

- is an affix that is affixed after the root.
- (a) A suffix
 - (b) A stem
 - (c) A root
 - (d) A prefix

Which of the following statements is correct:

- (a) A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one.
- (b) A derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one.
- (c) A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional one
- (d) A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one.

The word 'surroundings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following :

- (a) surround- ings
- (b) surrounding- s
- (c) surround-ing-s
- (d) Sur-roundings

Which of the following illustrates structural ambiguity:

- (a) Shooting the gangsters with rifles
- (b) Playing football with the children
- (c) Killing flies in the garden
- (d) Chatting with friends on the net

When a root is combined with an affix, it forms :

- (a) A base
- (b) A long root
- (c) A compound word
- (d) A simple word

The inflectional morpheme in 'believers ' is

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

In the phrase 'the many recently built houses ' the Spec is :

- (a) The
- (b) The many
- (c) The many recently
- (d) The many recently built

The association between morphemes and their meanings is put

- (a) Controversial
- (b) Conditional
- (c) Central
- (d) Conventional

32. Morphological analysis is concerned with :
- (a) Word structure
 - (b) Affix structure
 - (c) Prefix structure
 - (d) Suffix structure
33. In the sentence 'Being such a shy person, he never mixed with his friends to chat' the FINITE verb is.
- (a) Never mixed
 - (b) Being
 - (c) Mixed
 - (d) Chat
34. The head of a compound is :
- (a) The leftmost word
 - (b) The rightmost word
 - (c) The rightmost and the leftmost words together
 - (d) Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word
35. In English, inflection is :
- (a) Less productive than derivation
 - (b) As productive as derivation
 - (c) More productive than derivation
 - (d) Verb-based only
36. The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English involves the movement :
- (a) I - to - C
 - (b) V - to - I
 - (c) V - to - Spec of IP
 - (d) V - to - Spec of CP
37. In the following string 'a very intelligent student' the underlined words make up a(n) :
- (a) ADV P
 - (b) AP
 - (c) NP
 - (d) PP
38. A speaker's actual use of language in concrete situations is called :
- (a) Competence
 - (b) Linguistics
 - (c) Performance
 - (d) Syntax

1. The lexicon consists of lists of
 - (a) Complex words
 - (b) Simple words
 - (c) Complex constituents
 - (d) words, affixes and constituents
2. is an example of base formation
 - (a) Edit
 - (b) Organize
 - (c) Resurrect
 - (d) Erosion
3. Affixes are
 - (a) Bound morphemes
 - (b) Free morphemes
 - (c) Free and bound morphemes
 - (d) Base forms
4. The part of the word that makes the most significant contribution to the word's meaning is
 - a. The base
 - b. The root
 - c. The base and the derivational morpheme
 - d. The base and the inflectional morpheme
5. A word consisting of two root morphemes is called a :
 - a. Compound
 - b. Coordinate word
 - c. Double word
 - d. Two-base word
6. The association between most words and their meanings is pure
 - a. Controversial
 - b. Conditional
 - c. Central
 - d. Conventional
7. The PP 'in the car' in the sentence "In the car, she drank her coffee" is :
 - (a) Adverbial
 - (b) Complement
 - (c) Ambiguous
 - (d) prepositional
8. The word 'optionality' has :
 - (a) One morpheme
 - (b) Two morphemes
 - (c) Three morphemes
 - (d) Four morphemes

9. One of the following is NOT an allomorph of the Plural morpheme in English:
- [en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'
 - [s] after [t], [k], [p] as in 'bits, tips, tacks'
 - [iz] after sounds like [t], [k], [p] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
 - [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in 'dogs, pads, hens'
10. The constituents of a sentence are represented in a tree diagram:
- sequentially
 - randomly
 - hierarchically
 - unsystematically
11. NATO is an example of:
- Backformation
 - Acronym
 - clipping
 - Neologism
12. An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a:
- phoneme
 - morpheme
 - lexeme
 - syntagmeme
13. Which of the following is a VSO language?
- Arabic
 - French
 - English
 - Chinese
14. When a morpheme changes the grammatical category of its host, it is said to be:
- Functional
 - Inflectional
 - Derivational
 - Inflectional and derivational
15. The Lexicon is a(n):
- Electronic dictionary
 - Mental dictionary
 - Glossary
 - Word-list
16. Content or lexical words include:
- Words with lexical or dictionary meaning
 - Relative Pronouns
 - Quantifiers
 - Complementizers

26. The free morpheme in the word 'antiestablishment' is :
- Stable
 - Establish
 - Establishment
 - Anti
27. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'brunch' ?
- Clipping
 - Blend
 - Compounding
 - Backformation
28. The inflection process turning 'goose' into 'geese' is called:
- Ablaut
 - Suppletion
 - Umlaut
 - Conversion
29. In English, verb inflection GENERALLY involves
- suffixing
 - Vowel harmony
 - infixing
 - prefixing
30. How many base forms are there in the following word 'restructuring'?
- Zero
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
31. Tagalog an infixing language?
- Yes
 - No
 - In some exceptional cases
 - In irregular pasts for the verb only
32. Tagalog, "bili" means 'bought' while "binili" means 'bought'. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.
- bin -
 - nil -
 - ni -
 - in -
33. The semantic head of a clause is
- The Tense category
 - The Verb
 - The Verb and Tense
 - The modal auxiliary

17. The implicit knowledge that native speakers have of their language is called :
- Competence
 - Performance
 - Syntax
 - Linguistics
18. The morphological rule that applies frequently to form new words is said to be:
- Intuitive
 - Non-selective
 - Creative
 - Productive
19. The suffixes in the word 'conditional' are :
- ity
 - ality
 - ionality
 - tutionality
20. Generative grammar claims that a child is born with an innate predisposition to acquire a language on the basis of a set of universal principles called :
- Functional Grammar
 - Minimalist Grammar
 - Universal Grammar
 - Word Grammar
21. A morpheme is the smallest unit of :
- Morphology
 - Phonology
 - Semantics
 - Pragmatics
22. The word 'had' in the sentence 'He had him clean the house' is :
- An auxiliary word
 - A function word
 - A lexical word
 - A class word
23. Which of the following illustrates 'compounding' :
- Greenhouse
 - Prep-school
 - KSA
 - E-Learning



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4. Not counting the root, the word 'Decentralization' has :
(a) Two morphemes
(b) Three morphemes
(c) Four morphemes
(d) Five morphemes

48. In SVO languages,
(a) Heads precede their complements
(b) Heads precede and follow their complements
(c) Heads follow their complements.
(d) Heads neither follow nor precede their complements

49. In French, Yes/No Questions are derived by the application of :
(a) V - to - I - to - C
(b) V - to - C
(c) I - to - V - to - C
(d) V to Spec CP

50. A Base Form is a form to which has been added
(a) An affix
(b) No affix
(c) A Root
(d) A compound

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