

Syntax and Morphology

First lecture

1. **The description of how words, phrases, and clauses are constructed and combined in a language.**
 - A. Morphemes
 - B. Grammar
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Syntax

2. **The part of grammar explaining how morphemes are put together to construct words.**
 - A. Morphemes
 - B. Grammar
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Syntax

3. **The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.**
 - A. Morphemes
 - B. Grammar
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Syntax

4. **Parts of words, i.e. stems, prefixes, and suffixes. For example, un + friend + ly contains three morphemes: a prefix un, a stem friend, and a suffix ly.**
 - A. Morphemes
 - B. Grammar
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Syntax

5. **The part of grammar dealing with different grammatical units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) is known also as:**
 - A. Morphemes
 - B. Grammar
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Syntax

6. **..... consists of one or more phrases.**
 - A. A clause

- B. A *word*
- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

7. consists of one or more words.

- A. A *clause*
- B. A *word*
- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

8. consists of one or more morphemes.

- A. A *clause*
- B. A *word*
- C. A *phrase*
- D. A morpheme

9. Grammatical units are described in terms of four factors. One of the following is NOT one of these factors:

- A. their structure
- B. their length
- C. their syntactic role
- D. their meaning

10. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a word, this has to be in terms of.....

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.
- D. all false

11. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a phrase, this has to be in terms of.....

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.
- D. all false

12. When describing a unit in terms of its internal structure: e.g. a clause, this has to be in terms of.....

- A. cause elements.
- B. bases and affixes
- C. heads and modifiers.

D. syntactic role

13. In terms of its (Subject, object, etc), a unit can be described.

This is done in terms of its

- A. syntactic role
- B. cause elements.
- C. bases and affixes
- D. heads and modifiers.

14. When we describe a unit in terms of its meaning, we have to look at:

- A. its meaning in dictionary
- B. its meaning in the mother language
- C. its meaning as an adverb of time, manner and place
- D. all true

15. When we talk about Use (discourse function), this means that units can be described in terms of:

- A. how they behave in discourse (register and frequency).
- B. cause elements.
- C. bases and affixes
- D. heads and modifiers.

16. (nouns, lexical verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) are the subdivision of:

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. all false

17. One of the following statements does NOT apply to lexical words:

- A. Lexical words are the most numerous, and their number are growing all the time (*open classes*).
- B. They often have a complex internal structure and can be composed of several parts: e.g. *unfriendliness* = *un* + *friend* + *li* + *ness*.
- C. Lexical words can be the heads of phrases: e.g. the noun *completion* is the head of the noun phrase (the completion of the task).
- D. They are generally the words that are not stressed most in speech.

18. Word that are generally remain if a sentence is compressed in a newspaper headline: e.g. (*Elderly care crisis warning*) are called:

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. all false

19. Function words can be categorized in terms of parts of speech such as: prepositions

- A. coordinators
- B. auxiliary verbs
- C. pronouns.
- D. all true

20. They usually indicate meaning relationships and help us interpret units containing lexical words, by showing how the units are related to each other. This statement applies to:

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. Inserts

21. Function words belong to:

- A. (closed classes)
- B. (opened classes)
- C. (both opened and closed)
- D. all true

22. Words that are found mainly in spoken language are called:

- A. Original words.
- B. Lexical words
- C. functional words.
- D. Inserts

23. One of the following statements does NOT apply to Inserts:

- A. Inserts do not form an integral part of the a syntactic structure, but tend to inserted freely in a text.
- B. They are often marked off by a break in intonation in speech, or by a punctuation mark in writing: e.g. Well, we made it.
- C. They generally carry emotional and discourse meanings, *such as oh, ah, wow*, used to express a speaker's emotional

response to a situation, or *yeah, no, okay*, used to signal a response to what has just been said.

D. Inserts are generally difficult in form.

24. The difference between Inflection and derivation in Lexical words is:

- A. inflection changes the meaning while derivation does not.
- B. derivation changes the meaning while inflection does not.
- C. there is no difference at all
- D. all false

25. Words that are compounds contain:

- A. Only one stem
- B. more than one stem.
- C. only three stems
- D. all false

26. In inflection, lexical words can take inflectional suffixes to signal meanings and roles which are important to their word class, such as:

- A. plural
- B. past tense
- C. either A or B
- D. all false