

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 "<u> In the kitchen</u> , she drank her coffee " is :

- (a) Modifier
- (b) Adverbial
- (c) Ambiguous
- **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) Stiute
- **(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 , .....?

- (a) **Complements follow their heads**
- (b) Complements precede their modifiers
- (c) Complements precede their heads
- (d) Complements are optional

30) In morphology , we study :

- (a) Affix structure
- (b) Prefix structure
- (c) **Word structure**
- (d) Suffix structure

31) In the sentence 'Being such a shy person , hated to meet in cafes to chat ' , the FINITE verb is .

- (a) **Hated**
- (b) Being
- (c) Meet
- (d) Chat

32) What determines the grammatical category of a compound is:

- (a) **The rightmost word**
- (b) The leftmost word
- (c) The rightmost and the leftmost words together
- (d) Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

33) In English , inflection is :

- (a) **More productive than derivation**
- (b) Less productive than derivation
- (c) As productive as derivation
- (d) Noun-based only

34) The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of :

- (a) V – to – Spec of IP
- (b) V – to –I
- (c) **I –to –C**
- (d) V – to – Spec of CP

35) In the following string ' a very intelligent student ' the underlined words make up a(n) :

- (a) **AP**
- (b) ADV P
- (c) NP
- (d) 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) .....s 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**