

النموذج: E

1. "The visitor came early." What is the type of the underlined determiner?

- a. quantifier
- b. article
- c. demonstrative
- d. possessive

2. "This question is easy." What is the type of the underlined determiner?

- a. quantifier
- b. article
- c. demonstrative
- d. possessive

3. Which of the following pronouns is 1st person?

- a. I
- b. it
- c. they
- d. you

4. Which of the following are always singular?

- a. mass nouns
- b. count nouns
- c. pronouns
- d. demonstratives

5. Which of the following is a neuter pronoun in English?

- a. he
- b. her
- c. she
- d. it

46. Which of the following sentences has a restrictive appositive?

- a. "Dr. Omar, my Linguistics professor, published a book."
- b. "Majid and Saleh, my cousins, will visit us tomorrow."
- c. "The shopkeeper Othman is a hard working man."
- d. "Ahmed Al-Ali, your old friend, is here."

47. Which of the underlined phrases is a prepositional phrase?

- a. Ahmed is very intelligent.
- b. My old friend is going to visit me.
- c. We have been invited to a wedding.
- d. Mohammed is in the classroom.

48. "The book is on the desk." The prepositional phrase expresses the idea of

- a. place.
- b. time.
- c. manner.
- d. agency.

49. "He walked to the mosque." The prepositional phrase expresses the idea of

- a. movement.
- b. time.
- c. manner.
- d. instrument.

50. Which of the following is true when we compare adjuncts and complements?

- a. Complements are necessary in a sentence. Adjuncts are NOT necessary.
- b. Adjuncts are necessary in a sentence. Complements are NOT necessary.
- c. Complements and adjuncts are both necessary in a sentence.
- d. Complements and adjuncts are both NOT necessary in a sentence.

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11. An exclamation is one of the types of

- a. words.
- b. phrases.
- c. verbs.
- d. sentences.

12. "He is not here." This statement is

- a. negative
- b. affirmative
- c. interrogative
- d. imperative

13. "How often do you visit here?" This sentence is

- a. a statement.
- b. a question.
- c. a command.
- d. an imperative.

14. "Hurry up before the train leaves." This sentence is

- a. a command.
- b. an interrogative.
- c. a question.
- d. a statement.

15. Verbs that take NO objects are called

- a. monotransitive.
- b. ditransitive.
- c. intransitive.
- d. transitive.

26. Which of the following is a conjunction?

- a. the
- b. on
- c. also
- d. or

27. "My father went to Makkah but my mother did not go with him." What is the coordinating conjunction in this sentence?

- a. my
- b. to
- c. not
- d. but

28. What is the role of conjunctions in English sentences?

- a. They remove grammatical units from a sentence.
- b. They connect grammatical units in a sentence.
- c. They complement a grammatical unit in a sentence.
- d. They simplify sentences.

29. "Saleh and Ali crossed the street." In this example, there is coordination of

- a. phrases.
- b. words.
- c. sentences.
- d. clauses.

30. All the clauses in a compound sentence (coordination) are

- a. independent.
- b. dependent.
- c. complex.
- d. optional.

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31. "My friends came to visit me when I was in Dammam." The underlined clause is

- a. optional.
- b. dependent.
- c. independent.
- d. complement.

32. "My friends came to visit me but I was in Dammam." The underlined clause is

- a. complex.
- b. complement.
- c. independent.
- d. dependent.

33. "Everyone could see that he was frightened." What is the function of the subordinate clause?

- a. subject
- b. object
- c. complement
- d. appositive

34. "What caused the accident is a complete mystery." What is the function of the subordinate clause?

- a. subject
- b. object
- c. complement
- d. appositive

35. "That-clauses usually begin with "that" and wh-clauses usually begin with _____" Choose the best answer.

- a. what
- b. who
- c. when
- d. a wh-question word

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41. The term "nominal group" is used to describe the _____ of a language constituent.

- a. gender
- b. function
- c. form
- d. number

42. The term "verb (predicator)" is used to describe the _____ of a language constituent.

- a. gender
- b. function
- c. form
- d. number

43. "The old man is here." What is the subject in this sentence?

- a. here
- b. man
- c. is here
- d. the old man

44. "Ahmed is my best friend." What is the complement in this sentence?

- a. Ahmed
- b. is
- c. my best friend
- d. is my best

45. "Your friend Ahmed is here." What is the appositive in this sentence?

- a. your friend
- b. friend Ahmed
- c. friend
- d. Ahmed

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B
C
D
E

21. Which of the following is used to describe people and things?

- a. nouns
- b. adjectives
- c. prepositions
- d. verbs

22. "The student was fully awake during the important lecture." What is the attributive adjective in this sentence?

- a. important
- b. during
- c. was
- d. student

23. "The student was fully awake during the important lecture." What is the predicative adjective in this sentence?

- a. lecture
- b. awake
- c. important
- d. the

24. "This is a big ____." Supply the missing noun that can be modified by adjective "big".

- a. building
- b. water
- c. sugar
- d. juice

25. Choose the sentence with an adjective that is the head of a nominal group.

- a. He is a careless driver.
- b. He found Ahmed very intelligent.
- c. We gave money to the poor.
- d. The police found the driver guilty.

6. "He drinks coffee every morning." What is the form of the finite verb?

- a. base form
- b. past form
- c. present participle form
- d. 3rd person singular form

7. "The manager talked to them." What is the form of the finite verb?

- a. base form
- b. past form
- c. present participle form
- d. 3rd person singular form

8. "He is making a toy out of wood." What is the form of the non-finite verb?

- a. present participle form
- b. past participle form
- c. infinitive
- d. bare infinitive

9. "The window is broken." What is the form of the non-finite verb?

- a. present participle form
- b. past participle form
- c. infinitive
- d. bare infinitive

10. A **finite clause** is a clause which has

- a. a finite verb.
- b. a non-finite verb.
- c. an infinitive verb.
- d. an irregular verb.

16. Which of the following is a proper noun?

- a. pen
- b. friend
- c. Ahmed
- d. milk

17. Which of the following is a mass noun?

- a. pen
- b. friend
- c. Ahmed
- d. milk

18. When a word like "family" is used to refer to a group, it is called

- a. a collective noun
- b. a proper noun
- c. a reflexive pronoun
- d. an indefinite pronoun

19. Complete the following sentence: "Fruit juice ___ good or health."

- a. its
- b. is
- c. are
- d. their

20. Complete the following sentence: "His family moved to ___ new home"

- a. it's
- b. is
- c. are
- d. their

36. The pronoun "which" can

- a. be used as both a personal and a non-personal pronoun
- b. not be used as either a personal or a non-personal pronoun
- c. only be used as a personal relative pronoun
- d. only be used as a non-personal relative pronoun

37. Personal relative pronouns like "who" and "whom" are used with

- a. objects
- b. places.
- c. humans.
- d. ideas.

38. The relative pronoun "whose" gives the idea of

- a. participation.
- b. possession.
- c. purpose.
- d. place.

39. "I met Ahmed when I was travelling." The underlined clause is

- a. a noun clause.
- b. a relative clause.
- c. an adverbial clause.
- d. a comparison clause.

40. "I couldn't open the door because I used the wrong key." The underlined clause is a

- a. reason clause.
- b. comparison clause.
- c. relative clause.
- d. conditional clause.