

النحو والصرف

المحاضرة الثالثة

1) Words that normally precedes nouns, and are used to help clarify the meaning of the noun. These are called:

- (a) Intransitives
- (b) Demonstratives.
- (c) Determiners.
- (d) All false

2) Indicates that the referent is assumed to be known by the speaker and the person being spoken to (addressee). This is the definition of:

- (a) The definite article 'the'
- (b) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

3) Makes it clear that the referent is one member of a class. This is the definition of:

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners
- (d) Possessive determiners

4) Indicate that the referent are 'near to' or 'away from' the speaker's immediate This definition refers to:

- (a) The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'
- (b) The definite article 'the'
- (c) Demonstrative determiners

(d) Possessive determiners

5) They fill the position of a noun or a whole noun phrase. This definition refers to:

(a) Pronoun

(b) Noun

(c) Determiner

(d) All false

6) There aremajor classes of pronouns.

(a) Four

(b) Three

(c) Eight

(d) Fourteen

7) The pronouns in (I won't tell you how it ended) are:

(a) Demonstrative

(b) Personal

(c) Reflexive

(d) Reciprocal

8) The pronouns in (I like those) is:

(a) Demonstrative

(b) Personal

(c) Reflexive

(d) Reciprocal

9) The pronouns in (Yeah they know each other pretty well) is:

(a) Demonstrative

(b) Personal

- (c) Reflexive
- (d) Reciprocal

10) The pronouns (everything, nobody, someone, all, some)_are_:

- (a) Possessive
- (b) Reciprocal
- (c) Indefinite
- (d) Reflexive

11) The word (what) in the sentence (*what* did he say?) is called:

- (a) Indefinite pronoun
- (b) Personal pronoun
- (c) Reciprocal pronoun
- (d) Interrogative pronouns

12) There are kinds of auxiliary verbs.

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Seven
- (d) All false

13) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (have) which is used:

- (a) In negative statements and in questions
- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

14) One of the Primary Auxiliaries is the auxiliary (be) which is used :

- (a) In negative statements and in questions

- (b) To form perfect aspect
- (c) For the progressive aspect or 'continuous' aspect
- (d) All false

15) There are modal auxiliary verbs.

- (a) Four
- (b) Nine
- (c) Eleven
- (d) All false

16) " about, across, along with, around, aside*, away*, back*, by, down, forth*, home*, in, off, on, out, over, past, round, through, under, up." All of these forms are:

- (a) Only prepositions.
- (b) Only adverbial particles.
- (c) Adverbial particles but those marked by stars are also prepositions.
- (d) All false

17) Adverbial particles are closely linked to:

- (a) Verbs
- (b) Adverbs.
- (c) Nouns.
- (d) Adjectives.

18) are used to indicate relationship between two units such as phrases or clauses. The main are: and, but, and or.

- (a) Connectors
- (b) Coordinators
- (c) Collaborators.
- (d) All false