

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
النحو والصرف- د. الجماري . ملف أبو الحارث اختبار 1437 الترم 2
[أسئلة مراجعة - النحو والصرف - د. عبدالرحيم الجماري]

1) 1) A compound is a word that contains

- One prefix and one word
- One suffix and one word
- Two root morphemes and one word
- **Two words**

2) 2) 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**

3) A compound is a word that contains

- One prefix and one word
- One suffix and one word
- Two root morphemes and one word
- **Two free standing forms**

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

- Controversial
- Conditional
- Central
- **Conventional**

5) The association between the sound of a word and its meanings is purely

- Controversial
- Conditional
- Central
- **Conventional**

6) 6) Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I remember telling him not to go' is:

- Remember
- **go**

- remember telling
- Not to go

7) 7) Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I recall him saying that he wanted to leave'.

- Want to leave
- **To leave**
- Want
- Wanted to leave

8) The FINITE verb in the sentence 'he enjoys reading at night to lull him to sleep' is:

- Lull
- Reading
- **enjoys**
- to sleep

9) In the sentence 'Being such a shy person, he hated to meet people in cafes to chat', the FINITE verb

- **Hated**
- Being
- meet
- chat

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

- Lexeme
- Diction
- **Lexicon**
- Word-list

11) Function words include:

- Determiners only
- Conjunctions only
- **Pronouns, determiners and conjunctions**
- Pronouns only

12) The inflection process turning 'go' into 'went' is called:

- Umlaut

- Ablaut
- **Suppletion**
- Conversion

13) The inflection process turning 'sink' into 'sank' is called:

- Umlaut
- **Ablaut**
- Suppletion
- Conversion

14) The syntactic head of a clause (IP) is:

- V
- **I**
- V+I
- C+I

15) Which of the following statements is correct:

- The semantic head of a clause is I
- The semantic head of a clause is V+I
- **The semantic head of a clause is V**
- The semantic head of a clause is C

16) A VSO language is a language such as:

- English
- French
- **Arabic**
- Chinese

17) In what way are SOV languages different from SVO languages:

- **In SOV languages, complements precede their heads**
- In SOV languages, complements follow their heads
- In SVO languages, complements precede their heads
- In SVO languages, complements are optional

18) In SVO languages:

- **complements follow their heads**
- complements precede their modifiers

- complements precede their heads
- complements are optional

19) The study of the internal structure of words is called

- Phonology
- **Morphology**
- Etymology
- Philology

20) The study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed is called

- Phonology
- Philology
- **Morphology**
- Etymology

21) In morphology, we study:

- Affix structure
- Prefix structure
- **Word structure**
- Suffix structure

22) Morphology is the level of grammar concerned with the

- **Structure of words**
- Stricture of words
- Status of words
- Structure of worlds

23) The study of word structure is done in:

- Phonology
- Syntax
- Phonetics
- **Morphology**

24) A_____ shows the constituents of a sentence or a phrase hierarchically organized.

- Histogram
- Order diagram

- Pyramid diagram
- **Tree diagram**

25) The _____ shows the constituents of a sentence or a phrase hierarchically organized.

- **Tree diagram**
- Pyramid diagram
- Order diagram
- None of the above

26) In a tree diagram, the constituents of a sentence or a phrase are represented:

- linearly
- **hierarchically**
- randomly
- unsystematically

27) When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, we call this:

- **Productivity**
- Creativity
- Originally
- Novelty

28) When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, it is said to be:

- **Productive**
- Creative
- Intuitive
- Non-selective

29) The suffix in the word 'unfaithfulness' is:

- -ful
- **-fulness**
- -faithful
- -ness

30) The suffix in the word 'unfaithful' is:

- -faithful
- -faith

- **-ful**

- un-

31) The suffixes in the word 'ungratefulness' is:

- -ful

- **-fulness**

- -fatefulness

- -ness

32) 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:

- **Universal Grammar**

- Minimalist Grammar

- Structural Grammar

- Word Grammar

33) 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:

- **Universal Grammar**

- Minimalist Grammar

- Functional Grammar

- Word Grammar

34) _____claims that a child is born with an innate predisposition to acquire languages which adhere to the universal principles that constrain the grammars of all languages.

- Traditional Grammar

- **Universal Grammar**

- Structural Grammar

- None of the above

35) The smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function, is referred to as:

- A word

- A phoneme

- **A morpheme**

- A phrase

36) A morpheme is the smallest unit of:

- **Morphology**
- Phonology
- Semantics
- Pragmatics

37) The native speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language is called:

- Performance
- **Competence**
- Syntax
- Linguistics

38) _____ is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language.

- Performance
- **Competence**
- Syntax
- Linguistics

39) _____ refers to the speaker's actual use of the language in concrete situation.

- **Performance**
- Competence
- Syntax
- Linguistics

40) _____ aims to account for the implicit or unconscious knowledge that native speakers have of their own language.

- **Generative grammar**
- Traditional grammar
- Functional grammar
- Stratificational grammar

41) _____ tries to explain the unconscious knowledge that native speakers have of their own language.

- **Generative grammar**
- Traditional grammar
- Functional grammar

- Systemic grammar

42) In generative grammar, the native speakers' knowledge of their own language is said to be:

- Explicit
- **Implicit**
- Inherent
- Exquisite

43) _____ has a finite number of rules, but is capable of generating an infinite number of well-formed structures.

- **Generative grammar**
- Traditional grammar
- Syntax
- None of the above

44) _____ is concerned with the biological basis of human language acquisition.

- Linguistic competence
- Language learning
- **Generative grammar**
- None of the above

45) e-mailer is an example of:

- Backformation
- Prefixing
- Clipping
- **Neologism**

46) 46) The sentence 'Smith ate a sandwich' and 'a sandwich was eaten by Smith' are:

- **Identical in the deep structure**
- Different in the deep structure
- Identical in the surface structure
- Identical in deep and surface structure

47) Each of the realizations of a particular morpheme is called:

- **An allomorph**
- A unit
- A form

- A shape

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

- **morpheme**
- phoneme
- lexeme
- syntagmeme

49) The extreme form of allomorphy in which two completely different roots realize the same morpheme is referred to as:

- Root morpheme
- **Suppletion**
- Morph
- Base

50) suppletion occurs when a word is represented by two or more _____ roots.

- **Different**
- Similar
- Both a and b
- None of the above

51) The word 'had' in the sentence 'she had a baby' is:

- A grammatical word
- **A content word**
- A function word
- A class word

52) The word 'had' in the sentence 'He had a shower' is:

- A grammar word
- A lexical word
- **A function word**
- A class word

53) 'Have, has, had' are all:

- Modals
- Lexemes of the word HAVE
- Phrasal verbs
- **Word-forms of the lexeme HAVE**

54) Which of the following illustrates 'compounding':

- **Wallpaper**
- AD
- UN
- E-mailer

55) Which of the following illustrates 'compounding'

- **Football**
- Prep-school
- NATO
- E-commerce