

i About the Exam



EXAMINATION

Course code and name: SFE11418 English: Grammar and Phonetics 2

Date: 28 April 2020

Duration: 5 hours + 30 minutes to submit your assignment.

Permitted aids: All aids permitted, except communication between candidates.

All examination papers will be checked for plagiarism.

About the exam:

The exam consists of two main parts: Grammar and Phonetics. Please make sure you answer **all** questions in both parts.

Deadline for announcement of results: The results will be available in Studentweb. Preliminary date of announcement is 19 May 2020.

1 Grammar Part 1: Sentence Pairs

Comment on the **differences** in **form** and **meaning** between the following sentence pairs.

Note that you will be assessed primarily on your ability to identify, categorize, and explain grammatical differences. **Please number your answers clearly.**

1.

I have had a great time this evening.
I am having a great time this evening.

2.

You must wash your hands now.
You may wash your hands now.

3.

The captain thought there was a problem.
The captain thought it was a problem.

4.

The tests were conducted in a friendly and efficient manner.
Hospital staff conducted the tests in a friendly and efficient manner.

5.

John didn't like what local government was planning in his area.
John didn't like what local government were planning in his area.

6.

She saw a suspicious-looking woman walking down the street.
Walking down the street, she saw a suspicious-looking woman.

7.

Surrounded by trees, the cabin looks out across a beautiful lake.
The cabin, which is surrounded by trees, looks out across a beautiful lake.

Skriv ditt svar her...

Format - | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x | | | | | | ABC |

Words: 0

Maks poeng: 0

2 Grammar Part 2: Constituency Diagram (“Tree Diagram”)

Draw a constituency diagram (“tree diagram”), indicating **word classes**, **phrases**, and **clause elements**, for the sentence below.

Important: You can draw your diagram in Inspera or insert a table in the space provided below. Alternatively, you can draw by hand on paper, take a photo of the diagram, and upload in the next assignment window.

Charlie always wanted chocolate and ice-cream on his birthday.

Skriv ditt svar her...

Format | **B** | *I* | U | \times_2 | \times^2 | \int_x | | | | | | | | | | | ABC |

Words: 0

Maks poeng: 0

3 File upload for answers to grammar part 2 constituency diagram

If you drew your tree diagram by hand, you can upload an image file here.



Last opp filen her. Maks én fil.

Alle filtyper er tillatt. Maksimal filstørrelse er **10 GB**.

 Velg fil for opplasting

Maks poeng: 0

4 Grammar Part 3: Text Analysis

Read the following text carefully, and answer the questions that follow. Number your answers clearly. (Note that sentences in the text have been numbered and part of the text has been underlined for reference. In this

section, you will be assessed primarily on your ability to identify and categorize different grammatical phenomena.)

(1) Only once a year, on his birthday, did Charlie Bucket ever get to taste a bit of chocolate. (2) The whole family saved up their money for that special occasion, and when the great day arrived, Charlie was always presented with one small chocolate bar to eat all by himself. (3) And each time he received it, on those marvellous birthday mornings, he would place it carefully in a small wooden box that he owned, and treasure it as though it were a bar of solid gold; and for the next few days, he would allow himself only to look at it, but never to touch it. (4) Then at last, when he could stand it no longer, he would peel back a tiny bit of the paper wrapping at one corner to expose a tiny bit of chocolate, and then he would take a tiny nibble – just enough to allow the lovely sweet taste to spread out slowly over his tongue. (5) The next day, he would take another tiny nibble, and so on, and so on. (6) And in this way, Charlie would make his sixpenny bar of birthday chocolate last him for more than a month.

(from *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, by Roald Dahl)

1. Sentence (1): What kind of **phrase** is *on his birthday*? What kind of **structure** does this phrase have?* What kind of **syntactic function** does this phrase have in the clause?
2. Sentence (2): What kind of **phrase** is *their money*? What kind of **structure** does this phrase have?* What kind of **syntactic function** does this phrase have in the clause?
3. Sentence (2): What kind of **clause** is *when the great day arrived*? (Your answer should include a comment on finiteness and function. Try to be as specific as possible.)
4. Sentence (3): Comment on the use of the word *it*.
5. Sentence (3): What kind of **clause** is *that he owned*? (Your answer should include a comment on finiteness and function. Try to be as specific as possible.)
6. Sentence (4): What kind of **clause** is *to expose a tiny bit of chocolate*? (Your answer should include a comment on finiteness and function. Try to be as specific as possible.)
7. Sentence (5): Identify the **clause elements** in *The next day, he would take another tiny nibble*.
8. Sentence (6): What kind of **phrase** is *his sixpenny bar of birthday chocolate*? What is the **syntactic function** of this phrase in the clause?
9. General: Find an example of **inversion** in the above text, and identify what **type of inversion** it is.
10. General: Find one example of **lexical cohesion** and one example of **grammatical cohesion** in the above text, and specify their **types**.

* For questions about phrases, **structure** refers to the elements that typically make up those phrases. These might include head, pre- or post-modifier, and so on.

Skriv ditt svar her...

Format	B I U x₂ x² I_x ↶ ↷ ↻ ☰ ☷ Ω Σ ABC ✖
Words: 0	

Maks poeng: 0

5 Phonetics question

What do the sounds /tʃ/, /ʒ/ and /r/ have in common?

Velg ett alternativ

- They are all voiced
- They are all vowels
- They are all postalveolar
- They are all approximants

Maks poeng: 1

6 Phonetics question

What phonemes can be central in a syllable?

Velg ett alternativ

- All vowels, /j/ and /w/
- All vowels only
- All vowels, /r/, /l/ and /n/
- All fricative consonants

Maks poeng: 1

7 Phonetics question

In the word *fished*, transcribed [fɪʃt], what type of assimilation can be noted?

Velg ett alternativ

- Optional, progressive assimilation of place
- Optional, regressive assimilation of manner
- Obligatory, progressive assimilation of force
- Optional, regressive assimilation of force

Maks poeng: 1

8 Phonetics question

If the word *blidge* existed in English, how would it be transcribed?

Velg ett alternativ

- blɪdʒ
- bli:tʃ
- blɪdʒe
- blɪdg

Maks poeng: 1

9 Phonetics question

Which syllable is stressed in the word *criticism*?

Velg ett alternativ

- Third
- First
- Second
- Fourth

Maks poeng: 1

10 Phonetics question

Which of the pronunciations of *coal*, all variants used today but in different dialects, is the most recent in English language history?

Velg ett alternativ

- [kɔʊl] (as in e.g. North America)
- [ko:l] (as in e.g. Northern England)
- [kəʊl] (as in e.g. Southern England)

Maks poeng: 1

11 Phonetics question

How does the vowel sound in *first* differ from the one in *far*?

Velg ett alternativ

- They differ only in length
- The first one is more back than the second
- The first one is more open than the second
- The first one is a central vowel and the second is a back vowel

Maks poeng: 1

12 Phonetics question

Which of these parts of a tone unit has only unstressed syllables?

Velg ett alternativ

- The pre-Head
- The nucleus
- The Head

Maks poeng: 1

13 Phonetics question

What is the difference between ['tɪrɪ] and ['lɪtɪ]?

Velg ett alternativ

- Phonemic
- Neither phonemic nor allophonic
- Allophonic

Maks poeng: 1

14 Phonetics question

Select the most likely nuclear tone in the question *What did I do?*

Velg ett alternativ

- A rising tone
- A falling tone
- A fall-rise tone

Maks poeng: 1

15 Phonetic question

If the word *quook* existed in English, how would it be transcribed?

Velg ett alternativ

- kwʌk
- kwɒk
- qwɔ̃k
- kwɔ̃k

Maks poeng: 1

16 Phonetics question

Which of these is a minimal pair?

Velg ett alternativ

- foot and fool
- first and fished
- phone and foam
- fame and fare

Maks poeng: 1

17 Phonetics question

Which of these vowels is central?

Velg ett alternativ

- The one in "fork"
- The one in RP "flock"
- The one in "beast"
- The one in "flirt"

Maks poeng: 1

18 Phonetics question

Which of the words *chilled*, *child*, *shield* and *shilled* has a transcription below?

Velg ett alternativ

- tʃaɪld
- dʒɪld
- ʃaɪld
- tʃi:ld

Maks poeng: 1

19 Phonetics question

In AAVE, there are phonetic differences from standard English, some of which are exemplified in the sentence [dæt kɔl de: ma brʌvə fɒt hi:d tes mi] (*that cold day my brother thought he'd test me*).

What words show examples of monophthongization?

Velg ett alternativ

- day, my
- brother, thought
- cold, test

Maks poeng: 1

20 Phonetics question

Which of these alternatives is a feature of Arabic that poses a typical problem with English pronunciation?

Velg ett alternativ

- f and v are allophones
- b and v are allophones
- θ and ð are allophones

Maks poeng: 1

21 Phonetics question

In an interview with the President of Somalia, the words *since*, *treatment*, *clear* and *terrorists* are pronounced ['sɪns] [trit'menti] [cə'liə] and ['terrorists]. What pronunciation difficulty do these words show?

Velg ett alternativ

- Problems with consonant clusters
- Problems with labiodental fricatives
- Problems with front vowels
- Problems with bilabial plosives

Maks poeng: 1

22 Phonetics question

What kind of sound difference is there between *pat* and *bat*?

Velg ett alternativ

- Allophonic
- Phonemic
- Neither phonemic nor allophonic

Maks poeng: 1

23 **Phonetics question**

When is schwa (/ə/) stressed?

Velg ett alternativ

- Always
- Between consonants
- In American English
- Never

Maks poeng: 1

24 **Phonetics question**

If the word *fnurk* existed in RP English, how would it be transcribed?

Velg ett alternativ

- fnʊk
- fnɜ:k
- fnɔ:k
- fnʌk

Maks poeng: 1

25 **Phonetics question**

What do the phonemes /d/, /z/, /m/ and /l/ have in common?

Velg ett alternativ

- They are all voiced
- They are all diphthongs
- They are all approximants
- They are all alveolar

Maks poeng: 1

26 Phonetics question

In the utterance *tin cans*, transcribed [tɪŋ kænz], what connected-speech process can we observe?

Velg ett alternativ

- Optional, regressive assimilation of place
- Optional, progressive assimilation of place
- Obligatory, regressive assimilation of manner
- Obligatory, progressive assimilation of force

Maks poeng: 1

27 Phonetics question

What decides whether the stress should be on the first or second syllable in the word *suspect*?

Velg ett alternativ

- The speed at which the word is uttered
- The word class
- American English or RP
- It is up to the speaker (idiolect)

Maks poeng: 1

28 Phonetics question

How does the vowel in *blark* differ from the one in *clort*?

Velg ett alternativ

- They are both open vowels, but the first one is more back than the second
- They are both back vowels, but the first one is more open than the second
- They are both back vowels, but the first one is more close than the second
- They are both front vowels, but the first one is more open than the second

Maks poeng: 1

29 Phonetics question

What connected speech processes can be observed in [ə dʒɪn ən tɒnɪk pli:z] (*a gin and tonic, please*)?

Velg ett alternativ

- elision and liaison
- assimilation and vowel reduction
- liaison and assimilation
- vowel reduction and elision

Maks poeng: 1

30 Phonetics question

There is a closure between the dorsum and the velum, the velum is lowered and all air passes through the nasal cavity. What phoneme is produced?

Velg ett alternativ

- /ŋ/
- /g/
- /ð/
- /n/

Maks poeng: 1

31 Phonetics question

Which transcription is correct for the RP pronunciation of *Take care of her*?

Velg ett alternativ

- [teɪk keər əv hɜ:]
- [teɪk keər əv hɜ:r]
- [teɪk kər əv hɜ:r]
- [teɪk keə əv hɜ:]

Maks poeng: 1

32 **Phonetics question**

In a tone unit, how many stressed syllables can there be after the nucleus?

Velg ett alternativ

- Two or more
- One
- None

Maks poeng: 1

33 **Phonetics question**

Which word has the primary stress on the antepenultimate (third from last) syllable?

Velg ett alternativ

- kangaroo
- barometer
- unfortunately
- knowledgeable

Maks poeng: 1

34 **Phonetics question**

If the word *weer* existed in English, how would it be transcribed in RP?

Velg ett alternativ

- weə
- weɪə
- waɪə
- wɪə

Maks poeng: 1

35 **Phonetics question**

How many syllables are there in the word *quite*?

Velg ett alternativ

- 2
- 0
- 1
- 4

Maks poeng: 1

36 **Phonetics question**

If the word *throlk* existed in RP English, how would it be transcribed?

Velg ett alternativ

- trʌlk
- ðrʌlk
- θrɒlk
- θhrɒlk

Maks poeng: 1

37 **Phonetics question**

Select the most likely nuclear tone of the utterance *Good grief!*

Velg ett alternativ

- A falling tone
- A rising tone
- A fall-rise tone

Maks poeng: 1

38 Phonetics question

There is a closure between the apex and the alveolar ridge and the air escapes on both sides of the tongue. The vocal chords vibrate. What phoneme is produced?

Velg ett alternativ

- /t/
- /d/
- /l/
- /n/

Maks poeng: 1

39 Phonetics question

Which of the following accents of English is mainly non-rhotic?

Velg ett alternativ

- Canadian English
- The English spoken in south-western England
- Irish English
- Australian English

Maks poeng: 1

40 Phonetics question

What feature in Spanish is an explanation to problems with distinguishing between English *feat* and *fit*?

Velg ett alternativ

- [i:] and [ɪ] are different phonemes in Spanish
- [i:] and [ɪ] are allophones in Spanish
- Spanish does not have diphthongs
- [i:] and [ɪ] are allophones in English

Maks poeng: 1

41 Phonetics question

What are the mute consonant sounds in the pronunciation of *knee* and *wrist* examples of?

Velg ett alternativ

- Contextual elision
- Weak forms
- Progressive assimilation
- Historical elision

Maks poeng: 1

42 Phonetics question

Which of these phonemes is a front vowel?

Velg ett alternativ

- The one in "cook"
- The first one in "above"
- The one in "clap"
- The one in RP "flock"

Maks poeng: 1

43 Phonetics question

Why is *blood* pronounced [blʌd] in Southern England, and [blʊd] in Northern England?

Velg ett alternativ

- They have always been pronounced differently, since the first Germanic people came to England.
- The difference is due to historical elision of consonant sounds.
- It is just a difference in dialect, for no obvious reason.
- They were pronounced the same in Middle English, but changed to /ʌ/ only in the south.

Maks poeng: 1

44 **Phonetic question**

If the word *shasp* existed in American English, how would it be transcribed?

Velg ett alternativ

- θæsp
- ʃæsp
- sɑ:sp
- ʒʌsp

Maks poeng: 1