**ENG226 List of Questions** Latex formatted questions may not properly render Q1 Pronouns, auxiliaries, conjunctions, prepositions, determiners and particles are also known as..... o form words content words archaic lexicon outdated lexicon Q2 An ordered and externalized lexicon is known as the...... word table dictionary phonemics table morphological table Q3 The following words; scene/seen; male/mail; sail/sale are known in English lexicon as....... homonymns homographs synonyms homophones Q4 A phonological rule that provides the phonetic information necessary for the pronunciation of words is called..... a description an innovation a derivation a T-rule Q5 The study of the ways in which certain morphemes are pronounced or articulated is called..... morphology morpho-phonemics phonemics morpho-phonetics Q6 That is my book; The word; 'that' in the sentence is a..... relative pronoun relative adjective demonstrative pronoun interrogative pronoun Q7 The following expressions; 'take-in, hang out, laugh off' are all examples of......in English. phrasal lexical item o compound lexical item omplex lexical item o simple lexical item Q8 The expression, 'one-on-one' can be described as a.....in English o compound lexical item simple lexical item omplex lexical item phrasal lexical item Q9 ......studies and analyses the meaning and origin of vocabulary items of a language Mopho-phonology Lexicology Semantics Advanced syntax Q10 Distinct units like, collocation; phrasal items; complex items; compound items and simple items are usually associated with the ..... of English morphemes O lexes osounds phonology Q11 What are the content words in the sentence; ' she danced beautifully in the morning' danced beautifully she danced beautifully in the she danced beautifully morning Q12 The superlative form of the word; 'graciously'is...... so graciously too graciously o more graciously most graciously Q13 The politician argued angrily over the issue being discussed; 'The adverb of manner in the sentence is the word..... argued

Q14 He defeated the wrestler easily'; The adjective that has been modified and used in the sentence is the word.....

angrilyoverbeing

<ul><li>defeat</li><li>defeated</li><li>easily</li></ul>
Q15 In the sentence , 'He danced well yesterday' the adverb is  danced well yesterday He
Q16 The windows at the back of the house are dirty. The word - 'dirty' in the sentence is  an attributive adjective a phrasal verb a predicative adjective an adverb
Q17 The centre manager gave a thought-provoking speech this morning. The word, 'thought-provoking' is  a predicative adjective  a phrasal verb  an adverb  an attributive adjective
Q18reflect or indicate the mood of the speaker in a sentence  Modal auxiliary verbs  Primary auxiliary verbs  Lexical verbs  Adverbs
Q19 It is interesting to know that James and Sylvester are siblings. The conjunction in this sentence is called  correlative conjunction semi-coordinating conjunction relative conjunction coordinating conjunction
Q20 Someone, nobody, anything, anybody, everybody, many, either, neither, are all examples of  definite pronouns indefinite pronouns definite adverbs indefinite adverbs
Q21 In a sentence the person or thing referred to or spoken about is called the  1st person 2nd person invisible person 3rd person
Q22 Pronouns can be used to avoid unnecessaryin a sentence  use of adverbial clause repetition of nouns use of adjectives use of phrasal verbs
Q23 The superlative form of the word 'handsome' is  o more handsome handsomely ugly most handsome
Q24 I'm too weak physically to make the trip'; The adverb of degree in this sentence is the word  weak  make  too  to make
Q25 Which of the following may not be regarded as a regular verb in English?  swim talk vote swallow
Q26 The word 'talked' is an example ofin English  an irregular verb  an abstract noun  a regular verb  a gerund
Q27 to dance' is theform of the main verb in the sentence; 'I want to dance now'  participle form  third person sing  first person singular  to infinitive form
Q28 Allare capable of going through the six forms of a verb lexical verbs

<ul><li>noun clauses</li><li>auxiliary verbs</li><li>adverbial phrases</li></ul>
Q29 Which of the following is mandatory in an English sentence?  nouns adjectives verbs adverbs
Q30 The words ,juvenile delinquency, hatred, gratitude and truancy are all examples ofnouns  concrete abstract collective common
Q31 The words 'congregation, academics, audience, and staff are all examples ofin English  common nouns  collective nouns  neutral nouns abstract nouns
Q32 If the word 'ungrammatical' is divided into free and bound morphemes, we would have something like this  ungram+ma + tic + al  un + gramma + tic + al  un + gramma + ti+cal  ungra + mma + tic + al
Q33 The content words in an English sentence are usually said to be  free morphemes  verbs  exclamatory expressions  bound morphemes
Q34 How many bound morphemes are in the word; independently?  two four three five
Q35 He was served dinner when it was exactly 6:pm; This is an example ofsentence  a compound a simple a multiple a complex
Q36 We make use of to join or connect the various clauses in a compound-complex sentence  coordinating conjunctions  subordinating conjunctions  linkers  linkers and binders
Q37 A sentence which contains two or more independent clauses and two or more dependent clauses is calledsentence a complex a compound a compound-complex a multiple
Q38 You don't speak English,?'is regarded as a tag question  don't you  do you  true or false have you
Q39 Functionally, the sentence 'I don't like rude people' isone  a declarative  an interrogative  an imperative  an exclamative
Q40 How many inflectional morphemes are in the word -'teachers'?  two three one four
Q41 What is the independent clause in the sentence; 'When the girls get home, they usually visit their friends in the hostel'  When the girls get home the girls their friends in the hostel  they usually visit their friends in the hostel
Q42 Theclause can stand on its own in a sentence  beta

<ul><li>alpha</li><li>subordinate</li><li>dependent</li></ul>
Q43 In the sentence; 'Yesterday; Musa found the book under the table'; the preposition group is  Musa found found the book the book under under the table
Q44 The adjectival group in the sentence 'the Dean of the school was very happy' is  very happy of the school happy was very happy
Q45 The nominal group of an English sentence is usually headed by a  noun  verb  adverb  adjective
Q46 In the sentence 'Susan served Peter a cup of coffee' the complement of the object 'Peter' is  cup of cup of cup of a cup of coffee
Q47 Which of the following words is a preposition: beautifully, above, happy, when?  beautifully above happy when
Q48 The suffix in the word 'uneducated'is  un edu edu educate d
Q49 The base of the word 'disestablishment' is  dis ment establish stab
Q50 The root of the word 'encouragement'is  ourage ment rage
Q51 In the word 'exploration'; the derivational morpheme is  tion ra ation ex
Q52 A derivational morpheme generates or creates new words by either changing the class of a word or  of forming new words destroying new words deleting old words restructuring achaic words
Q53 In the word boys the -s is marker and is also called additive morpheme  a derivational  a morphological  an additive  a pluralised
Q54indicates tense; number and comparison in English grammar  A derivational morpheme An external morpheme An inflectional morpheme
Q55cannot change the word class of a word  Derivational morphemes Free morphemes Semantic morphemes Inflectional morphemes
Q56can also be called grammatical indicators  Bound morphemes

<ul><li>Operational morphemes</li><li>Semantic morphemes</li><li>full morphemes</li></ul>
Q57 Bound morphemes are also known as  empty morphemes, operational morphemes, semantic morphemes, full morphemes  empty morphemes semantic morphemes semantic morphemes Full morphemes
Q58 The following expressions �??ment; -en; -ing; -ed; -ness; -ful; mis-; -anti; -less are examples of  ofree morphemes
<ul><li>semantic morphemes</li><li>bound morphemes</li></ul>
o syntactic morphemes
Q59 Acannot stand or occur as an independent word in a sentence  verbal morpheme  bound morpheme
● free morpheme ● lexical morpheme
Q60 Mostmorphemes are content or lexical words  bound
ofree grammatical
semantic
Q61 Ahas the responsibility of showing the relationship between two nominals in a sentence  conjunctions interjections adverbs prepositions
Q62come in pairs and are used to join structural elements  or correlative conjunctions
<ul> <li>subordinative conjunctions</li> </ul>
<ul><li>interjections</li><li>semi-correlative conjunctions</li></ul>
Q63 In English when a word plays many roles in different sentences it is said to serve several—  semantic functions grammatical functions morphological functions linguistic functions
Q64 Structurally, there aretypes of sentences in the English language two
o four
○ five ○ six
Q65 A is made up of one or more words
O group
○ word ○ verb
o noun
Q66 Theare important concepts in morphology
<ul><li>phrase and sentence</li><li>language and sentence</li></ul>
• word and morpheme
word and sentence
Q67 Bound Morphemes are oftypes of four
© five
two three
Q68 Themorpheme has to be attached to a word or free morpheme to have a clear meaning
<ul><li>bound</li><li>radical</li></ul>
○ free ○ word
Q69 Themorpheme is usually seen as a mere grammatical indicator or marker  or reflectional bound
derivational bound     indicator bound
indicator bound inflectional bound
Q70 An inflectional morpheme plays grammatical roles in English  of our

• three • five
one one
Q71 Themorpheme cannot stand or occur as an independent word
<ul><li>bound</li><li>content</li></ul>
© free
lexical
Q72 The morpheme is the core part which usually sits anywhere within a word
<ul><li>bound</li><li>free</li></ul>
base
o word
Q73 are made up of morphemes which are either free or bound
O Phoneme
<ul><li>Words</li><li>Letters</li></ul>
Alphabets
Q74 The 3 prominent features of a morpheme are indivisible unit, relational unit and
structural unit
semantic unit
<ul> <li>morphological unit</li> <li>phonological feature</li> </ul>
Q75 is when a free or bound morpheme is added to another word in order to produce a new word
Subtraction
substitution
<ul><li>affixation</li><li>addition</li></ul>
Q76 No matter the number of syllables it contains, the cannot be broken up without rendering it meaningless.
© word
phoneme
© sentence
Q77 Using the phonological approach, a morpheme could be said to make up just a
<ul><li>phoneme</li><li>syntax</li></ul>
o morphology
phonology
Q78 The concept 'morpheme' in terms of its placement among other units of grammer is the meaning bearing unit in a word
<ul><li>largest</li><li>pronounced</li></ul>
© smallest
© closest
Q79 According to the structural approach, morphology concerns itself with any exercise that is aimed at studying meaningful elements within a
<ul><li>phrase</li><li>word</li></ul>
sentence
<ul><li>paragraph</li></ul>
Q80 There are main approaches to the study of morphology
<ul><li>4</li><li>6</li></ul>
© 3
© 5
Q81 Pronouns, auxiliaries, conjunctions, prepositions, determiners and particles are also known as
© form words
<ul><li>content words</li><li>archaic lexicon</li></ul>
outdated lexicon
Q82 An ordered and externalized lexicon is known as the
word table
<ul><li>dictionary</li><li>phonemics table</li></ul>
<ul><li>pnonemics table</li><li>morphological table</li></ul>
Q83 The following words; scene/seen; male/mail; sail/sale are known in English lexicon as
homonymns
homographs
synonyms homophones
- nonephone

Q84 A phonological rule that provides the phonetic information necessary for the pronunciation of words is called.....  $\odot$  a description

<ul> <li>an innovation</li> <li>a derivation</li> <li>a T-rule</li> </ul>
Q85 The study of the ways in which certain morphemes are pronounced or articulated is called  morphology morpho-phonemics phonemics morpho-phonetics
Q86 That is my book; The word; 'that' in the sentence is a  relative pronoun relative adjective demonstrative pronoun interrogative pronoun
Q87 The following expressions;'take-in, hang out, laugh off' are all examples ofin English.  phrasal lexical item compound lexical item simple lexical item
Q88 The expression, 'one-on-one' can be described as ain English  compound lexical item simple lexical item complex lexical item phrasal lexical item
Q89studies and analyses the meaning and origin of vocabulary items of a language  Mopho-phonology Lexicology Semantics Advanced syntax
Q90 Distinct units like, collocation; phrasal items; complex items; compound items and simple items are usually associated with theof Engli  morphemes lexes sounds phonology
Q91 What are the content words in the sentence; ' she danced beautifully in the morning'  danced beautifully  she danced  beautifully in the  she danced beautifully morning
Q92 The superlative form of the word; 'graciously'is  so graciously  too graciously  more graciously  most graciously
Q93 The politician argued angrily over the issue being discussed; 'The adverb of manner in the sentence is the word  argued angrily over being
Q94 He defeated the wrestler easily'; The adjective that has been modified and used in the sentence is the word  easy defeat defeated easily
Q95 In the sentence , 'He danced well yesterday' the adverb is  danced  well  yesterday  He
Q96 The windows at the back of the house are dirty. The word - 'dirty' in the sentence is  an attributive adjective a phrasal verb a predicative adjective an adverb
Q97 The centre manager gave a thought-provoking speech this morning. The word, 'thought-provoking' is  a predicative adjective  a phrasal verb  an adverb  an attributive adjective
Q98reflect or indicate the mood of the speaker in a sentence  Modal auxiliary verbs

<ul> <li>Primary auxiliary verbs</li> <li>Lexical verbs</li> <li>Adverbs</li> </ul>
Q99 It is interesting to know that James and Sylvester are siblings. The conjunction in this sentence is called  correlative conjunction semi-coordinating conjunction relative conjunction coordinating conjunction
Q100 Someone, nobody, anything, anybody, everybody, many, either, neither, are all examples of  definite pronouns indefinite adverbs indefinite adverbs
Q101 In a sentence the person or thing referred to or spoken about is called the  1st person 2nd person invisible person 3rd person
Q102 Pronouns can be used to avoid unnecessaryin a sentence  use of adverbial clause repetition of nouns use of adjectives use of phrasal verbs
Q103 The superlative form of the word 'handsome' is  omore handsome handsomely ugly most handsome
Q104 I'm too weak physically to make the trip'; The adverb of degree in this sentence is the word  weak make too to make
Q105 Which of the following may not be regarded as a regular verb in English?  swim talk vote swallow
Q106 The word 'talked' is an example ofin English  an irregular verb  an abstract noun  a regular verb  a gerund
Q107 to dance' is theform of the main verb in the sentence; 'I want to dance now'  participle form third person sing first person singular to infinitive form
Q108 Allare capable of going through the six forms of a verb  lexical verbs  noun clauses  auxiliary verbs  adverbial phrases
Q109 Which of the following is mandatory in an English sentence?  nouns adjectives verbs adverbs
Q110 The words ,juvenile delinquency, hatred, gratitude and truancy are all examples ofnouns  concrete abstract collective common
Q111 The words 'congregation, academics, audience, and staff are all examples ofin English  common nouns  collective nouns neutral nouns abstract nouns
Q112 If the word 'ungrammatical' is divided into free and bound morphemes, we would have something like this  ungram+ma + tic + al

	un + gramma + tic + al un + gramma + ti+cal ungra + mma + tic + al
$\bigcirc$	3 The content words in an English sentence are usually said to be free morphemes verbs exclamatory expressions
	bound morphemes  4 How many bound morphemes are in the word; independently?
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	three one
	four
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$\bigcirc$	the girls their friends in the hostel they usually visit their friends in the hostel
	22 Theclause can stand on its own in a sentence
	beta alpha
$\bigcirc$	subordinate
	dependent
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	found the book the book under
	under the table
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	of the school
	happy was very happy
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	verb adverb
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	26 In the sentence 'Susan served Peter a cup of coffee' the complement of the object 'Peter' is cup

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Q127 Which of the following words is a preposition: beautifully, above, happy, when?  beautifully above happy when
Q128 The suffix in the word 'uneducated'is  un edu edu educate d'is
Q129 The base of the word 'disestablishment' is  dis ment establish stab
Q130 The root of the word 'encouragement'is  en courage ment rage
Q131 In the word 'exploration'; the derivational morpheme is  tion ra ation ex
Q132 A derivational morpheme generates or creates new words by either changing the class of a word or  forming new words  destroying new words  deleting old words  restructuring achaic words
Q133 In the word boys the -s is marker and is also called additive morpheme a derivational a morphological an additive a pluralised
Q134indicates tense; number and comparison in English grammar  A derivational morpheme An external morpheme An inflectional morpheme
Q135cannot change the word class of a word  Derivational morphemes  Free morphemes  Semantic morphemes  Inflectional morphemes
Q136can also be called grammatical indicators  Bound morphemes  Operational morphemes  Semantic morphemes  full morphemes
Q137 Bound morphemes are also known as  empty morphemes,operational morphemes,semantic morphemes,full morphemes  operational morphemes ,semantic morphemes Full morphemes
Q138 The following expressions �??ment; -en; -ing; -ed; -ness; -ful; mis-; -anti; -less are examples of  free morphemes semantic morphemes bound morphemes syntactic morphemes
Q139 Acannot stand or occur as an independent word in a sentence  verbal morpheme  bound morpheme  free morpheme  lexical morpheme
Q140 Mostmorphemes are content or lexical words

o free
grammatical
semantic
Q141 Ahas the responsibility of showing the relationship between two nominals in a sentence
onjunctions
interjections
adverbs
• prepositions
Q142come in pairs and are used to join structural elements
© correlative conjunctions
subordinative conjunctions
interjections
semi-correlative conjunctions
Q143 In English when a word plays many roles in different sentences it is said to serve several
<ul> <li>semantic functions</li> <li>grammatical functions</li> </ul>
morphological functions
linguistic functions
inguisite functions
Q144 Structurally, there aretypes of sentences in the English language
• two
ofour
© five
six
Q145 A is made up of one or more words
group
word
© verb
onoun
Q146 Theare important concepts in morphology
phrase and sentence
<ul> <li>language and sentence</li> <li>word and morpheme</li> </ul>
word and sentence
word and sentence
Q147 Bound Morphemes are oftypes
o four
• five
© two
• three
Q148 Themorpheme has to be attached to a word or free morpheme to have a clear meaning
bound
o radical
• free
• word
Q149 Themorpheme is usually seen as a mere grammatical indicator or marker
reflectional bound
derivational bound     indicator bound
inflectional bound
innectional bound
Q150 An inflectional morpheme playsgrammatical roles in English
o four
• three
o five
one one
Q151 The morpheme cannot stand or occur as an independent word
bound
content
o free
© lexical
Q152 The morpheme is the core part which usually sits anywhere within a word
bound
o free
base word
• word
Q153 are made up of morphemes which are either free or bound
O Phoneme
<ul><li>Words</li></ul>
Letters
Alphabets
Q154 The 3 prominent features of a morpheme are indivisible unit, relational unit and

o mo	nantic unit rphological unit onological feature
	is when a free or bound morpheme is added to another word in order to produce a new word  obstitution  oxation  lition
	oneme
o pho o syr	
o lar	nounced allest
o phi o wo o ser	rd
Q160 7	There are main approaches to the study of morphology