



ENG509

Quiz from Assessments (Mid-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Morphology & Syntax

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1. The word 'fish' takes no morpheme when becomes plural. (True)
2. Phonology is the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. (False)
3. Stem is the base unit to which another morphological piece is attached. (True)
4. The word 'morphology' belongs to ----- language. (Greek)
5. The branch of linguistics that allows creating new and unique words is called -----.
(Morphology)
6. 'Analysis' and '-----' are the two basic approaches to morphological analysis.
(synthesis)
7. Item-and-arrangement and item-and-process are the two approaches to morphology. (True)
8. Inflection is the process of forming different grammatical forms of a single lexeme? (True)
9. Derivation is the process of creating one lexeme from another. (True)
10. Noun is the word which can be the subject of a sentence. (True)
11. Which of the following is the content word? (Bargain)
12. The word lexicon is from ----- lexikós means 'pertaining to words'. (Greek)
13. When two or more instances of a given morpheme occur with different shapes, we call them allomorphs. (True)
14. Which of the following branches of linguistics deals with the interaction of morphology and prosodic structure? (Prosodic Morphology)
15. ----- deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes. (Phonotactics)
16. ----- describes the interactions taking place between morphology and phonology. (Morphophonology)
17. The phenomenon whereby a language becomes intolerant of ----- elements and speakers reanalyze them as having a new role is called linguistic exaptation. (useless)
18. Identify the secret language from the given options. (Pig Latin)
19. The idea that language is a system of signs was proposed by -----.
(Ferdinand de Saussure)
20. Identify the example of clipping from the following options. (Typo)
21. Which of the following is the process of creating a word by removing what appears to be an affix? (Backformation)
22. Clipping is the process of creating a new word by truncation of an existing one. (True)
23. Zero-derivation changes the lexical category of a word without changing its ----- shape.
(phonological)
24. The noun -----takes an irregular suffix to form its plural. (child)
25. Identify the determiner from the given options. (This)
26. The noun -----takes a zero suffix to form its plural. (sheep)
27. Performs, performed and perform all are the inflected forms of the lexeme perform. (True)

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28. In English, a verb lexeme has at most five distinct forms. (True)
29. English adjectives have mostly three forms. (True)
30. Identify the regular suffix to form plural of nouns. (-s)
31. Identify the noun from the following which is formed by changing the vowel of its verb. (Song)
32. Identify the noun from the following which is formed by changing the final consonant of its verb. (Proof)
33. Identify the noun from the following which is formed by changing the vowel of its verb. (seat)
34. 'Performance' and ----- are the two forms of a lexeme 'Performance'. (Performances)
35. Identify the verb which is formed by replacing the final voiceless consonant of its noun with a voiced one. (Bathe)
36. Identify the noun from the following which is formed by changing the vowel of its verb. (Song)
37. Identify the compound verb type that describes 'blackboard'. (Adjective-noun (AN))
38. Phrasal words have the internal structure of phrases but function syntactically as words. (True)
39. Noun-verb (NV) is the compound verb type that describes 'stir-fry'. (False)
40. Playtime is an example of the left-headed compound. (True)
41. Verb-noun (VN) is the compound verb type that describes 'playtime'. (True)
42. Identify the headless compound from the given options. (Faint-heart)
43. In the word 'undividable', the prefix un- conveys the meaning of ----- (not)
44. In a/an ----- compound word, none of its units represents the properties that the word exhibits. (exocentric)
45. A-Morphous Morphology claims that words do not have an internal structure. (True)
46. Third kind of paradox takes into account phonological factors. (True)
47. Parasynthesis is the situation where two different affixes - a prefix and a suffix - seem to be added simultaneously to the same base. (True)
48. Identify the category of the word 'undesirable' from the given options. (Adjective)
49. Which of the following options conveys the meaning of the prefix re- in the word 'reassemble'? (Again)
50. Identify the option which is NOT an agent. (Screwdriver)
51. Which of the following is the capacity of a word to have multiple meanings? (Polysemy)
52. Multiplicity is the process of adding a morpheme to a word to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning? (False)
53. Which of the following options conveys the meaning of re- in the word 'reorganize'? (Again)
54. What does the term Latin root flect- mean in the word 'inflection'? (Bend)
55. In which of the following phenomena, a single inflected form corresponds to more than one set of morphosyntactic features? (Syncretism)
56. Which of the following options changes the core lexical meaning of the word to which it applies? (Derivation)
57. Number, gender and case are the most common nominal categories in inflection. (True)
58. The term 'inflection' is derived from ----- language. (Latin)

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59. Modern English nouns have no more than ----- word forms. (two)
60. Most modern English verbs have ----- distinct forms. (four)
61. Conscious borrowings from Latin and ----- were fashionable in the 16th and 17th centuries in order to enrich English vocabulary. (Greek)
62. The reduction in inflectional morphology occurred partly due to dialect mixture. (True)
63. The vocabulary of English contains a mentionable proportion of words borrowed from French, Latin and Greek. (True)
64. The suffix -let usually means ----- . (small)
65. The prefix Im- when added to a word X forms a new word meaning 'opposite of X'. (True)
66. The more frequent or familiar a word is, the faster a speaker can recognize it. (True)
67. The addition of 'un-' to a word X results in the formation of a new word meaning '----- of X'. (opposite)
68. The type of constraint on word formation that requires the base to belong to a certain lexical category is known as ----- constraint. (syntactic)
69. Phonological, morphological and syntactic constraints limit morphological productivity. (True)
70. Which of the following is a prefix of size? (Mini-)
71. Morphosyntax deals with the relationship and interactions between morphology and syntax. (True)
72. The construction in which the subject causes an event is called causative construction. (True)
73. In Modern Hebrew, verbs agree in gender with their subjects only in the present tense. (True)
74. Grammatical function change refers to "alternations in the grammatical encoding of referential expressions." (True)
75. Morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level. (True)
76. Universal Grammar is the theory developed by ----- that states that all languages are identical at some level of analysis. (Noam Chomsky)
77. Regular past tense forms are created by suffixing -ing to the stem. (False)
78. According to Berko (1958), there are three stages of morphological acquisition. (True)
79. The mental lexicon is defined as a mental dictionary that contains information regarding a word's meaning, pronunciation and syntactic characteristics. (True)
80. There are two ways in which a complex word can be processed, the direct route, and the indirect route. (True)
81. The number of lexical entries in a good dictionary is ----- that in our individual mental list of words. (higher than)
82. Which of the following is a French word? (Renaissance)
83. In reanalysis, words receive a different structural interpretation. (True)
84. Reanalysis can only be observed when the reanalysed structure serves as a model for new words. (True)

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85. [G]rammaticalization is that subset of linguistic changes through which lexical item in certain uses becomes a grammatical item. (True)
86. The word grammar is derived from French, which means "art of letters" (False)
87. The term "grammar" can also be used to describe the rules that govern the linguistic behaviour of a group of speakers. (True)
88. In English, there are generally eight parts of speech. (True)
89. In traditional grammar, a part of speech is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) which have different grammatical properties. (False)
90. The term prescriptive grammar refers to a set of norms or rules governing how a language should or should not be used. (True)
91. A sentence is the basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. (True)
92. A verb phrase is a syntactic unit and may consist of a single word or an auxiliary verb or modal verb preceding the main verb. (True)
93. Clauses, words, phrases and sentences constitute what is called the grammatical hierarchy of a sentence. (False)
94. An adverb describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s in a sentence. (False)
95. A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. (True)
96. In a noun phrase, the modifiers can come before or after the noun. (True)
97. A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb, and it may also have an object and modifiers. (True)
98. In IC analysis, the general principle of division is ----- . (binary)
99. An adverb provides a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens. (True)
100. If a sequence of words can be replaced by the word it without significantly changing the meaning, then that sequence of words is a phrase. (True)
101. An exocentric construction cannot be substituted for any of its element and thus has no head. (True)
102. IC analysis clearly indicates that noun phrases are built on nouns, verb phrases on verbs etc. (False)
103. Which of the following is a noun phrase? (The man in the hat)
104. 'A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates'. (True)
105. The representation of phrase structure is known as Phrase Marker or P-Marker. (True)
106. Phrase Structure Rules cannot help distinguish among ambiguous sentences. (True)
107. Behaviourism was proposed by ----- . (Skinner)
108. Which of the following is a kernel sentence? (I wrote a letter.)
109. A baby starts cooing at the age of ----- . (6 weeks)
110. Chomsky began teaching at MIT in 1957 and emerged as a significant figure in the field of linguistics for his landmark work Syntactic Structures. (True)

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111. This lateralization or localization of language in one half of the brain is a definite biological characteristic of the human race. (True)
112. Chomsky is credited as the creator of the universal grammar. (True)
113. Chomsky claimed that for language acquisition to be possible, a child must be endowed with a 'rich internal structure'. (True)

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