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- 1) Morphology is:
- The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.
  - The part of grammar explaining how morphemes are put together.
  - The discipline that studies the nature and use of language.
  - A language subsequent to a speaker's native language.
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- 2) Grammar is:
- The parts of words ( i.e. stems, prefixes, and suffixes).
  - The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.
  - The conscious process of accumulating knowledge.
  - The type of language produced by second language learners.
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- 3) It consists of one or more words.
- Clause
  - Morphemes
  - Phrase
  - Syntax
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- 4) It consists of one or more morphemes.
- Word
  - Clause
  - Grammar
  - Phrase
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- 5) Grammatical units are described in terms of:
- Use only
  - Meaning only
  - Role only
  - Structure, role, meaning and use
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- 6) Prepositions, coordinators, auxiliary verbs, and pronouns are:
- Lexical words
  - Function words
  - Inserts
  - Nouns
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- 7) They usually carry emotional and discourse meaning.
- Adjectives
  - Adverbs
  - Lexical verbs
  - Inserts**
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- 8) "Wow" is an example of:
- Nouns
  - Verbs
  - Adjectives
  - Inserts**
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- 9) The morpheme attached to the end of a word is:
- Prefix
  - Insert
  - Suffix**
  - Stem
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- 10) The example of 'special + ize' is an example of:
- Prefix
  - Compounding
  - Inflection
  - Derivation**
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- 11) 'Blue + bird' is an example of:
- Compounding**
  - Inflection
  - Derivation
  - Auxiliary verbs
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- 12) Morphological, syntactic, and semantic tests are applied to decide:
- What class a word belongs to?**
  - What class an insert belongs to?
  - What class a prefix belongs to?
  - What class a suffix belongs to?
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13) ' Finally ' and ' Now ' are:

- a. Adjectives
  - b. Verbs
  - c. Nouns
  - d. Adverbs
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14) Adjectives most frequently modify:

- a. Adverbs
  - b. Verbs
  - c. Nouns
  - d. Pronouns
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15) Adverbs are linked to:

- a. Pronouns
  - b. Nouns
  - c. Verbs
  - d. Adverbs
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16) Determiners and pronouns are:

- a. Inserts
  - b. Function words
  - c. Lexical words
  - d. Adjectives
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17) ' His sister ' and " Her book ' are examples of:

- a. Possessive determiners
  - b. Demonstrative determiners
  - c. Definite articles
  - d. Auxiliary verbs
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18) Personal pronouns refer to:

- a. Verbs
  - b. Adverbs
  - c. The speaker, the addressee(s), and other entities.
  - d. Wh-questions
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19) 'be, have, and do ' are:

- a. Modal auxiliary
  - b. Pronouns
  - c. **Primary auxiliary**
  - d. Definite articles
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20) They express 'modality' such as possibility, necessity, and prediction.

- a. Personal pronouns
- b. Verbs
- c. Primary auxiliary
- d. **Modal auxiliary**