

1) basic units of language

- **Words**
- sentences

2) words are stored in a speaker's

- dictionary
- lexicon
- **B and A**

3)are the fundament building blocks of language

- sentences
- **Words**

4) obtain sensitive information via email fraudulently

- **phish**
- Words

5)is that component of the grammar which studies the structure of words

- Morpheme
- **MORPHOLOGY**

6)define the word as the smallest free form in a language

- **Linguists**
- Morpheme

7) Linguists define the..... as the smallest free form in a language

- **word**
- Morpheme

8) Linguists define the word as the..... free form in a language.

- bighead
- **smallest**

9) What creatures do children find most fascinating?

- bighead

- **Dinosaurs**

10) Dinosaurs are studied by

- MORPHOLOGY

- **paleontologists**

11) Dinosaur (-s) is extinct

- **NOT a free form**

- free form

12)is the smallest unit of language that carries meaning

- **Morpheme**

- MORPHOLOGY

13) One-morpheme word is said to be

- **simple**

- complex

14) two or more morpheme words are said to be

- simple

- **complex**

15) A morpheme can be either free

- **when it can stand alone**

- when it must be attached to another one

16) A morpheme can be either bound

- when it can stand alone

- **when it must be attached to another one**

17) Complex words consist of a root morpheme and one or more

- **affixes**

- MORPHOLOGY

18) Complex words consist of a morpheme and one or more affixes

- affixes

- **root**

19)is the core of the word that carries the major meaning component

- **The root**

- affixes

20) roots are categories

- **lexical**

- Affixes

21)are NOT lexical and are ALWAYS bound morphemes

- **Affixes**

- lexical

22) AFFIX TYPES

- **prefix _suffix_infix**

- prefix _suffix

23) is attached to the front of the base

- **prefix**

- suffix

24) is attached to the end of a base

- **suffix**

- infix

25) which less common, occurs within another morpheme

- prefix

- **infix**

26) Roots in Arabic are

- **consonantal**

- vowels

1)is an affixation process that forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base.

- **Derivation**
- inflectional

2) Derivation

- **Teach er**
- tall er

3) Inflection

- Teach er
- **tall er**

4) multilayered internal structure

- **COMPLEX DERIVATIONS**
- DERIVATIONS

5) Derivation is often subject to and

- special constraints
- restrictions
- **B and A**

6) is a process of word formation in English which consists in combining existing words to create complex words.

- **Compounding**
- complex

7) spoon feed

- noun
- **verb**

8) green house

- **noun**
- verb

9) The morpheme that determines the category of the entire word is called

- **HEAD**

- Hand

10) Compounds can combine with other words to create even compounds

- **larger**

- small

11) English is not consistent in representing compounds

- **orthography**

- complex

12) English orthography is not consistent in representing compounds. They can be written as single words, or separated by a hyphen, or simply separate words.

- **correct**

- incorrect

13) a compound denotes a sub-type of the meaning/concept denoted by the head/rightmost element in the compound.

- **ENDOCENTRIC COMPOUNDS**

- EXOCENTRIC COMPOUNDS

14) steamboat

- **a boat powered by steam**

- a field where airplanes land

15) airfield

- a boat powered by steam

- **a field where airplanes land**

16) fire drill

- a field where airplanes land

- **practice in case of fire**

17) steamboat-airfield-fire drill Such compounds are said to be

- **endocentric**

- exocentric

18) In a smaller number of cases, the meaning of the compound does from the meaning of its compounds.

- **not follow**

- follow

19) redhead-redneck Such compounds are said to be.....

- **exocentric**

- endocentric

20) compounds allow the suffixation of –s to irregular plurals.....

- **exocentric**

- endocentric

21) wisdom teeth, policemen, oak leaves.

- **endocentric**

- exocentric

22) bigfoots (mythical creatures), watchmans (a type of portable TV).

- **exocentric**

- endocentric

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
المحاضرة الثالثة للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) It is a change or modification in the form of a word to mark grammatical

- **INFLECTION**

- stem

2) The base form to which an inflectional affix is added is also called a

- INFLECTION

- **stem**

3) 4 criteria are often used to distinguish between inflection and derivation affixes

- **Category change-Order-Productivity-Semantic transparency**

- Productivity-Semantic transparency

4) does not change the grammatical category of the meaning of its host

- **Inflection**

- Derivational affixes

5) do change the category and meaning of their host

- Inflection

- **Derivational affixes**

6) derivational affix

- **DA**

- IA

7) inflectional affix

- DA

- **IA**

8) Order: A derivational affix (DA) must combine with the base an inflectional affix (IA); i.e., Inflection applies to the output of derivation

- **before**

- After

9) have few exceptions, comparatively. typically apply to restricted classes

of bases

- **IAs-DAs**

- DAs-IAs

10) contribute transparent and consistent meaning to their host

- **IAs**

- DAs

11) do not contribute consistent meaning

- IAs

- **DAs**

12) Often it is..... to predict the word's meaning from its parts

- **not possible**

- possible

13) It is a change a word's form to mark change in its grammatical function

- AGREEMENT

- **CASE**

14) Occurs when a word is inflected to match certain grammatical properties of another word (t-taTaabuq)

- **AGREEMENT**

- CASE

15) A process that substitutes a non-morphemic segment to mark a grammatical contrast

- **Internal Change**

- Suppletion

16) it occurs when a morpheme is replaced by another which is extremely different to mark a grammatical contrast

- Internal Change

- **Suppletion**

17) it involves the repetition of the base form or some part of it.

- Tone placement

- **Reduplication**

18) Tone used in some languages to mark grammatical contrast

- **Tone placement**

- Reduplication

19) Often considered to be a type of derivation, it involves a change in meaning and category. It is also called zero derivation

- Clipping

- **Conversion**

20) A process whereby a polysyllabic word is shortened by deleting one or more syllables

- **Clipping**

- Conversion

21) They are words that are formed by blending non-morphemic parts of two already existing words

- **Blends**

- Conversion

22) Creates a new word by removing part of an existing word

- **Backformation**

- Acronyms

23) They are formed by keeping the initial letters of some or all the words in a phrase and pronouncing them as ONE word

- Backformation

- **Acronyms**

24) Common for names of products

- **Word coinage**

- Acronyms

25) Many morphemes have two or more pronunciations, called

- **allomorphs**

- Morphemes

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

المحاضرة الرابعة للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) Morphology is the level of grammar concerned with the

- **Structure of words**

- Structure of words

2) The association between most words and their meanings is purely.....

- Central

- **Conventional**

3) When we derive one word from another, we.....

- **Change its class, for example, from Verb to Noun**

- Change its tense, for example, from Past to Present

4) Roots are.....

- NOT always free

- **Always free**

5) A compound is a word that contains.....

- Two root morphemes and one word

- **Two free standing forms**

6)is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning

- The phoneme

- **The root**

7) is some kind of resemblance between the sound of a word and what it denotes/means

- Proverbs

- **Onomatopoeia**

8) Suppletion occurs when a word is represented by two or more roots.

- **Different**

- Similar

9) Choose the group of words that result from derivation

- Cry, cries, cried, crying

- **Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly**

10) EXERCISE 2: Divide the following words into morphemes and morphs (research)

- {re} {search}

- {re} {sear}

11) EXERCISE 2: Divide the following words into morphemes and morphs (butterfly)

- {but} {ter} {fly}

- {butter} {fly}

12) EXERCISE 2: Divide the following words into morphemes and morphs (holiday)

- {holy} {day}

- {holi} {da}

13) EXERCISE 2: Divide the following words into morphemes and morphs
(morpheme)

- {morph} {eme}

- {morph} {me}

14) EXERCISE 2: Divide the following words into morphemes and morphs (phonology)

- {phono} {log}

- {phone} {ology}

15) EXERCISE 3: Some words in (2) contain suffixes. Identify the suffixes by circling them.(happiness)

- **ness**

- ss

16) EXERCISE 3: Some words in (2) contain suffixes. Identify the suffixes by circling them.(freedom)

- **dom**

- m

17) EXERCISE 3: Some words in (3) contain prefixes. Identify the prefixes by circling them.(unable)

- **un**

- able

18) EXERCISE 3: Some words in (3) contain prefixes. Identify the prefixes by circling them.(discourage)

- **dis**

- age

19) EXERCISE 4: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S) or complex (C), or includes an inflectional affix (IA), or includes a derivational affix (DA) by circling the relevant answer. S => simple, C => Complex, IA => infl. Affix, DA=> Deriv. Aff.((rider))

- S-IA

- **C-DA**

20) EXERCISE 4: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S) or complex (C), or includes an inflectional affix (IA), or includes a derivational affix (DA) by circling the relevant answer. S => simple, C => Complex, IA => infl. Affix, DA=> Deriv. Aff.((colder))

- **C-IA**

- C-DA

21) EXERCISE 4: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S) or complex (C), or includes an inflectional affix (IA), or includes a derivational affix (DA) by circling the relevant answer. S => simple, C => Complex, IA => infl. Affix, DA=> Deriv. Aff.((silver))

- s

- c

22) EXERCISE 4: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S) or complex (C), or includes an inflectional affix (IA), or includes a derivational affix (DA) by circling the relevant answer. S => simple, C => Complex, IA => infl. Affix, DA=> Deriv. Aff.((lens))

- s

- C-DA

23) EXERCISE 4: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S) or complex (C), or includes an inflectional affix (IA), or includes a derivational affix (DA) by circling the relevant answer. S => simple, C => Complex, IA => infl. Affix, DA=> Deriv. Aff.((legs))

- **C-IA**

- C-DA

24) EXERCISE 5: (i) Identify the root in the words below by underlining it; (ii) State the syntactic category it belongs to(lamps)

- **lamp (Noun)**

- lamp (Adjective)

25) EXERCISE 5: (i) Identify the root in the words below by underlining it; (ii) State the syntactic category it belongs to(kindness)

- kind (Noun)

- **kind (Adjective)**

26) EXERCISE 5: (i) Identify the root in the words below by underlining it; (ii) State the syntactic category it belongs to(hinted)

- hint(Noun)

- **hint(Verb)**

27) EXERCISE 5: (i) Identify the root in the words below by underlining it; (ii) State the syntactic category it belongs to(players)

- **play(Verb)**

- play(Noun)

28) EXERCISE 5: (i) Identify the root in the words below by underlining it; (ii) State the syntactic category it belongs to(grandfathers)

- **grandfather(Noun)**

- grandfather(Verb)

1) It is a theory of language which attempts to characterize the structure of language

- **GRAMMAR**

- languages

2) All grammars are alike in basic ways

- **UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR**

- GRAMMAR

3) A Grammar in this sense is essentially an INPUT/OUTPUT system. It consists of

- LEXICON

- COMPUTATIONAL SYSTEM

- **A and B**

4) a mental dictionary (information on words: pronunciation, form, and meaning).

- **LEXICON**

- COMPUTATIONAL SYSTEM

5) operations that combine and arrange words in particular ways

- LEXICON

- **COMPUTATIONAL SYSTEM**

6) Two main modes of operation/structure building:

- **MERGE and MOVE**

- LEXICON and COMPUTATIONAL SYSTEM

7) is operated on the basis of information from the Lexicon and a theory of phrase structure known as “X” theory

- **Merge**

- Move

8) it is the operation of displacing elements around in a structure

- Merge

- **Move**

9) Words can be grouped into a small number of classes called

- **syntactic categories**

- meaning categories

10) Categories of words are classified as either.....

- **LEXICAL or FUNCTIONAL**

- FUNCTIONAL

11) The categories are Nouns(N), Verbs(V), Adjectives(A), Prepositions(P) and Adverbs(Adv).

- **Lexical**

- Functional

12) The categories are Determiners(DET), Degree Words(DEG), Auxiliary Verbs(AUX), Conjunctions(CONJ),

- Lexical

- **Functional**

13) How can we determine a word's category?

- By considering its meaning, its inflections

- **By considering its meaning, its inflections, and its distribution**

14) name or denote entities; Ex. people (Ali, John) and things (book, desk).

- **Nouns**

- Verbs

15) denote actions (run, jump), sensations (feel, hurt), and states (be, remain).

- Nouns

- **Verbs**

16) designate a property or an attribute of the entities denoted by the noun

- Adverbs

- **Adjectives**

17) designate properties and attributes for actions, sensations and states denoted by verbs

- **Adverbs**

- Adjectives

18) Nouns are inflect

- **for plural –s and possessive –‘s**

- past tense –ed, progressive –ing and 3d singular –s

19) Verbs inflect

- for plural –s and possessive –‘s

- **past tense –ed, progressive –ing and 3d singular –s**

20) Adjectives inflect for

- inflect past tense –ed, progressive –ing and 3d singular –s

- **the comparative –er and superlative –est**

21) A more reliable criterion for determining a category type involves its distribution, meaning what elements

- **DISTRIBUTION**

- INFLECTION

22) Sentences are simply formed by juxtaposing words like beads on a necklace

- **PHRASE STRUCTURE**

- DISTRIBUTION

23) A phrase can be broken down to 3 parts: a HEAD, a SPECIFIER(SPEC), and a COMPLEMENT(COMP).

- **X' SCHEMA**

- DISTRIBUTION

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

المحاضره السادسه للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) The is the obligatory nucleus around which a phrase is built

- SPECIFIERS

- **head**

2) A can form a phrase just by itself

- **head**

- SPECIFIERS

3) The type of Spec in a phrase depends on the category of the.....

- **Head**

- root

4) a, those, my, no,

- **Spec of N**

- Spec of V

5) never, perhaps, often, always

- Spec of N

- **Spec of V**

6) very, quite, so

- **Spec of A**

- Spec of P

7) almost

- Spec of A

- **Spec of P**

8) Spec mark the boundary of a phrase. In English, they occupy the leftmost position in a phrase

- **Syntactically**

- Semantically

9) Spec make the meaning of the head more precise

- Syntactically
- **Semantically**

10) COMPLEMENTS. These are phrases which complete the meaning of the heads. Complements are1..... selected by their heads.....2....., they are sisters of the selecting head

- **1-semantically 2- Syntactically**
- 1-Syntactically 2- semantically

11) Combine words in a manner compatible with the X' schema

- sentence
- **MERGE**

12) The largest unit of syntactic analysis is the

- **sentence**
- MERGE

13) Typically, sentences are made up of an NP (the subject) and a VP (the Predicate). These two phrases are grouped together by

- **Inflection**
- MERGE

14) There are syntactic tests to confirm constituent structure. These are:

- The Substitution Test
- The Movement Test
- The Coordination Test
- **a and b and c**

15) Replacement of the entire constituent by ONE word

- **The Substitution Test**
- The Movement Test

16) The PP at the corner can be shown to be a constituent by moving it all to a different position in the sentence

- The Substitution Test
- **The Movement Test**

17) A group of words forms a constituent if it can be joined to another group of words

by a coordinating conjunction

- The Substitution Test
- **The Coordination Test**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضره الثامنه للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) are obligatory constituents that are selected by a given head

- **Complements**

- SUBCATEGORIZATION

2) Complement selection is both.....

- semantic

- **semantic and syntactic**

3) Complement selection is both semantic and syntactic. When it is syntactic, it is termed

- **SUBCATEGORIZATION**

- Complement

4) Subcategorisation, also referred to as

- **C**

- **A**

5), which are larger units than phrases, can also function as complements

- **Clauses**

- phrases

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
المحاضرة التاسعة للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) The grammar that we have developed so far consists of a and (PSRs) constrained by the X'-schema

- LEXICON
- a set of Phrase Structure Rules
- **B and A**

2) The central element in a phrase is the

- **HEAD**
- root

3) The central element in a phrase is the HEAD, an, while all its dependents (Complement, Modifier, or Specifier) are

- **X⁰-XPs**
- XPs-X⁰

4) The Inspector will come tomorrow.

- **Declarative**
- Yes-No Interrogative

5) Will the Inspector _____ come tomorrow?

- **Yes-No Interrogative**
- WH-Interrogative

6) WHAT did John buy _____?

- Yes-No Interrogative
- **WH-Interrogative**

7) John ate an apple

- **Active**
- Passive

8) An apple was eaten _____ by John

- Active
- **Passive**

9) The doctor will come tomorrow.

- **D(eep) Structure**

- S(urface) Structure

10) Will the doctor _____ come tomorrow?

- D(eep) Structure

- **S(urface) Structure**

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
المحاضره العاشره للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) In English the Adv MUST..... the verb, while in French it MUST it.

- follow-precede

- **precede-follow**

2) V-to-I applies in, but not in

- English-French

- **French-English**

3) Both English and French have I-to-C in Yes/No questions, but only has V-to-I followed by V+I

- **French**

- English

4) English has exceptional V-to-I with used as main verb

- **BE**

- Aux

5) in that the meanings of their component words can be combined in more than one way

- **structurally ambiguous**

- Deep Structure

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضره الحاديه عشر للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) The entity that performs an action.

- **AGENT**

- **THEME**

2) The entity undergoing an action or a movement

- **AGENT**

- **THEME**

3) The starting point for a movement.

- **SOURCE**

- **GOAL**

4) The end point of an action or a movement.

- **SOURCE**

- **GOAL**

5) The place where an action occurs

- **LOCATION**

- **SOURCE**

6) This statement lends further support to the fact that there are two types of roles PSRs to generate and TRs which convert them into surface structures

- **deep structures**

- surface structures

7) This statement lends further support to the fact that there are two types of roles PSRs to generate deep structures and TRs which convert them into

- deep structures

- **surface structures**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضره الثانيه عشر للنحو والصرف

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - النحو والصرف - عبدالرحيم جماري]

1) is a noun inflection by means of which grammatical relations

- **Case**

- structurally ambiguous

2) SUBJECT Case is

- **Nominative**

- Accusative

3) OBJECT Case is

- Nominative

- **Accusative**

4) Prep Object Case is

- Nominative

- **Genitive**

5) All NPs must have

- **Case**

- structurally ambiguous