

Send in Task 5 ANSWERS

Other Questions:

1. Exemplify at least three different prepositions in English that may correspond to Swedish *under*. What could be the problem here for a Swede?
during, under/below/beneath, in (work in silence/arbeta under tystnad)
2. Suggest ways of expressing the sentences below in English, give alternatives where possible, and try to explain the difference compared to Swedish.
 - a) Jag är säker på att de kommer. **I am sure that they will come/are coming.**
 - b) Jag har inget emot att de kommer. **I don't have anything against them/their coming/the fact that they are coming/will come.**
 - c) Han såg fram emot att träffa henne igen. **He looked forward to meeting her again.**
 - d) De är vana vid att stiga upp tidigt. **They are used to getting up early.**
 - e) Det råder ingen tvekan om att det är han som är den skyldige. **There is no doubt that he is the guilty one./There is no doubt that it is he who is the guilty one.**
 - f) Han påminde mig om att jag måste skicka in ansökan. **He reminded me that I need to send in the application.**
 - g) Hon var förvånad över att han var yngre än hon. **She was surprised that he was younger than her/she was.**
3. What is the difference between a *coordinator* and a *subordinator*? Explain and give a few examples.
 - **Coordinators link things that are at the same level, ex. I have [a cat] and [a dog], [I like cats] and [you like dogs].**
 - **Subordinators introduce dependent clauses which usually either function as adverbials (ex. [Since I studied], I thought the answer was easy) or postmodifier to NPs (ex. The day [when I learned the truth] was tragic).**
4. What is meant by a *reporting clause*, and how do such clauses differ in English and Swedish in terms of word order?
Reporting clauses attribute what was said to the speaker, eg. "Sam came by to visit," she said.
If the reporting clause contains a pronoun, only subject (she) verb (said) order is possible; unlike Swedish which doesn't have subject verb order in reporting clauses.
If the subject of the reporting clause is a noun, then either order is possible: "Sam came by," my sister said. "Sam came by," said my sister.
If the verb phrase has more than one word or there's an object, then only subject-verb order is possible: "Sam came by," my sister had said. "Sam came by," my sister said to me.

5. What is the difference in information structure between an active and a passive clause? **Usually the theme (old information) comes at the beginning and new info comes at the end (known as the Information Principle). The passive puts the object, which comes at the end of the sentence in active clauses, at the beginning, so the object is probably old information and comes first here. If the subject in an active clause is very long, putting the object first as in a passive construction makes a more natural sounding sentence (this is the principle of end weight, which says that long clause elements usually come at the end of the sentence).**

6. Identify the grammatical “problem” in the sentences below, correct the error and try to explain what the problem is:

- a) There is no question **about** that the best way to learn this is to practise it. **omit the preposition.**
- b) I can't help **to feel** sorry for him. **omit the 'to' replace with 'feeling', help + -ing**
- c) These are problems that **often are** ignored when changing jobs. **'are often' V ADV in dependent clauses.**
- d) The students were surprised that **they after three years** had forgotten everything they learnt at university. **Adverbial shouldn't come between subject & verb: "...that after three years they had forgotten..." or "that they had forgotten....university after three years"**
- e) Within the next couple of hours **will it** become clear who won the election. **"it will become" subject-verb order in main clause.**
- f) Not until we understand that we have a choice **we can** learn how to take responsibility for our lives. **inverted verb-subject order in main clauses with negative/restricting initial adverbials, i.e., "can we".**
- g) He tells me that he **always is** short of money. **"is always"**

7. Which preposition would you choose in the following cases?

- a) He stood very still, leaning **against** the wall. (*against/towards*)
- b) He awoke at 1.30am and walked **towards** the lights of a nearby hostel. (*against/towards*)
- c) Like dust, they are swept **under** the carpet. (*during/under*)
- d) It didn't take long before I had already experienced more adventures than **during** all my childhood. (*during/under*)

8. Translate the following sentences into English:

- a) Why are you interested in **moving** to Australia? (*move/moving*)
- b) I thought I'd never get used to **being** in an office all day. (*be/being*)

What happens when a Swedish preposition + att-infinitive, as in (a) and (b), (*av att flytta, vid att behöva*) is translated into English?

9. For each of the following sentences, choose the appropriate form of the verb:
- She and her husband had refused to **talk** to the police. (*talk/talking*)
 - I look forward to **talking** with the parties. (*talk/talking*)
 - I used to **be** called “monkey boy,” but now I’ve lost that and I feel a little lost because of it. (*be/being*)
 - Since I am used to **being** called sir, I turned and was met by the image of a large woman wearing sweatshorts and a Snoopy shirt that said, “Keepin’ Cool”. (*be/being*)

In which of the sentences is **to** a preposition?

What grammatical function does it have in the other sentences?

A verb in the infinitive, which is used after a preposition in Swedish, corresponds to a verb in the -ing form in English. To is a preposition in the (b) and (d) sentences, which is the reason why the verb is in the -ing form.

In the (a) sentences to is an infinitive marker. If you feel uncertain about whether to is a preposition or an infinitive marker, you can try to put a noun phrase after it. If that is possible, to is a preposition; if not, it is an infinitive marker:

I look forward to the challenge.

**My doggie doesn’t want to a bath.*

Since it is possible to put a noun phrase like the challenge after to in the first sentence, to is a preposition. In the second case, however, a noun phrase like a bath cannot come after to, which means that to is an infinitive marker rather than a preposition

10. Decide which sentences are main clauses and which are dependent clauses. How do you know? MC-main clause, DC-dependent clause
- he quickly stripped to his vest and underpants **MC**
 - having emerged from two old histories **DC**
 - which was downstairs next to the living room **DC**
 - I am often considered to be a funny kind of Englishman **MC**
 - when dad spoke **DC**
 - while we were waiting for the 2227 bus **DC**
 - on this day my father hurried home from work **MC**
 - but Mum wasn’t a satisfactory teasing victim **MC**
 - if you want me to **DC**
 - who was in the kitchen as usual **DC**
 - there was some chanting music going on **MC**
 - the curtains were drawn **MC**
 - telling me the secrets of her love life **DC**
 - I didn’t bother to reply. **MC**
 - whether I could go back to sleep again **DC**

11. Improve the structure in the following sentences (run-on sentences and sentence fragments from student essays).

1. There are those who have a different view of literature. Robert Coover is one of them. **(run-on sentence)**
2. If he does not find what he wants in that self object, he chooses to withdraw from it, as in the case of the character's wife. **(sentence fragment)**
3. Within a short time, the Internet gained huge popularity because of its free flow of information. People can even make phone calls and advertise their business products through the Internet. **(run-on sentence)**
4. But still people can be whoever they want to be. The picture can visualize someone else more attractive. **(run-on sentence)**
5. Along with these speech-like conversations comes also informality, speech often being less formal than writing, although this form of speech-like writing also carries with it some problems. **(sentence fragment)**
6. We simply do not have time to write in a textual style and talking is a much speedier communication form. Therefore we write like we speak instead. **(run-on sentence)**
7. For most of us, journalists function as a connection between us and the rest of the world. They are supposed to give us the truth. **(run-on sentence)**
8. Will the news channels, magazines and so on do anything to sell, even if that means that they do not give the audience the right perspective? **(sentence fragment)**
9. It is a technical problem. The technique to make web pages that are accessible to people with all kinds of disabilities does not exist today. **(run-on sentence)**
10. The truth is that the differences in layout are of great importance, since the layout is what the eye sees first. **(sentence fragment)**

12. Translate the phrases including prepositions in italics into English.

1. El är inget *undantag från* regeln att konsumtionen minskar när priset ökar. **exception to**
2. *Av nyfikenhet* öppnade jag dörren i muren och steg förundrad in i en liten grönskande trädgård. **Out of curiosity**
3. Lindsay Lohan är inte *populär hos* alla. **popular with/among**
4. Grön skatteväxling gör mig *röd av ilska*. **red with anger/fury**
5. Han lyckas t.o.m. få de andra skådespelarna att *brista ut i skratt*. **burst into laughter**
6. Visa mig en person som inte är *känslig för kritik* så visar jag dig en människa som inte har några fördomar. **sensitive to criticism**
7. Ginny svarade inte utan *tog blicken från* Harry och stirrade upp i taket. **took her eyes off**

8. För min del handlar det om Calle Jonsson som ju *blev frikänd från anklagelsen* för dråpförsök. **was acquitted of**
9. Försvarshögskolan *annonserar efter* ny rektor. **is advertising for**
10. Centerstämmans resonemang är *avgörande för* valresultatet 2010. **crucial to**
11. Jag har aldrig varit i den situationen men *efter vad jag har hört* från andra så är det väl bäst att fråga. **from what I've heard**
12. Tankarna om naturens läkande kraft *föll i glömska* i Sverige. **fell into oblivion**
13. På vägen dit och hem lyssnade jag på min mp3-spelare, och sjöng *för full hals*. **at the top of my lungs/voice**
14. Kalmar Läns Museums bildskatt är snart *tillgänglig för* allmänheten. **available to**
15. Alla skolor skall vara *över genomsnittet* enligt ett nytt förslag. **above average**
16. Hon berättar vidare att en av de vanligaste fallgroparna är att studenterna inte lyckas *få övertaget över* sitt "uppskjutande-beteende". **get the better of**
17. Alice i Underlandet finns *översatt till* minst 125 språk. **translated into**
18. De hör mullret av artilleri *vid horisonten* men är inte utsatta för något direkt hot. **on the horizon**
19. Öarna *utanför kusten* bjuder på lavendelfält, färska skaldjur och friska bad. **off the coast**
20. Anta att du inte vet att du är *allergisk mot* katter. **allergic to**
21. Las Vegas totala omsättning *gick upp med tio procent* under de veckor Elvis var där. **went up by 10%**
22. *Vid det här tillfället* tar vi också blodprov på er. **On this occasion**
23. Beskriv *med några få ord* vad ditt brev handlar om på raden "Subject". **in a few words**
24. Jag var i början väldigt *misstänksam mot* den här serien, men den växer verkligen efter hand och man blir helt fast. **suspicious of**
25. Peking har nära relationer till stater som främst USA vill *hålla på avstånd*. keep at arm's length
26. *Inget går upp mot* en god humörhöjande dessert. **Nothing compares to**
27. *Prenumererar du på* Veckans Coachtips kommer du att få informationen i god tid. **If you subscribe to**

28. Det känns som om någon högre makt har bestämt sig för att *sätta mig på prov*.
put me to the test

29. I och med registreringen *har du samtyckt till att* ditt användarnamn återfinns på Internet. **you will have consented to**

30. Oavsett om Ni är här *i affärer* eller på semester kan Ni njuta av att bo hos. **on business**