

**I. TRUE/FALSE.** *Decide whether the following statements are true or false by blackening the letter T or F on your answer sheet (4 marks).*

1. *Wait for the right one* is a word group of **modification**.
2. When we add **inflectional** morphemes to certain words in English, the grammatical categories of these words will be changed.
3. *He forgot the suitcase at home* has the structure of SVO.
4. Grammatical relations between units in a sentence are called syntactic relations.
5. *E-mail* is a word formed by **back formation** process.
6. The verb *go away* in the sentence *He has gone away* is used in the **perfect** aspect.
7. When the noun *party* is used as the verb *party*, **conversion** takes place.
8. **Derivational** morphemes in English can change the lexical meaning of the words to which they are attached.
9. **Complexes** are words composed from the combination of two or more free morphemes.
10. All phrases must have **heads**.
11. In *the girl whom you danced with last night*, the **post-modifier** is a relative clause.
12. *The rain has stopped* is a **verbless** clause.
13. The word *action* is a **simple** word.
14. **Syntax** is concerned with the analysis of sentence structure.
15. A **free** morpheme is a morpheme that can alone form a word.
16. A simple sentence is a sentence that contains only one clause, a main clause.
17. *Laser* is an example of **acronymy**.
18. In defining the **open** word classes, two types of criteria are useful: a-form, b-function.
19. **Compound words** are those made up of one free morpheme and some bound morphemes.
20. *To be or not to be* is a word group of **coordination**.

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** *Specify the correct answer to each question by blackening the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet (3 marks).*

21. Which of the following units is not considered as one element of sentence/clause structure?  
A. verb                      B. adverbial                      C. adjective                      D. object
22. Which of the following words contains a **bound** morpheme?  
A. *version*                      B. *meeting*                      C. *conquer*                      D. *human*
23. *Tranquilizers* is an English word consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes (or to be exact morphs).  
A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 5
24. Which of the following NPs has the structure: **pre-modifier+head+post-modifier**?  
A. *lady in red*                      B. *a sorrowful look*  
C. *the white swan on the lake*                      D. *happiness*
25. The sentence *Never could they imagine such a thing* has the structure of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. AVSO                      B. ASVO                      C. SVOA                      D. ASVC
26. Which of the following sentences is used in the **subjunctive** mood?  
A. *She sat down.*                      B. *Are you coming?*  
C. *Be quiet.*                      D. *If I were you, I'd do it.*
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a grammatical category which deals with whether the verb phrase is passive or active.  
A. Aspect                      B. Tense                      C. Mood                      D. Voice
28. *When a child he used to spend hours on the beach collecting shells* is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ verb clause.  
A. finite                      B. non-finite                      C. verbless                      D. independent

29. Which of the following is NOT a **derivational** morpheme in any case?  
 A. *-s*                                      B. *-ing*                                      C. *-er*                                      D. *-less*
30. NP → Art N is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ rule.  
 A. phonological                                      B. morpho-syntactic  
 C. phrase structure                                      D. phonetic
31. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a **free** morpheme?  
 A. *re*                                      B. *able*                                      C. *ache*                                      D. *out*
32. *The pictures hang neatly on the wall* has the structure of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. SVCA                                      B. SVAC                                      C. SVAA                                      D. SVCC
33. Which of the following is a **compound** word?  
 A. *smoky*                                      B. *blackbird*                                      C. *incomplete*                                      D. *icy*
34. The word *invincible* is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme(s).  
 A. 1                                      B. 2                                      C. 3                                      D. 4
35. Which of the following is NOT an example of **clipping**?  
 A. *exam*                                      B. *vet*                                      C. *bye*                                      D. *flu*

**III. GAP-FILLING. Fill in the gaps below with only ONE word and write your answers in the space provided on your answer sheet (3 marks).**

36. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of words which contains a **subject** and a **predicate** and which can form a sentence or part of a sentence.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ word classes include Prepositions, Pronouns, Conjunctions, Articles, etc.
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an adjective phrase (AdjP) is an adjective.
39. *Smog* is formed as a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ process.
40. Conjunctions such as *and*, *or*, *but* and *so* are often used in word groups of \_\_\_\_\_ relation.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of **morphemes** and their **allomorphs** and how they function in word-formation.
42. *Stay calm!* is a sentence of the \_\_\_\_\_ mood.
43. A \_\_\_\_\_ sentence is a sentence with two main clauses joined together by some coordinating conjunctions.
44. A \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme is the one that cannot function as an independent word and that must attach to a stem to form a word.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ are units below clauses and above words.
46. *Greed* (from *greedy*) is a word formed by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The relationship between a verb and its object is that of \_\_\_\_\_.
48. *Too good to be true* is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ phrase.
49. **Person** is a grammatical category of \_\_\_\_\_.
50. A bound morpheme can be inflectional or \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*