

Semantics: Self-assessment test 1

For each item, choose (a), (b), (c) or (d).

1. The verb *send* can have the following thematic structure:

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 - a. Send [Agent ____ Location]
 - b. Send [Agent ____ Theme, Goal]
 - c. Send [Experiencer ____ Theme, Goal]
 - d. Send [Agent ____ Theme, Source]
2. Only one of the following pairs of words is characterised by *reversive antonymy*. Which one?

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 - a. fill / empty
 - b. tall / short
 - c. able / unable
 - d. open / closed
3. The term *hyponymy* characterises two words when:

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 - a. the meaning of one is closely related to the meaning of the other
 - b. the meaning of one is the opposite of the meaning of the other
 - c. the meaning of one is broader than the meaning of the other
 - d. the meaning of one is included in the meaning of the other
4. When the same word form is associated with two unrelated meanings, it is an example of:

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 - a. hyponymy
 - b. homonymy
 - c. metonymy
 - d. synonymy
5. *Metaphor and metonymy* are processes of:

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 - a. meaning extension
 - b. lexical inclusion
 - c. hierarchical formation
 - d. none of the above
6. The *prototypical sense* of a word is typically:

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 - a. the most basic of all other senses of the word.
 - b. the most salient of all other senses of the word.
 - c. the most frequent of all other senses of the word.
 - d. all of the above.
7. One of the senses given for the word *leg* in the Dictionary.com website is "one of the distinct sections of any course: *the last leg of a trip*". This is an instance of:

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 - a. metonymy
 - b. metaphor
 - c. synonymy
 - d. homophony
8. One of the senses given for the word *table* in the Dictionary.com website is "a group of persons at a table, as for a meal, game, or business transaction." This is an instance of:

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 - a. metonymy
 - b. metaphor
 - c. hyponymy
 - d. homonymy
9. A *lexical field* is a collection of:

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 - a. senses (e.g. the different senses of *book*)
 - b. concepts (e.g. *stationary, tableware*)
 - c. referents
 - d. words (e.g. *book, pencil, eraser, stapler*)
10. Collocations

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 - a. help discriminate the different senses of polysemous words.
 - b. help identify the antonyms of a word.
 - c. contain less frequent words.
 - d. all of the above.