

Emnekode : EN-146
 Kandidatnr. : 6413
 Dato : 18/5-15
 Ark nr. : 1 av 4

Task 1

1) A: I have known him for ages.

B: He is a known author.

In the first sentence the word "known" is a verb. We can understand that it is a verb because it is related to the auxiliary verb "have". Together they function as predicate, Known is the past participle of know and with have the tense is the present perfect.

In the second sentence the word "known" is an adjective which modifies the noun author. It is an adjective because we can grade it = more known

3) A: What an amusing performance

B: He was amusing us while night.

In the sentence A the word "amusing" is an adjective; it modifies the noun "performance".

In the sentence B the word "amusing" is a verb, it is in the gerund participial form and together with the auxiliary was it functions as predicate and the tense is past continuous.

5) A: Please, hang the clothes to dry.

B: Please, pick up the dry clothes.

In the first sentence "dry" is a verb because it is preceded by to (to infinitival) and if we substitute dry with another word we need a verb, for example (to) wash.

In the second sentence "dry" is an adjective; it modifies the ~~the~~ noun "clothes" and we can grade it, for example we can make drier.

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TASK 2

1) In the first sentence the word "angry" function as PCo. IT is an AdjP.

In the second sentence instead of "angry" we find "a gift".
first of all it is a NP, ^{secondly, IT} functions as dO.

2) In the first sentence there is "THERE" which functions as EXISTENTIAL THERE, it means ~~that~~ that exist a ^{chance} ~~suggestion~~ for you to get in.

In the second sentence we find "IT" which functions as REFERENTIAL IT. infact it refers to something that has been said before and that we don't know.

5) In the first sentence "THAT YOUR SON MADE" is an integrated relative clause which refers to the antecedent "suggestion"; we can understand that it is a relative clause because it modifies the antecedente and we can substitute "that" with "which".

In the second sentence "THAT YOUR SON WAS LYING" is a declarative content clause, in this case we can't substitute "THAT" with "which".

TASK 3

- 1) ONE SHOULDER AGAINST A HIGH BOARD-FENCE
- 2) A LAZY SUMMER WIND
- 3) WITH AN INTENT AIR
- 4) PATTINGS AND WAGGLES
- 5) TO OVERTURN THE CHILD
- 6) SOME LITTLE ADVANCES



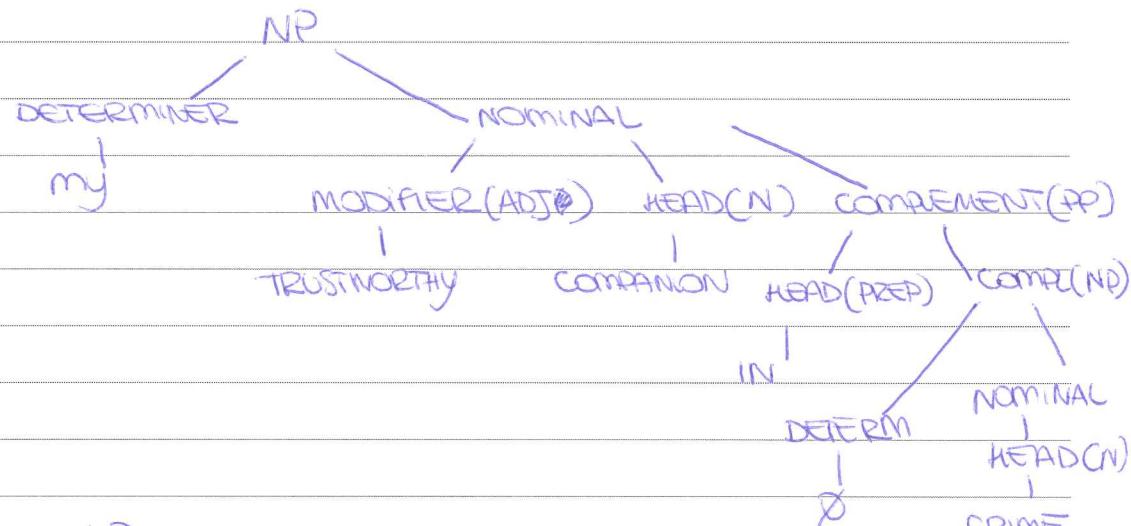
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TASK 4

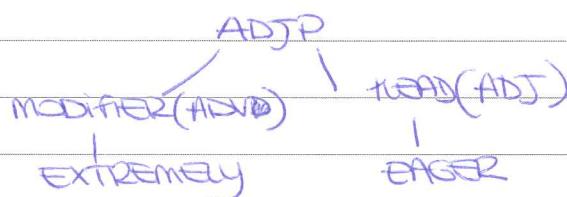
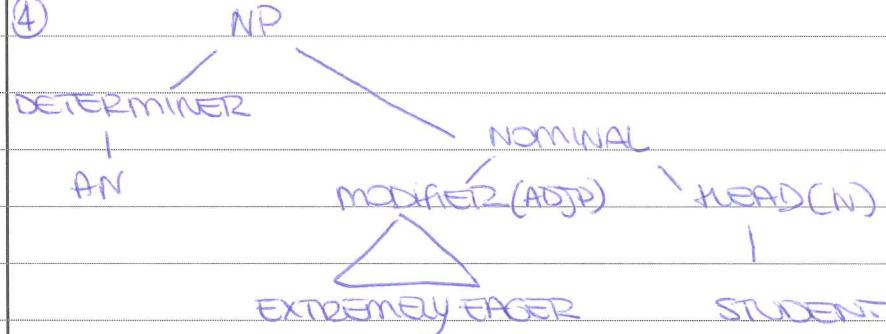
- ① In the morning (A) the young woman (S) drank (P)
some coffee (do) before going at work (A).
- 2) She (S) was (P) unhealthily slim (Pcs).
- 3) The rumor that she was sick (S) spread (P) quickly (A).
- 4) Her colleagues (S) never (A) told (P) her (to) the truth (do).
- 5) They (S) just (A) avoided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

TASK 5

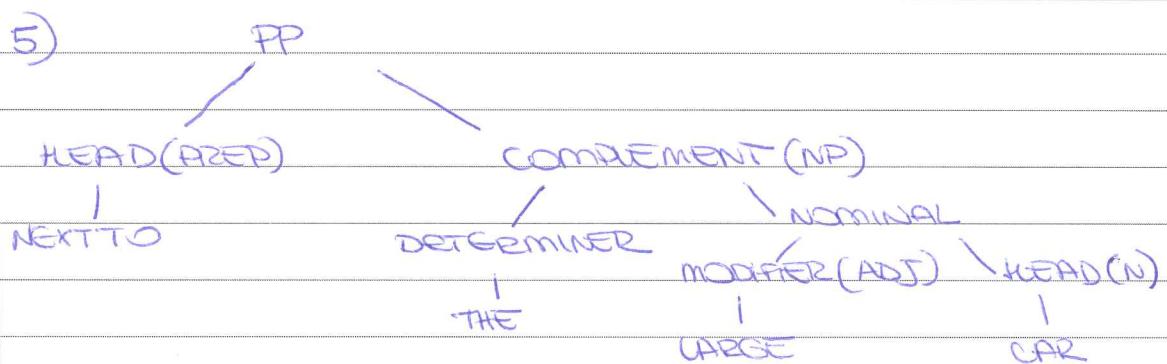
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TASK 6

- ① PLAYING WITH HIS XBOX → NON-FINITE CLAUSE, ~~PARTICIPAL~~, GERUND, COMPLEMENT OF VERB "LIKES".
- ② BORN WITH DEFORMITIES OF THE FACE → NON-FINITE CLAUSE, PAST PARTICIPAL, COMPLEMENT OF VERB "WAS".
- ③ SPENT A LOT OF TIME IN HOSPITAL → NON-FINITE CLAUSE, PAST PARTICIPAL, COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB "HAD".
- ④ ~~HE~~ TAUGHT HIM AT HOME → NON-FINITE CLAUSE, PAST PARTICIPAL, COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB "HAD".
- ⑤ GO TO SCHOOL → NON-FINITE CLAUSE, INFINITIVE, COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB "SHOULD".
- ⑥ WHO LIVES WITH HIS PARENTS AND SISTER IN NEW YORK → RELATIVE CLAUSE (FINITE CLAUSE), ADJECTIVE.
- ⑦ AS HIS FAMILY CALL HIM → NON-FINITE, INFINITIVE, ADJECTIVE.
- ⑧ HE SHOULD GO TO SCHOOL → FINITE CLAUSE (MANDATORY), CONTENT CLAUSE, COMPLEMENT OF VERB "THINKED".