



ENG509

Final-Term (Solved)

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.

Maha Malik
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1. Difference between Active and Passive Sentence

- **Active voice:** The subject performs the action.
Example: "The teacher explained the topic."
 - **Passive voice:** The subject receives the action.
Example: "The topic was explained by the teacher."
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2. Types of Sentences

- **Simple:** One independent clause.
 - **Compound:** Two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.
 - **Complex:** One independent clause + one or more dependent clauses.
 - **Compound-Complex:** Two or more independent clauses + at least one dependent clause.
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3. Active/Passive – Identification

- *Active:* "Ali wrote a letter."
 - *Passive:* "A letter was written by Ali."
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4. Identify Simple, Complex, Compound Sentences

- **Simple:** "She sings."
 - **Compound:** "She sings and he plays guitar."
 - **Complex:** "She sings because she is happy."
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5. Which Sentence Type is Dependent on Interpretation?

- **Complex sentences** can vary in interpretation due to the meaning of the subordinate clause.
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6. Exclamatory Sentence

- Expresses strong emotion.
Example: "What a beautiful painting!"

7. Standard Form likhni thi

- Likely refers to writing sentences in standard (SVO) form:
Subject + Verb + Object
Example: “He (S) eats (V) apples (O).”
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8. Relative Clauses – Types

- **Defining (restrictive):** Gives essential info.
 - **Non-defining (non-restrictive):** Adds extra info, set off with commas.
Example: “The man who called you is my brother.” (Defining)
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9. Prepositional Phrase

- A group of words beginning with a **preposition** and ending with a **noun/pronoun** (object of preposition).
Example: “On the table.”
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10. Phrase – Prepositional Verb

- A **prepositional verb** consists of a verb + preposition, forming a fixed expression.
Example: “Look at,” “depend on”
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11. Adjective Phrase (with Examples)

- A phrase that functions as an adjective.
Example: “Full of joy,” “Afraid of dogs”
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12. Define Prepositional Phrase

(You likely meant **prepositional phrase**) – already answered in point 9.

13. CP, DP, PP Stands For

- **CP:** Complementizer Phrase
 - **DP:** Determiner Phrase
 - **PP:** Prepositional Phrase
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14–16. Types of Phrases / Three Types of Phrases

- **Noun Phrase (NP)**
 - **Verb Phrase (VP)**
 - **Prepositional Phrase (PP)**
 - Others: Adjective Phrase (AdjP), Adverb Phrase (AdvP)
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17. Headed Movement in Syntax (3 Marks)

- **Head movement** involves moving the head of a phrase (e.g., verb or auxiliary) to another position in the sentence structure, usually to T (tense) or C (complementizer).
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18. Embedded Sentence

- A clause placed within another clause.
Example: “I believe **that she is honest.**”
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19. Five Types of Clefting

1. It-cleft
 2. Wh-cleft (Pseudo-cleft)
 3. Reversed wh-cleft
 4. All-cleft
 5. Inferential cleft
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20. Adjuncts – Related Question

- **Adjuncts** are optional elements that provide extra information (e.g., time, place).
Example: “He left **after lunch.**”

21. Projection of N and Highest N

- The **head noun (N)** projects into **N' (N-bar)** and then into **NP (Noun Phrase)**.
 - **Highest level:** NP
 - **Intermediate level:** N'
 - **Lowest level:** N
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22. Except Head N, Two Parts of Prepositional Phrase

- **Preposition** (Head)
 - **Complement** (usually a noun phrase)
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23. Identify Verb Phrase and Complement of Preposition

- **Verb phrase:** “has been singing”
 - **Complement of preposition:** In “on the table,” “**the table**” is the complement.
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24. Phrase Structure – Prepositional Verb

- A **prepositional verb** includes the verb and its preposition as a unit, followed by a complement.
Example: “Look at the stars.”
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25. N-bar Explanation + Example

- **N-bar (N')** is an intermediate projection in X-bar syntax theory.
Example: In “the beautiful garden,” “beautiful garden” = N'.
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26. Do-Support with Examples

- Used in negatives, questions, emphasis:
 1. “Do you like apples?”
 2. “I **do** want to help.”

27. Identify VP and Head of VP

- In “is playing the guitar”:
 - **VP**: “is playing the guitar”
 - **Head**: “playing”
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28. Auxiliary Verbs

- Helping verbs: **is, was, do, have, will, can**, etc.
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29. Verb Phrase with Example

- A verb + auxiliaries/modifiers/complements.
Example: “has been working hard”
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30. Do-support – Two Examples

(Repeated – see #26)

31. Define Passivation

- **Passivation** is the process of converting an **active** sentence into a **passive** sentence.
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32. Passivization, Demotion and Promotion

- **Promotion**: Object becomes subject.
 - **Demotion**: Subject becomes optional or is removed.
Example: “Ali (S) wrote a letter (O)” → “A letter (S) was written (by Ali).”
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33. Verb–Auxiliary

- **Auxiliary verbs** help the **main verb** (head of VP).
Example: “She **is** running.”
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34. Head Verb

- The **main verb** in a verb phrase.
Example: In “has been eating,” **eating** is the head.
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35. Passive Voice Formation

- Object becomes subject; verb changes to **be + past participle**.
Example: “She reads the book” → “The book is read by her.”
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36. Passivization – Define

(Same as #31)

37. Verb Phrase vs. Prepositional Phrase – Difference

- **VP:** Built around a verb.
 - **PP:** Built around a preposition.
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38. Term of Predicate

- The **predicate** is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject does or is.
Example: “The cat **slept on the mat.**”
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39. Two Characteristics of Prepositional/Phrasal Verbs

- Fixed combinations
- Often idiomatic meaning
Examples: “Give up,” “Look into”

40. Intransitive Verb with Examples

- **Does not take a direct object.**
Examples: “Sleep,” “Arrive”
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41. Do-Support – Related Sentence

Example: “He doesn’t like mangoes.” (Negative using “do”)

42. Auxiliary Verb/Object/Agent – Combined

- In “The book was read by Ali”:
 - **Auxiliary:** was
 - **Object (of active):** the book
 - **Agent (in passive):** Ali
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43. Why is IC Analysis Important?

- **IC (Immediate Constituent) analysis** helps identify sentence structure and understand syntactic relationships.
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44. Types of Head Movements

- **V-to-T** (Verb to Tense)
 - **T-to-C** (Tense to Complementizer)
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45. Syntactic Analysis

- Examines sentence structure using trees, rules, and phrase structure.
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46. Tree Diagram / Labeled Bracketing

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- Visual representations of sentence structure.

Example:

[S [NP The cat] [VP sat [PP on [NP the mat]]]]

47. Morphosyntax Question

- Refers to the intersection of morphology and syntax – how word forms affect sentence structure.
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48. Null Subject

- A **subject not overtly expressed**, common in some languages.
Example (Italian): “Parlo italiano.” (I speak Italian – subject implied)
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49. X-bar Theory – Two Claims

1. All phrases have a similar internal structure.
 2. Every phrase has a **head**, intermediate **X'**, and **XP** level.
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50. Two Standard Procedures of Extraposition

1. **It-extraposition:** “It is surprising [that she left].”
 2. **Relative clause extraposition:** “A man came in [who looked tired].”
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51. Explain Superfluous Information Briefly

- **Superfluous information** is non-essential or redundant content that can be removed without loss of meaning.
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52. Constituency Levels

- Word → Phrase → Clause → Sentence

53. Name of Level of Constituents

- Levels: **Morpheme, Word, Phrase, Clause, Sentence**
 - Constituents can be **immediate (IC)** or **ultimate**.
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54. DPs, PPs, CPs

- **DP:** Determiner Phrase
 - **PP:** Prepositional Phrase
 - **CP:** Complementizer Phrase
- These are syntactic units with a **head** and **dependents**.
Example:
- DP: *the book*
 - PP: *on the table*
 - CP: *that she is coming*
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55. Head Movement in Syntax

- **Head movement** refers to moving the syntactic head (like a verb or auxiliary) to another position.
 - Common in **questions** and **negation**.
Example: "*He will go*" → "*Will he go?*"
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56. Determine Batana Tha

Likely refers to identifying **determiners** in phrases.

- **Determiners:** words like *the, this, some, many*.
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57. Two Grammatical Categories

- **Tense** and **Number**
 - Others include **Gender, Person, Case**
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58. Rough Technical Concept: Subject/Object

- **Subject:** Performs the action
 - **Object:** Receives the action
 - Objective forms include *him, her, them*
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59. Word 'Shoe' Debate (Old Singular/Plural Forms)

- Historically, "shoe" was both **singular and plural**.
 - **Diachronic morphology** studies this change over time.
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60. Tag Questions and Subject Question

- **Tag question:** Confirmation, e.g., "You're coming, aren't you?"
 - **Subject question:** Asks about the subject, e.g., "Who came?"
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61. Write Two Wh-Questions, Two Yes-No Questions

- **Wh:** "Where do you live?" / "What is that?"
 - **Yes-No:** "Are you coming?" / "Did she call?"
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62. Define Tag Question (2 Examples)

- A **tag question** is a short question added at the end for confirmation.
Examples:
 - "He is late, isn't he?"
 - "You don't know, do you?"
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63. Subject Question

- A question where the **subject** is unknown.
Example: "Who opened the door?"
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64. Label Tag and Subject Question

- “Did he go there?” → Tag: **No** | Subject: **No**
 - “Who opened the door?” → Subject question
 - “He came late, didn’t he?” → Tag question
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65. Identify Tag/Subject Question from Sentences

- “Who sang the song?” – **Subject**
 - “She went home, didn’t she?” – **Tag**
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66. Short Questions on Subject Question

- “Who came?”
 - “What happened?”
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67. Wh-Questions and Yes–No Questions

- **Wh:** Require detailed answers
 - **Yes–No:** Answered with “yes” or “no”
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68. Three Types of Questions

1. **Yes–No**
 2. **Wh–**
 3. **Tag**
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69. Two Things Analyzed in Wh-Questions

- **Wh-word movement**
 - **Subject-auxiliary inversion**
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70. Three Wh-Word Questions

- “What did you eat?”
 - “Where are you going?”
 - “Why is he sad?”
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71. Leading Questions

- Suggests an answer.
Example: “You’re happy with this, right?”
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72. Close-ended Questions

- Limited answers (yes/no, multiple choice).
Example: “Is she a doctor?”
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73. Indirect Questions

- Reported or embedded inside another sentence.
Example: “Can you tell me where she lives?”
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74. Examples of Direct Questions

- “Where are you from?”
 - “Did you call me?”
-

75. Label Tag or Subject Questions

- “Who helped you?” → Subject
 - “He is here, isn’t he?” → Tag
-

76. Sentence to Form WH and Tag Questions

- Sentence: “Ali is going to school.”
 - **Wh:** “Where is Ali going?”

- **Tag:** “Ali is going to school, isn’t he?”

77. Diachronic Morphology

- Study of how **words change** in form/structure **over time**.
Example: “Child” → “Childer” (old plural) → “Children”

78. Word “Shoe” – Old Form

- Earlier, “**shoe**” served as both **singular and plural** (diachronic perspective)

79. Two-word Morpheme: 3 Examples

- **Backpack, lighthouse, football**
(Each contains two morphemes)

80. Identify Two-word Morpheme

- A word formed by **two morphemes**.
Example: “Sunlight” = sun + light

81. 2–3 Words: Past Participle Forms

- **Go – gone, Eat – eaten, Break – broken**

82. Break Down a Sentence into Morphemes – Last Two Steps

1. Identify **bound** and **free** morphemes
2. Classify as **inflectional** or **derivational**

83. Morphology in the Classroom

- Helps in **vocabulary building, grammar understanding, and word formation awareness.**
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84. Conceptual Question About Lexical Category

- **Lexical categories:** parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.)
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85. Lexical Words

- Carry **meaning: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs**
Excludes function words (e.g., “the,” “and”)
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86. Innate Method – Define

- Based on **Chomsky’s theory:** humans are born with an innate ability to acquire language (Universal Grammar)
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87. Passive Voice

- **Object becomes subject, verb becomes be + past participle**
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88. Define Passiveness

- **Grammatical construction** where **focus is on the action or recipient**, not the doer.
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89. Demotion in Passivization

- The **subject** in the active becomes **optional** or gets moved to a **by-phrase**.
Example: “Ali wrote a letter.” → “A letter was written (by Ali).”
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90. Passive–Active Difference (5 Marks)

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Feature	Active Sentence	Passive Sentence
Focus	Actor (doer)	Receiver (action)
Verb Structure	Simple	“Be” + past participle
Subject	Doer of the action	Receiver of the action
Example	“She eats apples.”	“Apples are eaten by her.”
Use	More direct, concise	More formal, object-focused

91. Sentence to Be Converted into Passive (2–3 Ways)

- Active: “They built a house.”
 1. Passive: “A house was built by them.”
 2. Passive (without agent): “A house was built.”

92. Direct–Indirect Sentence

- **Direct:** “He said, ‘I am busy.’”
- **Indirect:** “He said that he was busy.”

93. Function Words

- Grammatical role, not lexical meaning.
Examples: **and, but, if, to, the**

94. Adjective – Find Out

- Word describing a noun.
Sentence: “The red car is fast.” → **red**

95. Pick the Determiner

- Word that comes before a noun.
Sentence: “Some people left early.” → **Some**

96. Sentence Analysis: Preposition, Determiner, Adjective Phrase

- Sentence: “The tall boy sat on the chair.”
 - Preposition: **on**
 - Determiner: **The**
 - Adjective Phrase: **tall boy**
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97. Content Verbs – Brief Explanation

- Verbs that carry **semantic meaning**.
Examples: **run, eat, speak**
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98. French Language – Negative Forms

- Typically: **ne + verb + pas**
Example: “Je ne sais pas.” (I don’t know)
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99. Inferences from Contextual Information

- Using **context clues** to understand implied meaning.
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100. NEAON – Short Objective

- Possibly a typo; if you meant **NEAS**, it stands for **National Educational Assessment System** – for evaluating educational standards.
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101. Close-ended vs. Leading Questions

- **Close-ended**: Limited answers, e.g., “Is she here?”
 - **Leading**: Suggests the answer, e.g., “You liked it, didn’t you?”
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102. Determine Sentence Type

- Identify based on **structure** (simple, complex, compound) or **function** (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative)

Underline transitive verb:

- i. I ***admire*** your courage
- ii. We need to ***maintain*** product quality
- iii. I can't ***face*** him today.

Underline the adverb phrase:

- i. She copied the document ***accurately.***
- ii. He is ***typically*** British.
- iii. He arrived rather ***unexpectedly.***
- iv. The film was ***marvelously*** funny.
- 1. V. She has a ***really*** sweet personality.

John put that **in the box**.

The children **always** remind me of their grandfather.

He worded the letter **very carefully**.

Underline adjective phrase:

- i. Her voice was ***very soft.***
- ii. Ali through the ***red ball.***
- iii. He appreciated the ***German girl.***

Q. Choose the following sentences as active and passive

Bicycles must not be left in front of the building. **(Passive)**

Who is making this noise? **(Active)**

Could you please repeat the question? **(Active)**

Smoking in this room is prohibited. **(Passive)**

Why do you live? **(Active)**

Hundred Of passes by saw the attack. **(Passive)**

The gate keeper closed the door. **(Active)**

Everything was taken. **(Passive)**

Q. Three examples of two morphemes word?

- Killed : kill,ed
- Swallowed: swallow,ed
- Played: play, ed

Q. write three question words.

1. Who
2. What
3. Which
4. How

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Compilation