



LUND
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1(9)

Engelsk Grammatik

Skriftligt prov för ENG A21, 30 mars 2012, kl. 9-13.

Namn: _____ Personnummer: _____

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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) If you see Mary please don't tell her about the skeleton in her cupboard.

function: _____

b) Everyone in the grammar class had heard the rumour that the test was really difficult.

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) Much to the dismay of Luthuli, one delegate accused him of acting in a cowardly manner.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(b) They were both male vampires and looked deadly.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(c) Everyone in the band was opposed to playing the new song live.

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) James sold me his old car.

(b) I think the new linguistics book will sell extremely well.

(c) My grandmother wants to sell her old house.

4. Discuss briefly, and give examples of, clauses where a simple verb phrase (i.e. one that has no auxiliaries) in the present tense is used to refer to: (6)

a) past time

b) present time

c) future time

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

(9)

(a) phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs _____

(b) direct and indirect anaphora _____

(c) active and passive clauses _____

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) The students in the first year were not pleased with the courses we offered.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(b) I have a sister called Jane, who is much older than I am.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(c) Everyone that I know is convinced that Brazil will win the next World Cup.

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 found Tommy a hard nut to crack.

(b) The new factory is making the cars twice as fast.

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

You won't believe what Mike Tyson's going to do now. The former champion rarely fails to grab attention, whether it be with his powerful brawling style, his stunning fall from sporting grace, his ear biting of Evander Holyfield, the facial tattoo and appearances in "The Hangover" films. Tyson, 45, now is preparing for some reflection, as defined perhaps only by him. First, he'll enter the World Wrestling Entertainment Hall of Fame on Saturday before the April 1 Wrestlemania XXVIII. Who could forget Tyson's appearance as the referee of the 1998 match that marked the start of the "Stone Cold" Steve Austin era?

9. Give two different examples of clauses with subject-operator (partial) inversion and explain why inversion is used in each example. (4)

10. Provide counterexamples to each of the following false claims. (4)

(a) The relative pronoun *that* can only be used with inanimate antecedents.

(b) Non-finite clauses cannot function as subjects.

(c) Relative clauses never have explicit subjects.

(d) All intransitive verbs can occur in the passive voice.

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 dead serious about the task and did hourly tests to make sure that the valve pressure was right.

Adverb phrase: _____

Modifies: _____

(b) Bill is the very best player that the team has had in a long time.

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-object raising

B) Object-to-subject raising

C) An existential clause

D) An *it*-cleft

E) A reversed *wh*-cleft

F) An extraposed finite clause

(a) This is exactly what I mean! _____

(b) There are plenty of reasons. _____

(c) Burt is tough to please. _____

(d) It's obvious that the cattle have been stolen. _____

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

a) laughed

b) come

c) drunken

d) tore

e) lay

f) get

g) should

h) set

i) said

j) grown

14. State the main rule for the use of the pronouns/determiners *some* and *any* (and compounds like *somebody/anybody* etc.) Then provide and discuss one exception to the rule. (5)

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 past subjunctive: _____

b) an *ing*-clause functioning as a direct object: _____

c) an non-finite clause functioning as a postmodifier of a noun: _____

d) a primary verb used as a main verb: _____
