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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.

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

- 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.