

Semantics and Pragmatics

Instructor: Abdulrahman A. Alsayed

First lecture

By: Abu Bakr

<http://www.classmarker.com/online-test/start/?quiz=deh50e9cd6107216>

- 1. Semantics is the technical term used to refer to:**
 - a. The reason behind meaning
 - b. The study of meaning.
 - c. The study of formation
 - d. The reason behind formation
- 2. The term "Semantics" was used to refer not to meaning only but to:**
 - a. Its development
 - b. Its formation
 - c. Its category
 - d. All true
- 3. "Historical semantics" is a term that is being used now:**
 - a. When we look at the meaning only.
 - b. When we look at the development of meaning only.
 - c. When we look at the formation only.
 - d. When we look at both the meaning and the development.
- 4. The term "Semantic" earliest use was in:**
 - a. 1794
 - b. 1894

- c. 1925
 - d. All false
- 5. In 1900, a book called “Semantics: studies in the science of meaning” was published. The term Semantics was treated in this book:**
- a. The way people at that time understood semantics.
 - b. The way we use it today.
 - c. The wrong way which had to be abandoned.
 - d. A and C
- 6. The way we use the term "Semantics" today is when it refers to:**
- a. The “science” of meaning.
 - b. The changes of meaning from a historical point of view.
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
- 7. When the word “semantics” is used to refer to the manipulation تلاعب of language, this happens in:**
- a. Formal language
 - b. Aggressive language
 - c. Popular language
 - d. Political language
- 8. Manipulation of language mostly occurs in:**
- a. Newspapers
 - b. History books
 - c. Encyclopedias
 - d. All false

9. The reason behind manipulation is to:

- a. Make things more appealing to public.
- b. Mislead the public
- c. Inform the public.
- d. All true

10. To understand what meaning is, one has to keep in mind whether we are talking about what speakers mean or:

- a. What the listener might understand.
- b. What words (or sentences) mean.
- c. What the speaker wants to say.
- d. A and C

11. In utterance Meaning (Speaker Meaning), a word meaning includes the secondary aspects of meaning, especially those related to:

- a. Context.
- b. Weather
- c. Emotions
- d. All false

12. There is a distinction between what would seem to be the usual meaning of a word or a sentence, and the meaning it has in certain specific circumstances or contexts. This is, in fact, the difference between:

- a. Semantics and Systematic
- b. Semantics and Pragmatics.
- c. Semantics and syntactics.
- d. All false

- 13. The study of meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered. This definition refers to:**
- a. Syntactic
 - b. Pragmatic
 - c. Semantic
 - d. B and C
- 14. When the word "mean" is used in the sense of "be equivalent to", we are looking at the meaning from the:**
- a. Pragmatic point
 - b. Semantic point
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither