3. Connecting one utterance to another previous utterance unconsciously is known as ... A. Prototype B. Gesture C. Collocation D. Implicature

5. Which of the followings has tones that would possibly change the interpretation of a spoken message? A. Deixis B. Prosody C. Gesture

D. Maxim

6. Slapping your forehead with the palm of your hand is a visual sign that could be equivalent to saying .

 A. "I am sleepy"
 B. "I forgot"
 C. "I smell something"
 D. "I don't know"

8. How can you determine the meaning of an utterance, such as "I'm hungry"?

 A. through the meaning of the sentence only
 B. through the individual word and the grammatical construction in which they occur
 C. through the meaning of the sentence in addition to the physical-social context
 D. through the construction of words in a particular meaningful sequence

12. Paralanguage can be found when the speaker is ...A. being vocal but not verbalB. being verbal but not vocalC. moving his handsD. moving his head

50. All the following are example of paralanguage except for: A. Nodding B. Laughing C. Giggling D. Crying

2. "My father purchased a large automobile" I can change the sentence into "my dad bought a big car " if I want to sound ...
 A. more formal
 B. less formal
 C. very polite
 D. impolite

4. They are two or more different written forms that have the same pronunciation. What are they?
A. Homophones
B. Homonyms
C. Polysemous
D. Hyponyms

9. What is the semantic\lexical relation between banana and fruit?

B. Synonymy C. Homophony D. Homonymy

10. Identify the pair of non-gradable antonyms among the followings.
 A. dress and undress
 B. tall and short
 C. male and female
 D. old and young

11. Reversive is one type of antonym. Which among the following examples is reversive?A. happy and unhappyB. pack and unpack

C. safe and unsafe D. fair and unfair

20. What is the semantic\lexical relation between race (the contest of speed) and race (the ethnic group)?

A. Hyponymy B. Synonymy C. Homophony D. Homonymy

23. What is the semantic\lexical relation between **meet** and **meat**? A. Hyponymy B. Synonymy C. Homophony D. Homonymy

40. "The head of the company needs a new secretary" What does this sentence contain? A. Hyponymy B. Synonymy

C. Homophony

D. Polysemy

41. The word bank (the side of a river) and bank (the financial institute) are recognized as...
A. Synonymy
B. Homophony
C. Polysemy
D. Homonymy

نحلّها الآن علشان أريّح ضميري بعد مافحّطت 13. What are the semantic features required for the subject of this sentence? " is traveling with his wife to London this week." A. [+Animate, +Human, +Female, +Adult] B. [+Animate, +Human, -Female, -Adult] C. [+Animate, +Human, -Female, +Adult] D. [+Animate, -Human, -Female, +Adult]

21. What is your opinion about this sentence? "The table ate the sandwich."

- A. It is syntactically good, but semantically odd.
- B. It is syntactically odd, but semantically good.
- C. It is both syntactically and semantically odd.
- D. It is both syntactically and semantically good.

7. This character role can be defined as "the entity undergoing an action or movement"...
 A.The experiencer
 B. The theme
 C. The location
 D. The goal

For questions 16 : 19 : On her way to work, Sally saw a poor man sitting on the sidewalk." 16. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "work" in the sentence?
A. location
B. source
C. goal
D. instrument

17. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "Sally" in the sentence? A. experiencer B. agent C. theme D. source

18. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "a poor man" in the sentence?
A. goal
B. theme
C. experiencer
D. agent

19. What is the thematic role for the noun phrase "the sidewalk" in the sentence?

A. location B. goal C. source D. instrument

24. Which of the following sentences has the thematic role "Instrument"? A. The boy cut the rope with a razor B. The boy felt happy C. The boy saw the rope on the floor D. The boy returned the razor

15. It can be defined as the gradual mental representation of meaning or categorization. What is it?

A. reference B. referent C. prototype D. referring expression

22. Among the following four kinds of tea, which one is considered the most typical of the whole set?

A. strawberry tea B. Moroccan tea C. white tea D. red tea

It is understood as using names associated with things to refer to people. What is it?

A. referenceB. prototypeC. referentD. inference

25. Which among these sentences involves a secondary referring expression?

A. Your sister is paleB. That one is paleC. The big cat is paleD. This rose is pale

26. A waiter at a restaurant asked: "Where's the cucumber salad sitting?"The cucumber salad in this utterance is best interpreted as ... A. just a sandwich B. money C. a customer D. the restaurant manager

27. The referring expression "a lake" is considered ...

A. a unique referent

B. a non-unique referent

C. a fixed referent

D. an abstract referent

Only one sentence among the followings has a temporal deixis. Which one is it A. I'm busy now

- B. You can't stay here
- C. Put them near that
- D. These boxes are heavy

What among the followings is a subsequent reference to an already introduced entity

A. Antecedent B. Anaphora C. Collocation D. Deixis