



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N O 1 5 G	M 1 0 0	2 0 1 8 - 1 1 - 0 7
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (A), Ämneslärarutbildning för gymnasieskolan	
Provnamn	Engelsk grammatik	
Ort	Sundsvall	
Termin	H18	
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:

Colin is taking another cruise on Saturday. He will be accompanying his friends from work. Colin plans to celebrate quite wildly. The trip will be quite expensive, but he considers the cost unimportant. His lovely mother, who is very generous, has given him money.

1. Word Classes

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–h 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 *possessive pronoun*: _____
- f. a *common noun*: _____
- g. a *proper noun*: _____
- h. an *adverb*: _____

(8p)

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 premodifer 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–c below **from the text in bold type on page 1**.

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

(3p)

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 *Subject, Verb, indirect Object, direct Object, subject Predicative, object Predicative, and Adverbial*. As you can see, there are 21 main clause elements in the text, but the first one has been done for you.

(20p)

5. Verb Terminology

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–g 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 *primary auxiliary verb*: _____
- c. a *modal auxiliary verb*: _____
- d. a *finite verb form*: _____
- e. a *non-finite verb form*: _____
- f. a *present tense verb form*: _____
- g. a *linking verb*: _____

(7p)

6. Tense, Aspect, Voice, and Mood

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–e 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*: said.

I have been driving since the age of eighteen: I was forced into it by my father, who had been demanding that I take the test for ages. “Get your licence”, he said, “so you can drive me home from the pub.”

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

(5p)

PART 2: GRAMMAR IN USE (Total 46p)

1. Using Articles

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

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

- a. He gave me ____ advice about how to respect ____ nature.
- b. As ____ linguist, she had ____ good knowledge of ____ English grammar.
- c. I've had ____ accident, but don't make too big ____ deal of it!
- d. ____ rat is in little danger of extinction!
- e. ____ following example illustrates ____ subjunctive in English.
- f. I wrote ____ dissertation on ____ socialism.
- g. I am such ____ nostalgic person: I yearn for ____ England of my childhood.

(7p)

2. Subject-Verb Agreement

Write the correct form in the gaps below.

- a. The children and their mother _____ (*spend/spends*) a lot of time in the garden.
- b. Today we learned that 'children' _____ (*is/are*) a plural noun.
- c. The news of their resignations _____ (*was/were*) not announced until later.
- d. Law and order _____ (*need/needs*) to be maintained.
- e. Statistics _____ (*show/shows*) that 50% of new businesses fail in their first year.
- f. Each and every one of them _____ (*is/are*) suing the company for compensation.
- g. He suggested that she _____ (*help/helps*) him.
- h. There _____ (*go/goes*) all her plans for a day off.

(8p)

3. Using Adjectives and Adverbs

Write the correct form in the gaps below and state if it is an adjective (adj.) or an adverb (adv.).

- a. The _____ (*afraid/frightened*) woman lived _____ (*close/closely*) to the forest.
- b. They acted _____ (*wrong/wrongly*) in keeping those plans secret.
- c. She doesn't talk _____ (*normal/normally*).

(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. *The houses which collapsed were badly built.*

The houses, which collapsed, were badly built.

b. *I have lived in Stockholm for just over two years.*

I lived in Stockholm for just over two years.

c. *He works at ICA.*

He is working at ICA.

d. *The teacher insisted that the student do his homework on time.*

The teacher insisted that the student does his homework on time.

(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 has left a bag full of money on the bus.*
