



## Høgskolen i Telemark

Fakultet for allmennvitenskaplege fag

### SLUTTEKSAMEN

<b>Emnekode:</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Emnenamn:</b>	<b>Introduction to English Language</b>
<b>Studiepoeng for emnet:</b>	<b>10</b>
Omfang av denne eksamenen i % av heile emnet:	60%
Eksamensdato:	05.12.2011
Eksamensstad:	Sydney
Lengde/tidsrom:	4 timer/0900 – 1300
Målform:	Engelsk
Ant. sider inkl. framside	4
Tillatne hjelpemiddel:	Ingen
Merknader:	
Ant. vedlegg:	

Eksamensresultat finn du etter sensurfall ved å logge deg inn med brukarnamn og passord på StudentWeb (hit.no)

A. (15%)

1. Place the words in the following sentences in their appropriate word classes. Lexical words as well as function words should be classified.
  - a) It was a relief when the record ended and the young man took his hand from her wrist.
  - b) Some conflicts are long-standing and won't be easily solved.
2. List the different phrase types in English and give examples of at least three types.

B. (10%)

Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English.

- a) Alle pengene er borte.
- b) Det er viktig å tilegne seg gode kunnskaper.
- c) Kan du gi flere opplysninger?
- d) Rentene er for tiden lave.
- e) Penger er ikke viktig for meg.
- f) Dette er en dårlig tv-serie.
- g) FNs hovedkvarter ligger i New York.

C. (10%)

Analyse the following sentences and specify what clause elements they contain.

- a) She bought a book.
- b) This book is old.
- c) She gave his brother a book.
- d) She called him a hero.
- e) This made her brother very happy.

D. (15%)

Explain the difference between **restrictive relative clauses** and **non-restrictive relative clauses**.

Identify the relative clauses in the passage below and determine whether they are restrictive or non-restrictive.

George Orwell was born in 1903 in Bengal, where his father was a government official. His real name was Eric Blair. George Orwell was a writing name, which he used also in everyday life. Like all English children in India whose parents could afford it, he came home as a small boy to go to preparatory school. He was accepted with reduced fees, which some clever boys were because they would be a good advertisement for the school. This, and his unhappiness at the prep school, is described in a short autobiography called *Such, Such Were the Joys*, which is not yet published in England. He won scholarships to Eton and Wellington and chose Eton, which in those days indicated that his parents had some money behind them.

After five years of police service in India, he wanted to earn his living by writing. His leave pay could be eked out for a year. This gave him a year's grace in which he could bang his typewriter and see if it produced enough for food and clothes and shelter. It failed him. It has never been easy for a writer who insists on writing well to make enough money out of writing.

(Adapted from Laurence Brander's introduction to *Animal Farm*.)

E. (20%)

*It or there?* Cross out the inappropriate alternative. Explain your choice in each case. If both can be used, account for the difference in meaning between the two alternatives.

- a) It/there is time to prepare a decent meal.
- b) I think it/there is a very good book.
- c) I feel it/there is too much now to confess.
- d) It/there is a lot we don't know about.
- e) It/there was October, and the weather was getting warmer.
- f) It meant it/there was always work for her to do.
- g) It was/there were eighteen miles to the nearest town.
- h) In any event, it/there doesn't appear to have been anything terrible in his background.
- i) It/there was a semi-detached house with a nice garden.
- j) I remember it/there was an Australian lady living upstairs with her daughter.
- k) At the boarding school it/there was very difficult to meet girls.

F. (15%)

1. Give a brief description the main functions of **adjectives** and **adverbs**.
2. Cross out the unacceptable alternatives in the sentences below. In case both alternatives are acceptable, explain any differences in meaning and/or style.
  - a) That course sounds interesting/interestingly.
  - b) I shall deal with those present/presently.
  - c) The patient listened silent/silently to what the nurse said.
  - d) Sarah felt good/well.
  - e) You have to drive real/really slow/slowly.
  - f) The actors in this series are natural/naturally beauties.
  - g) It will give me real/really pleasure to do this.
  - h) Things turned out wonderful/wonderfully well.
  - i) The buffet looks delicious/deliciously.
  - j) You should serve this dish hot/hotly.
  - k) She wore such beautiful/beautifully ironed muslin dresses in those days.
  - l) My hands would ache terrible/terribly if I went near a fire.
  - m) The cat curled up comfortable/comfortably in our best armchair.
  - n) There are obvious/obviously flaws in our system.
  - o) He saw the grey landscape through the gentle/gently falling snow.

G. (15%)

1. Explain briefly what is meant by progressive aspect.
2. Complete the following sentences with the present progressive form of the verbs given in brackets, changing the word order where necessary.
  - 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday today (take).
  - 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ his best to win the prize this term (do).
  - 3) What play you \_\_\_\_\_ at the theatre on Saturday? (see)
  - 4) The house is full, so you \_\_\_\_\_ next door (sleep).
  - 5) I \_\_\_\_\_ on him tomorrow (call).
  - 6) My partner \_\_\_\_\_ to see me tomorrow on business (come).
  - 7) How you \_\_\_\_\_ after your first week in London? (feel)