

1. **The lexicon consists of list of**
 - (a) Complex words
 - (b) Simple words
 - (c) Complex constituents
 - (d) words , affixes and constituents
2. **.....is an example of backformation**
 - (a) Edit
 - (b) Organize
 - (c) Resurrect
 - (d) Erosion
3. **Affixes are**
 - (a) Bound morphemes
 - (b) Free morpheme
 - (c) Free and bound morphemes
 - (d) Base forms
4. **The part of the word that make the most significant contribution to a word's meaning is ...**
 - (a) The base
 - (b) The root
 - (c) The base and derivational morpheme
 - (d) The base and the inflectional morpheme
5. **The word consisting of two root morphemes is called :**
 - (a) Compound
 - (b) Coordinate word
 - (c) Double word
 - (d) Two-base word
6. **The association between most words and their meanings is purely**
 - (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{S} in English**
- (a) **[en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'**
 - (b) [s] after[t],[k],[p] as in 'bits ,tips ,tacks'
 - (c) [iz] after sounds like [s] , [z] as in 'sneezes , bosses'
 - (d) [z] after [d], [g] , [n] as in ' dogs, pads, hens'
10. **The constituents of a sentence are represented in a tree diagram:**
- (a) Sequentailly
 - (b) Randomly
 - (c) **Hierarchically**
 - (d) Unsystematically
11. **NATO is an example of :**
- (a) Backformation
 - (b) **Acronym**
 - (c) clipping
 - (d) Neologism
12. **An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a :**
- (a) phoneme
 - (b) **morpheme**
 - (c) lexeme
 - (d) syntagmeme
13. **Which of the following is A VSO language ?**
- (a) **Arabic**
 - (b) French
 - (c) English
 - (d) Chinese
14. **When a morpheme changes symmetrical Category of its host , said to be :**
- (a) Functional
 - (b) Inflectional
 - (c) **Derivational**
 - (d) Inflectional and derivational

15. **The lexicon is a(n) :**
(a) Electronic dictionary
(b) **Mental dictionary**
(c) Glossary
(d) Complementizers
16. **Content or lexical words include**
(a) **Words with lexical on ordinary meaning**
(b) Relative pronouns
(c) Quantifiers
(d) Complementizers
17. **The implicit knowledge that the native speakers' have of their language is called**
(a) **Competence**
(b) Performance
(c) Syntax
(d) Linguistics
18. **morphological rule that can be applied frequently to form new words it is said be:**
(a) Intuitive
(b) Non- selective
(c) Creative
(d) **Productive**
19. **The suffixes in the word ' constitutionality ' are :**
(a) – ity
(b) – **ality**
(c) – ionality
(d) – tutionality
20. **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) Functional Grammar
(b) Minimalist Grammar
(c) **Universal Grammar**
(d) Word Grammar
21. **A morpheme is the smallest unit of:**
(a) **Morphology**
(b) Phonology
(c) Semantics
(d) Pragmatics

22. The word 'had' in the sentence ' He had him clean the house ' is :
- (a) An auxiliary word
 - (b) A function word
 - (c) A lexical word
 - (d) A class word
23. Which of the following illustrates 'compounding ' :
- (a) Greenhouse
 - (b) Prep-school
 - (c) KSA
 - (d) E-learning
24. The free morpheme in the word ' antiestablishment ' is:
- (a) Stable
 - (b) Establish
 - (c) Establishment
 - (d) Anti
25. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'brunch ' :
- (a) Clipping
 - (b) Blend
 - (c) Compounding
 - (d) Backformation
26. The inflection process turning 'goose ' into 'geese' is called:
- (a) Ablaut
 - (b) Suppletion
 - (c) Umlaut
 - (d) Conversion
27. In English , verb inflection GENERALLY involves
- (a) Suffixing
 - (b) Vowel harmony
 - (c) Infixing
 - (d) Prefixing
28. How many base forms are there in the following word ' restructuring ' :
- (a) Zero
 - (b) One
 - (c) Two
 - (d) Three

29. Is Tagalog an infixing language ?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) In some exceptional words
- (d) In irregular pasts form of the verb only

30. In Tagalog ' *bili* ' means ' *buy* ' while ' *binili* ' means ' *bought* '. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.

- (a) - bin -
- (b) - nil -
- (c) - ni -
- (d) - in -

31. The semantic head of a clause is :

- (a) The tense category
- (b) The Verb
- (c) The Verb and Tense
- (d) The modal auxiliary

32. Morphology 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 of the movement of :**
(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 speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations is called :**
(a) Competence
(b) Linguistics
(c) **Performance**
(d) Syntax
39. **..... is an affix that is attached after the root .**
(a) **A suffix**
(b) A stem
(c) A root
(d) A prefix
40. **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
41. **The word ' surrounding ' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following**
(a) surround- ings
(b) surrounding- s
(c) **sourround -ing- s**
(d) Sur-roundings

42. Which of the following illustrates structural ambiguity:
- (a) Shooting the gnagsters with rifles
 - (b) Playing football with the children
 - (c) Killing flies in the garden
 - (d) Chatting with friends on the net
43. When a root is combined with an affix , it forms:
- (a) A base
 - (b) A long root
 - (c) A compund word
 - (d) A simple word
44. The inflectional morpheme in '*believers*' is
- (a) -lievers-
 - (b) -er
 - (c) -ers
 - (d) -s
45. In the phrase ' the many recently built house ' the spec is :
- (a) The
 - (b) The many
 - (c) The many recently
 - (d) The many recently built
46. The association between most words and their meanings is purely
- (a) Controversial
 - (b) Conditional
 - (c) Central
 - (d) Conventional
47. Not counting the root , the word '**Decentralization** ' has :
- (a) Two morphemes
 - (b) Three morphemes
 - (c) Four morphemes
 - (d) Five morphemes
48. In SVO language ,
- (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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق