

Language Structure Exam

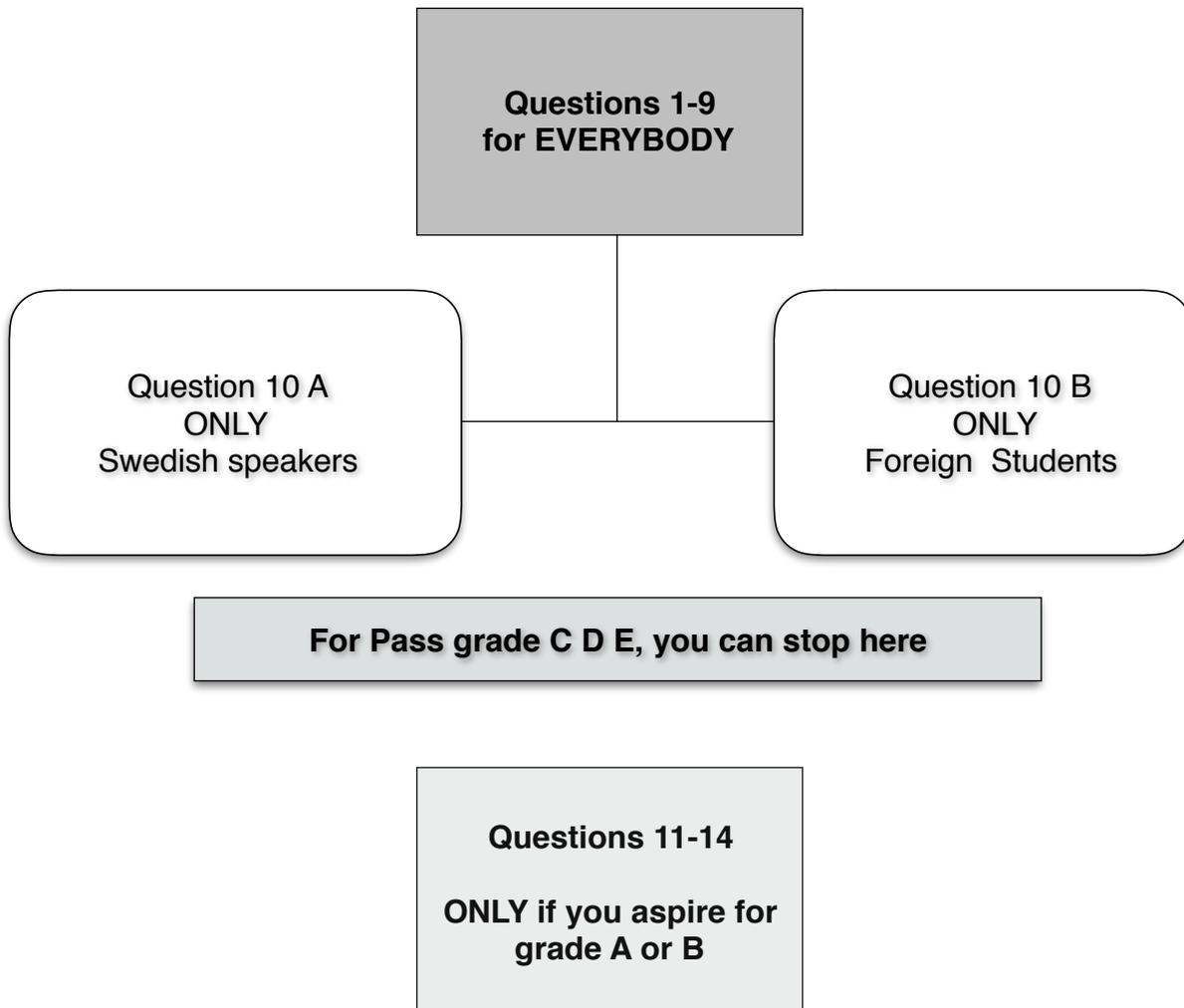
Dec 17, 2015 09.00-13.00

Please Note !!

You can remove the final two pages of this exam booklet which has an overview of the different levels of analysis and terminology/abbreviations used during the course. Use these pages to write your exam so you apply your understanding without having to solely rely on your memory

Instructions

- Write in the exam booklet.
- Read each question carefully and answer accordingly.
- For pass grades, CDE do only questions 1-10
- For pass grades AB, you must also do questions 11-14



1 Identifying the clausal functions & verb pattern types (e.g. linking, intransitive, trans-complex, etc)

In the text below, (i) identify ONLY the clausal functions (i.e. S, P, Od, Oi, Ps, etc). Some of the verb types have objects, complements, adverbials, etc while some do not. Not all the spaces need to be filled. Knowing what to fill in or not shows your understanding. Do NOT analyse the dependent (sub) clause, if there is one.

(For each question, 4p ONLY if everything correctly filled, max 1 mistake = 2p, otherwise 0-1p)

(i) Three days after watching *The Ed Sullivan Show*, my mother told me what my schedule would be for piano lessons and piano practice. She had talked to Mr. Chong, who lived on the first floor of our department building. Mr. Chong was a retired piano teacher from Beijing.

(ii) My mother had traded housecleaning services for weekly lessons and a piano to practice on. (iii) When my mother informed me of this, I felt miserable and sad. I whined and then kicked my foot a little when I couldn't stand it anymore.

(i) The verb pattern type is:

Subject (S)	Object (Od)	Indirect object (Oi)
Subject complement (Ps)	Object complement (Po)	Adverbial complement (Ac)
Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)	Predicator (P)

(ii) The verb pattern type is:

Subject (S)	Object (Od)	Indirect object (Oi)
Subject complement (Ps)	Object complement (Po)	Adverbial complement (Ac)
Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)	Predicator (P)

(iii) The verb pattern type is :

Subject (S)	Object (Od)	Indirect object (Oi)
Subject complement (Ps)	Object complement (Po)	Adverbial complement (Ac)
Adverbial (A)	Adverbial (A)	Predicator (P)

max 12 points. Your points _____

2 Types of sentences

(1p each)

Identify whether the sentences are simple (SIM), compound (COM), complex (CLX) or compound-complex (CM-CX). You MUST ENCIRCLE ALL the finite verbs.

Type		The rich are getting richer
	1	Every day as I walked to school alone, I passed a group of young men sitting on the veranda.
	2	A fairly large square board was on the ground in the centre of the group.
	3	One morning I lost my penny, but on every other morning I left the game with a sixpence coin jingling in my pocket.
	4	Sixpence was the largest amount of money that I had ever had.
	5	When the first Europeans sailed down the Amazon, they saw river banks teeming with people and they were greeted with hundreds of canoes.
	6	The forest themselves were formed from intentional plantings after agriculture.
	7	The Kayapo Indians brought plants into their Amazonian land from a huge area.
	8	Rubber trappers are not anti-development, but they want to control the development.
	9	The problem is that sugar levels are not labelled on many products, so it is hard for consumers to know what they are taking in.
	10	They know that sweets should only be eaten occasionally, but there's more confusion over desserts and snacks.
	11	The levels of sugar are very high indeed in some products such as soft drinks and sweet cereals

max 11 points. Your points _____

3 Identifying specific functions and realisations (form)

(1p each)

Study the underlined parts in the following text. For each underlined part, identify its function (i.e. S, P, Od, Oi, Ps, Po, Ac,) or subfunction(i.e. det, pre-mod, head, post-mod). Identify the form too eg. nFC, PP, VP, etc

(i) On the first Tuesday of November, elections are held in the US, but the would-be President does not take office until noon of January 20. The President is not elected directly, but by an Electoral College. The electors (2)who actually choose the President are now completely pledged in advance to one person. The candidates who win the most votes within a state receive (3)all its Electoral College votes. Presidential candidates (4)are selected by their respective party's national conventions. The delegates (5)attending that convention are associated with a particular candidate. (6)In a closed primary, only registered party members can vote

	function	realisation (form)		function	realisation (form)
1			4		
2			5		
3			6		

max 12 points. Your points _____

6 Complex NPs/ Subjects

In the following sentences disregard the adverbials – if there are any. You must: (i) UNDERLINE THE WHOLE subject of the main/independent clause. THEN IDENTIFY (ii) the head of the subject, (iii) the determiners, pre- and post-modifiers, and (iv) the finite verb in the predicator. Write all the words (use dots (...)) between words so that everything fits in the box.

(3p per question if all correct, otherwise 0-1p)

a) After a one hour flight out of Bergen, our Super Puma chopper, with room for 19 passengers, lands on the oil rig’s helicopter pad.

Determiner	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

b) The seating arrangement, a narrow bench running along the walls of the carriage, was neither comfortable nor convenient.

Determiner	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

c) The leader of India's governing Congress party, Sonia Gandhi, who rules over a billion Indian people but is not Indian herself, has met the Chinese president and prime minister in Beijing.

Determiner	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

d) The Supreme Court judges, of whom there are normally nine, are nominated for life by the President after being approved by the Senate.

Determiner	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

max 12 points. Your points _____

7 Identifying specific errors in texts

(1p each)

Read the following paragraph, which has numbered parts. Each part has one or more sentences. On the numbered lines underneath the paragraph, use the following abbreviations to indicate if there is a specific type of error. 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	G's	= genitive (apostrophe) S
Punct	= other punctuation error apart from above (explain this in space below)		

Human communication

(1)All creatures communicate in their own distinct way, even though they vary in how they communicate. (2)For example, the dog guarding the cemetery gate at the end of my street barked at me ferociously this morning. As I passed him on my morning run. (3)The dog’s temperament was clear and unambiguous, I quickly crossed the street. (4)In my youth, I had been attacked by a dog; which was not on a leash.(5) Although it is true that most of us “bark” from time to time. (6)Human language is unlike dog language, frog language and chirping bird song. (7)Because it is arbitrary and productive, human language is very unique on this planet. (8)Before discussing these aspects, it is worth mentioning that a great deal of human language does not involve language. (9)Like animals, we convey our intentions by pointing and grunting. (10)We also signal our attitudes when we laugh or cry or scream.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

max 10 points. Your points _____

8 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 3p 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 the 3p, as well as all the other points.

(10p + 3p)

- (i) Identify all the clausal functions (i.e. S,P,Od,Oi,Ps,Po,Ac,A)

- (ii) Draw a tree diagram, accounting for & labeling **everything** down to word level. (including all types of modification, clauses, etc)

<p>In 2008, in Washington DC, Barack Obama wrote a new chapter in the history book when he became the first Afro-American President of United States.</p>
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Draw this tree on the next page. Flip the page horizontally so you have more horizontal space.

SYNTAX TREE

max 13 points. Your points _____

10 A. Translation (ONLY for Swedish speaking students)

Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English. Do not give alternative translations (incorrect alternatives are seen as incorrect answers).

Use small and capital letters appropriately.

(2p each)

a) Många skandinaver åker till Kanarieöarna under vintern.

b) I Klippiga bergen finns det gott om björnar.

c) Bensinen som var i tanken har olyckligtvis blivit blandad med vatten.

d) Om man vill förbättra de fattigas situation borde man rösta på vårt parti

e) Alla var förvånade över att det var så mycket cyklar på gatorna men väldigt lite bilar.

max 10 points. Your points _____

If you are satisfied with a pass grade C,D,E then please stop here. Do NOT continue

The following questions are **ONLY** for those students who deem themselves capable of a more superior grade. The questions here require more detail and more depth of understanding. Please note, you have to pass questions 1-10 to the best level too, as well as the remaining questions.

GRADE A, B questions

11. Identify, distinguish & explain the following sentences (6p)

- a. It is saddening that you do not love me anymore.
- b. It was after my visit to the court that I decided to become a lawyer

Comment on these sentence. What is each type called? Could both be alternatively constructed? Why is the alternative construction not preferred? What is the function of *it* in each case?

12. Using the appropriate grammatical terminology (as used in Estling's UGE) explain why version (b) is preferred instead of version (a) in the following. What makes the sentence easier to read, and why? (6p)

a) *A specific set of instructions to enable the learner to produce good driving habits* is used.

b) *A specific set of instructions* is used *to enable the learner to produce good driving habits.*

13. In the following sentences (i) **UNDERLINE THE WHOLE** subject of the main/independent clause. **THEN IDENTIFY** (ii) the head of the subject, (iii) the determiner, pre and post modifiers, and (iv) the finite verb in the predicator. Write all the words (use dots (...) between words so that everything fits in the box. (3p + 3p)

a) Because of this surprise result, the socialist creators of Sweden’s “cradle-to-grave” welfare state will be back in power for another four years, despite the lowest voter turnout since World War II.

Det	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

b) At the annual company board meeting held in the leafy suburb of Lidingö, the predominantly male board of directors of a major bank sat down at the conference table.

Det	Pre-mod	Head	Post-mod	Finite verb

max 6 points. Your points _____

14. 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 3p 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 the 3p, as well as all the other points. (10p + 3p)

- (i) Identify all the clausal functions (i.e. S,P,Od,Oi,Ps,Po,Ac,A)
- (ii) Draw a tree diagram, accounting for **everything** down to word level. (including all types of modification, clauses, etc)

It is obvious that average child birth rates have fallen since the fall of communism.

Draw this tree on the next page. Flip the page horizontally so you have more horizontal space.

max 13 points. Your points _____

It is obvious that average child birth rates have fallen since the fall of communism.

SYNTAX TREE

Levels of Analysis

Approach your sentence analysis → Distinguish between the basic (essential) message and the optional (extra) detail.

Sentences (how clauses are organised)	SIM (simple: contains only 1 finite clause) ▲	COM (compound: at least 2 finite clauses which have an equal relationship) ▲+▲
	CLX (complex: at least 2 finite clauses which have an Unequal relationship) ▲ ▲	CM-CX (compound-complex: at least 3 finite clauses. A combination of both types) ▲+▲ or ▲ etc → many patterns possible ▲ ▲+▲
“snippet” – these are NOT sentences	e.g. Newspaper headline <i>Ministers weird party!</i>	

Clauses	FC (finite clause: contains at least a subject and a finite verb) signified by ▲		NonFinite Clauses (nFC) nFCs are signified by ● They are not quite clauses but they are more than just phrases. As such, they can be categorised as being part clause-part phrase; in fact, in some books nFCs are called verbal phrases.
	SUB Clause = subordinator conjunction+ dependent finite clause MAIN Clause = independent finite clause		
Clausal Functions (elements)	Ps (predicative subject) Oi (indirect object) P (predicator i.e. the Verb phrase) OBS! V in your coursebook!! A (adverbial)	Po (object complement) Od (direct object) S (subject) Ac (adverbial complement)	
Functional breakdown of S, Od, Oi	pre-mod (pre-modification) (det) determiner(s)	post-mod (post-modification) H – head of subject	
Phrases	NP (noun phrase) AdjP (adjective phrase) PP (prepositional phrase)	VP (verb phrase) AdvP (adverbial phrase)	

Words	Nouns Adjectives Prepositions Determiners (<i>a, the, both, some</i> , etc) Conjunctions (coordinators <i>and, but, or</i> and subordinators <i>after, because</i>)	Verbs (modal, helping, lexical) (finite & non-finite) Adverbs Pronouns (personal, reflective, demonstrative, etc) Numerals (1,2,3 & 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) Interjections
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Morphology	Prefix Derivational <i>Un, pre, dis,</i>	Suffix Inflectional and derivational Allomorphs, bound/free morphemes, lexical/ functional morphemes
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Phonology	Vowels and consonants	Phonemes, word stress, intonation
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List of abbreviations

sentence level

- simple **SIM**
- compound **COM**
- complex **CLX**
- compound-complex **COM-CLX**

- independent or main clause **Main**
- dependent or subordinating clause **Sub**

clausal level

- finite clause **FC**
- nonfinite clause **nFC**
- that finite clause **that FC**
- relative clause **Rel C**

clausal elements/functions

- subject **S**
- predicator **P**
- direct object **do**
- indirect object **io**
- subject complement **sC**
- object complement **oC**
- adverbial **A**
- adverbial complement **aC**

functions within NP

- determiner **det**
- pre-modifier **pre-mod**
- head **H** or **head**
- post-modifier **post-mod**

phrase level

- noun phrase **NP**
- verb phrase **VP**
- adverbial phrase **AdvP**
- adjective phrase **AdjP**
- preposition phrase **PP**

word classes

- lexical verb **V (lex)**
- auxiliary verb **V (aux)**
- finite verb **V(fin)**
- non-finite verb **V(non-fin)**
- conjunction **(conj)**
- subordinating conjunction **(sub conj)**
- auxiliary verb **(aux)**
- modal auxiliary verb **(mod aux)**
- article **art**
- adjective **adj**
- adverb **adv**
- preposition **prep** or **P**
- pronoun **pro**