

1. A sentence which asks for information or makes a request. (Interrogative). This is the definition of:
 - a. Sentence
 - b. Question
 - c. Command
 - d. All false
2. A sentence which gives an order or makes a suggestion is:
 - a. (Imperative)
 - b. Command
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false
3. : The man is here, and he wants to see you. This sentence is:
 - a. Complex
 - b. Simple
 - c. Compound
 - d. All false
4. The man that wants to see you is here. This sentence is:
 - a. Complex
 - b. Simple
 - c. Compound
 - d. All false
5. Helping verbs (auxiliaries) include:
 - a. be (is, am, are, was, were)
 - b. have, has, had, do, did
 - c. Modal auxiliaries: can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might.. etc.
 - d. All true.
6. verbs that require only one object are called:
 - a. Ditransitive verbs
 - b. Monotransitive verbs
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
7. verbs that require two objects are called:
 - a. Ditransitive verbs

- b. Monotransitive verbs
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
- 8. The indirect object is typically:
 - a. Personal
 - b. is often equivalent to a prepositional phrase with “to” or “for”.
 - c. Both true
 - d. All false
- 9. A is defined as two or more words that function together as a group.
 - a. Sentence
 - b. Phrase
 - c. Question
 - d. All true
- 10. Each phrase has a and one or more
 - a. Subject
 - b. Head
 - c. Modifier
 - d. B and c
- 11. Pronouns like: myself, yourself, himself, itself are called:
 - a. Indefinite pronouns
 - b. Reflexive pronouns
 - c. Pronominal pronouns
 - d. All false
- 12. Pronouns like: (everyone, someone, something) are called:
 - a. Indefinite pronouns
 - b. Reflexive pronouns
 - c. Pronominal group
 - d. all false
- 13. Pronouns like: (. we all, everyone) are called:
 - a. Indefinite pronouns
 - b. Reflexive pronouns
 - c. Pronominal group
 - d. all false
- 14. In a pronominal group like “we all” and “everyone in our class ”, the heads are:
 - a. (all) and (in our class)

- b. We
 - c. Everyone
 - d. B and c
15. Words like: (family, team, public) are called:
- a. Count noun
 - b. Mass noun
 - c. collective noun
 - d. all false
16. In American English, collective nouns are frequently:
- a. Plural
 - b. Singular
 - c. Both are used
 - d. Both false
17. When the head is a noun, modifiers usuallyit.
- a. Follow
 - b. Precede
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
18. When the head is a pronoun, modifiers normally It.
- a. Follow
 - b. Precede
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
19. In the phrase (a big store), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
 - b. A post modifier
 - c. A pre modifier
 - d. All false
20. In the phrase (the store manager), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
 - b. A post modifier
 - c. A pre modifier
 - d. All false
21. In the phrase (the leader of the group), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
 - b. A post modifier
 - c. A pre modifier

- d. All false
22. In the phrase (the group leader), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
 - b. A post modifier
 - c. A pre modifier
 - d. All false
23. In the phrase (someone in my office), the underlined words is:
- a. The head
 - b. A post modifier
 - c. A pre modifier
 - d. All false
24. Determiners can be:
- a. either identifiers or quantifiers.
 - b. Only quantifiers.
 - c. Only identifiers
 - d. All false
25. Identifiers include:
- a. Articles: a/an (indefinite articles), the (definite article)
 - b. Demonstratives: this, that, these, those
 - c. Possessive Forms of Personal Pronouns: my, your, his, her, its, our, their
 - d. All true
26. a sentence would not be complete if is missing:
- a. pronoun
 - b. subject
 - c. predicate
 - d. b and c
27. The predicate:
- a. Is a pronoun
 - b. Is a noun
 - c. is what is said about the subject.
 - d. All false
28. While The subject of a clause is a noun phrase. The predicate is a
- a. Adjective
 - b. Verb phrase
 - c. Noun

- d. All false
29. Every finite clause has the following basic structure:
- a. NP (subject)+ VP (predicate)
 - b. NP (subject)+ adjective
 - c. A and b together
 - d. Both false
30. In these examples (have telephoned, were placed, were waiting, did not like, could see) the verb is:
- a. Simple
 - b. Complex
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
31. A complex verb consists of:
- a. a verb only.
 - b. a verbal group.
 - c. A verb and a noun
 - d. All true
32. Finite verbs show:
- a. Tense
 - b. Person
 - c. number.
 - d. All true
33. Finite verbs can have this form:
- a. 1. The base form (simple form) of the verb
e.g. walk, talk, drink, speak
 - b. 2. 3rd person singular form of the verb
e.g. walks, talks, drinks, speaks
 - c. 3. The simple past form of the verb
e.g. walked, talked, drank, spoke
 - d. All true
34. Non-finite verbs can have three forms:
- a. The infinitive
 - b. Present Participle (also called –ing participle)
 - c. Past Participle (also called –ed participle)
 - d. All true
35. The underlined verb in the sentence (He was able to walk after physical therapy) is:

- a. finite
 - b. non-finite
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
- 36.The underlined verb in the sentence (He is making a chair out of wood) is:
- a. finite
 - b. non-finite
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
- 37.The underlined verb in the sentence (He made a chair yesterday in his workshop) is:
- a. finite
 - b. non-finite
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
- 38.The underlined verb in the sentence (You should spend more time studying) is:
- a. finite
 - b. non-finite
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
- 39.The underlined verb in the sentence (They spend time together every Thursday morning) is:
- a. finite
 - b. non-finite
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
- 40.In the example (He made a chair yesterday in his workshop), we decided that the verb is finite because:
- a. We can change the tense
 - b. We can not change the tense
 - c. The subject is a pronoun
 - d. All false
- 41.A finite clause is a clause which has:
- a. A verb
 - b. A noun

- c. a finite verb.
 - d. All true
42. At least in an English sentence must be finite.
- a. Two clauses
 - b. One clause
 - c. Three clauses
 - d. All false
43. In the example: (He has been learning English for four years.), the meaning of the verbal group is contained:
- a. In the rest of the sentence.
 - b. In the last word of the verbal group.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false.
44. In the example: (He has been learning English for four years.), only
- a. Only the first word of a verbal group is affected by person, number and tense
 - b. Nothing is affected.
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
45. All verbal groups beginning with a modal are:
- a. Finite
 - b. Non finite
 - c. In ing form
 - d. All false
46. When we use the form (DO + Infinitive), we call (do):
- a. Separator
 - b. Operator
 - c. Both true
 - d. Both false
47. operators also include:
- a. “have”, “has”, “had” as helping verbs (and sometimes as main verbs in British English). Passive form
 - b. The modal auxiliaries (can, could, may, might.. etc)
 - c. “am”, “is”, “are”, “was”, “were” as main verbs and as auxiliary verbs.
 - d. All true

48. The underlined verb in (They do not come here often.) is:
- a. a main verb operator
 - b. a helping verb operator
 - c. not an operator
 - d. all false.
49. The underlined verb in (I have not seen this movie yet.) is:
- a. a main verb operator
 - b. a helping verb operator
 - c. not an operator
 - d. all false.
50. The underlined verb in (Do you have a copy of the movie?) is:
- a. a main verb operator
 - b. a helping verb operator
 - c. not an operator
 - d. all false.
51. The underlined verb in (He is not here.) is:
- a. a main verb operator
 - b. a helping verb operator
 - c. c. not an operator
 - d. all false.
52. The underlined verb in (He isn't going, is he?.) is:
- a. a main verb operator
 - b. a helping verb operator
 - c. not an operator
 - d. all false.
53. In the example: (I have not seen this movie yet.), (have) is a helping verb operator because:
- a. We have a main verb (seen)
 - b. We formed a negative which is one of the operations.
 - c. A and b
 - d. All false.
54. pronominal group is:
- a. form
 - b. function
 - c. both true
 - d. both false
55. indirect object is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

56.complement is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

57.subject is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

58.noun phrase is:

- a. form
- b. function
- c. both true
- d. both false

59.one of the functions of the NP is: subject of a clause. This means:

- a. No need for subject at all
- b. A sentence needs a subject in order to be complete.
- c. Subject is unknown
- d. All false

60.The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (His father gave him some important advice.) is:

- a. Subject
- b. Object
- c. Complement
- d. Appositive

61.The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Ahmed's uncle lives in Riyadh..) is:

- a. Subject
- b. Object
- c. Complement
- d. Appositive

62. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Ahmed's uncle is a successful businessman.) is:
- Subject
 - Object
 - Complement
 - Appositive
63. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Khaled has a lot of books in his room.) is:
- Subject
 - Object
 - Complement
 - Appositive
64. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The teacher gave the students exercises.) is:
- Subject
 - Object
 - Complement
 - Appositive
65. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (My brother Saleh studies at King Faisal University.) is:
- Subject
 - Object
 - Complement
 - Appositive
66. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The manager found him a hard working employee.) is:
- Subject
 - Object
 - Complement
 - Appositive.
- 67.: Apposition can be
- restrictive or non-restrictive.
 - non-restrictive
 - either a or b is right
 - all false

68. Restrictive Apposition as in “Your friend Ahmed Al-Ali” is:
- When the second NP restricts the meaning of the first NP. In other words, by giving an answer to the question which.
 - We do not use commas before and after the appositive.
 - Both true
 - All false
69. Non-restrictive Apposition as in “Ahmed Al-Ali, *your old friend*, is here” is:
- the *first* NP “Ahmed Al-Ali” is a proper noun which is unique and does not need modification. The *second* NP “your old friend” does not tell us which “Ahmed Al-Ali” is here but only adds information about him.
 - We use commas before and after the appositive.
 - We don’t capitalize the second NP
 - A and b
70. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Adjunct). This means:
- An Adjunct is a word/phrase/clause that provides additional information about another and it is an optional part of the sentence.
 - It is usually adverbials that can be used to say when, where or how something happened.
 - Both a and b
 - All false
71. A complement is different than an adjunct in that it is:
- Necessary for the meaning to be complete
 - Needed in limited situations
 - Not necessary at all
 - All false
72. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Post-modifier in an NP). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
 - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
 - The man stood on a high platform
 - The book is on the desk.

73. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (An Adjunct).
An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
 - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
 - The man stood on a high platform
 - The book is on the desk.
74. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Complement of an Adjective). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
 - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
 - The man stood on a high platform
 - The book is on the desk.
75. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Complement of Subject +BE). An example of this function is:
- Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
 - The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
 - The man stood on a high platform
 - The book is on the desk.
76. In the sentence (We finished our exam in 2 hours.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
 - adjunct
 - complement of an adjective
 - post-modifier in an NP
77. In the sentence (We visited the big shop in the mall. the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
 - adjunct
 - complement of an adjective
 - post-modifier in an NP
78. In the sentence (Mohammed is fluent in English.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
 - adjunct
 - complement of an adjective
 - post-modifier in an NP

79. In the sentence (Ahmed was in his uncle's house.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
 - adjunct
 - complement of an adjective
 - post-modifier in an NP
80. In the sentence (Ahmed's uncle has a big TV in his house.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
- complement of subject+BE
 - adjunct
 - complement of an adjective
 - post-modifier in an NP
81. In the sentence (This is an important lesson), the adjective here is:
- Predicative Adjective because it appears after the noun, in the predicate.
 - Attributive Adjective because it appears before the noun.
 - Both true
 - All false
82. In the sentence (This lesson is important.), the adjective here is:
- Predicative Adjective because it appears after the noun, in the predicate.
 - Attributive Adjective because it appears before the noun.
 - Both true
 - All false
83. When the adjective tends to refer to a temporary condition rather than a permanent characteristic, we call it:
- Predicative
 - Attributive
 - Both true
 - All false
84. In the sentence (He is a smart student.), the adjective is:
- only attributively
 - only predicatively
 - Both
 - All false
85. In the sentence (The child is asleep.), the adjective is:
- only attributively

- f. only predicatively
 - g. Both
 - h. All false
86. In the sentence (One of the main causes of lung cancer is smoking), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
 - b. only predicatively
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
87. In the sentence (Are you afraid of the dark?), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
 - b. only predicatively
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
88. In the sentence (This runner is fast.), the adjective is:
- a. only attributively
 - b. only predicatively
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
89. In the sentence (Ahmed is very intelligent.), the correct function of the adjective is:
- a. Complement of Subject +BE
 - b. Complement of Direct Object
 - c. Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
 - d. Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
90. In the sentence (He found Ahmed very intelligent. (He found Ahmed to be very intelligent.)), the correct function of the adjective is:
- a. Complement of Subject +BE
 - b. Complement of Direct Object
 - c. Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
 - d. Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase

91. In the sentence (My very good friend is coming to visit me.), the correct function of the adjective is:
- Complement of Subject +BE
 - Complement of Direct Object
 - Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
 - Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
92. In the sentence (We must find the person responsible for the robbery.), the correct function adjective is:
- Complement of Subject +BE
 - Complement of Direct Object
 - Pre-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
 - Post-Modifier in a Noun Phrase
93. An adjective can be the head of a nominal group as in the following special cases:
- with a number of adjectives that refer to a class of people like: blind, homeless, poor, wealthy, young, elderly, living, dead... etc.
 - A few adjectives referring to abstract ideas as in (The unexpected happened. The unknown is frightening.)
 - Adjective that refer to the people of a country as in (The English are very polite. (the people of England))
 - All of the above mentioned.
94. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver responsible for the accident paid the fine.) is:
- Complement
 - modifier in NP
 - head of NP
 - all false
95. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver was careless.) is:
- Complement
 - modifier in NP
 - head of NP
 - all false
96. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence He is a careless driver.) is:
- Complement

- b. modifier in NP**
 - c. head of NP**
 - d. all false**
97. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The police found the driver guilty.) is:
- a. Complement**
 - b. modifier in NP**
 - c. head of NP**
 - d. all false**
98. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The elderly must be respected.) is:
- a. Complement**
 - b. modifier in NP**
 - c. head of NP**
 - d. all false**
99. The adverbial in the sentence (We were waiting in the lobby) is:
- a. Prepositional phrase**
 - b. Noun phrase**
 - c. Finite clause**
 - d. Infinitive clause**
100. The adverbial in the sentence (I will visit my uncle this afternoon) is:
- a. Prepositional phrase**
 - b. Noun phrase**
 - c. Finite clause**
 - d. Infinitive clause**
101. The adverbial in the sentence (We need to leave before it is too late) is:
- a. Prepositional phrase**
 - b. Noun phrase**
 - c. Finite clause**
 - d. Infinitive clause**
102. The adverbial in the sentence (I am playing to win.) is:
- a. Prepositional phrase**
 - b. Noun phrase**
 - c. Finite clause**
 - d. Infinitive clause**

103. The adverbial in the sentence (. He ran down the road, breathing heavily.) is:
- a. Present participle clause
 - b. Noun phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
104. The adverbial in the sentence (He visited me in my house..) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Prepositional phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
105. The adverbial in the sentence (He is studying to pass the exam..) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Prepositional phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
106. The adverbial in the sentence (Ali has an exam this morning..) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Prepositional phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
107. The adverbial in the sentence (I will give you my homework after it is done.) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Prepositional phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
108. The adverbial in the sentence (They walked together, smiling widely..) is:
- a. Noun phrase
 - b. Prepositional phrase
 - c. Finite clause
 - d. Infinitive clause
109. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (I knew her very well.) is:

- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
110. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (That's all right.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
111. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (They didn't tell me why.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
112. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (Are you absolutely sure?) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
113. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (The child followed his father very closely.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
114. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (He told him when to come.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
115. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (The show ended very quickly.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE

- c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
116. The Function of Adverbial in the sentence (It was all right.) is:
- a. Adjunct
 - b. Complement of Subject +BE
 - c. Direct Object
 - d. Modifier
117. 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:
- a. necessary.
 - b. Optional
 - c. All false
 - d. Only the subject is necessary
118. In the following sentence , which underlined element is NOT necessary?
- He was in my home yesterday.
- (1) (2) (3)
- a. (1) b. (2) c. (3) d. all elements are necessary
119. In the following sentence , which underlined element is necessary?
- Maha is a good student.
- (1) (2) (3)
- a. a. (1) b. (2) c. (3) d. all elements are necessary
120. In the following sentence , which underlined element is necessary?
- The angry man waited impatiently.
- (1) (2) (3)
- b. a. (1) b. (2) c. (3) d. all elements are necessary

Questions (121-125)

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

121. Faisal wrote a book.
- a. BE + C b. Vt+ dO c. Vt +iO +dO
 - d. Vt +dO +C
122. He is a good writer.

- a. BE + C b. Vt+ dO c. Vt +iO +dO
d. Vt +dO +C

123. He gave me the book.

- a. BE + C b. Vt+ dO c. Vt +iO +dO
d. Vt +dO +C

124. I found the book interesting.

- a. BE + C b. Vt+ dO c. Vt +iO +dO
d. Vt +dO +C

125. The book is in my library.

- a. BE + C b. Vt+ dO c. Vt +iO +dO
d. Vt +dO +C

1	B	13	C	25	D	37	A	49	B	61	A
2	C	14	D	26	D	38	B	50	C	62	C
3	C	15	C	27	C	39	A	51	A	63	B
4	A	16	B	28	B	40	A	52	B	64	B
5	D	17	B	29	A	41	C	53	C	65	D
6	B	18	A	30	B	42	B	54	A	66	C
7	A	19	A	31	B	43	B	55	B	67	C
8	C	20	C	32	D	44	A	56	B	68	C
9	B	21	B	33	D	45	A	57	B	69	D
10	D	22	C	34	D	46	B	58	A	70	C
11	B	23	A	35	B	47	D	59	B	71	A
12	A	24	A	36	B	48	B	60	B	72	B

73	C	85	B	97	A	109	A	121	B
74	A	86	A	98	C	110	B	122	A
75	D	87	B	99	A	111	C	123	C
76	B	88	C	100	B	112	D	124	D
77	D	89	A	101	C	113	A	125	A
78	C	90	B	102	D	114	C	126	
79	A	91	C	103	A	115	D	127	
80	B	92	D	104	B	116	B	128	
81	B	93	D	105	D	117	A	129	
82	A	94	B	106	A	118	C	130	
83	A	95	A	107	C	119	D	131	
84	C	96	B	108	D	120	A	132	