

Final Exam-Semantics and Pragmatics 1436-1437

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1. Although both semantics and pragmatics are concerned with meaning, pragmatics is focused more on ...

- A. the conventional meaning
- B. the
- C. the intended meaning
- D. the grammatical meaning

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

3. Connecting one utterance to another previous utterance unconsciously is known as ...

- A. Prototype
- B. Gesture
- C. Collocation
- D. Implicature

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

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"

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

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

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

- A. Hyponymy
- 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 unhappy
- B. pack and unpack
- C. safe and unsafe
- D. fair and unfair

12. Paralanguage can be found when the speaker is ...

- A. being vocal but not verbal
- B. being verbal but not vocal
- C. moving his hands
- D. moving his head

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]

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

- A. reference
- B. prototype
- C. referent
- D. inference

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

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

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

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.

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

23. What is the semantic\lexical relation between meet and meat?

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

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

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

- A. Your sister is pale
- B. That one is pale
- C. The big cat is pale
- D. 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

28. 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

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

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

30. It is defined as "a pair or group of words that are often used together, such as, take a picture."What is it?

- A. Deixis
- B. Anaphora
- C. Collocation
- D. Presupposition

31. All these examples represent correct collocations except for ...

- A. stick to the rules
- B. a quick car
- C. a quick glance
- D. keep to the rules

32. What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a...

- A. prototype
- B. deixis
- C. collocation
- D. presupposition

33. In the field of linguistics, politeness is mainly related to the concept of...

- A. self
- B. face
- C. feeling
- D. tactfulness

34. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "I regret talking to Tom"?

- A. That he has a friend named Tom
- B. That he did not talk to Tom
- C. That he will fight with Tom
- D. That talked to Tom

35. Imagine that an old man stops you on the street and asks you, "Do you have a watch?" What is the illocutionary force in this scene?

- A. The utterance that he actually said.
- B. The intended meaning he had.
- C. The effect achieved by his utterance.
- D. The production of words that made up his utterance.

36. If someone asks you "Can you pass the salt and paper?" while sitting on the dining table, this utterance is often interpreted as...

- A. a question
- B. a direct speech
- C. a request
- D. an interrogation

37. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says: "your sister is waiting outside"?

- A. That you are late for your sister
- B. That you have a sister
- C. That you need to leave with your sister right now
- D. That you regret having a sister

38. Each of the following utterances contains a speech act except for one. Which one is it?

- A. I bet you 50 riyals he will not show up.
- B. I'll meet you at 8:30 at the library.
- C. I'm sorry I said that to you.
- D. I work at the new bank.

39. Negative politeness is about respecting the negative face of others. An example of that is...

- A. apologizing
- B. thanking
- C. paying compliments
- D. indicating friendliness

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

42. is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived directly from the string of words that make up that expression. What is it?

- A. A metaphor
- B. An idiom
- C. A collocation
- D. An Anaphora

43. What is one obvious presupposition in this sentence: "Majed renewed his subscription to Sport magazine"?

- A. That his subscription has expired
- B. That Sport magazine is a cheap magazine
- C. That he reads Sport magazine everyday
- D. That renewing the subscription is easy

44. Father to daughter at family dinner: Any news about the exams result?

Daughter: Ice-cream anyone?

What maxim does the daughter flout/violate in this conversation?

- A. The Maxim of Quality
- B. The Maxim of Quantity
- C. The Maxim of Relation
- D. The Maxim of Manner

45. By starting an utterance with "As far as I know ..."the speaker is being aware of the maxim of ...

- A. Quality
- B. Quantity
- C. Relation
- D. Manner

46. All the following collections are incorrectly written except for ...

- A. Did you look at TV last night?
- B. Burgers and French fries are common fast meals.
- C. You must do an effort to study for the exam.
- D. You made a few mistakes.

47. By using the hedge "sort of in "The book was sort of yellow" which maxim does the speaker show awareness of?

- A. The Quality Maxim
- B. The Quantity Maxim
- C. The Relation Maxim
- D. The Manner Maxim

48. Determine the only spatial metaphor among the followings.

- A. He is planting ideas in my head.
- B. He is feeling down today.
- C. He is living on borrowed time.
- D. He shot down all of my arguments.

49. Language speakers can say one thing and mean another thing through

- A. The usual meaning of a word or a sentence.
- B. What words mean in the dictionary.
- C. The meaning that a word or a sentence has in specific contexts or circumstances.
- D. What sentences mean without looking at the context.

50. All the following are example of paralinguage except for:

- A. Nodding
- B. Laughing
- C. Giggling
- D. Crying