



Salahaddin University–Erbil

College of Basic Education

Department: **English Language**

Stage: Third

2023 – 2024

Question Bank

Morphology

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Q. 1: Analyze the following words. Then, identify the IC(s), the base(s) morphemes, the stem(s) and derivational and inflectional affixes of each word. 10 Marks

1. Deactivated

2. Unmistakable

3. Biologically

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Q. 2: State whether 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 close 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.

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

1. sitcom
2. mike
3. motel

4. fridge

5. NASA

6. bus

7. smog

8. transistor

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

misjudgments, unlikely, enlargements, restarted, wrote, sheep, feet

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Q. 5: Define three of the following terms (12 Marks)

Morphology, Morpheme, Root, Immediate Constituent (IC)

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Q. 6: State whether the following statements are (True) or (False). (16 Marks)

1. Affixes are the morphemes that can stand alone in English morphology.
2. Suffixes are affixes attached before a root, base or stem.
3. Inflectional morphemes are not used to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.
4. Derivational morphemes usually do not close off a word.
5. Roots that can't stand individually are called bound roots.
6. Stems are mono-morphemic words.
7. Functional morphemes are described as free morphemes.
8. Latinate words are mentioned as bound bases in English morphology.

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Q. 7 : Fill in the following blanks with missing words. (16 Marks)

1. Free morphemes are divided into two types: _____ and _____.
2. The word (**autobus**) is originated from _____ and _____.
3. _____ are different realizations of the same _____.
4. In studying allomorphs, there are two conditioning of the allomorphs as: _____ and _____.
5. The two different allomorphs of indefinite article are _____ and _____.
6. Compounds are of different types such as noun compounds, _____, and _____.
7. The word (**unhappily**) has two different ICs: _____ and _____.
8. _____ morphemes change the part of speech of words; but _____ morphemes don't.

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Q. 8 : Give originals of the following new created words.

Dandle, van, flu, OPEC

Q. 9 : Analyze the following words through using tree diagrams or allomorphic formulas.
enrichments, unlawful, sang, geese

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Q. 10: Define the following terms. 4 Marks

Morpheme, and Bound Morpheme

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Q. 11: State whether the following statements are True or False: 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.

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Q. 12 : Analyze the following words and identify the IC of each word. 8 Marks

1. unkindly
2. misunderstanding
3. midterms
4. derivational

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Q. 13 : State whether the following statements are (True) or (False). 6 Marks

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 process which forms new words through complete combination between two words.

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Q. 14: Complete the following statements. 5 Marks

1. English _____ words can be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words.
2. The original words of the word **comsat** are _____.
3. The word _____ is clipped at the beginning.
4. The English word **bazaar** is borrowed from _____ language.
5. The word **radar** is originated/abbreviated from _____.

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Q. 15 : Writ the allomorphic formula for each of the following words. 4 Marks

1. bit (v.)
2. wrote
3. swine
4. wives

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Q. 16/ Define the following terms.

(12 Marks)

allomorph, morphology, morphological conditioning

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Q. 17/ Complete the following statements with the missing words.

(12 Marks)

1. Look at the word malformations carefully, then, complete the following:

a- The underlined morpheme means _____.

b- The word consists of _____ morphemes.

c- _____ is the base morpheme in the word

d- There are _____ bound morphemes attached to the root.

2. In relation to their position, affixes are classified into: _____, _____ and _____.

3. Base morphemes are of two types. They are _____ and _____.

4. The _____ and _____ are the same in the word _____.

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Q. 18 / Enumerate FIVE characteristics of inflectional morphemes.

(10 Marks)

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Q. 19 / Give a word example for each of the following applications:

(10 Marks)

1. negative prefix + bond base + derivational suffix + inflectional suffix

- 2. free base + free base + inflectional suffix
- 3. negative prefix + free base + 2 derivational suffixes
- 4. bond base + bond base + 2 derivational suffixes
- 5. prefix + bond base + inflectional suffix

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Q. 20 / Use a tree diagram to analyze the following words. Then, draw a table to identify the following requirements: (16 Marks)

IC(s), base(s), stem, Derivational and inflectional morphemes

Unlawfully, autobiographers, deactivated, interchangeabilities

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Q. 21/ State whether the following statements are (True) or (False): 10 Marks

- 1. The word **antedate** includes a negative prefix and free base.
 - 2. Functional words are described as free morphemes.
 - 3. Bound roots cannot stand alone in English contexts.
 - 4. Inflectional morphemes can change the grammatical category of words.
 - 5. In relation to their function, affixes are classified into prefixes, infixes and suffixes.
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Q. 22/ Complete the following statements with missing words. 10 Marks

- 1. In the word **malformations**, _____ derivational morphemes are attached to the root.
- 2. _____ are morphologically conditioned in English morphology.

3. Different realizations of indefinite article (a) are called _____ of that morpheme.

4. _____ produce new words either via changing their part of speech or meaning.

5. The word _____ consists of three bound bases and a suffix.

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Q. 23/ Define word formation; then mention 10 processes of word formation. (14 Marks)