

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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- 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.

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.

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 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

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

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

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**

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

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 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

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