

21. "Hyponymy is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of the other." Complete the definition.

- a. unrelated to
- b. the same as
- c. the opposite of
- d. included in

22. The word "happiness" is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the word "emotion".

- a. superordinate
- b. subordinate
- c. co-hyponym
- d. hyponym

23. The word "plant" is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the word "flower".

- a. superordinate
- b. subordinate
- c. co-hyponym
- d. hyponym

24. A sense relation in which the same word has several very closely related meanings is called

- a. polysemy
- b. antonymy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

25. Which sense relation has two words spelled the same but have very different meanings?

- a. polysemy
- b. antonymy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

26. We can rule out "\*pregnant man" through the following componential analysis:

- a. man is (-male) and pregnant is ( $\pm$ male)
- b. man is (+male) and pregnant is ( $\pm$ male)
- c. man is (-male) and pregnant is (-male)
- d. man is (+male) and pregnant is (-male)

27. Choose the correct components for the word "child":

- a. (ovine), (female), (adult)
- b. (human), (non-adult)
- c. (bovine), (male), (adult)
- d. (human), (adult)

28. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that a language

- a. may create its own world and so its own semantics.
- b. must have similar semantics to other languages
- c. can only have a few distinct semantic features
- d. may have many similar semantic features to other languages

29. The difference between "cow" and "elephant" is universal because of

- a. common origin
- b. contact between societies
- c. physical reality
- d. cultural reality

30. The languages of Europe have a similar color system because of

- a. common origin
- b. contact between societies
- c. physical reality
- d. cultural reality

31. Explaining language universals by looking at psychological reality is based on the fact that

- a. The cultural needs of different societies are similar.
- b. The structure of the minds of all people is basically the same.
- c. There has been contact between different societies with different languages.
- d. The languages of the world all have a common origin.

32. The pair "grandparent - grandchild" are

- a. binary antonyms.
- b. converses.
- c. gradable antonyms.
- d. not antonyms.

33. The pair "same - different" are

- a. binary antonyms.
- b. converses.
- c. gradable antonyms.
- d. not antonyms.

34. The pair "married - unmarried" are

- a. binary antonyms.
- b. converses.
- c. gradable antonyms.
- d. not antonyms.

35. The pair "below - above" are

- a. binary antonyms.
- b. converses.
- c. gradable antonyms.
- d. not antonyms.

36. Which of the following is an example of homonymy?  
a. fork (in a road vs. instrument for eating)  
b. tail (of a coat vs. of an animal)  
c. lip (of a jug vs. of a person)  
d. bark (of a dog vs. of a tree)

37. Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of "relatives"?

- a. uncle
- b. aunt
- c. friend
- d. cousin

38. Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of "sports"?

- a. running
- b. swimming
- c. skating
- d. thinking

39. Which of the following is NOT a collocation found in English?

- a. problem care
- b. have fun
- c. take place
- d. health care

40. A sentence is different from an utterance because a sentence is

- a. a physical event
- b. a physical object
- c. a physical location
- d. not physical but abstract in speakers' minds.

41. Which of the following is a performative verb?

- a. eat
- b. laugh
- c. promise
- d. read

42. An implicit performative

- a. contains a performative verb that names the act.
- b. does not contain a performative verb that names the act.
- c. contains a constative verb that names the act.
- d. contains a constative verb that describes something as true or false.

43. In speech act theory, a locutionary act

- a. causes a certain effect on the hearer.
- b. reflects the intention of the speaker in making the utterance.
- c. simply produces a meaningful utterance.
- d. None of the above.

44. In speech act theory, an illocutionary act

- a. causes a certain effect on the hearer.
- b. reflects the intention of the speaker in making the utterance.
- c. simply produces an understandable utterance that has meaning.
- d. None of the above.

45. In speech act theory, a perlocutionary act

- a. causes a certain effect on the hearer through the utterance.
- b. reflects the intention of the speaker in making the utterance.
- c. simply produces a meaningful utterance.
- d. None of the above.

46. We can simply state the co-operative principal as trying to

- a. mislead the hearer as much as you can.
- b. give the hearer irrelevant information.
- c. give the hearer false information.
- d. help the hearer as much as you can.

47. "Do not say what you believe to be false." This statement describes the following Maxim of Grice:

- a. The Maxim of Quantity.
- b. The Maxim of Quality.
- c. The Maxim of Relation.
- d. The Maxim of Manner.

48. "Tell the hearer just what he needs to know, no more and no less." This statement describes the following Maxim of Grice:

- a. The Maxim of Quantity.
- b. The Maxim of Quality.
- c. The Maxim of Relation.
- d. The Maxim of Manner.

49. The hearer assumes that the speaker is not violating any of the conversational Maxims of Grice in the case of

- a. perlocution.
- b. collocation.
- c. implicature.
- d. informativeness.

50. Why is the second speaker not cooperative in the following situation? Traffic policeman talking to a man parked in a no-parking zone: 'Is this your car, sir?' Man (who owns the car): 'No, this car is not mine.'

- a. He is being uninformative.
- b. He is being unclear.
- c. He is being untruthful.
- d. He is being irrelevant.

11. The words "Saturday," "Sunday," and "Monday" in English

- are part of the same semantic field
- are not part of the same semantic field
- are not part of any semantic field
- are part of all semantic fields

12. The colors "red-green" and "orange-red" are

- compatible inside their semantic field
- mixtures inside their semantic field
- naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

13. The numerals "one," "two," "three," etc., are

- compatible inside their semantic field
- mixtures inside their semantic field
- naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

14. Animal names like "lion" and "rabbit" are

- incompatible inside their semantic field
- mixtures inside their semantic field
- naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

15. Which of the following is true about collocation?

- Collocation can be seen as part of the meaning of a word.
- Collocation is an example of paradigmatic relations.
- Collocation can always be predicted from meaning.
- Collocation can always be predicted from range.

16. Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have

- the same reference.
- opposite references.
- the same sense.
- opposite senses.

17. How are the synonyms "gentleman" and "man" different?

- Each of them belongs to a different style.
- Each of them belongs to a different dialect.
- They are collocationally restricted to different environments.
- They each have different emotive meaning.

18. How are the synonyms "autumn" and "fall" different?

- Each of them belongs to a different style.
- Each of them belongs to a different dialect.
- They are collocationally restricted to different environments.
- They each have different emotive meaning.

19. How are the synonyms "hide" and "conceal" different?

- Each of them belongs to a different style.
- Each of them belongs to a different dialect.
- They are collocationally restricted to different environments.
- They each have different emotive meaning.

20. An antonym describes a relation between two things, and at the same time the other antonym describes the relation in the opposite order, in the case

- binary antonymy
- complementarity
- gradable antonymy
- converses

1. What does the term "Semantics" as we use it today refer to?

- a. Semantics refers to the study of meaning.
- b. Semantics refers to the study of the history of meaning.
- c. Semantics refers to the study of sentence structure.
- d. Semantics refers to the study of meaning in a particular context.

2. What does the term "Pragmatics" as we use it today refer to?

- a. Pragmatics refers to the study of meaning.
- b. Pragmatics refers to the study of the history of meaning.
- c. Pragmatics refers to the study of sentence structure.
- d. Pragmatics refers to the study of meaning in a particular context.

3. Which area of meaning covers what a speaker means when he uses a piece of language?

- a. sentence meaning
- b. word meaning
- c. listener meaning
- d. utterance meaning

4. The sentence "Nice day!" can mean: "This is not a nice day!" depending on

- a. the dictionary meaning of the words in the sentence.
- b. what the sentence counts as the equivalent of in the language.
- c. the speaker's facial expressions, tone of voice and the context.
- d. the meaning of the sentence without looking at the context.

5. "The chicken is ready to eat." This sentence shows that

- a. one sentence can have two different senses.
- b. only words have sense but not sentences.
- c. only sentences have sense but not words.
- d. one sentence cannot have more than one sense.

6. The relationships that "sense" deals with are

- a. inside the language only.
- b. outside the language only.
- c. in the world only.
- d. between the language and the world.

7. The relationships that reference deals with are

- a. inside the language only
- b. outside the language only
- c. in the world only.
- d. between the language and the world

8. "Riyadh" and "the capital of Saudi Arabia" are

- a. the same referring expression used to refer to two different referents.
- b. two different referring expressions that have the same referent.
- c. never used as referring expressions.
- d. referring expressions that do not have a referent.

9. Every meaningful expression has

- a. reference
- b. sense
- c. a referent
- d. a referring expression

10. In the phrases "a red door" and "a green door", the words "red" and "green" are

- a. not related to each other in any way.
- b. in a paradigmatic relation with "door".
- c. in a paradigmatic relation to each other.
- d. in a syntagmatic relation to each other.

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1	a	11	a	21	d	31	b	41	c
2	d	12	b	22	d	32	b	42	b
3	d	13	c	23	a	33	a	43	c
4	c	14	a	24	a	34	a	44	b
5	a	15	a	25	c	35	b	45	a
6	a	16	c	26	d	36	d	46	d
7	d	17	a	27	b	37	c	47	b
8	b	18	b	28	a	38	d	48	a
9	b	19	d	29	c	39	a	49	c
10	c	20	d	30	b	40	d	50	c

بعد الطباعة رتبوا صفحات الأسئلة ☺

سح الليل باب