

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:
- Shooting the gnagsters with rifles
  - Playing football with the children
  - Killing flies in the garden
  - Chatting with friends on the net
43. When a root is combined with an affix , it forms:
- A base
  - A long root
  - A compound word
  - A simple word
44. The inflectional morpheme in '*believers*' is
- lievers-
  - er
  - ers
  - s
45. In the phrase ' the many recently built house ' the spec is :
- The
  - The many
  - The many recently
  - The many recently built
46. The association between most words and their meanings is purely .....
- Controversial
  - Conditional
  - Central
  - Conventional
47. Not counting the root , the word '**Decentralization** ' has :
- Two morphemes
  - Three morphemes
  - Four morphemes
  - Five morphemes
48. In SVO language , .....
- Heads precede their Complements
  - Heads precede and follow their Complements
  - Heads follow their Complements
  - 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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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق