<div dir="rtl">

القواعد والمنظومة النحوية

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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, <u>and</u> he wants to see you. This sentence is:**
   a. **Complex**
   b. **Simple**
   c. **Compound**
   d. **All false**

4. **The man <u>that</u> 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 usually ………..it.

a. Follow

b. Precede

c. Both true

d. Both flase

18. When the head is a pronoun, modifiers normally ………. It.

a. Follow

b. Precede

c. Both true

d. Both flase

19. In the phrase (a big <u>store</u>), the underlined words is:

a. The head

b. A post modifier

c. A pre modifier

d. All false

20. In the phrase (the <u>store</u> 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 <u>of the group</u>), the underlined words is:

a. The head

b. A post modifier

c. A pre modifier

d. All false

22. In the phrase (<u>the</u> group leader), the underlined words is:
    a. The head
    b. A post modifier
    c. A pre modifier
    d. All false

23. In the phrase (<u>someone</u> 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 <u>not be complete</u> 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 example (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 <u>this form</u>:
    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 <u>walk</u> after physical therapy) is:

a. finite
b. non-finite
c. both true
d. both false

36. The underlined verb in the sentence (He is <u>making</u> 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 <u>made</u> 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 <u>spend</u> more time studying) is:
a. finite
b. non-finite
c. both true
d. both false

39. The underlined verb in the sentence (They <u>spend</u> time together every Thursday morning) is:
a. finite
b. b. non-finite
c. both true
d. both false

40. In the example (He <u>made</u> 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. <u>At least ………….</u> in an English sentence must be finite.

a. Two clauses

b. One clause

c. Three clauses

d. All false

43. In the example:(He <u>has been learning</u> 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 <u>has been learning</u> English for four years.), only …..

a. Only the <u>first word</u> 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 <u>beginning</u> 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 <u>do</u> 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 <u>have</u> 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 <u>have</u> 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 <u>is</u> 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, <u>is</u> he?.) is:
    a. a main verb operator
    b. a helping verb operator
    c. not an operator
    d. all false.
53. In the example: (I <u>have</u> 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 <u>some important advice</u>.) is:

    a. Subject

    b. Object

    c. Complement

    d. Appositive

61. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (<u>Ahmed's uncle</u> 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 <u>a successful businessman</u>.) is:
    a. Subject
    b. Object
    c. Complement
    d. Appositive
63. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (Khaled has a lot of books in <u>his room</u>.) is:
    a. Subject
    b. Object
    c. Complement
    d. Appositive
64. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The teacher gave <u>the students</u> exercises.) is:
    a. Subject
    b. Object
    c. Complement
    d. Appositive
65. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (My brother <u>Saleh</u> studies at King Faisal University.) is:
    a. Subject
    b. Object
    c. Complement
    d. Appositive
66. The function for the underlined NP in the sentence (The manager found him <u>a hard working employee</u>.) is:
    a. Subject
    b. Object
    c. Complement
    d. Appositive.

67:. Apposition can be

    a. restrictive or non-restrictive.

    b. non-restrictive

    c. either a or b is right

    d. all false

68. Arestrective Appositionas in "<u>Your friendAhmed Al-Ali</u> " is:
a. When the second NP restricts the meaning of the first NP. In other words, by giving an answer to the question which.
b. We<u>do not use commas</u> before and after the appositive.
c. Both true
d. All false

69. Non-restrictive Apposition as in "Ahmed Al-Ali, *your old friend*, is here" is:
a. 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 <u>adds information</u> about him.
b. We <u>use commas</u> before and after the appositive.
c. We don't capitalize the second NP
d. A and b

70. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Adjunct). This means:
   a. An Adjunct is a word/phrase/clause that provides <u>additional</u> information about another and it is an <u>optional</u> part of the sentence.
   b. It is usually adverbials that can be used to say <u>when</u>, <u>where</u> or <u>how</u> something happened.
   c. Both a and b
   d. All false

71. A compliment is different than an adjunct in that it is:
   a. Necessary for the meaning to be complete
   b. Needed in limited situations
   c. Not necessary at all
   d. All false

72. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (Post-modifier in an NP). An example of this function is:
   a. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
   b. The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
   c. The man stood on a high platform
   d. The book is on the desk.

73. One of the functions of the Prepositional Phrase is (An Adjunct). An example of this function is:
    a. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
    b. The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
    c. The man stood on a high platform
    d. 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:
    a. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
    b. The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
    c. The man stood on a high platform
    d. 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:
    a. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.
    b. The desk in the classroom is covered with books.
    c. The man stood on a high platform
    d. 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:
    a. complement of subject+BE
    b. adjunct
    c. complement of an adjective
    d. 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:
    a. complement of subject+BE
    b. adjunct
    c. complement of an adjective
    d. post-modifier in an NP

78. In the sentence (Mohammed is fluent in English.), the correct function for the underlined PP is:
    a. complement of subject+BE
    b. adjunct
    c. complement of an adjective
    d. post-modifier in an NP

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

f. only predicatively

g. Both

h. All false

86. In the sentence (One of the <u>main</u> 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 <u>afraid</u> of the dark?), the adjective is:

a. only attributively

b. only predicatively

c. Both

d. All false

88. In the sentence (This runner is <u>fast</u>.), 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 <u>to be</u> 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 (<u>My very good friend</u> is coming to visit me.), 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
92. In the sentence (We must find <u>the person responsible for the robbery</u>.), the correct function 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
93. An adjective can be the <u>head</u> of a nominal group as in the following special cases:
    a. with a number of adjectives that refer to a class of people like: blind, homeless, poor, wealthy, young, elderly, living, dead… etc.
    b. A few adjectives referring to <u>abstract</u> ideas as in (<u>The unexpected</u> happened. <u>The unknown</u> is frightening.)
    c. Adjective that refer to the <u>people of a country</u> as in (<u>The English</u> are very polite. (the people of England)
    d. All of the above mentioned.
94. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver <u>responsible</u> for the accident paid the fine.) is:
    a. Complement
    b. modifier in NP
    c. head of NP
    d. all false
95. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence (The driver was <u>careless</u>.) is:
    a. Complement
    b. modifier in NP
    c. head of NP
    d. all false
96. The function of the underlined adjective phrases in the sentence He is a <u>careless</u> driver.) is:
    a. 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 <u>guilty</u>.) 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 <u>elderly</u> 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. Infinite 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. Infinite 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. Infinite clause

102. The adverbial in the sentence (I am playing to win.) is:
a. Prepositional phrase
b. Noun phrase
c. Finite clause
d. Infinite 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. Infinite clause

104. **The adverbial in the sentence (He visited me in my house..) is:**
   a. Noun phrase
   b. Prepositional phrase
   c. Finite clause
   d. Infinite 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. Infinite clause

106. **The adverbial in the sentence (Ali has an exam this morning..) is:**
   a. Noun phrase
   b. Prepositional phrase
   c. Finite clause
   d. Infinite 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. Infinite clause

108. **The adverbial in the sentence (They walked together, smiling widely..) is:**
   a. Noun phrase
   b. Prepositional phrase
   c. Finite clause
   d. Infinite 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 <u>all right</u>.) 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 <u>choice of five</u> basic clause structure types in which all the elements are:

a. <u>necessary</u>.

b. Optional

c. All false

d. Only the subject is necessary

118. In the following sentence , which underlined element is <u>NOT</u> necessary?

He <u>was</u> <u>in</u> <u>my</u> <u>home</u> <u>yesterday</u>.
    (1)   (2)   (3)

a. (1)   b. (2)   c. (3)   d. all elements are necessary

119. In the following sentence , which underlined element is necessary?

<u>Maha</u> <u>is</u> <u>a good student</u>.
  (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 <u>angry</u> <u>man</u> <u>waited</u> 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	