



UNIVERSITY OF AGDER

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION

EXAM

Course code: EN-146

Course name: English Word- and Sentence Structure

Date: May 18, 2015

Duration: 4 hours

Number of pages incl. front page: 4

Resources allowed: None

Notes: This exam has two parts. Both parts must be passed in order to pass the exam. It is necessary that you use the appropriate linguistic terminology in your answers. High number of grammar and spelling mistakes in your answers may lower your grade.

Part 1 – Theory

Task 1 – Word classes

The words in **bold** in the following sentence pairs look identical, yet they belong to different word classes. Choose 3 out of the 5 pairs and in each specify the word classes of both words in bold. Support your answer with evidence from syntax or morphology, e.g. what is the function of the word in the sentence, which other words it relates to, which inflections it takes, etc.

- 1) A: I have **known** him for ages.
B: He is a **known** author.
- 2) A: I don't like walking **fast**.
B: I don't like keeping a **fast**.
- 3) A: What an **amusing** performance.
B: He was **amusing** us whole night.
- 4) A: All **eyes** are on him.
B: He **eyes** the audience.
- 5) A: Please, hang the clothes to **dry**.
B: Please, pick up the **dry** clothes.

Task 2 – Sentence pairs

Choose 3 out of the 5 pairs below and explain the differences between the sentences in the pairs. Comment briefly on the meaning if necessary but mainly show how the form (e.g. the function or order of the elements, tense, modality, aspect, etc.) creates/influences the meaning. Only comment on what is relevant for the contrast and make sure to use the appropriate terminology. Answers without the appropriate terminology will not be accepted.

- 1) He made me angry.
He made me a gift.
 - 2) There is a chance for you to get in.
It is a chance for you to get in.
 - 3) They were already packing when I entered.
They have already packed when I entered.
 - 4) It may work.
You may work.
 - 5) They rejected the suggestion that your son made.
They rejected the suggestion that your son was lying.
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Task 3 - Miscellaneous

From the text below select one example of 1-6. **Write only the element in question as your answer:** no extra words and no words missing. **Find all six items.**

A Child was standing on a street-corner. He leaned with one shoulder against a high board-fence and swayed the other to and fro, while kicking carelessly at the gravel.

Sunshine beat upon the cobbles, and a lazy summer wind raised yellow dust which trailed in clouds down the avenue. Clattering trucks moved with indistinctness through it. The child stood dreamily gazing.

After a time, a little dark-brown dog came trotting with an intent air down the sidewalk. A short rope was dragging from his neck. Occasionally he trod upon the end of it and stumbled. He stopped opposite the child, and the two regarded each other. The dog hesitated for a moment, but presently he made some little advances with his tail. The child put out his hand and called him. In an apologetic manner the dog came close, and the two had an interchange of friendly pattings and waggles. The dog became more enthusiastic with each moment of the interview, until with his gleeful caperings he threatened to overturn the child. Whereupon the child lifted his hand and struck the dog a blow upon the head.

(From *A Dark Brown Dog* by Stephen Crane)

- 1) A noun phrase with a complement
- 2) A noun phrase with two modifiers
- 3) A preposition phrase which functions as an adjunct
- 4) A lower level coordination (i.e. coordination of elements smaller than clauses)
- 5) A non-finite subordinate clause
- 6) A direct object

Part 2 – Analysis

Task 4 – Clause elements

Analyze the following main clauses into clause elements (subject, predicator, direct/indirect object, subjective/objective predicative complement, complement of the verb (which is neither O nor PC), adjunct). DO NOT analyze the embedded subordinate clauses into elements. DO NOT analyze elements into phrasal components (heads, modifiers, etc.). **Analyze all five sentences.**

Example: He chose the book I recommended.

He (S) chose (P) the book I recommended (dO)

- 1) In the morning the young woman drank some coffee before going to work.
- 2) She was unhealthily slim.
- 3) The rumor that she was sick spread quickly.
- 4) Her colleagues never told her the truth.
- 5) They just avoided talking to her.

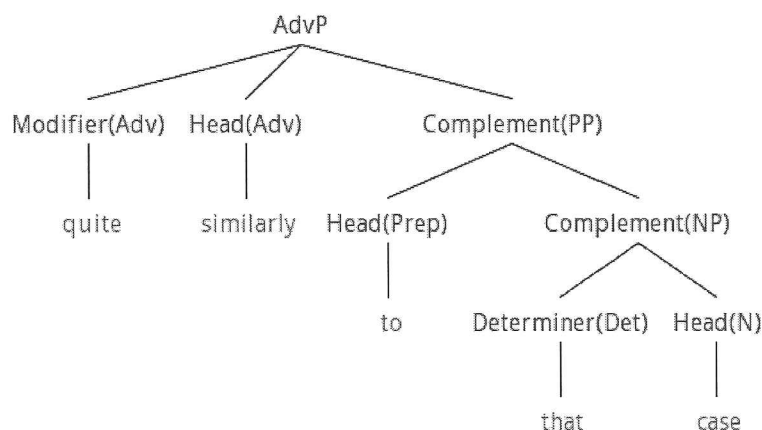


Task 5 – Phrase analysis

Analyze 3 of the 5 phrases below using trees or labeled brackets. Provide a complete analysis, that is analyze every word of the phrase. For each node of the tree (or for each bracket) specify the function and the category.

Example: quite similarly to that

Tree:



Labeled brackets:

[[quite]_{Mod/Adv} [similarly]_{Head/Adv} [[to]_{Head/Prep} [[that]_{D/Det} [case]_{Head/N}Comp/NP]Comp/PP]AdvP

- 1) my trustworthy companion in crime
- 2) by the shed in my garden
- 3) very fond of ballroom dancing
- 4) an extremely eager student
- 5) next to the large car

Task 6 – Subordinate clauses

There are eight subordinate clauses in the text below (both finite and non-finite). Find at least **four of them** and specify their **type** (relative, content, infinitival, gerund-participial, past-participial) and **function** (S, CompV, modifier in NP, complement in PP, adjunct).

Wonder tells the story of August, a ten-year old boy who lives with his parents and sister in New York. August, or Auggie as his family call him, is an ordinary boy in many ways. He rides a bike and likes playing with his Xbox. But Auggie was born with deformities of the face and looks very different from other kids. Auggie's appearance shocks people. Auggie's had 27 operations on his face and he has spent a lot of time in hospital. His mother has taught him at home, but now she thinks he should go to school.