

1–What does the term “Semantics” as we use it today refer to?

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

2– What does the term “Pragmatics” as we use it today refer to?

- a–Pragmatics refer to the study of meaning
- b– Pragmatics refer to the study of the history of meaning .
- c– Pragmatics refer to the study of sentence structure.
- d– Pragmatics refer 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

11–The words “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 field

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 name 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

-“Hyponymy is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is _____ the meaning of 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

32–The pair “grandparent–grandchild” are

a– binary antonymy

b– converses

c– gradable antonyms

d– not antonyms

33–The pair “same–different”are

a– binary antonymy

b– converses

c– gradable antonyms

d– not antonyms

34–The pair ‘married–unmarried’ are

a– binary antonymy

b– converses

c– gradable antonyms

d– not antonyms

35–The pair “below–above” are

a– binary antonymy

b– converses

c– gradable antonyms

d– not antonyms

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 a meaningful utterance.

d–None of the above

45–In speech act theory , a perlocutionary 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

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 refence 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 saudia 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 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

16–synonymy is the relationship between two words that
have

a–the same reference

b– the opposite reference

c– the same sense

d–the opposite sense

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–They 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–They each have different emotive meaning

19– How are the synonyms “hide”and”concea l” 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–They each have different emotive meaning

20–An antonym describes a relation between two things,and the same time the other antonym describes

the relation in the opposite order, in the case

a–binary antonymy

b–complementarity

c–gradable antonymy

d–converses

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–(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 language

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

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 describe 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 on 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