



2014 Unit 1 English Language Nature and Function of Language

Outcome 2

SAC Guidelines

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TASK: On completion of this unit the student should be able to identify and describe primary aspects of the nature and functions of human language.

Time for the completion of this SAC: 30 minutes

Allowable Materials

- Computer; assigned site only

Absences

- Students who miss their appointed assessment time due to illness will need to provide a medical certificate immediately upon returning to school.
- Failure to produce a medical certificate will mean you receive an N for this Outcome.

Assessment of SAC

- There are 20 possible marks for this SAC.

Requirements

Key knowledge

- the structure of language, from morphemes to lexemes, to phrases and clauses, to sentence structures and types
- language as a meaning-making system that is both arbitrary and rule-governed

Key skills

- use key concepts and metalanguage appropriately to describe and analyse language use in an objective and a systematic way

Practice SAC

- Which of the following are examples of monomorphemic words?
vaguely, kennel, keeper, false, persevere, create
 - kennel, keeper, false, vaguely
 - persevere, create, vaguely
 - false, kennel, create, persevere
 - create, kennel, false
- Which of the following are manners of articulation?
fricative, velar, retroflex, lateral, glide, glottalic, plosive
 - velar, glide, fricative, retroflex
 - glottalic, plosive, fricative, glide
 - retroflex, velar, plosive, lateral
 - glide, fricative, retroflex, plosive
- How many adverbs are in the following sentence?
Slowly, but surely he will complete all his coursework.
 - Three
 - Four
 - Two
 - One
- Using the chart below, highlight the voiceless labio-dental fricative, voiced bilabial fricative and glottal plosive.

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Epi-glottal	Glottal
Nasal	m	ɱ	n			ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ			
Plosive	p b	ɸ β	t d			ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ	ʔ
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Approximant		ʋ	ɹ			ɻ	j	ɰ				
Trill	ʙ		r						ʀ		ʀ	
Tap, Flap		ɸ	ɾ			ɽ						
Lateral fricative			ɬ ɮ			ɭ	ɮ	ɮ				
Lateral approximant			l			ɭ	ʎ	ʎ				
Lateral flap			ɺ			ɺ						

5. In this context, what part of speech does the word *painting* belong?
Amongst the many hobbies that I have, painting is one of them.
- verb
 - noun
 - adverb
 - adjective
6. What are the three primary auxiliary verbs?
- to be, to do, to feel
 - to do, to have, to see
 - to have, to do, to can
 - to have, to be, to do
7. Out of the following words, which ones are examples of inflectional morphology?
Running, slept, is, had, painting, comfortable
- running, had, painting, comfortable
 - slept, running, comfortable, is
 - is, had, slept, running
 - painting, comfortable, had, is
8. What are the subsystems?
- syntax, semantics, morphology, lexicology
 - morphology, discourse, phonetics, semantics, syntax
 - discourse, phonology, semantics, lexicology, morphology
 - phonetics and phonology, morphology and lexicology, semantics, discourse, syntax
9. Discourse is the study of language in context. (True or False)
10. The stem/s in the word *amusements* are –s. (True or False)
11. Derivational morphology is when an affix is attached to a stem and the resulting word does not change word class. (True or False)
12. The only indefinite article in English is *the*. (True or False)
13. Verbs and adjectives are open class words. (True or False)
14. Morphologically speaking, nouns are marked for number. (True or False)
15. The following word can be divided into three morphemes: undivided. (True or False)
16. The modal verbs in the following sentence are: should, finished, have. *I should have finished my homework by today*. (True or False)
17. Prepositions indicate time and place. (True or False)
18. The primary auxiliary verbs are *to be, to have, to can*. (True or False)

19. The primary function of conjunctions is to join clauses in a sentence. (True or False)

20. Examples of modal verbs are: to run, to jump, to fall. (True or False)