**Question Bank - Syntax Third Year - English Department 2024-2025**

**Q/ Identify the sentence structure types of the following:**

1- John and Sam did elect Kim the team leader in the last quarter.

2- He was inspecting the room carefully when Sally came back.

3- The plain departed early morning today.

4- She has put the books on a table somewhere at the library.

5- They have been in London for the past three months without anybody knowing.

**Q/ Fill in the blanks with appropriate information.**

1. In fulfilling concord, the form of the verb depends on whether …………………………………
2. “When he called” cannot be considered a sentence because ……………………………….
3. Adjectives are of two kinds: …………………………………. and ………………………………………….
4. The closed-system items are reciprocally exclusive because ………………………………………
5. There two main categories of Adverbs and on of them is …………………………………….
6. The form of the verb depends on whether ………………………………………...
7. If the formation of the sentence is V + P + O ……………………………………..
8. In English, we insert what is called a prop-form to ………………………………
9. The division between Auxiliary and Predication helps us to understand ………….
10. Relative Adverbs substitute the more precise formation of ………….., which is utilized to add a …………….
11. The do-operator can itself be a pro-form by ……………………………………

**Q/ Answer the following questions**

1. What is the key difference between Finite and Non-finite verbs? Give examples.
2. What is the difference between Complements and Objects? How many types are there? Give examples
3. What are the main types of sentences in English? Give details for each type.
4. What is the range of operators in English?
5. What are the verbal inflections? Give examples
6. Give details and examples to two possibilities of V+PP combination.
7. How does the textbook define the “*copula verb”? Give examples*
8. How many types of prepositional phrases as obligatory complements to the verb are there?
9. What do Adjunct PPs (Adjuncts) express?
10. Define Object-predicative? Give examples
11. How would you show multicategories of appeal and content? Mention categories and give examples
12. How does the textbook define the Intensive Verbs? Give examples
13. What are the verbal inflections? Give examples
14. Give sample sentences to show multi-categories of these words: ***Open****,* ***Content***
15. How does the textbook define Predicatives? Give example
16. Give details and examples to two possibilities of V+PP combination.
17. How does the textbook define the “*copula verb”? Give examples*

**Q/ State whether True or False. You must correct the False ones.**

1. The non-finite clause may not bear a verb.
2. The division between Subject and Predicate is arbitrary.
3. The agreement between verb and predication is called concord.
4. The verb in the sentence structure SVA is an intensive verb.
5. Subject is more complex and diverse than predicate.
6. The complex sentence comprises two independent clauses that can each be used alone
7. The prop-word (each) is a pronoun.
8. The predication is a term that relates to all constituents in the sentence except the subject.
9. Adverbs of place can modify other adverbs or adjectives.
10. The interrogative pro-forms can only substitute the Wh-words.
11. In VPs containing only a lexical verb, that verb will always carry a present or past meaning.
12. A full VP must contain a lexical verb and it should contain auxiliary verbs.
13. If the NP that completes a VP is a pronoun, then it should be in the Subjective Case.
14. The extra label added to the VP node is called a feature, and it has a sub-categorization function.
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18. The extra label added to the VP node is called a feature, and it has a sub-categorization function.

**Q// Specify the sentence structure types of the following sentences:**

1. John and his brother consider their father a genius.
2. The bus had arrived quietly at the station before we noticed.
3. Universities gradually became famous in Kurdistan in the last decade.
4. Sam carefully searched the room yesterday.
5. My cousin and his wife stayed in London last month without telling us.
6. They make very nice dolls at the factory.
7. Jill assumed the head of section post last Monday.
8. The train departed early morning without us noticing.
9. Universities gradually became famous in Kurdistan in the last decade.
10. They hid their money in her bag.
11. She stayed in Erbil last month without telling us.
12. They make very nice shoes at the factory.

**Q/ Parse the following sentences according to the textbook.**

1. The drivers had started their cars by that time.
2. They should have put their father’s car in the garage.
3. Mark found Tom a very good friend.
4. My friend stayed in a hotel last week.
5. They sent me the letter by a courier.
6. Liza put the liquor under the bed for safekeeping.
7. Oscar was in the engine-room in a flash.
8. He fixed his car in his friend’s garage.
9. The drivers had started their cars by that time.
10. The auctioneer gave each participant a cardboard at the auction house.
11. Mark found Tom a very good friend.
12. They should have put their father’s car in the garage.
13. My friend stayed in a hotel last week.