UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA TOMÁS FRÍAS
CARRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS - SUBSEDE UYUNI

Fullname: _____ **Fecha:** 26 / 11 / 2024

1 What are the main differences between inflection and derivation?

a) Derivation creates new words by adding affixes

b) A single word production tasks

c) Inflection modifies a word to express different grammatical categories

2 Define the relationship between meaning (lemma) and form (phonology and orthography) in lexical development

a) The interaction between these elements is crucial for understanding how human beings develop their lexical knowledge

b) The interaction between these elements is crucial for understanding how teenagers develop their syntactic knowledge

c) The interaction between these elements is crucial for understanding how children develop their lexical knowledge

3 What methodologies are suggested for studying the interaction between lexical representation and processing?

a) Using tasks that limit access to grammatical representation and focus on phonological features

b) Using tasks that limit access to orthographic representation and focus on phonological features

c) Using tasks that limit access to lexicological representation and focus on phonology

4 What are the key factors affecting the processing and acquisition of derivational morphology?

a) Input frequency, transparency, and morphemes

b) Output frequency, transparency, and morphemes

c) Input frequency, transformation, and morphemes

5 In what ways can the findings on derivational morphology be applied in educational settings?

a) Yes. Educators can infer on teaching meanings and uses of derivational morphemes.

b) No. Educators cannot focus on teaching the meanings and uses of derivational morphemes.

c) Yes. Educators can focus on teaching the meanings and uses of derivational morphemes.

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6 What is the primary difference between derivation and inflection?
a) Inflection changes word meaning, derivation does not.
b) Derivation creates new words, inflection modifies grammatical forms.
c) Inflection only applies to nouns, derivation to verbs.
d) Derivation only occurs in certain languages.

7 **Which of the following is an example of derivation?**
a) Walk → Walked
b) Child → Children
c) Happy → Happiness
d) Speak → Speaking

8 **Which of these words is formed through inflection?**
a) Unkindness
b) Running
c) Nationalism
d) Misplace

9 **What part of speech does derivation typically change?**
a) It never changes the part of speech.
b) It always changes verbs to nouns.
c) It may or may not change the part of speech.
d) It only applies to adjectives.

10 **Which of the following suffixes is associated with inflection?**
a) -ness
b) -ing
c) -tion
d) -ful

11 **What grammatical category is most affected by inflection?**
a) Tense and aspect
b) Derivation
c) Root word meaning
d) Semantic fields

12 **Which of the following is NOT true about derivation?**
a) It can involve prefixes or suffixes.
b) It creates new words with distinct meanings.
c) It only occurs in English.
d) It can change the part of speech of a word.

13 **Identify the inflected form in the sentence: "She dances beautifully."**
a) She
b) Dances

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c) Beautifully
d) None of the above

14 **Which of these is an example of a derivational prefix?**
a) Re-
b) -ed
c) -s
d) -ing

15 **What is the purpose of inflection?**
a) To create entirely new words.
b) To add semantic complexity.
c) To express grammatical relationships.
d) To change word categories.

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