

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) Umlaut
 - (b) Ablaut
 - (c) **Suppletion**
 - (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) Indep

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.
 - (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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق