



LUND  
UNIVERSITY

1(9)

## Engelsk Grammatik

Skriftligt prov för ENG A21, 9 december 2011, kl. 9-13.

Namn: \_\_\_\_\_ Personnummer: \_\_\_\_\_

Institutionens anteckningar:

Maxpoäng: Din poäng: \_\_\_\_\_ Betyg: \_\_\_\_\_

Ifylles av skrivvakten:

JA NEJ

Legitimation			Vaktens signatur
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Alla svar ska ges PÅ ENGELSKA. Skriv alla dina svar på detta provformulär.  
Läs alla frågor och instruktioner noga. INGA HJÄLPMEDEL.

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) While we were waiting for the bus, Bill played a tune from West Africa on his guitar.

function: \_\_\_\_\_

b) His favourite pastime is playing soccer with his childhood friends from Malmö.

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) We put Bill in charge, but he quickly messed up the whole picnic.

Word class: \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Aunt Georgina's case was thoroughly reviewed by the board.

Word class: \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Mary applied for several jobs, but she didn't get a single offer.

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 grew more and more quiet the longer the evening went on.

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(b) Jerry's daughter, as a little girl, asked him to grow her a big pumpkin.

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(c) James has certainly grown this past year.

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4. Mention two factors (other than the animacy of the possessor) that are involved in the choice between the genitive and the *of*-construction. Give examples to support your answer. (6)

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

**(9)**

(a) demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative determiners \_\_\_\_\_

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(b) tense and aspect \_\_\_\_\_

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(c) assertive and non-assertive forms \_\_\_\_\_

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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) Everyone I know believes that Jane is really an alien.

antecedent: \_\_\_\_\_

restrictive/non-restrictive: \_\_\_\_\_

function of gap/relative pronoun: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Before we went back to our trailer, which was parked down the road, we had a beer.

antecedent: \_\_\_\_\_

restrictive/non-restrictive: \_\_\_\_\_

function of gap/relative pronoun: \_\_\_\_\_

(c) I'm not sure I know what she meant, but I assume she will tell me the next time we meet.

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 hospital staff found Mary a very competent doctor.

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(b) The scientist spotted the monkey with the telescope. \_\_\_\_\_

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

The hot brunette, Bianca Kamber, dated the NBA player for two years before he met Kim. She told the press that Kris considered her more beautiful than his ex-wife Kim. However, she confirmed that Humphries lacks hygiene by providing other examples besides the ones mentioned by the Kardashians. Bianca described Kris as “very immature” when it comes to flirting because he likes to play annoying tricks on the girls that he finds attractive. The basketball player would get his victims’ attention by burping into their faces or even farting in front of them. The 26-year-old brunette initially liked his attitude because it was playful, but she eventually realized that Humphries is “ridiculously immature”.

9. Discuss two different forms of verb phrases that can be used to refer to future time in English, and explain the difference in meaning between them. Give examples to support your answer. (4)

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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 genitive noun phrase functioning as a modifier

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(b) a verb phrase in the present perfect

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(c) an adverb phrase which modifies a prepositional phrase

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**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) Although the car was seriously damaged, it seemed faster than all the rest.

Adverb phrase: \_\_\_\_\_

Modifies: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Jones was the only lawyer I wanted to see, but he turned out to be too expensive.

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 non-finite clause

(a) Are there any apples left in the basket? \_\_\_\_\_

(b) It's nice to sit down for a while. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) John seems to have lost his mind. \_\_\_\_\_

(d) John is really hard to please. \_\_\_\_\_

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

a) singing

b) coughed

c) forgiven

d) did

e) sung

f) said

g) gave

h) chose

i) killed

j) type



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

- (a) James is rude and disrespectful.  
(b) James is being rude and disrespectful.

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- (c) It was clear that the President had forgotten to turn on the tape recorder.  
(d) It was clear that the President had forgotten turning on the tape recorder.

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- (e) The President stopped to talk to his supporters.  
(f) The President stopped talking to his supporters.

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