Kandidat nr. .....

Høgskolen i Telemark

Avdeling for allmenne fag

EKSAMEN

I

425 ENGELSK GRAMMATIKK

25.11.2003

Tid:	2 timer/timar (12.30-14.30)
Sidetall/Sidetal:	8 (medregnet/medrekna denne sida)
Hjelpemidler/ Hjelpemiddel:	Ingen
Merknader:	Oppgave **I-IV** besvares på oppgavearket. Oppgave **V** skrives på vanlig eksamenspapir. Oppgave **I-IV** skal skrivast på oppgåvearket, oppgave **V** på vanleg eksamenspapir.

Question **I**. (40 %)

Answer by writing the correct grammatical term in the column to the right.

1. State the **word class** of the underlined word.	**a.** She does not know <u>any</u> of his friends. **b.** She <u>does</u> know some of his friends. **c.** What were you <u>doing</u> in the garden yesterday? **d.** Do you like <u>meat</u> balls? **e.** The shoes are <u>under</u> the bed. **f.** He said <u>that</u> he liked her. **g.** I am <u>sorry</u> to hear that you didn't win the competition. **h.** She was <u>extremely</u> happy.	**a.** **b.** **c.** **d.** **e.** **f.** **g.** **h.**
2. State the **phrase type** of the underlined phrase.	**a.** She was <u>extremely happy</u>. **b.** <u>That black cat</u> is Mary's. **c.** I think the bird <u>might have been killed</u> by your cat. **d.** They were paddling <u>down the river</u>. **e.** He woke up early <u>the next morning</u>. **f.** She works <u>very efficiently</u>. **g.** Can you tell me <u>something interesting</u>? **h.** He got run down by <u>a young lady on a red scooter</u>.	**a.** **b.** **c.** **d.** **e.** **f.** **g.** **h.**
3. What is the syntactic function of the underlined **clause element**?	**a.** She <u>must have left</u> her purse at the office. **b.** <u>During the weekend</u> they spent a lot of time fishing. **c.** <u>Living under such conditions</u> must be awful. **d.** Nobody is <u>totally perfect</u>. **e.** He handed <u>her</u> the heavy dictionary. **f.** He found her <u>extremely attractive</u>. **g.** They declared <u>him</u> disqualified. **h.** He was declared <u>disqualified</u>.	**a.** **b.** **c.** **d.** **e.** **f.** **g.** **h.**
4. What is the **clause pattern** of each of these sentences?	**a.** Patrick grew potatoes. **b.** Angus grew angry. **c.** The new bridge over the river near Malton has collapsed. **d.** He made me sick. **e.** He showed me his new motorcycle. **f.** They live in Australia. **g.** They are in a good mood. **h.** She placed the lamp on the table.	**a.** **b.** **c.** **d.** **e.** **f.** **g.** **h.**

Question **II**. (10 %)

Study the analysis of sentence **A** below, where the clause elements are analysed in terms of *syntactic function* and the *form class* (here the *phrase type*) that realises them.

A *Sally will be studying interesting aspects of English grammar on her own next week.*

Clause element	Syntactic function	Phrase type
Sally	Subject	noun phrase
will be studying	Predicator (/Verbal element)	verb phrase
interesting aspects of English grammar	direct Object	noun phrase
on her own	Adverbial (optional)	prepositional phrase
next week	Adverbial (optional)	noun phrase

Now perform a similar analysis of sentences **B** and **C** below.

B *In the faint light from the window the woman in the waiting-room looked nervous for a moment.*

Clause element	Syntactic function	Phrase type

C *Our next-door neighbour can tell you something interesting this morning.*

Clause element	Syntactic function	Phrase type

Question **III**. (20 %)

A. In the sentences below, identify one noun belonging to each of the categories listed. Write the item in the column to the right of the category term in the table, and add the sentence reference letter. (Sentences (a) – (q) contain more than one example from each category. Choose ***one*** only for each category.)

(a) They may come up with a new proposal.
(b) Betty's daughter is doing her homework.
(c) Are you afraid of snakes?
(d) It is my impression that he has read the book thoroughly.
(e) There is dirt all over your coat.
(f) He needs all the support he can get.
(g) There is some food in the fridge.
(h) Are these tights yours?
(i) An elephant is a large animal.
(j) My uncle has joined the navy.
(k) Mathematics is the science of quantities.
(l) What is the news today?
(m) The new manager will meet the staff tomorrow.
(n) The company has no specific policy in such matters.
(o) The Chinese are waiting in the hall.
(p) Why are you wearing shorts?
(q) The ring is made of pure gold.

Noun category	Lexical item	Sentence reference
concrete countable		
concrete noncountable		
abstract countable		
abstract noncountable		
animate		
inanimate		
collective		
invariable singular only		
invariable plural only		
a noun (phrase) used with *generic reference*		

B. Identify in the sentences below ***one*** member from each of the traditional subclasses of pronouns. List the item after the subclass term in the table, and indicate its syntactic function as either **determiner** or noun phrase **head** in the columns on the extreme right (by writing 'X').

(a) My son cannot have told her that.
(b) Are these books yours?
(c) I would like some cookies, but there aren't any left.
(d) They don't like each other.
(e) She wrote the letter herself.
(f) What are they doing?
(g) Is the girl who is standing over there your sister?
(h) Whose car is this?
(i) He didn't like the joke which you told him.
(j) All he says is that nobody knows anything about it.
(k) Those shoes are not hers.

Pronoun subclass	Lexical item	Sentence reference	Determiner	NP head
demonstrative				
indefinite				
interrogative				
personal				
possessive				
reciprocal				
reflexive				
relative				

C. **(1)** Classify the underlined genitive constructions in the sentences below on the basis of their meaning. (See table page 6.)

(a) The police spokesman said that it is now time for Michael Jackson's arrest.
(b) Did you find Mrs Johnson's wallet?
(c) We immediately saw that the bird's wing was broken.
(d) Patricia didn't get her parents' consent.

Genitive meaning	Lexical item	Sentence reference
possessive genitive		
partitive genitive		
subjective genitive		
objective genitive		

(2) Determine which of the two genitive constructions below is a *specifying genitive* and which one is a *classifying genitive*. (Write 'X' in the columns.)

	Specifying	Classifying
(a) I have visited the two old fisherman's cottages.		
(b) I have visited the two old fishermen's cottage.		

Give grounds for your answer: .....

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Question **IV**. (10 %)

State which of the following statements are true (**T**) or false (**F**). (Write 'X' in the columns.)

	T	**F**
1. In the sentence(/main clause) *Monkeys with long tails are good climbers* the prepositional phrase *with long tails* is an immediate constituent of the main clause.		
2. A sentence(/main clause) which has a subclause as an immediate constituent is a complex sentence/main clause.		
3. As clauses are at a higher level ('rank') in the hierarchical structure of syntactic units than phrases, a phrase can never contain a clause.		
4. An adjective phrase as clause element can only function as Complement/Predicative (**sC/sPIV** or **oC/oPIV**).		
5. An adjective phrase can only function as clause element.		
6. The syntactic function of Adverbial (clause element) can only be realized by adverb phrases.		
7. A copula verb (= 'linking verb') such as *be* and *become* usually takes an Object as its complementation.		
8. *Can*, *may* and *must* are modal auxiliary verbs.		
9. The English verb system has three tenses: present, past and future.		
10. The noun *police* always has a plural meaning.		
11. Some nouns in English borrowed from other languages have kept their original plural form.		
12. The word (adverb) *displeasingly* contains three grammatical morphemes.		

Question **V**. (20 %)

There is a syntactic and/or semantic contrast between the two members in each of the sentence pairs below. Display this contrast in ***any THREE*** of the pairs. (Comment on distinctions in syntactic analysis, and explain the meaning differences. Write your answers on the ordinary exam paper.)

(1) (a) Mike met the lady in the bathroom.

(b) Mike met the lady in the bathrobe.

(2) (a) Would you like a cake?

(b) Do you like cake?

(3) (a) Sally was a dentist.

(b) Sally saw a dentist.

(4) (a) Is that bike yours?

(b) Is that your bike?

(5) (a) Those small girls with pigtails are cute.

(b) Girls are cute.