

## MODELO A

1. In SFG, what is the term for the kind of meaning encoded as questions, statements, offers, reminders, etc.?
  - a. Interpersonal meaning.
  - b. Representational meaning.
  - c. Textual meaning.
  - d. Semantic meaning.
2. Which of the following sentences corresponds to the structure: Agent+Process+Recipient+Affected+Circumstance?
  - a. They passed me the report after the meeting.
  - b. The box was located on the shelf by the child by mistake.
  - c. The player told the referee that the action should have been a foul.
  - d. The film lasted two hours so we missed the bus.
3. What do the three types of clausal structure (experiential, textual, interpersonal) show?
  - a. The tripartite nature of clauses and their sequential mapping.
  - b. The tripartite nature of clauses and their simultaneous mapping.
  - c. The random nature of syntactic analysis within the English semantic discourse.
  - d. The supplementary nature of speech acts within the English clause.
4. What does passivation NOT do?
  - a. The omission of the Agent.
  - b. Raise the direct object of the corresponding active clause to subject position.
  - c. Raise the indirect object of the corresponding active clause to subject position.
  - d. Transform a given unit into another unit of a higher rank.
5. What type of clause is “has she?” in “She hasn’t designed a new gadget, has she?”?
  - a. Suppletive
  - b. Verbless
  - c. Abbreviated
  - d. Matrix
6. What is the subject complement of: “Us, the people, are powerless to make any changes”?
  - a. Us
  - b. Us, the people
  - c. powerless
  - d. powerless to make any changes

7. Which of the following verbs cannot be an operator *per se*?
  - a. primary
  - b. modal
  - c. do
  - d. lexical
8. Which of the following statements about non-assertiveness is true?
  - a. It is related to factual meanings.
  - b. It is related to the subjunctive and the imperative modes.
  - c. It is related to non-fulfilment or potentiality.
  - d. Unlike assertiveness, it is conveyed by determiners, pronouns and adverbs.
9. Which of the following is typically NOT a central functional category of the independent clause?
  - a. subject
  - b. predicator
  - c. adjunct
  - d. complement
10. What is “me” in “He paid me and then left”?
  - a. indirect object
  - b. direct object
  - c. beneficiary
  - d. locative complement
11. What type of verbs are copular verbs?
  - a. monotransitive
  - b. intransitive
  - c. pure intransitive
  - d. pseudo-intransitive
12. What is the effect of anticipatory ‘it’ as opposed to an initial heavy subject?
  - a. It is less formal.
  - b. It is more formal.
  - c. It is ungrammatical unless preceded by ‘the fact’.
  - d. It is preferred in written English.
13. What is “it” in “She might consider it insulting for you to leave now”?
  - a. the subject of the embedded clause
  - b. an anticipatory direct object
  - c. the subject of the object complement
  - d. the direct object of “to leave now”

14. Which of the following statements about the indirect object is FALSE?
- It can be realised by a NG.
  - It can be realised by a wh-nominal clause.
  - It can be realised by a PP.
  - It can be realised as a pronoun in the objective case.
15. Which of the following statements about the indirect object is FALSE?
- It can be left unexpressed.
  - If omitted, the grammaticality of the clause is typically affected.
  - It has prepositional paraphrases.
  - Sometimes it can become the subject in a passive clause.
16. Which of the following clauses has an attributive complement (as opposed to an identifying complement)?
- The only thing I did was tell him to go away.
  - My advice is to withdraw.
  - The best plan is for you to go by train.
  - Her research was recognised as a great contribution to science.
17. What type of adjunct is 'obviously' in "Obviously, he'll rely on you even more"?
- Epistemic stance
  - Evidential
  - Evaluative
  - Style/domain
18. Which clause contains a resulting attribute?
- Keep your hands steady.
  - I imagined him much older.
  - He keeps his garden beautiful.
  - The heat turned the milk sour.
19. Which statement about to-infinitive clauses is NOT correct?
- They may or may not have an explicit subject.
  - They tend to evoke a situation that is potential.
  - They are factual, i.e., they cognitively reflect a fact rather than an event.
  - They are a type of non-finite clauses.
20. Which of the following statements about English moods is true?
- Mood has to do with verb inflection rather than clause types.
  - The subjunctive is not a clause type but a verb form which is marginal today in British English, in comparison with American English.
  - In independent clauses, wishes are always expressed by the indicative in fossilised stereotyped expressions.
  - Mood and modality refer to the same syntactic verbal phenomenon.