خوسيه لويس

(9) In English prefixes are always
    (a) Inflectional morphemes
    (b) Derivational morphemes
    (c) Fee morphemes
    (d) Words

(10) ·········· is an example of compounding
    (a) Wallpaper
    (b) Ad.
    (c) UN
    (d) All the above

(11) The free morpheme in the word 'independent' is
    (a) Dependent
    (b) Independ
    (c) Depend
    (d) Indep

(12) The word 'singers' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following
    (a) Sing-er-s
    (b) Sin-gers
    (c) Si-ng-ers
    (d) Sing-ers

(13) Function words include
    (a) Pronouns only
    (b) Prepositions only
    (c) Conjunctions only
    (d) Pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions

(14) ·········· is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with particular meaning inhibits the morphological derivation of another mea with precisely that meaning
    (a) Blocking
    (b) Deletion
    (c) Omission
    (d) None of the above

(15) Which of the following we can say about the suffix '-ter' 'laughter') and the suffix '-ness' (as in 'happiness')
    (a) '-ter' is more productive than '-ness'
    (b) '-ter' is less productive than '-ness'
    (c) '-ter' is equally productive as '-ness'
    (d) None of the above

(16) When neologism is used once and never again, we call it
    (a) Frequency
    (b) Occasionalism
    (c) Temporary neologism
    (d) Coinage

خوسيه لويس

(17) The suffix in the word 'unfaithful' is
(a) -faithful
(b) -faith-
(c) -ful
(d) un-

(18) .... has a finite number of rules, but is capable of generating an infinite number of well-formed syntactic structures.
(a) Generative grammar
(b) Traditional grammar
(c) Syntax
(d) None of the above

(19) .... preserve the syntactic category of a word.
(a) Inflectional morphemes
(b) Derivational morphemes
(c) Phonemes
(d) None of the above

(20) .... is an affix that is attached before the root.
(a) A suffix
(b) A prefix
(c) A root
(d) A stem

(21) The sentences 'Smith ate a sandwich' and 'a sandwich was eaten by Smith' are
(a) Identical in the deep structure
(b) Different in the deep structure
(c) Identical in the surface structure
(d) None of the above

(22) When a root is combined with an affix, we call this
(a) A root
(b) A suffix
(c) An affix
(d) A stem

(23) .... is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language; i.e. speakers' mental grammar.
(a) Performance
(b) Competence
(c) Language
(d) Linguistics

(24) Affixes are
(a) Free morphemes
(b) Independent words
(c) Bound morphemes
(d) Lexemes

(25) The mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with in addition to the grammatical rules of their language is called

(a) Lexicon
(b) Lexeme
(c) Diction
(d) Word-list

(26) *'Have, has, had'* are all

(a) Modals
(b) Lexemes of the word HAVE
(c) Phrasal verbs
(d) Word-forms of the lexeme HAVE

(27) .... is concerned with the biological basis of human language acquisition.

(a) Linguistic competence
(b) Language learning
(c) Generative grammar
(d) None of the above

(28) Which of the following is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme /S/

(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) All the above

(29) The study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed is called

(a) Phonology
(b) Morphology
(c) Ethnography
(d) Philology

(30) The smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function is referred to as

(a) A word
(b) A letter
(c) A morpheme
(d) A phrase

(31) The .... shows the constituents of a sentence or a phrase hierarchically organized

(a) Tree diagram
(b) Pyramid diagram
(c) Order diagram
(d) None of the above

(32)   The sentence *'she drank the juice in the kitchen'* has

     (a) Two distinct deep structures
     (b) Two identical deep structures
     (c) Two surface structures
     (d) None of the above

(33)   .... refers to the capacity of the rules of generative grammar to be applied more than once in generating structures.

     (a) Recursion
     (b) Duplication
     (c) Repetition
     (d) None of the above

خوسيه لويس

(34)   Arabic is an example of .... languages.

     (a) VSO
     (b) SVO
     (c) SOV
     (d) None of the above

(35)   When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, we call this

     (a) Productivity
     (b) Creativity
     (c) Originality
     (d) Novelty

(36)   .... claims that a child is born with an innate predisposition to acquire languages which adhere to the universal principles that constrain the grammars of all languages

     (a) Traditional grammar
     (b) Universal grammar
     (c) Structural grammar
     (d) None of the above

(37)   .... refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations

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

(38)   'An interesting book' is

     (a) NP
     (b) P
     (c) VP
     (d) PP

(39)   *'e-mailer'* is an example of

     (a) Backformation
     (b) Verbs
     (c) Suffixes
     (d) Neologism

(1) .... is concerned with the ways in which language is actually used by speakers rather than with the ways in which language should be used.

    (a) Descriptive syntax
    (b) Prescriptive syntax
    (c) Traditional grammar
    (d) None of the above

(2) The word 'Establishment' has

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

(3) .... is an example of backformation

    (a) Edit
    (b) Televise
    (c) Donate
    (d) All the above

(4) The word 'had' in the sentence 'she had a baby' is

    (a) A grammatical word
    (b) A content word
    (c) A function word
    (d) A class word

(5) The lexicon contains

    (a) Words only
    (b) Affixes only
    (c) Complex language forms only, e.g. affixed inflected forms
    (d) words, affixes and complex language forms

(6) The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is

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

(7) .... produce new lexemes; i.e. a new word with a new meaning.

    (a) Derivational morphemes
    (b) Inflectional morphemes
    (c) Allomorphs
    (d) None of the above

(8) The extreme form of allomorphy in which two completely different roots realize the same morpheme is referred to as

    (a) Root morpheme
    (b) Suppletion
    (c) Morph
    (d) Base

(9) In

(10)

خوسيه لويس