



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
E N 0 0 1 G	M 1 1 0	2 0 1 9 - 0 1 - 0 9
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (A)	
Provnamn	Grammatik	
Ort	Sundsvall	
Termin		
Ämne		

Exam (Resit), 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 drinks a large glass of champagne most evenings. He considers it healthy. When he decided to train for a marathon, his friends from the gym gave him some advice. Rather unwisely, he ignored it. Colin can be very stubborn sometimes.

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 *quantifying pronoun*: _____
- d. a *preposition*: _____
- e. a *subordinating conjunction*: _____
- 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–c below **from the text in bold type on page 1**.

- a. an *adverbial clause*: _____
- b. a *non-finite 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 1 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 *linking 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 *past tense verb form*: _____

(7p)

6. Tense, Aspect, Voice, and Mood

Give one example only of each of the grammatical terms listed in a–f 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**.

Colin **loves playing** video games; he **was planning to try** a new game when his mother **appeared** and **insisted** that he **study** instead. Colin **had forgotten** all about his homework! “It **should have been done** already,” his mother **said**, “**Get a move on!**”

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

(6p)

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 was both _____ actor and _____ playwright.
- b. All of _____ chocolates were gone in _____ few minutes.
- c. Have you got _____ headache? I've got _____ aspirin in my bag.
- d. _____ lion is known as _____ king of the jungle.
- e. I often read _____ poetry when I'm on _____ train to work.
- f. We should all respect _____ nature and _____ environment.
- g. She goes to _____ church every Sunday, but her family stays at _____ home.

(7p)

2. Subject-verb agreement

Write the correct form in the gaps below.

- a. Most people who _____ (*is/are*) vegetarians _____ (*does/do*) not eat fish.
- b. Her jewellery _____ (*was/were*) stolen in the robbery.
- c. My advice _____ (*is/are*) to study regularly, not just before the exam.
- d. The news _____ (*is/are*) pretty bad at the moment.
- e. Teaching young children _____ (*is/are*) very rewarding.
- f. My son and his friends _____ (*was/were*) out celebrating his birthday.
- g. The effect that homelessness is having on families _____ (*is/are*) significant.
- h. Bacon and eggs _____ (*is/are*) still a popular breakfast.

(9p)

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. He was _____ (*wrong/wrongly*) accused of lying because he looked so _____ (*nervous/nervously*).
- b. She finished the exam _____ (*easy/easily*) in the time allowed.
- c. He was _____ (*careful/carefully*) when he drove the new car.

(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. *My cat, who has just had surgery, has stopped eating properly.*

My cat who has just had surgery has stopped eating properly.

b. *I had never been to Japan before.*

I have never been to Japan before.

c. *Which book would you recommend?*

What book would you recommend?

(3p)

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. *The mechanic changed the tyres on her car.*

b. *They accused him of stealing the phone.*

c. *The principal of the school told him that he needed to work harder.*

d. *The airline did not acknowledge her complaint letter.*

(4p)

6. Irregular Verbs

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

base form	past tense form	past participle form
<i>drink</i>		
	<i>grew</i>	
		<i>given</i>
<i>mean</i>		
	<i>sang</i>	
		<i>shut</i>
<i>think</i>		

(7p)

7. Pronouns

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

- She looked at _____ (*her/herself*) in the mirror.
- _____ (*It/There*) must be a huge number of people here!
- _____ (*Anyone/The one*) that visits New York should see the Statue of Liberty.
- _____ (*It/There*) was a cold and stormy night.
- I want to know _____ (*who/whom*) you are talking about.
- Most families now have _____ (*fewer/less*) than four members.
- My bank account contains _____ (*fewer/less*) money than I expected.

(7p)

8. Identifying Errors

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

a. *I go rarely to hotels these days.*

b. *May there be an election next year, do you think?*

c. *We discussed about that we needed to improve communication.*

d. *The mens' changing room is over there.*

e. *I promise I write every day.*

(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 _____