Bahir Dar University
Humanities Faculty
Department of English Language and Literature
Assignment for English Morphology and Syntax (EnLa- 3033)

Total value: 40 marks **Academic Year: 2024**

Name_____ ID _____ Center_____

I. Write True or False for each of the following questions on the space provided (1 mark each).

_____1. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning.
_____2. Lexeme is the representation of a word that could be realized in different grammatical forms.
_____ 3. Open word classes are those groups in which new words cannot be added to the groups.
_____ 4. Allomorphs are internally indivisible.
_____5. A morphologically complex word contains more than one morpheme.
_____6. The general PSR for English sentence is: **S = NP + VP**
_____7. Word formation is the process by which new words are produced either by modification of existing words or by complete innovation
_____8. Sentences in any language are not finite in number and length.
_____9. All root morphemes are free morphemes.
_____10. The embedded (subordinate) clause in a sentence "*We hope that a better life awaits humans after death"* is a noun clause.
_____11. A set of morphs are classified as allomorphs of the same morpheme if they are in complementary distribution.
_____12. Homomorphs are morphemes that have the same form but different meanings in different contexts.
_____13. All consonants in English are voiced.
_____14. In English one-to-one correspondence between meaning and form may not apply to every case.
_____15. Sentences are not random collections of words.

II. Choose the correct answer for each of the following and write the letter of your choice on the space provided (1.5 mark each)

_____1. Of the following one is not a morphological criteria for determining word category.
A) Possessive B) tense C) comparative D) describe nouns
_____2. Which one of the following is not a simple word?

A) Rice B) child C) bedroom D) seek

_____3. Which of the alternatives can be a description for derivational morpheme?

A)It creates new words C) It changes category or part of speech

B) It produces new lexemes D) All

_____4. Which of the following is not derivational morpheme of nouns from verbs?

A) {-er} *B) {-ness}* *C) {-ing}* *D) none*

_____5. Of the following one is not verb inflectional morpheme.

A) {-'s} *B)* {--ed} - C) {--en} *D)* {-ing}

_____6. Which of the following is adjective inflectional morpheme?

A) {-er} *B)* {-est} *C)* {-s} *D) A and B*

_____7. Which one cannot be the criteria to differentiate derivational morphemes from inflectional morphemes?

A) Productivity B) Allomorphs C) Order of occurrence D) Role in changing meaning

_____8. One is not a member of allomorphs of the same morpheme.

A) /ɪd/ B) /iz/ C) /z/ D) /s/

_____9. Which of the following sound is **fricative** in its manner of articulation?

A) /s/ B) /l/ C) /r/ D) /j/

_____10. A word-formation process that allows words to combine to make a new word is _____

A) Coinage B) Compounding C) Blending D) Backformation

_____11. One of the words below is not formed in the word formation process called Blending.

A) Smog B) motel C) Google D A and B

_____12. _____ is the process of shortening a longer word.

A) Clipping B) Acronym C) Onomatophia D) Blending

_____13. Which of the words below formed in backformation?

A) Televise B) donate C) edit D all

_____14. _____ is taking initial letters of two or more words and pronouncing those as single word.

A) Abbreviations B) Acronyms C) Conversion D) Backformation

II. Divide each of the following words into their smallest meaningful parts (1 point each).

A) Inapproachably = _____

B) Disorganized =_____

C) Calculations = _____

D) Rearrangements =_____