

8. **An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a:**
—(a) morpheme
(b) phoneme
(c) lexeme
(d) syntagmeme
9. **A VSO language is a language such as:**
(a) English
(b) French
—(c) Arabic
(d) Chinese
10. **Category changing morphemes are said to be :**
(a) Derivational
—(b) Inflectional
(c) Functional
(d) Positional
11. **Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I recall him saying that he wanted to leave'.**
(a) Want to leave
—(b) Want
(c) Wanted to leave
(d) To leave
12. **The Lexicon is a:**
(a) Mental dictionary
—(b) Dictionary
(c) Glossary
(d) Word-list
13. **Lexical words include:**
(a) Pronouns
(b) Determiners
(c) Conjunctions
—(d) Words with lexical or dictionary meaning
14. **The native speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language called :**
—(a) Performance
(b) Competence
(c) Syntax
(d) Linguistics
15. **When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words it is said to be:**
—(a) Productive
(b) Creative
(c) Intuitive
(d) Non-selective

المعراج ٨

1. In generative grammar, the native speakers' knowledge of their own language is said to be:

- (a) Explicit
- ~~(b) Implicit~~
- (c) Inherent
- (d) Exquisite

2. The lexicon lists

- (a) Simple words
- (b) Complex words
- (c) Complex constituents
- ~~(d) words, affixes and constituents~~

3. The PP 'in the kitchen' in the sentence "In the kitchen, she drank her coffee" is:

- (a) Modifier
- (b) Adverbial
- ~~(c) Ambiguous~~
- (d) prepositional

4. The word 'Constitution' has:

- (a) One morpheme
- ~~(b) Two morphemes~~
- (c) Three morphemes
- (d) Four morphemes

5. One of the following is NOT an allomorph of the plural morpheme {S} in English:

- ~~(a) [s] after [t], [k], [p] as in 'bits, tips, tacks'~~
- (b) [iz] after sounds like [s], [z] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
- (c) [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in 'dogs, pads, hens'
- (d) [en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'

6. In a tree diagram, the constituents of a sentence or a phrase are represented:

- (a) linearly
- ~~(b) hierarchically~~
- (c) randomly
- (d) unsystematically

7. AIDS is an example of:

- (a) Backformation
- ~~(b) Acronym~~
- (c) clipping
- (d) Neologism

16. The suffixes in the word 'ungratefulness' is :

- (a) -ful
- (b) -fulness
- (c) -fatefulness
- (d) -ness

17. Generative grammar claims that a child is born with an innate predisposition to acquire any language on the basis of a set of universal principles called:

- (a) Universal Grammar
- (b) Minimalist Grammar
- (c) Functional Grammar
- (d) Word Grammar

18. A morpheme is the smallest unit of :

- (a) Morphology
- (b) Phonology
- (c) Semantics
- (d) Pragmatics

19. The word 'had' in the sentence 'He had a shower' is:

- (a) A grammar word
- (b) A lexical word
- (c) A function word
- (d) A class word

20. Which of the following illustrates 'compounding' :

- (a) Football
- (b) Prep-school
- (c) NATO
- (d) E-commerce

21. The free morpheme in the word 'institutionalization' is :

- (a) Stitute
- (b) Institute
- (c) Institution
- (d) Institutionalize

22. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'infomercial' :

- a) Compounding
- (b) Blend
- c) Clipping
- d) Backformation

23. The inflection process turning 'sink' into 'sank' is called:

- a) Umlaut
- b) Ablaut
- (c) Suppletion
- d) Conversion

24. In English, verb inflection **GENERALLY** involves
- (a) prefixing
 - (b) suffixing
 - (c) infixing
 - (d) Vowel harmony
25. How many base forms are there in the following word 'restructuring'.
- (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Zero
26. Is English an infixing language ?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) In some exceptional words
 - (d) In irregular pasts forms of the verb only
27. In Tagalog, "bili" means 'buy' while 'binili' means 'bought'. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.
- (a) - bin -
 - (b) - nil -
 - (c) - ini -
 - (d) - in -
28. Which of the following statements is correct:
- (a) The semantic head of a clause is I
 - (b) The semantic head of a clause is V+I
 - (c) The semantic head of a clause is V
 - (d) The semantic head of a clause is C
29. In SVO languages, ?
- (a) complements follow their heads
 - (b) complements precede their modifiers
 - (c) complements precede their heads
 - (d) complements are optional
30. In morphology, we study:
- (a) Affix structure
 - (b) Prefix structure
 - (c) Word structure
 - (d) Suffix structure
31. In the sentence 'Being such a shy person, he hated to meet in cafes to chat', the **FINITE** verb is.
- (a) Hated
 - (b) Being
 - (c) meet
 - (d) chat

32. What determines the grammatical category of a compound is :

- (a) The rightmost word
- (b) The leftmost word
- (c) The rightmost and the leftmost words together
- (d) Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

33. In English, inflection is :

- (a) More productive than derivation
- (b) Less productive than derivation
- (c) As productive as derivation
- (d) Noun-based only

34. The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of :

- (a) V - to - Spec of IP
- (b) V - to - I
- (c) I - to - C
- (d) V - to - Spec of CP

35. In the following string 'a very intelligent student' the underlined words make

up a(n):

- (a) AP
- (b) ADV P
- (c) NP
- (d) PP

36. refers to the speakers' actual use of language in real life situations

- (a) Performance
- (b) Competence
- (c) Linguistics
- (d) Syntax

37. is an affix that is attached before the root.

- (a) A suffix
- (b) A stem
- (c) A root
- (d) A prefix

38. Which of the following statements is correct:

- (a) A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional one.
- (b) A derivational affix attaches before an inflectional one.
- (c) A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one.
- (d) A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one.

39. The word 'buildings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following

- (a) Build- ings
- (b) Building- s
- (c) Build-ing-s
- (d) Buildings

40. occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation

- (a) Surface meaning
- (b) Deep meaning
- (c) Structural ambiguity
- (d) External meaning

41. In French, Yes/No Questions are derived by the application of

- (a) V - to - I - to - C
- (b) V - to - C
- (c) I - to - V - to - C
- (d) V to Spec CP

42. UNICEF illustrates :

- (a) An acronym
- (b) A blend
- (c) An example of clipping
- (d) An example of backformation

43. When a root is combined with an affix, it forms :

- (a) An expanded root
- (b) A complex word
- (c) An expanded base
- (d) A simple word

44. The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is

- (a) teach-
- (b) -er
- (c) -ers
- (d) -s

45. In the phrase 'the very beautiful white house' the Spec is

- (a) The
- (b) The very
- (c) The very beautiful
- (d) The very beautiful white

46. is an example of backformation

- (a) Edit
- (b) Televise
- (c) Donate
- (d) Calculate

47. **Affixes are**
- (a) Free morphemes
 - (b) Independent words
 - (c) Bound morphemes
 - (d) Base forms
48. **..... is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning.**
- a. The phoneme
 - b. The derivational morpheme
 - c. The inflectional morpheme
 - d. The root
49. **Choose the group of words that results from derivation**
- a. Cry, cries, cried, crying
 - b. Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
 - c. Tooth, teeth
 - d. King, kingdom, kingdoms
50. **A compound is a word that contains**
- a. One prefix and one word
 - b. One suffix and one word
 - c. Two root morphemes and one word
 - d. Two words