Mini Morphology Question Bank

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- A root is ………………

a) a morpheme that cannot stand alone.

b) a morpheme that conveys the main meaning of a word.

c) a morpheme that can change the lexical category of the word.

d) a morpheme that changes a word into a noun.

2- The relationship between the words **good / better** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   **b) suppletion**   c) internal change   d) cliticization

3- The relationship between the words **sing / sang** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   b) suppletion   **c) internal change**   d) cliticization

4- The relationship between the words **I am / I'm** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   b) suppletion   c) internal change   **d) cliticization**

5 - The word **speakers** consists of ……………….

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes

c) three morphemes   d) four morphemes

6- The word '**elephant'** consists of ……………….

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes

c) three morphemes   d) four morphemes

7- The word '**modernized'** consists of ………………

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes

c) three morphemes   d) four morphemes

8- The suffix -er in the word '**Londoner'** means ………………

a) someone who does something   b) a place where we live

c) comparing two entities   **d) someone who inhabits a place**

9- The relationship between the words **go / went** can be described as ………………

a) conversion   **b) suppletion**   c) internal change   d) cliticization

10- The relationship between the words **foot / feet** can be described as ………………

a) conversion   b) suppletion   **c) internal change**   d) cliticization

11- The relationship between the words **teach / teacher** can be described as ………………

a) stress placement   b) suppletion   c) internal change   **d) derivation**

12- The relationship between the words **'present / pre'sent** can be described as ………………

a) stress placement   b) suppletion   c) internal change   d) derivation

13- The word **unhealthy** consists of ………………

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes

c) three morphemes   d) four morphemes

14- which of the following is a morpheme?

a) ss   b) sh   **c) re**   d) ch

15- Which of the following words is classified as an exocentric compound?

a) wisdomtooth   b) caveman   **c) walkman**   d) dogfood

16- A **compound** is ……………….

a) a word with more than one affix.

b) a morpheme that contains an infix.

c) a morpheme that can change the lexical category of a word.

d) a word that contains more than one lexical items.

17- **Allomorphs** are ……………….

a) affixes which create nouns.

b) variations of the same morpheme.

c) morphemes which are inserted inside the root.

d) meaningful parts within a word.

18- Which of the following sentences is correct?

a) The player **dropped kick** the ball.

b) The player drop kicked the ball.

c) The player **dropped kicked** the ball.

d) All of the above

19- "**Greenhouse**" belongs to the category ……………….

a) verb compound   **b) noun compound**

c) adjective compound   d) adverb compound

20- "**nationwide**" belongs to the category ……………….

a) verb compound   b) noun compound

c) adjective compound   d) adverb compound

21- The relationship between the words **housekeeper / housekeep** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   b) clipping   **c) backformation**   d) Blending

22- The relationship between the words **breakfast / lunch / brunch** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   b) clipping   c) backformation   **d) Blending**

23- The relationship between the words **professor / prof** can be described as ……………….

a) conversion   **b) clipping**   c) backformation   d) Blending

24- Which of the following sentences describes **Blending**?

a) Creating a new word with a meaning or category distinct from that of its base.

b) Creating a new word by removing a real or supposed affix.

c) Creating totally new words which have never been used in the language before.

d) Creating new words by taking non-morphemic parts of two already existing items.

25- Which of the following sentences describes **Coinage**?

a) Creating a new word with a meaning or category distinct from that of its base.

b) Creating a new word by removing a real or supposed affix.

c) Creating totally new words which have never been used in the language before.

d) Creating new words by taking non-morphemic parts of two already existing items.

B) Decide whether the following sentences are true(t) or false(f):

26- Affixes that attached to the front of a base is called suffixes.　(**F**)

27- The main task of morphology is to study the meanings of words and sentences.　(**F**)

28- Morphology is the collection of principles defining how to put together a sentence.　(**F**)

29- The root of a word can be the base of the same word.　(**T**)

30- The base of the word '**activation'** is '**active'**.　(**F**)

31-The addition of the suffix **-ity** to the base **sane** triggers a phonological change to the base.　(**T**)

32-Derivational affixes can change the syntactic category of the word they attach to.　(**T**)

33- The suffix -ant can combine only with Latin base.　(**T**)

34- The suffix -en can combine only with monosyllabic base that ends in an obstruent.　(**T**)

35-The suffix **-en** cannot combine with the adjective **blue** to get the verb **blueen**.　(**T**)

36-The base with which the "-er" combines in the word "worker" is the noun "work".   (**F**)

37- The meaning of an exocentric compound can be determined from the meaning of the components of the compound.   (**F**)

38- Grammar is the collection of principles defining how to put together a sentence.   (**T**)

39- In English compound words, the rightmost morpheme determines the category of the entire word. T

40- The base for the word **optionality** is **option**.   (**F**)

41- In endocentric compounds, the meaning of the entire word can be determined from its component.   (**T**)

42- The root for the word **blackened** is **black**.   (**T**)

43- The word **black'board** is a compound word.   (**F**)

44- The word **steamboat** is an endocentric compound word.   (**T**)

45- The relationship between the words **I am / I'm** can be described as cliticization.   (**T**)

46- Inflection takes place before derivation is completed.   (**F**)

47- Inflectional affixes are characterized by the relative freedom with which they can combine with bases of the appropriate category.   (**T**)

48- The affix "**s**" can be used as an Inflectional affix for verbs.   (**T**)

49- The relationship between the words **finger (N) / finger (V)** can be described as conversion.   (**T**)

50- The word **nylon** is an example of the borrowing process.   (**F**)

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- The word **'elephant'** consists of ---------------.

a) <u>one morpheme</u>   b) two morphemes   c) three morphemes   d) four morphemes

2- The word **'modernized'** consists of ----------------.

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes   c) <u>three morphemes</u>   d) four morphemes

3- The suffix -er in the word **'Londoner'** means -----------------------------.

a) someone who does something   c) comparing two entities

b) a place where we live   d) <u>someone who inhabits a place.</u>

4- The relationship between the words **go/went** can be described as -------------.

a) conversion   b) <u>suppletion</u>   c) internal change   d) cliticization

5- The relationship between the words **foot/feet** can be described as -------------.

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6- The relationship between the words   **teach / teacher** can be described as -------------.

a) stress placement   b) suppletion   c) internal change   d) <u>derivation</u>

7- The relationship between the words   **'present / pre'sent** can be described as -------------.

a) <u>stress placement</u>   b) suppletion   c) internal change   d) derivation

8 - The word **unhealthy** consists of ----------------.

a) one morpheme   b) two morphemes   c) <u>three morphemes</u>   d) four morphemes

9- which of the following is a morpheme?

a) ss   b) sh   c) <u>re</u>   d) ch

10- Which of the following words is classified as an exocentric compound?

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11- A **compound** is ---

a) a word with more than one affix.   c) a morpheme that can change the lexical category of a word.

b) a morpheme that contains an infix.   d) <u>a word that contains more than one lexical items.</u>

12- **Allomorphs** are -----------------------------------.

a) affixes which create nouns.   c) morphemes which are inserted inside the root.

b) <u>variations of the same morpheme.</u>   d) meaningful parts within a word.

13- Which of the following sentences is correct?

a) The player **dropped kick** the ball.   c) The player **dropped kicked** the ball.

b) <u>The player **drop kicked** the ball.</u>   d) All of the above

14- **"Greenhouse"** belongs to the category --------------

a) verb compound   b) <u>noun compound</u>   c) adjective compound   d) adverb compound

15- **"nationwide"** belongs to the category --------------

a) verb compound   b) noun compound   c) <u>adjective compound</u>   d) adverb compound

B) Decide whether the following sentences are true(t) or false(f):

1-The addition of the suffix -**ity** to the base **sane** triggers a phonological change to the base. T

2-Derivational affixes can change the syntactic category of the word they attach to. T

3- The suffix -ant can combine only with Latin base. T

4- The suffix -en can combine only with monosyllabic base that ends in an obstruent. T

5-The suffix -**en** cannot combine with the adjective **blue** to get the verb **blueen**.   T

6-The base with which the "-**er**" combines in the word "**worker**" is the noun "**work** F

7- The meaning of an exocentric compound can be determined from the meaning of the components of the compound. F

8- Grammar is the collection of principles defining how to put together a sentence. T

9- In English compound words, the rightmost morpheme determines the category of the entire word. T

10- The base for the word **optionality** is **option**. F

11- In endocentric compounds, the meaning of the entire word can be determined from its component. T

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13- The word **black'board** is a compound word. F

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