

**Semantics & Pragmatics Exam 1435**  
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِهِ نَسْتَعِينُ . . وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى أَشْرَفِ خَلْقِكَ

1. if someone tells you there's a bee on your ear' and you it may cause you to panic, scream and scratch your ears ,the emotion and actions caused by :utterance are

a. locutions

**b. perlocutions**

c. illocutions

d. implicatures

2. which of the following is not true about the perlocutionary utterance?

a. it not always intended by the speaker.

b. it is not under the speakers full control

**c. it is defined by the system of social convention.**

d. it is usually not evident until after the utterance is made

3. which of the following is true about locutionary meaning?

A. it does not include sense or reference

**b. it includes both sense and reference**

c. it only includes sense

d. it only includes reference

4. keep to the topic of the conversation. This statement describes the following maxim of Grice...

**a. The maxim of relationship**

b. The maxim of Manner

c. The maxim of Quatity

d. The maxim of Quality

5. if you ask 'Do any of Adels sons speak English?' and someone says 'Ali speaks English. 'You conclude that Ali is Adels son. This is an example of

a. performatives.

b. perlocution

**c. implicature**

d. informativeness

6. Why is the second speaker not cooperative in the following situation? Police at the front door; Is your father at home? Small boy (who knows that his father is at home) "Either my mother is out shopping or she isn't.

**Bing co-operative in conversation involves more than simply telling the truth , although truthfulness is part of co-operativeness.**

7. "Rupert took off his jacket." .Rubert took his jacket off." These two examples show that

a. only words can have sense.

b. long expressions like sentences do not have sense.

c. one sentence can have different senses.

**d. two sentences can have the same sense.**

8. The referring expression 'this book' can be used to refer to different books. This shows us that

a. one referring expression can have NO referents

b. two referring expression can have NO Referents

c. one referring expression can refer to different referents.

**d. two referring expressions can have the same referent.**

9. I name this ship Discovery. This utterance is

a. paradigmatic

b.cooperative

**c.performative**

d.constative

10.Im trying to get this box open with a screwdriver. This utterance is

A.paradigmatic

b.cooperative

c.performative

**d.constative**

11.There is a car coming .This utterance is an implicit performative if it is used as a

**a.warning**

b.fact

c.order

d.promise

12. I will be at the party : this utterance is an implicit performative if it is used as a ?

**Promise**

13.The collocation of the words "bite" and "teeth"

a.is based on range

**b.is based wholly on meaning**

c. involves both range and meaning

d.involves neither range nor meaning

14.The unlikeliness of a collocation "The rhododendron passed away"

a.involves both range and meaning

b.involves neither range nor meaning

**c.is based on range**

d.is based wholly on meaning

15.We do not normally say a blond dress even if it color is exactly same as blond hair because of a collocational restriction that

**a.involves neither range nor meaning**

b.is based wholly on meaning

c.is based on range

d.involves both range and meaning

16.There is no difference in meaning between "herd" and "flock". The difference is that one is used with cows and one with sheep ,which is

a. not all collocational restrictions can be explained semantically

b. all collocational restrictions can be explained semantically

c. collocationally can always be predicted from meaning

**d. a collocational restriction can always be predicted from range.**

17.The opposites of meaning relationship between big and small is an example of

**a. sense relations** يوجد ايضاً مثال اخر ونفس هالجواب (rich & wealthy)

b. utterance relations

c. sentence relations

d. reference relations

18.I have an account at the bank. We took a boat to the bank of the river.

These two examples show that a word like bank can have

a. only one sense.

b. only one reference

c. more than one reference

**d. more than one sense**

19."Rupert took off his jacket. "Rupert took his jacket off."

These two example show that

- a. only words can have sense.
- b. long expressions like sentences do not have sense.
- c. one sentence can have different senses.

**d. two sentences can have the same sense.**

20. The referring expressions "this book" can be used to refer to different books. This shows us that

- A. one referring can have NO referents
- b. two referring expression can have NO Referents
- c. One referring expression can refer to different referents

**d. two referring expressions can have the same referent.**

حبايي لاحظوا الفرق بين هالسؤالين بكلمه واحده وضعتها بالشكل المائل

21. Words like almost " and "if don't refer to things in the world which means

**a. not every meaningful expression has reference**

- b. every meaningful expression has reference
- c. some meaningful expression do not have sense
- d. the referent of an expression is never a thing or a person.

22. If someone tells you "There's a bee in your ear" and you scratch your ear, the emotions and actions caused by the utterance

- a. locutions

**b. perlocutions**

- c. illocutions

d. implicatures

23. Which of the following is NOT true about the perlocutionary utterance?

- a. It not always intended by the speaker.
- b. it is not under the speaker s full control

**c. it is defined by the system of social convention.**

d. it is not evident until after the utterance is made.

24. Which of the following is true about locutionary meaning?

- a. It does not include sense or reference.

**b. it includes both sense and reference**

25. The pair "own" and "belong to" are

- a. binary antonyms

**b. converses**

c. gradable antonyms

d. not antonyms

26. The pair "tall-short" are

- a. not antonyms

**b. gradable antonyms**

c. converses

d. relational opposites.

27. The pair "chalk-cheese" are

**a. not antonyms**

b. gradable antonym

c. converses

d. relational opposites

28. The pair "day-night" are

**a. binary antonyms**

b. converses

c. gradable antonyms

d. not antonyms

29. Which of the following is NOT part of the semantic field of means of transportation?

a. car

**b. river**

c. plane

30. **Un clear**

a. the company the word keeps (collocation).

b. the words dictionary meaning regardless of context (word meaning)

c. the oppositeness of meaning (antonymy).

d. the sameness of meaning (synonymy)

31. We cannot say "This is a red hat" and "This is a green hat." to the same object because "red" and "green" are

a. mixtures

b. blurred

c. unordered

**d. incompatible**

32. The six Mexican words for noise used to describe children yelling, .... arguing. etc. show us how the distinction of terms in a semantic field can...

ناقص السؤال ويحتمل اجابته A or B لذا راجعوا هالجزئيه بالمحاضره رقم 3 وربي يسهلهما لكم

a.clear

b.blurred

c.mixtures

d.compatible

33.color terms like "blue-gray"are called

a.ordered

**b.mixtures**

c.blurred

d.sequential

34.In the semantic field of days,Sunday comes immediately before Monday and Monday before Tuesday because they are in

**a.an unordered semantic field**

b.a syntagmatic relationship

تمت بعون الله .. يا قادر يا عزيز يا ملك أنصر أخي