

Semantics and Pragmatics

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Lecture 5

1. **Synonymy is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have thesense.**
 - a. Same
 - b. Different
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
2. **We can say about synonymy that:**
 - a. Perfect synonymy is easy to find.
 - b. Perfect synonymy is hard to find.
 - c. There are no real synonyms.
 - d. B and C
3. **There are at least five ways in which they can be seen to differ. One of these ways is when some sets of synonyms belong to different dialects of the language. An example of this is:**
 - a. "Fall" and "Autumn"
 - b. "Man" and "Chap"
 - c. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
 - d. Non of the above mentioned.
4. **One of the ways some words differ in is when they are used in different styles. An example of this is:**
 - a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"

- b. "Fall" and "Autumn"
 - c. "Man" and "Chap"
 - d. Non of the above mentioned.
- 5. One of the ways some words differ in is when words may be said to differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings. An example of this is:**
- a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
 - b. "hide" and "conceal"
 - c. "Man" and "Chap"
 - d. A and B
- 6. One of the ways some words differ in is when some words are collocationally restricted. In other words, they occur only in conjunction with other words. An example of this is:**
- a. "addled" and "eggs"
 - b. "Man" and "Chap"
 - c. "Fall" and "Autumn"
 - d. A and B
- 7. One of the ways some words differ in is when many words are close in meaning, or that their meanings overlap. There is a loose sense of synonymy between them.**
- a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
 - b. "mature" and "adult"
 - c. "govern" and "determine"
 - d. B and C
- 8. Antonymy is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have thesense.**

- a. Same
- b. exact
- c. opposite
- d. all false

9. There are three different types of antonymy. One of these types is binary antonymy (complementarity). This happens when words with opposite meaning comes in pairs. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"
- d. All false

10. One of the three different types of antonymy is Converses (relational opposites). This happens when a word describes a relationship between two things (or people). At the same time, another word describes the same relationship when the two things (or people) are mentioned in the opposite order.. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"
- d. All false

11. One of the three different types of antonymy is the Gradable antonyms. This happens when two words are at opposite ends of a continuous scale of values. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"

d. All false

12. "permit" and "forbid" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

13. "deep" and "shallow" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

14. "joy" and "sorrow" is an an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

15. "above" and "below" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

16. "teacher" and "student" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms

- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

17. "far" and "near" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false