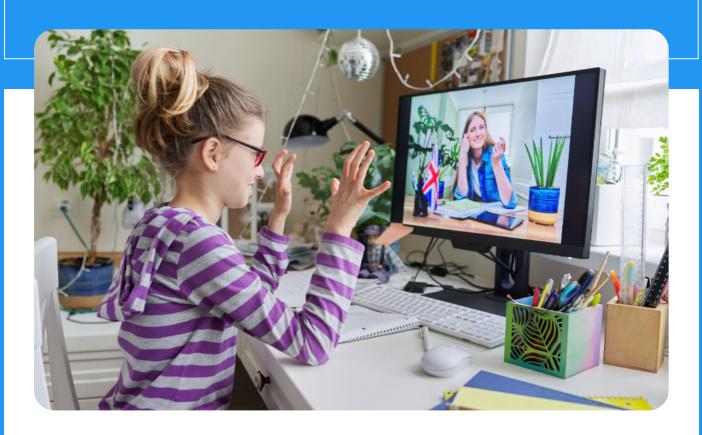


FREE MORPHEME

Free morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a language that can stand alone as independent words. They are not bound to other morphemes and can exist as separate words. Free morphemes have their own meaning and can function as independent lexical units. They can be simple words or content words, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, which carry lexical meaning.

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Q1: What are Free morphemes?

A: Morphemes that cannot stand alone as words

B: Morphemes that are attached to other morphemes

C: Morphemes that can stand alone as independent words

D: Morphemes that modify the meaning of other morphemes

Q2: Identify a free morpheme?

A: Unhappy

B: Dogs

C: Unbelievable

D: Running

Q3: Bound morphemes differ from free morphemes in that they:

A: Can stand alone as words

B: Contribute to the overall meaning of a word

C: Need to be attached to other morphemes

D: Are independent lexical units

Q4: What is the function of free morphemes in word formation?

A: To modify the grammatical function of a word

B: To change the meaning or part of speech of a word

C: To create new words or expand vocabulary

D: To convey a complete idea without additional morphemes

Q5: Which of the following is an example of a root morpheme?

A: Un-

B: -s

C: Play

D: -ing



Q6: Inflectional morphemes

A: Change the meaning or part of speech of a word

B: Create new words through the addition of prefixes or suffixes

C: Modify the grammatical function of a word

D: Cannot stand alone as independent words

Q7: How do free morphemes contribute to the meaning of words?

A: By modifying the meaning of other morphemes

B: By standing alone as independent words

C: By attaching to other morphemes

D: By conveying their own meaning and combining with other morphemes

Q8: Can a word with multiple syllables contain free morphemes?

A: Yes, all words with multiple syllables contain free morphemes

B: No, free morphemes are only found in single-syllable words

C: Only if the word is a noun or a verb

D: Yes, a word with multiple syllables can contain free morphemes

Q9: What is the main purpose of compounding?

A: To modify the grammatical function of a word

B: To create new words through the addition of prefixes

C: To combine two or more free morphemes to form a new word

D: To change the meaning or part of speech of a word

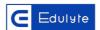
Q10: How can knowledge of free morphemes aid in vocabulary expansion?

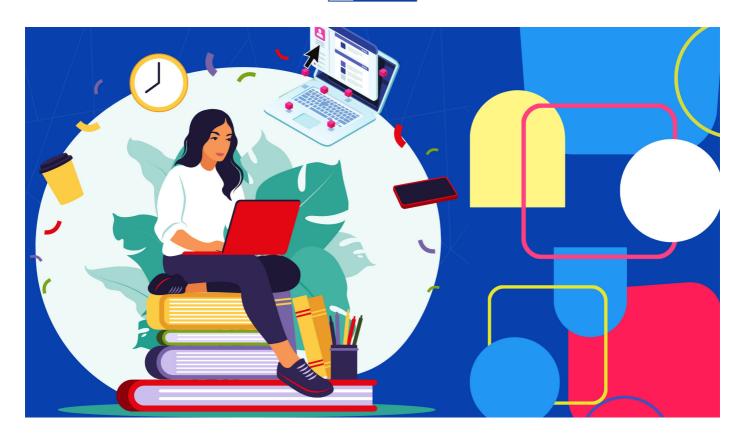
A: By recognizing familiar free morphemes within unfamiliar words

B: By understanding the grammatical function of words

C: By analyzing the structure and meaning of words

D: By identifying the root morphemes in derived words





Answers

Q1: C - Morphemes that can stand alone as independent words

Q2: A - Unhappy

Q3: C - Need to be attached to other morphemes

Q4: C - To create new words or expand vocabulary

Q5: C - Play

Q6: C - Modify the grammatical function of a word

Q7: D - By conveying their own meaning and combining with other morphemes

Q8: D - Yes, a word with multiple syllables can contain free morphemes

Q9: C - To combine two or more free morphemes to form a new word

Q10: A - By recognizing familiar free morphemes within unfamiliar words