

1–Which of the following is a performative verb?

- a– Read
- b– Write
- c– Thank
- d– Drink

2–where a performative utterance does NOT have a performative verb that names the act, called:

- a– Explicit performative
- b– Implicit performative
- c– Explicit constative
- d– Implicit constative

3–What is a locutionary act according to speech act theory?

- a– An act which causes an effect on the hearer.
- b– An act which shows the speaker's intention
- c– An act which produces a meaning full utterance
- d– An act which changes an utterance into a sentence

4– what is an illocutionary act according to speech act theory?

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5 – what is a perlocutionary act according to speech act theory?

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- b– An act which shows the speaker's intention
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6-The co-operative principal is simply 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

7-“keep to the topic of the conversation “ This Maxim of Grice is called:

a- The Maxim of Manner

b- The Maxim of Relation

c- The Maxim of Quantity

d- The Maxim of Quality

8- “Speak in a way that the hearer will understand “This Maxim of Grice is called:

a- The Maxim of Manner

b- The Maxim of Relation

c- The Maxim of Quantity

e- The Maxim of Quality

9- Implicature is based on the hearer’s assumption that the speaker Any of the conversational Maxims.”complete the statement.

a- Is not following

b- Doesn’t understand

c- Is not violating

d- Doesn’t care about

10– why is the second speaker not cooperative in the following situation?

Lawer: 'Now tell me the truth. Who stole the necklace?'

Witness (who knows who did it):'

Someone stole it.'

a– He is untruthful

b– He is being unclear

c– He is being uninformative

d– He is being irrelevant

11– The English words "Tuesday," "Wednesday," and "Thursday" are

a– Part of the same semantic field in English

b– Not part of the same semantic field in English

c– Not part any semantic field in English

d– part of every semantic field in English

12– Which of the following examples are mixtures inside their semantic field ?

a– animal names like "lion" and "rabbit"

b– the colors "red–green" and "orange–red"

c– the numerals "one," "two," "three," etc

d– none of the above

13– Which of the following examples are naturally ordered inside their semantic field ?

a– animal names like "lion" and "rabbit"

b– the colors "red–green" and "orange–red"

c– the numerals "one," "two," "three," etc

d– none of the above

14- Which of the following examples can refer to the same thing at the same time (compatible) inside their semantic field ?

animal names like "lion" and "rabit"

b- the colors "red-green" and "orange-red"

c- the numerals "one," "two," "three," etc

d- none of the above

15- Choose the sentence that is true about collocation

a- It is part of the meaning of a word

b- It is always predicted from meaning

c- It is always predicted from range

d- It is paradigmatic relation

16- In componential analysis, the total meaning of a word is being analyzed

a- Components of sound

b- Components of grammar

c- Components of words

d- Components of meaning

17- Choose the correct components for the word "woman":

a- (ovine), (female), (adult)

b- (human), (female), (adult)

c- (bovine), (male), (adult)

d- (human), (non-adult)

18- The words "quick" and "fast" are synonyms because they have:

A- The same reference

B– Opposite reference

C– The same sense

D– Opposite sense

19–How are the synonyms “man”and “chap” different?

a– Each of them belong to a different style

b– Each of them belong to a different dialect

c– They are collocationally restricted to different environment

d– They each have different emotive meaning

20– How are the synonyms “apartment”and “flat” different?

a– Each of them belong to a different style

b– Each of them belong to a different dialect

c– They are collocationally restricted to different environment

d–They each have different emotive meaning

21– How are the synonyms “politician”and “statesman” different?

a– Each of them belong to a different style

b– Each of them belong to a different dialect

c– They are collocationally restricted to different environment

d– They each have different emotive meaning

22– Two antonyms that are at opposite ends of continuous scale of values called:

a– Binary antonyms

b– Complementarity

c– Converses

d– Gradable antonyms

23– The pair “teacher–student”are

a- Binary antonyms

b- Converse

c- Gradable antonyms

d- Not antonyms

24- The pair "child-adult" are

Binary antonyms

b- Converse

c- Gradable antonyms

d- Not antonyms

25- The pair "male-female" are

Binary antonyms

b- Converse

c- Gradable antonyms

d- Not antonyms

26- The pair "husband-wife" are

Binary antonyms

b- Converse

c- Gradable antonyms

d- Not antonyms

27- Choose an example of homonymy from the following

a- Fork (in a road vs. tool for eating)

b- Tai (of a coat vs. of an animal)

c- Lip (of a jug vs. of a man)

d- Bark (of a dog vs. of a tree)

28–Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of “vegetable”?

a– Tomato

b– Potato

c– Apple

d– Carrot

29– Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of “body parts”?

a– Eyes

b– Ears

c– Nose

d– Glasses

30– Which of the following is a collocation found in English?

a– Health care

b– Health take

c– Care health

d– Care take

31– What makes a sentence different from an utterance?

a– A sentence is physical event

b– A sentence is physical object

c– A sentence is physical location

d– A sentence is not physical but abstract in speaker’s mind

32–In the case of hyponymy, one word is in the meaning of the other word.

- a- Changed by
- b- Similar to
- c- Opposed to
- d- Included in

33-The word "anger" is aof the word "feeling"

- a- Superordinate
- b- Homonym
- c- Co-hyponym
- d- Hyponym

34-The word "fruit" is a.....of the word "apple"

- a- Superordinate
- b- Homonym
- c- Co-hyponym
- d- Hyponym

35-When one word has (several closely related meanings),we call this sense relation:

- a- Polysemy
- b- Illocutionary
- c- Homography
- d- Locutionary

36-When one word has (the same spelling but different meanings),we call this sense relation:

- a- Polysemy
- b- Illocutionary
- c- Homography
- d- Locutionary

37– how many senses does this sentence have?"The chicken is ready to eat"

- a– This sentence has one sense.
- b– This sentence can have two senses**
- c– None ,because this is not a meaningful sentence
- d– None ,because only words can have sense

38–where do we find the relationship that sense deals with?

- a– Inside the language only**
- b– Outside the language only
- c– In the world only
- d– Between the language and the world

39– where do we find the relationship that reference deals with?

- a– Inside the language only
- b– Outside the language only
- c– In the world only
- e– Between the language and the world**

40–‘Aramco”and”the Saudi oil company” are

- a– One referring expression with two referent s
- b– Two referring expression with the same referent**
- c– Not referring expression
- d– referring expression without referent

41–Every meaningful expression has

- a– Reference
- b– Sense**
- c– A referent

d- A referring expression

42-In the phrases "a good student"and"a bad student",the words "good"and"bad" are:

a- Not related to each other in any way

b- Have a paradigmatic relationship with "student"

c- Have a paradigmatic relationship with each other

d- Have a syntagmatic relationship with each other