

i Instructions

This exam consists of TWO parts, Part I (60%) and Part II (40%).

A pass mark is required on both parts.

For Part I, you have a choice between A and B.

For Part II you have a choice between A and B.

A text taken from *The New York Times* 2 May 2018 is provided for consultation, particularly for Part I A, and Part II B.

All questions must be answered in English.

Dictionaries are not allowed.

What you write will be stored automatically every 15 seconds. You may, at any time, switch back and forth between exam modules in order to check what you have done in each; however, the modules are numbered and you must do each module as a separate unit.

1 Part I

Part I (60%) Answer EITHER A OR B:

EITHER:

A. What is meant by the distinction canonical and non-canonical sentence structure, and what is the purpose of forming sentences in a non-canonical way?

The text attached, titled *Small amounts of exercise could have an outsize effect on happiness*, from *The New York Times*, has sentences of both types, and should be used to illustrate your account. The sentences underlined in the text may be used to exemplify different kinds of non-canonical structures. You should be as specific as possible with respect to their textual effect.

OR:

B. Give an account of what is meant by a) fused categories and b) degrees of category membership in grammatical description. Choose at least two examples from group i) and one example from ii) to illustrate different kinds of indeterminacy and test the degree to which they belong to a certain category:

i) *Surprising* *describing* *smelling* *seeing* *building*

ii) *which* *who*

The text provided is not needed to answer this question, but you are welcome to use it for inspiration.

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U | x_2 | x^2 | \int_x | | | | | | | Ω | | | Σ |

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

Attaching sketches to this question?

Use the following code:

XXXXXXXX

2 Part II

Part II. (40%) Answer A i as well as ii, OR B below:

A.

i. Give a complete syntactic analysis of the sentence underlined in the small text excerpt in (1) below.

Your analysis should include the functional as well as the phrase level and word level categories of the constituents.

Draw your syntactic tree on one of the sheets provided and remember to fill in your candidate number.

(1) Gary's story begins in North London, where the Kemp family rented a home with no bathrooms and chickens in the yard. After a couple of failed attempts to kill his brother Martin, his parents gave him a guitar for Christmas.

ii. According to example (1) above, who do you understand to have tried to kill Martin? Briefly account for your answer on grammatical as well as pragmatic grounds.











OR

B.

Verbs may take the secondary form of a past participle. Give an account of the various functions the past participle form may have. What are the constructions they enter into?

You may provide examples of your own or use examples from the attached text (words in **bold**) to illustrate your account. The lines in the text have been numbered. For each example you take from the text, please make reference to the line in which it occurs.

Fill in your answer here

Format - | **B** | *I* | U | x_2 | x^2 | I_x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Σ | ABC | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

Attaching sketches to this question?

Use the following code:

XXXXXXXX

Question 1
Attached



Small amounts of exercise could have an outsize effect on happiness.

1 According to a new review of research about good moods and physical activity, people who work
2 out even once a week or for as little as 10 minutes a day tend to be more cheerful than those who
3 never exercise. And any type of exercise may be helpful.

4
5 The idea that moving can affect our moods is not new. Many of us would probably say that we feel
6 less cranky or more **relaxed** after a jog or visit to the gym. Science would generally agree with us.
7 A number of past studies have **noted** that physically active people have much lower risks of
8 developing depression and anxiety than people who rarely move.

9 But that research people have criticized for focusing too much on anxious and **depressed** people
10 and the negative effects of not exercising. Few past studies explored links between physical
11 activity and upbeat emotions, especially in people who already were psychologically healthy.
12 On their own, these past studies do not tell us much about the amounts or types of exercise that
13 might best lift our moods. Neither do they tell us whether most of us might expect to find greater
14 happiness with regular exercise or whether it affects only certain groups of people.

15
16 So for the new review, which was published last month in The Journal of Happiness Studies,
17 researchers at the University of Michigan decided to aggregate and analyze multiple past studies of
18 working out and happiness.

19 They began by combing research databases for relevant studies and wound up with 23 **published**
20 since 1980. Most of those were observational, meaning that the scientists simply looked at a group
21 of people, asking them how much they worked out and how happy they were. A few of the studies
22 were experiments in which people started exercising and researchers measured their happiness
23 before and after.

24 The number of participants in any one study was often small, but together, they represented more
25 than 500,000 people ranging in age from adolescents to the very old and covered a broad range of
26 ethnic and socioeconomic groups.

27 And for most of them, the Michigan researchers found, exercise was strongly linked to happiness.
28 “Every one of the observational studies showed a beneficial relationship between being physically
29 active and being happy,” says Weiyun Chen, an associate professor of kinesiology at the
30 University of Michigan, who, with her graduate student Zhanjia Zhang, wrote the review.

31
32 Some happy people walked or jogged. Others practiced yoga-style posing and stretching. So it was
33 not the type of exercise that seemed to matter. Moreover, the amount of exercise **needed** to
34 influence happiness was slight, Dr. Chen says. In several studies, people who worked out only
35 once or twice a week said they felt much happier than those who never exercised. **Based on other**
36 studies, they found that 10 minutes a day of physical activity was **linked** with light-hearted moods.

37
38 But more movement generally contributed to greater happiness. If people exercised for at least 30
39 minutes on most days, which is the standard American and European recommendation for good
40 health, Dr. Chen says, they were about 30 percent more likely to consider themselves happy than
41 people who did not meet the guidelines.

42 “I think the indications are strong that exercise can contribute to happiness and, while anything
43 helps, a bit more is probably better,” she says.

44 But because most of the studies in this review were observational, she says, it is not possible yet to
45 establish whether exercise directly causes changes in happiness or if the two just happen to occur
46 together often. It could be that cheerful and **satisfied** people are more likely to take up exercise and
47 continue with it than people who feel sad. In that case, exercise would not have helped to make
48 people happy; rather, their happiness would have **helped** to make them exercisers.

Question 2
Attached



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