

**BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO, OSUN STATE**  
**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL STUDIES**  
**ENGLISH PROGRAMME**  
**2020/2021 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**MARKING GUIDE**

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**COURSE TITLE:** ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR I

**COURSE CODE:** ENG 101

**DATE:** APRIL 2021

**TIME ALLOWED:** 2 Hours

**INSTRUCTION:** There are four sections in all. Answer ALL QUESTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS.

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**SECTION A**

**INSTRUCTION:** *Read the following passage carefully and thereafter identify the word class of each **bolded word** from the list in the box immediately after the passage. This section attracts 24 marks: 1½ marks for each correct answer.*

Since **its** invention, **writing** has **received** praise for providing **unchanging** records of language that allow **one** person to share information with other people in other times and places. Although as Plato has Socrates complain, writing causes vital changes in the people who **use** it, most civilizations have willingly accepted **those** changes, which include just the effects that **one** might expect from technology that externalizes human memory – people increasingly **rely** on something **exterior** to **themselves** while increasingly devaluing the importance of individual memory. Why clutter one’s mind with minutiae, the argument goes, when one can easily consult a **written** record?

Printing then adds to written language one feature – the combination of multiplicity and fixity – that has had enormous effect on **Western** culture and that is ultimately **responsible** for your reading this material. Writing permits us to create a record that another person far distant in time and space can read. Printing also permits us to create a record that **many** other people far distant from us and from one another in time and space can read. The difference between writing and printing may not, therefore, appear particularly interesting or important at first consideration, but the simple fact of multiplicity has had a double effect on literary scholarship. First, multiple copies of a text preserve that text by dispersing it. No longer primarily occupied by the task of preserving information in the form of fragile manuscript that degrade with frequent use, scholars working with books reconceived their cultural role, transforming it from one of relatively passive custodianship of the text to one that required a far more critical attitude toward **it**. The cost and conditions of print technology also led to standardized orthography, emphasis on the vernacular, and new conceptions of originality and of authorial property. Nonetheless, the most important impress of print upon our conception of scholarship lies in the way multiple copies of a text permit individual readers separated in time and space to refer to the same information.

## SECTION B

Instruction: Correct the anomalies, if any, in the sentences below. This section carries **10 marks**: 1 mark for each correct answer. **Correct answers are bolded.**

1. Davidson has splitted the orange into two.
2. Are you understanding me?
3. Pamela is owing me a thousand naira.
4. The two boys have drink water.
5. The swans have swam to the other side of the river.
6. The crazy dog have run away.
7. Daniel is only been petty.
8. I am seeing you now.
9. Can I get some grinded pepper?
10. Vanilla would have sing the song by now.

## SECTION C

Instruction: Answer the following questions correctly. The section carries **16 marks**: 1 mark for each correct answer.

1. Identify the eight forms of the verb BE and construct one sentence with each.
2. In any two of the sentences you constructed above, make a demarcation between the subject and the predicates of the sentences.
3. In line with Kachru's Concentric Circles Model, Nigerian English belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Speakers of Indian English belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Citizens of Britain speak what type of English? (a) ESL (b) ENL (c) EFL
6. Write the three acronyms in (4) above in full.  
ESL  
ENL  
EFL

## SECTION D

Instruction: Answer all questions. This sub-section carries **20 marks**.

1. Using at least two examples of each, explain the differences between stative and dynamic verbs. (10 marks)
2. With apt illustrations, explain mass nouns and its forms. (10 marks)