

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

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

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

21. Function words belong to:

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

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

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

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

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 (symantic). 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

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

15) The adjective (acceptable,) is defined 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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 onlyinflectional 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

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 washed 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