

النحو والصرف  
المحاضرة الأولى

1. **The description of how words, phrases, and clauses are constructed and combined in a language.**
  - A. Morphemes
  - B. Grammar
  - C. Morphology
  - D. Syntax
  
2. **The part of grammar explaining how morphemes are put together to construct words.**
  - A. Morphemes
  - B. Grammar
  - C. Morphology
  - D. Syntax
  
3. **The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.**
  - A. Morphemes
  - B. Grammar
  - C. Morphology
  - D. Syntax
  
4. **Parts of words, i.e. stems, prefixes, and suffixes. For example, un + friend + ly contains three morphemes: a prefix un, a stem friend, and a suffix ly.**
  - A. Morphemes
  - B. Grammar
  - C. Morphology
  - D. Syntax
  
5. **The part of grammar dealing with different grammatical units ( words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) is known also as:**
  - A. Morphemes
  - B. Grammar
  - C. Morphology
  - D. Syntax
  
6. **..... consists of one or more phrases.**
  - A. A clause
  - B. A word

- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

**7. .... consists of one or more words.**

- A. A *clause*
- B. A *word*
- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

**8. .... consists of one or more morphemes.**

- A. A *clause*
- B. A *word*
- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

**9. Grammatical units are described in terms of four factors. One of the following is NOT one of these factors:**

- A. their structure
- B. their length
- C. their syntactic role
- D. their meaning

**10. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a word, this has to be in terms of.....**

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.
- D. all false

**11. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a phrase, this has to be in terms of.....**

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.
- D. all false

**12. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a clause, this has to be in terms of.....**

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.

D. syntactic role

**13. In terms of its (Subject, object, etc), a unit can be described. This is done in terms of its .....**

- A. syntactic role
- B. cause elements.
- C. bases and affixes
- D. heads and modifiers.

**14. When we describe a unit in terms of its meaning, we have to look at:**

- A. its meaning in dictionary
- B. its meaning in the mother language
- C. its meaning as an adverb of time, manner and place
- D. all true

**15. When we talk about Use (discourse function), this means that units can be described in terms of:**

- A. how they behave in discourse ( register and frequency).
- B. cause elements.
- C. bases and affixes
- D. heads and modifiers.

**16. (nouns, lexical verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) are the subdivision of:**

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. all false

**17. One of the following statements does NOT apply to lexical words:**

- A. Lexical words are the most numerous, and their number are growing all the time (*open classes*).
- B. They often have a complex internal structure and can be composed of several parts: e.g. *unfriendliness* = *un* + *friend* + *li* + *ness*.
- C. Lexical words can be the heads of phrases: e.g. the noun *completion* is the head of the noun phrase ( the completion of the task).
- D. They are generally the words that are not stressed most in speech.

**18. Word that are generally remain if a sentence is compressed in a newspaper headline: e.g. (*Elderly care crisis warning*) are called:**

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.

D. all false

**19. Function words can be categorized in terms of parts of speech such as: prepositions**

- A. coordinators
- B. auxiliary verbs
- C. pronouns.
- D. all true

**20. They usually indicate meaning relationships and help us interpret units containing lexical words, by showing how the units are related to each other. This statement applies to:**

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. Inserts

**21. Function words belong to:**

- A. (closed classes)
- B. (opened classes)
- C. (both opened and closed)
- D. all true

**22. Words that are found mainly in spoken language are called:**

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. Inserts

**23. One of the following statements does NOT apply to Inserts:**

- A. Inserts do not form an integral part of the a syntactic structure, but tend to inserted freely in a text.
- B. They are often marked off by a break in intonation in speech, or by a punctuation mark in writing: e.g. Well, we made it.
- C. They generally carry emotional and discourse meanings, *such as oh, ah, wow*, used to express a speaker's emotional response to a situation, or *yeah, no, okay*, used to signal a response to what has just been said.
- D. Inserts are generally difficult in form.

**24. The difference between Inflection and derivation in Lexical words is:**

- A. inflection changes the meaning while derivation does not.

- B. derivation changes the meaning while inflection does not.
- C. there is no difference at all
- D. all false

**25. Words that are compounds contain:**

- A. Only one stem
- B. more than one stem.
- C. only three stems
- D. all false

**26. In inflection, lexical words can take inflectional suffixes to signal meanings and roles which are important to their word class, such as:**

- A. plural
- B. past tense
- C. either A or B
- D. all false

**27. Decide whether the following BOLD words are phrases or clauses:**

1. **Opening the gate**, Jose let his dog into the yard.
  - a. Clause
  - b. phrase
2. it is too bad **that Ms. Fraser will not be teaching next year.**
  - a. Clause
  - b. phrase
3. The player **who hits the winning run will be the MVP for the game**
  - a. Clause
  - b. Phrase
4. The girl **whose leg was broken last year will be running in the big race tomorrow**
  - a. Clause
  - b. phrase
5. **After listening to the students**, Mr. Johnson changed his mind about the assignment.
  - a. Clause
  - b. phrase

النحو والصرف  
المحاضرة الثانية

**1) One of the following is NOT from the four main classes of lexical words:**

- (a) Nouns.
- (b) Lexical verbs.
- (c) Adjectives.
- (d) prepositions

**2) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (syntactic) which asks:**

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word convey.
- (d) All false

**3) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (morphological) which asks:**

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word convey
- (d) All false

**4) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (semantic) which asks:**

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word convey
- (d) All false

**5) One of Nouns' characteristics is (morphological). This is when:**

- (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase
- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities ( people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book----- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

**6) One of Nouns' characteristics is (syntactic). This is when:**

- (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase

- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities ( people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book----- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

**7) One of Nouns' characteristics is (syntactic). This is when:**

- (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase
- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities ( people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book----- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

**8) When an adjective describes quality of people or things, we identify it as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

**9) When an adjective occurs as the head of an adjective phrase, we identify it as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

**10) When an adjective takes inflectional suffixes like (er) or (est), we identify it as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

**11) The adjective (happier) is defined as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

**12) The adjective (eager to help) is defined as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

**13) The adjective (very dark) is defined as:**

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic

- (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 14) The adjective (**guilty of a serious crime**). is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 15) The adjective (**acceptable**,) is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 16) The adjective (**a heavy box**,) is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 17) When an adverb is formed by adding (ly) to the adjective, we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 18) When an adverb occurs as the head of an adverb phrase, we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 19) When an adverb express the degree of a following adjective or adverb like in ( totally wrong), we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
  - (b) Semantic
  - (c) Morphological
  - (d) All false
- 20) Conversation has a high density of:
- (a) Nouns
  - (b) Verbs
  - (c) Prepositions
  - (d) A and C
- 21) Informative writing such as news and academic prose has a high density of:
- (a) Nouns



- (b) Verbs
- (c) Adjectives
- (d) A and C

### النحو والصرف

### المحاضرة الثالثة

**1) Words that normally precedes nouns, and are used to help clarify the meaning of the noun. These are called:**

- (a) Intransitives
- (b) Demonstratives.
- (c) Determiners.
- (d) All false

**2) Indicates that the referent is assumed to be known by the speaker and the person being spoken to (addressee). This is the definition of:**

- (a) The definite article 'the'
- (b) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

**3) Makes it clear that the referent is one member of a class. This is the definition of:**

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

**4) Indicate that the referent are 'near to' or 'away from' the speaker's immediate This definition refers to:**

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'

- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

**5) They fill the position of a noun or a whole noun phrase. This definition refers to:**

- (a) Pronoun
- (b) Noun
- (c) Determiner
- (d) All false

**6) There are .....major classes of pronouns.**

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) Eight
- (d) Fourteen

**7) The pronouns in ( I won't tell you how it ended) are:**

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

**8) The pronouns in ( I like those) is:**

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

**9) The pronouns in ( Yeah they know each other pretty well) is:**

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

**10) The pronouns (everything, nobody, someone, all, some )\_are\_:**

- (a) Possessive
- (b) Reciprocal
- (c) Indefinite
- (d) Reflexive

**11) The word (what) in the sentence (*what* did he say?) is called:**

- (a) Indefinite pronoun
- (b) Personal pronoun
- (c) Reciprocal pronoun
- (d) Interrogative pronouns

**12) There are ..... kinds of auxiliary verbs.**

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Seven
- (d) All false

**13) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (have) which is used:**

- (a) In negative statements and in questions
- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

**14) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (be) which is used :**

- (a) In negative statements and in questions
- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

**15) There are ..... modal auxiliary verbs.**

- (a) Four
- (b) Nine
- (c) Eleven
- (d) All false

**16) " about, across, along with, around, aside\*, away\*, back\*, by, down, forth\*, home\*, in, off, on, out, over, past, round, through, under, up." All of these forms are:**

- (a) Only prepositions.
- (b) Only adverbial particles.
- (c) Adverbial particles but those marked by stars are also prepositions.
- (d) All false

**17) Adverbial particles are closely linked to:**

- (a) Verbs
- (b) Adverbs.
- (c) Nouns.
- (d) Adjectives.

**18) ..... are used to indicate relationship between two units such as phrases or clauses. The main ..... are: and, but, and or.**

- (a) Connectors
- (b) Coordinators
- (c) Collaborators.

(d) All false

### اعتباراً من المحاضرة الرابعة

**1. In traditional school grammar, a noun is usually defined in terms of:**

- a. Form
- b. Meaning
- c. Quantity
- d. All false

**2. A constituents is a name called on:**

- a. A phrase
- b. A single word in a sentence.
- c. The entire sentence.
- d. All true

**3. One or more words that occur together in a sentence and that we recognize as somehow working together as a unit.**

- a. A clause
- b. A phrase
- c. A sentence
- d. All false

**4. The "p" in (Np) stands for:**

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Proper noun
- c. Phrasal noun
- d. All false

**5. The "c" in (Nc) stands for:**

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Common noun
- c. Proper noun
- d. All false

**6. A verb is a word that expresses:**

- a. *A person*
- b. *Action*
- c. *Being.*
- d. B and C

**7. In the writing of phrase-structure rules, PARENTHESES ( ) allow us to express:**

- a. OPTIONAL elements.
- b. NECESSARY elements
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**8. In the rule: NP -----> (Art) N, the article here:**

- a. Is necessary
- b. Is optional
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**9. .... is a word that describes or modifies a noun.**

- a. An adverb
- b. A modifier
- c. An adjective
- d. All false

**10. Verbs that have the form of (to be), become and seem are called:**

- a. Linking verbs
- b. Copulas
- c. A and B
- d. Neither

**11. Unlike other verbs, a linking verb can also be followed by:**

- a. An adjective.
- b. An adverb
- c. A noun
- d. A preposition

**12. A noun phrase that follows a transitive verb is called:**

- a. The direct object.
- b. The object
- c. The indirect object
- d. All false

**13. In traditional grammar, a noun phrase that follows a linking verb, such as an architect, is sometimes called:**

- a. A predicate

- b. A predicate nominative
  - c. A subject
  - d. All false
14. **An adjective that follows a linking verb, such as uncomfortable, is sometimes called:**
- a. Predicate adjective.
  - b. Predicate nominative
  - c. Nominative
  - d. All false
15. **Together, predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives are called subjective complements in traditional grammar, because:**
- a. They are optional
  - b. They are necessary
  - c. They are said to complete or explain the subject.
  - d. Either A or B
16. **Several verbs related to the five senses ( look, appears, sound, smell, taste, feel) and a handful of other verbs (remain, grow, get, act) sometimes act as:**
- a. Linking verbs
  - b. Transitive verbs.
  - c. Both possible
  - d. Neither
17. **A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by:**
- a. A verb phrase
  - b. A prepositional phrase



- c. An adjective
  - d. A noun phrase.
- 18. Because a prepositional phrase either modify a noun or a verb and in order to identify that, we have to consider:**
- a. Meaning of a prepositional phrase
  - b. The purpose a prepositional phrase serves in the sentence.
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. Neither
- 19. When a prepositional phrase modify a verb or a noun, it is called:**
- a. A verb or noun modifier
  - b. A constituent of a verb or noun
  - c. A and B
  - d. All false

**Decide whether each of the following prepositional phrases (*written in Italic*) modifies a noun or a phrase:**

20. *Joe hit the ball with the bat.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
21. *John scrambled over the barricade*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
22. *Joe admired the woman with the hat.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase

23. *Beth jumped from the table.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
24. *Larry opened the oyster with a knife.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
25. *The house on the hill overlooked the valley.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
26. *The cover of the book attracted attention.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
27. *The old man with the harmonica knew the words to the songs.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
  - b. Modifies a verb phrase
28. **Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

I took a nap for a while.

A. I took a nap

B. I

C. a nap

- 29. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

I watched an American movie on TV.

- A. I watched an American movie
- B. watched an American movie
- C. I
- D. I watched

- 30. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.**

There were only two classes at the school.

- A. There
- B. only two classes
- C. at the school
- D. There were

- 31. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

I went to the movies a lot and studied English much harder than before.

- A. went to the movies a lot
- B. went
- C. went to the movies a lot and studied English
- D. went to the movies a lot and studied English much harder than before

- 32. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

At that time, my mother agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA.

A. my mother

B. At that time, my mother

C. mother

D. At that time, my mother agreed to let me go

**33. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.**

I was thinking that America was the closest country in terms of culture to Japan.

A. America

B. that America was the closest country in terms of culture to Japan

C. thinking

D. the closest country, in terms, to Japan

**34. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

I wanted to learn more useful language for conversation.

A. wanted to learn

B. wanted to learn more useful language

C. wanted to learn more useful language for conversation

**35. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

There are seven levels

A. seven levels

B. There

C. levels

D. seven

- 36. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.**

They were meaningless to me.

A. to me

B. meaningless

C. They

D. me

- 37. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

The classes have a small number of people.

A. have a

B. have a small number

C. have a small number of people

D. have a small

- 38. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.**

I was bored studying English at school.

A. English, at school

B. English

C. at school

D. studying English at school

- 39. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

The movie was an action movie.

- A. movie
- B. an action movie
- C. The movie
- D. The movie was

**40. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

My interest in the United states really grew.

- A. really grew
- B. grew
- C. in the United states really grew
- D. interest in the United states grew

**41. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

My mother agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA.

- A. agreed
- B. agreed to let me go
- C. agreed to let me go to English conversation school
- D. agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA

**42. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.**

Teachers emphasize the positive things that students try to say.

- A. emphasize
- B. emphasize the positive things

C. emphasize the positive things that students

D. emphasize the positive things that students try to say

**43. In the sentence: "The man and the woman greeted Donald.", (the man and the woman) is:**

- a. Coordinate subject
- b. Coordinate noun phrase
- c. Coordinative conjunction
- d. All false

**44. In the sentence: "Darlene believed that Max broke the type writer" , the object noun phrase, the thing that Darlene believed , is an entire clause. Such clauses are called:**

- a. COMPLEMENT CLAUSES
- b. SENTENTIAL COMPLEMENT CLAUSES
- c. NOMINAL CLAUSES
- d. ALL TRUE

**45. They are called NOMINAL CLAUSES because they function as:**

- a. Object
- b. Verb phrase
- c. Noun phrases.
- d. All false

**46. Sentential-complement clauses can occur:**

- a. As subjects
- b. As objects of sentences
- c. Either
- d. Neither

**47. In the sentence: "That Tom remembered the appointment amazed the doctor.", the word (that) is called:**

- a. COMPLEMENTIZER
- b. COMPLEMENTIZING CONJUNCTION
- c. CONJUNCTION
- d. A AND B

**48. The old tree swayed in the wind.**

The NP here is:

- a. Old tree
- b. Tree
- c. Old
- d. The old tree

**49. The VP here is:**

- a. Swayed
- b. Swayed in
- c. Swayed in the wind
- d. All false

**50. The rain annoyed Paul. The verb phrase here is based on the rule:**

- a. VP -----> VI
- b. VP -----> VI NP
- c. VP -----> VT NP
- d. All false



**51. Chevrolet hired Ralph. The NP here follows the rule:**

- a. NP -----> Art NC
- b. NP-----> Np
- c. NP-----> Art Np
- d. All false

**52. Ralph own a Chevrolet. The NP here follows the rule:**

- a. NP -----> Art NC
- b. NP-----> Np
- c. NP-----> Art Np
- d. All false

**53. (open) in the sentence:" I will open the window" is:**

- a. A stem
- b. A free morpheme
- c. A bound morpheme
- d. All false

**54. (open) in the sentence:" I will reopen the window" is:**

- a. A stem
- b. A free morpheme
- c. A bound morpheme
- d. All false

**55. Free morphemes are:**

- a. Lexical
- b. Derivational
- c. Functional

- d. A and C
- 56. One of the following is NOT a functional morpheme:**
- a. But
  - b. Above
  - c. Sincere
  - d. Because
- 57. Functional morphemes are considered as a closed group because:**
- a. They are used in fixed way.
  - b. Affixes cannot be added to them
  - c. We cannot add new morphemes to them.
  - d. All false
- 58. Bound morphemes are:**
- a. Lexical
  - b. Inflectional
  - c. Derivational
  - d. B and C
- 59. INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES. Are:**
- a. Not used to produce new words in the language
  - b. To indicate aspect of the grammatical function of a word.
  - c. Are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is a comparative or possessive form.
  - d. All true
- 60. English has only .....inflectional morphemes.**
- a. Four

- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. Ten

**61. All the inflectional morphemes in English are considered:**

- a. Affixes
- b. Prefixes
- c. Suffixes
- d. Reflective

**62. The change in the verb (sing) in the past tense (sang) is called:**

- a. UMLAUT
- b. ABLAUT
- c. BOTH TRUE
- d. ALL FALSE

**63. The change in the word (foot) in the plural form (fee) is called:**

- a. UMLAUT
- b. ABLAUT
- c. BOTH TRUE
- d. ALL FALSE

**64. The combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjective, verbs, or prepositions). This process is called:**

- a. Compounding
- b. Lexalization
- c. Immersion

d. All false

**65. The study of the construction of words out of morphemes...**

A. morphemes

B. morphology

**66. Smallest linguistic unit that has meaning or grammatical function.**

A. bound morpheme

B. free morpheme

C. morphemes

d. derivational morphemes

**67. Bound morphemes always attach to other morphemes, never existing as words themselves. They always carry a grammatical function.**

A. True

B. False

**68. Bound morphemes that change the meaning or syntactic function of the words to which they attach...**

A. Prefix

B. Suffix

C. Affix

**69. Morphemes that provide information about the grammatical relationships of words...**

A. Content morphemes

B. Function morphemes

**70. Morphemes that change the meaning or lexical category of the words to which they attach...**

A. Derivational morphemes

B. Inflectional morphemes

**71. Morphemes that serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a new word but only a different form of the same word...**

A. Derivational morphemes

B. Inflectional morphemes

**72. Nondistinctive realizations of a particular morpheme that have the same function and are phonetically similar...**

A. phoneme

B. Allophone

C. Allomorph

D. alternate morpheme

**73. ed- He washeded the car.**

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

**74. -s- He walks to school.**

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

**75. ing- She is studying everyday.**

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

**76. -est- That is the biggest fish I have ever seen.**

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

**77. th- I could feel the warmth of the fire.**

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

**78. Which morpheme in the experiment's has an inflectional function?**

A. -s

B. -ment

C. -ex

D. -peri

**79. Which morpheme in is dehumidifying has an inflectional function?**

A. -de

B. -ify

C. -id

D. -ing

**80. Which morpheme in has rationalized has an inflectional function?**

A. ration

B. -al

C. -ize

D. -ed

**81. Which morpheme in is swimming has an inflectional function?**

- A. swim
- B. -ming
- C. -ing

**82. Which morpheme in "is being spiritualized" has an inflectional function?**

- A. spirit
- B. -al
- C. -ize
- D. -ed