

A ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2016 – NMgr. programme

Linguistics - KEY

I. Phonetics and Phonology (15 POINTS)

1. Mark the circle which represents the primary stressed syllable. (5 points)

Examples: almost ●○ understand ○○ ● essential ○●○ mistake ○●

1.innovation ○○●○ 2.unpredictable ○○●○○ 3.entrepreneur ○○○●
4.accountant ○●○ 5.opportunity ○○●○○

2. Find five examples in the text where the suffix -s is pronounced in the following ways. (5 points)

Example: /z/ surprises (line 7) /z/ minds (line 25)

1./s/ 2./s/ 3./z/ 4./z/
Works, lobbyists, points, products brains,years expands, minds

5. /ɪz/ resources, surprises

3. Transcribe these words correctly. Use the stress mark. (5 points)

Example: intrusive /ɪn'truːsɪv/ divert /daɪ'vɜːt/

1. physical (line 3) /'fɪzɪkəl/ 2.burst (line 8) /bɜːst/

3.desire (line 15) /dɪ'zaɪə/

4. lawyers (line 22) /'lɔɪəz/ 5.dynamic (line 26) /daɪ'næmɪk/

II. Morphology (15 points)

1. Look at the following nouns in the text: *innovations* (line 9), *innovation* (line 13), *role* (line 16). Decide whether they are used as countable or uncountable nouns and support your decision (6 points)

Innovations – countable as it is used in the plural, **innovation** – uncountable as it is used in a singular form with a zero article. Were it used as countable, an indefinite article would have been used. **Role** – countable as it is used with an indefinite article which can be used only with countable nouns.

2. Illustrate the morphemic analysis of the word *regulations* (line 16) – i.e. identify the individual morphemes and name(classify) them. (5 points)

regulate – root, **ion** – (derivational) suffix, **s** inflectional suffix/ending

3. Determine what parts of speech are the following words from the text: *ironically* (line 21) and *costly* (line 19) and explain your decision.

Ironically - adverb, it modifies the whole clause, typical position at the beginning separated by a comma; **costly** – adjective, modifies a noun, used in a typical attributive position

III. Syntax (15 points)

Comment on the following constructions taken from the text. In your comment focus on the form as well as the function. E.g. a possible comment to l.24

Since it's an economy of mind **may be as follows**. It is a finite subordinate clause – a clause of reason - functioning as an adverbial. Its superordinate clause is *the future can change*.

(3 points for each comment)

1. line 5 - *to prove this point* It is the infinitive of purpose/ a non-finite clause functioning as an adverbial. We can use it because the subjects are the same.

2. line 7 - *because they are inherently unpredictable* It is a finite subordinate clause, a clause of reason functioning as an adverbial. Its superordinate clause is *We call these surprises innovation*.

3. line 8-9 - *leading to these innovations* It is a non-finite –ing participle clause functioning as postmodification of the noun phrase *knowledge*.

4. line 12-13 - *if freedom promotes knowledge and innovation* It is a finite subordinate clause, a clause of condition functioning as an adverbial. Its superordinate clause is *why don't all people and governments embrace it*.

5. line 25 - *Whenever intrusive government retreats* It is a finite subordinate clause, a clause of concession functioning as an adverbial. Its superordinate clause is *knowledge expands*