

**BA (PART III) (SEMESTER – V)**  
**ENGLISH (SPECIAL) (PAPER – XI)**  
**LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS (CBSC) (DSC – E15)**  
**QUESTION BANK**  
**MORPHOLOGY**      **24/03/2021**

Q. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.

1. Morphology is a scientific study of -----.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a Sentence Structure | b. Word structure  |
| c. Word Classes      | d. Clause Elements |

2. ----- is the smallest significant stretch of language.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Morph   | b. Vowel     |
| c. Phoneme | d. Consonant |

3. ----- is a decomposed unit of the word.

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| a. Prefix                 | b. Suffix   |
| c. Both Prefix and Suffix | d. Morpheme |

4. Morphemes are ----- units.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. Meaningful | b. Meaningless |
| c. Useful     | d. Necessary   |

5. Free Morphemes occur ----- in a word.

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Dependently                  | b. Independently     |
| c. Dependently or Independently | d. None of the Above |

6. The statement “The Free morphemes exist as a word of English.” is -----.

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a. True                   | b. False             |
| c. Neither true nor false | d. None of the Above |

7. ----- morpheme is a proper sub-part of a word.

- |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| a. Free  | b. Both Free and Bound   |
| c. Bound | d. Neither free or bound |

8. ----- morphemes are added to the stem.

- a. Bound
  - b. Free
  - c. No
  - d. None of the above

9. Bound morpheme added before a free morpheme is called -----.

- a. Suffix
  - b. Prefix
  - c. Affix
  - d. None of the above

10. Bound morpheme added after a free Morpheme is called -----.

- a. Suffix
  - b. Prefix
  - c. Affix
  - d. None of the above

11. Any form to which an Affix is added is called -----.

- a. Prefix
  - b. Suffix
  - c. Root
  - d. Stem

12. A stem is also called a -----.

- a. Affix
  - b. Root
  - c. Prefix
  - d. Suffix

13. Prefixes are of two types – Class Changing Derivational and Class Maintaining Derivational Prefixes.

- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Can't Say
  - d. None of the Above

14. ----- is a Class Changing Prefix.

- a. Un-
  - b. Non-
  - c. Be -
  - d. Sub -

15. ----- is a Class Maintaining Prefix.

- a. Multi -
  - b. Be-
  - c. A-
  - d. En-

16. ----- is a Class Maintaining Derivational Suffix.

- c. -al d. -tion

17. ----- is a Class Changing Derivational Suffix.

a. -hood b. -ism  
c. - dom d. -ize

18. ----- suffixes do not form new words.

a. Class Maintaining Suffixes b. Class Changing Suffixes  
c. Inflectional Suffixes c. None of the Above

19. ----- is an Inflectional suffix.

a. Plural -s / -es b. -ish  
c. -ation d. -er

20. In a word ‘worked’ {-ed} is ----- suffix.

a. Class Changing Derivational Suffix b. Inflectional Suffix  
b. Class Maintaining Derivational Suffix d. None of the Above

21. In a word ‘Biggest’ , {-est} is ----- suffix.

a. Class Maintaining Derivational Suffix b. Inflectional Suffix  
b. Class Changing Derivational Suffix d. None of the Above

22. In a word ‘lioness’ , the gender changing {-ess} is ----- suffix.

a. Class Changing Derivational b. Class Maintaining Derivational  
c. Inflectional d. None of the Above

23. In a Compound word ‘table-tennis’ , ‘table’ and ‘tennis’ are -----.

a. Stems b. Root words  
c. Prefixes d. Suffixes

24. In a word ‘National’ , ----- a bound morpheme.

a. - al b. Nation  
c. - tion d. Na -

25. In a word ‘Misinformation’ , ----- is a free morpheme.

a. Mis - b. -tion

- c. Inform d. Formation

26. In a word ‘Uncomfortable’, ----- is a free morpheme.

a. Un - b. – table

c. -able d. comfort

27. In a word ‘Friendship’, ----- is a free morpheme.

a. – ship b. Friend

c. - end - d. Friendship

28. In a word ‘Individual’ ----- is a free morpheme.

a. Individual b. -dual

c. In- d. -al

29. In a word ‘Mathematics’ ----- is free Morpheme.

a. -s b. Maths

c. Mathematics d. -ics

30. In a word ‘Management’ ----- is a bound morpheme.

a. Manage b. age

c. –ment d. Management

31. In a word ‘Tricolour’ ----- is a bound morpheme.

a. colour b. Tri-

c. -ur d. Tricolour

32. In a word ‘computerize’ ----- is a bound morpheme.

a. -rize b. com-

c. -erize d. -ize

33. In a word ‘Timetables’ ----- is a bound morpheme.

a. Time b. Table

c. – s d. Timetable

34. In a word ‘malnourishment’, there are -----bound morphemes.

a. Four b. Two

- c. Three d. None of the Above

35. The morphological analysis of the word ‘unfinished’ is -----.

a. {un-} finished b. {Unfinish} {-ed}

c. {un-}{fini}{-shed} d. {Un-} {finish} {-ed}

36. The morphological analysis of the word ‘swimming pools’ is -----.

a. {swim} {-ing} {pool} {-s} b. {swimming} {pools}

c. {swimming} {pool} {-s} d. {swimmingpool} {-s}

37. The morphological analysis of the word ‘Privatization’ is -----.

a. {Privatize} {-tion} b. {Private} {-ize} {-ation}

c. {Privati} {-zation} d. {pri-} {vatiz} {-ation}

38. The morphological analysis of the word ‘unfaithfulness’ is -----.

a. {un-} {Faithfulness} b. {Unfaith} {-fullness}

c. {unfaithful} {-ness} d. {un-} {faith} {-full} {-ness}

39. The morphological analysis of the word ‘good manners’ is -----.

a. {goodmanner} {-s} b. {good} {manners}

c. {good} {manner} {-s} d. {goodman} {-ners}

40. Identify the word formation process of the underlined word.

Give me a hand please.

a. Conversion b. Affixation

c. Reduplication d. Compounding

41. She is working in the AIDS research centre.

a. Clipping b. Blending

c. Affixation d. Acronymy

42. When the police came, the people ran helter-skelter.

a. Compounding b. Reduplication

c. Clipping d. Acronymy

43. Our college had organized a webinar for students.

- a. Clipping b. Affixation  
c. Compounding d. Blending

44. The salesgirl showed us a demo of a printer.  
a. Clipping b. Blending  
c. Reduplication d. Affixation

45. Our examination has been postponed.  
a. Clipping b. Compounding  
c. Blending d. Affixation

46. I borrowed this textbook from the library.  
a. Conversion b. Affixation  
c. Reduplication d. Compounding

47. Everyone should wear a facemask.  
a. Blending b. Compounding  
c. Conversion d. Clipping

48. They were sitting in the lab.  
a. Blending b. Compounding  
c. Conversion d. Clipping

49. The word formation process of the word ‘criss-cross’ is -----.  
a. Compounding b. Affixation  
c. Clipping d. Reduplication

50. ----- is formed from the Initial letters of the words.  
a. Conversion b. Clipping  
c. Acronymy d. Affixation

51. In ----- one part of the word stands for the whole word.  
a. Blending b. Reduplication  
c. Affixation d. Clipping

52. In ----- word formation process, either suffix or prefix or both are added to the stem.

- a. Conversion
- b. Affixation
- c. Clipping
- d. Compounding

53. In ----- word formation process, a compound word is either identical or only slightly different.

- a. Clipping
- b. Conversion
- c. Reduplication
- d. Compounding

54. In ----- word formation process, a word changes its class with or without affixation.

- a. a. Clipping
- b. Conversion
- c. Reduplication
- d. Compounding

55. In ----- word formation process, a word consists of two or more bases.

- a. Compounding
- b. Reduplication
- c. Affixation
- d. Clipping

56. In ----- word formation process, the parts of the words are mixed to form a new word.

- a. Compounding
- b. Affixation
- c. Clipping
- d. Blending

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