

Tuesday morning promised to be a pleasant day with even the hope of autumn sunshine.  
 2 Wilkinson, the coachman, had a well-deserved reputation for forecasting the weather and two  
 days ago had prophesied that the wind and rain would be followed by some sun and occasional  
 4 showers. Elizabeth planned to visit Woodland Cottage to enquire after Bill's health. She was  
 anxious to start as early as possible after an early luncheon; she feared that the autumn  
 6 sunshine was a benison which could not be expected to last and her husband had insisted that  
 she leave the woodland before the afternoon light began to fade. But first, there were some  
 8 letters to be written - some hours had to be given to this task.

Questions 1-14 are related to the text:

1. Find four different phonetic realizations of the digraph *ea* in the text and transcribe the words:

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2. a. Determine the type of reference in the following noun phrases:

- i. the hope of autumn sunshine (line 1) [0.5]:
- ii. the autumn sunshine (line 6) [0.5]:

b. Find in the text an example of the non-generic indefinite reference expressed by i) the indefinite article and ii) the zero article [0.5]. In both noun phrases identify the feature of the noun that determines the form of the determiner [0.5]:

- i. indefinite article:
- ii. zero article:

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3. a. Transcribe phonetically *some* [1] in the following noun phrases; b. Determine the function of *some* connected with the pronunciation [1], adducing the im/possibility of omitting *some* while preserving the meaning [1]:

- i. *some sun* (line 3):
- ii. *some letters* (line 8):
- iii. *some hours* (line 8):

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4. a. Determine the syntactic function of *Wilkinson, the coachman* (line 2) and identify the syntactic relationship between the two noun phrases [1]:

b. Determine the form and function of *Bill's* in *Bill's health* (line 4-5) [0.5] and give the phonetic transcription of *Bill's* [0.5]:

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5.

a. Determine the function of *had* in *had prophesied* (line 3) and *some hours had to be given to this task* (line 8) [1]:

b. Determine the function of *would* in: *would be followed by some sun* (line 3) [1]:

c. Explain the kind of modality and the particular modal meaning of *could* in *which could not be expected to last* (line 6) [1]:

d. Determine the mood of the verb in *that she leave the woodland* (line 7), and give an alternative equivalent expression of the verb phrase. [1]:

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6. Determine the syntactic function and in the case of adverbials the semantic role of the following prepositional phrases:

i. *with even the hope of autumn sunshine* (line 1):

ii. *after Bill's health* (line 4-5):

iii. *after an early luncheon* (line 5):

iv. *to this task* (line 8):

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7. Find three clause elements realized by adverbs and determine their syntactic functions and semantic roles:

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8.

a. Find three different realization forms of premodification and determine the form [1.5]:

b. Find three different realization forms of postmodification and determine the form [1.5]:

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9. Determine the syntactic function of the infinitive:

- i. *to be a pleasant day* (line 1):
- ii. *to enquire after Bill's health* (line 4-5):
- iii. *to start* (line 5):

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10. Identify the *ing*-form in *reputation for forecasting the weather* [0.5] and adduce its nominal and verbal feature(s) in this construction [1]:

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11. Identify all finite and nonfinite passive forms [1] and assign syntactic functions and semantic roles to all elements of a finite passive clause, adducing the underlying active structure [1].

i. finite passive forms:

ii. non-finite passive forms:

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12. Determine the syntactic function and type of the two *that*-clauses:

i. *had prophesied that the wind and rain would be followed by some sun* (line 3) [1]:

ii. *had insisted that she leave the woodland* (line 6-7) [1]:

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13. Consider the word *benison* and its cognate and near-synonym *benediction*. Explain their different immediate origin as loanwords as well as their common source. Why are their forms different?

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14. Comment on the form and grammatical function of the word *leave*. Describe the morphological development of the verb in the history of English from both formal and functional perspectives, focusing on the relation between the forms *leave* and *left*.

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Questions 15-21 are not related to the text:

15. Uvedte příklad vedlejší věty uvozené pomocí *where* ve funkci:

a. předmětu [1]:

b. příslovečného určení místa [1]:

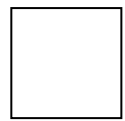
c. přívlastku [1]:

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16. Vysvětlete následující pojmy a ilustруйте je příkladem (příklady):

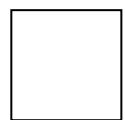
a. fatická funkce jazyka [1]:

b. deixis [1]:



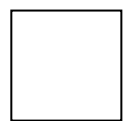
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17. Definujte větu a výpověď a vysvětlete rozdíl na konkrétním příkladu:



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18. Vysvětlete rozdíl mezi neslovesnou větou jednočlennou a dvoučlennou a každý typ ilustруйте příkladem:



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19. Určete slovotvorný proces, kterým byla vytvořena následující slova:

- a. flu \_\_\_\_\_
- b. freedom \_\_\_\_\_
- c. infotainment \_\_\_\_\_



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20. Ilustrujte příkladem exocentrické kompozitum:



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21. Určete sémantické vztahy mezi těmito dvojicemi slov:

- a. barren - fertile \_\_\_\_\_
- b. coat – collar \_\_\_\_\_
- c. perish – die \_\_\_\_\_
- d. male – mail \_\_\_\_\_



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Total: 100 points

