



School of Health and Education

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course: **English: Academic Writing**

Sub-course: **Supervised written examination**

Course code: **EN244G**

Credits for written examination: **3.0**

Date: **February 24, 2026**

Examination time: **8:15-11:30**

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: **Pass/E 48; D 52; C 58; B 64; A 72 (Maximum: 80)**

Examination results should be made public within 18 working days

Good luck!

Total number of pages **8**

EN244G

Exam: Academic Writing, 3 credits

Name: _____

This exam includes mostly theoretical questions about important aspects of writing, in particular academic writing, but also a practical question where you summarize a text. However, all questions make up one whole, and your grade for the exam will be based on the total number of points.

The maximum number of points for each question is stated within parentheses after the question. In questions that include more than one element/answer, the points awarded may be anywhere on the scale from 0 points to the maximum number of points for that question depending on the quality of the answer.

Write clearly, and allow time for going through your answers at the end of the exam.

Good luck ☺

Stefan

Some of the examples in the questions come from the following websites:

- <https://writerriver.com/topic-sentence-and-controlling-idea-exercises/>
- https://www.teach-nology.com/worksheets/language_arts/paragraphre/parare6.pdf

Maximum points for the exam:	80
A	72
B	64
C	58
D	52
E	48

QUESTIONS

1. **Topic sentence and supporting sentences.** Below you find four sentences that could make up (a part of) a paragraph. Which of the four sentences is the topic sentence and which are the supporting sentences? Mark by writing **T** for topic sentence and **S** for supporting sentences. The sentences are presented in alphabetical order. **Note:** An incorrect answer will result in one minus point (–1), whereas leaving the blank line will give 0 points. (4 points)

a) A large Clarion angelfish is eight inches long. _____

b) Clarion angelfish are quite unique. _____

c) Clarion angelfish live in reef waters. _____

d) Its thin body helps it slip in and around rocky reefs. _____

2. **Topic sentence.** Below you find sentences that could be used as supporting sentences in a paragraph. Make up a reasonable/possible topic sentence that indicates what the paragraph is about, and write your topic sentence on the blank lines below. (4 points)

One reason is that employers want workers to be dependable. They certainly want workers who come to work every day. The other reason is employers want workers who are responsible. The employers would like to give the worker a project to do and know that it will be done well. In addition, employers look for workers who can work well with others. The ability to get along with co-workers is important to the success of business. In short, employers look for dependable and responsible team players.

3. **Coherence.** Below you find two examples of vague or incorrect pronoun coherence. The use of pronouns here makes the meaning either incorrect or unclear. Underline or circle the word(s) you want to change in order to make these sentences coherent, and rewrite those words—or the whole phrases—on the blank lines and explain why the two sentences are vague/incorrect and need to be changed. Note that since you have no context, several answers are possible. (8 points)

- a) In the library, there was a bag somebody left there by mistake. Hopefully, he will come back and pick it up later.
- b) The zoo only had two wild animals: a tiger and a lion. One day it escaped from the zoo and ran into the forest. The zoo never found it.

4. **Transition signals.** Choose the transition signal among the alternatives in parentheses that would best show how the different parts of the sentences are related. Answer by writing the correct transition signal on the blank line. The sentences come from *Longman Academic Writing Series 4*. (6 points)

- a) Bobby did not like going to the dentist; _____
(because / furthermore / however / otherwise), it was something that just had to be done.

- b) Daniel's family are all vegetarians; _____, (finally / nevertheless / therefore / whereabouts) Daniel eats meat every day.

- c) Police kept people away from the accident; _____
(however / meanwhile / nevertheless / otherwise), ambulance workers tried to pull victims out of the wreck.

5. **Clauses.** Which of the following clauses are independent (=main) clauses and which are dependent clauses? Answer by writing IND for independent or DEP for dependent on the blank lines. **Note:** An incorrect answer will result in a minus point (-1) whereas leaving the blank line will give 0 points. (6 points)

- a) Because he said so _____
- b) Cornelia likes to dance and sing _____
- c) He thought so _____
- d) It's too expensive to drive a diesel car _____
- e) Since you got to bed late last night _____
- f) Where I left my briefcase _____

6. **Parallelism.** The following sentences include problems with parallelism. Improve those sentences by writing your own version of the same text on the blank lines. (6 points)

a) Talking is better than to shout.

b) The doors in the cottage were not only too narrow but were also too short.

c) They brought five apples, three melons, and grapes.

7. **Sentences.** What kind of sentences are the ones below? Choose between *simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, *complex sentences*, and *compound-complex sentences*. Answer by writing what kind of sentence it is on the blank lines. You can use a shortened form of the word or write at the bottom of the page. Note that the same sentence type may appear more than once here, and not all types are necessarily included. (4 points)

- a) After he bought the pizza, he ate the whole thing, and he was full for a day. _____
- b) Are they leaving tomorrow? _____
- c) Early morning exams aren't very popular. _____
- d) They called the police, but the police didn't come. _____

8. **Fragments, run-on sentences, comma splices, choppy sentences, and stringy sentences.** Answer by stating what kind of sentence problem there is in each of the questions below. Then correct the sentences by using a different sentence construction, adding/changing punctuation, and/or adding or removing words to make the sentences grammatically correct. (12 points)

- a) After they sold their house.

- b) She plays soccer. She plays very well. Her dream is to play for the national team. Hopefully, her dream will come true one day. She really deserves that.

- c) When they stopped talking about the current affairs.

9. **Passive voice.** Turn the following sentences written in the active voice into the passive voice. Only include the agent when/if it's needed. (6 points)

a) Every day, somebody delivers mail at the college.

b) His mother parked the car.

c) They solved the difficult problem.

10. **References.** Write the references the way they should be written in *References* or *Works Cited* to the following imagined source in an academic text. Use the style guide of your choice. When writing by hand, underline details that should be written in italics on a computer. (4 points)

A print book with the facts below.
Title: Fairy Tale
Author: Stephen King
Publisher: Scribner Book Company
Year of publication: 2022
Media: Print

SUMMARY

11. **Summary.** Summarize the following excerpt from the article “Climate breakdown made southern Asia heatwave at least 2C hotter, study finds” (*The Guardian*, May 17, 2023). Your summary should be on 100–130 words and may include a maximum of two quotes. A few words are explained at the bottom of the page. (20 points)

Climate breakdown made southern Asia heatwave at least 2C hotter, study finds

Temperatures up to 45C recorded in April in parts of India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Laos

A searing heatwave in parts of southern Asia in April was made at least 30 times more likely by climate breakdown, according to a study by international scientists.

Unusually high temperatures of up to 45C (113F) were recorded last month in monitoring stations in parts of India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Laos.

The heat caused deaths and widespread hospitalisations, damaged roads, sparked fires and led to school closures in the region, the study by the World Weather Attribution group found.

Workers move blocks of ice into a storage unit at a market during heatwave conditions, in Bangkok.

‘Endless record heat’ in Asia as highest April temperatures recorded

In Thailand, high temperatures mixed with humidity meant some parts of the country felt above 50C (122F). In India, several regions were affected and 13 people died due to the heat at a public event outside Mumbai. The eastern Indian state of West Bengal closed all schools and colleges for a week.

The study found that temperatures were at least 2C (3.6F) hotter in the region because of climate breakdown.

If the global average temperature reaches 2C warmer than pre-industrial times, the April heatwave could occur every one to two years in India and Bangladesh, the study said. Currently, the world is about 1.1C to 1.2C (2F to 2.2F) warmer.

“We see again and again that climate change dramatically increases the frequency and intensity of heatwaves, one of the deadliest weather events there are,” said Friederike Otto, a senior climate scientist at Imperial College London and one of the study’s authors.

Heat action plans — which are government-run and funded and aim to help people deal with extreme heat through awareness programmes, training for healthcare workers and affordable cooling methods — need to be implemented faster in India and other heat-affected countries, the study’s authors said.

“Access to healthcare and to cooling solutions like fans and air conditioners is missing for a lot of the population in this region,” said Emmanuel Raju, the director of the University of Copenhagen’s Centre for Disaster Research and another of the study’s authors.

[...]

Vocabulary (definitions taken from Oxford Learners' Dictionaries: American English)

- searing so strong that it seems to burn you
- hospitalize to send someone to a hospital for treatment
- (hospitalization the noun formed on the verb "to hospitalize")
- implement to make something that has been officially decided start to happen or be used

Article accessed on May 18, 2023 from:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/may/17/climate-breakdown-made-southern-asia-heatwave-at-least-2c-hotter-study-finds>

Good luck!

Stefan