

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 particular context

2- what does the term "Pragmatics " as we use it today refer to?

- a. Pragmatics refers to the study of meaning
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- d. Pragmatics refers to the study of meaning in particular context

3-which area of meaning covers what a speaker means when he use 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 sentence
- 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 word only
- d. Between the language and the word

7- the relationships that reference deals with are

- a. Inside the language only
- b. Outside the language only

- c. In the word only
- d. Between the language and the word

8- "Riyadh" and "the capital of Saudi" 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 word "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 syntagmatic relation to each other

11-the word "Saturday," "Sunday" and "Monday " in English

- a. are part of the same semantic field
- b. are not part of the same semantic field
- c. are not part of any semantic field
- d. are part of all semantic fields

12-the colors "red- green" and "orange- red " are

- a) compatible inside their semantic field
- b) mixtures inside their semantic field
- c) naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- d) have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

13-the numerals "one" "two" "three" etc , are

- a) compatible inside their semantic field
- b) mixtures inside their semantic field
- c) naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- d) have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

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

- a) incompatible inside their semantic field

- b) mixtures inside their semantic field
- c) naturally ordered inside their semantic field
- d) have blurred distinction inside their semantic field

15-which of the following is true about collocation ?

- a) collocation can be seen as part of the meaning of a word
- b) collocation is an example of paradigmatic relations
- c) collocation can always be predicted from meaning
- d) collocation can always be predicted from range

16-synonymy is the relationship between two words that have

- a) the same reference
- b) opposite reference
- c) the same sense
- d) opposite senses

17-how are the synonyms "gentleman" and "man" different ?

- a) each of them belongs to a different style
- b) each of them belongs to a different dialect
- c) they are collocationally restricted to different environments
- d) the each have different emotive meaning

18- -how are the synonyms "autumn" and "fall" different

- a) each of them belongs to a different style
- b) each of them belongs to a different dialect
- c) they are collocationally restricted to different environments
- d) the each have different emotive meaning

19- how are the synonyms "hide" and "conceal" different

- a) each of them belongs to a different style
- b) each of them belongs to a different dialect
- c) they are collocationally restricted to different environments
- d) the 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 of

- a) binary antonym
- b) complementarity
- c) gradable antonym
- d) converses

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 meaning is called

- a) polysemy
- b) antonym
- c) homography
- d) homophony

25-which sense relation has two spelled the same but have very different meaning

- a) polysemy
- b) antonym
- c) homography
- d) homophony

26- We can rule out pregnant man " through the following componential analysis

- a) man is (-male)and pregnant is (+_ male)
- b) man is (+male)and pregnant is (+_ 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) (ovine)(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 language
- c) Can only have a few distinct semantics features
- d) May have many similar semantics features to other language

29-the different between " cow" and "elephant" is universal because of

- a) Common origin
- b) Contact between societies
- c) Physical reality
- d) Cultural reality

30-the language of Europe have a similar color system because of

- a) Common origin
- b) Contact between societies
- c) Physical reality
- d) Cultural reality

31-explaining languages universals by looking at psychological reality on the face 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 is or 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

- a) Uncle
- b) Anut
- 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 car
- 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 speaker's minds

41- which of the following is 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 Contains 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 product a meaningful utterance
- d) None of the above

44-In speech act theory , a illocutionary act

- a) Causes a certain effect on the hearer
- b) Reflects the intention of the speaker in making the utterance
- c) Simply product a 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 product 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 conversation Maxim 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 is car no mine'.

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