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?
a-Pragmatics refer to the study of meaning
b- Pragmatics refer to the study of the history of meaning .
c- Pragmatics refer to the study of sentence structure.
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.

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 refence 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 saudia 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

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 sematic 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 sematic 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 sematic 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.

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"concea l" 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

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 senserelation 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

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 Europehave a similar color system because of
a-common origin
b-contact between societies
c-physical reality
d-cultural reality

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, alocutionary 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

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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

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LOODY