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| <p>1) Explain, as fully as you can, what we mean by <i>lexical words</i>: content words, word classes: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, open word classes, head of phrases</p> <p>The (determiner) <u>scientific</u> (adjective) <u>community</u> (noun) <u>is</u> (verb) in (preposition) <u>agreement</u> (noun) that (subordinate conjunction) the (determiner) <u>process</u> (noun) of (preposition) <u>global</u> (adjective) <u>warming</u> (noun) is (auxiliary) <u>linked</u> (verb) to (preposition) an (determiner) <u>increase</u> (noun) in (preposition) <u>greenhouse</u> (noun) <u>gas</u> (noun) <u>emissions</u>. (noun)</p> |
| <p>2) Explain, as fully as you can, the grammatical term <i>phrase</i>: information unit; words that belong together; 5 types: prepositional, verb, adjective, adverb, noun phrases; phrases have a syntactic function</p> <p>All are <i>Noun phrases</i></p> <p>it (head)</p> <p>clean (premodifier) water (head) for drinking, personal hygiene and farming (postmodifier)</p> <p>climate change (head)</p> <p>one (determiner) result (head) of global climate change (postmodifier)</p> <p>more extreme (premodifier) weather (head)</p> <p>a (determiner) willingness (head) to make changes in the way we lead our lives (postmodifier)</p> |
| <p>3) Give a syntactic analysis of these clauses:</p> <p>Life-giving water (S) is (V) the most important natural resource provided by Mother Earth.(sP)</p> <p>Children carrying heavy cans home with water (S) is (V) a common sight (sP) across Africa. (A)</p> <p>At present,(A) more than a billion people (S) lack (V) access to clean water (dO)</p> <p>These gases (S) build up (V) in the atmosphere (A)</p> <p>In recent years, (A) climate conferences (S) have (V) largely (A) been (V) a story of missed opportunities.(sP)</p> |
| <p>4) the syntactic function (role) of the <i>subject predicative</i>: describes or identifies the subject</p> <p>scarce: connects to the subject <i>clean water for drinking, personal hygiene and farming</i></p> <p>the greatest environmental challenge of the world: connects to the subject <i>climate change</i></p> <p>China, The United States, India and Russia: connects to the subject <i>the greatest contributors</i></p> |
| <p>5) Describe, as fully as you can, each verb phrase with respect to tense, aspect and structure.</p> <p>flows: simple present tense, 3rd person, main/lexical verb</p> <p>has estimated: present perfective, auxiliary + main/lexical verb (past participle)</p> <p>will lead to: future reference, auxiliary + main verb + particle (preposition) Compound verb</p> <p>is struggling: present progressive/continuous, auxiliary + main/lexical verb (-ing form)</p> <p>to work: infinitive form, infinitive marker + main/lexical verb</p> |
| <p>6) Describe the meaning of each case. Explain how each case is <i>grammatically realized</i> (formed).</p> <p>effortlessly: meaning: <i>manner</i> realized by an <i>adverb</i></p> <p>in many parts of the world: meaning: <i>place</i> realized by a <i>prepositional phrase</i></p> <p>In the future: meaning: <i>time</i> realized by a <i>preposition a phrase</i></p> <p>Over the past decade: meaning: <i>time</i> realized by a <i>prepositional phrase</i></p> |
| <p>7) Explain, as fully as you can, the grammatical term <i>dependent clauses</i> (subordinate clauses). Use at least <i>three examples</i> taken from the text above to illustrate the variety of dependent clauses and their function.</p> |

B. Exam Engelsk for lærere 1, 2019: Phonology, intonation and proficiency **Grade:**

1 Intonation

In English there are three main intonation movements/intonation patterns: *a fall* (high or low), *a rise* (high or low) and *a fall-rise*.

Explain briefly and precisely when to use these patterns by using examples from the Extract below.

Statements, Yes/No questions, wh-questions (information questions), long sentences

2 Consonants

Explain, as fully as you can, the difference between *lenis* and *fortis* sounds.

Fortis sounds: *unvoiced, need more force to produce, shorten the preceding vowel*

1 /k/ 3 /θ/ 4 /ʃ/ 6 /p/ 11 /s/ 12 /tʃ/

Lenis sounds: *voiced, need less force to produce, lengthen the preceding vowel*

2 /w/ 5 /ŋ/ 7 /v/ 8 /z/ 9 /n/ 10 /ð/ 13 /b/ 14 //

3 Transcription

British E

American E

a) life-giving water /'laɪfɡɪvɪŋ wɒtə/

/'laɪfɡɪvɪŋ wɑ:tər/ /wɑ:tər/

b) good health /gʊd helθ/

/gʊd helθ/

c) from the taps in our homes /frəm ðə tæps ɪn əvə (ɑ:) hæʊmz/

/frəm ðə tæps ɪn əvər (ɑ:r) (əvər) həʊmz/

d) in addition /ɪn ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/

/ɪn ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/

e) women and children /'wɪmɪn ən(d) 'tʃɪldr(ə)n/

/'wɪmɪn ən(d) 'tʃɪldr(ə)n/

f) climate change is /'klaɪmə(ɪ)t tʃeɪndʒ ɪz/

/'klaɪmə(ɪ)t tʃeɪndʒ ɪz/

g) extreme weather /ɪ(e)k'stri:m 'weðə/

/ɪ(e)k'stri:m 'weðər/

h) these gases /ði:z 'gæsɪz/

/ði:z 'gæseɪz/

i) rising sea levels /'raɪzɪŋ si: 'lev(ə)l/

/'raɪzɪŋ si: 'lev(ə)lz/

j) lead our lives /li:d əvə (ɑ:)laɪvz/

/li:d əvər (ɑ:r) (əvər) laɪvz/

Comments on language: