

Semantics & Pragmatics Exam 1433-1434
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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.

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?

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”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

21-“Hyponymy is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is _____ the meaning of other.”Complete the definition.

Unrelated to

b- The same as

c- The opposite of

d- Included in

22-The word “happiness: is a-----of the word “emotion.”

Superordinate

Subordinate

Co-hyponym

Hyponym

23-The word “plant” is a-----of the word “flower”.

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

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 Europe have 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

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

36- Which of the following is an example of Homonymy :

Fork (in a road vs. instrument for eating)

37- Which of the following is not part of the Semantic field of relatives :

Uncle

Aunt

Friend

Cousin

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- cooperative principal as trying t-We can simply state the

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

48- "Tell the hearer just what he needs to know , no more and no less " This statement describes the following Maxim of Grice :

The Maxim of Quantity

The Maxim of Quality

The Maxim of relation

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 :

Perlocution

Collocation

Implicature

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'

He is being uninformative

He is being unclear

He is being untruthful

He is being irrelevant

تمت بعون الله .. يا قادر يا عزيز يا ملك أنصر أخي