



قائمة الاسئلة

(50) الامتحان درجة - الفترة - صنعاء-التربية كلية - - English قسم- Third المستوى - الصرف علم Morphology

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- 1) Morphology has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1)  + two main branches known as inflectional and derivational
  - 2) - three main branches known as inflectional and derivational and colloquial
  - 3) - zero branch
  - 4) - none of the above
- 2) A morpheme is an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) - abrasive unit of meaning
  - 2) - attractive unit of meaning
  - 3)  + abstract unit of meaning
  - 4) - none of the above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ derivational morphology.
  - 1) - Inflectional morphology is the same as
  - 2) - Inflectional morphology is bigger than
  - 3)  + Inflectional morphology is different from
  - 4) - none of the above
- 4) Affixes can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) - four types known as prefixes, suffixes, infixes and devices
  - 2) - two types known as prefixes and suffixes
  - 3)  + three types known as prefixes, suffixes and infixes
  - 4) - none of the above
- 5) A morph is an identifiable segment, but a morpheme is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) - a deficient component
  - 2)  + a factorial component
  - 3) - a separate opponent
  - 4) - none of the above
- 6) Morphemes can be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) - Morphemes can be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) - bound and classical morphemes
  - 3) - free, but not bound morphemes
  - 4)  + both free and bound morphemes
- 7) Roots are central whereas \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1) - affixes are grateful
  - 2) - affixes are habitual
  - 3) - affixes are decimal
  - 4)  + affixes are peripheral
- 8) Inflection produces different forms of the same lexeme whereas derivation \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1)  + results in the formation of new lexemes
  - 2) - results in the deprivation of more words
  - 3) - results in the deformation of new sounds
  - 4) - none of the above
- 9) Class-maintaining prefixes are \_\_\_\_\_ class-changing prefixes.
  - 1) - either good or bad
  - 2) - as the same as
  - 3)  + larger in number than
  - 4) - smaller in number than





- 10) The prefix super- in the word superhuman is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - a prefix referring to parts of human body
  - 2) - a prefix of extent
  - 3) - a prefix of time
  - 4)  + an evaluative prefix
- 11) Allomorphs are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - collaborative segments
  - 2) - deformative concepts of the same
  - 3)  + alternative realizations of a morph
  - 4) - none of the above
- 12) Like employees and payees, the word absentees consist of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - five morphs
  - 2)  + three morphs
  - 3) - four morphs
  - 4) - two morphs
- 13) A root is that part of a word which remains \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + after all the affixes have been removed
  - 2) - after all the affixes have been added
  - 3) - the same as a base
  - 4) - none of the above
- 14) A stem is that part of a word which remains \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - after all the derivational affixes have been added
  - 2) - after all the derivational affixes have been removed
  - 3) - after all the inflectional affixes have been added
  - 4)  + after all the inflectional affixes have been taken away
- 15) The suffix -al in the word economical is class-maintaining, but in the word arrival, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - it is both class-changing and class-maintaining
  - 2) - it is class-depending
  - 3)  + it is class-changing
  - 4) - it is class-collecting
- 16) The best way of classifying prefixes is to classify them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + on the basis of meaning
  - 2) - on the basis of vocabulary
  - 3) - on the basis of reading
  - 4) - on the basis of speaking
- 17) The prefix il- in the word illegal is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - a locative prefix
  - 2) - an active prefix
  - 3)  + a negative prefix
  - 4) - an orientation prefix
- 18) Suffixes can be classified with reference to \_\_\_\_\_ to which they are added.
- 1) - the grammatical class of the root
  - 2)  + the grammatical class of the base
  - 3) - the grammatical class of the stem
  - 4) - None on of the above
- 19) The suffix -ful in the word successful \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + an adjective suffix with a denominal function
  - 2) - a noun suffix with a deverbal function
  - 3) - a verb suffix with a deadjectival function





- 4) - none of the above
- 20) The suffix -en in the words golden and wooden is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - an adjective suffix with a deadjectival function
  - 2) - a noun suffix with a deverbal function
  - 3)  + a verb suffix with a denominal function
  - 4) - none of the above
- 21) The suffix -ship in the word ownership is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - a noun suffix with a deverbal function
  - 2) - a verb suffix with a deadjectival function
  - 3) - an adjective with a deverbal function
  - 4)  + a noun suffix with a denominal function
- 22) The zero element is a grammatical category with no \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - revert continuants
  - 2)  + overt exponents
  - 3) - clear opponents
  - 4) - unclear recipients
- 23) The suffix -al in the word derivational is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - an adverb suffix with a deadjectival function
  - 2) - a noun suffix with a deverbal function
  - 3) - a verb suffix with a denominal function
  - 4)  + an adjective suffix with a denominal function
- 24) The plural morpheme -s at the end of the word parts \_\_\_\_.
- 1) - is pronounced as /z/
  - 2) - is pronounced as /iz/
  - 3)  + is pronounced as /s/
  - 4) - none of the above
- 25) \_\_\_\_\_ types of inflectional suffixes in English.
- 1) - There are four
  - 2)  + There are seven
  - 3) - There are eight
  - 4) - There are six
- 26) A phonologically conditioned morph is one whose shape has been determined by its \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - syntactic environment
  - 2) - morphological environment
  - 3)  + phonological environment
  - 4) - lexical environment
- 27) The relationship between go and went is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + the relationship of suppletion
  - 2) - the relationship of deletion
  - 3) - the relationship of recitation
  - 4) - the relationship of illustration
- 28) The relationship between the constituents of the compound noun sunrise (The sun rises) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + the relationship of a subject and a verb
  - 2) - the relationship of an object and a verb
  - 3) - the relationship of a verb and a complement
  - 4) - a subject and a complement
- 29) In the compound word milk-white, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two constituent words.
- 1) - logical link
  - 2) - literary link





- 3) - special link  
4)  + metaphorical link
- 30) The compound word Mumbo-Jumbo is formed by the process known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - Grinding  
2) - Deleting  
3)  + Duplication  
4) - None of the above
- 31) The words carpenter, barber, and maintain are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + unanalyzable wholes  
2) - removable elements  
3) - declinable items  
4) - analyzable wholes
- 32) When a new word is formed by deleting the suffix or what erroneously looks like a suffix at the end of that word, the process is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - Duplication  
2) - Infixation  
3)  + Back-Formation  
4) - None of the above
- 33) The prefix post- in the word postgraduate is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - Negative prefix  
2) - Reversative prefix  
3) - Locative prefix  
4)  + Prefix of time
- 34) The process of forming the two words breakfast and lunch to become one word as brunch is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - acronymy  
2) - antonymy  
3) - back-formation  
4)  + blending
- 35) The word son-in-law is a stem which consists of three \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - stems  
2) - bases  
3)  + roots  
4) - shapes
- 36) The relationship between the two words of fact-finding is that of the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + a verb and an object  
2) - a verb and an adverbial  
3) - a subject and a verb  
4) - a subject and an object
- 37) The word UNESCO is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1)  + process known as acronymy  
2) - process known as antonymy  
3) - process known as polysemy  
4) - none of the above
- 38) The words good, better and best are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) - negatives  
2) - positives  
3)  + suppletives





- 4) - none of the above
- 39) The word mike is formed from the word microphone by the process known as \_\_\_\_
- 1) - Synonymy
  - 2) - Antonymy
  - 3) - Hyponymy
  - 4) + Clipping
- 40) The suffix ity in the word gradability is a \_\_\_\_\_ function.
- 1) - derivational suffix: adverb suffix with a denominal
  - 2) - derivational suffix: adjective suffix with a deverbal
  - 3) - derivational suffix: verb suffix with a denominal
  - 4) + derivational suffix: noun suffix with a deadjectival

