

Q. Is the following a clause or a complete sentence and why?

- Main clause to be completed.

I'm a rising star.

Besides, it has FBD when it changes the character of presentation  
by adding [PRED] before it and adding [FO] to it as well.

Question VI: Analyze one of the following sentences using labelled bracketing:

- 1) I read a very nice book about syntax.
- 2) The Italian student came to the class very late.

I read a very nice book about syntax.

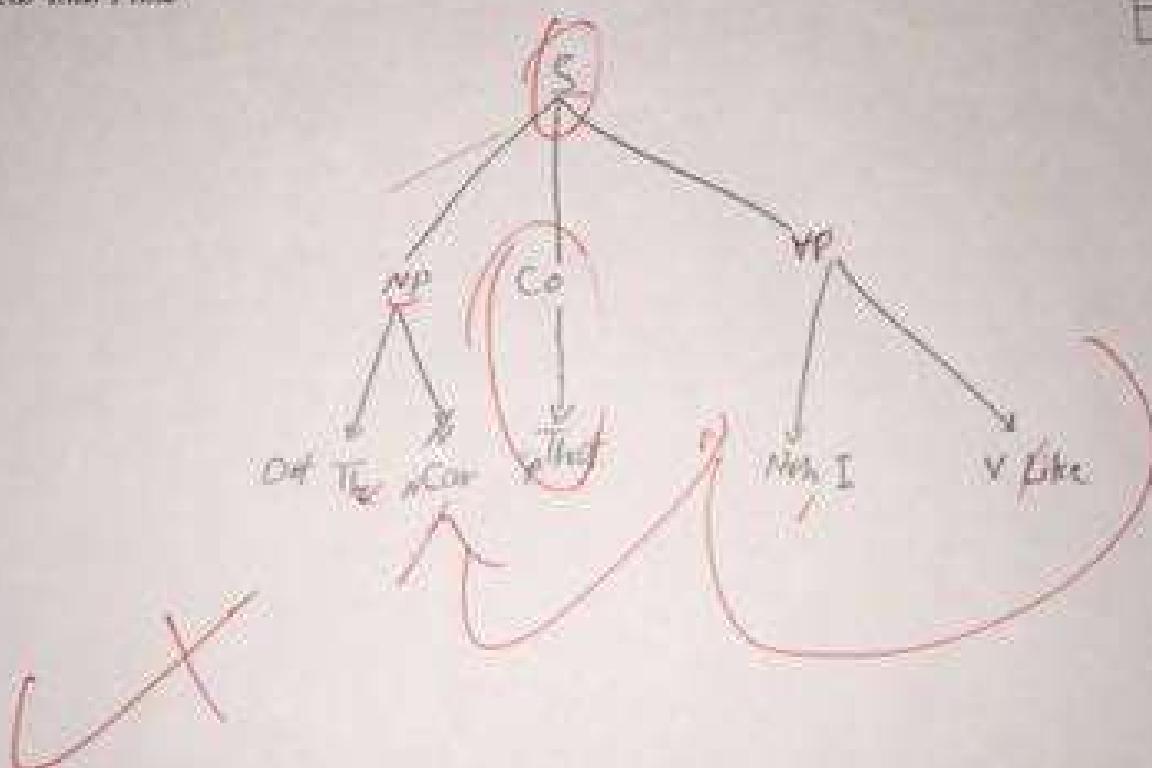
[S [VP [I Read] [A [Adv very] [C [N [book] [Adj nice] [PP [about] [N [syntax]]]]]]]

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Question VII: Analyze one of the following sentences using tree diagrams:

- 1) What did you buy?
- 2) the car that I like

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**GOOD LUCK**

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## FINAL EXAM

First semester - (4/17/2015)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student's Number: \_\_\_\_\_



### Question I: Choose the correct answer:

1. *He remained in the hospital.* The verb *remained* belongs to the class of ... verb.  
 A. monotransitive       B. copula      C. ditransitive      D. intransitive
2. What is the type of the following bracketed relative clause?  
*John (, who works in the bank,) died last month.*  
 A. Restrictive      B. Free      C. Reduced      D. Non-restrictive
3. What is the type of the following bracketed clause?  
*The fact (that sun rises from the east) is well known to everyone.*  
 A. Restrictive relative      B. Free relative      C. appositive      D. Non-restrictive relative
4. In wh-movement, if a preposition is left behind, then this preposition is said to be .....  
 A. stranded       B. presupposed      C. bound      D. None of the above.
5. What is the transformational process that the following sentence undergoes?  
*e.g. Various projects are achieved this year.*  
 A. Pseudoclefting      B. passivization      C. Fronting      D. Substitution
6. What kind of relativization is involved in the following sentence?  
*e.g. [as the man (or who), John met ...]*  
 A. Subject relativization       B. direct object relativization      C. Indirect object relativization      D. Possessor relativization

### Question II: Check whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):



1. The relative clause which provides additional information about the referent is called an appositive clause.
2. Deletion of the relative pronoun is possible in object relative clauses.
3. Indirect wh-questions involve Subject-Auxiliary inversion.
4. A raising sentence gives the same meaning when it is passivized, whereas a control sentence changes meaning when it is passivized.
5. A subordinate clause is the one that makes sense on its own.
6. Control sentences allow for idiomatic subjects whereas raising sentences do not.
7. Items like *with respect to*, *in relation to* and *in aid of* are treated as adverbs.
8. *Children like [playing on computers].* This bracketed clause is finite.



**Question III:** Complete the following:

1. ~~Possessive~~ is a process by which a constituent undergoes movement from the position to the ~~object~~ position.
2. The head of the phrase is ~~Direct Object~~.
3. ~~Motif~~ is a syntactic unit which combines with other components to form a larger structure such as a phrase, a clause or a sentence.
4. Give an example of subject relativization (subject relative clause).  
~~The boy left the ball and basket.~~

5. Give an example of appositive clauses.  
~~The boy is red.~~

**Question IV:** What is the grammatical function of the bracketed phrases in the following sentences:

( direct object - indirect object - subject - predicate - specifier - modifier - adverbial complement  
adverbial adjunct - predicative complement - predicative adjunct )

1. [Big] accident happened here [last month]

~~Subject~~ ~~Predicate~~

2. John showed [me] [three nice photos].

~~Object~~ ~~Predicative complement~~

3. They have left the door [open]. (The word open has two functions which are.)

~~Subject~~ ~~Adjective~~

4. [Those] houses [are built three years ago]

~~SPECIFICATOR~~ ~~PREDICATE~~

5. [Many cars] are made [in Germany]

~~Direct object~~ ~~Predicate~~

**Question V:** Examine the following:

Is the following bracketed phrase a constituent and WHY?

- Ahmad likes [the math teacher].

~~X~~

Because it specifies the teacher whom Ahmad likes, so it was the math teacher whom Ahmad likes.