

1. The free morpheme in the word 'independent' is

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

C

2. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'smog'?

- a) Blocking
- b) Blend
- c) Clipping
- d) Backformation

B

3. English is a(n) language.

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

B

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4. Derivational processes in English are :

- a) prefixing
- b) suffixing
- c) prefixing and suffixing
- d) prefixing, suffixing, and infixing

C

5. In English, complements

- a) Follow the head
- b) Precede the head
- c) Both follow and precede the head
- d) Never follow and precede the head

A

6. Affixes are

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

A

7. is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning.

- a) The phoneme
- b) The derivational morpheme
- c) The root
- d) The inflectional morpheme

C

Choose the group of words that result from derivation

- a) Cry, cries, cried, crying
- b) Tooth, teeth
- c) Conquer, conquest, conqueror
- d) None of the above

C

9. 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
10. refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations
 (a) Performance
 (b) Competence
 (c) Linguistics
 (d) Syntax
11. is an affix that is attached after the root.
 (a) A suffix
 (b) A prefix
 (c) A root
 (d) A stem
12. Which of the following statements is correct:
 (a) A derivational affix attaches to a base before and after an inflectional one.
 (b) A derivational affix attaches to a base after an inflectional one.
 (c) A derivational affix attaches to a base before an inflectional one.
 (d) A derivational never occurs with an inflectional one.
13. occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation
 (a) Surface meaning
 (b) Deep meaning
 (c) Structural ambiguity
 (d) External meaning
14. An endocentric compound is a compound in which
 * (a) rightmost word determines the general meaning of the compound as a whole.
 (b) leftmost word determines the general meaning of the compound as a whole.
 (c) Both words in the compound determine the general meaning of the compound as a whole.
 (d) None of the above.
15. UNESCO illustrates a case of:
 (a) A blend
 (b) An example of backformation
 (c) An example of clipping
 (d) An acronym

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

B

- (a) An expanded root
- (b) A complex word
- (c) An expanded base
- (d) A simple word

The inflectional morpheme in 'believers' is

D

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

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

C

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

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degree adverbs function as specifiers of

A

- (a) Adjectives and adverbs
- (b) Verbs and auxiliaries
- (c) Articles and quantifiers
- (d) Pronouns and quantifiers

Identify the head nouns in the following NP: *the recent book about the history of Syria.*

C

- (a) THE and RECENT
- (b) THE and History
- (c) BOOK and HISTORY
- (d) RECENT and BOOK

According to X-bar theory, a phrase consists of

B

- (a) subject, verb, and object.
- (b) head, specifier, and complement.
- (c) subject and predicate.
- (d) determiner, adjective, and noun

The sentence "The chair ate the table" is unacceptable because:

D

- (a) the chair can eat.
- (b) the table can be eaten.
- (c) the sentence is grammatically incorrect.
- (d) the sentence is semantically incorrect

The phrase 'In a recent history book about Saudi Arabia' is a(n):

D- PP

24. The word "less" in "less happy" is a:

- (a) Specifier
- (b) Complement
- (c) Head
- (d) None of the above

A

25. The word "discussion" in "the present discussion of the program" is a:

- (a) Specifier
- (b) Complement
- (c) Head
- (d) None of the above

C

26. The word "right" in "right into the wall" is a:

- (a) Specifier
- (b) Complement
- (c) Head
- (d) None of the above

C

27. The suffixes in the word "connectivity" are :

- (a) -ive
- (b) -ive+ity
- (c) -five+ity
- (d) -tivity

B

28. Choose the correct sentence:

- (a) The specifier is the word around which a phrasal category is built.
- (b) The complement is the word around which a phrasal category is built.
- (c) The head is the sentence around which a clausal category is built.
- (d) The head is the word around which a phrasal category is built.

D

29. Complements are:

- (a) Grammatically selected by their heads (c-selection)
- (b) Semantically selected by their heads (s-selection)
- (c) Grammatically and semantically selected by their heads
- (d) None of the above.

B

30. Determiners function as specifiers of

- (a) verbs
- (b) prepositions
- (c) adverbs
- (d) nouns

D

31. The inflection process turning 'goose' into 'geese' is called:

- (a) Umlaut
- (b) Ablaut
- (c) Suppletion
- (d) Conversion

A

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32. The syntactic head of a clause (IP) is :

- (a) V
- (b) I
- (c) V+I
- (d) C+I

B

33. The study of the internal structure of words is called

- (a) Phonology
- (b) Morphology
- (c) Etymology
- (d) Philology

B

34. The word 'anti-establishment' has

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

C

35. 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

B

36. 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

A

37. When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, we say that this rule is :

- (a) Productive
- (b) Creative
- (c) Original
- (d) Novel

A

38. The suffixes in the word 'morphologically' is

- (a) -ly
- (b) -cal+ly
- (c) -logi+cal+ly
- (d) -ology+cal+ly

B

The smallest linguistic element carrying meaning or a grammatical function is:

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

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40. aims to account for the implicit or unconscious knowledge that native speakers have of their own language.
- Traditional grammar
 - Generative grammar
 - Functional grammar
 - Stratificational grammar
41. What determines the grammatical category of a compound is :
- The rightmost word
 - The leftmost word
 - The rightmost and the leftmost words together
 - Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word
42. In English, inflection is :
- More productive than derivation
 - Less productive than derivation
 - As productive as derivation
 - Noun-based only
43. do not change the syntactic category of a word.
- Derivational morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes
 - Phonemes
 - None of the above
44. Each of the realizations of a particular morpheme is called:
- An allomorph
 - A unit
 - A form
 - A shape
45. The word 'had' in the sentence 'she had a baby' is a/an
- grammatical word
 - content word
 - function word
 - auxiliary word
46. A compound is a word that contains
- One prefix and one word
 - One suffix and one word
 - Two root morphemes and one word
 - Two root words
47. The association between most words and their meanings is purely
- Controversial
 - Conditional
 - Central
 - Conventional

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48. The FINITE verb in the sentence 'I remember telling him not to go' is

- a) Remember
- b) go
- c) remember telling
- d) None of the above

A

49. Function words include

- a) Pronouns only
- b) Prepositions only
- c) Conjunctions only
- d) Pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions

D

50. Which of the following illustrates 'compounding'?

- a) Football
- b) Ad.
- c) UN
- d) E-mailer

A

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