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<th>Kurskod</th>
<th>Provkod</th>
<th>Tentamensdatum</th>
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<tr>
<td>EN001G</td>
<td>M110</td>
<td>2018-11-07</td>
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<td>Sundsvall</td>
<td>H18</td>
<td>Engelska</td>
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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 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–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 Adverbdial. 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.

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.
b. Someone sent my wife a love letter.

c. They made us wait for hours.

d. All sorts of people comment on her blog.

6. Regular and Irregular Verbs
Complete the chart of the principal parts of some verbs below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>base form</th>
<th>past tense form</th>
<th>past participle form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brake</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td></td>
<td>cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Pronouns
Write the appropriate pronoun in each gap in sentences a–g below.

a. Why is the _________ (amount/number) of students at university decreasing?
b. _________ (fewer/less) people seem to be reading books nowadays.
c. The students studied hard, _________ (that/which) was the important thing.
d. _________ (Anything/Something) more than mere good wishes is needed now.
e. _________ (It/There) is always room for improvement.
f. Our assessor, to _________ (who/whom) you talked yesterday, has sent us his report.
g. They lost two hundred dollars between _________ (them/themselves).
8. Identifying Errors

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

a. I tell you about it later.

b. If he had asked me, I had helped him.

c. I am surprised about that you always know the answer.

d. They told me that he shall be here soon.

e. They were advised to check each others’ assignments.

(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 ___________