

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?

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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 *******alant** 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 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

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.

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”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-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

21-“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 senserelation in which the same word has several very closeiy 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 (+_ 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 language of Europehave a similar color system because of

a-common origin
b-contact between societies
c-physical reality

d-cultural reality

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

46-We can simply state the co-operative principle 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