

1) The lexicon consists of list of

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

2) is an example of backformation

- (a) Edit
- (b) Organize
- **(c) Resurrect**
- (d) Erosion

3) Affixes are

- **(a) Bound morphemes**
- (b) Free morpheme
- (c) Free and bound morphemes
- (d) Base forms

4) The part of the word that make the most significant contribution to a word's meaning is

- (a) The base
- **(b) The root**
- (c) The base and derivational morpheme
- (d) The base and the inflectional morpheme

5) The word consisting of two root morphemes is called :

- **(a) Compound**
- (b) Coordinate word
- (c) Double word
- (d) Two-base word

6) The association between most words and their meanings is purely

- (a) Controversial
- **(b) Conditional**

- (c) Central
- **(d) Conventional**

7) The PP ' In the car ' in the sentence " <u>In the car</u> , she drank her coffee " is :

- (a) Adverbial
- (b) Complement
- (c) Ambiguous
- **d) Prepositional**

8) The word ' Optionality ' has :

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

9) One of the following is NOT an allomorph of the plural morpheme (S) in English

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

10) The constituents of a sentence are represented in a tree diagram:

- (a) Sequentailly
- (b) Randomly
- **(c) Hierarchically**
- (d) Unsystematically

11) NATO is an example of :

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

12) An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a :

- (a) phoneme
- **(b) morpheme**
- (c) lexeme

- (d) syntagmeme

13) Which of the following is A VSO language ?

- **(a) Arabic**
- (b) French
- (c) English
- (d) Chinese

14) When a morpheme changes symmetrical Category of its host , said to be :

- (a) Functional
- (b) Inflectional
- **(c) Derivational**
- (d) Inflectional and derivational

15) The lexicon is a(n) :

- (a) Electronic dictionary
- **(b) Mental dictionary**
- (c) Glossary
- (d) Complementizers

16) Content or lexical words include

- **(a) Words with lexical on ordinary meaning**
- (b) Relative pronouns
- (c) Quantifiers
- (d) Complementizers

17) The implicit knowledge that the native speakers' have of their language is called

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

18) morphological rule that can be applied frequently to form new words it is said be:

- (a) Intuitive
- (b) Non- selective
- (c) Creative
- **(d) Productive**

19) The suffixes in the word ' constitutionality ' are :

- (a) – ity
- **(b) – ality**
- (c) – ionality
- (d) – tutionality

20) 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) Functional Grammar
- (b) Minimalist Grammar
- **(c) Universal Grammar**
- (d) Word Grammar

21) A morpheme is the smallest unit of:

- **(a) Morphology**
- (b) Phonology
- (c) Semantics
- (d) Pragmatics

22) The word 'had' in the sentence ' He had him clean the house ' is :

- (a) An auxiliary word
- **(b) A function word**
- (c) A lexical word
- (d) A class word

23) Which of the following illustrates 'compounding ' :

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

24) The free morpheme in the word ' antiestablishment ' is:

- (a) Stable
- **(b) Establish**
- (c) Establishment
- (d) Anti

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

- (a) Clipping
- **(b) Blend**
- (c) Compounding
- (d) Backformation

26) The inflection process turning 'goose ' into 'geese' is called:

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

27) In English , verb inflection GENERALLY involves

- **(a) Suffixing**
- (b) Vowel harmony
- (c) Infixing
- (d) Prefixing

28) How many base forms are there in the following word ' restructuring '

- (a) Zero
- **(b) One**
- (c) Two
- (d) Three

29) Is Tagalog an infixing language ?

- **(a) Yes**
- (b) No
- (c) In some exceptional words
- (d) In irregular pasts form of the verb only

30) In Tagalog ' ' bili ' means ' buy' while ' binili ' means' bought'. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.

- (a) - bin -
- b) - nil -
- c) - ni -
- **(d) - in -**

31) The semantic head of a clause is :

- (a) The tense category
- **(b) The Verb**
- (c) The Verb and Tense
- (d) The modal auxiliary

32) Morphology analysis is concerned with :

- **(a) Word structure**
- (b) Affix structure
- (c) Prefix structure
- (d) Suffix structure

33) In the sentence 'Being such a shy person , he never mixed with his friends to chat ' , the FINITE verb is .

- (a) Never mixed
- (b) Being
- **(c) Mixed**
- (d) Chat

34) The head of a compound is:

- (a) The leftmost word
- **(b) The rightmost word**
- (c) The rightmost and the leftmost words together
- (d) Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

35) In English , inflection is :

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

36) The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of :

- **(a) I –to –C**
- (b) V – to –I
- (c) V – to – Spec of IP
- (d) V – to – Spec of CP

37) In the following string ' a <u>very intelligent</u> student ' the underlined words make up a(n) :

- (a) ADV P
- **(b) AP**
- (c) NP
- (d) PP

38) A speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations is called :

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

39) is an affix that is attached after the root .

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

40) Which of the following statements is correct

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

41) The word ' surrounding ' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following

- (a) surround- ings
- (b) surrounding- s
- **(c) sourround -ing- s**
- (d) Sur-roundings

42) Which of the following illustrates structural ambiguity:

- (a) Shooting the gnagsters with rifles
- (b) Playing football with the children
- **(c) Killing flies in the garden**
- (d) Chatting with friends on the net

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

- **(a) A base**

- (b) A long root
- (c) A compound word
- (d) A simple word

44) The inflectional morpheme in 'believers' is

- (a) -lievers-
- (b) -er
- (c) -ers
- (d) **-s**

45) In the phrase ' the many recently built house ' the spec is :

- (a) **The**
- (b) The many
- (c) The many recently
- (d) The many recently built

46) The association between most words and their meanings is purely

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

47) Not counting the root , the word ' Decentralization ' has :

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

48) In SVO language ,

- (a) **Heads precede their Complements**
- (b) Heads precede and follow their Complements
- (c) Heads follow their Complements
- (d) Heads neither follow nor precede their Complements

49) 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

50) A Base form is a form to which has been added

- (a) An affix
- **(b) No affix**
- (c) A Root
- (d) A compound