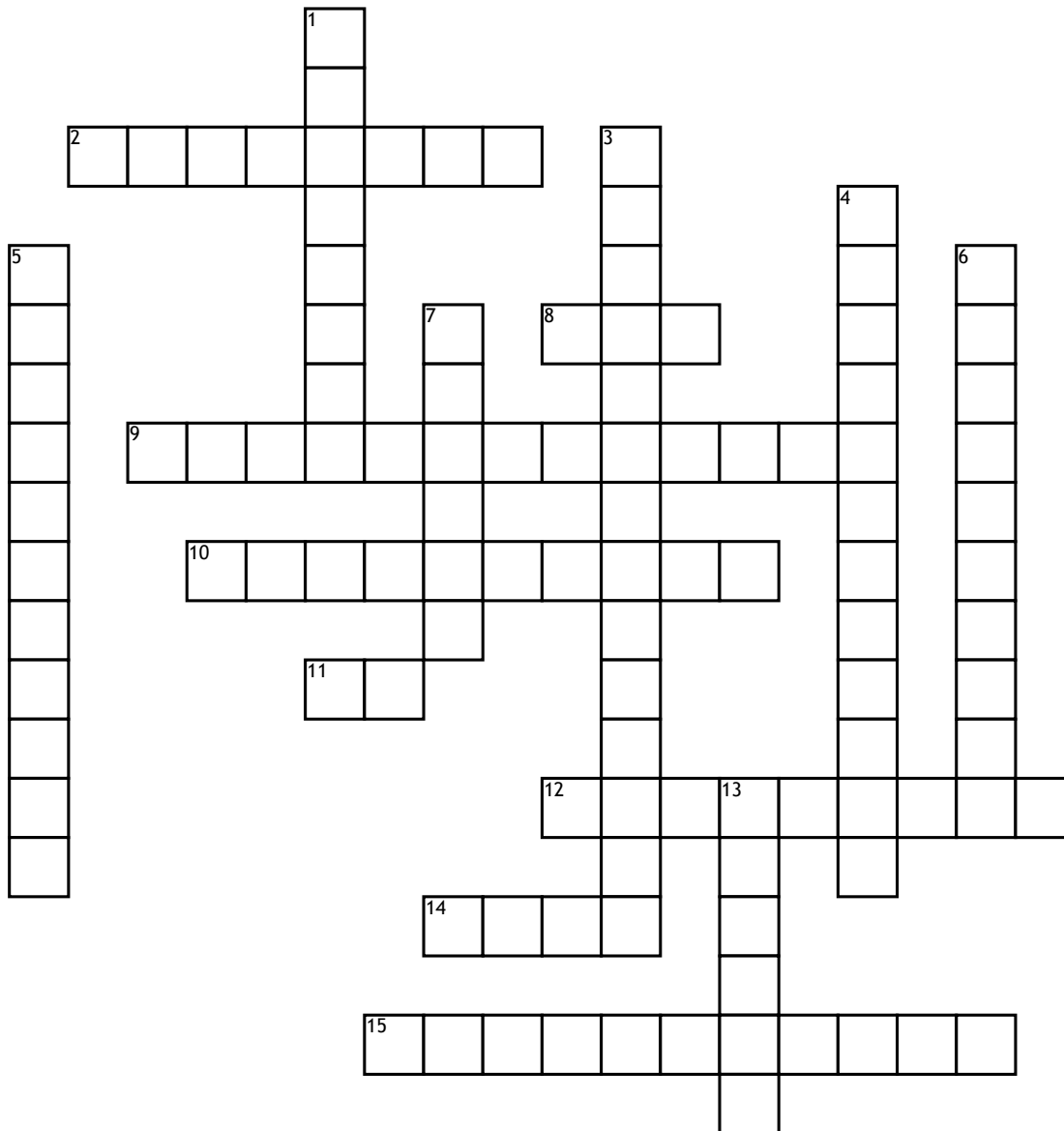


NOMINALS



Across

2. L. A gerund, infinitive, or participle that has no clearly identifiable agent is known as this type of modifier.

8. C. How many slots can a noun fit in a sentence?

9. B. Words which identify a relative pronoun clause are known as what kind of words?

10. N. The use of the word "to" and the base form of the verb is known as what verbal?

11. D. The subject of a sentence is found after the verb when using what structure?

12. E. A infinitive or participle that is faraway from what it is modifying is known as this type of modifier.

14. A. Words, phrases or clauses which are not nouns but are found in noun slots are known as what?

15. F. This type of conjunction makes a clause dependent.

Down

1. I. When using the anticipatory-it, the subject appears after the predicate verb in the form of what kind of clause?

3. J. A type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective (or other part of speech) is used as (or transformed into) a noun.

4. O. This kind of affix function as a suffix but does not change the class of a word.

5. M. A group of words with a subject and a predicate is known as this type of clause.

6. K. This structure renames a noun that is restrictive or non-restrictive.

7. G. This present participle form is used when this verbal is in a noun slot.

13. H. This kind of affix functions as derivational at all times.