7.1

1. He told me he was an Oxford. (when talking about education background)

One medium, no sugar no cream, please. (when ordering coffee)

1. The king gave his crown to his brother. (the crown refers to the king’s power)

The young Lions lost the European Championship final.

(the Lions refers to the young squad of England’s national football team)

(simply because there are three lions on their badge)

1. My mother went shopping and bought some new threads (clothes).

When was the last time you tickled the ivories (played the piano)?

7.2

1. She (person) is sitting over there (spatial).
2. This (spatial) is the biggest room in the house.
3. Bring him (person) in whenever you’re (person) ready.
4. I’ll (person, time) see you (person) tomorrow (time).
5. They (person) were here (spatial), looking at this (spatial) painting.

7.3

1. Hyponymy
2. Anaphora
3. Inference
4. Meronymy
5. Meronymy
6. Hyponymy
7. Inference

7.4

1. a or d (judging from “Was it Henry”, the focus of the answer should be Fred).
2. a (or d, if “a car that turned into the driveway” has been mentioned above).
3. a.
4. a (d is okay too).

7.5

1. B is refusing to go out for a pint with A. B gives a reason (they have to attend some kind of family gathering) rather than simply says “no” to A, which is politer. Here we assume that one does not hang out when there is a family dinner.
2. B doesn’t think United played well. The statement implies that the United players played bad (very amateur, they wore United shirts but did not give the performance of qualified professional players). B said this to be sarcastic.
3. B think A may get into some kind of conflict with the young thugs if he tells them to stop smoking. They say this to warn A of possible danger, telling him not to.
4. B may be saying that he is going to wear the trousers or not. It depends on whether they assume newly brought trousers are ok to wear and they can’t wait to put them on, or that they believe new clothes should be washed first before wearing.
5. B is being sarcastic, pointing out that they are already nervous enough and A should not be giving him any more pressure at this time.
6. A’s smoking does bother B, but B tries to be polite and not so direct.
7. B refuses to tell A where they are going through flouting the maxim of quantity. By giving an obscure answer that barely contains any useful information, they actually tell A “where I am going is none of your business”.
8. B is being humorous, answering “yes” by posing a question whose answer is clearly affirmative. B always likes a beer, the same way a Pope is always a Catholic.

7.6

1. The maxim of quality (the speaker knows they could be wrong).
2. The maxim of manner (the speaker is not sure if they can make it clear).
3. The maxim of quality (the speaker states their unreliable source of information).
4. The maxim of quantity (the speaker has a legal reason not to say too much).
5. The maxim of relevance (the speaker worries their question may not be relevant).