

1) 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**

2) The association between most words and their meanings is purely .....

- (a) Controversial
- (b) Conditional
- (c) Central
- **(d) Conventional**

3) NON-FINITE verb in the sentence ' I remember telling him not to go ':

- (a) Remember
- **(b) go**
- (c) remember telling
- (d) Not to go

4) The mental dictionary that language users must equipped with in addition to the grammatical rules of their language is called :

- (a) Lexeme
- (b) Diction
- **(c) Lexicon**
- (d) Word list

5) Function words include :

- (a) Pronouns only
- (b) Determiners only
- (c) Conjunctions only
- **(d) Pronouns, determiners , conjunctions**

6) The inflection process turning "go" into "went" is called :

- (a) Umlaut
- **(b) Ablaut**

- (c) **Suppletion**

- (d) Conversion

7) The Syntactic head of a clause ( IP) is :

- (a) V

- (b) **I**

- (c) V+I

- (d) C+I

8) In what way are SOV languages different from SVO languages ?

- (a) **In SOV languages, complements precede their heads**

- (b) In SOV languages, complements follow their heads

- (c) In SVO languages, complements precede their heads

- (d) In SVO languages, complements are optional

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

- (a) Phonology

- (b) **Morphology**

- (c) Etymology

- (d) Philology

10) A ..... shows the constituents structure of the sentence or phrase are represented hierarchically

- (a) **Tree diagram**

- (b) Pyramid diagram

- (c) Order diagram

- (d) Histogram

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

- (a) **Productivity**

- (b) Creativity

- (c) Originality

- (d) Novelty

12) The suffix in the word "unfaithfulness" is

- (a) - ful

- (b) **- fulness**

- (c) - faithful

- (d) - ness

13) 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) Structural Grammar
- (d) Word Grammar

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

- (a) A word
- (b) A phoneme
- (c) **A morpheme**
- (d) A phrase

15) ..... aims to account for the implicit or unconscious knowledge that native speakers have of their own language

- (a) **Generative grammar**
- (b) Traditional grammar
- (c) Functional grammar
- (d) Stratificational grammar

16) e-mailer is an example of :

- (a) Backformation
- (b) prefixing
- (c) clipping
- (d) **Neologism**

17) The sentences 'Smith ate a sandwich' and 'a sandwich was eaten by Smith' are :

- a) **Identical in the deep structure**
- b) Different in the deep structure
- c) Identical in the surface structure
- d) Identical in deep and surface structure

18) The word ' had ' in the sentence 'she had a baby ' is

- (a) A grammatical word
- (b) **a content word**

- (c) A function word
- (d) A class word

19) Which of the following illustrate 'compounding' ?

- (a) **Greenhouse**
- (b) Prep-school
- (c) KSA
- (d) E-learning

20) The root morpheme in the word 'independent' is :

- (a) Independ
- (b) Dependent
- (c) **Depend**
- (d) Indep

21) Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'brunch' :

- (a) Blocking
- (b) **Blend**
- (c) Clipping
- (d) backformation

22) Arabic is a ..... language .

- (a) **VSO**
- (b) SVO
- (c) SOV
- (d) OVS

23) Verb inflection in English is generally :

- (a) A prefixing process
- (b) **A suffixing process**
- (c) An infixing process
- (d) An infixing and a prefixing process

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

- (a) **Recursion**
- (b) Duplication
- (c) Repetition

- (d) Modification

25) Affixes are :

- (a) Free morphemes
- (b) Independent words
- (c) **Bound morphemes**
- (d) Base forms

26) ..... 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**

27) 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

28) The FINITE verb in the sentence 'he enjoys reading at night to lull him to sleep' is :

- (a) Lull
- (b) Reading
- (c) **enjoys**
- (d) to sleep

29) 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

30) In English, inflection is :

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

31) Yes/No Questions in English are derived by means of :

- (a) **I - to - C**
- (b) V - to - I - to - C
- (c) Neither
- (d) I - to - spec of CP

32) ' A recent history book about Morocco' is :

- (a) AP
- (b) VP
- (c) **NP**
- (d) PP

33) ..... do not change the syntactic category of a word :

- (a) Derivational morphemes
- (b) **Inflectional morphemes**
- (c) Phonemes
- (d) Allomorphs

34) ..... refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete :

- (a) **Performance**
- (b) Competence
- (c) Linguistics
- (d) Syntax

35) ..... is an affix that is attached before the root .

- (a) A suffix
- (b) **A prefix**
- (c) A root
- (d) A stem

36) Which of the following statements is correct :

- (a) **A derivational affix attaches to a base before an inflectional**
- (b) A derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one
- (c) A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
- (d) A derivational never occurs with an inflectional one

37) The word ' buildings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following :

- (a) Build- ings
- (b) Building- s
- (c) **Build-ing-s**
- (d) Buildings

38) ..... occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation :

- (a) Surface meaning
- (b) Deep meaning
- (c) **Structural ambiguity**
- (d) External meaning

39) ..... is an example of backformation :

- (a) Edit
- (b) Televisе
- (c) **Donate**
- (d) Brunch

40) 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

41) UNICEF illustrates :

- (a) **An acronym**
- (b) A blend
- (c) An example of clipping
- (d) An example of backformation

42) 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

43) The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is :

- (a) teach b.

- (b) -er
- (c) -ers
- (d) -s

44) The lexicon lists :

- (a) Simple word
- (a) Complex word
- (c) Complex constituents
- (d) **words , affixes and constituents**

45) The sentence 'she drank the juice in the kitchen' has :

- (a) Two distinct deep structures
- (b) Two identical deep structures
- (c) Two surface structures
- (d) **one deep and one surface structure**

46) The word ' Assembly ' has

- (a) **One morpheme**
- (b) Two morphemes
- (c) Three morphemes
- (d) Four morphemes

47) Which of the following is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme (S)

- (a) [s] after [t],[k],[p] as in 'oits , tips , taks'
- (b) [iz] after sounds like [s] , [z] as in 'sneezes , bosses'
- (c) [z] after [d] , [g] , [n] as in 'dogs ,pads , hens'
- (d) **[s] , [z] , and [iz]**

48) ..... Is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language : i.e speakers' mental grammar .

- (a) Performance
- (b) **Competence**
- (c) Syntax
- (d) Linguistics

49) 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