1- Technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.

    a- Meaning

    b- <u>Semantics</u>

    c- Pragmatics

2- It covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning.

    a- <u>Meaning</u>

    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- <u>Pragmatics</u>

4- One of the earliest uses of the term（Semantics ）was in ....

    a- <u>1894</u>

    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- <u>The meaning and its development</u>

    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- <u>historical semantics</u>

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- <u>the "science" of meaning</u>

    c- Reflected meanings: a point in semantics

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

    a- <u>the manipulation of language</u>

    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- <u>mislead</u>

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- <u>retreat</u>

    c- Exercise

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

    a- opposite

    b- equivalent

    c- <u>intend</u>

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

    a- opposite

    b- <u>equivalent</u>

    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- <u>Utterance Meaning</u>

    c- Both a & b

14- what a sentence (or word) <u>counts as the equivalent of</u> in the language concerned is called ....

    a- <u>Sentence Meaning</u>

    b- Utterance Meaning

    c- Both a & b

15- "Nice day." It Is ......to." This is a lovely day. if the speaker in good mood and the Weather is beautiful.

    a- equivalent .

    b- opposite

    c- <u>intend</u>

16- "Nice day." It Is ....to. "This is a lovely day." if the speaker in bad mood and the Weather is terrible.

   a- equivalent .

   b- <u>opposite</u>

   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- <u>Semantics</u>

   b- Pragmatics

   c- Both a & b

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

   a- Semantics

   b- <u>Pragmatics</u>

   c- Both a & b

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

20- It deals with the relationships inside the language.

   a- <u>Sense</u>

   b- Reference

   c- None of all

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

   a- Sense

   b- <u>Reference</u>

   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- <u>Reference</u>

   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- <u>synonymy</u>

    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- <u>a different sense</u>

    c- no sense

26- "Rupert took off his jacket".

  "Rupert took his jacket off."

    the sentences above , they have ....

    a- <u>the same sense</u>

    b- a different sense

    c- no sense

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

    a- One sense

    b- <u>Two different sense</u>

    c- no sense

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

    a- Sense

    b- <u>Reference</u>

    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- <u>Every meaningful expression has sense and reference</u> .

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

    a- <u>A referring expression</u>

    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- <u>A referent</u>

    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- <u>vertical relation</u>

    b- horizontal relation

    c- Inverse relation

40-Syntagmatic relations are also called ....

    a- vertical relation

    b- <u>horizontal relation</u>

    c- Inverse relation

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

    a- Paradigmatic relations

    b- Syntagmatic relations

    c- <u>Semantic Fields</u>

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

    a- <u>Paradigmatic relations</u>

    b- Syntagmatic relations

    c- Semantic Fields

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

    a- <u>Paradigmatic relations</u>

    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- <u>Both a & b</u>

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

    a- Appropriate

    b- <u>Incompatible</u>

    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- <u>both a & b</u>

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- <u>ordered incompatible items.</u>

    c- unordered compatible items.

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

    a- sequential relations

    b- natural order

    c- <u>both a & b</u>

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

50-Collocation is example of ....

    a- Paradigmatic relations

    b- <u>Syntagmatic relations</u>

    c- None of all

51- certain words tend to appear together are called ....in syntagmatic .

    a- <u>Collocation</u>

    b- sequential relations

    c- Semantic Fields

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

    a- Semantic Fields

    b- <u>Collocation</u>

    c- sequential relations

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

    a- Each separately

    b- Alone

    c- <u>keeping company</u>

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

    a- <u>Collocation</u>

    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- <u>All of the above</u>

56- How many types of Collocational Restrictions ?

    a- Two

    b- <u>Three</u>

    c- Four

57- In the Collocation "bite teeth" the type of Collocation Restriction is ....

    a- based on range

    b- <u>based on the meaning</u>

    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- <u>based on neither meaning nor range.</u>

59- In the Collocations "abnormal weather" and "exceptional weather" the type of Collocations Restrictions are ....because they have almost same meaning .

    a- based on range

    b- <u>based on the specific meanings in particular collocations</u>

    c- based on neither meaning nor range.

60-In the Collocations "an exceptional child" and "an abnormal child" the type of Collocations Restrictions are ....because 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- <u>cows</u>

    b- whales

    c- sheep

71- Which word can we use with ➜ school of ....

    a- cows

    b- <u>whales</u>

    c- sheep

72-Which word can we use with ➜ pride of ....

    a- cows

    b- <u>lions</u>

    c- sheep

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

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

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

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

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

75-(buy/ purchase) this pair is ....

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

76-(hide/ conceal) this pair is ....

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

77-(wide/ broad) this pair is ....

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

78-(deep/ profound) this pair is ....

      a- <u>synonymy</u>

      b- antonym

      c- paradoxical

79-What is the synonymous word for deep?

      a- <u>Profound</u>

      b- Broad

      c- Conceal

80-What is the synonymous word for buy?

  a- Profound

  b- Broad

  c- <u>purchase</u>

81-What is the synonymous word for wide?

  a- Profound

  b- <u>Broad</u>

  c- purchase

82-What is the synonymous word for hide?

  a- Profound

  b- <u>conceal</u>

  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- <u>because of different dialects of the language</u>.

  c- because it used in different styles.

84-The difference between "politician" and "statesman", "hide" and "conceal", "liberty" and "freedom", is ....

  a- <u>because of different in their emotive or evaluative meanings</u>.

  b- because of different dialects of the language.

  c- because it used in different styles.

85-How do synonyms "fall/autumn" differ ?

  a- <u>Each belongs to different dialects</u>

  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- <u>Each belongs to different styles</u>

  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- <u>Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.</u>

  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- <u>Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.</u>

  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- <u>Each has different emotive or evaluative meanings.</u>

  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- <u>binary antonymy</u>

b- converses antonymy

c- gradable antonyms

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

a- <u>binary antonymy</u>

b- converses antonymy

c- gradable antonyms

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

a- binary antonymy

b- <u>converses antonymy</u>

c- gradable antonyms

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

a- binary antonymy

b- <u>converses antonymy</u>

c- gradable antonyms

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

a- binary antonymy

b- <u>converses antonymy</u>

c- gradable antonyms

105- "<u>Ahmed</u> is the parent of <u>Ali</u> " choose the type of antonymy.

a- binary antonymy

b- <u>converses antonymy</u>

c- gradable antonyms

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

a- binary antonymy

b- converses antonymy

c- <u>gradable antonyms</u>

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

a- binary antonymy

b- converses antonymy

c- <u>gradable antonyms</u>

108- binary antonymy is also called ....

a- relational opposites

b- <u>complementarity</u>

c- Hyponymy

109- converses antonymy is also called ....

a- <u>relational opposites</u>

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

I wish success to all