



Høgskolen i Telemark

EKSAMEN

I

2006 SOUNDS AND STRUCTURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GRAMMATIKK

04.05.11

Tid: 4 timer (totalt for grammatikk og fonetikk)

Målform: Engelsk

Sidetal: 2 + forside

Hjelpemiddel: Ingen

Vedlegg: Ingen

Merknader: Besvarelsene i fonetikk og grammatikk skal leveres hver for seg. Denne eksamenen teller 60% av den endelige karakteren i kurs 2006.

Eksamensresultata blir offentliggjort på Studentweb

- 10% 1. Decide whether the underlined verbs are finite or non-finite. If a given verb is finite, specify what tense it expresses.

Example: (0) Shall I open the window?

In sentence (0) the underlined verb (i.e. *shall*) is finite and it expresses the present tense.

(1) I did not see what you had done.

(2) I would like you to come and help me.

- 20% 2. In the sentences below find lexical verbs and determine their transitivity (linking, intransitive, SVA, mono-transitive, di-transitive, complex-transitive, SVOA). Also, when relevant, state whether a given verb is phrasal, prepositional or phrasal-prepositional.

Example: (0) He put down the gun.

In sentence (0) *put down* is a mono-transitive phrasal verb.

(1) She must have been sleeping in her room.

(2) The jury has found Mr Smith guilty.

(3) We will be listening to music every evening.

(4) He showed his car to all the members of the family.

- 50% 3. In the sentences below identify subordinate clauses. Next, describe them according to their form (relative, nominal *that*-clause, adverbial clause, etc.) and function (S, DO, IO, adverbial, postmodifier, etc.). Note that one sentence may contain more than one subordinate clause.

Example: (0) I gave whoever arrived a box of candy.

In sentence (0) there is one subordinate clause (i.e. *whoever arrived*) – it is a nominal relative clause which functions as an indirect object.

(1) Saying such things is totally crazy.

(2) Have you heard she got a new job?

(3) I dislike people who always cry when they say goodbye.

(4) She told me not to be late for the meeting.

20% 4. Comment on the use of the underlined words in the following pairs of sentences. (20%)

Example: (0a) He is a heavy smoker.
(0b) He smokes heavily.

In sentence (0a) *heavy* is an adjective which premodifies the noun *smoker*. In sentence (0b) *heavily* is an adverb which describes the intensity with which the person smokes.

(1a) There are obvious flaws in the system.

(1b) There are obviously flaws in the system.

(2a) We were all very hungry.

(2b) He was the very man we were looking for.