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
- <u>Two words</u>

Compounding is a process of word formation in English which consists In combining existing *words* to create complex words.

Compounding: It is the combination of *two or more* free morphemes.

2) **A compound is a word that contains _____.**
- One prefix and one word
- One suffix and one word
- Two root morphemes and one word
- <u>Two root words</u>

A compound is a word that contains two or more *roots*.

3) **A compound is a word that contains _____.**
- One prefix and one word
- One suffix and one word
- Two root morphemes and one word
- <u>Two free standing forms</u>

2

4) **The association between most words and their meanings is purely _____.**
- Controversial
- Conditional
- Central
- <u>Conventional</u>

The associations between most words and their meanings are purely *conventional*.

5) **The association between the sound of a word and its meanings is purely _____.**
- Controversial
- Conditional
- Central
- <u>Conventional</u>

3

6) **Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I remember telling him not to go' is:**
- Remember
- <mark>go</mark>
- remember telling
- <mark>Not to go</mark>

NON-FINITE verbs include:
Infinitives (the bare verb stem with no inflections such as the verbs coming *after*: *to*, must, should, and other modals).

Participles (verbs after 'have, has, had').

Gerunds (V + ing).

7) **Identify the NON-FINITE verb in the sentence 'I recall him saying that he wanted to leave'.**
- Want to leave
- Want
- Wanted to leave
- <u>To leave</u>

8) **The FINITE verb in the sentence 'he enjoys reading at night to lull him to sleep' is:**
- Lull
- Reading
- <u>enjoys</u>
- to sleep

FINITE verbs: have tense and/or person and number inflections.

9) **In the sentence 'Being such a shy person, he hated to meet people in cafes to chat', the FINITE verb is:**
- <u>Hated</u>
- Being
- meet
- chat

4

10) **The mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with in addition to the grammatical rules of their language is called:**
- Lexeme
- Diction
- <u>Lexicon</u>
- Word-list

A *lexicon* is the mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with, in addition to the grammatical rules of their language.

5

11) **Function words include:**
- Pronouns only

- Determiners only
- Conjunctions only
- <u>Pronouns, determiners and conjunctions</u>

Pronouns, prepositions, *conjunctions*, *determiners*, demonstratives (e.g. this, those), certain adverbs (e.g. very & not) and certain verbs (those with little or no meaning; e.g. be, must or should) are some function parts of speech.

6

12) **The inflection process turning 'go' into 'went' is called:**
- Umlaut
- Ablaut
- <u>Suppletion</u>
- Conversion

Suppletion: it occurs when a morpheme is replaced by another which is extremely different to mark a grammatical contrast. (Ex. *Go - went* and was - were.

13) **The inflection process turning 'sink' into 'sank' is called:**
- Umlaut
- <u>Ablaut</u>
- Suppletion
- Conversion

Internal Change: a process that substitutes a non-morphemic segment to mark a grammatical contrast. (Ex. *sink - sank [ablaut]*, goose - geese [umlaut]).

7

14) **The syntactic head of a clause (IP) is:**
- V
- <u>I</u>
- V+I
- C+I

The largest unit of syntactic analysis Is the sentence.

Typically, sentences are made up of an NP (the subject) and a VP (the Predicate).

These two phrases are grouped together by *Inflection*.

I (for short) is *the syntactic head* of a sentence. It stands for the Tense element of the sentence.

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
- <u>The semantic head of a clause is V</u>
- The semantic head of a clause is C

The SEMANTIC head of the sentence is the *verb* EAT.

8

16) **A VSO language is a language such as:**
- English
- French
- <u>Arabic</u>
- Chinese

SOV (i.e. subject + object + verb) ; e.g. *Japanese*.

SVO (i.e. subject + verb + object) ; e.g. *English*.

VSO (i.e. verb + subject + object) ; e.g. *Arabic.*

17) **In what way are SOV languages different from SVO languages:**
- <u>In SOV languages, complements precede their heads</u>
- In SOV languages, complements follow their heads
- In SVO languages, complements precede their heads
- In SVO languages, complements are optional

18) **In SVO languages:**
- <u>complements follow their heads</u>
- complements precede their modifiers
- complements precede their heads
- complements are optional

SOV (Japanese): The complements *precede* their heads.

SVO (English): All complements *follow* their heads.

9

19) **The study of the internal structure of words is called:**
- Phonology
- Morphology
- Etymology
- Philology

Morphology is concerned with the *study of* the *internal structure* of words, and the *rules* by which words are formed.

20) **The study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed is called:**
- Phonology
- Morphology
- Ethnography
- Philology

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

10

24) **A _____ shows the constituents of a sentence or a phrase hierarchically organized.**
- Tree diagram
- Pyramid diagram
- Order diagram
- Histogram

Analysis of the *constituent structure* of the sentence can be represented in different types of diagrams; e.g. the *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

11

27) **When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, we call this:**
- Productivity
- Vreativity
- Originally
- Novelty

Productivity: A productive rule is the one we can use *frequently to form new words*.

28) **When a morphological rule can be frequently used to form new words, it is said to be:**
- Productive
- Vreative
- Intuitive
- Non-selective

12

29) **The suffix in the word 'unfaithfulness' is:**
- -ful
- -fulness
- -faithful
- -ness

A suffix is attached to the end of a base. (Ex. Faith-*ful*, govern-ment, huat-er).

30) **The suffix in the word 'unfaithful' is:**
- -faithful
- -faith-
- -ful
- un-

31) **The suffixes in the word 'ungratefulness' is:**
- -ful
- -fulness
- -fatefulness
- -ness

13

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

There are very good reasons to believe that a human facility/faculty for Language is *innate*. This facility is called Universal Grammar (or UG).

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

14

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

Morpheme: is *the smallest* linguistic element capable of having a *meaning* or grammatical function.

36) **A morpheme is the smallest unit of:**
- Morphology
- Phonology
- Semantics
- Pragmatics

Morphology (the science of word forms) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

15

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

- Competence
- Syntax
- Linguistics

Linguistic *competence* is the speaker's implicit (hidden/unseen) knowledge of the rules of his language; i.e. speakers' mental grammar.

38) **_____ is the speaker's implicit knowledge of the rules of his language.**
- Performance
- Competence
- Syntax
- Linguistics

39) **_____ refers to the speakers' actual use of language in concrete situations.**
- Performance
- Competence
- Syntax
- Linguistics

Performance: refers to the *actual use* of language in *concrete situations*. It is the speakers' ability to use the unconscious knowledge of their language (which is represented by their linguistic competence).

16

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

The *grammar* will have a finite (limited) number of rules, but will be capable of *generating* an infinite number of well-formed structures.

44) _____ is concerned with the biological basis of human language acquisition.
- Linguistic competence
- Language learning
- Generative grammar
- None of the above

Generative grammar is concerned with the *biological*/ subconscious *basis* for the *acquisition* and use of human language, and the universal principles (laws) which constrain (make/control) the class of all languages.

17

45) e-mailer is an example of:
- Backformation
- Prefixing
- Clipping
- Neologism

When a word that does not exist in the lexicon is created through a morphological rule, we call it:

neologism. (Example: *e-mailer*).

If this neologism is used once and never again, we call it: occasionalism.

18

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

The difference between these two sentences is in their surface structure (the syntactic form they take as English sentences), that is, one is an *active* sentence and the other is a *passive* sentence.

However, at some less 'superficial' level, the two sentences are very closely related, even *identical, in the deep structure*; i.e. meaning.

19

47) **Each of the realizations of a particular morpheme is called:**
- An allomorph
- A unit
- A form
- A shape

Each of the *realizations* (forms) of a particular *morpheme* is called an *allomorph*.

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

Suppletion is an *extreme* form of *allomorphy* in which two completely different roots (words) realize (are forms of) the same morpheme.

50) **Suppletion occurs when a word is represented by two or more _____ roots.**
- Different
- Similar
- Both a and b
- None of the above

Suppletion is a phenomenon whereby one lexeme is represented by two or more *different roots*, depending on the context.

20

51) **The word 'had' in the sentence 'she had a baby' is:**
- A grammatical word
- A content word
- A function word
- A class word

Content words are words that have meaning in that they refer to objects, events and abstract concepts.

Content word Example

Nouns John, room, answer, table

Adjectives happy, new, large, grey

Full verbs search, grow, hold, have

Adverbs really, completely , slowly

Numerals one, thousand, first

Interjections eh, ugh, phew, well

yes/no answers yes, no (as answers)

Function words are closed class words.

Content words are open class words.

Function words, such as: Prepositions (of, at, in, without, by, between), Pronouns (he, they, anybody, it, one), Conjunctions (and, when, while, although, or), Modal verbs (may, must, should, can, must, ought, need), Auxiliary verbs (Be [am, is, are], *have*, do), Particles (no [e.g. no one] not, nor, as).

Nouns (John, room, answer, table), Adjectives (happy, new, large, grey), Full verbs (search, grow, hold, have), Adverbs (really, completely , slowly), Numerals (one, thousand, first), Interjections (eh, ugh, phew, well), yes/no answers (yes, no [as answers]).

52) **The word 'had' in the sentence 'He had a shower' is:**
- A grammar word
- A lexical word
- A function word
- A class word

21

53) **'Have, has, had' are all:**
- Modals
- Lexemes of the word HAVE
- Phrasal verbs
- Word-forms of the lexeme HAVE

A lexeme: is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

Examples:

'am, are, is, was, were, be, been, being' are word-forms of the lexeme 'BE'.

'have, has , had' are word-forms of the lexeme 'HAVE'.

'do, does, did, done, doing' are word-forms/realizations of the lexeme 'DO'.

'Wife' and 'wives' are word-forms of the lexeme 'WIFE'.

'Small, smaller, smallest' are realizations of the lexeme 'SMALL'.

22

54) **Which of the following illustrates 'compounding':**
- Wallpaper
- AD.
- UN
- E-mailer

Compounding is the combination of two or more free morphemes.

Example: Girlfriend, chalk dust, undergrowth, blackbird, offload, seasick.

55) **Which of the following illustrates 'compounding':**
- Football
- Prep-school
- NATO
- E-commerce

56) **_____ is an example of compounding:**
- Wallpaper
- Ad
- UN
- All the above

23

57) **The free morpheme in the word 'independent' is:**
- Independ
- Dependent
- Depend
- Indep

Free morphemes: are morphemes which can occur as independent words.

That is, morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words; e.g. guide, go, open, etc.

58) **The free morpheme in the word 'institutionalization' is:**
- Stitute
- <u>Institute</u>
- Institution
- Institutionalize

24

59) **Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'brunch':**
- Blocking
- <u>Blend</u>
- Clipping
- Backformation

Blending: Here, we merge two words by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

They are words that are formed by blending non-morphemic parts of two already existing words.

Examples:

Stagflation = stagnation + inflation

Slanguage = slang + language

Bit = binary+ digit

Brunch = breakfast + lunch

Motel = motor + hotel

Smog = smoke + fog

Spanglish = Spanish + English

Franglais = French + English

infometical = information + commercial

ginormous = gigantic + enormous

modem = modulator + demodulator

60) **Which of the following is illustrated by the word 'infomecial'.**
- Compounding
- <u>Blend</u>
- Clipping
- Backformation

25

61) **Arabic is a _____ language.**
- <u>VSO</u>
- SVO
- SOV
- OVS

SOV (i.e. subject + object + verb) ; e.g. Japanese

SVO (i.e. subject + verb + object) ; e.g. English

VSO (i.e. verb + subject + object) ; e.g. ***Arabic***

62) **Arabic is an example of _____ languages.**
- <u>VSO</u>
- SVO
- SOV
- OVS

26

63) **Verb inflection in English is generally involves _____.**
- A prefixing process
- <u>A suffixing process</u>
- An infixing process
- An infixing and a prefixing process

English ***inflection*** is expressed by ***suffixes only*** and never expressed by prefixes.

EX. he play-s ten apple-s she play-ed

Whereas English ***derivation*** is expressed by ***suffixes and prefixes***.

64) **In English, verb inflection GENERALLY involves _____.**
- prefixing
- <u>suffixing</u>
- infixing
- Vowel harmony

65) **Is English an infixing language?**
- Yes
- No
- <u>In some exceptional words</u>
- In irregular pasts forms of the verb only

Infixes: is a third type of affixes.

An infix is an affix that is placed inside (in the middle of) a word.

Infixes are not normally to be found in English.

But they are common in some other languages.

However, it is possible to see a kind of infixes in certain expressions in English.

66) **In English, inflection is:**
- More productive than derivation
- Less productive than derivation
- As productive as derivation
- Noun-based only

It's true in general that inflection is more productive than derivation. (From web)

27

67) **_____ captures the fact that a particular phrase can occur more than once in a given sentence.**
- Recursion
- Duplication
- Repetition
- Modification

Basically the grammar will have to capture the fact that a sentence can have another sentence inside it، or a phrase can have another phrase of the same type inside it.

28

68) **Affixes are:**
- Free morphemes
- Independent words
- Bound morphemes
- Base forms

Affixes are NOT lexical and are ALWAYS *bound morpheme*. For ex, —er in teach-er (V+er ⮕ N)

29

69) **_____ is a morpheme that makes the most significant contribution to a word's meaning.**
- The phoneme
- The derivational morpheme

- The inflectional morpheme
- The root

Roots and affixes: Complex words consist of a *root morpheme* and one or more affixes.

The root is the core of the word that carries the major *meaning* component.

30

70) **Choose the group of words that results from derivation:**
- Cry, cries, cried, crying
- Kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
- Tooth, teeth
- King, kingdom, kingdoms

71) **Choose the group of words that result from derivation:**
- Cry, cries, cried, crying
- Tooth, teeth
- kind, unkind, kindness, kindly
- None of the above

31

72) **In the phrase 'the very beautiful white house' the Spec is:**
- The
- The very
- The very beautiful
- The very beautiful white

Specifiers:

The type of *Spec* In a phrase depends on the category of the *Head*.

Det: serves as Spec of Ns, preverbal adverbs serve as Spec of Vs and Deg as spec of As.

Det: Spec of *N* ; eg: a, those, my, no, etc.

Adv: Spec of V; eg: never, perhaps, often, always.

Deg: Spec of A; eg: very, quite, so.

Deg: Spec of P; eg: almost.

Articles are one kind of determiners.

32

73) **What determines the grammatical category of a compound is:**
- The rightmost word
- The leftmost word
- The rightmost and the leftmost words together

- Neither the rightmost nor the leftmost word

> The rightmost word determines the *category of the compound*.

33

74) **Which of the following is an allomorph of the English plural morpheme {S}:**
- [s] after [t], [k], [p] as in 'bits, tips, tacks'
- [iz] after sounds like [s], [z] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
- [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in 'dogs, pads, hens'
- [s], [z], and [iz]

> Allomorph: one possible form of a particular morpheme, the forms /s/ z/ and iz in cats, dogs and horses are allomorphs of the plural ending s.

75) **One of the following is NOT an allomorph of the plural morpheme {S} in English:**
- [s] after [t], [k], [p] as in 'bits, tips, tacks'
- [iz] after sounds like [s], [z] as in 'sneezes, bosses'
- [z] after [d], [g], [n] as in 'dogs, pads, hens'
- [en] as in 'oxen' and 'children'

34

76) **Yes/No Questions in English are derived by means of:**
- I - to - C
- V - to - I - to - C
- Neither *
- I - to - Spec of CP

77) **The derivation of a Yes/No Question in English of the movement of:**
- V - to - Spec of IP
- V - to - I خطأ
- I - to - C
- V - to - Spec of CP

78) **In French, Yes/No Questions are derived by the application of:**
- V - to - I - to - C
- V - to - C
- I - to - V - to - C
- V to Spec CP

> *V-to-I* applies in *French*, but *not in English*.
>
> I- to - C exists in both French and English
>
> *V*- movement *to I* exists in *French*, which fact explains the existence of *V- to - I - to - C* in this language.
>
> V- movement , except with BE and HAVE used as main verto- I does NOT exist in English, which fact explains why English does not have V - to- I- to – C
>
> In (3) Infl has moved to C in both languages giving rise to well-formed Yes/No questions. In (4a), the verb in *V* seems to have moved to *I* then to *C* in *French*, while in *English it cannot* do so.

35

79) **'A recent history book about Morocco' is:**
- AP
- VP
- NP
- PP

80) **'An interesting book' is:**
- NP
- P
- VP
- PP

81) **In the following string 'a very intelligent student' the underlined words make up a(n):**
- AP
- ADV P
- NP
- PP

36

82) **_____ do not change the syntactic category of a word.**
- Derivational morphemes
- Inflectional morphemes
- Phonemes
- Allomorphs

Derivation may *change* the syntactic category of a word.

cheer (N)

cheer-ful (Adj.)

cheer-ful-ness (N)

while *inflection preserves* the category

cat (N) ---------> cat-s (N)

write (V) ---------> writ-es (V)

83) _____ **preserve the syntactic category of a word.**
- Inflectional morphemes
- Derivational morphemes
- Phonemes
- None of the above

84) **Category changing morphemes are said to be:**
- Derivational
- Inflectional
- Functional
- Positional

85) _____ **produce new lexemes; i.e. a new word with a new meaning.**
- Derivational morphemes
- Inflectional morphemes
- Allomorphs
- None of the above

So, we can say that inflection produces forms of lexemes, while *derivation produces new lexemes* (new meanings).

86) **In English prefixes are always:**
- Inflectional morphemes
- Derivational morphemes
- Free morphemes
- Words

In English *prefixes are always Derivational* (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme).

37

87) _____ **is an affix that is attached before the root.**
- A suffix
- A prefix
- A root
- A stem

A *prefix* is an affix that is attached *before* the root (word). Prefixes are used in English morphology.

88) _____ **is an affix that is attached before the root.**
- A suffix
- A stem
- A root
- A prefix

38

89) Which of the following statements is correct:
- A derivational affix affixes to a base before an inflectional one.
- A derivational affix attaches before an inflectional one.
- A derivational affix attaches before and after an inflectional one.
- A derivational affix never occurs with an inflectional one.

A prefix is an affix that is attached before the root (word). Prefixes are used in English morphology.

A prefix is attached to the front of the base. Ex. De-activate, re-play, il-legal

A *derivational affix* may attach only to a base with particular phonological properties.

In English *prefixes* are always *Derivational* (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme).

A *derivational affix attaches* to the *base* form of a word to create a new word. (From web)

39

90) **The word 'buildings' can be morphologically analyzed into which of the following:**
- Build-ings
- Building- s
- Build-ing-s
- Buildings

91) **The word 'singers' can be morphologically analyzed into which the following:**
- Sing-er-s
- Sin-gers
- Si-ng-ers
- Sing-ers

40

92) _____ **occurs when a given utterance can receive more than one interpretation.**

- Surface meaning
- Deep meaning
- <u>Structural ambiguity</u>
- External meaning

This sentence is structurally ambiguous as it has two distinct deep structures (meanings/interpretations) which are expressed in a single surface structure.

41

93) **_____ is not an example of backformation.**
- Edit
- Televise
- Donate
- <u>Brunch</u>

Backformation is a word-formation process in which a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb).

Edit (V) from editor (N).

Televise from television.

Donate from donation.

Opt from option.

Enthuse from enthusiasm

.

94) **_____ is an example of backformation.**
- Edit
- Televise
- Donate
- <u>All the above</u>

95) **_____ is an example of backformation.**
- Edit
- Televise
- Donate
- <u>Calculate</u>

42

96) **UNICEF illustrates:**
- <u>An acronym</u>
- A blend
- An example of clipping
- An example of backformation

Acronyms: are formed by Keeping the initial letters of some or all the words in a phrase and pronouncing them as ONE Word.

UNICEF: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

97) **AIDS is an example of:**
- Backformation
- <u>Acronym</u>
- Clipping
- Neologism

43

98) **When a root is combined with an affix, it forms:**
- An expanded root
- <u>A complex word</u>
- An expanded base
- A simple word

Stem: A stem is formed when a *root* morpheme is combined with an affix.

Other *affixes* can be added to a stem to form a more *complex* stem.

44

99) **The inflectional morpheme in 'teachers' is:**
- teach-
- -er
- -ers
- <u>-s</u>

Inflectional (i.e. do not change the meaning of the lexeme).

Go-es: Inflectional type.

Wonder-ful: Derivational.

Creat-ive: Derivational.

play-ed: Inflectional type.

Happi-ness: Derivational.

45

100) **The lexicon lists:**
- Simple words
- Complex words
- Complex constituents

- words, affixes and constituents

The lexicon contains more than words. For example, affixes, such as '-er' can be assumed to be in the lexicon.

Constituents = components.

101) **The lexicon contains:**
- Words only
- Affixes only
- Complex language forms only, e.g. affixed inflected forms
- words, affixes and complex language forms

102) **The lexicon is a:**
- Mental dictionary
- Dictionary
- Glossary
- Word-list

A lexicon is the mental dictionary that language users must be equipped with, in addition to the grammatical rules of their language.

103) **Lexical words include:**
- Pronouns
- Determiners
- Conjunctions
- Words with lexical of dictionary meaning

Function words include: Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, determiners, demonstratives (e.g. this, those), certain adverbs (e.g. very & not) and certain verbs (those with little or no meaning; e.g. be, must or should) are some function parts of speech.

Content words are words that have meaning in that they refer to objects, events and abstract concepts.

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104) The sentence "She drank the juice in the kitchen" has:
- Two distinct deep structures
- Two identical deep structures
- Two surface structures
- One deep and one surface structure

105) The PP 'in the kitchen' in the sentence "In the kitchen, she drank her coffee" is:
- Modifier
- Adverbial
- Ambiguous

- Prepositional

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106) **The word 'Assembly' has:**
- One morpheme
- Two morphemes
- Three morphemes
- Four morphemes

Examples:

Over-estimat-ion / dis-pleas-ure / nerv-ous

One morpheme boy (one syllable)

desire, lady, water (two syllables)

crocodile (three syllables)

Two morphemes boy + ish desire + able

Three morphemes boy + ish + ness desire + able + ity

Four morphemes gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity

More than four un + gentle + man + li + ness anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism

107) **The word 'Establishment' has:**
- One morpheme
- Two morphemes
- Three morphemes
- Four morphemes

establish + ment

108) **The word 'Constitution' has:**
- One morpheme
- Two morphemes
- Three morphemes
- Four morphemes

109) **How many base forms are there in the following word 'restructuring'?**
- One
- Two
- Three
- Zero

ما سبق حتى الآن، هو الأسئلة التي تشترك في كونها تكررت في الثلاثة اختبارات الأخيرة.

أسئلة لم تتكرر، من اختبار جماري1437

110) **In Tagalog, "bili' means 'buy' while 'binili' means 'bought'. Identify the morpheme marking the past in this language.**

- - bin -
- - nil -
- - ini -
- - in –

An infix, winch less common, occurs within another morpheme. Ex. in Tagalog, the language spoken in the Philippines, we find: bili = buy, the past form of which is b-in-ili = bought.

أسئلة لم تتكرر، من اختبار فتحي 1436 الأول

111) _____ **is concerned with the ways in which language is actually used by speakers rather than with the ways in which language should be used.**
- Descriptive syntax
- Prescriptive syntax
- Traditional grammar
- None of the above

Prescriptive grammar is concerned with (prescribes) *the ways in which language* should be used rather than with how language *is actually used by speakers*.

112) _____ **is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with a particular meaning inhibits the morphological derivation of another word with precisely that meaning.**
- Blocking
- Deletion
- Omission
- None of the above

Blocking is the phenomenon whereby the existence of a word with a particular meaning inhibits the morphological derivation of another word with precisely that meaning.

113) Which of the following we can say about the suffix 'ter' (as in 'laughter') and the suffix '-ness' (as in 'happiness'):
- '-ter' is more productive than '-ness'
- '-ter' is less productive than '-ness'
- '-ter' is equally productive as '-ness'
- None of the above

[More productive] -ness -ize -mis -ee -eer -al -th -ter [Less productive].

114) When neologism is used once and never again, we call it:

- Frequency
- Occasionalism
- Temporary neologism
- Coinage

Neologism: When a word that does not exist in the lexicon is created through a morphological rule, we call it: neologism.

If this neologism is used once and never again, we call it: occasionalism.

115) _____ **refers to the capacity of the rules of generative grammar to be applied more than once in generating structures.**
- Recursion
- Duplication
- Repetition
- None of the above

Recursion criterion: the rules of this grammar will need the crucial property of recursion, that is, the capacity to be applied/repeated more than once in generating a structure.

تدريبات -من محتوى جماري- لم تتكرر أعلاه

116) We can have _____ **for a single TYPE.**
- Only one TOKEN
- Two TOKENS
- More than one TOKEN
- Three TOKENS

117) When we derive one word from another, we:
- Change its class, for example, from Verb to Noun*
- Change its tense, for example , from Past to Present
- Both of the above*
- None of the above

118) _____ **is some kind of resemblance between the sound of a word and what it denotes/means.**
- idiom
- Proverbs
- Onomatopoeia من خارج المنهج
- None of the above

119) Roots are _____.
- NOT always free
- Always free
- Both of the above
- None of the above

Roots are always free morphemes.