

1. We define Hyponymy as

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

2. The word "lion" is a _____ of the word "animal".

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

3. The word "red" is a _____ of the word "scarlet".

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

4. When one word has several closely related meanings, we call this sense relation

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

5. When two words are spelled the same but have very different meanings, we call the sense relation between them

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

- a. she
b. Fatimah
c. actress
d. All of the above are possible.

7. If "handsome" is (+animate, +male), which of these nouns can be used it?

- a. desk
b. Ahmed
c. queen
d. All of the above are possible.

8. The word "woman" can be semantically analyzed to (+human, -male, +adult). This type of analysis is called

- a. componential analysis.
b. collocation analysis.
c. cooperative analysis.
d. co-hyponym analysis.

9. Which of the following nouns is (-animate, +liquid)?

- a. rock
b. pen
c. water
d. phone

10. The word "bull" can be analyzed to

- a. (+bovine, -male, -adult).
b. (+bovine, +male, +adult).
c. (+ovine, -male, +adult).
d. (+ovine, +male, -adult).

11. Greeting, apologizing, complaining and offering are all examples of speech acts that are called

- a. locutions.
- b. perlocutions.
- c. illocutions.
- d. implicatures.

12. If someone tells you "There's a bee on your ear," and you panic and scratch your ear, the emotions and actions caused by the utterance are called

- a. locutions.
- b. perlocutions.
- c. illocutions.
- d. implicatures.

13. Which of the following is NOT true about the perlocutionary act of an utterance?

- a. It not always intended by the speaker.
- b. It is not under the speaker's full control.
- c. It is defined by the system of social convention.
- d. It is usually not evident until after the utterance is made.

14. Which of the following is true about locutionary meaning?

- a. It does not include sense or reference.
- b. It includes both sense and reference.
- c. It only includes sense.
- d. It only includes reference.

15. Which of the following is the cooperative principle based on?

- a. helping the hearer
- b. confusing the hearer
- c. lying to the hearer
- d. misleading the hearer

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speech

16. The act of thanking someone is illocutionary because

- a. The speaker can decide for himself to do it or not.
- b. The speaker can make sure of doing it.
- c. The hearer cannot decide whether to be thanked or not.
- d. All of the above are correct.

17. "Speak in a way that the hearer will understand" This statement describes the following Maxim of Grice:

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

18. "Keep to the topic of the conversation." This statement describes the following Maxim of Grice:

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

19. If you ask "Do any of Adel's sons speak English?" and someone says "All speaks English." You conclude that Ali is Adel's son. This is an example of

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

20. Why is the second speaker not cooperative in the following situation?

Policeman at the front door: "Is your father at home?" Small boy (who knows that his father is at home): "Either my mother is out shopping or she isn't."

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

- a. semantic field
- b. collocation
- c. speech act
- d. implicature

22. The collocation of the words "bite" and "teeth"

- a. is based on range.
- b. is based wholly on meaning.
- c. involves both range and meaning.
- d. involves neither range nor meaning.

23. The unlikeliness of a collocation like "The rhododendron passed away"

- a. involves both range and meaning.
- b. involves neither range nor meaning.
- c. is based on range.
- d. is based wholly on meaning.

24. We do not normally say "a blond dress" even if its color is exactly the same as blond hair because of a collocational restriction that

- a. involves neither range nor meaning.
- b. is based wholly on meaning.
- c. is based on range.
- d. involves both range and meaning.

25. There is no difference in meaning between "herd" and "flock". The difference is that one is used with cows and one with sheep, which is pro

- a. not all collocational restrictions can be explained semantically.
- b. all collocational restrictions can be explained semantically.
- c. collocational restriction can always be predicted from meaning.
- d. collocational restriction can always be predicted from range.

26. Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have

- a. the same reference.
- b. opposite references.
- c. the same sense.
- d. opposite senses.

27. How are the synonyms "dollars" and "bucks" different?

- a. Each of them belongs to a different style (formal/colloquial).
- b. They each have different emotive meaning.
- c. They each have different senses.
- d. Each of them belongs to a different language origin.

28. How are the synonyms "liberty" and "freedom" different?

- a. Each of them belongs to a different style (formal/colloquial).
- b. They each have different emotive meaning.
- c. They each have different senses.
- d. Each of them belongs to a different language origin.

29. On the scale of temperature values between the antonyms "hot" and "cold" we have "warm", "cool" and "tepid". This type of antonymy is called

- a. complementarity.
- b. converses.
- c. binary antonymy.
- d. gradable antonymy.

30. "John bought a car from Fred. Fred sold a car to John." The antonyms in these sentences are

- a. binary antonymy.
- b. complementarity.
- c. gradable antonymy.
- d. converses.

31. The oppositeness of meaning relationship between "big" and "small" is an example of

- a. sense relations.
- b. utterance relations.
- c. sentence relations.
- d. reference relations.

32. "I have an account at the bank." "We took a boat to the bank of the river." These two examples show that a word like "bank" can have

- a. only one sense.
- b. only one reference.
- c. more than one reference.
- d. more than one sense.

33. "Rupert took off his jacket." "Rupert took his jacket off."

These two examples show that

- a. only words can have sense.
- b. long expressions like sentences do not have sense.
- c. one sentence can have different senses.
- d. two sentences can have the same sense.

34. The referring expression "this book" can be used to refer to different books. This shows us that

- a. one referring expression can have NO referents.
- b. two referring expression can have NO referents.
- c. one referring expression can refer to different referents.
- d. two referring expressions can have the same referent.

35. Words like "almost" and "if" don't refer to things in the world which means

- a. not every meaningful expression has reference.
- b. every meaningful expression has reference.
- c. some meaningful expression do not have sense
- d. the referent of an expression is never a thing or a person.

- a. the company the word keeps (collocation).
- b. the word's dictionary meaning regardless of context (word meaning).
- c. the oppositeness of meaning (antonymy).
- d. the sameness of meaning (synonymy).

37. We cannot say "This is a red hat" and "This is a green hat." to describe the same object because "red" and "green" are

- a. mixtures.
- b. blurred.
- c. unordered.
- d. incompatible.

38. The six Mexican words for noise used to describe children yelling, people arguing, etc. show us how the distinction of terms in a semantic field can

- a. clear.
- b. blurred.
- c. mixtures.
- d. compatible.

39. Color terms like "blue-gray" are called

- a. ordered.
- b. mixtures.
- c. blurred.
- d. sequential.

40. In the semantic field of days, Sunday comes immediately before Monday and Monday before Tuesday because they are in

- a. an unordered semantic field.
- b. a syntagmatic relationship.

- a. the company the word keeps (collocation).
- b. the word's dictionary meaning regardless of context (word meaning).
- c. the oppositeness of meaning (antonymy).
- d. the sameness of meaning (synonymy).

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41. The pair "own" and "belong to" are

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

42. The pair "tall – short" are

- a. not antonyms.
- b. gradable antonyms.
- c. converses.
- d. relational opposites.

43. The pair "chalk – cheese" are

- a. not antonyms.
- b. gradable antonyms.
- c. converses.
- d. relational opposites.

44. The pair "day – night" are

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

45. Which of the following is NOT part of the semantic field of "means of transportation"?

- a. car
- b. river
- c. plane

46. If you read the following out loud two times

the result of the two readings will be

- a. one sentence and one utterance.
- b. two sentences and one utterance.
- c. two sentences and two utterances.
- d. one sentence and two utterances.

47. "I name this ship Discovery." This utterance is

- a. paradigmatic.
- b. cooperative.
- c. performative.
- d. comitative.

48. "I'm trying to get this box open with a screwdriver." This utterance is

- a. paradigmatic.
- b. cooperative.
- c. performative.
- d. comitative.

49. "There is a car coming." This utterance is an implicit performative if it is used as a

- a. warning.
- b. fact.
- c. order.
- d. promise.

50. "I will be at the party." This utterance is an implicit performative if it is used as a

- a. warning.