

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اسئلة اختبار السمسترات الماضيه تجميع "dau Another"
[أسئلة اختبار - pragmatics - Abdulrahman]

1) -In the phrases “a good student”and”a bad student’,the words “good”and”bad” are:

- a- Not related to each other in any way
- b- Have a paradigmatic relationship with “student”
- **c- Have a paradigmatic relationship with each other**

2) Every meaningful expression has

- a- Reference
- **sense**

3) Aramco”and”the Saudi oil company” are

- One referring expression with two referent s
- **Two referring expression with the same referent**

4) where do we find the relationship that reference deals with?

- **Between the language and the world**
- Inside the language only

5) -where do we find the relationship that sense deals with

- **Inside the language only**
- In the world only

6) how many senses does this sentence have?”The chicken is ready to eat

- None ,because this is not a meaningful sentence
- **This sentence can have two senses**

7) When one word has (the same spelling but different meanings),we call this sense relation

- **Homography**
- Locutionary

8) When one word has (several closely related meanings),we call this sense relation

- Illocutionary
- **a- Polysemy**

9) The word ‘fruit’ is a.....of the word ‘apple’

- **Superordinate**
- Co-hyponym

10) The word “anger’ is aof the word “feeling’

- Homonym
- **Hyponym**

11) In the case of hyponymy, one word is in the meaning of the other word

- Changed by
- **Included in**

12) What makes a sentence different from an utterance

- **A sentence is not physical but abstract in speaker’s mind**
- A sentence is physical object

13) Which of the following is a collocation found in English

- **Health care**
- Care health

14) Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of “body parts

- Eyes
- **glasses**

15) Which of the following is not part of the semantic field of “vegetable

- **apple**
- carrot

16) Choose an example of homonymy from the following

- **d- Bark(of a dog vs. of a tree)**
- a- Fork(in a road vs. tool for eating)

17) The pair “husband-wife”are

- **Converse**
- Gradable antonyms

18) The pair “male-female”are

- **Binary antonyms**

- Not antonyms

19) The pair “child-adult”are

- Gradable antonyms

- **Binary antonyms**

20) The pair “teacher-student”are

- **Converse**

- Gradable antonyms

21) Two antonyms that are at opposite ends of continuous scale of values called

- **Gradable antonyms**

- Complementarity

22) How are the synonyms “politician”and “statesman” different

- Each of them belong to a different dialect

- **They each have different emotive meaning**

23) How are the synonyms “apartment”and “flat” different

- **Each of them belong to a different dialect**

- They each have different emotive meaning

24) How are the synonyms “man”and “chap” different

- **Each of them belong to a different style**

- They each have different emotive meaning

25) The words”quick” and “fast” are synonyms because they have

- The same reference

- **C- The same sense**

26) 17-Choose the correct components for the word “woman”:

- **(human),(female),(adult**

- human),(non-adult

27) In componential analysis,the total meaning of a word is being analyzed

- Components of grammar

- **Components of meaning**

28) Choose the sentence that is true about collocation

- **It is part of the meaning of a word**
- It is always predicted from range

29) Which of the following examples can refer to the same thing at the same time (compatible) inside their semantic field

- - the colors “red-green’ and “orange-red’
- animal names like “lion” and “rabit”
- the numerals”one,””two,”three,”etc
- **none of the above**

30) Which of the following examples are naturally ordered inside their semantic field

- the colors “red-green’ and “orange-red’
- **the numerals”one,””two,”three,”etc**

31) Which of the following example are mixtures inside their semantic field

- **the colors “red-green’ and “orange-red’**
- the numerals”one,””two,”three,”etc

32) The English words”Tuesday,” “Wednesday,”and “Thursday”are

- **Part of the same semantic field in English**
- Not part any semantic field in English

33) why is the second speaker not cooperative in the following situation? Lawer:’Now tell me the truth.Who stole the necklace?’ Witness(who knows who did it):’ Someone stole it.’

- **He is being uninformative**
- He is untruthful

34) Implicature is based on the hearer’s assumption that the speaker Any of the conversational Maxims.”complete the

- Is not following
- **Is not violating**

35) Speak in a way that the hearer will undersatand “This Maxim of Grice is called

- The Maxim of Quantity
- **The Maxim of Manner**

36) “keep to the topic of the conversation “ This Maxim of Grice is called

- **The Maxim of Relation**

- The Maxim of Quality

37) The co-operative principal is simply trying to

- give the hearer false information

- **help the hearer as much as you can**

38) what is a perlocutionary act according to speech act theory?

- **An act which causes an effect on the hearer**

- An act which produces a meaning ful utterance

39) what is an illocutionary act according to speech act theory

- **An act which shows the speaker's intention**

- An act which produces a meaning ful utterance

40) 3-What is a locutionary act according to speech act theory

- An act which shows the speaker's intention

- **An act which produces a meaning ful utterance**

41) where a performative utterance does NOT have a performative verb that names the act, called

- **Implicit performative**

- Implicit constative

42) Which of the following is a performative verb

- **thank**

- read