

## Salahaddin University-Erbil

## College of Basic Education

## Department: English Language-Evening Classes / Stage: Third

### 2022 - 2023

# **Morphology Question Bank**

# Assist. Lecturer: Othman Q. Omar

#### Q. 1: Define word formation; then mention 10 processes of word formation. (14 Marks)

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Q. 2: State weather the following statements are (True) or (False). (16 Marks)

1. All affixes are bound morphemes.

2. Infixes are affixes added to the beginning of a root, base or stem.

3. Derivational morphemes change the part of speech of a word.

4. Inflectional morphemes normally clos off a word.

5. Bound bases can stand alone.

6. Roots are mono-morphemic words.

7. Inflectional morphemes are described as free morphemes.

8. A morpheme is the smallest meaningless unit of language.

#### Q. 3: Give original words of the following new crated words. (16 Marks)

.....

1. sitcom

2. mike

3. motel

- 4. fridge
- 5. NASA
- 6. bus
- 7. smog

8. transistor

Q. 4: Analyze the following words through using tree diagrams or allomorphic formulas.

misjudgments,	unlikely,	enlargements,	restarted,	wrote,	sheep,	feet
<b>Q. 5: Define three</b> Morphology, Morp		0	rks)			
<b>Q. 6: State weath</b> 1. Affixes are the r					Aarks)	
2. Suffixes are affi	xes attached b	efore a root, base o	or stem.			
3. Inflectional mor	phemes are no	t used to indicate a	spects of the	grammatic	al function	of a word.
4. Derivational mo	rphemes usual	ly do not clos off a	a word.			
5. Roots that can't	stand individu	ally are called bou	nd roots.			
6. Stems are mono	-morphemic w	vords.				
7. Functional morp	hemes are des	cribed as free mor	phemes.			
8. Latinate words a	are mentioned	as bound bases in l	English morp	hology.		
<b>Q. 7 : Fill in the fo</b> 1. Free morphemes	ollowing blan	0	ords. (16 Ma	rks)		
2. The word (auto	<b>bus</b> ) is origina	ted from	and	·		
3 are c	lifferent realiz	ations of the same	·			
4. In studying allor	morphs, there a	are two conditionir	ng of the allor	norphs as: _		and
5. The two differer	nt allomorphs o	of indefinite article	are	and		
6. Compounds are	of different ty	pes such as noun c	ompounds, _	, ;	and	
7. The word ( <b>unha</b>	<b>ppily</b> ) has two	o different ICs:	and _			
8 mor	phemes change	e the part of speech	n of words; bu	ıt	morpher	nes don't.
<b>Q. 8 : Give origin</b> Dandle, van	<b>als of the foll</b> o , flu, OP	0				
Q.9: Analyze th enrichments, unla	e following we awful, san	ig, geese	g tree diagra	ams or allo	morphic f	ormulas.
Q. 10 : Define the		ms.				 4 Marks
Morpheme, and	Bound Mo	orpheme				
Q. 11 : State whet		ving statements ar				 8 Marks

- 1. Based on their position, affixes are classified into derivational, and inflectional.
- 2. Lexical morphemes are described as a 'open class of words.
- 3. Bound morphemes are identical to a word.

4. Inflectional morphemes go with all stems of a given part of speech.

	following words and ident					
1. unkindly	2. misunderstanding	3. midterms	4. derivational			
	er the following statements					
1. Articles in English take on different shapes depending on the word which they follow.						
2. The past tense morpheme /-ed/ has three different allomorphs /-t, -d, -id/ in irregular verbs.						
3. Clipping means joining the initials of different words to form new ones.						
4. Allomorphs of $-s$ plural in regular nouns are additive and not replacive.						
5. In derivation process, the suffix '-less' is used to derive nouns in English language.						
6. Blending is the pro	ocess which forms new word	ds through complete com	bination between two words.			
	e following statements.		5 Marks			
1. English	words can be written as	one word, as a hyphena	ted word, or as two words.			
2. The original words	s of the word <u>comsat</u> are	·				
3. The word	is clipped at the begin	nning.				
4. The English word <b><u>bazaar</u></b> is borrowed from language.						
5. The word <b><u>radar</u></b> i	s originated/abbreviated fro	om				
	omorphic formula for each					
1. bit (v.)						
2. wrote						
3. swine						
4. wives						