

School of Health Sciences

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course: English: Pr	roficie	ency				
Sub-course: Gramn	ıar an	d Written Proficiency				
Course code: EN247	7G		Credits for written examination: 3.0			
Date: December 6,	2024		Examination time: 14:15-17:30			
Examination respons	sible: S	tefan Sönnerhed				
Teachers concerned	315101 5					
	J	N				
Aid at the exam/app	Aid at the exam/appendices: None					
Other						
Instructions		Take a new sheet of pape	r for each teacher.			
		Take a new sheet of pape	r when starting a new question.			
	X	Write only on one side of	the paper.			
□ Write your name and pe			ersonal ID No. on all pages you hand in			
	X	Use page numbering.				
	X	Don't use a red pen.				
		Mark answered question	s with a cross on the cover sheet.			

Grade points (grammar part): Pass/E 45; D 49; C 53; B 60; A 68 (Maximum: 75)

Examination results should be made public within 18 working days $Good\ luck!$

Total number of pages ${\bf 8}$

University of Skövde School of Health Sciences English EN247G – Grammar December 6, 2024 Stefan Sönnerhed

EN247G - EXAM in Grammar and Written proficiency

Name:	ID n	o:				
This exam consists of two parts number of questions concerning here in the test form. The maxing grade (E). Note that all given ansanswer—no point(s) will be awar	standard grammar in the E num score in this part is 75 swers must be clearly written.	nglish language. Please wr points with 45 points requir	ite your answers ed for a passing			
For the written proficiency part based on correctness, vocabular	For the written proficiency part—where you write an essay on one out of three topics—your grade will be based on correctness, vocabulary, and style. Paragraphing and sentence structure are also included here					
You have to pass <u>both</u> the gramm will be brought together into an o difference between the two parts	overall result according to the	ECTS grading scale (A–F).	When the grade			
Stefan						
Your score:	points (grammar part)					
GRAMMAR	PROFICIENCY	OVERALL				
		'				
	GRAMMAR					
A. Language register	A. Language register					
1. What kind of language regis	ter is <u>usually</u> used for: (3 poi	nts)				
a) Business letters						
b) Official speeches						
c) Professional emails						
	4					

B. Sentences and clauses

2.	Identify the four <u>different</u> clause elements in this sentence by writing the names of the clause elements and the parts of the sentence they consist of on the blank lines. (4 points)
	She sold her bike the day before yesterday.
3.	What kind of sentence problem is there in the sentence below: run-on sentence, comma splice, sentence fragment? State the sentence problem, and rewrite the sentence in the correct form by changing the phrase, removing one or more words, or adding a part. (3 points)
	Because exams are often too difficult.
c.	Punctuation and capital letters
4.	Which punctuation mark should you use in the following cases? Write <u>the name</u> of the punctuation mark on the blank lines. (4 points)
	a) After a complete sentence (They have already left_)
	b) After an indirect question (He asked if we were on our way_)
	c) To introduce a list (We'll buy_ apples, bananas, cherries, and dates)
	d) To indicate a range (It happened during the years 1939_1945)

		ldren"? (3 points	5)						
D.	No	uns and article	es						
6.	und	e the words belocountable. (6 points whereas no	ints) <i>IMPOF</i>	RTANT NO	TE: For this q	uesti			
	a)	advice			a .	d)	jewelry		
	b)	goat				e)	pumpkin pie	-	
	b) c)	goat homework				e) f)	pumpkin pie sheep		
7.	c)					f)	sheep		
7.	c)	homework		ne followin		f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wł	homework nat are the plura		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wh a) b)	homework nat are the plura aircraft		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wh a) b)	homework nat are the plura aircraft coconut		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wh a) b)	homework nat are the plura aircraft coconut goose		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wh a) b) c) d)	homework nat are the plura aircraft coconut goose Japanese ¹ species		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		
7.	c) Wh a) b) c) d)	homework nat are the plura aircraft coconut goose Japanese ¹		ne followin	– g singular not	f) uns?	sheep (6 points)		

8.		e noun "fish" has ween the two? E	two different plural forms: "fish" and "fishes." What's the difference in meaning xplain. (2 points)
9.			Choose between a / an / the / - (= no article) and insert that article (or "-" if no ed) on the blank lines. (6 points)
	a)	Maria has a grea	at interest in nature.
	b)	She's	great singer.
	c)	The building is v	ery close to Central Park in New York.
	d)	What	honor to see you here.
	e)	When he was in	Istanbul, he stayed at Bosphorus Palace. (=A hotel in Istanbul)
	f)	Why didn't we g	get our copy of Los Angeles Times today? (=A newspaper in the US)
E.	Ad	jectives and ad	verbs
10.			wing adjectives and adverbs: the positive—the comparative—the superlative. rb for logical reasons can't be compared, just write "can't compare." (5 points)
	a)	bravely	
	b)	dangerous	
	c)	dead	
	d)	narrow	
	e)	read	

F.	Pronouns,	numbers,	conjunctions,	and	preposition
	r i Ulluulis,	Hullibels,	conjunctions,	4116	p. cp co.c.c

11.		t correct to say both "he's taller than I am" and "he's taller than me"? What's the difference ween the two? (3 points)
12.	Cho	build the numbers in the phrases below (in standard writing) be spelled out or written as numerals bose one of the two alternatives (in bold type) on either side of the slash symbol by circling of derlining the right alternative. (4 points) IMPORTANT NOTE: For this question, incorrect answer results in 0 points.
	a)	1,200,000 / One million two hundred thousand people live in Bricktown. (A made-up name)
	b)	Around 3 / three % of all people are color-blind.
	c)	He has three cars and 26 / twenty-six old bicycles.
	d)	They have 11 / eleven neighbors.
13.	Fill	out the blanks with the correct prepositions. (4 points)
	a)	Congrats your graduation.
	b)	It was late the afternoon.
	c)	There's a post office Letter Street.
	d)	They moved here ten years

G. Verbs

14.			form ("is" or "are) is correct in the following phrase: My bag of hamburgers is/are gone? answer. (3 points)
15.		e the sin	uple past <u>and</u> the present perfect form of the following verbs (two words on each line).
	a)	bring	
	b)	hang¹	
	c)	gain	
	d)	swim	
	e)	teach	
16.	IM	oose the PORTANT ults in 0 j	correct verb complement (=the second verb) in the verb phrases below. (6 points) NOTE: For this question, incorrect answers will result in minus points whereas no answer points.
	a)	Belgium	hopes to be / being the new main tourist destination in Europe.
	b)	George	quit to gamble / gambling after he lost lots of money on poker.
	c)	He help	ed to wash / wash / washing the car yesterday.
	d)	He stop	ped to pick / picking the pen he dropped.
	e)	They st	opped to smoke / smoking last year. Smart!

f) We're looking forward to see / to seeing you again.

¹ "hang" here in the sense hanging an object on the wall or from the ceiling (and similar examples)

University of Skövde School of Health Sciences English

Subject-verb agreement

- 17. Decide whether the verb phrases should be in the singular or the plural in the sentences below. Underline or circle the correct form of the verb—written in bold type in the singular before the slash symbol and the plural after it. (6 points) *IMPORTANT NOTE: For this question, incorrect answers will result in minus points whereas no answer (a blank line) results in 0 points.*
 - a) A number of incidents is / are the result of poor preparations.
 - b) Either our cats or the dog has / have eaten the meatballs. (Use the proximity rule)
 - c) The president as well as the prime minister is / are coming to the press conference.
 - d) The number of people riding a bike to work has / have gone up in the past year.
 - e) The police is / are at the crime scene right now.
 - f) The total price of the company's new laptops was / were \$316,000.

H. Tenses

18.	Which is correct: "Abraham Lincoln has been assassinated in the American Civil War" or "Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in the American Civil War"? Or are both possible? Explain your answer
	(2 points)

³ The American Civil War (April 12, 1861 – May 26, 1865; also known by other names) was a civil war in the United States between the Union[e] ("the North") and the Confederacy ("the South"), which was formed in 1861 by states that had seceded from the Union. (Wikipedia)

PROFICIENCY

For the proficiency part, you write an essay of 350–450 words on <u>one</u> of the topics below. State the number of words you have used at the end of your essay.

Make sure your grammar, vocabulary, spelling, use of capital and lowercase letters, and punctuation are as correct as possible. Grading is to a great extent based on correctness. However, it is not solely the number of errors—or lack of errors—that will decide a grade; vocabulary, variation, style, and structure are also important. Furthermore, think about the word limit.

1. Eating habits and our bodies

We are becoming taller and taller and also becoming physically grown-up at an earlier age than ever before. Our hands and our feet are getting bigger. At the same time, we eat fast food, easy-to-cook microwaved food, and sometimes skip meals altogether. Are our eating habits of today examples of progress—proved by the growth of our bodies—or not? Is there a danger that we will forget how to cook nutritious food by ourselves or are we in a better position food-wise than our grandparents? Discuss.

2. Gender and toys

Starting from an early age, many children get some toys that supposedly are either for girls or for boys (of course many toys are played with by both boys and girls). You're most certainly more likely to find miniature cars in a boy's room and dolls in a girl's room. But what is the reason for that and is it really relevant and reasonable that children play with certain toys based on their gender? What kind of toys did you have as a child and what kind would you like to give your future children? Discuss.

3. The truth

Probably all of us were brought up with the notion that we should always tell the truth and that lying is a bad thing. At the same time, there are moments in life when we tend to twist the truth a bit in order to accomplish something or avoid being blamed—or for any other reason. Discuss your views of always telling the truth vs. "adjusting" the truth a bit when there might be a reason for that. You may very well give examples, but you should focus on the moral aspect here.

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Stefan