Avdeling for allmenne fag

EKSAMEN

i

425 ENGELSK GRAMMATIKK

24.05.2004

Tid:	4 timer/timar (09.00 – 13.00)
Målform:	Engelsk
Sidetal:	6 (medregnet/medrekna forsida)
Hjelpemiddel:	Ingen

Ruteparpir blir utdelt

Eksamensresultata blir offentliggjort på lister med kandidatnummer, lagt i hyllene ved eksamensoppslagstavla, eller du kan gå inn på Arena høgskole – da trenger du heller ikke kandidatnummeret.

QUESTION I (40 %) *Answer both questions* **A** *and* **B**.

Answer the following questions, which relate to the text on pages 3-4.

A.

(a) Due to the past time setting of the story, past tense is used from the start. Explain the shift to present tense (am and react) in the third sentence (lines 1-2).

(b) (lines 3 and 8) Comment on the use of the relative pronouns who and which here.

(c) (lines 4 and 8) What is the syntactic function of each of the two prepositional phrases?

(d) (lines 4 and 18) What *types* of modality are represented in the two verb phrases could have been and can wait, and what are the *meanings* conveyed by the modal auxiliaries could and can here?

(e) (lines 4, 5 and 10) Which wordclass does that belong to in each of the three cases?

(f) (lines 5-6) How many clauses are there in the underlined sentence?

(g) (lines 10 and 16) Which wordclass does each of the three underlined words ending in –ing belong to?

(h) (line 12) Explain the two underlined contracted forms.

(i) (lines 12-13) Why is a passive construction (His mother *was killed* by a hawk owl) used here?

(j) (lines 16 and 17) What is the syntactic function of each of the two adverb phrases?

B. Identify in the text

(a) the clause patterns in the following sentences from the text.

(1) (lines 3-4) Outside the door was a young girl in a green jacket.

(2) (line 4) She could have been about ten years old.

(3) (lines 6-7) I showed her into the waiting room.

(4) (line 9) The little animal was shivering.

(5) (line 13) Daddy gave him to me.

(6) (line 13) I called him Tiny.

(7) (line 14) Can you help us?

(b) a multiple, compound sentence.

(c) a compound word

(d) a derivational prefix, a derivational suffix, an inflectional suffix

(e) two subclauses, one nominal and one adverbial

(f) a phrase-embedded, postmodifying subclause

FROM A VET'S DIARY

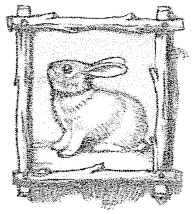
That night someone knocked at the door, quite gently. I woke up at once. As I am used to receiving telephone calls at night, I react instinctively. I turned on the light and sat up in bed. Then I glanced at my wife, who was sleeping quietly, picked up my dressing-gown and went into the hall. Outside the door was a young girl in a green jacket. She could have been about ten years old. The way that she looked at me told me that something serious had happened. I asked her to come inside. When she came into the hall I saw that her right hand was carefully tucked into her jacket. I showed her into the waiting-room. We sat down and she very slowly took out her hand, uncovering something small and furry which she cautiously handed to me. It was a rabbit. She placed it on my lap, softly patting its head. The little animal was shivering. Its hind legs appeared to be paralyzed, but they did not seem to be broken. I suspected that it was suffering from some kind of food poisoning. In that case, the animal might be saved by an antidote.

'He's four months old, and he's never been ill before,' she said. 'His mother was killed by a hawk owl the night after he was born. Daddy gave him to me. I called him Tiny. He was so small! I don't want him to die. Can you help us? Please!' Tears running down her cheeks exposed her agony.

I knew that the following fifteen minutes would be crucial. It was extremely important to act

(To be continued)

quickly, and there was no time for further conversation. The possibility that the animal might have eaten rat poison could not be ruled out. 'Can I wait here while you treat him?' she asked and pointed at a chair in the corner. I nodded. She looked utterly distressed, which I could readily understand. 'He'll be all right,' I said. I picked up the rabbit and went into the surgery.



QUESTION II (30 %)

In each of the following pairs of sentences there is a syntactic and/or semantic contrast. Discuss this contrast in ***any THREE*** of the sentence pairs.

(1) (a) Mary had a little lamb.

(b) Mary was having a little lamb.

(2) (a) Quite amazingly, their son was clever at playing chess.

(b) Their son was quite amazingly clever at playing chess.

(To be continued)

(3) (a) You must keep the boys busy.

(b) You may keep the boy's book.

(4) (a) She found him the man he wanted for the job.

(b) She found him the man she wanted for the job.

(5) (a) On the other hand he had a bandage.

(b) On the other hand, he had a bandage.

QUESTION III (15 %)

Answer ***ONE*** of the following questions, *either* **A** *or* **B**.

A. Give a full syntactic analysis of the following sentence:

The veterinarian told the young girl that he would examine the rabbit which she had brought when he came into the surgery.

B. The following sentences are ambiguous. Explain the ambiguity in ***ONE*** of the sentences grammatically and provide two different semantic paraphrases matching each of the two grammatical explanations of the sentence.

(1) He told us when he had finished washing the car.

(2) Ethel ate the biscuit she had found on the rear seat of the bus.

(3) The warden shot a poacher with a rifle.

QUESTION IV (15 %)

State for each of the fifteen statements below whether it is *true* or *false*. Write the *sentence number* and '**T**' (for *true*) or '**F**' (for *false*) after the number on your answering paper.

(1) All verbs in English take the inflectional suffix **–s** in the present tense with a 'third person singular' subject.

(2) There are only finite verb forms in a complex finite verb phrase.

(3) There is no postmodification in a verb phrase.

(4) An adverb phrase can function as premodifier in a verb phrase.

(5) Adverb phrases are the only type of phrases that can realize the syntactic function of adverbial.

(6) A prepositional phrase has always two immediate constituents.

(7) In the sentence *What you know about English grammar is overwhelmingly impressive* the subclause *what you know about English grammar* is an immediate constituent of the main clause.

(8) The prepositional phrase *of the road* is an immediate constituent of the prepositional phrase *in the middle of the road*.

(9) The sentence *I saw that you stumbled* is a 'complex sentence'.

(10) A 'nominal subclause' functions either as subject, object or complement (/predicative) in the superordinate clause.

(11) Coordinated units are units at the same level in the structure.

(12) The indefinite pronoun *some* can never be used in a question.

(13) The relative pronoun *who* can never be used to refer to an animal.

(14) The relative pronoun that can be used to introduce a non-restrictive relative clause.

(15) The word *restatements* has three grammatical morphemes.