

Semantics and Pragmatics

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First lecture

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<http://www.classmarker.com/online-test/start/?quiz=deh50e9cd6107216>

1. Semantics is the technical term used to refer to:

- a. The reason behind meaning
- b. The study of meaning.
- c. The study of formation
- d. The reason behind formation

2. The term "Semantics" was used to refer not to meaning only but to:

- a. Its development
- b. Its formation
- c. Its category
- d. All true

3. "Historical semantics" is a term that is being used now:

- a. When we look at the meaning only.
- b. When we look at the development of meaning only.
- c. When we look at the formation only.
- d. When we look at both the meaning and the development.

4. The term "Semantic" earliest use was in:

- a. 1794
- b. 1894

- c. 1925
- d. All false

5. In 1900, a book called “Semantics: studies in the science of meaning” was published. The term Semantics was treated in this book:

- a. The way people at that time understood semantics.
- b. The way we use it today.
- c. The wrong way which had to be abandoned.
- d. A and C

6. The way we use the term "Semantics" today is when it refers to:

- a. The “science” of meaning.
- b. The changes of meaning from a historical point of view.
- c. Both true
- d. All false

7. When the word “semantics” is used to refer to the manipulation تلاعب of language, this happens in:

- a. Formal language
- b. Aggressive language
- c. Popular language
- d. Political language

8. Manipulation of language mostly occurs in:

- a. Newspapers
- b. History books
- c. Encyclopedias
- d. All false

- 9. The reason behind manipulation is to:**
- a. Make things more appealing to public.
 - b. Mislead the public
 - c. Inform the public.
 - d. All true
- 10. To understand what meaning is, one has to keep in mind whether we are talking about what speakers mean or:**
- a. What the listener might understand.
 - b. What words (or sentences) mean.
 - c. What the speaker wants to say.
 - d. A and C
- 11. In utterance Meaning (Speaker Meaning), a word meaning includes the secondary aspects of meaning, especially those related to:**
- a. Context.
 - b. Weather
 - c. Emotions
 - d. All false
- 12. There is a distinction between what would seem to be the usual meaning of a word or a sentence, and the meaning it has in certain specific circumstances or contexts. This is, in fact, the difference between:**
- a. Semantics and Systematic
 - b. Semantics and Pragmatics.
 - c. Semantics and syntactics.
 - d. All false

- 13. The study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered. This definition refers to:**
- a. Syntactic
 - b. Pragmatic
 - c. Semantic
 - d. B and C
- 14. When the word "mean" is used in the sense of "be equivalent to", we are looking at the meaning from the:**
- a. Pragmatic point
 - b. Semantic point
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither