

In some items more than one correct solution is possible!

-Which *symbol-term* pair describes the same sentence type

A. SVA - complex-transitive B. SVO-transitive C. SVOO - intensive D. SVA - intransitive

-Choose the one-argument verb

A. sleep B. give C. raise D. may

Choose the two-argument verb

A. raise B. last C. exist D. can

-Choose the three-argument verb

A. be B. read C. send D. hope

-Which pair is the right match

A. -s form - finite B. past participle - finite C. base form - non-finite D. gerund - finite

-Which pair is the right match

A. call - past participle B. flee- base form C. written -ing participle D. might-bare infinitive

-Which pair is the right match

A. looks - present form B. worshipping - continuous form C. swollen - past participle D. buzz - present form

-Which forms are not homonymous

A. bare infinitive - 1st/2nd/3rd pl//1st/2nd sg present simple B. gerund - ing participle C. past participle - base form D. past - past participle

-Which pair contains only finite verb forms

A. play - came B. was - may C. frying - written D. wrote - read

-Which pair contains only finite verb forms

A. swells - went B. appearing - could C. had - been D. swollen - might

-Which items illustrate the same sentence type (in terms of SV, SVO, SVOO etc.)

A. I found her an entertaining partner - The man who was sitting in the corner was reading the daily paper

B. I don't want to catch you smoking again - The forest gorilla behind the bars was eating a rotten banana

C. In the morning the hunters caught sight of an African elephant - In actual fact, he was resembling his father more and more every day

D. In the afternoon the children from the orphanage told the mayor their life story - They also found him an entertaining partner

-Which items illustrate the same sentence type (in terms of SV, SVO, SVOO etc.)

- A. That the invading troops have been withdrawn has not affected our government's trade sanctions - I noticed that he spoke English with an Australian accent
- B. He is not as clever a man as I thought - We are glad that you are able to join us on our wedding anniversary
- C. My assumption is that interest rates will soon fall - I know it's late
- D. I hope to see you tomorrow but that depends on the weather - Collecting stamps was her hobby, which she had to give up

-Which items illustrate the same sentence type (in terms of SV, SVO, SVOO etc.).

- A. The problem is who will water the flowers when I am away - He became a lawyer
- B. Our newly appointed attorney didn't consult us on whose names should be put forward - He doesn't understand Hungarian
- C. My mother-in-law gently asked me last night who would look after the baby - She called me an idiot
- D. Whether she likes the present is not clear to me - He opened the window

-Which item contains only complex sentences

- A. Although they have been into yoga for a time, they are still too fat - They have been into yoga and they are very fat
- B. I don't know what to say - How the book sells depends on the author
- C. It also depends on the publisher - We left after the speech ended
- D. You mean well but they don't know it - I hope to see you tomorrow

Which sentence type do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

- A. SVOC B. SVOC C. SVOO D. other

- x. The soldiers gave in
- x. They looked on me as their role model
- x. Randolph is paying for the meal
- x. It turned out a huge success

Which sentence type do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

- A. SVA B. SVO C. SVC D. other

- x. They mistook him for the new superior
- x. We are putting up at a new motel
- x. Randolph is paying for the meal
- x. It turned out a huge success

Identify the underlined portion of the following structures (x-X)

- A. bare infinitive clause B. ing participle clause C. ed participle clause D. none of A, B or C

- x. The best thing would be to tell everybody
- x. Rather than you do the job, I'd prefer to do it myself
- x. Knowing my temper, I didn't answer
- x. Covered in confusion, they apologised abjectly

x. Although he was always helpful, he wasn't much liked

Identify the underlined portion of the following structures (x-X)

A. finite clause B. non-finite clause C. verbless clause D. none of A, B or C

x. I can't go out with you tonight because I'm studying

x. After William's conquest of England, the status of the English language changed

x. Although always helpful, he wasn't much liked

x. Too nervous to reply after other speakers praised her devotion to duty, Margaret indicated that she would speak later

What indicates subordination in the following complex sentences (x-X)

A. subordinating conjunction B. non-finite verb C. lack of a verb D. none of A, B or C

x. Although he was always helpful, he wasn't much liked

x. The wisest policy is not to interfere

x. Leaving the room, he tripped over the mat

x. Although always helpful, he wasn't much liked

What indicates subordination in the following complex sentences (x-X)

A. initial wh B. inversion C. absence of verb D. subordinator

x. Should he come in, tell him I'm busy

x. Whether right or wrong, he always comes worst off in argument

x. Bill will attend the class when it suits him

x. As the strength of the defenders failed, so the courage of the attackers grew

x. Eloquent though she was, she couldn't persuade them

x. Whoever said that must have lied

x. Which item illustrates *referential 'it'*

A. It is good for the rich for the poor to work

B. When I bought it, my house was in bad repair

C. We considered it sensible to take legal advice

D. It was raining cats and dogs

In what way is subordination indicated in the following structures (x-x)

A. conjunction B. non-finite verb C. inversion D. otherwise

x. It provides an opportunity to broaden the mind

x. The problem is who will water the flowers

x. I wonder if you can help me

x. Rich Skandinavian people suffering from the falling sickness were basking in the life saving sunshine of the southern hemisphere

x. They can't agree on what to do about it

In what way is subordination indicated in the following structures (x-x)

A. lack of verb B. inversion C. *wh*-element D. otherwise

- x. What I want is a cup of hot cocoa
- x. Seeing George again has left everyone much more confident
- x. For him to be late is unpardonable
- x. Were she here, she would support the motion
- x. Although always helpful, he wasn't much liked

What sentence element do the following subordinate clauses realise (x-x)

- A. subject B. indirect object C. object predicative D. none of A, B or C

- x. I will give whoever asks for it ten dollars
- x. He predicted that he would discover the tiny particle on the following day
- x. Although I admire her reasoning, I reject her conclusions
- x. The best thing would be to tell everybody

What sentence element do the following subordinate clauses realise (x-x)

- A. subject complement B. direct object C. adverbial D. none of A, B or C

- x. The best thing would be to tell everybody
- x. Leaving the room, he tripped over the mat
- x. With the audience turning restive, the chairman curtailed his long introduction
- x. Knowing my temper, I didn't answer
- x. I asked to go

In which subordinate clause is there an explicit subject

- A. I expect them to come
- B. They wanted very much to learn economics
- C. Paul prefers to make the difference clear
- D. Paul promised me to take care of her mother

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

- A. locative inversion B. predicate inversion C. topicalisation D. other than A, B or C

- x. From behind the detail of courses and qualifications will emerge the progressive conviction that no one can ever learn enough.
- x. Sitting next to her in the remote cabin was 71-year old Elisabeta Sigilyetova, one of the last living speakers of a rare dialect of Khanty, a regional tongue nearly overwhelmed by Russia's Slavic majority.
- x. Helping to run the house were a cook, a housemaid and a manservant.
- x. From this has stemmed the bad manners and casual crime we see today.

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

- A. long passive B. existential sentence C. prepositional passive D. other than A, B or C

- x. The boss gave the key to me
- x. This bed has been slept in
- x. The key was given to me by the boss
- x. The complaint made by her lawyer is being investigated

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. bare existential B. extraposition C. prepositional passive D. extended existential

- x. There are still some seats available
- x. She considers it quite outrageous that I didn 't consult her
- x. There was a serious accident
- x. Fortunately, the matter will obviously be looked carefully into

Which passive clause types do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. bare passive B. adjectival passive C. short passive D. other than A, B or C

- x. The complaint made by her lawyer is being investigated
- x. She ordered the records immediately destroyed
- x. Unexpectedly, they were still happily married
- x. On windy nights, her leg still felt broken

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. left dislocation B. consecutive preposing C. negative inversion D. other than A, B or C

- x. Such gallantry did he show that he was awarded the Victoria Cross
- x. My father, the man he works with in Boston will tell the police that that traffic expert has set that traffic light on the corner of Murk Street too far
- x. Enjoying the festivities at the Sterling Fire Department's Patton Hall are, clockwise from above, Robyn, Blocher's dog, Winston, 5, Melanie Howard and Cosmo, 2, and, from left, Scott Morrison, Blocher, Cinston, and Blocher's father, Bill Blocher
- x. Through the door rushes his estranged brother, Turley, running for his life

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. negative inversion B. right dislocation C. extraposition D. other than A, B or C

- x. Few if any authors on the region have so successfully compressed into 280 pages the basic outlines of Antarctic life and our relationship to its pristine abundance
- x. There were some paintings that were admired by everyone
- x. I confessed to him all my worst defects
- x. You might find it exciting working there

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. left dislocation B. extraposition C. consecutive preposing D. other than A, B and C

- x. It was on the news that income tax is to be lowered
- x. Something put it into his head that she was a spy
- x. He had called an idiot the man on whose judgment he now had to rely
- x. The thing I shall surely attempt to ignore is his adamant callousness

Which non-canonical structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. negative inversion B. cleft-sentence C. topicalisation D. other than A, B or C

- x. Scarcely had he started speaking last night when heckling broke out
- x. Surely, it is his callousness that I shall try to ignore next time
- x. What I shall definitely try to ignore next time is his callousness
- x. The thing I shall surely attempt to ignore is his adamant callousness

What structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. closed interrogative B. declarative C. open interrogative D. other than A, B or C

- x. Could you please open the door
- x. Did the doctor recommend it
- x. Never have I seen her so furious
- x. Why are you looking at me like that

What structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. polar question B. open interrogative C. alternative question D. interrogative tag

- x. Did he read her note
- x. Is the meeting today, tomorrow or next Monday
- x. Do you want me to give it to mum or dad
- x. Which version did they recommend

What structure do the following (x-x) illustrate

A. information question B. echo question C. direction question D. other than A, B or C

- x. What did you give her
- x. What shall we give her
- x. We haven't done anything wrong, have we
- x. Shall I open the window

What structure do the underlined portions of the following (x-x) illustrate

A. declarative clause B. exclamative C. imperative D. other than A, B or C

- x. Sue thinks it was a success
- x. She didn't say whether it was a success
- x. He told me what a success it was
- x. She wants to know how big success it was

What structure do the underlined portions of the following (x-x) illustrate

A. uncountable noun B. countable noun C. dual membership noun D. other than A, B or C

- x. The house is built of brick
- x. Light travels faster than sound
- x. Lancelot was a great hero
- x. I like music and dancing

What structure do the underlined portions of the following (x-x) illustrate
A. uncountable noun B. reclassification C. proper noun D. other than A, B or C

- x. She will give a talk on Chinese art
- x. This is a nice coffee
- x. Poetry is less popular these days
- x. Do you need all this equipment

Which determiner do (x-x) combine with

A. singular count nouns B. uncountable noun C. plural countable noun

- x. the
- x. wh-determiners
- x. a/an
- x. n/either
- x. this/that
- x. enough
- x. interrogative determiner

What do the following words (x-x) illustrate

A. predeterminer B. postdeterminer C. central determiner

- x. half
- x. two-thirds
- x. many
- x. several
- x. double
- x. What (colour)
- x. a few
- x. lots of
- x. three

What do the underlined items illustrate (x-x)

A. adjunct B. conjunct C. disjunct D. other than A, B or C

- x. Foster knocked at door nervously
- x. Obviously, she wasn't used to meeting young men
- x. He didn't make her work very hard
- x. As a result, she didn't make much progress

What do the underlined items illustrate (x-x)

A. adjunct B. conjunct C. disjunct D. other than A, B or C

- x. She only met young men in the drawing room
- x. I heard a machine which haltingly reproduced the human voice
- x. That is hardly my business
- x. I can hardly hear you

What do the underlined items illustrate (x-x)

A. adjunct B. conjunct C. disjunct D. other than A, B or C

- x. Luckily, someone managed to get in touch with me
- x. This year I pay my rates
- x. However, I hardly knew her
- x. Foolishly, the girl answered the telephone

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. resultant object B. recipient C. locative object D. none of A, B or C

- x. He passed a cyclist
- x. The horse jumped the fence
- x. It's only a hundred miles from here to Philadelphia
- x. There has been an accident

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. eventive participant B. external causer C. temporal subject D. none of A, B or C

- x. Foolishly, he tasted the soup
- x. Yesterday was a holiday
- x. There has been an accident
- x. The match is tomorrow

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. recipient B. instrument C. affected D. none of A, B or C

- x. A car knocked them down
- x. A car knocked them down
- x. The pencil was lying on the table
- x. The avalanche destroyed several houses

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. current attribute B. identifying attribute C. resulting attribute D. none of A, B or C

- x. I made Maurice my assistant
- x. I consider the operation a success
- x. The heat turned the milk sour
- x. They are frying the fish

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. agentive B. recipient C. external causer D. none of a, B or C

- x. James sold his digital watch yesterday
- x. We paid them money
- x. We paid them money
- x. We paid them money

What do the underlined elements in (x-x)i illustrate

A. affected B. cognate object C. positioner D. none of A, B or C

x. The fish is frying

x. He tasted the soup

x. He died a miserable death

x. My friend is sitting in a chair

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. V+particle B. prepositional V+NP C. phrasal-prepositional V+NP D. other

x. You must come up to my office

x. My hat has fallen off

x. We must make up for the lost time

x. How long can one do without water

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. transitive phrasal V+NP B. V+PP C. V+prepositional adverb D. none of A, B or C

x. You must face up to your responsibilities

x. The train has passed over the bridge

x. I rushed out

x. The selection committee has passed you over

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. V+particle+PP B. V+prepositional adverb+PP C. phrasal-prepositional V+NP D. other

x. Go on to the next town

x. Will you come up for a cup of tea

x. They all set off down the road

x. We flew across in no time

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. possessive genitive B. objective genitive C. descriptive genitive D. other

x. the girl's story

x. ten days' absence

x. the baby's eyes

x. the victim's courage

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. genitive of origin B. partitive genitive C. descriptive genitive D. objective genitive

x. a doctor's degree

x. the boy's release

x. the earth's surface

x. a summer's day

What do the following structures (x-x) illustrate

A. group genitive B. independent genitive C. local genitive D. post genitive

- x. That irritating habit of her father's drove her mad
- x. She is staying at her aunt's
- x. Hers was the prettiest dress
- x. The teacher of music's room is on the first floor

The following items are statements which are either true or false. In the exam tests these will be grouped in the following way: there will be three correct and one false statement, and then you will be asked to choose the false/wrong statement, or three false and one correct statement, and then you will be asked to choose the correct/right statement

- In forming negative finite clauses, the first (or only) auxiliary is placed before the negative word
- Unlike auxiliaries, lexical verbs can be inverted with the subject
- A *particle* is the non-verb constituent of a phrasal verb
- Direct question formation requires subject-auxiliary inversion
- Modal auxiliaries are followed by the bare infinitive form of the verb
- Modal auxiliaries are also called primary verbs
- A transitive phrasal verb + its object has a fixed constituent order
- Primary verbs have the full range of verb forms: both finite and non-finite
- Modal auxiliaries have abnormal time reference
- While lexical verbs choose what semantic type of subject they take, auxiliaries can combine with any semantic type of subject
- The object can both precede and follow the particle in a transitive phrasal construction
- The verb *have* always requires DO-support
- Pronouns substitute for nouns
- The non-finite forms of the modal auxiliaries only appear in subordinate clauses
- A *prepositional adverb* is called so because it shares a phonological form with a preposition
- A multiple sentence consists of two subordinate clauses
- The indirect object always follows the direct object
- A multiple sentence may either be coordination or subordination
- An intransitive phrasal verb is in fact a 'verb plus particle' sequence
- In declarative clauses the subject precedes the verb
- The object is realised either as a noun phrase or some type of nominal clause
- Some indirect objects can be changed into PPs
- A subject is usually realised as a noun phrase or some type of nominal clause
- The subject appears after the auxiliary which functions as operator, in *yes-no* interrogative clauses
- Personal pronouns are central pronouns
- The terms *copular* and *intensive* are synonymous
- The object of a passive clause can be the subject of a corresponding active clause
- Only auxiliary verbs contract with the negative adverb
- The terms *base form* and *simple present form* are synonymous
- Lexical verbs are followed by their complements
- The subject takes the nominative form of a personal pronoun in a finite clause

- The terms *heavy constituent* and *foregrounded element* are synonymous
- The expression *two-thirds* in the NP *two-thirds the bread* is a predeterminer
- The terms *bare infinitive* and *base form* are synonymous
- Countable nouns have plural forms
- A multi-word verb is made up of a lexical verb and a preposition
- A multi-word verb is made up of a lexical verb and a particle
- The terms *fused RC* and *nominal RC* are synonymous
- Possessive determiners can appear as possessive pronouns
- The subject is obligatory in imperative clauses
- The subject normally determines the number of the subject complement/predicative
- In tag questions the subject is repeated
- Some prepositional phrases can correspond to indirect objects
- Subject or object complement can be realised as either an NP or an AP
- In tag questions the subject appears in pronominal form
- A subject complement/subject predicative can be realised as an objective case personal pronoun
- The same phonological word may, in some contexts, appear as a determiner, in others, as a pronoun
- Non-inherent adjectives directly characterise the referent of the noun head
- Modal auxiliaries always take a bare infinitive form, as complement
- The word *mine* is a genitive case personal pronoun
- There is number agreement/concord between the subject and subject complement/predicative
- The expression *two-thirds* in the NP *two-thirds the bread* is a pronoun
- Contraction* involves the negative adverb and lexical verbs
- An SVOC_o clause has one passive transform
- A dual-membership noun may, in one context, appear as a countable, in others, as an uncountable noun, with the appropriate change in meaning
- The clause *Carol made Joshua her assistant* is an SVOC structure
- A personal pronoun expresses person, number gender and case
- In the clause *Carol made Joshua her assistant* the NP *her assistant* is O_i
- In *This is my bike* the underlined element is a possessive determiner
- In the clause *Carol made Joshua her assistant* the expression *her assistant* is an NP
- The clause *Carol made Joshua her assistant* has two passive transforms
- The clause *My daughter has become an accountant* has one passive transform
- The word *my* is a genitive case personal pronoun
- The verb *has* in the clause *My daughter has become an accountant* agrees with the subject in number and person
- Non-inherent adjectives do not directly characterise the referent of the noun head
- In the sentence *Carol made Joshua her accountant* the object complement agrees with the object in number
- In an SVOO structure, the two complement NPs agree in number and person
- In the sentence *My daughter has become an accountant* the lexical verb is intensive
- The verb *make* in the sentence *Carol made Joshua her accountant* is a monotransitive verb
- Pronouns, similarly to nouns, can be free pre-, and postmodified
- An adverbial can only be realised by an adverb phrase
- The sentence position of an adverbial depends on its syntactic and semantic category
- In the clause *Sam is staying at a nearby motel* the adverbial is subject related

- The words *my/her/our/their* are possessive determiners
- In the clause *Sam is staying at a nearby motel* the adverbial is an obligatory element of the clause
- One another* is a reciprocal pronoun
- The clause *Sam is staying at a nearby motel* illustrates the SVA_s type
- Adjectives with complementation can only occur either postpositively or predicatively
- ‘Referring *it*’ is the same as ‘prop *it*’
- The clause *Sam is staying at a nearby motel* illustrates the SVA_o type
- Pronouns express person, number, gender and case
- The clause *We kept Ronald off cigarettes* is a good illustration of the SVOA_o clause type
- Paradoxically, some adjectives denoting nationalities can appear as heads of NPs
- In the clause *We kept Ronald off cigarettes* the sequence *off cigarettes* is adverbial
- Each other* is a reflexive pronoun
- If an adjective follows the head noun in a NP, it is called *predicative*
- In the clause *We kept Ronald off cigarettes* the sequence *off cigarettes* is a PP
- One* is a numeral in some contexts, and an indefinite positive assertive pronoun in others
- Only PPs can function as complements of adjectives
- In the clause *We kept Ronald off cigarettes* the verb *keep* is an intensive verb
- The words *my/her/our/their* are possessive pronouns
- The structure *the industrious Dutch* is a NP, headed by the nationality adjective
- The head of the NP *the mystical* is an adjective with abstract reference
- The phrase *anything made of silver* illustrates the observation that indefinite pronouns can be postmodified
- Compound pronouns are those that are composed of two morphemes
- In *This is my bike* the underlined element is a possessive pronoun
- In the clause *We kept Ronald off cigarettes* the PP *off cigarettes* functions as adverbial
- In anaphoric reference a pronoun picks up its reference from what is coming next in the sentence
- An objective case personal pronoun functions as object
- Half* is a predeterminer when followed by a noun
- Both nouns and adjectives can function as prenominal modifiers
- In the NP *those apple pies* the underlined element is an adjective
- The demonstrative words *this/these* are determiners
- Backward pointing reference involves the situation when a pronoun is interpreted with the help of a full noun phrase in the previous sentence
- A central adjective is premodifiable by *very*
- Adjectives with complementation can appear both attributively and postpositively
- Some phonological words may appear as adjectives in some syntactic context and adverbs in others
- The terms cataphoric reference and backward pointing reference name the same phenomenon
- Many adjective (phrases) are ready to appear as premodifiers in NPs
- The demonstrative words *this/these* are pronouns
- The citation form of the verb is non-finite
- In some NPs the genitive functions as a modifier
- The terms backward pointing reference and anaphoric reference are synonymous
- Adjective-adverb homomorphs start with *a-*

- Similarly to adjectives, nouns can appear prenominally
- The words *the ... the* illustrate what is identified as *complex subordinator*
- Each non-finite clause type has its own characteristic subordinator
- The terms *main clause* and *matrix clause* are synonymous
- The *operator* is the first or only finite auxiliary in a clause
- Predication fronting requires a finite auxiliary
- Any auxiliary can invert with the subject
- Putative should* appears in *that*-clauses required by some verbs, nouns and adjectives
- Central adjectives* appear between a noun head and a determiner
- Some adjectives take complements
- In *emphatic positive* sentences the presence of the operator is obligatory
- Only some pronoun categories can be modified
- Disjuncts, similarly to conjuncts, cannot be elicited by question forms
- In *We all have our loyalties* the personal pronoun is modified by a determiner
- The direct object of the active clause appears as subject of the passive.
- In the NP *those apple pies* the underlined element is a noun
- The *ing*-form of the verb is also called the continuous form
- The underlined word in *every book* is a universal pronoun
- In ditransitive complementation the indirect object follows the direct object
- Unlike lexical verbs, auxiliaries can combine with a subject of any semantic type
- Verb contraction affects the operator
- Adjuncts, similarly to disjuncts, are within the focus of ellipsis
- In the set text *quantifier position* is the same as *adverb position*
- Like lexical verbs, modal auxiliaries only combine with bare infinitives
- Some adjectives are ready to follow an intensive verb
- An existential sentence has a postponed subject
- In *emphatic positive* sentences the lexical verb receives contrastive stress
- In reduced clauses the operator substitutes for the whole verbal expression
- Like lexical verbs, modals have both finite and non-finite forms
- The *ing*-form of the verb is the the present participle
- Operators* are a separate word category in English
- An existential sentence has an indefinite subject
- Any auxiliary can function as operator
- The recipient expresses the beneficiary of the activity denoted by the verb
- The dummy subject *there* can precede some verbs other than *be*
- Similarly to lexical verbs, auxiliaries take thematic/semantic subjects
- Pre-adverb position* means the position between the subject and the lexical verb
- Half* is an indefinite positive assertive pronoun when it realises a sentence constituent on its own
- The personal pronoun *it* can appear as a prop/empty/dummy subject
- The underlined item in *Each came on time* is a universal pronoun
- The modifier in the NP *the report that he stole* can be interpreted both as a relative clause and an appositive clause
- The structure identified as *consecutive preposing* obligatorily requires SAI
- The conjunction in the NP *the report that he stole* is not a clausal element if the *that*-clause is interpreted as a noun complement clause
- The base form of the verb is ambiguous

- A dummy subject is called so because it is not required in the clause
- There are four criteria to distinguish adjectives from other word classes
- The underlined element is an adjective in *She arrived late in the afternoon*
- In the structure we identify as subject extraposition, there are two subjects: a dummy and a postposed
- Pre-adverb position* means the position between the auxiliary and the lexical verb
- Dummy subjects are required by some meteorological verbs
- In the structure we identify as subject extraposition, there is only one subject
- The underlined element is an adverb in *She arrived in the late afternoon*
- Similarly to relative clauses, a non-restrictive appositive clause is introduced by a *wh*-element
- In the set text *quantifier position* is defined as the position between the subject and the verb
- A*-adverbs can be used predicatively after the verb *be*
- Nouns and adjectives may have overlapping distribution
- Only finite auxiliaries can function as operators
- In some structures the genitive expression functions as a determiner
- The clause *The report that he stole was ultimately sent to the police* is an ambiguous clause
- The terms *main clause* and *superordinate clause* are synonymous
- The auxiliary *do* and modals are similar in that both are followed by bare infinitive forms
- A verbless clause does not have a verbal element but can be analysed into clause elements
- Subordinators have three subgroups