

النحو والصرف
المحاضرة الأولى

- 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

27. Decide whether the following **BOLD words are phrases or clauses:**

1. **Opening** the gate, Jose let his dog into the yard.
 - a. Clause
 - b. phrase
2. it is too bad **that** Ms. Fraser will not be teaching next year.
 - a. Clause
 - b. phrase
3. The player **who hits the winning run** will be the MVP for the game
 - a. Clause
 - b. Phrase
4. The girl **whose leg was broken last year** will be running in the big race tomorrow
 - a. Clause
 - b. phrase
5. **After listening to the students**, Mr. Johnson changed his mind about the assignment.
 - a. Clause
 - b. phrase

1) One of the following is NOT from the four main classes of lexical words:

- (a) Nouns.
- (b) Lexical verbs.
- (c) Adjectives.
- (d) prepositions

2) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (syntactic) which asks:

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word conveys.
- (d) All false

3) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (morphological) which asks:

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word convey
- (d) All false

4) To decide to which class a lexical word belongs, it is useful to apply tests of three kinds. One of these tests is (semantic) which asks:

- (a) What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?
- (b) What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?
- (c) What type(s) of meaning does a word convey
- (d) All false

5) One of Nouns' characteristics is (morphological). This is when:

- (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase
- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities (people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book---- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

6) One of Nouns' characteristics is (syntactic). This is when:

- (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase

- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities (people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book---- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

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- (b) Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities (people, objects, substances)
- (c) Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book---- two books; Sarah's book.
- (d) All false

8) When an adjective describes quality of people or things, we identify it as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

9) When an adjective occurs as the head of an adjective phrase, we identify it as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

10) When an adjective takes inflectional suffixes like (er) or (est), we identify it as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

11) The adjective (happier) is defined as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

12) The adjective (eager to help) is defined as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic
- (c) Morphological
- (d) All false

13) The adjective (very dark) is defined as:

- (a) Syntactic
- (b) Semantic

- (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 14) The adjective (**guilty of a serious crime**). is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 15) The adjective (**acceptable**.) is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 16) The adjective (**a heavy box**,) is defined as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 17) When an adverb is formed by adding (ly) to the adjective, we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 18) When an adverb occurs as the head of an adverb phrase, we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 19) When an adverb express the degree of a following adjective or adverb like in (totally wrong), we identify it as:
- (a) Syntactic
 - (b) Semantic
 - (c) Morphological
 - (d) All false
- 20) Conversation has a high density of:
- (a) Nouns
 - (b) Verbs
 - (c) Prepositions
 - (d) A and C
- 21) Informative writing such as news and academic prose has a high density of:
- (a) Nouns

- (b) Verbs
- (c) Adjectives
- (d) A and C

النحو والصرف

المحاضرة الثالثة

1) Words that normally precedes nouns, and are used to help clarify the meaning of the noun. These are called:

- (a) Intransitives
- (b) Demonstratives.
- (c) Determiners.
- (d) All false

2) Indicates that the referent is assumed to be known by the speaker and the person being spoken to (addressee). This is the definition of:

- (a) The definite article 'the'
- (b) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

3) Makes it clear that the referent is one member of a class. This is the definition of:

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

4) Indicate that the referent are ' near to' or 'away from' the speaker's immediate This definition refers to:

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'

- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

5) They fill the position of a noun or a whole noun phrase. This definition refers to:

- (a) Pronoun
- (b) Noun
- (c) Determiner
- (d) All false

6) There aremajor classes of pronouns.

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) Eight
- (d) Fourteen

7) The pronouns in (I won't tell you how it ended) are:

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

8) The pronouns in (I like those) is:

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

9) The pronouns in (Yeah they know each other pretty well) is:

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Personal
- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

10) The pronouns (**everything, nobody, someone, all, some**)_are:

- (a) Possessive
- (b) Reciprocal
- (c) Indefinite
- (d) Reflexive

11) The word (**what**) in the sentence (**what did he say?**) is called:

- (a) Indefinite pronoun
- (b) Personal pronoun
- (c) Reciprocal pronoun
- (d) Interrogative pronouns

12) There are kinds of auxiliary verbs.

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Seven
- (d) All false

13) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (**have**) which is used:

- (a) In negative statements and in questions
- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

14) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (be) which is used :

- (a) In negative statements and in questions
- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

15) There are modal auxiliary verbs.

- (a) Four
 - (b) Nine
 - (c) Eleven
 - (d) All false
- 16) " about, across, along with, around, aside*, away*, back*, by, down, forth*, home*, in, off, on, out, over, past, round, through, under, up." All of these forms are:**
- (a) Only prepositions.
 - (b) Only adverbial particles.
 - (c) Adverbial particles but those marked by stars are also prepositions.
 - (d) All false

17) Adverbial particles are closely linked to:

- (a) Verbs
- (b) Adverbs.
- (c) Nouns.
- (d) Adjectives.

18) are used to indicate relationship between two units such as phrases or clauses. The main are: and, but, and or.

- (a) Connectors
- (b) Coordinators
- (c) Collaborators.

(d) All false

اعتباراً من المحاضرة الرابعة

1. In traditional school grammar, a noun is usually defined in terms of:

- a. Form
- b. Meaning
- c. Quantity
- d. All false

2. A constituents is a name called on:

- a. A phrase
- b. A single word in a sentence.
- c. The entire sentence.
- d. All true

3. One or more words that occur together in a sentence and that we recognize as somehow working together as a unit.

- a. A clause
- b. A phrase
- c. A sentence
- d. All false

4. The "p" in (Np) stands for:

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Proper noun
- c. Phrasal noun
- d. All false

5. The "c" in (Nc) stands for:

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Common noun
- c. Proper noun
- d. All false

6. A verb is a word that expresses:

- a. *A person*
- b. *Action*
- c. *Being.*
- d. B and C

7. In the writing of phrase-structure rules, PARENTHESES () allow us to express:

- a. OPTIONAL elements.
- b. NECESSARY elements
- c. Both
- d. Neither

8. In the rule: NP ----> (Art) N, the article here:

- a. Is necessary
- b. Is optional
- c. Both
- d. Neither

9. is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

- a. An adverb
- b. A modifier
- c. An adjective
- d. All false

10. Verbs that have the form of (to be), become and seem are called:

- a. Linking verbs
- b. Copulas
- c. A and B
- d. Neither

11. Unlike other verbs, a linking verb can also be followed by:

- a. An adjective.
- b. An adverb
- c. A noun
- d. A preposition

12. A noun phrase that follows a transitive verb is called:

- a. The direct object.
- b. The object
- c. The indirect object
- d. All false

13. In traditional grammar, a noun phrase that follows a linking verb, such as an architect, is sometimes called:

- a. A predicate

- b. A predicate nominative
 - c. A subject
 - d. All false
- 14. An adjective that follows a linking verb, such as uncomfortable, is sometimes called:**
- a. Predicate adjective.
 - b. Predicate nominative
 - c. Nominative
 - d. All false
- 15. Together, predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives are called subjective complements in traditional grammar, because:**
- a. They are optional
 - b. They are necessary
 - c. They are said to complete or explain the subject.
 - d. Either A or B
- 16. Several verbs related to the five senses (look, appears, sound, smell, taste, feel) and a handful of other verbs (remain, grow, get, act) sometimes act as:**
- a. Linking verbs
 - b. Transitive verbs.
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither
- 17. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by:**
- a. A verb phrase
 - b. A prepositional phrase

- c. An adjective
 - d. A noun phrase.
18. **Because a prepositional phrase either modify a noun or a verb and in order to identify that, we have to consider:**
- a. Meaning of a prepositional phrase
 - b. The purpose a prepositional phrase serves in the sentence.
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither
19. **When a prepositional phrase modify a verb or a noun, it is called:**
- a. A verb or noun modifier
 - b. A constituent of a verb or noun
 - c. A and B
 - d. All false
- Decide whether each of the following prepositional phrases (*written in Italic*) modifies a noun or a phrase:**
20. *Joe hit the ball with the bat.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
 - b. Modifies a verb phrase
21. *John scrambled over the barricade*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
 - b. Modifies a verb phrase
22. *Joe admired the woman with the hat.*
- a. Modifies a noun phrase
 - b. Modifies a verb phrase

23. *Beth jumped from the table.*

- a. Modifies a noun phrase
- b. Modifies a verb phrase

24. *Larry opened the oyster with a knife.*

- a. Modifies a noun phrase
- b. Modifies a verb phrase

25. *The house on the hill overlooked the valley.*

- a. Modifies a noun phrase
- b. Modifies a verb phrase

26. *The cover of the book attracted attention.*

- a. Modifies a noun phrase
- b. Modifies a verb phrase

27. *The old man with the harmonica knew the words to the songs.*

- a. Modifies a noun phrase
- b. Modifies a verb phrase

28. **Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.**

I took a nap for a while.

- A. I took a nap
- B. I
- C. a nap

29. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.

I watched an American movie on TV.

- A. I watched an American movie
- B. watched an American movie
- C. I
- D. I watched

30. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.

There were only two classes at the school.

- A. There
- B. only two classes
- C. at the school
- D. There were

31. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

I went to the movies a lot and studied English much harder than before.

- A. went to the movies a lot
- B. went
- C. went to the movies a lot and studied English
- D. went to the movies a lot and studied English much harder than before

32. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.

At that time, my mother agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA.

- A. my mother
- B. At that time, my mother
- C. mother
- D. At that time, my mother agreed to let me go

33. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.

I was thinking that America was the closest country in terms of culture to Japan.

- A. America
- B. that America was the closest country in terms of culture to Japan
- C. thinking
- D. the closest country, in terms, to Japan

34. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

I wanted to learn more useful language for conversation.

- A. wanted to learn
- B. wanted to learn more useful language
- C. wanted to learn more useful language for conversation

35. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.

There are seven levels

- A. seven levels
- B. There
- C. levels

D. seven

36. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.

They were meaningless to me.

A. to me

B. meaningless

C. They

D. me

37. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

The classes have a small number of people.

A. have a

B. have a small number

C. have a small number of people

D. have a small

38. Identify the objects in the following sentence: the object noun and any words that modify it.

I was bored studying English at school.

A. English, at school

B. English

C. at school

D. studying English at school

39. Identify the subject: the subject noun and words that modify it.

The movie was an action movie.

- A. movie
- B. an action movie
- C. The movie
- D. The movie was

40. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

My interest in the United states really grew.

- A. really grew
- B. grew
- C. in the United states really grew
- D. interest in the United states grew

41. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

My mother agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA.

- A. agreed
- B. agreed to let me go
- C. agreed to let me go to English conversation school
- D. agreed to let me go to English conversation school called NOVA

42. In the following sentence, underline the entire verb phrase.

Teachers emphasize the positive things that students try to say.

- A. emphasize
- B. emphasize the positive things

- C. emphasize the positive things that students
- D. emphasize the positive things that students try to say

43. In the sentence: "The man and the woman greeted Donald.", (the man and the woman) is:
- a. Coordinate subject
 - b. Coordinate noun phrase
 - c. Coordinative conjunction
 - d. All false
44. In the sentence: "Darlene believed that Max broke the type writer" , the object noun phrase, the thing that Darlene believed , is an entire clause. Such clauses are called:
- a. COMPLEMENT CLAUSES
 - b. SENTENTIAL COMPLEMENT CLAUSES
 - c. NOMINAL CLAUSES
 - d. ALL TRUE
45. They are called NOMINAL CLAUSES because they function as:
- a. Object
 - b. Verb phrase
 - c. Noun phrases.
 - d. All false
46. Sentential-complement clauses can occur:
- a. As subjects
 - b. As objects of sentences
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither

47. In the sentence: "That Tom remembered the appointment amazed the doctor.", the word (that) is called:

- a. COMPLEMENTIZER
- b. COMPLEMENTIZING CONJUNCTION
- c. CONJUNCTION
- d. A AND B

48. The old tree swayed in the wind.

The NP here is:

- a. Old tree
- b. Tree
- c. Old
- d. The old tree

49. The VP here is:

- a. Swayed
- b. Swayed in
- c. Swayed in the wind
- d. All false

50. The rain annoyed Paul. The verb phrase here is based on the rule:

- a. VP ----> VI
- b. VP ----> VI NP
- c. VP ----> VT NP
- d. All false

51. Chevrolet hired Ralph. The NP here follows the rule:

- a. NP ----> Art NC
- b. NP----> Np
- c. NP----> Art Np
- d. All false

52. Ralph own a Chevrolet. The NP here follows the rule:

- a. NP ----> Art NC
- b. NP----> Np
- c. NP----> Art Np
- d. All false

53. (open) in the sentence: " I will open the window" is:

- a. A stem
- b. A free morpheme
- c. A bound morpheme
- d. All false

54. (open) in the sentence: " I will reopen the window" is:

- a. A stem
- b. A free morpheme
- c. A bound morpheme
- d. All false

55. Free morphemes are:

- a. Lexical
- b. Derivational
- c. Functional

d. A and C

56. One of the following is NOT a functional morpheme:

- a. But
- b. Above
- c. Sincere
- d. Because

57. Functional morphemes are considered as a closed group because:

- a. They are used in fixed way.
- b. Affixes cannot be added to them
- c. We cannot add new morphemes to them.
- d. All false

58. Bound morphemes are:

- a. Lexical
- b. Inflectional
- c. Derivational
- d. B and C

59. INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES. Are:

- a. Not used to produce new words in the language
- b. To indicate aspect of the grammatical function of a word.
- c. Are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is a comparative or possessive form.
- d. All true

60. English has onlyinflectional morphemes.

- a. Four

b. Six

c. Eight

d. Ten

61. All the inflectional morphemes in English are considered:

a. Affixes

b. Prefixes

c. Suffixes

d. Reflective

62. The change in the verb (sing) in the past tense (sang) is called:

a. UMLAUT

b. ABLAUT

c. BOTH TRUE

d. ALL FALSE

63. The change in the word (foot) in the plural form (fee) is called:

a. UMLAUT

b. ABLAUT

c. BOTH TRUE

d. ALL FALSE

64. The combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjective, verbs, or prepositions). This process is called:

a. Compounding

b. Lexalization

c. Immersion

d. All false

65. The study of the construction of words out of morphemes...

A. morphemes

B. morphology

66. Smallest linguistic unit that has meaning or grammatical function.

A. bound morpheme

B. free morpheme

C. morphemes

d. derivational morphemes

67. Bound morphemes always attach to other morphemes, never existing as words themselves. They always carry a grammatical function.

A. True

B. False

68. Bound morphemes that change the meaning or syntactic function of the words to which they attach...

A. Prefix

B. Suffix

C. Affix

69. Morphemes that provide information about the grammatical relationships of words...

A. Content morphemes

B. Function morphemes

70. Morphemes that change the meaning or lexical category of the words to which they attach...

A. Derivational morphemes

B. Inflectional morphemes

71. Morphemes that serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a new word but only a different form of the same word...

A. Derivational morphemes

B. Inflectional morphemes

72. Nondistinctive realizations of a particular morpheme that have the same function and are phonetically similar...

A. phoneme

B. Allophone

C. Allomorph

D. alternate morpheme

73. ed- He washed the car.

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

74. -s- He walks to school.

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

75. ing- She is studying everyday.

A. Inflectional morphemes

B. Derivational morphemes

76. -est- That is the biggest fish I have ever seen.

- A. Inflectional morphemes
- B. Derivational morphemes

77. th- I could feel the warmth of the fire.

- A. Inflectional morphemes
- B. Derivational morphemes

78. Which morpheme in the experiment's has an inflectional function?

- A. 's
- B. -ment
- C. -ex
- D. -peri

79. Which morpheme in is dehumidifying has an inflectional function?

- A. -de
- B. -ify
- C. -id
- D. -ing

80. Which morpheme in has rationalized has an inflectional function?

- A. ration
- B. -al
- C. -ize
- D. -ed

81. Which morpheme in is swimming has an inflectional function?

- A. swim
- B. -ming
- C. -ing

82. Which morpheme in "is being spiritualized" has an inflectional function?

- A. spirit
- B. -al
- C. -ize
- D. -ed