

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

- Descriptive syntax
- **Prescriptive syntax**
- Traditional grammar
- none of the above

2) The word "Establishment" has

- one morpheme
- **two morphemes**
- **three morphemes**
- four morphemes

3) ----- is an example of backformation

- Edit
- Televisе
- **Donate**
- **All of the above**

4) The word "had" in the sentence (she had a baby) is

- A grammatical word
- **A content word**
- A function word
- A class word

5) The lexieon contains

- words only
- affixes only
- complex language forms only e.g. affixed inflected forms
- **words, affixes and complex language forms**

6) The inflectional morpheme in "teachers" is

- teach
- er

- ers
- s

7) ----- produce new lexemes i.e. a new word with a new meaning

- **Derivational morphemes**
- Inflectional morphemes
- Allomorphs
- none of the above

8) The extreme form of allomorphy in which two completely different roots realize the same morpheme is referred to as

- Root morpheme
- **Suppletion**
- Morph
- Base

9) In English prefixes are always

- Inflectional morphemes
- **Derivational morphemes**
- Free morphemes
- Words

10) ----- is an example of compounding

- **Wallpaper**
- Ad.
- UN
- All of the above

11) The free morpheme in the word "independent" is

- dependent
- independ
- **depend**
- indep

12) The word "singers" can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following

- **sing-er-s**
- sin-gers
- si-ng-ers

- sing-ers

13) Function words include

- Pronouns only

- prepositions only

- conjunctions only

- **Pronouns ,prepositions and conjunctions**

14) ----- is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with a particular meaning inhabits the morphological derivation of another meaning with precisely that mening

- **Blocking**

- Deletion

- Omission

- none of the above

15) Which of the following we can say about the suffix "ter" as in "laughter:) and the suffix "ness" (as in "happiness")

- "ter" is more productive than "ness"

- **"ter" is less productive than " ness"**

- "ter" is equally productive as " ness"

- none of the above

16) When neologism is used once and never again we call it

- Frequency

- **Occasionalism**

- Temporary neologism

- Coinage

17) The suffix in the word "unfaithful" is

- faithful

- faith

- **ful**

- un

18) ----- has a finite number of rules but is capable of generating an infinite number of well-formed syntactic structure

- Generative grammar

- Traditional grammar
- Syntax
- **none of the above**

19) ----- preserve the syntactic category of a word

- **Inflectional morphemes**
- Inflectional morphemes
- phonemes
- none of the above

20) ----- is an affix that is attached before the root

- A suffix
- **A prefix**
- A root
- A stem

21) The sentence "smith ate a sandwich" and "a sandwich was eaten by smith" are

- **Identical in the deep structure**
- **Different in the deep structure**
- Identical in the surface structure
- none of the above

22) When the root is combined with an affix we call this

- A root
- A suffix
- An affix
- **A stem**

23) ----- is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language i.e. speakers' mental grammar

- Performance
- **Competence**
- language
- Linguistics

24) Affixes are

- Free morphemes
- Independent words

- **Bound morphemes**

- Lexemes

25) The mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with addition to the grammatical rules of their language is called

- **Lexicon**

- Lexeme
- Diction
- Word-list

26) "have , has , had" are all

- Modals
- Lexemes of the word HAVE
- Phrasal verbs
- **word-forms of the lexeme HAVE**

27) ----- is concerned with the biological basis of human language acquisition

- Linguistics competence
- Language learning
- **Generative grammar**
- none of the above

28) Which of the following is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme /S/

- [s] after [t] , [k] , [p] as in "bits , tips , tacks"
- [iz] after sounds like [s] , [z] as in "sneezes , bosses"
- [z] after [d] , [g] , [n] as in "dogs, pads , hens"
- **All of the above**

29) The study of the internal structure of words and rules by which words are formed is called

- Phonology
- **Morphology**
- Ethnography
- Philology

30) The smallest linguistic capable of having a meaning or grammatical function is referred to as

- A word
- A letter
- **A morpheme**
- A phrase

31) The ----- shows the constituents of a sentence or a phrase hierarchically organized

- **Tree diagram**
- Pyramid diagram
- Order diagram
- none of the above

32) The sentence "she drank the juice in the kitchen" has

- **Two distinct deep structure**
- Two identical deep structure
- Two surface structure
- none of the above

33) ----- refers to the capacity of the rules of generative grammar to be applied more than once in generating structure

- **Recursion**
- Duplication
- Reptition
- none of the above

34) Arabic is an example of ----- language

- **VSO**
- SVO
- SOV
- none of the above

35) When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words , we call this

- **Productivity**
- Creativity
- Originality
- 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 language

- Traditional grammar
- **Universal Grammar**
- Structural Grammar
- none of the above

37) ----- refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations

- **Performance**
- Competence
- Linguistics
- Syntax

38) "an interesting book" is

- **NP**
- P
- VP
- PP

39) "e-mailer" is an example of

- Backformation
- Verbs
- Suffixes
- **Neologism**

40) In french yes no questions are derived by the application of:

- **V - to - I - to - C**
- V - to - C - to - I
- **I - to - V - to - C**
- V to Spec CP

41) UNICEF illustrates :

- **AN acronym**
- A blend
- AN example of clipping
- An example of backformation

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

- An expanded root
- **A complex word**
- An expanded base
- A simple word

43) The word "Assembly" has

- one morpheme
- **Two morphemes**
- Three morphemes
- Four morphemes

44) In the phrase "the very beautiful white house" the specifier

- **The**
- **The very**
- the very beautiful
- the very beautiful white

45) Yes/No Question in English are derived by means of :

- **I - to C**
- **V - to - I -to - C**
- Neither
- I - to - Spec of CP

46) ----- do not change the syntactic category of a word

- Derivational morphemes
- **Inflectional morphemes**
- Phonemes
- Allomorphs

47) "A recent history book about Morocco" is

- AP
- VP
- **NP**
- PP

48) Verb inflection in English is generally

- A prefixing process
- **A suffixing process**
- An infixing process
- An infixing and prefixing process

49) ----- captures the fact that a particular phrase can occur more than once in a given sentence

- **Recursion**
- Duplication
- Repetition
- Modification

50) Which of the following is illustrated by the word "Brunch"

- Blocking
- **Blend**
- Clipping
- Backformation

51) Each of the realization of a particular morpheme is called

- **An allomorph**
- A unit
- A form
- A shape

52) What determines the grammatical category of a compounding

- **the rightmost word**
- the leftmost word
- the rightmost word and the leftmost word together
- Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

53) ----- occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation

- surface meaning
- **deep structure**
- **structural ambiguity**
- external meaning

54) the word "buildings" can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following

- Build-ings
- Building-s
- **Build-ing-s**
- buildings

55) Which of the following statements is correct :

- **A Derivational affix attaches to a base before an inflectional one**
- A Derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one
- A Derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
- A Derivational never occurs with an inflectional one

56) ----- is an affix that is attached before the root

- a suffix
- **a prefix**
- a root
- a stem

57) the inflection process turning "go" into "went" is called

- umlaut
- ablaut
- **suppletion**
- conversion

58) the syntactic head of a clause (IP) is

- **V**
- A
- V+I
- C+I

59) NON-FINITE verb in the sentence "I remember telling him not to go" is

- Remember
- **go**
- remember telling
- not to go

60) the relationship between most words and their meanings is purely

- controversial

- conditional
- central
- **conventional**

61) in what way are SOV languages different from SVO languages

- **In SOV languages, complements precede their heads**
- In SOV languages, complements follows their heads
- In SVO languages, complements precede their heads
- In SVO languages, complements are optional

62) The study of the internal structure of words is called :

- phonology
- **morphology**
- etymology
- philology

63) e-mailer is an example of :

- backformation
- prefixing
- clipping
- **neologism**