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- 1) Morphology is:
- a. The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.
 - b. The part of grammar explaining how morphemes are put together.
 - c. The discipline that studies the nature and use of language.
 - d. A language subsequent to a speaker's native language.
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- 2) Grammar is:
- a. The parts of words (i.e. stems, prefixes, and suffixes).
 - b. The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.
 - c. The conscious process of accumulating knowledge.
 - d. The type of language produced by second language learners.
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- 3) It consists of one or more words.
- a. Clause
 - b. Morphemes
 - c. Phrase
 - d. Syntax
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- 4) It consists of one or more morphemes.
- a. Word
 - b. Clause
 - c. Grammar
 - d. Phrase
-

- 5) Grammatical units are described in terms of:
- a. Use only
 - b. Meaning only
 - c. Role only
 - d. Structure, role, meaning and use
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- 6) Prepositions, coordinators, auxiliary verbs, and pronouns are:
- a. Lexical words
 - b. Function words
 - c. Inserts
 - d. Nouns
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7) They usually carry emotional and discourse meaning.

- a. Adjectives
 - b. Adverbs
 - c. Lexical verbs
 - d. **Inserts**
-

8) "Wow" is an example of:

- a. Nouns
 - b. Verbs
 - c. Adjectives
 - d. **Inserts**
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9) The morpheme attached to the end of a word is:

- a. Prefix
 - b. Insert
 - c. **Suffix**
 - d. Stem
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10) The example of 'special + ize' is an example of:

- a. Prefix
 - b. Compounding
 - c. Inflection
 - d. **Derivation**
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11) 'Blue + bird' is an example of:

- a. **Compounding**
 - b. Inflection
 - c. Derivation
 - d. Auxiliary verbs
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12) Morphological, syntactic, and semantic tests are applied to decide:

- a. **What class a word belongs to?**
 - b. What class an insert belongs to?
 - c. What class a prefix belongs to?
 - d. What class a suffix belongs to?
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13) ' Finally ' and ' Now ' are:

- a. Adjectives
 - b. Verbs
 - c. Nouns
 - d. Adverbs
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14) Adjectives most frequently modify:

- a. Adverbs
 - b. Verbs
 - c. Nouns
 - d. Pronouns
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15) Adverbs are linked to:

- a. Pronouns
 - b. Nouns
 - c. Verbs
 - d. Adverbs
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16) Determiners and pronouns are:

- a. Inserts
 - b. Function words
 - c. Lexical words
 - d. Adjectives
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17) ' His sister ' and ' Her book ' are examples of:

- a. Possessive determiners
 - b. Demonstrative determiners
 - c. Definite articles
 - d. Auxiliary verbs
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18) Personal pronouns refer to:

- a. Verbs
 - b. Adverbs
 - c. The speaker, the addressee(s), and other entities.
 - d. Wh-questions
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19) 'be, have, and do ' are:

- a. Modal auxiliary
- b. Pronouns
- c. Primary auxiliary
- d. Definite articles

20) They express 'modality' such as possibility, necessity, and prediction.

- a. Personal pronouns
- b. Verbs
- c. Primary auxiliary
- d. Modal auxiliary