UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
FIRST SEMESTER 2005/2006 SESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE/COURSE</th>
<th>GDL1033 STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH</th>
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<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>30 OCTOBER 2005 (SUNDAY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>2.30-5.00 P.M (21/2 HOURS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VENUE</td>
<td>IPDA</td>
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INSTRUCTIONS:
1. This exam paper contains SEVEN (7) questions in NINE (9) printed pages excluding the cover page.
2. Answer ALL questions on the question paper.
3. You are NOT ALLOWED to remove the exam paper from the examination hall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATRIC NO.</th>
<th>(in words)</th>
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<td>IDENTITY CARD NO:</td>
<td>(in figures )</td>
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LECTURER: PUAN ASPALILA SHAPIII

GROUP: TABLE NO.:
INSTRUCTIONS:
Answer ALL questions.

1  Put a slash (/) between the different clause elements in the following sentences. Use the abbreviations S (subject), V (verb), Od (direct object), Oi (indirect object), Cs (subject complement), Co (object complement) and A (adverbial).

Example: I / have / three younger brothers

S V Od

(a) The vacation has been wonderful.

(b) This group of students seems diligent.

(c) Mother bought the children some buns.

(d) I borrowed a book at the library.

(e) Our friends consider the prices expensive. (15 marks)

2  Rewrite the following sentences according to the forms/ patterns stated in brackets.

(a) Many patients are waiting to see the doctor. (“there” transformation)

(b) Joe will be driving to college tomorrow. (“Yes-No” question)

(c) It was such a spectacular sight. (exclamatory sentence)
(d) Bill finally followed the doctor’s order.  
(tag-question)

(e) Mary Lou wanted a diamond necklace for her wedding anniversary.  
("cleft" sentence)

(f) Bullying in schools is becoming a serious problem.  
("Wh" question representing the subject)

(g) They watched a good movie on TV last night.  
("Wh" question representing the object)

(h) We study for the grammar test every day.  
(emphatic sentence)

(i) The Wongs have sent out the invitations already.  
(negative pattern)

(j) I borrowed her book just now.  
("Wh" question representing the determiner)

(10 marks)
Read this short paragraph and answer the questions below.

The (0) elevator arrived. She stepped in and pressed three. On the third floor, the activity seemed to have increased. She stood there, looking around her frantically. Finally, she saw what she wanted. In a cubicle with a green sign there was an empty desk. She hurried over to it and sat down. She looked at the computer and began typing. She was so engrossed in the story she was writing that she lost track of time. When she finished, she sensed a shadow over her shoulder.

(Based on Sidney Sheldon’s The Best Laid Plans)

Rewrite parts of the sentences that contains specific grammatical features in the space provided and underline the grammatical feature(s).

Example: 0. a common noun

The elevator arrived

(a) a noun used as a subject

(b) a noun used as an object

(c) a personal pronoun in the subjective case.

(d) a possessive adjective

(e) an adjective

(f) an adverb
(g) a noun phrase consisting of a determiner and the headword

(h) a noun phrase consisting of a determiner, a pre-modifier and the headword

(i) a phrasal verb

(j) a linking verb

(20 marks)
4 There are **FIVE (5)** grammatical errors in the text below. Circle the errors, correct them and explain your correction.

0

Even when you are asleep, your brain has still aware of its surrounding to some extend. It will have remember how big your bed is and how far your body can turn safely. Should you got too close to the edge, your brain will tell your muscles and you roll backward. However, your brain will lose it bearings if you’ve been drinking or if you are in a unfamiliar bed.

*(Adapted from: Reader’s Digest October 2004)*

**Example**

0. Error : has
Correct : is
Explanation : The ‘be’ verb is needed.

(a) Error : __________________________
Correct : __________________________
Explanation : __________________________

(b) Error : __________________________
Correct : __________________________
Explanation : __________________________

(c) Error : __________________________
Correct : __________________________
Explanation : __________________________

(d) Error : __________________________
Correct : __________________________
Explanation : __________________________
5 In the following sentences, identify the tense of the verbs and explain in grammatical terms the use of the verb forms.

(a) Every evening he *works* in the garden.

In this example, *works* is a form of a verb construction called ____________________________

This construction is used because ____________________________

(b) He *worked* in the garden yesterday evening.

In this example, *worked* is a form of a verb construction called ____________________________

This construction is used because ____________________________

(c) Let’s not disturb him. He is *working* in his garden.

In this example, *working* is part of a verb construction called ____________________________

This construction is used because ____________________________

(d) He’s been *working* in his garden all evening.
In this example, *working* is part of a verb construction called

This construction is used because

(e) He was *working* in his garden when I arrived at his house.

In this example, *working* is part of a verb construction called

This construction is used because

(f) He will *work* in his garden tomorrow evening.

In this example, *work* is part of a verb construction called

This construction is used because

(18 marks)
6. Read the sentence below and answer the question.

*Nepal was the most beautiful country that I had ever visited.*

Based on the given sentence, identify the structure of English from general to specific by using the terms given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>clause</th>
<th>morpheme</th>
<th>phrase</th>
<th>sentence</th>
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**Example:**

Sentence

*Nepal was the most beautiful country that I had ever visited.*

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

*morpheme*

(7 marks)
7 (a) Write a sentence that contains the following structures.

(i) defining relative clause

Example: ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________ (2 marks)

(ii) non-defining relative clause

Example: ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________ (2 marks)

(b) Based on the examples you have given in (a) and (b), explain:

(i) The function of relative clauses

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________ (3 marks)

(ii) The difference between a defining relative clause and a non-defining relative clause.

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________ (3 marks)

END OF EXAM PAPER