

Exam of the Fourth Semester of Grammar (2020/2021)

Level: Second Year Module: Grammar Teacher: Dr. Ahmed Zellouma

Date: Sunday, June 06th, 2021 Timing: 11:00-12:00am Duration: 01 hour

Full name: Group:

Activity One: are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones. **05 marks**

- All frequency adverbs affect tag questions.
False, only negative ones do so.
- A tag question can start with an imperative sentence.
True.
- Tag questions are used, solely, for confirming information.
False, they are also used for offering and warning.
- When the first part of a tag question has no auxiliary, we use "to have" in the tag.
False, we use the auxiliary verb "to do".
- In tag questions, whenever the first part is positive, the tag is negative, and vice versa.
False, sometimes both parts are positive like when we have let's + stem, shall we?

Activity Two: answer the following questions. **05 marks**

- What makes a phrase different from a clause?
Unlike a clause, a phrase cannot have a subject-verb unit.
- What grammatical function(s) can a gerund have in a sentence?
It is always a noun, and it can be a subject, direct object, complement, or object of preposition.
- Can a non-finite verb stand as the main verb in a sentence? Give one example if possible.
No, it cannot.
- What is the difference between adverbial clauses of time/place and relative clauses of time/place?
The former begin with anytime, sometimes, somewhere, nowhere, etc., but the latter begin either with when or where ONLY.
- Is there a difference between a clause that expresses reason and one that expresses purpose? Explain.
Yes, reason refers to past or previous events, but purpose refers to future or coming ones.

Kindly, turn the page.

Activity Three: match the non-finite verb forms on the left with their types/subtypes on the right.

05 marks

Non-finite Verbs		Types/Subtypes	
A	Done	1	Past participle
B	Doing	2	Perfect infinitive
C	Doing	3	Passive infinitive
D	Doing	4	Perfect participle
E	Of doing	5	Present participle
F	To be done	6	Gerund as a subject
G	To be doing	7	Continuous infinitive
H	Having done	8	Gerund as a direct object
I	To have done	9	Perfect continuous infinitive
J	To have been doing	10	Gerund as an object of a preposition

A	b	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	5, 6 or 8	5, 6 or 8	5, 6 or 8	10	3	7	4	2	9

Activity Four: write four sentences of the required types, and show the types and subtypes of their clauses. Use the conjunctions below if it is necessary.

04 marks

and, anywhere, as, but, for, nor, or, so, that, though, to, when, whenever, where, whether, which, who, whoever, whom, whomever, and yet.

Students answer freely.

1. Simple Sentence:

.....

2. Complex Sentence:

.....

3. Compound Sentence:

.....

4. Complex-compound Sentence:

.....

.....

Activity Five: if Grammar were a person, what would you say to/about "them" in few lines?

01 mark

Students answer freely.

.....

.....

We shall meet again soon.

Best wishes of success to all of you, dears.