1) **One of the following is NOT from the four main classes of lexical words:**
 (a) Nouns.
 (b) Lexical verbs.
 (c) Adjectives.
 (d) <u>prepositions</u>

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) <u>What syntactic roles does a word play in phrases or other higher units?</u>
 (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) <u>What forms does a word have (e.g. in terms of stems and affixes)?</u>
 (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) <u>What type(s) of meaning does a word convey</u>
 (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) <u>Nouns have inflectional suffixes for plural numbers, and for genitive case: one book----- two books; Sarah's book.</u>

(d) All false

6) One of Nouns' characteristics is (syntactic). This is when:
    (a) <u>Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase</u>
    (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

7) One of Nouns' characteristics is (symantic). This is when:
    (a) Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase
    (b) <u>Nouns commonly refer to concrete, physical entities (people, objects, substances)</u>
    (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) <u>Semantic</u>
    (c) Morphological
    (d) All false

9) When an adjective occurs as the head of an adjective phrase, we identify it as:
    (a) <u>Syntactic</u>
    (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) <u>Morphological</u>
    (d) All false

11) The adjective (happier) is defined as:
    (a) Syntactic
    (b) Semantic
    (c) <u>Morphological</u>
    (d) All false

12) The adjective (eager to help) is defined as:
    (a) <u>Syntactic</u>
    (b) Semantic
    (c) Morphological
    (d) All false

13) **The adjective (very dark) is defined as:**
  (a) <u>Syntactic</u>
  (b) Semantic
  (c) Morphological
  (d) All false

14) **The adjective (guilty of a serious crime). is defined as:**
  (a) <u>Syntactic</u>
  (b) Semantic
  (c) Morphological
  (d) All false

15) **The adjective (acceptable,) is defined as:**
  (a) Syntactic
  (b) Semantic
  (c) <u>Morphological</u>
  (d) All false

16) **The adjective (a *heavy* box,) is defined as:**
  (a) Syntactic
  (b) <u>Semantic</u>
  (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) <u>Morphological</u>
  (d) All false

18) **When an adverb occurs as the head of an adverb phrase, we identify it as:**
  (a) <u>Syntactic</u>
  (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) <u>Semantic</u>
  (c) Morphological
  (d) All false

20) **Conversation has a high density of:**
  (a) Nouns
  (b) <u>Verbs</u>
  (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) <u>A and C</u>