**MORPHOLOGY QUESTION BANK:**

**1- what is a morpheme structure? Explain providing examples.**

**2- what are affixes? Explain with examples.**

**3-how are inflectional and derivational affixes different?**

**4- morphemes have a number of categories. Elaborate.**

**5- are morphemes syllables?**

**6- what is a lexical morpheme?**

**7- how can you identify the morphemes in a word?**

**8- what is an allomorph?**

**9- how do suppletion and allomorphs differ?**

**10- List the morphemes in each word below, and state whether each morpheme is free or**

**Bound. (Answer 5)**

**1. unhealthy 2. wastage 3. reconsider 4. poetic 5. modernize 10. incompletion**

**11- Inflectional ending added to a derivational one. (3 examples)**

**12- : Analyze the underlined word morphologically in details. (They are previewing the slides.)**

**13: List the morphemes in each word below, and state whether each morpheme is free or**

**Bound. (Answer 5)** *5 MARKS*

1. creating 6. unhealthy

2. seaward 7. waiter

3. wastage 8. reconsider

4. poetic 9. keys

5. modernize 10. incompletion

**1. creating 2. seaward 3. Structured 4. abandoned 5. Writers 6. irrational**

**14: What is the essential criterion of a morpheme?** *2 MARKS*

**15: Analyze the underlined word morphologically in detail. (They are all reactionaries.)** *3 MARKS*

**15: List the morphemes in each word below, and state whether each morpheme is free or**

**Bound. (Answer 5)** *5 MARKS*

1. creating 6. unhealthy

2. seaward 7. waiter

3. wastage 8. reconsider

4. poetic 9. keys

5. modernize 10. incompletion

**1. movement 2. Humanity 3. Acknowledged 4. Quest 5. Independence 6. Finally**

**16: The basic type of word is…………?** *2 MARKS*

**17: Analyze the underlined word morphologically in detail. (An unfortunate event.)** *3 MARKS*

**Q18: How many morphemes does each word consist of?**

**Q19: Can a change in the word class be seen? Indicate the class of the words before and after the change.**

**Q20: Analyze the word (energize) morphologically in detail.**

**1- Originality**

**2- Invent**

**3- Radiation**

**4- Networking**

**5- Conversion**

**6- Energize**

**7- Technology**

**8- Respectfully**

**9- Network**

**10- Intern**

**11- Temporary**

**12- International**

**13- Shiny**

**14- Parameter**

**15- Excited**

**16- Magical**

**17- Observation**

**18- Input**

**19- Advertising**

**20- Request**

1. **The memory of it all was locked deep in my subconscious.**

**Which word formation process was used to create the highlighted word? Explain in detail, and use the root of the word in *TWO* grammatically and semantically correct sentence. *(5 MARKS)***

1. **The program is designed to reform prisoners**

**Which word formation process can be used to form another word from the highlighted one? Explain the process and use the resultant word in *TWO* grammatically and semantically correct sentence.**

***(5 MARKS)***

1. **We live next to the white house.**

**We visited the White House with my classmates.**

**Indicate the word formation difference between the highlighted words. *(5 MARKS)***

1. **Lifting her foot, she aimed a kick at George**

**The boys were kicking a ball around in the yard.**

**Indicate the word formation difference between the highlighted words. *(5 MARKS)***

1. There was nothing **illegal** going on, simply mysterious.

**Which word formation process was used to create the highlighted word? Explain in detail, and use the root of the word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence. *(5 MARKS)***

1. These birds **migrate** to North Africa in winter.

**Which word formation process can be used to form another word from the highlighted one? Explain the process and use the resultant word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence.**

***(5 MARKS)***

1. A: The restaurant features **blackboard** specials every day and also offers soups and lighter fare if you need something healthy.

B: She mistook the **black board** for green and for this reason she had to return it back.

**Indicate the word formation difference between the highlighted words. *(5 MARKS)***

1. A: He appears determined to **cling** to power.

B: Soon after, I heard a **cling** of a glass.

**Indicate the word formation difference between the highlighted words. *(5 MARKS)***

1. The outlook for those who **dislike** the idea of purchasing a conventional annuity is good.

**Which word formation process was used to create the highlighted word? Explain in detail, and use the root of the word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence. (5 MARKS)**

1. I wish to sit by the fire and **drink** my hot chocolate.

**Which word formation process can be used to form another word (with different grammatical class) from the highlighted one? Explain the process and use the resultant word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence.**

**(5 MARKS)**

1. A: Among the insects the bee and the **silkworm** are the most useful.

B: The infant has a **silk worm** toy in his crib.

**Indicate the word formation difference between the highlighted words. (5 MARKS)**

A: ……………………………

B: ……………………………

1. A: He keeps tropical **fish** in his aquarium.

B: Many of the lochs we used to **fish** are now affected by forestry.

**Indicate the word formation process *and* difference between the highlighted words (5 MARKS)**

1. The politician was greedy, **amoral**, obsessed with power and self-gratification.

**Which word formation process was used to create the highlighted word? Explain in detail, and use the root of the word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence. *(5 MARKS)***

1. A **clear** conscience laughs at false accusations.

**Which word formation process (with change in grammatical class) can be used to form another word from the highlighted one? Explain the process and use the resultant word in a grammatically and semantically correct sentence.**

***(5 MARKS)***

1. *"Just*[*look*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/look)*at that waterfall! Isn't it*[*amazing*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/amazing)*?" she*[*marvelled*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/marvelled)*.*

**Find the compound word – indicate the process by which it was made. *(5 MARKS)***

1. **Under which circumstances are clipped words used? Are there any exceptions? Provide examples for each point you make. *(5 MARKS)***
2. : “We all have happy memories that we enjoy revisiting and painful memories that we cannot let go. But both nostalgia and remorse can be traps, closing us off from new experiences and keeping us locked in the unresolved past and/or good old days. Just as the past is unchangeable, the future is unknowable. A certain amount of planning is useful and good preparation for the various scenarios ahead, but when these thoughts tip into repetitive anxiety and worry or unrealistic aspirations, they are no longer productive.” (8 MARKS)
3. Write the meaning of the underlined bound morpheme (***re***visiting):
4. Circle the bound morpheme in this word: (painful).
5. How many morphemes does the word (unchangeable) consist of?
6. What is the root or free base of the word (unrealistic)?
7. : Draw morphological tree structures for the following words: (8 MARKS)
8. Started 2- uncomfortable 3- unlawful
9. : In English we can form new verbs by adding the suffixes *-ize* or -*ify* to nouns and adjectives. Provide examples for each point. (4 MARKS)
10. “We all have happy memories that we enjoy revisiting and painful memories that we cannot let go. But both nostalgia and remorse can be traps, closing us off from new experiences and keeping us locked in the unresolved past and/or good old days. Just as the past is unchangeable, the future is unknowable. A certain amount of planning is useful and good preparation for the various scenarios ahead, but when these thoughts tip into repetitive anxiety and worry or unrealistic aspirations, they are no longer productive.” **(8 MARKS)**
11. Write the meaning of the underlined bound morpheme (***un***resolved):
12. Circle the bound morpheme in this word: (keeping)
13. How many morphemes does the word (unrealistic) consist of?
14. What is the root or free base of the word (unchangeable)?
15. : Draw morphological tree structures for the following words: **(8 MARKS)**
16. Gentlemanly 2- preconceived 3- helpless
17. : Fill in the blanks: (4 MARKS)

The prefix –un attaches to adjectives (where it means …………………….) like: …………………………...

and to verbs (where is means ……………………………....), like:………………………… but not to nouns

1. : “We all have happy memories that we enjoy revisiting and painful memories that we cannot let go. But both nostalgia and remorse can be traps, closing us off from new experiences and keeping us locked in the unresolved past and/or good old days. Just as the past is unchangeable, the future is unknowable. A certain amount of planning is useful and good preparation for the various scenarios ahead, but when these thoughts tip into repetitive anxiety and worry or unrealistic aspirations, they are no longer productive.” (8 MARKS)
2. Write the meaning of the underlined bound morpheme (***un***changeable):
3. Circle the bound morpheme of this word: (useful)
4. How many morphemes does the word (unknowable) consist of?
5. What is the root or free base of the word (revisiting)?
6. : Draw morphological tree structures for the following words: (8 MAKRS)
7. Starchy 2- enlargement 3- malformations
8. **: Do inflectional categories alter the basic meaning expressed by a word?(explain in detail – use correct grammar and spelling). Provide two sets of examples (5 marks)**
9. **What is the difference between an allomorph and a morph? Explain in detail and provide no less than two examples in context.**

* Did you **get** the invitation?
* She went to the shop to **get** some eggs
* What time does your father usually **get** home?

Q47 : indicate the difference based on meaning between the highlighted words (3 MARKS)

1. ………………………………………
2. ………………………………………
3. ………………………………………

Q48: On what basis can the difference between these words be made?

(2 MARKS)

A: "How was the concert?" "It was so **cool**!"

B: Take a deep breath. You need to keep your **cool**!

49-Indicate the difference between the two highlighted words in terms of grammatical class.

A: ……………………………………………. (2 MARKS)

B: ……………………………………………. (2 MARKS)

50-On what basis distinction between the two highlighted words can be made?

…………………………………...………….. (1MARK)

51: “The plane banked just before landing, but then the pilot lost control. The strip on the field runs for only the barest of yards and the plane just twisted out of the turn before shooting into the ground.”

1. The word “twisted” can be considered as an ……………………………….word, since it can have a number of meanings depending on the …………………..…… on which it occurs. (2 MARKS)
2. Which grammatical class does “twisted” fall under? (1 MARKS)

…………………………

52: - Do you always travel **light**?

* Could you turn on the **light**, please?

Indicate the difference of meaning between the two highlighted words. (2 MARKS)