Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet
Institutt for moderne fremmedspråk
Seksjon for engelsk

Eksamensoppgave i

ENG1101: Engelsk språkvitenskap

VÅR 2009

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Eksamensdato: 15. mai 2009
Eksamenstid: 4 timer
Studiepoeng: 7,5
Tillatte hjelpemidler: En av følgende ordbøker:
Collins Cobuild English (Advanced Learner’s) Dictionary
The Concise Oxford Dictionary
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
Longman Dictionary of American English
Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
Random-House Webster's College Dictionary
Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary

Språkform: Engelsk
Antall sider: 10 (inkl. forsider)
Sensurdato: 10. juni 2009 (oppslag)

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EXAM for

ENG1101: English Linguistics

Contact person during the exam: Anne Dahl and Helene Hauge
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Exam date: 15 May 2009
Examination time: 4 hours
Points: 7.5
Approved aids: One of the following dictionaries:
Collins Cobuild English (Advanced Learner’s) Dictionary
The Concise Oxford Dictionary
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
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Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
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Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary

Language: English
Pages: 10 (including front pages)

Examination results: 10 June 2009
There are 10 questions. Answer all questions.
Each complete question receives 10 points, 100 points in all.

Questions 1, 2, 5 and 8 each contain four ‘multiple choice’ tasks. Each of these has only one correct answer, which you should select by writing the appropriate letter on your answer sheet. Selection of more than one of the options automatically counts as a wrong answer.

Read the short text below before you attempt questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. These questions all relate to the text.

**TEXT**

1 **Roots in slavery**
2 Guyana is the only English-speaking country in South America. This former British colony became independent in 1966. The country boasts a remarkably rich ecology.
3 Its tropical rainforests, which attract many tourists, are filled with distinctive plantlife and teem with exotic birds, insects and mammals.
4 Unfortunately, Guyana also has the continent's poorest economy. It suffers from political troubles and economic mismanagement. Many observers believe that it faces an uncertain future.
5 The Guyanese population is largely descended from African slaves and agricultural workers from India. The former were imported by the Dutch to work on sugar plantations, while the latter were shipped in by the British after slavery was abolished.
6 Persistent rivalry between these two ethnic groups has created an unstable society. The social tensions are reflected in hostility between the two main political parties, which are ethnically based.
7 An economic crisis struck the country in the 1990s. Most industries were state-owned and badly managed. Their earnings sank while fuel costs rose. Living standards dipped dramatically.
8 The government subsequently sold many industries. It must solve new problems now, however. The rainforest is facing environmental threats. The drugs trade is fuelling violent crime. The sugar industry, which is Guyana's main employer and a major source of foreign income, is in trouble. The EU has declared that Guyana will lose preferential treatment for its sugar exports. Experts fear that the industry could collapse as a result.
9 Poverty levels remain high. Many Guyanese people now seek their fortunes outside the country. Emigration has risen steeply in the last few years.

*Adapted from the BBC news website*
1. Linguistic concepts

For each of 1.1 and 1.2, pick the concept from the list that is most accurately characterized by the definition and write the letter on your answer sheet.

1.1 A kind of morpheme which cannot occur on its own but must be attached to another morpheme.
   a. suppletive morpheme   b. stem
   c. affix   d. root
   e. allomorph   f. free morpheme

1.2 The word in a phrase which determines grammatical properties of the phrase and the type of meaning which the phrase can have.
   a. conjunct   b. function word
   c. lexical category   d. specifier
   e. head   f. complement

For each of 1.3 and 1.4, pick the definition from the list that most accurately characterizes the concept and write the letter on your answer sheet.

1.3 A phoneme is
   a. a linguistic sound which is phonetically distinguishable from any other sound in any language.
   b. a sound which is a pronunciation variant of a more basic sound in the phonological system of a language.
   c. a basic sound unit in a given language, one which contrasts with other basic sounds to signal different words in that language.

1.4 Adjunction is
   a. a type of syntactic combination in which two phrases belonging to one category (e.g. two NPs, or two VPs, or two Ss) are linked by and, or, or but to form a complex constituent of the same category.
   b. a type of syntactic combination in which a modifier phrase is attached to another phrase which is already complete; for example a relative clause is added to a noun phrase, or an adverbia l modifier is added to a verb phrase.
   c. a type of syntactic combination in which a verb combines with its complement to form a complete verb phrase; for example a transitive verb combines with its direct object, or a linking (copula) verb with its predicative complement.
2. Phonetics & Phonology

For each of 2.1-2.4, decide which description is correct and write the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

2.1 The place of articulation of the following sounds: 
[k] [g] [ŋ]

a. glottal  
b. alveolar  
c. post-alveolar  
d. velar  
e. dental  
f. labial

2.2 The class which includes all the following sounds: 
[b] [d] [ɡ]

a. voiced stops  
b. voiceless stops  
c. voiced affricates  
d. voiceless affricates  
e. voiced fricatives  
f. voiceless fricatives

2.3 The description which most accurately characterises the following group of vowels: 
[ʊ] [u] [ɔ] [o] [ɒ] [ɒ]

a. high (close) vowels  
b. front vowels  
c. mid vowels  
d. back vowels  
e. low (open) vowels  
f. rounded vowels

2.4 The manner class which includes all the following sounds: 
[f] [v] [θ] [ð] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ]

a. fricatives  
b. affricates  
c. stops  
d. approximants  
e. nasals  
f. sonorants
3. **Phonetics & Phonology**

This question relates to the text.

For each of (a.)-(d.), find a word in the text whose pronunciation matches the description, and write it on your answer sheet. (Do not transcribe the words into phonetic symbols.)

a. a word beginning with an high vowel

b. a word ending with a sonorant consonant

c. a word containing a voiced labial obstruent

d. a word containing an affricate

4. **Phonetics & Phonology**

This question relates to the text.

The English regular verb suffix that is written -(e)d is used to mark past tense or participle forms. Like the noun plural suffix -(e)s (as in *dog*s, *cat*s, *fox*-es) the pronunciation of the suffix -(e)d depends on the sound which precedes it, i.e. on the last sound of the verb to which it is attached.

(i) If the verb ends with [t] or [d], the suffix is pronounced as [ɪd].
(ii) If the verb ends with one of [p], [f], [s], [ʃ], [ʧ] or [k], the suffix is pronounced as [t].
(iii) In all other cases, the suffix is pronounced as [d].

a. Find one verb with -(e)d in the text in which the suffix is pronounced as [ɪd] and write it on your answer sheet.

b. Find one verb with -(e)d in the text in which the suffix is pronounced as [t] and write it on your answer sheet.

c. Find one verb with -(e)d in the text in which the suffix is pronounced as [d] and write it on your answer sheet.

d. The sounds in (ii) all share a phonetic property which causes the suffix to be pronounced as [t] in the word you chose in (b). State what that property is.
5. Morphology

This question relates to the text.

For each of 5.1-5.4, decide which description is correct and write the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

5.1 The morphological relation between *rose* (line 16) and *risen* (line 24):
   a. The two words are not morphologically related at all.
   b. The two words are different inflectional forms of the same lexeme.
   c. One of the words is derived from the other by conversion (zero derivation).
   d. One of the words is derived from the other by derivational affixation.

5.2 The morphological relation between *economy* (line 6) and *economic* (line 7)
   a. The two words are not morphologically related at all.
   b. The two words are different inflectional forms of the same lexeme.
   c. One of the words is derived from the other by conversion (zero derivation).
   d. One of the words is derived from the other by derivational affixation.

5.3 The inflectional features of the word *became* in line 3:
   a. bare infinitive
   b. EN participle (past participle)
   c. past, 3rd person, singular
   d. present, 3rd person, singular
   e. past, 3rd person, plural
   f. present, 3rd person, plural

5.4 The inflectional features of the word *solve* in line 18:
   a. bare infinitive
   b. EN participle (past participle)
   c. past, 3rd person, singular
   d. present, 3rd person, singular
   e. past, 3rd person, plural
   f. present, 3rd person, plural
6. Morphology

This question relates to the text.

a. Find one complex word in the text which is a compound. (Exclude any compound that is a name of a person/place/organisation, a number or a date.)
   - Provide a structural analysis of the word, indicating the word class of the compound itself and of each of its parts.
   - Briefly account for why the word is a compound.

b. Find two complex words in the text which are formed by derivational affixation. In each case, provide a structural analysis of the word, indicating the word class of the derived word itself and (where possible) of the base for the derivational affix.

7. Morphology

a. Explain the pattern of possible and impossible words in the lists in (i) and (ii). What is the reason why words like those in (i) can be formed in English, while ones like those in (ii) cannot?

   (i)  re-think  re-write  re-freeze  re-align  re-finance  re-adjust  re-announce  re-distribute

   (ii) *re-idea  *re-newspaper  *re-icecream  *re-desk  *re-money  *re-kind  *re-loud  *re-happy

b. The word reusable is built up from a prefix, a root and a suffix. Indicate which of the structural analyses (i) or (ii) is correct for this word (there is only one correct choice), and explain why it has that particular structure. Refer to the word-class of the root, the stem, and the word itself, where appropriate.

   (i)  word
       prefix  stem
           root  suffix
   (ii) word
       prefix  stem  suffix
           root  prefix  suffix

   re  use  able  re  use  able
8. Syntax

This question relates to the text.

For each of the words / phrases in 8.1-8.4, decide which description of its category or its function is correct and write the appropriate letter on your answer sheet.

8.1 *independent* in line 3
   a. noun  
   b. adjective
   c. adverb  
   d. verb
   e. preposition  
   d. auxiliary

8.2 *while fuel costs rose* in line 16
   a. verb phrase  
   b. noun phrase
   c. adjective phrase  
   d. main clause
   e. prepositional phrase  
   f. subordinate clause

8.3 *the latter* in line 11
   a. subject  
   b. attributive modifier
   c. predicate  
   d. adverbial modifier

8.4 *after slavery was abolished* in line 11
   a. subject clause  
   b. relative clause
   c. complement clause  
   d. adverbial clause
9. Syntax

This question relates to the text.

a. Find a sentence in the text containing a finite subordinate clause that is a relative clause.
   - Write down the whole sentence on your answer sheet.
   - Indicate the subordinate clause using square brackets (i.e., write [ before the first word of the clause, and ] immediately after the last word).

b. Find a simple sentence in the text that is an example of the sentence pattern (i).
   (A simple sentence is one which contains no subordinate clauses.)
   - Write down the whole sentence on your answer sheet.
   - Indicate the direct object (DO) constituent using square brackets.

(i) \( SU + V + DO (+ADV) = SuVdO(Adv) \)

c. Find a simple sentence in the text that is an example of the sentence pattern (ii).
   - Write down the whole sentence on your answer sheet.
   - Indicate the predicative complement (Pred-Comp) constituent using square brackets.

(ii) \( SU + V + Pred-Comp (+ADV) = SuVsC(Adv) \)

Note: in sentence pattern (ii), the term predicative complement (Pred-Comp) used in the lectures means the same as the term subject complement (sC) used in the compendium.

10. Syntax

This question relates to the text.

Draw a complete phrase structure tree for each of the following sentences (adapted from sentences in the text):

   a. Many people from Guyana seek their fortunes outside the country. \( (cf. \text{ lines 23-4}) \)

   b. Experts fear that the industry could collapse. \( (cf. \text{ line 22}) \)

Note: a complete phrase structure tree is one which shows all constituents in the sentence. A tree that uses triangles for some phrases does not show the internal structure of those phrases, and is therefore incomplete.