

HT05 Resit Exam Dec 2006

Instructions and guidelines for writing this exam

Analysing your texts

Questions should be read and answered in accordance with the HT05 course & course-book *An Introduction to English Grammar* by Nelson and Greenbaum. You may use this course book in your exam. Furthermore, you may bring a dictionary of your choice to the exam.

Abbreviations for use in the exam

You MUST use the following abbreviations when answering your questions. All the terms have been defined, explained and used during the course.

Functions	sC (subject complement)	oC (object complement)
dO (direct object)	iO (indirect object)	A adverbial
aC (adverbial complement)	V (verb group)	S (subject)
Sub-functions	pre-mod (pre-modification)	Post-mod (post-modification)
Clauses	FC = finite clause	NFC = non-finite clause
	RC = relative clause	
Phrases	NP, VP, AdjP, AdvP, PP, etc	
Words	V (lex), V(aux), Adj, N, P, Adv, etc	

Write your answers in this exam booklet, clearly and carefully, only in the spaces provided. Non-readable answers or more than one answer (except where necessary) will be marked as incorrect. Show me what you know. Wild guess-work will work against you.

Maximum Points = 96

1 Verb types

(2x3p=6p).

In the text below, (i) identify (in the underlined sentences) the finite verb type ONLY in the main (independent) clause. That is, identify whether the verb type is *copula (linking)*, *mono-transitive*, *di-transitive*, *passive form*, *trans-complex*, *intransitive*. Then (ii) identify the related functions (i.e. S, V, dO, iO, cS, etc). Some of the verb types have objects, adverbials, etc while some do not. Not all the spaces need to be filled. Knowing what to fill in or not shows your understanding. For each question, 1p for correct ID & 3p ONLY if ALL functions correctly filled, otherwise 1p.

A major campaign to persuade people to cut down on sugar in their diet is to be launched by the government, flushed by the success of their crackdown on salt. Britons will be persuaded to limit sugar intake and industry will be urged to cut levels in junk food as ministers have become convinced that more drastic action is needed to combat childhood obesity and tooth decay. The Department of Health revealed the campaign at a conference in London last week, showing that the government is becoming impatient with the food industry's reticence to create healthier products. Imogen Sharp, talking at the Royal College of GPs' conference in London, said: 'Sugar is next, once the present campaign on salt is over. We will be looking at a campaign to reduce the amount of sugar people are eating.' Current estimates for England suggest that 70 per cent of men and 63 per cent of women, 24 million people in total, are obese or overweight. A greater problem is the rising weight levels in children, with the number who are overweight having trebled in the past 20 years.

The finite verb in the main clause of first underlined sentence is		The verb type is
Subject (S)	Object (dO)	Indirect object (iO)
Subject complement (sC)	Object complement (oC)	Adverbial complement (aC)
Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)

The finite verb in the main clause of second underlined sentence is ...		The verb type is
Subject (S)	Object (dO)	Indirect object (iO)
Subject complement (sC)	Object complement (oC)	Adverbial complement (aC)
Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)

2 Identifying a specific feature (All correct & found = 5p, 1 mistake/miss = 4p, 2 mistakes/misses = 2p)

In the **WHOLE** text below, clearly encircle  ALL the passive verb forms.

A major campaign to persuade people to cut down on sugar in their diet could be launched by the government, flushed by the success of their crackdown on salt. Britons will be persuaded to limit sugar intake and industry will be urged to cut levels in junk food as ministers have become convinced that more drastic action is needed to combat childhood obesity and tooth decay. The Department of Health revealed the campaign at a conference in London last week, showing that the government is becoming impatient with the food industry's reticence to create healthier products. Current estimates for England suggest 70 per cent of men and 63 per cent of women, 24 million people in total, are obese or overweight. A greater problem is the rising weight levels in children, with the number who are overweight having trebled in the past 20 years. However, sugar is a harder subject to tackle than salt. Concentration levels of salt can be lowered gradually without a dramatic impact on the taste of the food and it costs the industry relatively little to do so. The levels of sugar are very high indeed in some products such as soft drinks, and sweet cereals. The problem is that sugar levels are not labelled on many products or they are labelled as carbohydrates, therefore making it hard for consumers. The national guidelines on sugar state that children should be consuming no more than 50 grams of sugar a day, equivalent to 10 teaspoons, but many are regularly exceeding this.

3 Function of subordinate (dependent) clauses 7p (1p per correct answer)

Classify the function of the **subordinate/dependent** clause (FC or NFC) in the following sentences. **Clearly place (brackets) around the subordinate clause** and state its function (*S, V, dO, iO, sC, oC, aC, A, pre-mod, post-mod*) in the space provided.

	<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Function</i>
1	When the prime minister pulled the switch, the town centre was basked in a lovely glow of pale cream light.	
2	Despite the darkness, I could still see the outline of the church that had been badly damaged during the war.	
3	She suggested that I tell her the truth without exaggerating anything.	
4	To tell you the truth, I was extremely nervous.	
5	She strongly criticised the board members, for abusing the good will of the share holders.	
6	In communication studies, we find that argument is defined as an oppositional interactive process between two or more parties over conflicting positions.	
7	To finish writing my C paper is my only objective, during the coming few weeks.	

4 Types of sentences 10p (All correct = 10p, 8+ = 8p, 6+ = 5p, 4+ = 2p)

(i) Identify whether the sentences are simple (SIM), compound (CM), complex (CLX) or compound-complex (COM-CLX)

	Sentence	Sentence type
1	Mandy configured my computer which I recently got as a present, and now I can search the Internet.	
2	His jacket, which was wet, was hanging on the door.	
3	Although my suitcase is packed, I am not ready to leave because I have not said all my good-byes.	
4	In the four years since it was founded, the board of directors of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ICANN – the ‘UN of Cyberspace’ – has held its meetings in the organisation’s hometown, a backwater of Los Angeles.	
5	The internet’s underlying operations were co-ordinated by a single computer science professor, Jon Postal, funded by the Pentagon.	
6	He managed the address system and routing numbers that enable the internet to work.	
7	ICANN, backed by the US government, took over the role when Postal died in 1998.	
8	The location of the board meeting served as a reminder that, no matter how global the internet became, its power base remained in the US.	
9	This year, however, the policy-makers and business executives that comprise ICANN will go to Shanghai, China, for the end of October board meeting.	
10	It marks a subtle, but symbolic, shift in power.	

5. (4p)

a) What are the functions in the following sentence? i.e. S, V, dO, sC, etc

It is a shame that he has decided to leave.

b) Comment on this sentence. What is it called? How could the sentence be alternatively constructed? Why is the alternative construction not preferred?

6 Functions and Realisations (1p per if both function AND realisation are identified: Total = 12p)

Study the underlined parts in the following text. For each underlined part, identify its function (within the clause i.e. *S, V, dO, iO, sC, oC, aC, A, pre-mod, post-mod*, etc) and its realisation (i.e. NP, PP, FC, etc).

Although the myth persists that no one controls the internet¹, it is not really true. Any network system, be it a telephone, railroad, canal or cyberspace, requires a certain degree of central coordination². For the net, that job goes to ICANN, which sets the policies over monitors like “.com” and which has the power to mint new addresses, acting as a kind of central bank for the internet³.

Where in an earlier era, a global asset like the names and addresses of the internet – the lifeblood of the digital world - would be regulated by inter-governmental treaty⁴, ICANN represents a departure. It is a Californian-based non-profit organisation that includes a toothless advisory committee of government representatives⁵.

That is a big contrast to the telephone system, for instance, which is run by a UN agency full of diplomats. The International Telecommunications Union sets international standards like Sweden’s calling code of +46. In contrast, the internet, made up of private networks rather than nationally licensed operators⁶, lacks that sort of formal political control. Now many governments around the globe are considering whether the internet has become too important to leave to the control of a small, relatively unaccountable group of US lawyers.

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |
| 2. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |
| 3. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |
| 4. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |
| 5. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |
| 6. Function _____ | Realisation _____ |

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7 Analyzing noun phrases (12p)

America, we are often told is the obesity capital of the world. **To judge by the weight of criticism it now attracts, the specific section of American society that appears to be getting most obese is the liberal elite of suburbia who have been particularly harsh, in recent times.**

Carefully study the SECOND sentence (emboldened).

(a) The subject of this sentence is	
(b) The head of the NP of the subject is	
(c) How (if at all) is it post-modified? (e.g. adjective, finite clause, NP, etc)	
(d) How is the post-modifier actually realized in words?	
(e) How (if at all) is it pre-modified?	
(f) Account for the function and realisation of other words (if there are/ is any) in the subject.	

An ever-growing number of individuals, companies and organizations world-wide use English as their on-line 'lingua franca'. **According to the *Internet and American Life Project* tracking surveys, 63% of the adult population connect their computers to the net on a regular basis, usually to write e-mails to friends and colleagues.**

Carefully study the SECOND sentence (emboldened)

(a) The subject of this sentence is	
(b) The head of the NP of the subject is	
(c) How (if at all) is it post-modified? (e.g. adjective, finite clause, NP, etc)	
(d) How is the post-modifier actually realized in words?	
(e) How (if at all) is it pre-modified?	
(f) Account for the function and realisation of other words (if there are/ is any) in the subject.	

Analyse this sentence as completely as possible. Your task is to show me what you know. For full points, you need to show all the horizontal and vertical relationships. Draw your Phrase Structure Tree horizontally across this sheet. You receive 1p for the quality of your tree drawing, if you show all the appropriate levels, spaciouly and well. In other words, take care when drawing your PST (no curvy lines and no cramped illustrations). Of course, your tree needs to be reasonably correct for you to gain this 1p, as well as all the other points.

- (i) Identify all the functions (i.e. S, V, dO, iO, sC, oC, aC, A)
- (ii) Draw a tree diagram, accounting for **everything** down to word level. (including all types of modification, clauses, etc)

John bakes his mother's rhubarb pie, using sunflower oil in the crust.

Phrase Structure Trees (10p)

Analyse this sentence as completely as possible. Your task is to show me what you know. For full points, you need to show all the horizontal and vertical relationships. Draw your Phrase Structure Tree horizontally across this sheet. You receive 1p for the quality of your tree drawing, if you show all the appropriate levels, spaciouly and well. In other words, take care when drawing your PST (no curvy lines and no cramped illustrations). Of course, your tree needs to be reasonably correct for you to gain this 1p, as well as all the other points.

- (i) Identify all the functions (i.e. S,V,dO,iO,sC,oC,aC,A)
- (ii) Draw a tree diagram, accounting for **everything** down to word level. (including all types of modification, clauses, etc)

<p>Starting the meeting in the afternoon means that I do not need a hotel room on Monday night.</p>
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10 Identifying specific errors in texts
 (13 or more correct = 10p, 10+ = 8p, 8+ = 5p, 4+ = 2p)

(10p)

Read the following paragraph, which has numbered sentences. On the numbered lines underneath the paragraph, use the following abbreviations to indicate what type of sentence error is represented by each numbered line. They may (or may not) all types in the text. You may NOT change the text in any way.

S	= correct sentence, no errors	F	= fragment
RO	= run-on sentence error	CS	= comma splice error
P	= parallelism error		

¹One of the most intriguing figures of the American Civil War was Major General George McClellan. ²A graduate of West Point. ³McClellan suffered from an inflated ego and from an inability to take action; ⁴some even accused him of cowardice. ⁵When McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac, the recruits were a ragtag bunch of farmers. ⁶Who were inexperienced in the ways of war. ⁷He was an outstanding leader, organising the troops and turned them into confident soldiers. ⁸He did, however, frequently show a lack of respect for Abe Lincoln, his commander-in-chief. ⁹In fact, he was nick-named “The Young Napoleon”, not only for his leadership skills, but also for his conceited and arrogant behaviour. ¹⁰McClellan’s abilities did not extend to the battlefield, he was often unwilling to engage his troops in battle. ¹¹He also angered Lincoln by refusing to follow orders that were of strategic importance. ¹²Or to push forward when victory was close at hand. ¹³Lincoln’s frustration showed in a famous letter he once wrote to McClellan the letter said, “If you are not using the army, I should like to borrow it for a short while”. ¹⁴Finally, in 1862, McClellan was relieved of his command.

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11. Identification of errors

(10p)

Identify 10 errors (frame them) and write the correct answer in the right hand margin, as in the two examples provided. In accordance with Nelson (Chaps 7-9) and with aspects discussed in the lectures, you need to: (1) check for subject/verb agreement, (2) check for incorrect punctuation (not of style but of usage), (3) add or change punctuation that is ONLY absolutely necessary. For example (at least for this exam): All opening adverbials MUST have a comma separating them from the subject of the clause. Also, non-restrictive clauses MUST be separated by commas, as they provide only extra information, etc.

<p>Owen returns to English Football</p> <p>Sven-Goran Eriksson the England head coach last night hailed Michael Owens move to Newcastle United. The transfer from Real Madrid on a four-year deal will be formally confirmed today. As he stepped up preparations for World Cup qualifiers with Wales and Northern Ireland Eriksson endorsed the England striker's decision to relocate to England, as Germany 2006 looms ever larger. Owen, who underwent a medical test in Wilmslow yesterday will be paraded in the media this lunchtime. The new, £100,000-a-week employee will almost certainly get a euphoric reception because the club are inviting supporter's into the stadium, to provide a raucous and colourful backdrop to his subsequent photo-call.</p> <p>Eriksson, speaking at a press release yesterday said, "As long as Michael is happy, it is good for him and good for England. It might even be good not playing in Europe, because Michael will be fresh in June." Michael has spoken to Mr Eriksson many times during the last weeks and they spoke again yesterday. Not knowing how many games he would play Michael wanted to move from Spain. He wants to play in the World Cup. Eriksson stated that, "Names like Michael Owen do not like to sit on the bench. He has not done it since he was 17. When he saw Real Madrid buying new strikers, he became worried. Playing once every third month would have created a huge problem for me. I want Michael in the team because he scores goals, however, if he never plays football, it would be very difficult. Now we don't need to worry about that any more. He will be another legend up there in Newcastle, like Alan Shearer, Malcolm Macdonald and Jackie Milburn. People always expect him to score. That's his fault because he has scored so many goals".</p>	<p>, the England head coach,</p>
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