

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO**  
**B.A/B.ED EXAMINATIONS**  
**ELG3304: APPLIED ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**JUNE 2023**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer **ONE** question from Section A and **ALL** questions from Section B.
  - Marks will be deducted for poor grammar and inappropriate style.
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**SECTION A**

**Question 1**

a) In 1½ pages, discuss with examples, any **four** aspects of vocabulary that you have to teach English language learners.

[20]

**OR**

b) In 1½ pages, describe the **four** grammatical categories of the verb. Illustrate your answers with examples.

[20]

**SECTION B**

**Question 2**

**Read the following passage carefully and identify the grammatical structures listed below it.**

**History of Language**

All social animals communicate with each other, from bees and ants to whales and apes, but only humans have developed a language which is more than a set of prearranged signals. Our speech even differs in a physical way from the communication of other animals. It comes from a cortical speech centre which does not respond instinctively, but organises sound and meaning on rational basis. This section of the brain is unique to humans.

When and how the special talent of language developed is impossible to say. But it is generally assumed that its evolution must have been a long process. Our ancestors were probably

speaking a million years ago, but with a slower delivery, a smaller vocabulary and above all a simpler grammar than we are accustomed to. The origins of human language will perhaps remain forever obscure. By contrast, the origin of individual languages has been the subject of very precise study over the past two centuries. There are about 5000 languages spoken in the world today (a third of them in Africa), but scholars group them together into relatively few families - probably less than twenty. Languages are linked to each other by shared words or sounds or grammatical constructions. The theory is that the members of each linguistic group have descended from one language, a common ancestor. In many cases that original language is judged by the experts to have been spoken in surprisingly recent times - as little as a few thousand years ago.

The most widespread group of languages today is the Indo-European languages, spoken by half the world's population. This entire group, ranging from Hindi and Persian to Norwegian and English, is believed to descend from the language of a tribe of nomads roaming the plains of eastern Europe and western Asia (in modern terms centering on the Ukraine) as recently as about 3000 BC.

- a) A noun phrase functioning as an adverbial of time; (2)
- b) A prepositional phrase post modifying a noun; (2)
- c) An adjective phrase functioning as a subject complement; (2)
- d) A verb phrase in the 1 + 2 + 3 structure; (2)
- e) A verb phrase in the present perfect aspect; (2)
- f) A verb phrase in the past progressive aspect; (2)
- g) A compound sentence; (2)
- h) A compound-complex sentence; (2)
- i) A sentence in the passive voice; (2)
- j) A prepositional phrase embedding another prepositional phrase. (2)

[20]

### Question 3

Identify the semantic roles of the bolded entities in the following passage:

#### **Cecil John Rhodes**

**Cecil John Rhodes** was born on 5 July 1853 in the small hamlet of Bishops Stortford, England. Rhodes had nine brothers and two sisters and attended the grammar school at **Bishop's Stortford**. At the age of 17, he moved to South Africa to join his brother. In 1872 Rhodes

suffered a slight heart attack. Partly to recuperate, but also to investigate the prospects of finding gold in the interior, **the Rhodes brothers** trekked north by **ox wagon**. Their trek took them along the missionary road in Bechuanaland as far north as Mafeking, then eastwards through **the Transvaal** as far as the Murchison range. In 1873 Rhodes left **South Africa**, living his diamond fields in the care of his partner, Rudd, and sailed for **England** to complete his studies. Years later, the British Government gave Rhodes's company the right to control **some parts of Matabeleland and Mashonaland**. Rhodes had convinced his government that those parts were 'not in use' by the African residents there, and that he wanted to provide 'protection' for **the Africans** on the land that was reserved for them. **He** was afraid that other imperialists might occupy the land before him.

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/cecil-john-rhodes>

[20]

#### QUESTION 4

Identify **all non-finite** clauses in the following sentences, stating their kind and function.

Present your answer in a table.

- a) Your desire is to meet the minister, but you should make an appointment so that he creates time to see you.
- b) Given the punishment conditions, the boy confessed that his father made him commit the crime.
- c) Speaking under normal circumstances, we do not generally pause between words unless if someone consciously decides doing so.
- d) Russian was the only legal language permitted by the Russian tsars, who banned the use of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Georgian, American, Azeri and all the other languages spoken by national groups under the rule of Russia.

[24]

#### QUESTION 5

(a) Punctuate the following sentences:

- i. My mother who works in London will visit us for Christmas. (2)
- ii. Her husband Dr. B Ndiweni was in the 2000/2005 Law class at NUL. (3)
- iii. Walking along kingsway road I met my former lecturer. (2)
- iv. Get out the angry manager shouted at me. (3)

**(b) State the error in each of the following grammatical units, and re-write them correctly.**

- i. The journalists do not lie, they provide misleading information. (2)
- ii. My sister is very lazy she is the exact opposite of my brother. (2)
- iii. They went ahead with the wedding. But he was no longer interested. (2)

**[16]**