



ENG508

Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Semantics and Pragmatics

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1. In linguistics and related fields, pragmatics is the study of how context contributes to meaning. (True)
2. A significant term in the discussion of meaning is called..... (proposition)
3. Implicit meanings are usually attractive, makes conversational exchanges more interesting. (True)
4. "John is a machine", it doesn't create implicit meaning. (False)
5. Semantics is the major field of linguistics that is devoted to the study of meaning. (False)
6. Which of the following is concerned with word meaning: (Lexical Semantics)
7. Sentences have the spacio-temporal and physical properties. (False)
8. Semantics is the study of literal, de-contextualized and grammatical meaning. (True)
9. Meaning is the most essential part of (linguistic knowledge)
10. The term "semantics" was first used to refer the development and change of meaning. (True)
11. Word 'bitter' came from the word 'Biting' this phenomena is called "Metaphor" in the historical development of semantics. (True)
12. When we have an idea of anthropology of a society we can easily understand the behavior of the people through..... (culture)
13. Speaker creates infinite number of sentences on the base of..... (vocabulary)
14. Knowledge of ordinary language can make logical thinking more..... (attractive)
15. Signified is not the concept referred by signifier. (False)
16. An utterance is the smallest unit of speech. (True)
17. Literal meanings are also called..... (conventional meanings)
18. According to first school of thoughts, Syntax, Morphology and Semantics are the three branches of pure linguistics. (True)
19. An utterance is a bit of spoken and written language. (False)
20. Traffic lights are the combination of colors to instruct the drivers and even to warn them. (True)
21. To describe the certain words in the real world as true or false are conveyed through..... (proposition)
22. "I could eat a horse" or "my stomach is screaming for food" is an example of..... (non-literal meanings)
23. A meaning is not the combination of intention and extension. (False)
24. Idea theory of meaning helps us to understand the meaning with the help of concepts. (True)
25. The theory "putting meanings together from pieces" is known as..... (compositional theory)
26. Meanings of word/phrase sentence depends upon its relationship with other words. (True)
27. Truth conditions don't help us to explain logical words and semantic relations. (False)
28. Social uses of the words help us to understand the meaning of those words. (True)
29. Some theorists believe that meanings are..... (social practices)
30. The linguistics meaning is called 'denotative, logical and cognitive meanings. (True)
31. Connotative refers to peripheral meanings. (True)

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32. The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. (True)
33. Personal feelings of the speaker reflect (affective meaning)
34. The sentence “kidney was donated by a young man voluntarily” is..... (passive voice)
35. There is a relationship between a word and an image which emerged in our mind. (True)
36. Necessary and sufficient conditions are one traditional approaches to describe concepts. (True)
37. Thought, language and reality is the combination of linguistics relativity. (True)
38. A thought without language is misleading according to some scientists. (True)
39. Pinker (1994) says that language and thinking are not the same. (False)
40. Prototypes provide some insights into the way we conceive certain ideas. (True)
41. Lexical relations are relationship of the meaning of the words to each other. (True)
42. Semantics and lexical meanings of the word “walk” are not the same. (False)
43. Words which occur together repeatedly and have different meanings are called Homophones. (True)
44. A word with two or more possible meanings is called ambiguous word. (True)
45. Couch and sofa are the..... (synonyms)
46. We rely on our memory heavily when we are unable to identify the meaning of the word in a particular context. (True)
47. The relationship between carrot and vegetable is Hyponymy. (True)
48. Nail is the Meronym of finger. (True)
49. Gold, taupe, and chestnut are the basic terms of colors. (True)
50. The Core vocabulary could be used to trace lexical links. (True)
51. The words which show the reason and cause for the change are called causative words. (True)
52. Skier, walker and calculator are the examples of Agentive nouns. (True)
53. A button is not the meronym of shirt. (False)
54. The word in a semantic field share a common semantic property. (True)
55. A paradigm is a set of linguistics. (True)
56. The kinds of semantics field vary from culture to culture. (True)
57. A common semantic property is not shared in semantic field. (False)
58. Which is a rigid word and can't be changed because of other linguistic choices in a language relates to phonemes. (False)
59. The meanings of the words are defined by the company of other words. (True)
60. Collocations are not those words which appear habitually together. (False)
61. Which one of the following concept belongs to the same grammatical categories: (collocations)
62. In Modes Pones step A and B are called premises. (True)
63. Propositional logic is also called propositional calculus. (True)
64. Two sentence can be considered to have the relationship of entailment. (True)

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65. The entailment would not be raised from the substance of the first then second sentence. (False)
66. A true sentence is the one which states that the states of affairs is so and so. (True)
67. How many entities are there in the sentence "Hina raised a car with a jack". (three)
68. I write a letter with a pen is an example of..... (instrument)
69. Patient Is changes by the agent's action. (False)
70. A verb like "beat" gives..... (two roles)
71. The initiator of some action, capable of acting with volition is called Agent. (True)
72. The entity which is changed by action of a verb is called Theme. (true)
73. Some linguists argue that grammar must be distinct from semantics. (True)
74. A cat and a book are an example of count nouns. (True)
75. Chomsky invented the sentence "colorless green ideas sleep furiously" is lexically unacceptable. (True)
76. Subjects and objects are marked by the position. (True)
77. Semantically most neutral case is called objective. (True)
78. The reality which is useful for semantic purposes is called Mode theoretic semantics. (True)
79. Lexicology is one of the variety of formal semantics. (True)
80. Logicians haven't developed an artificial "logical" language. (False)
81. How many functions have been given by Leach? (five)
82. Associative meanings tend to vary from person to person. (True)
83. Lexicon dictionary is called theoretical dictionary. (True)
84. Lexical rules only explains new lexical entries. (true)
85. Morphological derivation involves a change in the morphological specifications. (True)
86. Lexical rules are not open ended. (False)
87. A native speaker knows to identify the lexical meaning is called semantic competence. (True)
88. Theoretical pragmatics and social pragmatics are the types of morphology. (False)
89. Language use in interpersonal communication is the study of pragmatics. (True)
90. Pragmatics stand apart because it's not a language itself. (True)
91. The modern term of 'pragmatics' emerged in 1972. (False)
92. The relationship between linguistics form and communicative function is not called pragmatics. (False)
93. Who introduced cooperative principles (Grice)
94. The intention of the speaker to perform a particular speech act is successful communication. (True)
95. The philosophers who discuss the communication of the speaker is called prehistory of pragmatics. (False)
96. There are not such pragmatic theorists who worked on speech acts. (False)
97. Pragmatics as a separate field of study was established during 1978. (False)
98. The quality of being meaningful and unified is not called 'coherence'. (False)

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99. Immediate context in which an interaction is happening is called situational context. (True)
100. Co-text is a set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. (True)
101. The exploration of a sentence focuses on two points. (false)
102. Background knowledge can be divided into cultural knowledge and personal knowledge. (False)
103. In reference there's not a basic collaboration between speaker and the hearer. (False)
104. Outside context can't be situational context. (False)
105. Grammatically cohesion is linked with the concept of reference. (False)
106. Lexical cohesion helps us to maintain the cohesion in the text. (True)
107. The sentence "I met John, he has just come from England" is an example of exophora. (False)

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