

## PHONETICS (35%)

Please write your Phonetics answers on a separate sheet.

**1. Transcribe the following sentences phonemically, taking care to observe, and use in your transcriptions, the intonation marking provided. Use weak forms where appropriate. Please state which accent you are transcribing; Received Pronunciation (RP) or American English (AE)**

i) She 'told me she \liked me. /Did she?

ii) 'Who's going to do the \dishes? \You are.

iii) 'Can I /help at all? You could 'warm up the \dinner plates for me.

iv) We were 'wondering if you could come to \dinner tomorrow.

v) I 'think it's going to \rain. Oh, 'don't say \that.

**2. Explain the different pronunciations of the inflectional –s.**

**3. Explain, with appropriate examples from English, the following terms:**

i) Phoneme

ii) Diphthongs

iii) Tone unit

iv) Word stress

**4. Indicate the stresses and suggest an intonation pattern using intonation marks (High fall, Low fall, Low rise, High rise, Fall-rise)**

- i) Am I disturbing you? No come in.
- ii) What shall I do with this rag? Wipe the floor with it.
- iii) That was quite an experience, wasn't it?
- iv) You were marvelous, darling!

**5. Transcribe and explain the pronunciation of the following words to your pupils:  
Three, world, cut, vet, busy.**

**Which elements of pronunciation would be important to focus on in each word?  
How would you explain in practice what they need to do to realize these sounds successfully?**

## GRAMMAR (55%)

Please write your grammar answers on a separate sheet.

### Task 1:

Comment on the differences in form and meaning between the members of the following sentence pairs:

A1 He worked in Copenhagen for a year.

A2 He has worked in Copenhagen for a year.

B1 He looked terrible.

B2 He looked terribly upset.

C1 You must visit your parents more often!

C2 He must be visiting his parents. (since he is not at home).

D1 Happily, nobody died in the film.

D2 Nobody died in the film happily.

E1 Mary's sister is younger than Ann.

E2 Mary's sister is younger than Ann's.

F1 Everybody in this class speaks two languages.

F2 Two languages are spoken by everybody in this class.

### Task 2:

Correct any mistakes in the sentences below and explain the changes you have made using appropriate terminology (word class, word forms, etc.):

1. That have I not seen.
2. It is somebody at the door.
3. There is 300 miles from Oslo to Bergen.
4. She is walking the dog every night.
5. Everyone have arrived in time.

### Task 3:

Explain the following grammatical phenomena to your pupils in primary/ lower secondary school (specify the level of your pupils - 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> form or 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> form):

- a. **What is concord?** Explain how the form of the noun used as the subject of the sentence (singular vs. plural) affects the form of the verbal. In which tense is concord typically observed? Give some examples (sentences).
- b. **What are the five possible phrase types?** Name them and give examples.
- c. **What is the main function (meaning) of tense?** Which tenses are present in the English tense system? Give examples.
- d. **What is the main function of aspect?** How does Progressive aspect differ from Perfective aspect? Give examples (sentences) showing their forms and explain their meanings. What is the meaning of the Present Perfective Progressive? E.g. *I have been washing my car.*

## WRITTEN PROFICIENCY (10%)

Please write your proficiency answers on a separate sheet.

**Find the linking words and phrases in the text below and explain what they mean, by saying for example that they express *sequence, result, emphasis, addition, contrast, etc.***

In 1992 the UK Government signed the Convention on Climate Change at the Earth Summit. Thus the government committed Britain to reducing the country's total energy bill. And a number of different organizations were established to achieve this, including the Energy Saving Trust and the Energy Action Grants Agency. Incidentally, the Energy Savings Trust points out that almost half of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions come from energy we use every day – at home and when we travel.

The Government's main message is that as well as saving the ozone layer, you can help yourself by saving money. There are lots of different ways to save energy in your home and they will lead to savings in your fuel bill. However, the problem is that you often have to spend money first as an investment.

For example, low energy light bulbs seem expensive – they can cost up to £15 – which seems a lot to pay for a light bulb. But one can last eight times longer than a normal one. Besides, they use about one fifth of the electricity of a normal one. So if you do your sums you can work out that in the long run it will be cheaper. And in five years' time, when you do need to buy a new one, the price of a new bulb will probably be lower!

Moreover, you may be able to claim a grant from your local council to help with the cost of insulating roofs, walls, pipes and draught proofing. But before you arrange the cavity wall insulation specialist to come, check that you qualify for help from the council. Otherwise you may be left with an unexpected bill to pay.