

**1. Antonymy is the relationship between two words that have:**

- a. the same reference.
- b. opposite references.
- c. the same sense.
- d. opposite senses.

**2. The meaning of a word is included in another word, in the case of:**

- a. hyponymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

**3. Homonyms spelled the same but pronounced differently are a case of:**

- a. hyponymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

**4. Homonyms spelled differently but pronounced the same way are a case of:**

- a. hyponymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

**5. The same word has several very closely related meanings, in the case of:**

- a. hyponymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homography
- d. homophony

**6. Which of the following is NOT true about hyponymy?**

- a. The upper term is called the hyponym and the lower term is the superordinate.
- b. If a superordinate term has more than one hyponym, we call them co-hyponyms.
- c. A hyponym can be a superordinate of another term included in its meaning.
- d. There is not always a superordinate term for hyponyms in a language.

**7. If X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hyponym of X, then X and Y are synonymous. This special case is called:**

- a. symmetrical hyponymy
- b. symmetrical synonymy
- c. symmetrical polysemy
- d. symmetrical homonymy

**8. Choose the correct components for the word "bull":**

- a. (ovine), (female), (adult)
- b. (human), (non-adult)
- c. (bovine), (male), (adult)
- d. (human), (adult)

**9. Choose the correct components for the word "child":**

- a. (ovine), (female), (adult)
- b. (human), (non-adult)
- c. (bovine), (male), (adult)
- d. (human), (adult)

**10. The components of the following pairs are not related to physical features:**

- a. "come/go" and "bring/take"
- b. "tar" and "porridge"
- c. "man/woman/child" and "ram/ewe/lamb"
- d. "man/woman/child" and "bull /cow/calf"

**11. Through which componential analysis can we rule out “\*pregnant man”?**

- a. man is (+male) and pregnant is ( $\pm$ male)
- b. man is (+male) and pregnant is (-male)
- c. man is (-male) and pregnant is (-male)
- d. man is (-male) and pregnant is ( $\pm$ male)

**12. Componential analysis does not handle the following sense relation well:**

- a. synonymy
- b. polysemy
- c. homonymy
- d. hyponymy

**13. Why can't we describe an animal as a lion and a rabbit at the same time?**

- a. Because “lion” and “rabbit” are not members of the same semantic field.
- b. Because “lion” and “rabbit” are mixtures.
- c. Because “lion” and “rabbit” are incompatible terms.
- d. Because “lion” and “rabbit” are ordered terms.

**14. What do we call words like “orange-red” and “red-green”?**

- a. ordered items
- b. blurred items
- c. semantic fields
- d. mixtures

**15. The numerals one, two, three, etc., are an example of:**

- a. ordered items
- b. blurred items
- c. collocation
- d. mixtures

**16. The collocational restriction on “The rhododendron passed away,” is explained by:**

- a. meaning
- b. range
- c. both meaning and range
- d. neither meaning nor range

**17. The collocational restriction on “green cow” is explained by:**

- a. meaning
- b. range
- c. both meaning and range
- d. neither meaning nor range

**18. The collocational restriction on “blond door” is explained by:**

- a. meaning
- b. range
- c. both meaning and range
- d. neither meaning nor range

**19. 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 the meaning of the associated words.
- d. Collocation can never be predicted from the meaning of associated words.

**20. Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have:**

- a. the same reference.
- b. opposite references.
- c. the same sense.
- d. opposite senses.