



عطاء بلد عمرو

للاضمام لقناة النحو و الصرف فى التليجرام .. اضغط هنا ..

تجميع و تصحيح أسئلة اختبارات مادة النحو و الصرف

الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٨ هـ

1. Only are stored in the mental lexicon.

- A. simple words
- B. complex words
- C. phrases
- D. words, affixes and constituents

2. The ADVP so in the sentence ' I see that you are so happy ' is :

- A. modifier
- B. adverbial
- C. complement
- D. specifier

3. The word developmental has

- A. one morpheme
- B. two morphemes
- C. three morphemes
- D. four morphemes

4. How many allomorphs does the plural morphemes have?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

5. A tree diagram gives a(n)representation of the constituents of a sentence or a phrase.

- A. unsystematic
- B. random
- C. linear
- D. hierarchical

6. NATO is an example of:

- A. back formation
- B. neologism
- C. clipping
- D. acronym

7. An allomorph is a variant of a morpheme.

- A. natural
- B. final
- C. contextual
- D. structural

8. Arabic is a (n)..... language.

- A. SOV
- B. SVO
- C. VSO
- D. OVS

9. When a morpheme changes the grammatical category of the root, it is

- A. derivational
- B. inflectional
- C. functional
- D. positional

10. Identify the FINITE verb in : 'John wants Mary to keep looking for a job '

- A. looking
- B. to keep
- C. wants
- D. keep looking

11. Function/grammatical words include:

- A. adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions
- B. nouns and adjectives only
- C. pronouns, determiners, conjunctions and auxiliaries
- D. verbs and adjectives only

12. The native speaker's unconscious knowledge of the grammar of his/her language is called:

- A. competence
- B. syntax
- C. performance
- D. linguistics

13. When a morphological rule applies to the vast majority of the data in a language, it is said to be

- A. intuitive
- B. creative
- C. productive
- D. non-selective

14. The suffixes in the word distinctiveness' is: -.

- A. -tinct
- B. -tinctive
- C. -tinct-ive-ness
- D. -ive-ness

15. The main concern of generative grammar is to account for a child's capacity to acquire ANY language on the basis of a core grammar called

- A. universal grammar
- B. word grammar
- C. minimalist grammar
- D. functional grammar

16. A morpheme is the smallest unit of analysis in

- A. phonology
- B. morphology
- C. pragmatics
- D. semantic

17. In the sentence ' **he has bought a car** ' the word has is

- A. a morphological word
- B. a lexical word
- C. a function word
- D. a class word

18. Which of the following illustrates' compounding ' ?

- A. UN
- B. prep-school
- C. wallpaper
- D. e-learning

19. The free morpheme in the word 'democratization' is:

- A. cratize
- B. democratize
- C. democrat
- D. mocratize

20. Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'smog'?

- A. clipping
- B. compounding
- C. blend
- D. backformation

21. The inflection process turning 'ring' into 'rang' is called:

- A. umlaut
- B. partial suppletion
- C. ablaut
- D. converion

22. English inflectional morphology is

- A. suffixing
- B. prefixing
- C. infixing
- D. Prefixing and suffixing

23. How many base forms are there in the word 'decentralization' ?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

24. The inflections in English are:

- A. six
- B. eight
- C. ten
- D. twelve

25. In Tagalog, 'bili' means "buy" while 'binili' means "bough" identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.

- A. -bin
- B. -ni-
- C. -ini
- D. -in-

26. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. V is the semantic head of a clausa
- B. I is the semantic head of a clause
- C. V + I is the semantic head of a clause
- D. o C+1+V is the semantic head of a clause

27. In SVO languages, like English, heads

- A. precede their complements
- B. follow their complements
- C. sometimes precede their complements
- D. sometimes follow their complements

28. In morphology, we study:

- A. The morpheme structure of a word
- B. The prefix and the suffix structure of a word
- C. The suffix structure of a word
- D. The prefix structure of a word

29. In the sentence 'shy as he is, Join never met with his friends in cafes to chat," the NON-FINITE verb is:

- A. is
- B. met
- C. chat
- D. never met

30. Which of the component words determines the grammatical category of a compound?

- A. The rightmost or the leftmost word
- B. The rightmost and the leftmost
- C. The leftmost word
- D. The rightmost word

31. In English, inflection is :

- A. less productive than derivation
- B. more productive than derivation
- C. as productive as derivation
- D. noun-based only

32. The derivation of a yes/no Question in English involves the movement of

- A. V-to-Spec of IP
- B. V-to-I
- C. I-to-C
- D. V-to-Spec of CP

33. In the string 'so clever 'the underlined word is a (n) :

- A. AP
- B. PP
- C. ADVP
- D. NP

34. refers to the speakers' actual use of language.

- A. competence
- B. performance
- C. speech
- D. syntax

35. is an affix that is attached after the root.

- A. A stem
- B. A suffix
- C. A root
- D. A prefix

36. Which of the following generalizations is correct?

- A. A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional one.
- B. A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one.
- C. A derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one
- D. A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one.

37. The word "persistently" is made up of the following morphemes:

- A. persist-ently
- B. persistent-ly
- C. persist-ent-ly
- D. per-sistent-ly

38. UNESCO illustrates

- A. blend
- B. An example of clipping
- C. An acronym
- D. An example of backformation

39. When combined, a root and an affix form:

- A. [a complex word](#)
- B. an expanded base
- C. an expanded root
- D. a simple word

40. The derivational morpheme in 'believers' is :

- A. believe-
- B. [-er](#)
- C. -ers
- D. -s

41. In the noun phrase "**the recently published book**" the head is:

- A. published
- B. recently
- C. the
- D. [book](#)

42. Affixes are:

- A. Prefixes
- B. Suffixes
- C. Infixes
- D. [Prefixes, suffixes and infixes](#)

43. The morpheme that carries the basic lexical meaning of a word is:

- A. [The root](#)
- B. The morpheme
- C. The derivational morpheme
- D. The inflectional morpheme

44. Choose the set of words that illustrate derivation:

- A. play, plays, played, playing
- B. wise, wisdom, unwise, unwisely
- C. foot, feet
- D. happy, happier, happiest

45. A compound is a word that contains

- A. one prefix and one word
- B. one suffix and one word
- C. two root morphemes and one word
- D. two simple words or more

46. Which of the following is lexical word?

- A. the
- B. happy
- C. quite
- D. so

47. The object in the sentence "**Ali loves shawarma and chips sandwiches**" is :

- A. shawarma
- B. shawarma and chips sandwiches
- C. chips sandwiches
- D. sandwiches

48. In the noun phrase "**A student in nuclear physics from Oman**" the underlined PP is a (n):

- A. modifier
- B. complement
- C. direct object
- D. indirect object

49. Which of the following is a NON CONSTITUENT in the sentence "the computer was very expensive" ?

- A. the computer
- B. was very expensive
- C. very expensive
- D. the computer was

50. Identify the head word in the NP ' **the history of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia**'.

- A. Saudi
- B. kingdom
- C. Arabia
- D. History

1- only are stored in the mental lexicon

- A. Complex words
- B. Phrases
- C. Simple words
- D. Words, affixes and constituents

2- The AP " Very happy " in the sentence " I see that you are a Very happy" is :

- A. Modifier
- B. Adverbial
- C. Complement
- D. Specifiers

3- The word "memorization" has:

- A. one morphemes
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7- English is a(n) Language

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- B. SVO
- C. VSO
- D. OVS

8-when a morpheme change the grammatical category of the meaning of their:

- A. Positional
- B. Derivational
- C. Inflectional
- D. functional

9- identify the FINTTE Verb in the sentence " **john believes mar* teaching**"

- A. Teaching
- B. Believes
- C. To enjoy
- D. enjoy

10- function \ grammatical words include:

- A. pronouns, determiners, conjunctions and auxiliaries
- B. adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, and preposition
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- B. minimalist grammar
- C. functional grammar
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15. A morpheme is the smallest unit of a

- A. Morphology
- B. Phonology
- C. Pragmatics
- D. Stricture

16- in the sentence " **he has taken a shower** " the word 'has' is

- A. A morphological word
- B. A lexical word
- C. A function word
- D. A class word

17- Which of the following illustrates 'compounding'?

- A. UN
- B. Prep school
- C. Wallpaper
- D. Distance education

18-which base forms are there in the word "democratization 'is

- A. cratize
- B. democratize
- C. democrat
- D. moralize

19- which of the following is illustrated by the word 'brunch'?

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- C. blend
- D. back formation

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- B. I is the tic head of a clause
- C. V+I is the semantic head of clause
- D. C is the semantic head of clause

23. In SVO languages, like English, heads.....

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- A. suffix structure of a word
- B. prefix structure of a word
- C. the prefix and of suffix structure of a word
- D. morpheme structure of a word

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- B. The leftmost word
- C. The rightmost and the leftmost
- D. The rightmost word

26- In English, inflection is

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- B. less productive than derivation
- C. as productive as derivation
- D. noun-based only

27- The derivation of a yes \ no question is in English

- A. I to C
- B. V to I to C
- C. Neither
- D. I to

28- refers to the speaker actual use of language

- A. Performance
- B. Competence
- C. Syntax
- D. Linguistics

29- the word ' insistently ' is made up of the following morphemes:

- A. Insist-ently
- B. Insistent-ly
- C. Insist-ent-ly
- D. In-sistent-ly

30- which of the following generalizations is correct?

- A. A derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one
- B. A derivational affix attaches to a base before an inflectional one
- C. A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
- D. A derivational affixes mover occurs with an inflectional one

31- UNESCO illustrates:

- A. an blend
- B. an example of clipping
- C. an acrosome
- D. an example of backformation

32- when combined a root and an affix, it form:

- A. an expanded base
- B. an expanded root
- C. a complex word
- D. a simple word

33- derivational morpheme in "seekers" is

- A. seek
- B. -s
- C. -ers
- D. -er

34- choose the set of words that illustrate inflection:

- A. play, plays, played, playing
- B. wise, wisdom, unwise, unwisely
- C. foot, feet
- D. king, kingdom, kingdoms

35. A compound is a word that contains

- A. one prefix and one word
- B. one suffix and one word
- C. two root morphemes and one word
- D. two simple words or more

36. Which of the following is NP.....the computer was very expensive?

- A. the computer
- B. was very expensive
- C. very expensive
- D. the computer was

37- the phrase " the newly appointed president " the head is:

- A. President
- B. appointed president
- C. newly

1. The lexicon consists of lists.

- A. Complex words
- B. Simple words
- C. Complex constituent
- 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 morphemes
- C. Free and bound morphemes
- D. Base form

4. The part of the word that makes the most significant contribution a word meaning is

- A. The base
- B. The root
- C. The base and the derivational morpheme
- D. The base and the inflectional morpheme

5. word consisting of two root morphemes is called a

- 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 "In the car, 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 are allomorph of the plural morpheme 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 represented in a tree diagram:

- A. Sequentially
- B. Randomly
- C. Hierarchically
- D. Unsystematically

11. ATO 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

- ترتيب الجملة باللغة العربية **VSO**

- ترتيب الجملة باللغة الانجليزية **SVO**

14. When a morpheme changes grammatical category of its host said to be

- A. Functional
- B. Inflectional
- C. Derivational
- D. Inflectional and derivational

- **Inflectional** = لا يغير الفئة النحوية للكلمة

- **Derivational** = يغير الفئة النحوية للكلمة

15. The Lexicon is a (n):

- A. Electronic dictionary
- B. Mental dictionary
- C. Glossary
- D. Word-list

16. Content or lexical words include:

- A. Words with lexical or dictionary meaning
- B. Relative Pronouns
- C. Quantifiers
- D. Complementizers

17. The implicit knowledge that native speakers have of their language

- A. Competence
- B. Performance
- C. Syntax
- D. Linguistics

18. Morphological rule that applied frequently to form new words is said be:

- A. Intuitive
- B. Non-selective
- C. Creative
- D. Productive

19. The suffixes in the word 'constitutionality'

- 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. 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 former of the verb only6

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

- A. The Tense category
- B. The Verb
- C. The Verb and Tense
- D. The modal auxiliary

32. morphological 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 involves the movement

- A. I- to - C
- B. V -to-1
- C. V-to-Spec of IP
- D. V-to Spec of CP

37. in the following string 'a very intelligent student' the underline words make up a (n):

- A. ADVP
- B. AP
- C. NP
- D. PP

38. A speaker's 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 attaches to a base before an inflectional one
- D. A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one

41. The word 'surroundings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following

- A. surround-ings
- B. Surrounding- s
- C. surround-ing-s
- D. Sur-roundings

42. which of the following illustrates structural ambiguity:

- A. Shooting the gangsters 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 houses" the Spec is

- A. The
- B. The many
- C. The many recently
- D. The many recently built

46. The association between more 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 languages.....

- A. Heads precede their complements
- B. Heads precede and follow their complements
- C. Heads follow their complements.
- D. Heads neither follow..... precede their complements

49. In French, Yes/No Questions are derived by the application of

- A. V-to-1- 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

1- The free morpheme in the word ' institutionalization ' is:

- A. Statute
- B. Institute
- C. Institution
- D. Institutionalize

2- Which of the following is illustrated by the word ' infomercial ' :

- A. Compounding
- B. Blend
- C. Clipping
- D. Backformation

3- The inflection process turning ' sink ' into ' sank ' is called:

- A. Umlaut
- B. Ablaut
- C. Suppletion
- D. Conversion

4- In English verb inflection generally involves

- A. Prefixing
- B. Suffixing
- C. Infixing
- D. Vowel harmony

5- How many base forms are there in the following word ' restructuring '

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Zero

6- Is English an infixing language?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. In some exceptional words
- D. In irregular pasts forms of the verb only

7- In tagalog ' bili ' means ' buy' while ' binili ' means' bought'. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.

- A. -bin-
- B. -nil-
- C. -ini-
- D. -in-

8- Which of the following statement is correct

- A. The semantic head of a clause is I
- B. The semantic head of a clause is V+I
- C. The semantic head of a clause is V
- D. The semantic head of a clause is C

9- A Compound is a word that contains.....

- A. One prefix and one word
- B. One suffix and one word
- C. Two root morphemes and one word
- D. Two words

10- Choose the group of words that results from derivation

- A. Cry, cries, cried, crying
- B. Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
- C. Tooth, teeth
- D. King, kingdom, kingdoms

11- is an example of backformation.

- A. Edit
- B. Televise
- C. Donate
- D. Calculate

12- occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation:

- A. Surface meaning
- B. Deep meaning
- C. Structural ambiguity
- D. External meaning

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- A. V - to -I – to –C
- B. V- to -C
- C. I -to-V –to-C
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- B. A blend
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15- When a root is combined with an affix, it forms:

- A. An expanded root
- B. A complex word
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16- In the phrase ' **the very beautiful white house** ' the spec is

- A. The
- B. The very
- C. The very beautiful
- D. The very beautiful white

17- is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning:

- A. The phoneme
- B. The derivational morpheme
- C. The inflectional morpheme
- D. The root

18- Affixes are:

- A. Free morpheme
- B. Independent words
- C. Bound morpheme
- D. Base forms

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

- A. Explicit
- B. Implicit
- C. Inherent
- D. Exquisite

20- refers to the speakers' actual use of language in real life situations.

- A. Performance
- B. Competence
- C. Linguistics
- D. Syntax

21- Is an affix that is attached before the root

- A. A suffix
- B. A stem
- C. root
- D. A prefix

22- The native speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language called:

- A. Performance
- B. Competence
- C. Syntax
- D. Linguistics

23- When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words it is said to be:

- A. Productive
- B. Creative
- C. Intuitive
- D. Non- selective

24- The suffixes in the word ' ungratefulness ' is:

- A. -ful
- B. -fulness
- C. -fatefulness
- D. -ness

25- 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. Universal Grammar
- B. Minimalist Grammar
- C. Functional Grammar
- D. Word Grammar

26- A morpheme is the smallest unit of:

- A. Morphology
- B. Phonology
- C. Semantics
- D. Pragmatics

27- The word 'had' in the sentence ' **He had a shower** ' is :

- A. A grammar word
- B. A lexical word
- C. A function word
- D. A class word

28- Which of the following illustrates 'compounding' :

- A. Football
- B. Prep-school
- C. NATO
- D. E-commerce

29- In a tree diagram, the constituents of a sentence or a phrase are represented:

- A. Linearly
- B. Hierarchically
- C. Randomly
- D. Unsystematically

30- AIDS is an example of:

- A. Backformation
- B. Acronym
- C. Clipping
- D. Neologism

31- An allomorph is one of the possible realizations of a :

- A. Morpheme
- B. Phoneme
- C. Lexeme
- D. Syntagmeme

32- A VSO language is a language such as:

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Arabic
- D. Chinese

33- Category changing morphemes are said to be :

- A. Derivational
- B. Inflectional
- C. Functional
- D. Positional

34- Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence ' I recall him saying that he wanted to leave:

- A. Want to leave
- B. Want
- C. Wanted to leave
- D. To leave

35- The lexical is a :

- A. Mental dictionary
- B. Dictionary
- C. Glossary
- D. Word-list

36- Lexical words include:

- A. Pronouns
- B. Determiners
- C. Conjunction
- D. Word with lexical or dictionary meaning

37- The lexicon lists:

- A. Simple words
- B. Complex words
- C. Complex constituents
- D. Words, affixes and constituents

38- The PP 'in the kitchen ' in the sentence " **In the kitchen, she drank coffee" is:**

- A. Modifier
- B. Adverbial
- C. Ambiguous
- D. Prepositional

39- The word 'Constitution ' has

- A. One morpheme
- B. Two morphemes
- C. Three morphemes
- D. Four morphemes

40- One of the following is NOT An allomorph of the plural morpheme in English:

- A. [s] after[t], [k],[p] as in 'bits ,tips ,tacks
- B. '[iz] after sounds like [s], [z] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
- C. [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in ' dogs, pads, hens'
- D. [en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'

41- In the sentence 'being such a shy person , hated to meet in cafes to chat ' , the FINITE verb is:

- A. Hated
- B. Being
- C. Meet
- D. Chat

42- In morphology, we study:

- A. Affix structure
- B. Prefix structure
- C. Word structure
- D. Suffix structure

43- In SVO language,?

- A. Complements follow their heads
- B. Complements precede their modifiers
- C. Complements precede their heads
- D. Complements are optional

44- Which of the following statements is correct:

- A. A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional
- B. A derivational affix attaches before an inflectional one
- C. A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
- D. A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one

45- The word 'buildings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following:

- A. Build- ings
- B. Building- s
- C. Build-ing-s
- D. Buildings

46- What determines the grammatical category of a compound is:

- A. The rightmost word
- B. The leftmost word
- C. The rightmost and the leftmost words together
- D. Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

47- In English, inflection is:

- A. More productive than derivation
- B. Less productive than derivation
- C. As productive as derivation
- D. Noun-based only

48- The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of :

- A. V – TO – Spec of IP
- B. V – to – I
- C. I – to – C
- D. V – to – Spec of CP

49- In the following string ' a very intelligent student ' the underlined words make up a (n):

- A. AP
- B. ADVP
- C. NP
- D. PP

50- The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is:

- A. Teach
- B. --er
- C. -ers
- D. -s

1) A Compound is a word that contains

- A. One prefix and one word-
- B. One suffix and one word
- C. Two root morphemes and one word
- D. Two word

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

- A. Controversial
- B. Conditional
- C. Central
- D. Conventional

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

- A. Remember
- B. go
- C. remember telling
- D. Not to go

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

- A. Lexeme
- B. Diction
- C. Lexicon
- D. Word list

5) Function words include:

- A. Pronouns only
- B. Determiners only
- C. Conjunctions only
- D. Pronouns, determiners, conjunctions

6) The inflection process turning "go" into "went" is called :

- A. Ablaut
- B. Suppletion
- C. Umlaut
- D. Conversion

7) The Syntactic head of a clause (IP) is :

- A. V
- B. I
- C. V+I
- D. C+I

8) In what way are SOV languages different from SVO languages?

- A. In SOV languages, complements precede their heads
- B. In SOV languages, complements follow their heads
- C. In SVO languages, complements precede their heads
- D. In SVO languages, complements are optional

9) The study of the internal structure of words is called :

- A. Phonology
- B. Morphology
- C. Etymology
- D. Philology

10) A shows the constituents structure of the sentence or phrase are represented hierarchically

- A. Tree diagram
- B. Pyramid diagram
- C. Order diagram
- D. Histogram

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

- A. Productivity
- B. Creativity
- C. Originality
- D. Novelty

12) The suffix in the word "unfaithfulness" is

- A. ful
- B. fulness
- C. faithful
- D. ness

13) 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. Universal Grammar
- B. Minimalist Grammar
- C. Structural Grammar
- D. Word Grammar

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

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

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

- A. Generative grammar
- B. Traditional grammar
- C. Functional grammar
- D. Stratificational grammar

16) e-mailer is an example of :

- A. Backformation
- B. prefixing
- C. clipping
- D. Neologism

17) The sentences ' **Smith ate a sandwich** ' and ' **a sandwich was eaten by Smith** ' are:

- A. Identical in the deep structure
- B. Different in the deep structure
- C. Identical in the surface structure
- D. Identical in deep and surface structure

18) The word ' had ' in the sentence '**she had a baby** ' is

- A. A grammatical word
- B. a content word
- C. A function word
- D. A class word

19) Which of the following illustrate ' compounding ' ?

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Prep-school
- C. KSA
- D. E-learning

20) The root morpheme in the word 'independent' is :

- A. Independ
- B. Dependent
- C. Depend
- D. Independent

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

- A. Blocking
- B. Blend
- C. Clipping
- D. backformation

22) Arabic is a language .

- A. VSO
- B. SVO
- C. SOV
- D. OVS

23) Verb inflection in English is generally :

- A. A prefixing process
- B. A suffixing process
- C. An infixing process
- D. An infixing and a prefixing process

24) captures the fact that a particular phrase can occur more than once in a given sentence.

- A. Recursion
- B. Duplication
- C. Repetition
- D. Modification

25) Affixes are :

- A. Free morphemes
- B. Independent words
- C. Bound morphemes
- D. Base forms

26) Is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning.

- A. The phoneme
- B. The derivational morpheme
- C. The inflectional morpheme
- D. The root

27) Choose the group of words that results from derivation :

- A. Cry, cries, cried, crying
- B. Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
- C. Tooth, teeth
- D. King, kingdom, kingdoms

28) The **FINITE Verb** in the sentence 'he enjoys reading at night to lull him to sleep' is :

- A. Lull
- B. Reading
- C. enjoys
- D. to sleep

29) What determines the grammatical category of a compound is :

- A. The rightmost word
- B. The leftmost word
- C. The rightmost and the leftmost words together
- D. Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

30) In English, inflection is :

- A. More productive than derivation
- B. Less productive than derivation
- C. AS productive as derivation
- D. Noun-based only

31) **Yes/No Questions** in English are derived by means of :

- A. I - to - C
- B. V - to - I - to - C
- C. Neither
- D. I - to - spec of CP

32) ' **A recent history book about Morocco** ' is :

- A. AP
- B. VP
- C. NP
- D. PP

33) do not change the syntactic category of a word :

- A. Derivational morphemes
- B. Inflectional morphemes
- C. Phonemes
- D. Allomorphs

34) refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete :

- A. Performance
- B. Competence
- C. Linguistics
- D. Syntax

35) is an affix that is attached before the root .

- A. A suffix
- B. A prefix
- C. A root
- D. A stem

36) Which of the following statements is correct :

- A. A derivational affix attaches to a base before an inflectional
- B. A derivational affix attaches after an inflectional one
- C. A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one
- D. A derivational never occurs with an inflectional one

37) The word ' buildings ' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following :

- A. Build- ings
- B. Building- s
- C. Build-ing-s
- D. Buildings

38) occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation :

- A. Surface meaning
- B. Deep meaning
- C. Structural ambiguity
- D. External meaning

39) is an example of backformation:

- A. Edit
- B. Televise
- C. Donate
- D. Brunch

40) 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

41) UNICEF illustrates :

- A. An acronym
- B. A blend
- C. An example of clipping
- D. An example of backformation

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

- A. An expanded root
- B. A complex word
- C. An expanded base
- D. A simple word

43) The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is :

- A. teach
- B. -er
- C. -ers
- D. -s

44) The lexicon lists :

- A. Simple word
- B. Complex word
- C. Complex constituents
- D. Words, affixes and constituents

45) The sentence '**she drank the juice in the kitchen**' has :

- A. Two distinct deep structures
- B. Two identical deep structures
- C. Two surface structures
- D. one deep and one surface structure

46) The word 'Assembly' has

- A. One morpheme
- B. Two morphemes
- C. Three morphemes
- D. Four morphemes

47) Which of the following is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme (S)

- A. [s] after [t], [k],[p] as in 'oits , tips , taks'
- B. [iz] after sounds like [s], [z] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
- C. [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in 'dogs, pads, hens'
- D. [s], [z], and [iz]

48) Is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language: i.e speakers' mental grammar .

- A. Performance
- B. Competence
- C. Syntax
- D. Linguistics

49) In the phrase ' **the very beautiful white house**' the Spec is :

- A. The
- B. The very
- C. The very beautiful
- D. The very beautiful white

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تم بفضل الله ..