

- (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

فوسيه لويس

- (9) In English prefixes are always
 (a) Inflectional morphemes
 (b) Derivational morphemes
 (c) Free 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 meaning 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

فوسيه لويس

من الفعل sing

فوسيه 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

فوسيه لويس

- (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
- (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

فوسيه لويس

جميع النماذج نفس الاسئلة لكن يختلف ترتيب الاسئلة

الحل بناء على المحتوى

1 d

2 b او c

3 d

4 b

5 d

6 d

7 a

8 b

9 b

10 a

11 c

12 a من الفعل sing

13 d

14 a

15 b

16 b

17 c

18 d السؤال صعب . الجواب non of the above

19 a

20 b

21 a من الاسئله الصعبه

22 d

23 b

24 c

25 a

26 d

27 c التعريف جايبه مبعثر يعني مش مرتب كلمتين من البدايه وكلمتين من قبل انهايه

28 d

29 b

30 c

31 a

32 حسب فهمي الاجابه non of the above

33 a

34 a

35 a

36 b

37 a

38 a

