

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1991/92

Mac/April 1992

HEA 101 Pengantar Pengajian Bahasa Inggeris
(Bahagian 2)

Masa: [2 jam]

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are TWO [2] parts with NINE [9] questions on SIX [6] sheets in this paper.
- DO NOT spend more than 80 minutes on Part I and more than 40 minutes on Part II.
- Answer scripts to Part I and Part II must be handed in separately. All writing must be done in the Answer Booklet.

Instructions for Part I - Grammar (35 marks)

- Part I contains seven [7] questions. There are two Sections A, and B.
- Answer FOUR [4] questions in all. TWO [2] questions each from Sections A and B.
- QUESTION 9 in Section A is COMPULSORY.

Instructions for Part II - Stress, Rhythm and Intonation
(15 marks)

- There are FOUR [4] questions.
- Answer any TWO [2] questions.
- QUESTION 16 is COMPULSORY.

PART I - (35 marks) -- Submit this portion separately.

SECTION A - QUESTION 9 is COMPULSORY

QUESTION 9 - (5 marks)

Write a few sentences (or a short paragraph) on five [5] of the following:

- (a) The four kinds of sentences in the English language
- (b) Subject and Predicate
- (c) The Phrase and the Clause
- (d) How the plural of Nouns are formed
- (e) The uses of the Possessive or genitive case
- (f) Agreement of verb and subject
- (g) Transitive and Intransitive verbs
- (h) Verbs with incomplete predication

QUESTION 10 - (10 marks)

When a verb in a sentence is limited by person and number it is said to be a finite verb. When a verb in a sentence merely names the action, it is said to be infinite. Explain very briefly what is meant by finite and non-finite verb. Then give a brief account of the features of the infinitive verb and its uses.

QUESTION 11 - (10 marks)

In English, the participle must have a proper 'subject of reference' whereas the Gerund has 'the force of a Noun + Verb.' Explain very briefly these two grammatical concepts and how you would go about differentiating a gerund from a participle.

QUESTION 12 - (10 marks)

The imperative mood in English expresses a command, an exhortation, and an entreaty or prayer. What do you understand by the term MOOD in English? Your answer should also touch on terms like indicative and subjunctive moods.

SECTION B - Answer any TWO [2] questions

QUESTION 13 - (10 marks)

EITHER

- (a) When people use sentences such as 'Who did you give this to?', linguists concerned with prescriptive grammar might consider this is an example of 'bad' grammar and might suggest that 'To whom did you give this?' would be a better sentence. Write a short essay on 'The description (that is, how language is used) and the prescription of grammars (that is, how language should be used).

OR

- (b) Write a short essay on 'Language variation according to user and language variation according to use.'

QUESTION 14 - (10 marks)

In the comparison of the English Adjectives we could have the following:

- (a) much - more - most
(b) strong - stronger - strongest
(c) splendid - more splendid - most splendid

Taking your cue from the above, how would you go about explaining the formation of comparative and superlative adjectives.

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QUESTION 15 - (10 marks)

Analyse the following complex sentences into their Main and Subordinate clauses:

- (a) Whenever she heard the question, the old woman who lived in that house, answered that the Earth is flat.
- (b) I know the fortune-teller who said that this would happen.
- (c) Everyone who knows you, acknowledges, when he considers the case calmly, that you have been wronged.
- (d) Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land?'

PART II - (15 marks) -- Submit this portion separately.

QUESTION 16 - (10 marks)

Read the following anecdotes carefully. For each, answer the following questions.

- (a) Which words would be important for your listener to hear and understand? Circle these words.
- (b) Mark the stressed syllables of words that have more than one syllable.
- (c) Mark the stress groups by underlining and numbering them.
- (d) Mark the intonation lines.
 - i. The wife of a foreign graduate student could not speak a word of English and so was terrified every time the telephone rang when her husband was not at home. He taught her to say, "Mr. Montoya is not at home." But this didn't help much because the caller usually continued talking. He then taught her to add, "He will

be back this afternoon." Her problem was still unsolved because callers sometimes left messages she couldn't understand. Finally, the couple figured out a solution. When the phone rang, Mrs. Montoya answered, "Mr. Montoya is not at home. He will be back this afternoon. This is a recording."

- ii. A businessman went to a psychiatrist and said, "Doctor, I don't know what's wrong with me. Nobody wants to talk to me. My employees don't talk to me; my children don't talk to me; my wife doesn't talk to me. Why is it that nobody wants to talk to me?" The psychiatrist's response was, "Next!"

QUESTION 17 - (5 marks)

There are a number of words which have the same spelling but which are pronounced differently and have different meanings.

Make sentences using each of the following words as a noun and as a verb.

Mark the stressed syllables for these words in each sentence you write.

- (a) suspect
- (b) refuse
- (c) present
- (d) conflict
- (e) conduct

QUESTION 18 - (5 marks)

There are six [6] different meanings you can give this sentence by varying the way it is said.

How are these changes of meaning effected?

I am especially fond of meat curry.

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