
preside over Jane's wedding
- f. a weapon that can fly over long distances and that it explodes
when it hits the thing it aims at
an object that is thrown at sb in order to hurt him

Additional Exercise

1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:
 - a. Different contexts give a word different meanings.
 - b. Word meaning does not depend on context.
 - c. Linguistic context refers to lexical and grammatical context.
 - d. Non-linguistic context refers to context of situation, culture and style.
2. Can you tell the exact meaning of the following sentences? If not, why?
 - a. The table is fascinating.
 - b. They are off.
 - c. The girl found a book on the Main Street.
 - d. Would you care to make up a four with us?
 - e. I'm free at last.
 - f. Jane was too busy to compose herself.
 - g. Go and ask Mr. White who is sitting by the window, please.
3. Guess the words in italics and then write the type of clue that helps you in each case.
 - a. John had left his wet swimming trunks in the dark closet for over a week. Of course they had begun to *mildew*.
 - b. A *nomadic* life is simple but happy. That's why a lot of people appreciate the life style of gypsies.

- c. His uncle was a *roamer*, an incurable wanderer who never could stay in one place.
 - d. The Asian *chimpanzee*, like other apes, is specially adapted for life in trees.
 - e. After a day of hunting, Harold is *ravenous*. Yesterday, for example, he ate two bowls of soup, salad, a large chicken, and a piece of chocolate cake before he was finally satisfied.
 - f. Most dentists' offices are *drab* places, but Emilio's new office is bright, cheerful place.
 - g. It is difficult to list all of my father's *attributes* because he has so many different talents and abilities.
 - h. *Consensus* decision-making, a process by which action is taken only after everyone is in agreement, is very important to the Japanese businessman.
 - i. Though the beautiful *egret* is in danger of dying out, many clothing manufacturers still offer handsome prices for their long, elegant tail feathers, which are used as decorations on ladies' hats.
4. Study the following extracts and try to give a personal definition to each of the italicized word according to the context.
- a. In the United States businessmen are skilled at handling strong disagreements in meetings. The Japanese, on the other hand, are *adroit* at avoiding such *confrontations*.
 - b. The majority of the people in that small country are *literate*. Because most people are able to read newspapers and magazines, they generally have opinions on most important matters. In addition, they are quite *articulate* and therefore able to state their ideas clearly to their superiors.
 - c. Unlike the United States where many different nationalities

make up the population, Japan's population is quite *homogeneous*.

- d. The sisters are often *exasperated* by the seriousness with which the two brothers approach time limits. Similarly, the brothers are often impatient with their sisters' lack of concern for *deadlines*.
 - e. Unlike decisions which are made on the basis of mutual concern, *unilateral* decisions can be unpopular because they are made by only one of the parties concerned.
 - f. When *formulating* business decision, the wise manager does not depend only on the opinions of a few people at the top of the company; rather *reliance* is placed on the opinions of everyone, at all levels.
5. Place the appropriate word from the list in each of the blanks below. Do not use any word more than once.

formulate	exasperated
dedicated	transactions
articulate	adroit
deadlines	reliance

There are two reasons why Herman was made president of his company last week. First, Herman is very _____ (1) at handling people. He is a (n) _____ (2) man who is able to express his thoughts and desires very precisely. His ability helps him in business ____ ____ (3). When other people become _____ (4) because they cannot find the right words to express their thoughts, Herman can make everyone feel comfortable by helping them to find the right words.

Herman's second characteristic is his ability to get work done on time, to meet _____ (5). He has always been a(n)_____

(6) employee whose _____ (7) on hard work has earned him the respect of his superiors. In fact, Herman's success is due to his hard work and his ability to _____ (8) plans which will get work done efficiently.

Key to Additional Exercise

1. a. T b. F c. T d. F

2.

a. *table*: (1) a piece of furniture, (2) a list of facts, number, etc. systematically arranged esp. in columns

b. *off*: (1) (of food) no longer good to eat, (2) (of the runners in a race or people) have started

c. (1) The girl found a book which was lying on the road of the Main Street.

(2) The girl found a book while she was on the Main Street.

(3) The girl found a book which is about the Main Street.

d. If somebody makes this request at a tennis court, he is asking you to play tennis with them. But if the request is made at a bridge table, you are asked to play bridge with them.

e. If the statement is heard at the gate of a prison, it means "I'm set free after a period of imprisonment." If it is heard outside a classroom and made by a student, it means that the student must have passed the examination, so he doesn't have to worry about his lessons.

f. (1) Jane is too busy to put together musical notes in musical form.

(2) Jane is too busy to get herself under control.

g. (1) Go and ask Mr. White. He is sitting by the window.

(2) Go and ask Mr. White. Who is the person sitting by the

window?

3. a. relevant details b. exemplification/example
c. synonymy/synonym d. hyponymy/subordinate
e. exemplification/example f. antonymy/antonym
g. hyponymy/superordinate h. synonymy/synonym
i. relevant details
4. a. adroit = skillful confrontations = disagreements
b. literate = able to read articulate = able to express ideas
c. homogeneous = of one nationality
d. exasperated = angry deadlines = time limits
e. done by only one of the groups
f. formulating = making reliance = dependence
5. (1) adroit (2) articulate (3) transaction
(4) exasperated (5) deadlines (6) dedicated
(7) reliance (8) formulate

Chapter 9 English Idioms

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. a. T b. F c. T d. T e. T f. F
g. F h. F i. T j. T
2. In many cases, the forms of idioms are not identical with their functions. Even though we know the meaning of idioms, we may not use them in the right way if we do not know their grammatical functions. For *example*, *heart and soul* is a noun phrase, but functions as adverbial: "We must serve the people *heart and soul*." If we used it as subject or object, it would be wrong. Classifying idioms according to their functions solves this problem.
3. A phrasal verb is a verb phrase consisting of a verb plus a particle (adverb or preposition or both) such as *bring up*, *get down*, *come up with*. A verb phrase is any phrase functioning as a verb, for example, *call it a day*, *make both ends meet*, *look after*. Verb phrases include phrasal verbs.

4. a. 2) b. 9) c. 3) d. 6) e. 1) f. 8) g. 5)
 h. 4) i. 7) j. 10)

5. a. stand out against b. approve of
 c. get... over with d. looking into
 e. come up with f. comply with
 g. cashed in on h. go without
 i. to profit by/from j. put down ... to

6. a cool cat = a really calm person

 blow one's stack = lose control over oneself

 fly off the handle = become excessively angry

 what's more = furthermore

 get away with = commit an illegitimate act without penalty

 of course = naturally

 get on ÷ get old

 pepper and salt = grey (hair)

 make up for = compensate for

 lost time = time wasted

 take it easy = relax, not worry

 get up = rise from bed

 take care of = manage or look after

 like a breeze = without effort or easily

 time off = time for rest

 get it made = be successful

 this is it = be in a position or place, or have possession of an object beyond which more of the same is unnecessary

Sam is really a calm person. He never loses control of himself and hardly ever becomes too angry. Furthermore, he knows how to manage his business financially by using a few tricks...

Needless to say, he, too, is getting older. His hair is beginning to turn grey, but he knows how to compensate for wasted time

by relaxing. He rises early, exercises, and goes to bed early. He manages his frankfurter dispensary without visible effort, until it is someone else's turn to work there. Sam is successful, he has reached his life's goal.

7. a. the stitch in time = A stitch in time saves nine.
b. too many cooks = Too many cooks spoil the broth.
c. his finger still very large in every pie. . . less pie than finger
 = have a finger in the pie
d. silence is golden = Speech is silver, silence is golden.
e. a wheel in the middle of a wheel = wheels within wheels
f. have no straw with which to make his bricks = make brick without straw

8. wind and weather	wheeling and dealing
break and enter	town and gown
top and tail	time after time
rules and regulations	rise and fall
hard and fast	puff and blow
short and sweet	peace and quiet
over and above	ebb and flow
off and on	neck and neck
shoulder to shoulder	moan and groan
milk and water	now or never

9. a. 好奇伤身。
b. 闻声知鸟，闻言知人。
c. 播什么，收什么；种瓜得瓜，种豆得豆。
d. 美貌只是一层皮；不可以貌取人。
e. 良药苦口。
f. 谨慎是安全之本。

g. 子为人之父；人看从小；从小看大。
h. 不满是前进的第一步。

- i. 入乡随俗。
- j. 吃一堑，长一智。
- k. 烈火试真金，逆境炼意志。

Additional Exercise

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. An English idiom is a group of words with a special meaning generally different from the meaning of its constituent words.
2. The form of English idioms is not often fixed.
3. Many idiomatic expressions come from the everyday life of the English people.
4. The Bible is one of the chief sources from which idiomatic expressions have sprung.
5. English idioms are characterized by semantic unity, structural stability, stylistic terseness, and thought-provoking.
6. Phrasal verbs are another way of saying verb phrases.

II. Replace the italicized expressions with phrasal verbs by selecting the appropriate phrasal verb from the list provided.

make out, get up, turn up, take me in, take over, look into, go into, put across, come by, make up for, make up to

1. I waited for her for ages but she did not *come*.
2. I took the children to the zoo today to *compensate for* the party they missed yesterday.
3. I used to believe his tall stories, but now he can hardly *deceive me*.
4. My father was asked to *assume the management of* the London office of his newspaper.
5. We don't like Tom because he always tries to *make himself pleasant* to the boss in order to win favours.
6. He knows the theory very well but he's very poor at *explaining* the stuff clearly to his students.

7. Jobs were not easy to *obtain* when I was a girl as they are now.
8. The students *arranged a party to celebrate* the sixtieth birthday of the college.
9. Police are *investigating* the disappearance of the diamond necklace.
10. I can't *understand* what he is after.

III. Explain the italicized expressions in the following sentences:

1. At half-time, the two teams were *all square* with two goals each.
2. I've only had this television set for a week and it's *gone haywire* already.
3. The new seats are as easy on the back as they are *on the eye*.
4. We had to operate *on a shoestring*.
5. You're always getting yourself involved with *lamb ducks*.
6. We reject that solution emphatically, decisively and *once and for all*.
7. If they don't pay their hotel bill they will be put out *bag and baggage*.
8. Mary was hurt *through and through* by Betty's remarks.
9. Her sudden departure was *a bolt from the blue*.
10. When he finally *came round to* writing the letter, he found it easier to express his feelings than he had expected.

IV. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with adverbs or prepositions given table;

up, out, back, over, after, at, for, under, on, by, through

1. The students got _____ a special issue of the newspaper to celebrate the school's 50th birthday.
2. If he can't find a job as a teacher, he can fall back _____ his skills as a printer.
3. The head of the gang decided to put him _____ immedi-

ately as the man was suspicious.

4. He could hardly sit down _____ that kind of provocation.
5. His new car set him _____ \$ 3, 000.
6. It is possible that the local court will find _____ the defendant.
7. The theatre held _____ the feature film for another two weeks.
8. She is always getting _____ me because I don't keep the desk tidy.
9. The old scientist is still working tirelessly seeking _____ truth with all his world-known accomplishments.
10. He is wise enough to see _____ all these fine pretensions.

V. Translate the following proverbs into Chinese:

1. Nothing succeeds like success.
2. Nothing venture, nothing have.
3. Enough is as good as a feast.
4. Fish begins to stink at the head.
5. Soft fire makes sweet malt.
6. One cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
7. Never offer to teach fish to swim.
8. He that sups with the devil must have a long spoon.

VI. Put the English idioms into Chinese.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. show one's cards | 2. mops and mows |
| 3. a fly on the wheel | 4. flesh and blood |
| 5. man's estate | 6. fall flat |
| 7. pick holes in | 8. fall by the way |
| 9. face the music | 10. cash in on |

11. out of sorts 12. up in the air
 13. as meek as a lamb 14. as stiff as a poker
 15. cannot see the wood for the trees
 16. in at one ear and out at the other

Key to Additional Exercise

- I. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F
- II. 1. turn up 2. make up for 3. taking me in 4. take over
 5. make up to 6. putting across 7. come by 8. got up
 9. look into/going into 10. make out
- III. 1. an equal amount of points, etc. in a game or competition
 2. go/be wrong; become confused; behave in an uncontrolled way
 3. quite pretty, good-looking (in the opinion of the observer of speaker)
 4. with very little money or resources
 5. a disadvantaged person
 6. now and for the last time
 7. with all one's belongings
 8. completely
 9. a sudden unexpected event, esp. one unpleasant or catastrophic
 10. reach the point of doing sth. after unavoidable delay
- IV. 1. up 2. on 3. out 4. under 5. back 6. for
 7. over 8. at 9. after 10. through
- V. 1. 一事成功，事事顺利。
 2. 不入虎穴，焉得虎子。
 3. 知足长乐。
 4. 上梁不正下梁歪。
 5. 好事多磨；慢工出细活。
 6. 巧妇难为无米之炊。
 7. 不要班门弄斧。

8. 和坏人打交道必须提高警惕。

- VI. 1. 摊牌 2. 怪相, 鬼脸 3. 自高自大的人
4. 亲属 5. 壮年 6. 完全失败
7. 在……找毛病 8. 中途退出 9. 勇于承担后果
10. 靠……赚钱/利用 11. 不舒服的 12. 未决; 渺茫
13. 非常温顺 14. 生硬, 刻板 15. 见树不见林
16. 左耳进, 右耳出

Chapter 10 english dictionaries

Key to Questions and Tasks

1. Lexicology is closely related to dictionaries, because lexicology is mainly concerned with the form, meaning, usage and origins of words and their equivalents and dictionaries list these units and provide data and information about them. They both deal with vocabulary of a language. Dictionaries are compiled on the basis of the research results of lexicology and lexicology makes use of the materials provided in dictionaries in facilitating the research. Therefore, they benefit from each other.

2. American dictionaries contain more encyclopedic information in the main body than the British and a lot of British usages. British dictionaries, on the other hand, include a lot more grammar information as well as usage examples than the American.
3. Encyclopedic dictionaries have the characteristics of both linguistic dictionaries and encyclopedias. In such dictionaries one can find the general information as in a linguistic dictionary and limited encyclopedic information as well. An encyclopedia is not concerned with the language itself but provides encyclopedic information concerning each headword. There the reader cannot find pronunciation or meanings or usages but other information.
4. Because unabridged dictionaries are too big in size, listing too many words and too much information that ordinary readers may need, this makes the dictionary difficult to use and less helpful and convenient. Pocket dictionaries, however, are too small, containing fewer words and less information, particularly usage examples, than what the general readers need. Desk dictionaries are medium in size, neither too big nor too small, covering words and information sufficient for the general public. That is why they are the most popular dictionaries.
5. No. For general use and ordinary readers, general dictionaries are good enough because they provide enough words and information for the readers. For more detailed information and for special readers such as researchers and specialists, specialized dictionaries may be more informative and more satisfying.
6. (Different people may have different answers. Here is one type of answer.) I favour a bilingual dictionary with definitions in two languages. Because the main entries are generally defined or explained in the same language with translations, you can always

look at the Chinese equivalents if you do not quite understand the meaning of the new words defined in English.

7. Generally speaking, we should consider whether the dictionary is monolingual or bilingual, general or specialized, British or American, early edition or late edition as well as their content in accordance with our own needs.
8. (Answers may vary personally. Here is one type of answer.)
The information I find most helpful in the dictionary besides the meaning is grammar information and usage and language notes because these areas are all concerned with language use and the areas where foreign learners have the most problems and the dictionaries provide answers to the anticipated problems the learners and teachers are known to meet frequently.
9. (Optional)
10. LDCE follows the tradition of arranging the grammar information right before each definition whereas CCELD puts such information in the extra column arranged parallel to each definition. Each has its advantage. In the first case, before we read the definition, the grammar information meets the eye and you do not have to look anywhere else to find it. But some people may think it is not easy to find grammar information because it is scattered all over. In the second case, grammar information is arranged aside and together it is more eye-catching and easier to locate. But tastes vary. Which is more convenient depends on the very users. Some may prefer LDCE and others CCELD.
11. draft (*AmE*) — draught (*BrE*) [draʊft]
gaol (*BrE*) — jail (*AmE*) [dʒeɪl]
aesthetic (*BrE*) — esthetic (*AmE*) [ɪs'thetɪk]
catalogue (*BrE*) — catalog (*AmE*) ['kætəlɒɡ]

fulfil (<i>AmE</i>)	—	fulfill (<i>BrE</i>)	[ful'fil]
carat (<i>BrE</i>)	—	karat (<i>AmE</i>)	['kærət]

The spellings of each pair are interchangeable. The American spelling forms are preferable because they are closer to pronunciation and easier to remember.

12. *Subway* means “underground passage way across the road” in British English but “underground railway” in American English
public school means “public school” in American English but “private school” in British English.

13. Both *almost* and *nearly* can be used before *all*, *every*, and *always*, and before negative verbs as in “I almost/nearly didn't wake up on time.” We can use *pretty*, *very*, before *nearly*, but not before *almost*. On the other hand, we can use *almost* before *any*, and negative words such as *no*, *none*, *never*, *nobody*, *nothing*, but not *nearly*.

on the contrary: used for showing complete disagreement with what has just been said; *on the other hand*: used to add a new and different fact to a statement; *in contrast*: used to show the (surprising) difference between two very different facts.

14. The word *dull* has nine meanings. They are :

- 1) a, not interesting, b, not very lively or energetic;
- 2) (light or colour) rather dark;
- 3) cloudy;
- 4) (sound) not very clear or loudy;
- 5) (feelings or pain) not very clear;
- 6) not very intelligent;
- 7) (knife) not very sharp;
- 8) *vt* cause to feel less intense;

9) *vt. & vi* (cause to) become darker or less lively.

Five synonyms: boring/dreary, overcast, slow, numb (*v*)

Four antonyms: vivacious, sharp, acute, sharp, brighten (*v*)

Six superordinates: uninteresting, listless, dimly, stupid, blunt, lessen (*v*)

Note: The meanings listed here are based on the definitions in the dictionary.

15. *blurt* is given two definitions, each given some codes:

1. V + O/REPORT - CL/QUOTE + A (*out*), OR V + QUOTE = bottle up

This means the verb *blurt* is followed by an object or that-clause or direct speech plus adverbial *out* (adjunct), or *blurt* is followed by direct speech.

The antonym is *bottle up*.

2. V + O/REPORT - CL/QUOTE + A (*out*)

16. 1) mother = the cause and origin

2) dawn = the beginning and first appearance

3) cloud = a large number of small things, swarm

4) fresh = newly made, recently arrived

5) relieve = steal

17. 嫁(1) (of a woman) marry

(2) marry off a daughter

(3) shift, transfer

娶(1) (man) marry a woman

(2) take a wife

18. 1) (*dial*) swim with the head kept submerged in water; dive

2) mount the dragon's gate—find a powerful patron or pass the imperial examination

3) dissident; alien

- 4) be an informer
 - 5) (1) go on a pilgrimage for Buddhist scriptures
(2) learn from sb. else's experience
 - 6) prosecute and punish according to law
 - 7) the boundless universe
 - 8) (*inf usu derog*) profiteer
 - 9) (of a person's appearance, demeanour, carriage, etc.) natural and unrestrained
- (Note: All the above translations are taken from CED Revised Edition.)

Additional Exercise

1. Choose all those that you think are right.

- 1) Dictionaries _____.
 - a. are used as reference books
 - b. contain information concerning spelling, pronunciation, meaning, usage
 - c. mainly provide encyclopedic information
 - d. list words generally arranged in alphabetical order
- 2) According to different demands the major types of dictionaries are _____.
 - a. monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries
 - b. general and specialized dictionaries
 - c. pocket, medium-sized and unabridged dictionaries
 - d. synchronic and diachronic dictionaries
 - e. encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries
- 3) The characteristics of LDCE are _____.
 - a. language notes
 - b. limited amount of words used for definition

- c. clear grammar codes
 - d. usage notes
 - e. extra column
- 4) CED (1995) is noted for _____.
- a. 18 000 multi-character entries including catch phrases, sayings and proverbs
 - b. more faithful English equivalents for the Chinese items
 - c. improvement of all the old entries
 - d. abundant usage examples
 - e. being the first of its kind
- 5) The dictionaries which belong to desk dictionaries are _____.
- a. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 3rd Edition (1980)
 - b. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*
 - c. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, New Edition (1987)
 - d. *Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs*
 - e. *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* (1983)
2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false:
- () 1. Dictionaries in which words are explained in the same language are called monolingual dictionaries.
 - () 2. Dictionaries in which words are explained in another language are called bilingual dictionaries.
 - () 3. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* of 1987 and *A New English-Chinese Dictionary* are the best known bilingual dictionaries.
 - () 4. Unabridged dictionaries not only contain a large number of words but also give detailed information and a great many citations.

- () 5. Small-sized dictionaries are called pocket dictionaries, which are designed only for beginners.
- () 6. Desk dictionaries are most appropriate for students or self-taught learners.

Key to Additional Exercise

1. 1). a, b, d 2). a, b, c, e 3). a, b, c, d
 4). a, b, d 5). a, c, d, e
2. 1). T 2). T 3). F 4). T 5). F 6). F