

Review Questions

- 1- Technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.
- a- Meaning
 - b- Semantics
 - c- Pragmatics
- 2- It covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning.
- a- Meaning
 - b- Semantics
 - c- Pragmatics
- 3- term used to refer to the study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered.
- a- Meaning
 - b- Semantics
 - c- Pragmatics
- 4- One of the earliest uses of the term (Semantics) was in
- a- 1894
 - b- 2011
 - c- 1994
- 5- In 1894, in a paper entitled: "Reflected meanings: a point in semantics." the term "Semantics" was used to refer to:
- a- Science of meaning
 - b- The meaning and its development
 - c- the manipulation of language
- 6- "Reflected meanings: a point in semantics." Is the meaning and its development which is what we call it now
- a- Science of meaning
 - b- the manipulation of language
 - c- historical semantics
- 7- In 1900, a book called "Semantics: studies in the science of meaning" was published. The term Semantics was treated in this to.....
- a- to the changes of meaning from a historical point of view.
 - b- the "science" of meaning
 - c- Reflected meanings: a point in semantics

8- In popular language, especially in newspapers, the word “semantics” is used to refer to

- a- the manipulation of language
- b- the “science” of meaning
- c- the historical semantics

9- the manipulation of language is used to by choosing the right word.

- a- demonstrate
- b- clarify
- c- mislead

10- The headline in The Guardian in 1971: “Semantic manoeuvres at the Pentagon”. In this article the term “mobile manoeuvre” was being used to mean.....

- a- Progress
- b- retreat
- c- Exercise

11- "I mean I will carry it for you" The word mean here applied to people in the sense of

- a- opposite
- b- equivalent
- c- intend

12- "I'm going to carry with you I mean, I want to help". The word mean here applied to sentences in the sense of

- a- opposite
- b- equivalent
- c- intend

13- what a speaker means when he uses a piece of language. It includes the secondary aspects of meaning, related to context. is called

- a- Sentence Meaning
- b- Utterance Meaning
- c- Both a & b

14- what a sentence (or word) counts as the equivalent of in the language concerned is called

- a- Sentence Meaning
- b- Utterance Meaning
- c- Both a & b

15- “Nice day.” It isto.“ This is a lovely day. if the speaker in good mood and the Weather is beautiful.

- a- equivalent .
- b- opposite
- c- intend

16- “Nice day.” It isto. “This is a lovely day.” if the speaker in bad mood and the Weather is terrible.

- a- equivalent .
- b- opposite
- c- intend

17- the study of Semantics is

- a- independent of context.
- b- independent of out context
- c- None of all

18- There's a car coming. This sentence out of context . that mean it is

- a- Semantics
- b- Pragmatics
- c- Both a & b

19- There's a car coming. This sentence in specific context. that mean it is

- a- Semantics
- b- Pragmatics
- c- Both a & b

= = = = = (lecture 2) = = = = =

20-It deals with the relationships inside the language.

- a- Sense
- b- Reference
- c- None of all

21- It deals with the relationship between the language and the world.

- a- Sense
- b- Reference
- c- None of all

22-a relationship between parts of a language (words and phrases) and things outside the language (in the world)

- a- Sense
- b- Reference
- c- None of all

23-The relationship between “big” and “small” is

- a- synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- Sameness

24- The relationship between “rich” and “wealthy” is.....

- a- synonymy
- b- Antonymy
- c- oppositeness

25- I have an account at the bank.

We took the boat to the other bank of the river. - in BOTH sentences the word-form “bank” has.....

- a- the same sense
- b- a different sense
- c- no sense

26- “Rupert took off his jacket”.

“Rupert took his jacket off.”

the sentences above , they have

- a- the same sense
- b- a different sense
- c- no sense

27- “The chicken is ready to eat”. the sentence has

- a- One sense
- b- Two different sense
- c- no sense

28- By a speaker indicates which things and persons in the world are being talked about.

- a- Sense
- b- Reference
- c- None of all

29- Which of the following statements is NOT correct when we compare sense and Reference?

- a- sense deals with the relationships inside the language.
- b- Reference deals with the relationship between the language and the world.
- c- Every meaningful expression has sense and reference .

30- any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone is

- a- A referring expression
- b- A referent
- c- Refer

31- the person or thing in the world speakers refer to by using a referring expression is

- a- A referring expression
- b- A referent
- c- Refer

32-The relation between a referring expression and a referent is called.....

- a- A referring
- b- Reference
- c- A referent

33-Which of the following statements is NOT correct ?

- a- The same referring expression can be used to refer to different referents.
- b- Two different referring expressions can have the same referent.
- c- Every meaningful expression has sense ,but not necessarily reference .
- d- The referent of an expression is an abstraction in the mind of language users.

34-Which of the following statements is NOT correct ?

- a- The referent of an expression is often a thing or person in the world; whereas the sense of an expression is not a thing at all.
- b- The sense of an expression is an abstraction in the mind of a language user.
- c- When a person understands fully what is said to him, it is reasonable to say that he grasps the sense of the expression he hears.
- d- Every meaningful expression has sense, and every meaningful expression has reference.

35-The words “almost”, “if” and “probable” have

- a- refer, but they do not sense to a thing in the world.
- b- sense, but they do not refer to a thing in the world.
- c- sense, and they do refer to a thing in the world

= = = = = (lecture 3) = = = = =

36-The relationship that are those into which a linguistic unit enters through being contrasted or substitutable, in a particular environment, with other similar units are called

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

37-The relationship that are those into which a linguistic unit enters by its co-occurrence with other units are called

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

38-a group of words which are related in their meaning.

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

39-Paradigmatic relations are also called

- a- vertical relation
- b- horizontal relation
- c- Inverse relation

40-Syntagmatic relations are also called

- a- vertical relation
- b- horizontal relation
- c- Inverse relation

41- "Saturday", "Sunday", "Monday".. etc are called

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

42-Saturday", "Sunday", "Monday".. etc have

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

43-When we look at semantic fields we are concerned with between words.

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- Semantic Fields

44-Semantic fields can be useful to compare

- a- a single language at two different time periods
- b- two languages to see the way in which they divide up a particular field.
- c- Both a & b

45-Of two things: impossible to coexist; not congruous because of differences.

- a- Appropriate
- b- Incompatible
- c- Compatible

46-the days of the week , the months of the year, the numerals , Alphabetical numbering and measurement units are semantic fields have

- a- sequential relations
- b- natural order
- c- both a & b

47-Semantic Fields is example of

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- None of all

48-the days of the week and the months of the year form sets of.....

- a- unordered incompatible items
- b- ordered incompatible items.
- c- unordered compatible items.

49-Sunday comes immediately before Monday, and Monday before Tuesday.. etc. they have

- a- sequential relations
- b- natural order
- c- both a & b

= = = = = (lecture 4) = = = = =

50-Collocation is example of

- a- Paradigmatic relations
- b- Syntagmatic relations
- c- None of all

51-certain words tend to appear together are calledin syntagmatic .

- a- Collocation
- b- sequential relations
- c- Semantic Fields

52-“bite teeth”, “bark dog”, “blond hair ”. these kind of words are called

- a- Semantic Fields
- b- Collocation
- c- sequential relations

53-Certain words tend to appear together are called Collocation in syntagmatic and also MEAN

- a- Each separately
- b- Alone
- c- keeping company

54-Which one of the following can be seen as part of the meaning of a word?

- a- Collocation
- b- Semantic Fields
- c- sequential relations

55-Types of Collocational Restrictions are

- a- based on the meaning
- b- based on range
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.
- d- All of the above

56-How many types of Collocational Restrictions ?

- a- Two
- b- Three
- c- Four

57-In the Collocation “bite teeth” the type of Collocation Restriction is

- a- based on range
- b- based on the meaning
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.

58-In the Collocation “blond hair ” the type of Collocation Restriction is

- a- based on range
- b- based on the meaning
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.

59-In the Collocations “abnormal weather” and “exceptional weather” the type of Collocations Restrictions arebecause they have almost same meaning .

- a- based on range
- b- based on the specific meanings in particular collocations
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.

60-In the Collocations “an exceptional child” and “an abnormal child” the type of Collocations Restrictions arebecause they have Different meaning.

- a- based on range
- b- based on the specific meanings in particular collocations
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.

61- In the Collocation “The rhododendron died,” the type of Collocation Restriction is

- a- based on range
- b- based on the meaning
- c- based on neither meaning nor range

62-which of the following is correct to say

- a- “The rhododendron did NOT pass away.”
- b- “The rhododendron died.”
- c- “The rhododendron passed away.”

63-We should NOT use with the names of any shrubs.

- a- died
- b- pass away
- c- die

64-In the Collocations “dog bark ”, “cat mew ”, “sheep bleat ”, “horse neigh ”, “blond hair ” the types of Collocations Restrictions is

- a- based on range
- b- based on the meaning
- c- based on neither meaning nor range.

65-Which word can we use with ➔bland / bland is kind of color .

- a- hair
- b- door
- c- dress

66-Use the right collocation / dog.....

- a- bark
- b- mew
- C- neigh

67-Use the right collocation / sheep

- a- bark
- b- bleat
- C- neigh

68-Use the right collocation / horse

- a- bark
- b- bleat
- C- neigh

69-Which word can we use with ➔ flock of

- a- cows
- b- whales
- c- sheep

70-Which word can we use with ➡ herd of

- a- cows
- b- whales
- c- sheep

71- Which word can we use with ➡ school of

- a- cows
- b- whales
- c- sheep

72-Which word can we use with ➡ pride of

- a- cows
- b- lions
- c- sheep

= = = = = (lecture 5) = = = = =

73-The relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the same sense.

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

74-Words that have the same sense are called.....

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

75-(buy/ purchase) this pair is

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

76-(hide/ conceal) this pair is

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

77-(wide/ broad) this pair is

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

78-(deep/ profound) this pair is

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- paradoxical

79-What is the synonymous word for deep?

- a- Profound
- b- Broad
- c- Conceal

80-What is the synonymous word for buy?

- a- Profound
- b- Broad
- c- purchase

81- What is the synonymous word for wide?

- a- Profound
- b- Broad
- c- purchase

82-What is the synonymous word for hide?

- a- Profound
- b- conceal
- c- purchase

83-The term “fall” is used in the United States and in some western counties of Britain where others would use “autumn”

- a- because to differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings.
- b- because of different dialects of the language.
- c- because it used in different styles.

84-The difference between “politician” and “statesman”, “hide” and “conceal”, “liberty” and “freedom”, is

- a- because of different in their emotive or evaluative meanings.
- b- because of different dialects of the language.
- c- because it used in different styles.

85-How do synonyms “fall/autumn” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

86-How do synonyms “gentleman /man /chap” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

87-How do synonyms “politician/statesman” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

88-How do synonyms “hide/conceal” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

89-How do synonyms “ liberty / freedom” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

90-How do synonyms “rancid / addled ” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are both collocationally restricted to different environments

91- How do synonyms “mature/adult/ripe/perfect” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are loose sense of synonymy because they are close in meaning, or that their meanings overlap

92-How do synonyms “govern/direct/control/determine” differ ?

- a- Each belongs to different dialects
- b- Each belongs to different styles
- c- Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.
- d- they are loose sense of synonymy because they are close in meaning, or that their meanings overlap

93-what kind of synonymy that is used by the dictionary-maker?

- a- synonymy a loose sense
- b- synonyms belong to different dialects
- c- synonyms belong to different styles

94-The relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the opposite sense.

- a- synonymy
- b- antonym
- c- Confusable

95-Words that are opposite are called.....

- a- Antonyms
- b- synonymy
- c- Confusable

96-How many types of antonymy?

- a- Two
- b- Three
- c- Four

97-lexical units which come in pairs and between them exhaust all the relevant possibilities.

- a- binary antonymy (complementarity)
- b- converses (relational opposites)
- c- gradable antonyms

98-a word describes a relationship between two things (or people). At the same time, another word describes the same relationship when the two things (or people) are mentioned in the opposite order.

- a- binary antonymy (complementarity)
- b- converses (relational opposites)
- c- gradable antonyms

99-Two words at opposite ends of a continuous scale of values.

- a- binary antonymy (complementarity)
- b- converses (relational opposites)
- c- gradable antonyms

100- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair "dead/ alive" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

101- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair " married/ unmarried" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

102- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair " "parent" and "child" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

103- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair " "parent" and "child" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

104- John bought a car from Fred. Fred sold a car to John. choose the type of antonymy.

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

105- "Ahmed is the parent of Ali" choose the type of antonymy.

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

106- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair "Hot / cold" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

107- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair "far / near" ?

- a- binary antonymy
- b- converses antonymy
- c- gradable antonyms

108- binary antonymy is also called

- a- relational opposites
- b- complementarity
- c- Hyponymy

109- converses antonymy is also called

- a- relational opposites
- b- complementarity
- c- Hyponymy

110- choose the type of antonymy found in the pair “very married/very unmarried”.

- a- binary antonymy
- b- gradable antonyms
- c- it isn't correct. NO antonymy

