



LUND
UNIVERSITY

Engelsk Grammatik

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Namn: _____ Personnummer: _____

Institutionens anteckningar:

Maxpoäng: 73 Din poäng: _____ Betyg: _____

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Legitimation			Vaktens signatur
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LYCKA TILL! Mats Johansson

1. Underline the dependent clauses in the following sentences. For each one, state its function in the phrase or clause that contains it. (4)

a) The man in the room next to mine insists that the hotel is haunted.

function: _____

b) To be honest, Bill has not made much progress since his last attempt at the record.

function: _____

2. For each of the following sentences,

(9)

a) Say what word class the underlined word belongs to.

b) State what evidence can be used to verify your answer.

(a) Sarah jumped very high when she heard the very loud knocks on the door.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(b) Sarah jumped very high when she heard the very loud knocks on the door.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(c) If you can't play golf, you can always take up tennis.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

3. One and the same verb may be used as transitive, intransitive, copular, *etc.* For example, (3) *keep* is transitive in *I kept the monkey*, but copular in *He kept quiet*. For each of the following sentences, say whether the underlined verb is used transitively, intransitively, *etc.*

(a) I really don't want my daughter to read everything that her teachers suggest to her.

(b) Her second book reads very differently from her first.

(c) James read me a long story about a horse.

4. Discuss briefly, and give examples of, the use of a) the simple present tense, b) modal *will*, and c) the semi-modal *be going to* with reference to future time.: (6)

a) simple present tense

b) modal *will*

c) semi-modal *be going to*

5. **Explain and exemplify the difference between the following terms.**

(9)

(a) noun complement clauses and relative clauses _____

(b) anaphoric and cataphoric reference _____

(c) specifying and classifying genitives _____

6. The following sentences contain one relative clause each.

(6)

A) Underline the relative clause in each sentence

B) For each underlined relative clause, say what its antecedent is.

C) For each underlined relative clause, say whether it is restrictive or non-restrictive.

D) For each underlined relative clause, say what the grammatical function of the gap/relative pronoun is.

(a) Everyone we met looked as if they wanted to steal every cent in our pockets.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(b) Our first day in Rome was much better than the ones that followed.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(c) The claim that the officer that had abused her was drunk was never substantiated.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

7. Explain the ambiguity of the following sentences in terms of the patterns of clause elements (SVO, SVOA, etc). (4)

(a) Jane made Tommy a much better man.

(b) The Swedish sprinters have grown very fast.

8. In the following text, underline three attributive adjective phrases. (3)

A “massive” economic impact awaits Britain should the eurozone fail to contain the turmoil sweeping the Continent, Vince Cable warned yesterday. In the bleakest prediction of the UK’s economic vulnerability to date by a senior minister, the Business Secretary said that there was little Britain could do apart from hope the eurozone’s economic firewalls were strong enough to stop Greece’s problems from spreading. His intervention came as the fate of the single currency hung in the balance. Greek coalition talks appeared close to collapse last night, more than a week after the country’s inconclusive general election.

11. Each of the following sentences contains one adverb phrase. For each sentence, identify the adverb phrase and say what word or phrase it modifies. (4)

(a) Jane was convinced that this attack would be much deadlier than the previous one.

Adverb phrase: _____

Modifies: _____

(b) The yearly concert will be held just outside the lovely town of Marley.

Adverb phrase: _____

Modifies _____

12. What grammatical structures are illustrated by the following sentences? Pick your answer from the following list of terms: (4)

A) Subject-to-subject raising

B) Object-to-subject raising

C) An existential clause

D) An *it*-cleft

E) A reversed *wh*-cleft

F) An extraposed non-finite clause

(a) Singing opera is what she likes best. _____

(b) It is much more difficult to play jazz. _____

(c) Mary seems to have lost her temper. _____

(d) It was not John that killed Mary's favourite kitten. _____

13. Which 5 of the following verb forms can be past participles? Answer by circling the appropriate words. (5)

a) shown

b) given

c) upset

d) lied

e) struck

f) slide

g) might

h) send

i) lay

j) blew

14. State the relevant grammatical difference between the sentences in the following pairs, (4) and say how they differ in meaning.

(a) Can you remember talking to Bill about borrowing his car?

(b) Can you remember to talk to Bill about borrowing his car?

(c) More than half of the present students voted against the proposal.

(d) More than half of the students present voted against the proposal.

15. Provide full, grammatical sentences exemplifying the following types of grammatical phenomena. Clearly mark which part of the sentence illustrates the phenomenon. (4)

a) a dependent clause with a verb in the present subjunctive: _____

b) an *ing*-clause functioning as the complement of a preposition: _____

c) an non-finite clause functioning as a subject: _____

d) the verb *need* used as an auxiliary/operator: _____
