

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualification:–

*B.A.*

**Scand. Studs. SC1310: Linguistics and the Scandinavian Languages**

COURSE CODE : **SCAN1310**

UNIT VALUE : **0.50**

DATE : **06-MAY-04**

TIME : **10.00**

TIME ALLOWED : **3 Hours**

A candidate must avoid any duplication of material within this paper, and must not cover the same ground as in an assessed essay.

Answer THREE questions, EACH to be taken from a DIFFERENT Section. ALL questions carry equal marks.

Section A contains ONE question ONLY, and candidates who choose this Section should attempt ALL the elements contained in it.

### SECTION A

1. Read through the following passage and then answer ALL the accompanying questions (a)-(j) below:

#### **Fame Academy faces eviction from house**

Every week millions of viewers tuned in to see who would be evicted from Fame Academy's lavish north London HQ. Discovering which of the fresh-faced hopefuls would be turfed out proved compelling viewing – and gave the BBC a ratings boost.

5 Now, however, it is the BBC itself that faces eviction from the Fame Academy house after local residents complained. Tomorrow Camden council is set to refuse a planning application by the show's production company Endemol to film future series at its base.

10 Not only has Fame Academy outstayed its welcome among the residents of Highgate village, it also stands accused of damaging Witanhurst, the historic house in which it has been filmed for the last two years.

Council planners have lodged a report in which they say Endemol has caused 'irreversible damage' and which recommends that the show's aspiring stars make their names somewhere else.

15 Witanhurst is Grade II\* listed and set amid seven acres in a conservation area on Highgate West Hill. The main house is partly from the early 18th century but in poor condition.

20 During the first series in 2002, Endemol put up nine portable buildings, a TV studio and generators in front of the house. Internal changes were made and an external scaffold fire escape erected – all without listed building consent. Then neighbours began complaining about the noisy, smelly generators, helicopters flying overhead and amplified music played late at night.

25 One local resident, barrister Mary Stokes, said the character of the area had been ruined during filming. She said: 'Fame Academy was an acute problem and a real nuisance. This is a lovely village-like area with a countryside feel, and yet the views from my house of Hampstead Heath were ruined by the clattering of generators and the smell of their diesel fumes. I hope planning permission is refused and Witanhurst cannot be used for television productions again.'

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The frenzy of noise peaked during the weekly 'eviction' shows, when audiences cheered on their favourite contestants. When it happened again last year for the second series, protesters went over officers' heads direct to members of the council's development control committee, Endemol was instructed to submit a planning application, which was made in August and revised in October, asking the council to let it use Witanhurst until 31 October 2005. The producer said it would limit weeks of use each year and would not use it for any other production.

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Endemol also agreed to control noise levels and audience movements and ensure visitors left by 11 pm. It also offered to soundproof a generator. But the council is no longer prepared to accept Endemol's assurances, which would be 'difficult to enforce'. Camden now wants the building to be bought by someone who will restore it sensitively.

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- (a) What is a collective noun? Provide TWO examples from the passage.
- (b) What is a phrasal verb? Provide TWO examples from the passage.
- (c) What is a present participle? Provide TWO examples from the passage.
- (d) What is a subordinate clause? Provide TWO examples from the passage.
- (e) What is meant by functional shift? Provide TWO examples from the passage.
- (f) To which word class do the following words, **as used in the passage** (all underlined), belong?
- |         |           |            |           |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| faces   | (line 5)  | until      | (line 34) |
| last    | (line 11) | control    | (line 37) |
| early   | (line 16) | soundproof | (line 38) |
| filming | (line 24) | longer     | (line 39) |
| when    | (line 29) | who        | (line 41) |
- (g) EACH of the words in (f) above can belong to AT LEAST ONE word class other than the one in which it is used in the passage. Make up TEN short sentences (ONE for EACH word) to demonstrate this, and state in EACH case which word class the word now belongs to.

- (h) There are some compound words in the passage. Find THREE examples of these compound words, representing different word classes, and state in EACH case what elements they are composed of.
- (i) The passage contains a number of passive constructions. Explain briefly the main differences between an active and a passive clause, and apply this to THREE examples of passive clauses in the passage.
- (j) What do you find of grammatical and/or linguistic interest in the following sentence (lines 2-4): 'Discovering which of the fresh-faced hopefuls would be turfed out proved compelling viewing – and gave the BBC a ratings boost.'

### SECTION B

2. 'Danish, Norwegian and Swedish are separate languages; Sami is a group of related dialects.' Discuss.
3. How would you distinguish between the Scandinavian and non-Scandinavian languages spoken in the Nordic region?
4. What is the importance of the Syncope Period in the history of the Scandinavian languages?
5. Discuss the origins and development of standard Danish OR standard Swedish OR *bokmål* and *nynorsk*.

SECTION C

6. How useful, in your view, is Diderichsen's sentence schema for the analysis of sentences in ANY ONE mainland Scandinavian language?
7. Write notes on ANY TWO of the following as they appear in the word order patterns of ANY ONE Scandinavian language:
- (a) Finite verbs
  - (b) Indirect objects
  - (c) Subjects
  - (d) Other adverbials
8. Translate the following sentences into your chosen mainland Scandinavian language, and place each translated clause in the appropriate sentence schema for main or subordinate clauses. Explain briefly the reasons for your analysis.
- (a) When they got to Oslo, it started to snow.
  - (b) Tonight I'll write a letter because I never have time during the day.
  - (c) Give me some money so that I can buy a ticket.
9. 'Diderichsen's sentence schema could equally well be applied to English.' Discuss and exemplify with reference to ANY ONE Scandinavian language.

SECTION D

10. What is morphological case and how does it manifest itself in the modern Scandinavian languages?
11. 'The verb in Scandinavian languages is inflected for tense and may be inflected for number and person.' Discuss.
12. Define 'voice' as a grammatical category and exemplify its occurrence in ANY ONE Scandinavian language.
13. Consider similarities and differences between the morphology and syntax of English and that of ANY ONE Scandinavian language.