



ENG509

Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Morphology & Syntax

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1. There are traditionally said to be two different types of word; namely content words and function words. **(True)**
2. The main lexical/substantive categories found in English are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition. **(True)**
3. Which of the following is a determiner? **(this)**
4. Which of the following is a complementizer? **(if)**
5. Finite clauses must contain a verb which shows tense. **(True)**
6. Over 85% of languages usually place the subject first, either in the sequence SVO or the sequence SOV. **(True)**
7. The sentence 'Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.' is correct ----- .
(syntactically)
8. Most linguists believe that human infants are born pre-programmed to learn language the way as they are pre-programmed to walk upright. **(True)**
9. SVO is the basic word order of ----- . **(English)**
10. Over 85% of languages usually place the subject first, either in the sequence SVO or the sequence SOV. **(True)**
11. The sentence 'Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.' is correct ----- . **(syntactically)**
12. Most linguists believe that human infants are born pre-programmed to learn language the way as they are pre-programmed to walk upright. **(True)**
13. SVO is the basic word order of ----- . **(English)**
14. The passive involves promotion of an object phrase to a new position in the sentence, known as the subject position. **(True)**
15. At what age, children can acquire native like syntactic competence? **(9 or 10)**
16. 'Run' is a two-morpheme word. **(False)**
17. Chomsky claims human beings are biologically endowed with an innate language faculty. **(True)**
18. English is a non-null-subject language. **(True)**
19. At what age, children generally produce their first recognizable word (e.g. Mama or Dada)?
(12)
20. Each word consists of one or two morphemes. **(True)**
21. John laughed. In this sentence John is a ___ phrase. **(Noun)**
22. 'IC' analysis stands for Immediate Constituent. **(True)**
23. The clause is regarded as the largest or highest unit on the hierarchical scale of constituents. **(False)**
24. The syntactic analysis of the sentence does not usually go below the level of the word. **(True)**
25. Cleft sentence is considered a sentence in which some part is moved from its normal position into a different place to give it more emphasis. **(True)**
26. Pseudo-cleft sentence is a kind of cleft sentence in which the subordinated clause is a relative clause headed by an interrogative pro-form. **(True)**

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27. Passivisation is a way of rearranging the information in a sentence. **(True)**
28. The term passivisation was coined by linguist Noam Chomsky. **(True)**
29. Word order in English is fixed to a large extent. **(True)**
30. 'A beautiful flower' is _____. **(Determiner phrase)**
31. A sentence which consists of a string of coordinated clauses (conjoins) is called a _____ sentence. **(compound)**
32. English also has verbless clauses. **(True)**
33. The young German girl is _____ phrase. **(noun)**
34. Myself, yourself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves are known as _____ pronouns. **(reflexives)**
35. Coordinate clauses are introduced by coordinators (and, but, or, for, etc.). **(True)**
36. The head of an adjective phrase is a/an adjective. **(True)**
37. What is the verb phrase (VPs) in the following sentence? Jeffry is going out for a vacation. **(Is going out for a vacation)**
38. Label the underlined phrase in the following sentence. Sam is studying in his room. **(Verb Phrase)**
39. Non-finite VPs are those which exhibit no contrast between past and present tense. **(True)**
40. All Noun Phrases (NPs) happen to end with the Head noun (N). **(True)**
41. The Head of an AdvP is an _____. **(adverb)**
42. The Head of an AdjP is an adjective. **(True)**
43. Words are grammatical units which a speaker of a language can intuitively recognize. **(True)**
44. Lexical verbs can be preceded by one or more auxiliaries. **(True)**
45. Adjectives in English change in form to show number. **(False)**
46. 'To the tramp' is a _____. **(prepositional phrase)**
47. Dative movement refers to the transformation that relates a prepositional indirect-object construction. **(True)**
48. Unfortunately, certainly, in my view, in fact are referred as sentence adjuncts. **(True)**
49. The function of a Predicative Complement (Pc) is that of ascribing some property to the Subject of the sentence. **(True)**
50. The verb phrase (VP) contains two constituents in addition to the VP- Head and its specifiers: an NP and a PP. **(True)**
51. Give, offer and pour are known as _____. **(ditransitive verbs)**
52. Complement is the obligatory constituent to complete VP. **(True)**
53. Each clause contains a VP preceded by an NP. **(True)**
54. Remain is a _____. **(transitive verb)**
55. Love is a _____ verb. **(monotransitive)**
56. In general, adverbial adjuncts are modifiers of the activity expressed by the verb. **(True)**
57. Snore is a/an _____ verb. **(intransitive)**
58. Eat is a _____ verb. **(monotransitive)**

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59. The verbs put, word and remind are _____. **(transitive)**
60. Verbs such as laugh, snore and yawn have no complement. **(True)**
61. Embedded clauses very often function as adjuncts. **(True)**
62. A verbless clause is a clause-like construction in which verb elements is implied but not present. **(True)**
63. Nonfinite verbs cannot perform action as the root of an independent clause. **(True)**
64. The morpheme -n't is not an independent word. **(True)**
65. Did you measure the distance? **(Yes-No Question)**
66. In basic sentences in English the noun phrase typically follows the _____. **(verb)**
67. Wh-movement can operate in two ways. **(correct)**
68. Are you a vegetarian? **(Yes-No Question)**
69. Where are you going? **(Direct question)**
70. Ali asked if she was studying. **(direct question)**
71. Tense can never occur on its own; it must always be attached to a verb or an auxiliary. **(True)**
72. Mary wondered: 'What is John doing?' The string with quotation marks is an example of _____. **(direct speech)**
73. Relative clauses are also known as postmodifying. **(True)**
74. If the preposition is stranded, the moved wh-word on its own can be deleted. **(True)**
75. Normally, wh-question formation involves: (a)wh-movement (b)SAI, with or without do-support. **(True)**
76. Who is eating candies? **(direct question)**
77. The WH -words which relate the subordinate clause and the head are known relative pronouns. **(True)**
78. The fact of putting a word or phrase that does not normally come at the beginning of a sentence at the beginning, in order to emphasize it is known as _____. **(fronting)**
79. Passivisation makes a text impersonal and formal. **(True)**
80. Passivisation allows to suppress the agent. **(True)**
81. Agent-less passives are especially characteristic of the style of official documents, textbooks, scientific articles, instructions rules, etc. **(True)**
82. Relative clauses like these, which lack a real head noun, are called free relative clauses. **(True)**
83. It is possible to use the auxiliary have as a substitute for the whole VP. **(True)**
84. "That men who are ... will be tempted to sleep". In the given sentence there is wrong with the balance between Subject and Predicate. **(True)**
85. "The committee found the proposal unacceptable." In the given sentence the verbless clause contains a Subject and a Predicative Complement, but there is no verb to link them. **(True)**
86. "The shabby streets were round the little harbor". The given sentence has the pattern NP/Su [V-PP/Ac] **(True)**
87. There are alternative analyses for sentences with so-called complex transitive verbs. **(True)**

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88. "They considered that she behaved badly with George very foolish." In the given sentence the subject of the verbless clause is a finite. **(True)**
89. The tendency to move heavy constituents to the right is very rare in English. **(False)**
90. Moving constituents out of an NP is also called extraposition. **(True)**
91. In the process of Pseudo-clefting, the focus remains on the VP and on other constituents at the same time. **(True)**
92. 'There were three shops in the village.' In the given sentence there are two subject candidates. **(True)**
93. Clefting is a device which is used to focus on a particular constituent in the sentence. **(True)**
94. The process of ____ involves extracting a constituent from its basic position in the sentence and putting it in a more prominent position. **(clefting)**
95. It is very rare for an ellipsis to occur without a linguistic antecedent. **(True)**
96. Speakers often reduce redundancy by leaving out superfluous information. **(True)**
97. The Vicar believed evil communications to corrupt good manners. In the given sentence the subordinate clause is non-finite. **(true)**
98. Superfluous information is the information which can easily be recovered from the situation or the context. **(True)**
99. John was eating cornflakes and Mary --- porridge. This kind of deletion is known as _____. **(verb gapping)**
100. For me to be writing a book on this subject was an irrational act. In the given sentence the non-finite clause is the Subject. **(True)**
101. The non-lexical subject position '()' is controlled by the subject of the higher clause. **(False)**
102. The gap left after movement cannot be filled by another lexical element. **(True)**
103. Which book did you wish for --- to become a success? The given sentence is a grammatical sentence. **(False)**
104. It seems that John has disappeared. John is the subject of the embedded finite clause. **(True)**
105. There is usually a paraphrase with a finite clause and extraposition. **(True)**
106. I did not wish (for) the book to become a family saga.
I did not wish to write a family saga.
Both clauses have an embedded Object clause. **(True)**
107. I want [s⁻ [s () to enjoy myself]] Myself is a reflexive pronoun and must be bound within its clause. **(True)**
108. I am eager [s⁻ [s () to come to your party]]. The above example has a raising pattern. **(false)**
109. English also has control patterns which have no overt controller. **(True)**
110. Control adjectives are followed by non-finite clauses with controlled Subject positions. **(True)**
111. Raising verbs usually have a paraphrase with a _____ clause and extraposition. **(finite)**

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112. The type of verb in the main clause determines whether the NP/Su or the NP/ Oi will be the controller. **(True)**
113. She went out. In the sentences above, the lexical verb is followed by another element that is closely linked with the verb. **(True)**
114. Adjuncts cannot be inserted between major constituents. **(False)**
115. John reads the Times and Susan reads the Guardian. In the given sentence there are three coordinated clauses. **(False)**
116. The Vicar settled down to his paper. This string is a phrasal verb. **(True)**
117. The Vicar settled down to his paper. In above sentence 'settle down' is intransitive. **(True)**
118. In English, there is an operation called gapping, which deletes the second occurrence of a lexical verb in a coordinated pattern. **(True)**
119. Look at, look for, look after, call on, call for, deal with are the examples of prepositional verbs. **(True)**
120. The particle of a phrasal verb may be placed before or after the NP, whereas the preposition of the prepositional verb can only occur before the NP. **(True)**
121. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are combinations of phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs. **(True)**
122. Difference between prepositional verbs and phrasal verbs is that it is usually fairly easy to insert an Adverbial Adjunct immediately before the preposition, but not immediately before the particle. **(True)**
123. NP, VP, AdjP, PP, AdvP are the phrasal categories. **(True)**
124. Phrasal categories are directly related to lexical categories. **(True)**
125. One-substitution, affect the constituents at more than one level in the representation. **(True)**
126. On the basis of one-substitution that there are good grounds for distinguishing two types of PP after the Head N. **(True)**
127. Unlike Verb Complements, Noun Complements are syntactically optional. **(True)**
128. Adjs, like Vs, take Complements. Unlike V-Complements, Adj-Complements in English cannot be NPs, but must be realised by PPs or Ss. **(True)**
129. By analogy, the distinction between levels of projection in NP and VP can also be extended to PPs. **(True)**
130. Not all NPs have Premodifiers or Postmodifiers, or N-Complements. **(True)**
131. X-bar theory is a theory of syntactic category formation. **(True)**
132. X-bar theory was first proposed by Noam Chomsky (1970). **(True)**
133. Theories of syntax that build on the X-bar schema tend to posit a large amount of sentence structure. **(True)**
134. It is possible to find the full AdjP as a Postmodifier. **(True)**
135. Discontinuous strings in AdjPs are the elements which belong together, but which are separated by intervening material. **(True)**
136. Morphology is at the conceptual center of linguistics. **(True)**

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137. Linguistics involves many topics of learning a language, including the study of syntax. **(True)**
138. In Linguistics, the study of syntax involves learning how to structure sentences in a certain language (Smith, 2015). **(True)**
139. Most of the languages have a distinct class of adjectives. **(True)**
140. Children typically begin to say their first words between twelve and twenty months of age. **(True)**
141. Both morphology and syntax are highly important for pedagogical purpose of English as a second language. **(True)**
142. A language cannot develop without a well-established theory of word and sentence formation. **(True)**
143. Decoding and vocabulary development are pivotal to developing strong reading skills. **(True)**
144. Morphology is the study of word formation. **(True)**
145. Prince (2009) suggested four main instructional strategies from Lesaux's work with morphology. **(True)**
146. Textbooks and student writings in the early grades typically use words of Anglo-Saxon origin. **(True)**

BS English

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