

## **Semantics and Pragmatics**

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### **Lecture 4**

**1. Certain words tend to appear together or “keep company”. This is called in semantics:**

- a. Combination
- b. dual
- c. collocation
- d. all false

**2. In collocation, a word's meaning:**

- a. Is always the same.
- b. Differs based on its company.
- c. Never changes.
- d. A and C

**3. There are some restriction on collocation. One of these restrictions is when they are based wholly on the meaning of the item. An example of this is:**

- a. Green, cow
- b. Bite, teeth
- c. Bark, dog
- d. B and C

**4. There are some restriction on collocation. One of these restrictions is based on range when a word may be used with a number of other words that have some semantic features in common. An example of this is:**

- a. The rhododendron died
- b. The rhododendron passed away
- c. A and B
- d. Neither

**5. In the following sentences, decide the write collocation:**

**He spoke English with a ..... French accent.**

- a. Average
- b. Widespread
- c. Pronounced
- d. Chronic

**6. His new novel has met with ..... acclaim.**

- a. wholehearted
- b. Pronounced
- c. Great
- d. Careless

**7. We need to make sure that there is enough ..... accommodation to house all the delegates.**

- a. Wholehearted
- b. Careless
- c. Yellow
- d. Luxury

**8. Your company has had a long and fruitful \_\_\_\_\_ with mine.**

- a. Assignment
- b. Association

c. Assessment

d. Assets

9. **We had to choose from a motley \_\_\_\_\_ of candidates.**

a. Assortment

b. Assistance

c. Association

d. assets