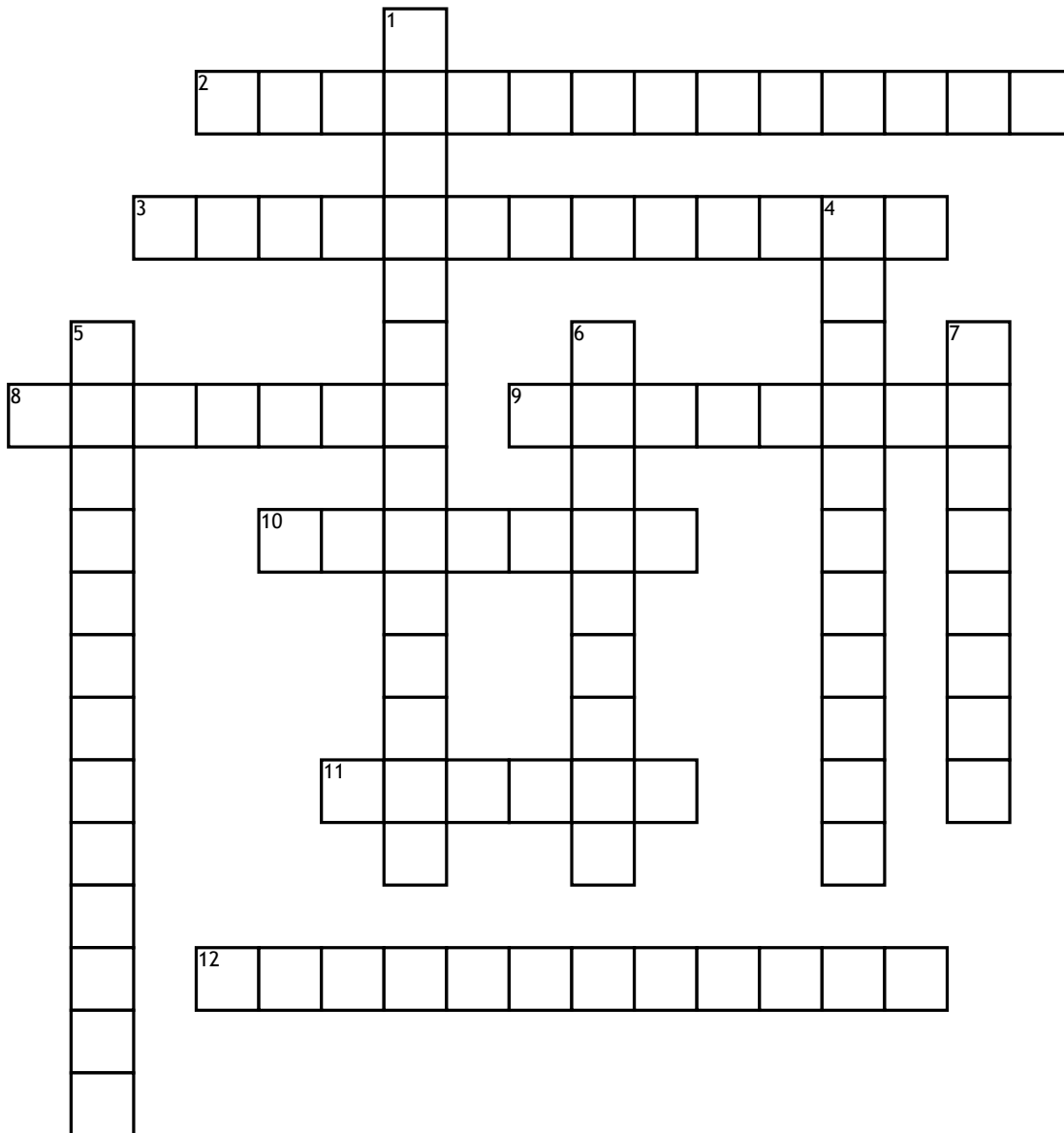


# Morphology and Syntax



**Across**

- 2. What you get when you divide NDW by the TNW in a LDA.
- 3. Adjectives may appear in noun phrases, adjective phrases, and \_\_\_\_\_ phrases.
- 8. To determine the difference between a clause and a phrase, a clause has to have a \_\_\_\_\_ and verb.
- 9. When determining what kind of pronoun a word is, asking yourself if it refers back to a noun or pronoun helps you determine if it is a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.

- 10. Phrases are combined to build \_\_\_\_\_

- 11. When a sentence contains a word that usually looks like a verb, but that word is acting like a noun in the sentence by adding -ing, it is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_. These can also form their own phrases.
- 12. Replacing “so” with “and” to determine if “so” is a \_\_\_\_\_ conjunction.

**Down**

- 1. The categories of determiners include articles, possessives, wh- words, quantifiers, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4. When have, has, or had, are not the main verbs, they are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Adding “that” after “so” and asking “does it answer why?” To determine if “so” is a \_\_\_\_\_ conjunction.
- 6. When a sentence contains a thought that is not complete and needs to be added to another clause to form a sentence, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ or subordinate clause.
- 7. A group of words has to communicate a complete idea in order to be considered a \_\_\_\_\_.