

PRAGMATICS AND SEMANTIC

1/What is Semantics:

a-to the study of meaning

b-meaning only but to its development

c-meaning that a sentence has in a particular context in which it is uttered

2/Sense deals with the relationships:

a-between the language and the world

b-inside the language

c-just word

3/between the language and the world is :

a-Sense

b-Pragmatic

c-Reference

4/two expressions "Riyadh" and "the capital of Saudi Arabia" both "

refer to:

a-Two place

b-Nothing

c-Same place

5/contains a group of words which are related in their meaning ,is :

a-Pragmatic

b-Semantic field

c-Sense

6/“orange-red” ,“red-green”Examples of :

a-Mixtures

b-Clear

c-Incompatible

7/the distinction between “rabbit” and “tiger” is very:

a-Mixtures

b-Clear

c-Incompatible

8/The numerals one, two, three, etc., are example of:

a-natural order

b-Clear

c-Unordered

9/can be seen as part of the meaning of a word , is :

a-Collocation

b-Pragmatic

c-Reference

10/the collocation "green cow" is collocational restrictions are based on:

a-wholly on the meaning of the item

b-range

c-neither meaning nor range

11/"a blond door" is collocational restrictions are based on:

a-range

b-neither meaning nor range

c-meaning

12/".The rhododendron passed away"

: is collocational restrictions are based on

a-meaning

b-collocations

c-range

13/is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have the same sense:

a-synonyms

b-antonymy

c-hyponymy

14/“fall”, “autumn” sets of synonyms belong to:

a-different dialects

b-different styles

c-differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings

15/“man” and “chap” sets of synonyms belong to:

a-differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings

b-different styles

c-different dialects

16/“liberty” and “freedom” sets of synonyms belong to:

a-collocationally restricted

b-different styles

c-differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings

17/“butter” and “addled” sets of synonyms belong to:

a-collocationally restricted

b-differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings

c-loose sense of synonymy

**18/is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have
the opposite sense , is :**

a-antonymy

b-hyponymy

c-synonyms

19/Binary antonymy example for it :

a-married/ unmarried

b-“parent” and “child”

c-“Hot” and “cold”

20/is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of the other word:

a-hyponymy

b-Synonyms

c-antonymy

21/is a sense relation in which the same word has several very closely related meanings.. is:

a-Polysemy

b-Hyponymy

c-Homonymy

22/is a sense relation in which several words have the same shape, but different meanings that are far apart from each other.is:

a-Polysemy

b-Hyponymy

c-Homonymy

23/"rite" and "right" are spelled differently but pronounced in the same way. What's that:

a-Hyponymy

b-Polysemy

c-Homophony

24/"Lead" and "lead" have the same spelling, but pronounced " differently.. what's it:

a-homography

b-Polysemy

c-Homophony

25/Componential analysis for children is:

a-(human), (non-adult)

b-(female), (adult)

c-(human)

26/Componential analysis for pregnant man is :

a-(female), (adult)

b-(male-)

c-(male±)

27/"cow", "horse" The differences indicated to:

a-physical reality

b-psychological reality

c-common origin

28/"color distinctions" indicated to:

a-common origin

b-psychological reality

c-cultural reality

29/"Kinship terminology" indicated to:

a-common origin

b-psychological reality

c-cultural reality

30/(love – hate)which is Sense Relations :

a-Binary Antonymy

b-Converses

c-Gradable antonyms

31/(fork (in a road vs. instrument for eating which is :

a-polysemy

b-Homonymy

c-Antonymy

32/This example for (I order you to go):

a-explicit performative

b-implicit performative

c-constatives

33/"John promised to repay me tomorrow" what's :

a-explicit performative

b-constatives

c-performative

34/It is causing a certain effect on the hearer and others through

that utterance:

a-Perlocutionary

b-Illocutionary

c-Locutionary

35/Which is ('Can I help you)?

A -Indirect commissive illocution

b-Indirect directive illocution

c-promising

من بعد اختبار هذا المقرر اكتشفت أن الدكتور دقق في أسئلته ع
لأمثلة تبع كل درس و من أي نوع هي و ستلاحظون من هذه
المقتطفات كيف أن الدكتور حضر أسئلته من بين السطور
أنا هنا قمت بذكر بعض النقاط التي سأل عنها الدكتور و
أحضرها في الاختبار و وضعي إياها ع شكل أسئلة ما هو إلا
اجتهاد بسيط أتمنى به لكم الفائدة

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