

1) come in a variety of shapes and sizes.

- **Clauses**

- Phrases

2) (or an independent clause or a main clause) contains a finite verb only (a verb that is marked for tense, person, number) and can stand as an expression in its own right.

- **A matrix clause**

- An embedded clause

3) or a dependent clause or a complement clause) can contain a FINITE (or NON-FINITE) verb, but is structured to be attached to (embedded in) a main clause

- A matrix clause

- **An embedded clause**

4) Dependent clauses are also called ".....", and they can contain, as above mentioned, a FINITE or NON-FINITE verb

- **subordinate clauses**

- main clause

5) independent clauses might be referred to as ".....", and they contain finite verbs only, as aforementioned.

- subordinate clauses

- **main clauses**

6) He saw a movie

- **independent clause**

- dependent clause

7) Onlyhave subject/auxiliary inversion (in yes/no questions).

- subordinate clauses

- **main clauses**

8) There's a lot to learn in syntax

- independent clause

- **dependent clause**

9) Each clause has mood. Mood has to do with two sets of distinctions: The distinctions between: - Making statements (Declarative)

- EX. Open the door

- EX. Did she meet John in the park?

- **EX. She met John in the park**

10) Issuing commands (Imperative)

- **EX. Open the door**

- EX. Did she meet John in the park?

- EX. She met John in the park

11) The distinctions between whether the speaker/writer presents an event as:- Possible

- **EX. He may have left.**

- EX. (He did leave)

12) The distinctions between whether the speaker/writer presents an event as:- A fact

- EX. you are not the man I knew

- **EX. (He did leave)**

13) Give more information about a noun. Example: 'I knew' in 'you are not the man I knew'

- Interrogative clauses:

- **Relative clauses:**

14) -^o_{B_j}, ^o_{B_j} in English typically begin with 'there is or there are Example: There is a mouse in my room.

- **Existential clauses:**

- Interrogative clauses:

15) If you study hard, you will succeed.

- Interrogative clauses:

- **Conditional or hypothetical clauses:**

16) who he is.

- **(indirect interrogative clause)**

- (direct interrogative clause)

17) that I saw yesterday

- **(relative clause)**

- (Existential clauses)

18) the second part of conditional clauses, as well as the existential and direct interrogative clauses areand The others are subordinate clauses.

- dependent.

- **independent.**

19) Every contains a head, which is the major content or function word within that phrase.

- clause

- **phrase**

20) often expressed periphrastically, as prepositional phrases (like 'to him') in the following sentence: I gave him the book

- **Indirect object**

- direct object

21) We can expand simple sentences by adding material in the form of new words and phrases.

- **true**

- false

22) are extra phrases such as 'at the store' or 'in September' that we can add to verb phrases (like 'bought it') to form:

- movement.

- **Adjuncts**

23) It is often said that the subject and verb are when asking a question with 'have, do, be' in English.

- movement.

- **inverted**