



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N O O 1 G	M 1 1 0	2 0 1 8 - 0 3 - 2 8
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (A)	
Provnamn	Grammatik	
Ort	Sundsvall	
Termin	V18	
Ämne	Engelska	

Exam, Module 1 – Grammar, A-level

Read the questions with care. Give brief but clear answers in English in the spaces provided, and please print legibly. If you give more than one example when specifically asked to give one example only, we will take the first example as your answer. GOOD LUCK!

PART 1: GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY (Total 50p)

Read the following text, and answer the questions 1–5 below, using examples from this text:

Taking a brisk walk every day, my uncle had been in good health
all his life. You might think it rather unusual but he always went
an hour after dinner. The exercise gave him great pleasure. I
can remember the route that he took very well
because I sometimes went with him.

1. Word Classes

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–g below **from the text in bold type above**. Here is an example: a *personal pronoun*: he.

- a. a *verb*: _____
- b. an *adjective*: _____
- c. a *coordinating conjunction*: _____
- d. a *preposition*: _____
- e. a *relative pronoun*: _____
- f. a *noun*: _____
- g. an *adverb*: _____

(7p)

2. Phrases

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–g below **from the text in bold type on page 1**. Give the whole phrase, and do not select those phrases that only consist of one word.

- a. an *adjective phrase*: _____
- b. a *noun phrase with a postmodifier*: _____
- c. a *noun phrase with a premodifier*: _____
- d. a *noun phrase with neither premodifier nor postmodifier*: _____
- e. a *prepositional phrase*: _____
- f. an *adverb phrase*: _____
- g. a *verb phrase*: _____

(7p)

3. Clauses

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–d below **from the text in bold type on page 1**.

- a. an *adverbial clause*: _____
- b. a *non-finite clause*: _____
- c. a *relative clause*: _____
- d. an *independent (i.e. main) clause*: _____

(4p)

4. Clause Structure

Turn back to the text in bold type on page 1 and label the underlined clause elements, using the abbreviations **S, V, Oi, Od, Ps, Po, A**, as applicable. These abbreviations stand for the words *Subject*, *Verb*, *indirect Object*, *direct Object*, *subject Predicative*, *object Predicative*, and *Adverbial*. As you can see, there are 22 main clause elements in the text, but two have been done for you.

(20p)

5. Verb Terminology

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–h below **from the text in bold type on page 1**. Do not give more than one word per answer, and do not change the verb form.

- a. a *transitive verb*: _____
- b. a *linking verb*: _____
- c. a *primary auxiliary verb*: _____
- d. a *modal auxiliary verb*: _____
- e. a *finite verb form*: _____
- f. a *non-finite verb form*: _____
- g. a *present tense verb form*: _____
- h. a *past tense verb form*: _____

(8p)

6. Tense, Aspect, Voice, and Mood

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–d below **from the following text in bold type**. Give the underlined verb phrase only, *not* the words before or after.

Here is an example: the *past simple*: **screeched**.

She was running across the road when a car screeched to a halt just in front of her. The driver politely suggested that in future she be more careful of traffic, but she claimed that he had been speeding and that she could have been killed.

- a. the *subjunctive*: _____
- b. the *passive*: _____
- c. the *past perfect progressive*: _____
- d. the *past progressive*: _____

(4p)

PART 2: GRAMMAR IN USE (Total 46p)

1. Using Articles

Complete the sentences a–e below by inserting an article (*a, an, the*) where appropriate.

Where no article is needed, mark the space clearly with a long dash (—).

- a. Your drawing is lovely! Is that ____ unicorn or ____ umbrella?
- b. ____ following is important information: please read it carefully.
- c. ____ curiosity is ____ great trait, but dangerous for ____ cats.
- d. Although he works as ____ economist, he has ____ little understanding of ____ economics!
- e. She works as ____ aid worker and collects ____ money for ____ people in need.

(6p)

2. Subject-Verb Agreement

Write the correct form in the gaps below.

- a. Cats _____ fish. (*loves/love*)
- b. Children sometimes _____ (*behaves/behave*) badly.
- c. Everyone _____ (*knows/know*) what I mean.
- d. Measles _____ (*is/are*) a nasty disease.
- e. My friend and his brother _____ (*is/are*) staying with me.
- f. The scissors _____ (*was/were*) not sharp at all.
- g. The latest news _____ (*is/are*) not good.
- h. Five thousand dollars _____ (*was/were*) awarded to the plaintiff.
- i. There _____ (*is/are*) a lot of furniture in this room.

(9p)

3. Using Modal Auxiliaries

Write an appropriate modal auxiliary verb form (*can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must*) in each gap below.

- a. You _____ see it! It's the best film I've ever seen!
- b. I've got a suggestion, _____ we go next week?
- c. Perhaps she _____ agree to it if we ask her nicely.
- d. Although John is an obedient child, he _____ be rebellious at times.

(4p)

4. What's the difference?

Explain the difference **in meaning** between the following pairs of sentences, focusing on the underlined parts. Here is an example:

I am going to fix it

I will fix it

In the first sentence, the speaker has already planned to 'fix it' at some point in the future; in the second sentence, the speaker has decided at the moment of speaking to 'fix it' at some point in the future

a. *She is talking nonsense.*

She talks nonsense.

b. *The students have been learning the basic rules of grammar.*

The students have learnt the basic rules of grammar.

c. *Squirrels, who eat the birdseed, are a pest.*

Squirrels who eat the birdseed are a pest

d. *The teacher discussed the student's progress.*

The teacher discussed the students' progress.

(4p)

5. Constructing the Passive

Restructure the following active sentences into passive sentences. Omit the agent if it is not needed. Here is an example: *John slapped Susan*: Susan was slapped by John.

a. *Someone committed the crime in broad daylight.*

b. *They are hunting the man-eating tiger.*

c. *They will tell me the result in due time.*

d. *Why haven't you mended the car?*

(4p)

6. Regular and Irregular Verbs

Complete the chart of the principal parts of some verbs below.

base form	past tense form	past participle form
<i>go</i>		
		<i>chosen</i>
	<i>lied</i>	
<i>teach</i>		
	<i>cost</i>	
<i>know</i>		
		<i>come</i>

(7p)

7. Pronouns

Write the appropriate pronoun in each gap in sentences a–e below.

a. Could we get _____ service here please? (*any/some*)

b. She placed her laptop beside _____ and looked at _____ in the mirror. (*her/herself*)

c. _____ is no point arguing with her. In fact _____ is no good talking to her at all. (*it/there*)

d. The teacher, _____ knows all about grammar, should be able to help you. (*that/who*)

e. The students, many of _____ had studied hard, did well in the exam. (*who/whom*)

(7p)

8. Identifying Errors

Correct the one language mistake in each sentence in a–e below OR explain why it is incorrect.

a. *I am working here since last year.*

b. *The old big red building next door has been demolished at last.*

c. *She explained which answers that were correct.*

d. *The teacher has demanded that the student does all the assignments.*

e. *It is unfortunate that you answered many of the questions wrongly.*

(5p)

Total for part 1 _____ (max 50)

Total for part 2 _____ (max 46)

Total for exam _____ (max 96; the pass mark is 50)

Grammar Assignments 1–4 _____ (max 4)

Total for Grammar course _____ (max 100)

Grade on course _____