

1) Identify the form of the underlined adverbials. He visited me in my house.

- NP

- **PP**

- finite clause

- non-finite clause

2) Identify the form of the underlined adverbials. He is studying to pass the exam.

- NP

- PP

- finite clause

- **non-finite clause**

3) Identify the form of the underlined adverbials. Ali has an exam this morning.

- **NP**

- PP

- finite clause

- non-finite clause

4) Identify the form of the underlined adverbials. I will give you my homework after it is done.

- NP

- PP

- **finite clause**

- non-finite clause

5) Identify the form of the underlined adverbials. They walked together, smiling widely.

- NP

- PP

- finite clause

- **non-finite clause**

6) Choose the type of the underlined adverbials. He always drinks tea in the morning.

- **adverbial of frequency**
- adverbial of manner
- adverbial of degree
- adverbial of relative time

7) Choose the type of the underlined adverbials. The climbers barely made it to the top of the mountain.

- adverbial of frequency
- adverbial of manner
- **adverbial of degree**
- adverbial of relative time

8) Choose the type of the underlined adverbials. He finished the exam quickly.

- adverbial of frequency
- **adverbial of manner**
- adverbial of degree
- adverbial of relative time

9) Choose the type of the underlined adverbials. My friends just arrived from their trip.

- adverbial of frequency
- adverbial of manner
- adverbial of degree
- **adverbial of relative time**

10) Choose the type of the underlined adverbials. They bravely climbed the mountain.

- adverbial of frequency
- **adverbial of manner**
- adverbial of degree
- adverbial of relative time

11) Identify the function of each of the underlined adverbials. Are you absolutely sure?

- adjunct
- complement

- object
- **modifier**

12) Identify the function of each of the underlined adverbials. The child followed his father <u>very closely</u>.

- **adjunct**
- complement
- object
- modifier

13) Identify the function of each of the underlined adverbials. He told him <u>when</u> to come.

- adjunct
- complement
- **object**
- modifier

14) Identify the function of each of the underlined adverbials. The show ended <u>very</u> quickly.

- adjunct
- complement
- object
- **modifier**

15) Identify the function of each of the underlined adverbials. It was <u>all right</u>.

- adjunct
- **complement**
- object
- modifier

16) Which of the underlined elements is NOT a necessary element of the following clauses? If all elements are necessary, then choose "d". He <u>was</u> <u>in my home</u> <u>yesterday</u>. (1: was) , (2: in my home) , (3: yesterday)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- all elements are necessary

17) Which of the underlined elements is NOT a necessary element of the following clauses? If all elements are necessary, then choose "d". <u>Maha</u> <u>is</u> <u>a good student.</u> (1: Maha) , (2: is) , (3: a good student)

- 1

- 2

- 3

- **all elements are necessary**

18) Which of the underlined elements is NOT a necessary element of the following clauses? If all elements are necessary, then choose "d". The <u>angry</u> <u>man</u> <u>waited</u> impatiently. (1: angry) , (2: man) , (3: waited)

- 1

- 2

- 3

- all elements are necessary

19) Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences.
Faisal wrote a book.

- BE + C

- **Vt + dO**

- Vt + iO + dO

- Vt + dO + C

20) Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences.
He is a good writer.

- **BE + C**

- Vt + dO

- Vt + iO + dO

- Vt + dO + C

21) Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences.
He gave me the book.

- BE + C

- Vt + dO

- **Vt + iO + dO**

- Vt + dO + C

22) Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences. I

found the book interesting.

- BE + C
- Vt + dO
- Vt + iO + dO
- **Vt + dO + C**

23) Identify the basic clause structure type for each of the following simple sentences.
The book is in my library.

- **BE + C**
- Vt + dO
- Vt + iO + dO
- Vt + dO + C

24) Choose the type of conjunction in the sentences below: My brother and sister went to Dammam.

- **Coordinating Conjunction**
- Correlative Coordinating Conjunction

25) Choose the type of conjunction in the sentences below: They are both polite and friendly.

- Coordinating Conjunction
- **Correlative Coordinating Conjunction**

26) Choose the type of conjunction in the sentences below: I not only like swimming but also diving.

- Coordinating Conjunction
- **Correlative Coordinating Conjunction**

27) Choose the type of conjunction in the sentences below: I like swimming but not diving.

- **Coordinating Conjunction**
- Correlative Coordinating Conjunction

28) Decide whether the following sentences are: My neighbor and his family are going on a trip.

- **simple sentences**
- compound sentences

29) Decide whether the following sentences are: My neighbor is going on a trip but his family are not going with him.

- simple sentences
- **compound sentences**

30) Decide whether the following sentences are: Either I lost my wallet or someone stole it.

- simple sentences
- **compound sentences**

31) Decide whether the following sentences are: The wallet was either lost or stolen.

- **simple sentences**
- compound sentences

32) Decide whether the subject in the second clause is: My neighbor is going on a trip and his family are going with him too.

- Optional (can be deleted)
- **Obligatory (cannot be deleted)**

33) Decide whether the subject in the second clause is: My neighbor is going on a trip and he will take his family with him.

- **Optional (can be deleted)**
- Obligatory (cannot be deleted)

34) Decide whether the subject in the second clause is: Sara will study hard for the exam, and she will try to get high grades.

- **Optional (can be deleted)**
- Obligatory (cannot be deleted)

35) Decide whether the subject in the second clause is: Sara will study hard for the exam, and Maha will do the same.

- Optional (can be deleted)
- **Obligatory (cannot be deleted)**

36) Decide whether the underlined clause is: It was obvious to everyone that he wanted to leave.

- **dependent**
- independent

37) Decide whether the underlined clause is: <u>He wanted to leave</u> and this was obvious to everyone.

- dependent
- **independent**

38) Decide whether the underlined clause is: My friends came to visit me <u>when I was in Dammam</u>.

- **dependent**
- independent

39) Decide whether the underlined clause is: My friends came to visit me, but <u>I was in Dammam</u>.

- dependent
- **independent**

40) What is the function of the underlined clause? The fact is<u> that no one could do it</u>.

- subject
- object
- **complement**
- appositive

41) What is the function of the underlined clause? <u>What he discovered</u> was important for science.

- **subject**
- object
- complement
- appositive

42) What is the function of the underlined clause? The fact <u>that no one could do it</u> disappointed me.

- subject
- object
- complement
- **appositive**

43) What is the function of the underlined clause? Everyone knows <u>that he made a great discovery</u>.

- subject
- **object**
- complement
- appositive

44) What is the function of the underlined clause? The workers rely on <u>what the manager has to say</u>.

- subject
- **object**
- complement
- appositive

45) Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause? The machine <u>which makes plastic</u> bottles is broken.

- **relative clause**
- not a relative clause

46) Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause? The manager is upset about <u>what the worker told him</u>.

- relative clause
- **not a relative clause**

47) Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause? The problem is <u>that he didn't oil the machine</u>

- relative clause
- **not a relative clause**

48) Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause? The worker <u>that forgot to oil the machine</u> is speaking with the manager.

- **relative clause**
- not a relative clause

49) Which of the subordinate clauses in each of the following sentences is a relative clause? They called a technician who <u>could fix the machine</u>.

- **relative clause**
- not a relative clause

50) Which of the following is a pronoun?

- man
- talk
- **he**
- nice

51) Which of the following is NOT an article?

- **them**
- the
- a
- an

52) What is the function of the underlined phrase? “<u>The students</u> are attending a lecture.”

- **subject**
- direct object
- indirect object
- complement

53) “He will come tomorrow.” The adjunct in this sentence is:

- He
- will
- come
- **tomorrow**

54) Nouns which cannot be preceded by “one” and have no plural form are called:

- count noun
- countable noun
- **mass noun**
- collective noun

55) The name of someone or something that is usually imagined to be unique is called:

- proper noun
- **generic noun**
- common noun
- collective noun

56) Which of the underlined pronouns in the following sentences is a reflexive pronoun.

1- <u>He</u> is here. 2- This car is <u>mine</u>. 3- I did the homework

<u>myself</u>. 4- <u>Everyone</u> came on time.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

57) Which of the following is NOT one of the types of pronouns?

- personal pronouns
- **generic pronouns**
- reflexive pronouns
- indefinite pronouns

58) Which of the following that-clauses has an obligatory subordinating conjunction.

- **That they had an exam last week was reason enough for the students not to go on the trip.**
- The students didn't know that Ahmed was not notified about the time of the exam
- The reason is that no one told him about it.
- They all noticed that he did not attend the exam.