

EKSAMEN

Emnekode/course code SFE10410	Emne/Course: Engelsk: Grammatikk og fonetikk/English: Grammar and phonetics
Dato: 7. mai 2014	Eksamenstid: kl. 09.00 til kl. 15.00 (seks timer/six hours)
Hjelpemidler/Permitted sources: Ingen/None	Faglærere/Teachers: Emerentze Bergsland Jon Orten Melanie Duckworth
<p>Eksamensoppgaven:</p> <p>Oppgavesettet består av 9 sider inklusiv denne forsiden. Kontroller at oppgaven er komplett før du begynner å besvare spørsmålene.</p> <p>Oppgavesettet består av 3 deler: grammatikk (55 %), fonetikk (35 %), og språkferdighet (10 %). Det er 2 vedlegg (språkferdighet). Alle deloppgaver skal besvares.</p> <p>Hver del besvares på et separat sett med ark.</p> <p>The examination paper consists of 9 pages, including this one. Check that your paper is complete before starting on the paper.</p> <p>The examination consists of 3 parts: Grammar (55 %), phonetics (35 %), and Proficiency (10 %). All parts must be answered. Students must pass all three parts of the exam to get a passing grade.</p> <p>Please use separate answer sheets for each part.</p>	
<p>Sensurdato: 28. mai 2014</p> <p>Karakterene er tilgjengelige for studenter på studentweb senest 2 virkedager etter oppgitt sensurfrist. Følg instruksjoner gitt på: www.hiof.no/studentweb.</p> <p>Grades will be available for students on Studentweb two workdays after the grade publication date at latest. Follow instructions given on: www.hiof.no/studentweb.</p>	

PHONETICS (35%)

Please write your Phonetics answers on a separate sheet.

All questions must be answered.

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) Would you 'like to try my new com/puter? (Low rise)
- ii) So you 'didn't like the \steak. (High fall)
- iii) We were 'wondering if you could come to \dinner tomorrow. (Low fall)
- iv) You're 'not going to be able to \do it. (High fall)
- v) 'Could you get me some /milk? (Low rise)

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

- i) Tone unit
- ii) Weak vowels
- iii) Word stress
- iv) Syllable

3. Explain the different pronunciations of the inflectional –s.

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

i) May I have a word?

ii) I'm trying to make a call.

iii) It's a beautiful day, isn't it?

iv) Who asked for some soap?

v) Will egg and chips be OK?

5. Write the following transcriptions in normal spelling and mark the cases of assimilation and elision in the different sentences.

i) /ju kən 'ɪndʒəɪ jɔ: 'lʌntʃ ɪm pi:s ɪn ðə 'gɑ:dən/

ii) /aɪ ə'sju:m juv ɡɒt ə 'lɒt tə 'du: dʒʌs nəʊ/

iii) /ðə 'sləʊ treɪn lef tem mɪnɪts 'z:liə/

iv) /dʒu 'eɪŋk i ɔ:t tu ə'plaɪ/

v) /wi teɪk 'ɒf ət ha :f pa :s 'ten/

GRAMMAR (55%)

Please write your grammar answers on a separate sheet.

A. Below are pairs of sentences which should be compared. Comment on the difference in

(i) form / grammar and

(ii) meaning

between the members of EACH of the following sentence pairs:

1a It's going to be a great concert.

1b There's going to be a great concert.

2a She considered the essay superficially.

2b She considered the essay superficial.

3a I've peeled the potatoes.

3b I've been peeling the potatoes.

4a They must leave today.

4b They must have left today.

5a The early bus left.

5b The bus left early.

6a It was on the desk when I left.

6b It was on the desk that I left it.

7a The road was blocked by three policemen.

7b The road was blocked by three o'clock.

8a Alice remembered the new article that he had told her about.

8b Alice remembered that he had told her about the new article.

B. Text:

Answer the questions relating to the underlined items in the following text:

1 The novel *Little Women*, which was written by Louisa May Alcott, was
2 published in two volumes in 1868 and 1869. Alcott wrote the novel
3 rapidly over several months, and the material is loosely based on the
4 author and her three sisters. *Little Women* has been read as a family
5 drama that validates virtue over wealth.
6 It has been argued that Alcott created a new form of literature, one
7 that took elements from Romantic children's fiction and combined it
8 with others from sentimental novels, resulting in a totally new
9 format. Here follows a short excerpt:
10 "Once upon a time, there were four girls, who had enough to eat and
11 drink and wear, a good many comforts and pleasures, kind friends
12 and parents, who loved them dearly, and yet they were not
13 contented." (Here the listeners stole sly looks at one another, and
14 began to sew diligently.) "These girls were anxious to be good, and
15 made excellent resolutions; but they did not keep them very well,
16 and were constantly saying, 'If we only had this,' or 'If we could only
17 do that,' quite forgetting how much they already had, and how many
18 pleasant things they actually could do. So they asked an old woman
19 what spell they could use to make them happy, and she said, 'When
20 you feel discontented, think over your blessings and be grateful.'" "
21 (Here Jo looked up quickly, as if about to speak, but changed her
22 mind, seeing that the story was not done yet.)

Line 1: Comment on the type of clause: which was written by Louisa May Alcott. Could the clause instead have read: "written by Louisa May Alcott?" What clause type would that have been?

Give the verb form and voice of was written (line 1), was published (lines 1-2), has been argued (line 6).

Line 3: Give the word class and function of rapidly. Why cannot "rapid" be used instead?

Lines 3-4: Give a syntactic analysis of: the material is loosely based on the author and her three sisters.

Lines 3-9: Give the phrase type, and point out which elements are present in the following phrases:

several months (line 3)

loosely based (line 3)

a new form of literature (line 6)

a totally new format (lines 8-9)

a good many comforts and pleasures (line 11)

Line 5: State what clause type is used here: that validates virtue over wealth.

Lines 6-9: Point out what clause types you find in the following sentence:

It has been argued that Alcott created a new form of literature, one that took elements from Romantic children's fiction and combined it with others from sentimental novels, resulting in a totally new format.

Line 9: here: Give word class and function.

Line 10: there: What form of there is used?

Lines 10-11: who had enough to eat and drink and wear: What type of clause is this?

Line 12: yet: Give the clause element, and add additional comments about this word class type.

Line 13: sly: Give the word class and position.

Line 14: diligently and line 16: constantly: Give the word class and position for each of them.

Line 16: If we only had this: Give the clause type.

Line 16 and line 18: could : a) Classify the two instances of could. b) What does could express in each case?

Line 19: what spell they could use to make them happy: Classify this clause.

Lines 19-20: When you feel discontented: a) What type of clause is this? b) Is it finite or non-finite?

Lines 19-20: think over your blessings and be grateful: What verb forms are used?

Line 22: seeing that the story was not done yet: Classify the clause.

Part Three: Proficiency (10%)

Please write your proficiency answer on a separate sheet.

1. Write two paragraphs in which you discuss the conflicting views presented in the two attached articles (Appendix A and B). Each paragraph should contain a quotation from one of the articles. Begin the first paragraph with the sentence:

“The right-wing news outlet *Fox News* and the left-wing *Huffington Post* published markedly different responses to a recent announcement about the Affordable Care Act, also known as ObamaCare.”

Decide how to begin the second paragraph yourself.

Appendix A

ObamaCare could lead to loss of nearly 2.3 million US jobs, report says

Jim Angle, *Fox News*, 4 Feb 2014

The long-term effect of ObamaCare on the U.S. economy was rewritten Tuesday with the Congressional Budget Office issuing a revised projection that nearly 2.5 million workers could opt out of full-time jobs over the next 10 years -- allowing employers to wipe 2.3 million full-time jobs off the books.

Budget experts say that because ObamaCare offers an insurance alternative to employer provided coverage, many Americans who hold full-time jobs may decide to work part-time -- or not at all -- and get their coverage from the exchanges.

Following the release of the report, House Speaker John Boehner said the report showed how “the middle class is getting squeezed in this economy.”

The report drew immediate reaction from GOP lawmakers, including House Speaker John Boehner who said the report indicates ObamaCare is only making it harder for middle-class Americans to survive in the bad economy.

Others, like Rep. Paul Ryan, R-Wisc., weighed in.

“ObamaCare is only making things worse,” Ryan said in a written statement. “This costly law is not only pushing government spending to new heights, it is disrupting coverage and leaving millions of Americans worse off.”

Angle, Jim. “ObamaCare could lead to loss of nearly 2.3 million US jobs, report says.” *Fox News*, 4 Feb, 2014. Web. 30 April. 2014.

Appendix B

The Good Jobs News on the Affordable Care Act

Dean Baker, *Huffington Post*, 11 Feb 2014

Leading Republicans, along with much of the media, went into a frenzy last week following the release of a Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report on the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The report assessed the likely impact of the ACA on employment and concluded it will lead to a reduction in the total number of hours worked by 1.5-2.0 percent when its effects are fully felt later in the decade.

This reduction in hours is equivalent to 2.0-2.5 million fewer people working. This was quickly translated into a loss of 2.0-2.5 million jobs, which made Obamacare officially a jobs-killer in the eyes of the CBO. That's pretty powerful stuff, but it turns reality on its head.

The CBO assessment was that because people could now get access to health insurance through the exchanges rather than having to get insurance through their jobs, many people might decide not to work or to work fewer hours. This voluntary reduction in work hours is one of the goals of Obamacare, it is not an unforeseen consequence.

There are millions of people who struggle at their jobs with serious health conditions in the hope of reaching age 65 when they can qualify for Medicare. The exchanges will make it possible for many of these people to get insurance at prices they can afford, since insurers are not allowed to discriminate based on pre-existing conditions. As a result, some of these older workers will opt to either retire or to possibly work fewer hours at a job that doesn't provide insurance. Giving people this option was one of the main goals of health care reform.

Similarly, there are many workers with young children who would like to be able to either take time off from work to spend with their kids, or alternatively to work at a job part-time. However they may not have this option if their only way to afford insurance is by working at a full-time job. As a result of the ACA these people will work fewer hours.

...

When CBO did its analysis and said that Obamacare would lead to some reduction in work hours, it was saying the ACA would have its intended effect. It was freeing people from health care related job-lock. This is a feature, not a bug.

It's remarkable that so many people could have reached the direct opposite conclusion. Of course almost any measure that protects workers will have some negative impact on people's willingness to work. If we eliminated Medicare and made older people pay for their health care then we could get more people to work into their 70's, 80's, even 90's. Wouldn't that be great?

In fact, the withdrawal of people from the labor market would likely have a positive effect on those who want to work. At a time where we still have millions of people unemployed or underemployed, the people who retire or cut back hours to be with kids will be opening up jobs for younger workers unable to find work or full-time jobs. Since we have a Congress that is unwilling to take the steps to increase demand in the labor market, the best way we may have of increasing job openings is by reducing supply.

Baker, Dean. "The Good Jobs News on the Affordable Care Act." *Huffington Post*, 11 Feb 2014. Web. 30 April 2014.