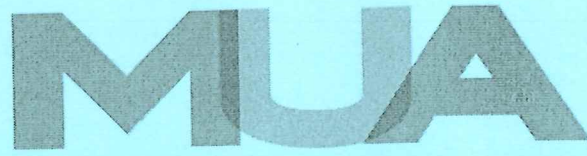


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

ENG 112 :           INTRODUCTION DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH

DATE:                21<sup>st</sup> JULY 2022

DURATION:    2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### VERBS

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. Along with nouns, verbs are the main part of a sentence or phrase, telling a story about what is taking place. In fact, without a verb, full thoughts can't be properly conveyed, and even the simplest sentences, such as *Maria sings*, have one. Actually, a verb can be a sentence by itself, with the subject, in most case you, implied, such as, *Sing!* and *Drive!*

When learning the rules of grammar, schoolchildren are often taught that verbs are 'doing' words, meaning they signify the part of the sentence which explains the action taking place: *He ran away, she eats chocolate cake on Sundays, the horses gallop across the fields.* **Ran**, **eats** and **gallop** are the 'action' parts of those sentences, thus they are the verbs. However, it can be confusing because not all verbs are easily identifiable as action: *I know your name, Jack thought about it, we considered several applications.* These are non-action verbs, i.e. those that describe a state of being, emotion, possession, sense or opinion. Other non-action verbs include **love, agree, feel, am, and have.**

### How to Recognize a Verb

As you can see from the examples above, one clue to help you recognize a verb is its location compared to the subject. Verbs almost always come after a noun or pronoun. These nouns and pronouns are referred to as the subject. The verb **thought** comes after the noun Jack, so the action Jack (subject) was taking was **thinking** (verb).

Required:

- a) Define a verb (2marks)
- b) With the aid of two sentences each, discuss the three types of verbs (9marks)



- c) Differentiate between intransitive and transitive verbs giving sentential examples (4marks)
- d) Describe the characteristics of a verb (8marks)
- e) Construct two sentence using auxiliary verb to form interrogative sentences (2marks)

### QUESTION TWO

The executive officer has declared the new branch very timely during the luncheon.

- a. Describe the type of phrases underlined above [5marks]
- b. Discuss the structure of each phrase [5marks]
- c. Explain the function of each phrase [5marks]

### QUESTION THREE

- a. Distinguish between object and complement using examples to support your answer [5marks]
- b. Construct clauses containing the following elements [5marks]
  - (i) SVO:
  - (ii) SVC:
  - (iii) SVA:
  - (iv) SVOO:
  - (v) ASVOC
- c. Distinguish between attributive and predicative adjectives [5marks]

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a. Define morphology? **[1 mark]**
- b. Construct two sentences in each case to illustrate five types of adverbs. **[10marks]**
- i. Adverbs of Time:
  - ii. Adverbs of Place:
  - iii. Adverbs of Manner:
  - iv. Adverbs of Degree:
- c. Using illustration, distinguish the following terms: bound and free morpheme. **[4 marks]**

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Discuss five types of pronouns with an aid of sentential illustration. **[10marks]**
- b) Describe the structure and function of noun phrases **[5 marks]**

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Construct two sentences using each of the following noun clauses **[8 marks]**
- i) Interrogative clause
  - ii) --ing clause
  - iii) To infinitive clause.
  - iv) Verbless clause

- b) Describe the three main branches of phonetics. **[6 marks]**
- c) Define the meaning of phonetics **[1mark]**

