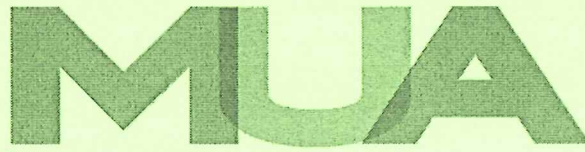


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS EDUCATION**

**ENG 113 : MODERN GRAMMAR**

**DATE: 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 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:

**NOUNS**

You probably had no problems with person or place, but you may have had to think twice about action. The children that you teach will probably have the same reaction. We have all been taught that verbs are the words that deal with action, but there are names of actions as well. You may do something, like murder someone, but the name of that action is a noun, murder: He was found guilty of her murder. It is a murder most foul. She cried blue murder. Similarly, you may see someone walking, and you might think that you will take up the activity, thinking, Walking is good for my health, the name of that activity or action is walking, and in this sentence it is a noun. You may be one who prefers to use a computer rather than pen and paper to communicate messages, for you may consider, my writing is terrible. Here, writing is a noun. You may see someone go around a corner, that is, they turn a corner. Here, turn is a verb. By contrast, you may find there is a time when it is your turn to speak, here, turn is a noun. Over time, you will see that a person ages, but in the process, you may come to the conclusion that ageing is a natural process of life. Here again, ageing is a noun. If you establish that the word is naming someone or something, then you can identify it as a noun. The name of something is a noun. One way to identify noun it word preceding article a, an, or the, or more usually, something like my or blue in front of it, the fact that it is a noun becomes clear. My is useful as it simplifies the explanation as in My belief is solid. Rather than going through all the possessive pronouns, give the example of my. I use blue only because it is my favorite colour, but any adjective will do for the demonstration.) We may also take qualities, for example. If you are an honest person, the name of the quality that you possess is honesty; if you are not an honest person, the name of that quality is dishonesty. Then you will use a sentence like Your honesty ought to be rewarded to establish the word's function as a noun.

- (a) Identify five nouns in the above study and use them to construct five sentences [5 marks]
- (b) Analyze each of the following sentences by underlining and labeling their respective constituents. [10 marks]
- (i) When the citizens heard the news over the radio that the dictator had been killed by renegade soldiers, they immediately poured out in the streets in spontaneous shouts of joy.
  - (ii) Thou shall not kill.
  - (iii) Parents hardly tell lies to their children.
  - (iv) My sister is the girl who was first in national examinations in the whole country.
  - (v) That the accused is guilty as charged has never been in doubt.
- (c) Add a noun-forming suffix to each of the following words and form one sentence each: [10 marks]
- (i) Heavy
  - (ii) Innocent
  - (iii) Humid
  - (iv) Address
  - (v) Weigh

### Question two

Construct sentences of your own to exemplify the following types of pronouns: [15 marks]

- (vi) Relative pronoun
- (vii) Demonstrative pronoun
- (viii) Indefinite pronoun

- (ix) Interrogative pronoun
- (x) Reflex pronoun
- (xi) Personal pronouns

**Question Three**

- (a) By giving sentential examples, clearly distinguish between derivational and inflectional morphemes. [9 marks]
- (b) Briefly distinguish between: [6 marks]
  - (i) Co-ordinating vs Correlative conjunction,
  - (ii) Sub-ordinating conjunctions vs conjunctive address.

**Question four**

- (a) What distinctive characteristics distinguish English adverbs from other word classes? Provide sentential examples to illustrate your answer. [6 marks]
- (b) Discuss the defining characteristics of English adjectives. [9 marks]

**Question five**

- (a) Write one sentence each to exemplify the following sentence types. [6 marks]
  - (vi) A simple sentence
  - (vii) A compound sentence
  - (viii) A complex sentence
  - (ix) A compound-complex sentence.
- (b) Distinguish between each of the following types of English verbs. Give examples to support your answer. [9 marks]
  - (i) Action verbs

- (ii) Linking verbs
- (iii) Auxilliary verbs

**Question six**

Construct clauses containing the following elements

**[15marks]**

- (x) SVO
- (xi) SVC
- (xii) SVA
- (xiii) SVOO
- (xiv) ASVOC

