



قائمة الاسئلة

نحو - المستوى الرابع - قسم اللغة الانجليزية - عام + موازي + نفقة - كلية التربية-صنعاء - الفترة الثالثة- درجة الامتحان (50)

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- 1) Possessive adjectives, interrogative pronouns, "any", and "this" are all central determiners
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 2) The central determiners: "any, enough, and another can modify only plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 3) A noun phrase as: " All the excellent university students standing behind the bank" includes all kinds of determiners, a postmodifier and a head.
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 4) The word "that" in a sentence like "I know that he is here." can be analyzed according to ICA as a complement.
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 5) All the following include subclasses of attributive adjectives except one:
  - 1)  He is a heavy smoker.
  - 2)  A stolen car.
  - 3)  She is a plain fool.
  - 4)  President elect.
- 6) All the following can be as postmodifiers in the structure of an adjective phrase except one:
  - 1)  The adverb enough.
  - 2)  A prepositional phrase.
  - 3)  A non-finite clause.
  - 4)  Too + adverb
- 7) A finite clause can only be as postmodifier in noun phrases phrases and adjective phrases.
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 8) "The matter that he is a good person". The noun clause in this sentence operates (functions) as:
  - 1)  A subject.
  - 2)  A Direct object.
  - 3)  A Subject Complement.
  - 4)  None of them.
- 9) All the following sentences include finite noun clauses except one:-
  - 1)  I don't know why he came late yesterday.
  - 2)  I am busy doing my homework.
  - 3)  I don't know if he will come.
  - 4)  It is clear that he is excellent.
- 10) The noun clause "what you said" in a sentence as "I am busy with what you said" operates/functions as:
  - 1)  OC.
  - 2)  As a completion for a preposition.
  - 3)  DO
  - 4)  None of them
- 11) In the structure of an adverb phrase, all the following can operate as post modifiers except one:
  - 1)  Enough





- 2) - a finite clause  
3)  a prepositional phrase  
4) - A nonfinite clause
- 12) The following verbs are examples of complex transitive verbs:-  
1) - Force, make paint, and need.  
2) - Teach, show, marry, and ask.  
3)  Compel, hear, oblige, and tell.  
4) - Ask, force, make, order, and send.
- 13) "They must not ask a woman to tell them a real age". The main verb in this sentence is:  
1) - A montransitive verb.  
2) - A ditransitive verb.  
3)  A complex transitive verb.  
4) - None of them
- 14) All the following are not characteristics of propositional verbs except one:  
1) - one of its components is a particle.  
2)  can be followed by a direct object  
3) - can be either transitive or intransitive  
4) - object can occur between the verb and the adverbial particles
- 15) All the following are characterisitcs of auxiliary verbs except one:  
1) - They can be used in "code".  
2)  They cannot be followed by "not" in negative sentences.  
3) - Can be followwed by all or both.  
4) - Can be followed by adverbs.
- 16) Such kinds of verbs can be only transitive:  
1) - Phrasal verbs.  
2)  Prepositional verbs.  
3) - Phrasal -prepositional verbs.  
4) - Verbal idioms.
- 17) The verb "get up" is:  
1) - A prepositional verb.  
2)  A phrasal verb.  
3) - A phrasal prepositional verb  
4) - A verbal idiom.
- 18) The second step in analyzing a sentence like "The boys are in the class." following the ICA is the structure of modification:  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE.
- 19) When analyzing a sentence as: "He has money enough to buy the palace." following the ICA, the first step is the structure of .....and the second step is the structure of.....;-  
1) - modification ----- Predication  
2)  Predication ----- modification  
3) - modification ----- compelementation.  
4) - Predication -----compelementation.
- 20) The first step according to ICA in a sentence like "Do you want to drink some water?" can be the structure of ..... and the second step can be the structure of .....  
1) - modification ----- Predication  
2) - Predication ----- compelementation.  
3) - modifiaction -----compelementation.  
4)  Predication ----- modification





- 21) The first step according to ICA in a sentence like "He insisted to play football early in the morning." can be the structure of ..... and the third step can be the structure of .....
- 1) - Predication----- Predication
  - 2) - Predication----- complementaion.
  - 3) + Predication----- modification
  - 4) - Modification -----complementation
- 22) Cardinal numbers are
- 1) - Pre-determiners
  - 2) - Central determiners
  - 3) + Post dterminers.
  - 4) - Postmodifiers.
- 23) When analyzing a sentence as: "I saw the teacher at the market yesterday." following the ICA, the first step is the structure of .....and the second step is the structure of.....;-
- 1) - modification ----- Predication
  - 2) + Predication ----- modification
  - 3) - modification ----- compelementation.
  - 4) - Predication -----complementation.
- 24) A finite noun phrase can have the function of a post modifier of a noun clause.
- 1) - TRUE.
  - 2) + FALSE.
- 25) The best description for the function of the noun clause in a sentence as:"It is known that he is busy" is:
- 1) - DEP. NCL. SC. F
  - 2) + DEP. NCL. As an apposition for an introductory it. F
  - 3) - DEP. NCL. OC. F
  - 4) - DEP. NCL. O. F
- 26) The best description for the function of the noun clause in a sentence as:"He knows whether she will come or not" is:
- 1) - DEP. NCL. SC. F
  - 2) - DEP. NCL. As an apposition for an introductory it. F
  - 3) - DEP. NCL. OC. F
  - 4) + DEP. NCL. O. F
- 27) The best description for the function of the noun clause in a sentence as:"To be her from the early morning is impossible" is:
- 1) + DEP. NCL. S. Non.f
  - 2) - DEP. NCL. As an apposition for an introductory it. F
  - 3) - DEP. NCL. S. F
  - 4) - DEP. NCL. O. F

