

1. **The In generative grammar , the native speakers' knowledge of their own language is said to be :**
 - (a) Explicit
 - (b) **Implicit**
 - (c) Inherent
 - (d) Exquisite

2. **The lexicon lists :**
 - (a) Simple words
 - (b) Complex words
 - (c) Complex constituents
 - (d) **Words , affixes and constituents**

3. **The PP ' In the kitchen ' in the sentence “ In the kitchen , she drank her coffee “ is :**
 - (a) Modifier
 - (b) Adverbial
 - (c) Ambiguous
 - (d) **Prepositional**

4. **The word 'Constitution ' has :**
 - (a) One morpheme
 - (b) **Two morphemes**
 - (c) Three morphemes
 - (d) Four morphemes

5. **One of the following is NOT An allomorph of the plural morpheme{S} in English**
 - (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) **[en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'**

6. **In a tree diagram , the constituents of a sentence or a phrase are represented :**
 - (a) Linearly
 - (b) **Hierarchically**
 - (c) Randomly
 - (d) Unsystematically

7. **AIDS is an example of :**
 - (a) Backformation
 - (b) **Acronym**
 - (c) Clipping
 - (d) Neologism

8. **An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a :**
- (a) **morpheme**
 - (b) phoneme
 - (c) lexeme
 - (d) syntagmeme
9. **A VSO language is a language such as :**
- (a) English
 - (b) French
 - (c) **Arabic**
 - (d) Chinese
10. **Category changing morphemes are said to be :**
- (a) **Derivational**
 - (b) Inflectional
 - (c) Functional
 - (d) Positional
11. **Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I recall him saying that he wanted to leave'**
- (a) Want to leave
 - (b) Want
 - (c) Wanted to leave
 - (d) **To leave**
12. **The lexicon is a :**
- (a) **Mental dictionary**
 - (b) Dictionary
 - (c) Glossary
 - (d) Word-list
13. **Lexical words include :**
- (a) Pronouns
 - (b) Determiners
 - (c) Conjunction
 - (d) **Word with lexical or dictionary meaning**
14. **The native speakers' implicit knowledge of the rules of his language called :**
- (a) Performance
 - (b) **Competence**
 - (c) Linguistics
 - (d) Syntax

15. **When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words it is said be:**
- (a) **Productive**
 - (b) Creative
 - (c) Intuitive
 - (d) Non- selective
16. **The suffixes in the word 'ungratefulness' is :**
- (a) -ful
 - (b) -fulness
 - (c) -fatefulness
 - (d) **-ness**
17. **Generative grammar claims that a child is born with an innate predisposition to acquire any language on the basis of a set of universal principles called:**
- (a) **Universal Grammar**
 - (b) Minimalist Grammar
 - (c) Functional Grammar
 - (d) Word Grammar
18. **A morpheme is the smallest unit of:**
- (a) **Morphology**
 - (b) Phonology
 - (c) Semantics
 - (d) Pragmatics
19. **The word 'had' in the sentence ' He had a shower ' is :**
- (a) A grammar word
 - (b) **A lexical word**
 - (c) A function word
 - (d) A class word
20. **Which of the following illustrates 'compounding' :**
- (a) **Football**
 - (b) Prep-school
 - (c) NATO
 - (d) E-commerce
21. **The free morpheme in the word ' institutionalization' is:**
- (a) Stiuete
 - (b) **Institute**
 - (c) Institution
 - (d) Institutionalize

22. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'infomercial' :
- (a) Compounding
 - (b) Blend
 - (c) Clipping
 - (d) Backformation
23. The inflection process turning 'sink' into 'sank' is called:
- (a) Umlaut
 - (b) Ablaut
 - (c) Suppletion
 - (d) Conversion
24. In English verb inflection GENERALLY involves
- (a) Prefixing
 - (b) Suffixing
 - (c) Infixing
 - (d) Vowel harmony
25. How many base forms are there in the following word ' restructuring ' :
- (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Zero
26. Is English an infixing language ?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) In some exceptional words
 - (d) In irregular pasts forms of the verb only
27. In tagalong ' bili ' means ' buy ' while ' binili ' means ' bought '. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.
- (a) -bin-
 - (b) -nil-
 - (c) -ini-
 - (d) -in-
28. Which of the following statement is correct:
- (a) The semantic head of a clause is I
 - (b) The semantic head of a clause is V+I
 - (c) The semantic head of a clause is V
 - (d) The semantic head of a clause is C

29. In SVO language ,?
- Complements follow their heads
 - Complements precede their modifiers
 - Complements precede their heads
 - Complements are optional
30. In morphology , we study :
- Affix structure
 - Prefix structure
 - Word structure
 - Suffix structure
31. In the sentence 'Being such a shy person , hated to meet in cafes to chat ' , the FINITE verb is .
- Hated
 - Being
 - Meet
 - Chat
32. What determines the grammatical category of a compound is:
- The rightmost word
 - The leftmost word
 - The rightmost and the leftmost words together
 - Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word
33. In English , inflection is :
- More productive than derivation
 - Less productive than derivation
 - As productive as derivation
 - Noun-based only
34. The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of :
- V – to – Spec of IP
 - V – to –I
 - I –to –C
 - V – to – Spec of CP
35. In the following string ' a very intelligent student ' the underlined words make up a(n) :
- AP
 - ADV P
 - NP
 - PP

36. refers to the speakers' actual use of language in real life situations
(a) Performance
(b) Competence
(c) Linguistics
(d) Syntax
37. Is an affix that is attached before the root .
(a) A suffix
(b) A stem
(c) A root
(d) A prefix
38. Which of the following statements is correct
(a) A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional one
(b) A derivational affix attaches before an inflectional one
(c) A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
(d) A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one
39. The word 'buildings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following
(a) Build- ings
(b) Building- s
(c) Build -ing- s
(d) Buildings
40. occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation
(a) Surface meaning
(b) Deep meaning
(c) Structural ambiguity
(d) External meaning
41. 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
42. UNICEF illustrates :
(a) An acronym
(b) A blend
(c) An example of clipping
(d) An example of backformation

43. **When a root is combined with an affix , it forms:**
(a) An expanded root
(b) **A complex word**
(c) An expanded base
(d) A simple word
44. **The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is**
(a) teach-
(b) -er
(c) -ers
(d) **-s**
45. **In the phrase ' the very beautiful white house ' the spec is**
(a) The
(b) **The very**
(c) The very beautiful
(d) The very beautiful white
46. **.....is an example of backformation**
(a) Edit
(b) Televisе
(c) **Donate**
(d) Calculate
47. **Affixes are:**
(a) Free morpheme
(b) Independent words
(c) **Bound morpheme**
(d) Base forms
48. **..... is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning:**
(a) The phoneme
(b) The derivational morpheme
(c) The inflectional morpheme
(d) **The root**
49. **Choose the group of words that results from derivation**
(a) Cry, cries ,cried, crying
(b) Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
(c) Tooth, teeth
(d) **King , kingdom, kingdoms**

50. A Compound is a word that contains.....

- (a) One prefix and one word
- (b) One suffix and one word
- (c) Two root morphemes and one word
- (d) Two word

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