



School of Health Sciences

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course: **English: Proficiency**

Sub-course: **Grammar and Written Proficiency**

Course code: **EN247G**

Credits for written examination: **3.0**

Date: **March 23, 2026**

Examination time: **14:15-17:30**

Examination responsible: **Stefan Sönnnerhed**

Teachers concerned

Aid at the exam/appendices: **None**

Other

- Instructions
- Take a new sheet of paper for each teacher.
 - Take a new sheet of paper when starting a new question.
 - Write only on one side of the paper.
 - Write your name and personal ID No. on all pages you hand in.
 - Use page numbering.
 - Don't use a red pen.
 - Mark answered questions 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 **8**

EN247G – EXAM in Grammar and Written proficiency

Name: _____ ID no: _____

This exam consists of two parts: grammar and written proficiency. For the **grammar part**, you answer a number of questions concerning standard grammar in the English language. Please write your answers here in the test form. The maximum score in this part is 75 points with 45 points required for a passing grade (E). Note that all given answers must be clearly written. When in doubt—in terms of the clarity of the answer—no point(s) will be awarded.

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 both the grammar and the proficiency part in the same exam. The results of the two parts will be brought together into an overall result according to the ECTS grading scale (A–F). When the grade difference between the two parts is one or three steps, the grammar part will be regarded as more important.

Stefan

Your score: _____ **points (grammar part)**

GRAMMAR		PROFICIENCY		OVERALL	
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GRAMMAR

A. Language register

1. What kind of language register is usually used for: (3 points)

a) Articles _____

b) Official speeches _____

c) Personal emails _____

B. Sentences and clauses

2. Identify the five different 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. (5 points)

Finally, she won an Olympic gold. She was happy.

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)

where I parked my car.

C. Punctuation and capital letters

4. Which punctuation mark should you use in the following cases? Write the name of the punctuation mark on the blank lines. (4 points)

- a) After a salutation (Dear Ms. Smith_) _____
- b) After an indirect question (She asked if I was tired_) _____
- c) To indicate a quote (I have a dream that one day..._) _____
- d) To indicate a range (Finland belonged to Sweden in 1611_1721) _____

D. Nouns and articles

5. Why can a word like “wine” sometimes be countable although it’s mostly uncountable? Explain. (2 points)

6. Are the words below (usually) countable or uncountable nouns? Write C for countable and U for uncountable. (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) afternoon	_____	d) mystery	_____
b) gorilla	_____	e) Korea	_____
c) homework	_____	f) work (=job)	_____

7. What are the plural forms of the following singular nouns? (6 points)

a) aircraft	_____
b) airplane	_____
c) ox	_____
d) species	_____
e) Vietnamese ¹	_____
f) woman	_____

¹ “Vietnamese” here refers to the people—not the language.

8. The noun "fish" has two plural forms: "fish" and "fishes." Why? Explain. (2 points)

9. Article or no article. Choose between **a / an / the / -** (= no article) and insert that article (or "-" if no article should be used) on the blank lines. (6 points)

- a) Barack Obama _____ president in 2014.
- b) If you go to Beijing, you can stay at _____ Beijing Sheraton.
- c) Marta loves _____ *New York Times*. (=A newspaper in the US)
- d) Rembrandt was _____ brilliant painter.
- e) Seven years ago I visited _____ Central Park in New York.
- f) She loves _____ music by Mozart.

E. Adjectives and adverbs

10. Compare the following adjectives and adverbs: the positive—the comparative—the superlative. If an adjective/adverb for logical reasons can't be compared, just write "can't compare." (5 points)

- a) complicated _____
- b) dead _____
- c) fun _____
- d) handsome _____
- e) worn _____

F. Pronouns, numbers, conjunctions, and prepositions

11. What pronoun can we use (and do we usually use today) when we don't know the gender of a person? And what is the reflexive pronoun based on that word? (3 points)

12. Should the numbers in the phrases below (in standard writing) be spelled out or written as numerals? Choose one of the two alternatives (in bold type) on either side of the slash symbol by circling or underlining the right alternative. (4 points) *IMPORTANT NOTE: For this question, incorrect answers will result in minus points whereas no answer results in 0 points.*

- a) **2,001** / **Two thousand and one** people went to the concert.
- b) Around **20** / **twenty** % of the population in Canada has French as their first language.
- c) He has two bikes and **21** / **twenty-one** helmets.
- d) She has **12** / **twelve** really good friends.

13. Fill out the blanks with the correct prepositions. (4 points)

- a) Congrats _____ winning first prize.
- b) It's crazy that Covid-19 already started almost six years _____.
- c) She was born _____ March 19.
- d) They live _____ 18 Spa Street.

G. Verbs

14. While “and” and “as well as” may logically seem to be synonyms, they’re grammatically different. Explain how and use a sentence or two sentences to explain. (3 points)

15. Give the simple past and the present perfect form of the following verbs (two words on each line). (5 points)

- a) break _____
- b) draw _____
- c) learn _____
- d) ride _____
- e) wear _____

16. Choose the correct verb complement (=the second verb) in the verb phrases below. (6 points)
IMPORTANT NOTE: For this question, incorrect answers will result in minus points whereas no answer results in 0 points.

- a) Bea helped her daughter **to learn / learning** how to drive.
- b) Fatima denied **to have / having** included her father in the pageant.
- c) I started **to play / playing** piano when I was eleven.
- d) She decided **to spend / spending** more money on charity next year.
- e) They denied **to have / having** had a coffee without paying for it.
- f) This is it. But I’m looking forward **to see / to seeing** many of you in Period 2.

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 people **is** / **are** coming to Dalarna in summer. Rightly so!
- b) Either our cats or the dog **has** / **have** eaten the cake. (Use the proximity rule)
- c) Her mom or her sister **has** / **have** brought cake to class.
- d) Spain **was** / **were** the favorite to win the women’s Euro last summer.
- e) The number of people watching the Olympics **was** / **were** more than 1,000,000.
- f) The police **is** / **are** coming soon.

H. Tenses

18. Which is correct: “William Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet*” or “William Shakespeare has written *Romeo and Juliet*”? Or are both possible? Explain your answer. (2 points)²

² The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, often shortened to Romeo and Juliet, is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare about the romance between two young Italians from feuding families. It was among Shakespeare’s most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with Hamlet, is one of his most frequently performed. The title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers..

PROFICIENCY

For the proficiency part, you write an essay of 350–450 words on **one** 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. Equal rights or women’s rights?

Although we’re slowly moving in the direction of a more equal world—we’re still not there. Men get better paid, do less household work, and are more often than women selected for powerful positions in companies, organizations, and governments. Men also, in some cultures, take it upon themselves to decide about abortions, dress codes, and other matters that mainly (or physically) concern women. What are the main problems regarding equal rights and women’s rights today the way you see it? In your home country and globally. How can we as a society best ensure that gender is a biological thing only? Feel free to add your own experiences or those of people you know. Discuss.

2. From child to parent

Many international as well as Swedish students are used to being served food at home, maybe having their clothes washed and the home cleaned, all of this by well-meaning parents. Then it’s time to stand on your own feet, take care of all the daily chores, and do that on a limited budget. Some years later many students will have their own kids. How should they be raised? What life skills should they be taught or forced to learn by themselves? What experiences can a (future) parent draw from one’s own childhood as well as university days and how could that make one a good parent? Discuss.

3. Kids online

Today’s kids surf and connect on the Internet at a younger age than ever before in the history of digital communication. Many children spend hours playing games and contacting their friends via various sites and platforms. To a great degree, today’s kids develop skills their parents never got a chance to do. But they sometimes also invite danger. Age limits online do not seem to work—you can simply lie about your birth year. How do we keep our small children safe from bullying and harassment and other potential Internet hazards? Discuss.

Good luck 😊

Stefan