

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS.

Every main clause needs a finite verb. A finite verb is marked for tense or aspect and needs a subject e.g. he walked. A non-finite verb is not marked for tense or aspect and does not have a subject e.g. having walked, walking slowly....., to walk.

Indicate whether the underlined verb form is finite or non-finite.

1. He decided to go.

finite

non-finite ✓

2. She has seen the film.

Finite ✓

non-finite

3. will they believe you?

Finite ✓

non-finite

4. Having finished their work, they left.

finite

non-finite ✓

5. He was feeling ill.

Finite ✓

non-finite

6. He left the party feeling ill.

finite

non-finite ✓

7. The girl who was sitting there has gone.

Finite ✓

non-finite

8. The girl sitting there has gone.

finite

non-finite ✓

9. The girl has gone.

Finite ✓

non-finite

10. They expected it to have been cancelled.

Finite

non-finite ✓

Multiple choice questions:

1. is a clause which mainly modifies a noun phrase. It usually begins with a relative pronoun: “who”, “whom”, “whose”, “which” and “that”.
 - a. A relative clause
 - b. A sub ordinate clause
 - c. A main clause
 - d. All false
2. points back to the head of the noun phrase modified by the relative clause.
 - a. The relative pronoun
 - b. The relative clause
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
3. The relative pronoun points back to the head of the noun phrase modified by the relative clause. Theof the NP is called the antecedent of the relative pronoun.

- a. Modifier
 - b. Head
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
4. The man who called us yesterday has come to meet you. (the pronoun “who” points back to:
- a. The modifier
 - b. The head of the NP “man”.
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
5. The relative pronouns “that” and “whose” are used with
- a. Only personal antecedents.
 - b. Only non-personal antecedents.
 - c. Both personal and non-personal antecedents.
 - d. All false
6. allow us to talk about time, place and manner.
- a. adverbs
 - b. adverb phrases
 - c. adverbial clauses
 - d. All true
7. I met Ahmed in 2005. The underlined words are:
- a. (adverbial phrase of time)
 - b. (adverbial clause of time)
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false
8. I met Ahmed when I was travelling. The underlined words are:
- a. (adverbial phrase of time)
 - b. (adverbial clause of time)
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false
9. Please return my book if you finish reading it. The underlined words are:
- a. (Comparison Clause)
 - b. (Reason Clause)
 - c. (Conditional Clause)
 - d. (Purpose Clause)
10. Ahmed is quicker than I am. The underlined words are:

- a. (Comparison Clause)
 - b. (Reason Clause)
 - c. (Conditional Clause)
 - d. (Purpose Clause)
11. I couldn't open the door because I used the wrong key. The underlined words are:
- a. (Comparison Clause)
 - b. (Reason Clause)
 - c. (Conditional Clause)
 - d. (Purpose Clause)
12. He closed the windows so that he wouldn't hear the noise outside. The underlined words are:
- a. (Comparison Clause)
 - b. (Reason Clause)
 - c. (Conditional Clause)
 - d. (Purpose Clause)
13. A complex sentence has two or more clauses joined by
- a. Dependent clause
 - b. a subordinating conjunction
 - c. comma
 - d. all false
14. A complex sentence has two or more clauses joined by a subordinating conjunction. At least one of the clauses is to a main clause.
- a. Subordinate
 - b. Necessary
 - c. Useful
 - d. All false
15. In these two examples:
 Everyone could see it.
 Everyone could see (that) he was frightened.
 The clause "that he was frightened" became subordinate because it did one of the following:
- a. modify an NP in the main clause
 - b. replace an adverbial in the main clause
 - c. replace an NP in the main clause

- d. all false
16. In these two examples:
I often see my old school friends.
I often see friends who were at school with me.
The subordinate clause "who were at school with me" became subordinate because it did one of the following:
- modify an NP in the main clause
 - replace an adverbial in the main clause
 - replace an NP in the main clause
 - all false
17. In these two examples:
I met Ahmed twenty years ago.
I met Ahmed when I was at school.
The clause "when I was at school." became subordinate because it did one of the following:
- modify an NP in the main clause
 - replace an adverbial in the main clause
 - replace an NP in the main clause
 - all false
18. A subordinate clause is usually introduced by:
- a subordinating conjunction, e.g. when or that
 - a relative pronoun, e.g. who, which, whose
 - both
 - neither
19. That-clause can have.....of the functions of the NP.
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - All false
20. In the example:" That the driver could not control his car is obvious", THAT clause is functioning as:
- Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - Complement of Subject +BE
 - Object of a Verb in another clause
 - All false
21. In the example:" Everyone could see (that) he was frightened. ", THAT clause is functioning as:

- a. Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Object of a Verb in another clause
 - d. All false
22. In the example: " The truth is (that) he was very shy. ", THAT clause is functioning as:
- a. Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Object of a Verb in another clause
 - d. All false
23. In the example: " The fact that he was shy surprised me. ", THAT clause is functioning as:
- a. Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - b. Apposition
 - c. Object of a Verb in another clause
 - d. All false
24. (THAT) can be deleted in the following situations:
- a. When it is functioning as Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - b. When it is functioning as Object of a Verb in another clause
 - c. When it is functioning as Complement of Subject +BE
 - D. B and C
25. (THAT) is obligatory in the following situations:
- a. When it is functioning as Subject of a Verb in another clause
 - b. When it is functioning as Object of a Verb in another clause
 - c. When it is functioning as Complement of Subject +BE
 - d. B and C
26. Ahas two or more clauses which are linked by a coordinator.
- a. Correlative conjunction
 - b. Independent clause
 - c. compound sentence
 - d. All true
27. All of the clauses in compound sentences are coordinate. In other words, they are of equal rank. They are all
- a. Dependent clauses
 - b. Independent clauses.
 - c. Both possible

- d. Neither
28. In making up a one-clause sentence in English, we have a choice of five basic clause structure types in which all the elements are necessary. These basic types:
- Cannot be expanded at all.
 - Expansion is allowed in limited situations.
 - Can be expanded with other optional elements like adjuncts and modifiers.
 - All false.
29. In making up a one-clause sentence in English, we have a choice of five basic clause structure types. Each of these five types follows:
- The basic pattern: Subject (NP) + Predicate (VP).
 - The pattern: Subject (NP) + Prepositional phrase.
 - Any pattern is allowed.
 - All false.
30. In making up a one-clause sentence in English, we have a choice of five basic clause structure types. In each of these five types the subject will normally:
- Come first and is followed by a verb phrase.
 - Only the composition of the VP changes in each type.
 - Both true
 - All false
31. Adverbs of manner are:
- Gradable
 - Not gradable
 - Either
 - Neither
32. Some adjuncts, e.g. adverbials of place (position), time, and frequency can appear at the beginning of a clause. The purpose of this position is to:
- Focus attention on the location, time or frequency of events and activities.
 - Avoid boring way of talking.
 - Make a variety in writing.
 - All false.
33. Adverbials that appear in the middle position of a clause are:

- a. Single-word adverbs of frequency
 - b. adverbs of relative time
 - c. adverbs of degree
 - d. all true
34. When adverbials appear in the middle position, they are:
- a. immediately after the operator in complex verbal groups
 - b. immediately after the full verb BE
 - c. before any other simple verb
 - d. all true
35. attributive adjectives appear:
- a. after the noun
 - b. before the noun
 - c. both possible
 - d. all false
36. Adjectives that are used only predicatively tend to refer to:
- a. a temporary condition_rather than a permanent characteristic.
 - b. A permanent condition.
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false
37. In adjective phrases, the adjective functions as:
- a. A modifier
 - b. A complement
 - c. A head
 - d. All false
38. In adjective phrases, the adverb functions as:
- e. A modifier
 - f. A complement
 - g. A head
 - h. All false
39. Adjectives referring to shape (e.g. round, tall) or size (big, narrow) can:
- a. Modify both count nouns and mass nouns.
 - b. Only modify count nouns. They cannot modify mass nouns.
 - c. Only modify mass nouns.
 - d. All false
40. An adjective can function as the head of a nominal group in the following special cases:

- a. with a number of adjectives that refer to a class of people like (homeless, poor, ...)
 - b. A few adjectives referring to abstract ideas like (The unexpected happened).
 - c. Adjective that refer to the people of a country like (The French like fashions)
 - d. All true.
41. In Non-restrictive Apposition, commas are used:
- a. Before the apposition only.
 - b. After the Apposition only.
 - c. Before and after the Apposition.
 - d. All false
42. An example of (Form) is:
- a. Subject
 - b. Verb (predicator)
 - c. Noun
 - d. complement
43. An example of (Form) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Verb (predicator)
 - c. Direct object
 - d. complement
44. An example of (Form) is:
- a. Direct object
 - b. Verb (predicator)
 - c. relative clause
 - d. complement
45. An example of (Function) is:
- a. complement
 - b. Verb (predicator)
 - c. Direct object
 - d. All true
46. In order for a sentence to be complete, a subject:
- a. Is always needed.
 - b. Is always needed except in imperative sentences.
 - c. Is rarely needed.
 - d. All false

47. A Copula is defined as: (=something that joins things together). Examples of these Copulas are:
- the full verb (Be)
 - (seem)
 - (become)
 - All true.
48. In the sentence: " Sarah and Huda are their aunts", the word (are) is:
- Used as a copula.
 - Used because there are two persons involved.
 - Either
 - Neither.
49. The noun phrase that follows a preposition is called:
- The subject of the preposition.
 - The object of the preposition.
 - The adjunct of the preposition.
 - The complement of the preposition.
50. In an English sentence:
- At least one clause must be finite.
 - At least two clauses must be finite.
 - Either
 - All false.
51. are words which specify the range of reference of a noun by making it definite (the book), indefinite (a book) or by indicating quantity (many books).
- Modifiers
 - Adjuncts
 - Determiners
 - All false
52. Articles, Demonstratives, Possessive Forms of Personal Pronouns: (my, your), and Quantifiers are called:
- Modifiers
 - Adjuncts
 - Determiners
 - All false
53. Personal nouns can only be animate,
- Because they refer to both humans and animals.

- b. because they only refer to humans
 - c. Because they refer to animals.
 - d. All false
54. Non-personal nouns can be:
- a. Only animate (refer to animals)
 - b. inanimate (when they refer to inanimate objects).
 - c. Both possible
 - d. All false.
55. A noun phrase (often abbreviated to NP) is a convenient term for any of the following:
- a. A Noun e.g. Ahmed, students
 - b. A Nominal Group e.g. a blue pen, the students
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
56. What determines the type of the phrase is:
- a. The head
 - b. The modifier
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
57. In a pronominal group like (we all), the head is:
- a. The pronoun (we)
 - b. The word all.
 - c. No need for the head.
 - d. All false.
58. A generic noun is when the noun refers to:
- a. one example of a class
 - b. the class as a whole
 - c. either
 - d. neither
59. In the example:" A friend is somebody we like and know well", "Friend" is called:
- a. one example of a class
 - b. the class as a whole or generic.
 - c. either
 - d. neither
60. A singular word used to refer to a group.
- a. collective nouns

- b. mass nouns
 - c. count nouns
 - d. all false
61. nouns such as “friend” and “man” that can be preceded by “one” and may have a plural form, are called:
- a. collective nouns
 - b. mass nouns
 - c. count nouns
 - d. all false
62. It is considered as the central unit (nucleus) of an English sentence.
- a. The noun
 - b. The verb
 - c. The preposition
 - d. All false
63. Verbs can refer to:
- a. only actions, e.g. run, walk and talk
 - b. only states, e.g. want, have and be.
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither

Answer key:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | A | 13 | B | 25 | A | 37 | C | 49 | B | 61 | C |
| 2 | A | 14 | A | 26 | C | 38 | A | 50 | A | 62 | B |
| 3 | B | 15 | C | 27 | B | 39 | B | 51 | C | 63 | c |
| 4 | B | 16 | A | 28 | C | 40 | D | 52 | C | | |
| 5 | C | 17 | B | 29 | A | 41 | C | 53 | B | | |
| 6 | D | 18 | C | 30 | C | 42 | C | 54 | C | | |
| 7 | A | 19 | C | 31 | C | 43 | A | 55 | C | | |
| 8 | B | 20 | A | 32 | A | 44 | C | 56 | A | | |
| 9 | C | 21 | C | 33 | D | 45 | D | 57 | A | | |
| 10 | A | 22 | B | 34 | D | 46 | B | 58 | B | | |
| 11 | B | 23 | B | 35 | B | 47 | D | 59 | B | | |
| 12 | d | 24 | d | 36 | A | 48 | b | 60 | a | | |

Questions about relative pronouns:

Read this letter from Ben to his friend Sheila. For each space, put a relative pronoun:

whose - where - when - who - which - that

- Where it is possible to leave the empty space without a relative pronoun, write 0 (zero) in the box.
- Where both *which* and *that* can be used, use *that*

Dear Sheila,

In your last letter, you asked me to tell you about all the things I did during my summer vacation.

We went to Vancouver (1) I have some old friends (2) I haven't seen for about three years. My friend Tim, (3) mother I wrote about in my last letter to you, came with me and we had a great time. We flew into Vancouver on Monday 24th, (4) was also my birthday.

The first thing we did was to visit the wonderful aquarium in the city center (5) there are three killer whales and a whole crowd of seals, penguins and dolphins. We arrived in the late afternoon (6) all the animals are fed so it was wonderful to see the dolphins leaping out of the water to get the fish (7) they love to eat so much.

The following day, (8) was cloudy and rainy unfortunately, we went to a museum (9) they have some dinosaur skeletons (10) local people have found in the area. The horrible weather never improved all day so we visited a superb seafood restaurant later in the afternoon and had an early dinner.

The waiters, (11) were all dressed in traditional fishermen's clothes, were very friendly and told us about the history of the restaurant (12) name was The Jolly Whaler. The restaurant, (13) has been open since 1888, was once visited by the American President J.F. Kennedy and his wife Jackie.

The skies were blue on Thursday and we spent some time out on the sea in a large boat (14) we hired. I caught a big fish (15) the captain said was the biggest he'd seen this year. I felt very proud! We left on Thursday evening after a mini-vacation (16) helped me to relax a lot and now I have returned to work.

The next time (17) you write to me, you must tell me about YOUR last vacation.

Bye for now Sheila,
Ben

The answers:

Question 1 - where.

Question 2 -: 0.

Question 3 : whose.

Question 4 - which.

Question 5 - where.

Question 6 -: when.

Question 7 - 0.

Question 8 -: which.

Question 9 -where.

Question 10- that.

Question 11 : who.

Question 12 - whose.

Question 13 -: which.

Question 14 -: 0.

Question 15 -: 0.

Question 16 -: that.

Question 17: 0.