



LUND
UNIVERSITY

1(9)

Engelsk Grammatik

Skriftligt prov för ENG A21, 14 augusti 2012.

Namn: _____ Personnummer: _____

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JA NEJ

Legitimation			Vaktens signatur
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Alla svar ska ges PÅ ENGELSKA. Skriv alla dina svar på detta provformulär.
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Information om tid och plats för skrivningsgenomgång kommer att meddelas via kurhemsidan.
LYCKA TILL! Mats Johansson

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

a) The first runner to qualify for the finals was the teenager from the Bahamas.

function: _____

b) Standing alone on a sandy beach on a rainy day in July is not my idea of a good time.

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) Before I called up my sister, I made a couple of sandwiches.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(b) Janet was approached by a strange man on the train.

Word class: _____

Evidence: _____

(c) James looked even more sickly this time.

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 as an intransitive,
 transitive, copular, *etc* verb.

(a) Billie plays a mean game of table-tennis.

(b) My mother played me a song on her guitar.

(c) If you don't play harder, I will not be able to convince Janet to let you join the team.

4. Discuss two different contexts where the subjunctive (present or past) can be used in (6)
 English. Include a description of clause-type (main clause/dependent clause). If you
 discuss the subjunctive in a complement clause, also give a semantic description of the
 category that controls the clause. Also, say whether the subjunctive is obligatory or not,
 if it alternates with other expressions, if there are dialectal differences in use, *etc.*

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

(9)

(a) demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative determiners _____

(b) present tense and present time _____

(c) active and passive voice _____

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 grammatical function (S, O, P, etc) the gap/relative pronoun has in the relative clause.

(a) The man outside my window looked like something the cat dragged in.

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(b) Ron, who was not quite awake yet, told Harry that he had dreamt about the snake again .

antecedent: _____

restrictive/non-restrictive: _____

function of gap/relative pronoun: _____

(c) Hermione gave a cry as she threw away the jar that contained the spider.

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, SVOP, etc).** (4)

(a) The new computers appeared really fast.

(b) My sister found James a good doctor. _____

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

Kobe Bryant rallied from a scoreless first half with six three-pointers and LeBron James added a triple-double as the U.S. men's basketball team eliminated physical Australia, 119-86, in a London Olympics men's basketball quarterfinal Wednesday night at North Greenwich Arena. Bryant, who finished with 20 points, had missed all five of his shots before going nuts in the second half, including three consecutive three-pointers at one point while scoring 12 points in a little more than a minute of the fourth quarter.

9. Discuss difference in the use of the simple past tense and the present perfect to refer to past time. Give examples that illustrate the difference. (4)

10. Provide full, grammatical sentences exemplifying the following types of grammatical phenomena. Clearly mark which part of the sentence illustrates the phenomenon. (3)

(a) a noun phrase functioning as a premodifier.

(b) a noun phrase with generic reference [you need a whole sentence!].

(c) a verb phrase in the present perfect progressive.

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 began to sing better after she started taking lessons on a weekly basis.

Adverb phrase: _____

Modifies: _____

(b) Bill is really tall, but his brother looks healthier due to his bright eyes.

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) Subject-to-object raising

E) A *wh*-cleft

F) An extraposed finite clause

(a) It seems that Bill will win the race, after all. _____

(b) What surprised me the most was that Jane could play the piano. _____

(c) This car is not easy to drive. _____

(d) Were there any cookies left in the jar? _____

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

a) been

b) laughed

c) could

d) done

e) run

f) drank

g) forgave

h) chosen

i) sucks

j) sang

14. Explain in grammatical terms the difference in meaning/use in the following pairs of sentences: (9)

- (a) My grandchildren refused to eat the chicken.
(b) My grandchildren refused to eat chicken.

- (c) Apparently, Jane didn't remember locking the door behind her.
(d) Apparently, Jane didn't remember to lock the door behind her.

- (e) Mary made a list of the present team members.
(f) Mary made a list of the team members present.
