

# **A** ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2017 – NMgr. programme

## **KEY**

### **LINGUISTICS**

#### **I. Phonetics and Phonology (15 points)**

**A. Place the stress mark before the main stressed syllable in words 1-5 below.**

1. reve'lations      2. in'telligence      3. a'ppropriate  
4. ope'ration      5. su'pporting

**B. Below are five words which are all homophones. Find the other examples of each homophone in the text and write them below each word.**

- |         |         |          |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. weak | 2. sent | 3. write | 4. wore | 5. aloud |
| WEEK    | CENT    | RIGHT    | WAR     | ALLOWED  |

**C. Transcribe the following words correctly. Use the stress mark in polysyllabic words.**

1. major /'meɪdʒə/  
2. thought /θɔ:t/  
3. special /'speʃ(ə)l/  
4. conducted /kən'dʌktɪd/  
5. including /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ OR /ɪŋ'kluːdɪŋ/

#### **III. Syntax (15 points)**

**Possible answers:**

1. ... British citizens who have travelled ... line 3, a finite clause – a defining relative clause
2. ... revelations that Manchester suicide bomber Salman Abedi ... line 10, a finite clause – an appositive clause
3. ... programme, PREVENT, which seeks ... lines 15-16, a finite clause – a non-defining relative clause
4. ... those surveyed ... agree ... line 1, a non-finite clause, postmodification by means of an –ed participle clause
5. ... soldiers, ... to be on the streets ... line 24, a non-finite clause, a to- infinitive clause
6. ... police officers routinely carrying guns ... 25-26, a non-finite clause, an –ing participle clause

## II. Morphology (15 points)

- a. In the sentence on lines .... find two examples of a derivational and two examples of an inflectional morpheme and explain the difference between the two kinds of morphemes. (5 points)

Inflectional: fighters – s, allowed –ed

Derivational: security – ity, freedom – dom

Derivational morphemes are used to derive a new lexeme – they therefore change the meaning or the part of speech of a word, inflectional morphemes are used to mark a grammatical category of the same lexeme.

- b. Based on the two examples of the clauses containing the passive voice (one on lines ... and the other on lines....) first explain which verbs can be used in the passive and why and then explain the two different reasons for which the passive was used in each of the cases above. (6 points)

Only transitive verbs otherwise there would not be a subject for a passive structure, in the first case the passive was used as it allowed not to mention the agent, in the second case, on the other hand, the agent was emphasised as it got to the end position

- c. The following nouns: *citizens* (line ...) and *citizen* (line ...) are used with the same kind of reference. Determine the kind of reference, explain when nouns are used with this kind of reference and explain why in each case a different article is used to express the same kind of reference. (4 points)

Generic reference, refers to all representatives of a particular noun at the same time, in the first case the noun is in the plural and in the second case in singular.