



## Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	EN015G	Provkod	M100	Tentamensdatum	2019 - 03 - 27
Kursnamn	Engelska GR (A), Ämneslärarutbildning för gymnasieskolan				
Provnamn	Engelsk grammatik				
Ort	Sundsvall				
Termin					
Ämne					

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Code: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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!

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#### PART 1: GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY (Total 50p)

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

**Finally arriving in the mail, the birthday gift for Colin was**

**A**

**a large bottle with a pink label. Colin has been working hard lately**

**so the present will be hugely appreciated. Most probably,**

**his birthday party, which will be held at a friend's house, will give him**

**a chance to relax. Fortunately, Colin finds pink champagne**

**extremely rewarding.**

#### 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 *noun*: mail.

- a. a *verb*: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. an *adjective*: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. a *preposition*: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. a *conjunction*: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. a *pronoun*: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. a *noun* other than 'mail': \_\_\_\_\_
- 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**. 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 and Sentences

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

- a. a *dependent clause*: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. another *dependent clause*: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. a *non-finite clause*: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. a *finite clause*: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. a *complex sentence* (a sentence with a *dependent* and an *independent* clause): \_\_\_\_\_

(5p)

## 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 change the verb form.

- a. a *transitive verb*: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. a *linking verb*: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. a *modal auxiliary verb*: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. a *primary auxiliary verb*: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. a *finite verb form*: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. a *non-finite 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–d below **from the following text in bold type**. Give the verb phrase only, not the words before or after.

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

**I wish I had won a lot of money on that lottery ticket I bought yesterday. I have been planning a trip to Bali for a very long time now. It is snowing here despite it being March. The parking lot hasn't been cleared for days!**

- a. the *present progressive*: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. the *present perfect progressive*: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. the *subjunctive*: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. the *passive*: \_\_\_\_\_

(4p)

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. I heard \_\_\_\_ really funny programme on \_\_\_\_ radio this morning.
- b. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_ people all over the world drink \_\_\_\_ coffee.
- c. Millions of dollars are spent on exploring \_\_\_\_ space; do you think it's \_\_\_\_ worthwhile investment?
- d. \_\_\_\_ cats are \_\_\_\_ superior species to \_\_\_\_ dogs.
- e. You have to accept \_\_\_\_ fact that working as \_\_\_\_ teacher can be challenging when students are not motivated.
- f. If I won \_\_\_\_ lottery, I'd buy \_\_\_\_ island of my own, as that's \_\_\_\_ only place where you can really go and get away from everyone.
- g. Have you considered upgrading to \_\_\_\_ latest operating system? It might reduce \_\_\_\_ problems you are having with your computer.

(8p)

**2. Subject-verb agreement**

Write the correct form in the gaps below.

- a. A recent report finds that the average age of male prisoners who \_\_\_\_\_ (*die/dies*) from natural causes is 56.
- b. The city council \_\_\_\_\_ (*spend/spends*) a substantial amount on infrastructure.
- c. The new government policy \_\_\_\_\_ (*seem/seems*) to have had a negative impact on many people.
- d. Your valuables \_\_\_\_\_ (*need/needs*) to be put into the safe in the hotel.
- e. We paid for full board, so breakfast, lunch and dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (*is/are*) included.
- f. The director and his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ (*was/were*) celebrating winning the contract.
- g. The effect that poverty has on families \_\_\_\_\_ (*is/are*) significant.
- h. The people we saw demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_ (*is/are*) protesting about the new law.

(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. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (*terrible/terribly*) mistake to make, but it happened because she was so \_\_\_\_\_ (*nervous/nervously*).
- b. She was \_\_\_\_\_ (*easy/easily*) persuaded to go to the bar.
- c. He always drove very \_\_\_\_\_ (*careful/carefully*) so it was surprising he had that accident.

(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 had left the house when the burglars entered.*  
*She left the house when the burglars entered.*

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- b. *You must not refer to the dictionary during the test.*  
*You do not have to refer to the dictionary during the test.*

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- c. *Candidates who provide their contact details will be notified by post.*  
*Candidates, who provide their contact details, will be notified by post.*

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(3p)



