

Key
to the Exercises
in
A Comprehensive
English Grammar

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KEY TO THE EXERCISES
IN
A COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

The Key contains answers to all the Exercises in *A Comprehensive English Grammar*, except (a) the one or two 'discussion' questions, for example those on page 2 or page 432, (b) those which are answered exactly in the pages of *Comprehensive Grammar*. In the case of the latter, reference is made to the pages in *Comprehensive Grammar* where the necessary information may be found.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

Exercise I

Page 5

- { The front door is the main entrance to a *house*. (Noun)
- { The garden tools are *housed* in the shed outside. (Verb)
- { *Iron* is the most useful metal in engineering. (Noun)
- { My mother *irons* the clothes after washing them. (Verb)
- { There was an enormous *crowd* at the football match. (Noun)
- { During the rush hour too many people *crowd* into the tube trains. (Verb)
- { Silk or rayon is most commonly used in making *ties*. (Noun)
- { Most sailors can *tie* many different knots. (Verb)
- { *Smoke* is the cause of much dirt in big towns. (Noun)
- { He always *smokes* expensive cigarettes. (Verb)
- { My sister has just bought another *dress*. (Noun)
- { He woke late, and washed and *dressed* in a great hurry. (Verb)
- { *Air* is essential to human life. (Noun)
- { Those shirts are damp; they must *be aired*. (Verb)
- { He is too much inclined to *air* his opinions. (Verb)
- { I was given several *books* as Christmas presents. (Noun)
- { Have you *booked* seats for the theatre on Saturday? (Verb)
- { Stone *steps* lead up from our garden to the house. (Noun)
- { "Will you *step* into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly. (Verb)

Other examples of this kind of dual-purpose word are: type, swing, box, link, stream, shoe, paper, part, drive, cut, walk, swim, run, ride, move, hurry, rush, crawl, halt, stop.

Page 6 Exercise II. (The stressed syllable is in italics)

- { I strongly *object* to your bringing bicycles into the house.
- { The boys found a mysterious metal *object* on the beach.
- { His colleagues gave him a *present* on his retirement.
- { We intend to *present* him with a clock when he retires.
- { Who holds the world's land speed *record*?
- { This man has a very bad criminal *record*.
- { Please keep a careful *record* of the money you spend.
- { I gave her a gramophone *record* for her birthday.
- { Instead of writing a letter, he decided to *record* his message on tape.
- { He was careful to *record* all expenditure in an account book.
- { The shop sells milk, butter, eggs and other farm *produce*.
- { The new factory will *produce* 500 car engines a week.
- { During the ten years he has worked for us, his *conduct* has been exemplary.
- { The Government has appointed an ex-judge to *conduct* the inquiry.
- { A good orchestra leader should be prepared to *conduct* in an emergency.
- { The *conflict* between the two main political parties was very bitter.
- { The views of the two parties *conflict* on many important matters.
- { The dry interior of the country is a sandy *desert*.
- { It is despicable to *desert* your friends when they need your help.
- { At Wimbledon you can see fierce *contests* between tennis champions.
- { The opposition decided not to *contest* the Government bill.
- { You will not be able to enter the camp without a written *permit*.
- { They allowed him to enter, but would not *permit* him to take photographs.

Other examples of words which are nouns or verbs according to the syllable stressed are: protest, accent, refuse, attribute, ferment. They are nouns when the stress is on the first syllable.

Exercise III

- 1, she, herself. 2. someone (somebody). 3. he, him. 4. it (which).

Exercise IVa

1. long. 2. great, unable, narrow, strong (swift, rapid). 3. high (great). 4. lazy, warm. 5. shut (closed), open.

Exercise IVb

1. already, steeply (sharply). 2. yet, fully. 3. wrongly, afterwards. 4. usually (generally), sometimes (occasionally). 5. ever, often.

Exercise V

1. Adjective, Adverb. 2. Adverb, Adjective, Adverb, Adjective, Adjective, Adverb, Adjective, Adverb, Adverb, Adjective. 3. Adverb, Adverb, Adjective, Adverb.

Exercise VI

Page 7

- { *August* is the busiest holiday month. (Noun) (month of the year)
- { The Emperor's *august* presence deeply impressed the crowd. (Adjective) (noble, dignified)
- { Parking is allowed here on *alternate* days of the week. (Adjective)
- { The teacher *alternated* grammar every other day with conversation lessons. (did them by turns, changing from one to the other)
- { A grain of sand is a *minute* particle of rock. (Adjective) (extremely small)
- { There are sixty *minutes* in an hour. (Noun) (division of time)
- { The *invalid* was given every attention by the nurses. (Noun) (a sick person)
- { That agreement is *invalid* without your signature (Adjective) (without legal force)
- { On Christmas Day we drink the toast "*Absent* friends". (Adjective) (not present)
- { You must not *absent* yourself from classes without permission. (Verb) (stay away)
- { Trains on the London Underground are very *frequent*. (Adjective) (numerous)
- { Railwaymen *frequent* that café opposite the station. (Verb) (go often to)

Exercise VII

was (*state*); hurried (*action*); said (*action*); did not seem (*state*); glanced (*action*); got . . . worried (*state*); rushed (*action*); doubted (*state*); would . . . become (*state*); had been reprimanded (*action*).

Exercise VIII

PREPOSITIONS: to, at, of, for. CONJUNCTIONS: and, whether, for.

Exercise IX

(a) Alas! (b) Well! (c) Oh! (d) Look out! (e) There!

Exercise X

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	VERBS	PRONOUNS	CONJUNCTIONS	PREPOSITIONS
tour way(s)	a ¹ better	not merely there	must be imagined	it some	that as	of in
country	worse the ¹	quite		us none he	or	from
landscape spite dilettantes	many good	as more	would have (us) fancy	who	and than	on
train brother- hood	vivid canting	indeed	is	which	but	with at
quest picturesque	railway accessory		are does (not) voyage begins			
humours hope spirit march morning peace repletion evening rest	certain jolly spiritual					

¹ *a* and *the* are the indefinite and the definite articles. *Walking* and *seeing* are gerunds.

Exercise XI

1. *sound*
 1. Noun = what can be heard.
 2. Adjective = healthy, reliable.

I love to hear the *sound* of the sea. (Noun)
One or two apples had gone bad, but most of them were *sound*. (Adjective)
2. *oil*
 1. Noun = fatty liquid.
 2. Verb = to lubricate.

The *oil* in this engine will have to be changed soon. (Noun)
He *oiled* the lock to stop it from squeaking. (Verb)
3. *master*
 1. Noun = person in control, a great artist.
 2. Verb = control, overcome, become good at.

The captain of a merchant ship is usually called its *Master*. (Noun)
Giotto was one of the greatest *masters* of the Florentine school of painting. (Noun)
You should not find the principles of English Grammar difficult to *master*. (Verb)

4. *clear* 1. Adjective=easy to understand, easy to see through.
2. Verb=get rid of something unwanted.
Is that explanation quite *clear*? (Adjective)
The gardener *is clearing* away the dead leaves from the lawn. (Verb)
5. *speed* 1. Noun=rapidity, rate.
2. Verb=to go very quickly.
The job was finished with great *speed*. (Noun)
He *was speeding* along the road at 80 miles an hour. (Verb)
6. *water* 1. Noun=H₂O.
2. Verb=to moisten crops with water.
Will you give me a glass of *water*, please? (Noun)
He *is watering* the roses in the garden. (Verb)
7. *deal* 1. Noun=a quantity or portion; a business transaction or bargain; planks of fir or pine wood.
2. Verb=to buy regularly from; to share out playing cards for a game; to attend to.
He has spent a great *deal* of money on his garden. (Noun)
The two firms have concluded an important *deal*. (Noun)
The doors were made of *deal*. (Noun)
Which grocer do you generally *deal* with? (Verb)
It is your turn to *deal* the cards. (Verb)
That job will have to wait; I can't *deal* with it now. (Verb)
8. *butter* 1. Noun=food made by churning cream.
2. Verb=to spread butter on bread.
He *buttered* his bread thickly with rich, creamy *butter*.
9. *ring* 1. Noun=circular band of gold, etc., worn on the finger.
2. Verb=to cause a bell to sound.
In England a married woman wears a wedding *ring* on the third finger of her left hand.
The wedding bells *are ringing*.
10. *police* 1. Noun=body of men responsible for keeping public order.
2. Verb=to preserve public order and enforce the law.
The *police* had a difficult task controlling the enthusiastic crowd.
A small United Nations force will *police* the frontier.

CHAPTER TWO

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

Page 16 Exercise I. See page 8

Exercise II

	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
		<i>Verb</i>	<i>Object</i>
1.	The bird	built	a nest
2.	The gardener	mowed	the lawn
3.	The rain	has stopped	
4.	The sun	is shining	
5.	The grass	is growing	
6.	The flowers	are opening	their petals
7.	(You)	Open	the door
8.	Who	broke	the window?
9.	The dog	barked	
10.	Which boy	brought	that dog?

Exercise III. *See pages 13-14*

Exercise IV

1. is not (isn't) here. 2. cannot (can't) swim very well. 3. are not (aren't) singing. 4. will not (won't) help. 5. does not (doesn't) come. 6. do not (don't) go. 7. did not (didn't) walk. 8. does not (doesn't) write. 9. did not (didn't) write. 10. does not (doesn't) bake. 11. do not (don't) bake a cake. 12. are not (aren't) baking. 13. does not (doesn't) chase. 14. do not (don't) chase. 15. is not (isn't) chasing. 16. are not (aren't) chasing. 17. does not (doesn't) sell. 18. has not (hasn't); does not (doesn't) have. 19. does not (doesn't) speak. 20. cannot (can't) speak. 21. is not (isn't) speaking. 22. did not (didn't) ride. 23. did not (didn't) forgive. 24. did not (didn't) choose. 25. did not (didn't) freeze. 26. did not (didn't) find. 27. did not (didn't) grow. 28. did not (didn't) dig up. 29. did not (didn't) hang. 30. did not (didn't) ring. 31. did not (didn't) wake. 32. did not (didn't) rise. 33. did not (didn't) get out. 34. did not (didn't) run. 35. did not (didn't) see. 36. did not (didn't) sell. 37. did not (didn't) lay. 38. did not (didn't) eat. 39. did not (didn't) shake. 40. does not (doesn't) try. 41. is not (isn't) trying. 42. do not (don't) try. 43. were not (weren't) trying. 44. does not (doesn't) live.

45. is not (isn't) living. 46. was not (wasn't) living. 47. do not (don't) cycle. 48. did not (didn't) go. 49. did not (didn't) sing. 50. did not (didn't) sit. 51. did not (didn't) speak. 52. did not (didn't) spring. 53. Not every boy stood. 54. did not (didn't) tear. 55. did not (didn't) shine. 56. did not (didn't) tell. 57. did not (didn't) teach. 58. did not (didn't) understand. 59. did not (didn't) sink. 60. did not (didn't) swim. 61. did not (didn't) go. 62. did not (didn't) steal.

Exercise V. *See pages 14-15*

Page 17

Exercise VI

1. Is John here? 2. Can S. swim very well? 3. Are the birds singing this morning? 4. Will H. help me with my work? 5. Does M. come home every week-end? 6. Do they go to S. every year? 7. Did he walk to school this morning? 8. Does R. write to M. regularly? 9. Did he write to her this week? 10. Does Mary bake a cake? 11. Are M. and S. baking a cake? 12. Do M. and S. bake a cake? 13. Does the dog chase rabbits? 14. Do the dogs chase rabbits? 15. Is the dog chasing a rabbit? 16. Are the dogs chasing a rabbit? 17. Does that shopkeeper sell good cakes? 18. Has that shopkeeper good cakes? 19. Does M. speak E. well? 20. Can M. speak E. well? 21. Is M. speaking E. now? 22. Did we ride to school. . . .? 23. Did R. forgive. . . .? 24. Did I choose. . . .? 25. Did the water freeze . . .? 26. Did he find . . .? 27. Did my roses grow . . .? 28. Did the gardener dig . . .? 29. Did Mr. B hang . . .? 30. Did the boy ring . . .? 31. Did I wake . . .? 32. Did I rise . . .? 33. Did I get . . .? 34. Did the boy run . . .? 35. Did John see . . .? 36. Did that baker sell . . .? 37. Did the hen lay . . .? 38. Did M. eat . . .? 39. Did you shake . . .? 40. Does H. try . . .? 41. Is H. trying . . .? 42. Are the boys trying . . .? 43. Were the boys trying . . .? 44. Does Mr. S. live . . .? 45. Is Mr. S. living . . .? 46. Was Mr. S. living . . .? 47. Do I cycle . . .? 48. Did he go . . .? 49. Did the children sing . . .? 50. Did we sit . . .? 51. Did T. speak . . .? 52. Did the cat spring . . .? 53. Did every boy stand . . .? 54. Did H. tear . . .? 55. Did the sun shine . . .? 56. Did he tell . . .? 57. Did the teacher teach . . .? 58. Did the class understand . . .? 59. Did the ship sink . . .? 60. Did R. swim . . .? 61. Did the boys go . . .? 62. Did the thieves steal . . .?

Exercise VII

1. Are you German? 2. Has he learnt to swim? 3. Are you staying in England for very long? 4. Do you often visit London? 5. Have you ever met Mr. Eckersley? 6. Do you think Olaf speaks English well? 7. Did you go to France last year? 8. Have you seen Gloria lately? 9. Did she tell you her plans? 10. Why are you wearing two pullovers? (Other answers are, of course, possible.)

Exercise VIII

	SUBJECT		PREDICATE			
	SUBJECT WORD	ENLARGEMENT OF SUBJECT	VERB	ENLARGEMENT OF VERB	OBJECT WORD	ENLARGEMENT OF OBJECT
1.	Daffodils	bright yellow	can be seen	in the gardens (<i>Place</i>) in spring (<i>Time</i>)		
2.	spectators	a hundred thousand	saw	at Wembley (<i>Place</i>) last Saturday (<i>Time</i>)	football match	a most exciting
3.	students	all the in my class	are working	hard (<i>Manner</i>) this year (<i>Time</i>) in order . . . examination (<i>Reason</i>)		

Page 18 Exercise IX

1. a sailor. 2. soft. 3. clean and tidy. 4. sour. 5. true. 6. easy; difficult. 7. as white as a sheet. 8. stupid. 9. weaker. 10. thin. 11. President. 12. a thief. 13. neat. 14. captain of the team. 15. free.

The Complements in Sentences 1-10 are Subjective; in Sentences 11-15 they are Objective.

CHAPTER THREE

NOUNS: (1) KINDS

Page 23 Exercise I

NOT COMMON NOUNS: peace, Sherlock Holmes, flock, Rubens, patience, beauty, Bodmin, rivalry, meeting, noisiness, Hyde Park, crowd.

ABSTRACT NOUNS: peace, patience, beauty, rivalry, noisiness.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS: flock, meeting, crowd.

Exercise II

PROPER NOUNS: John, Covent Garden, Tosca, Puccini, Derby, Crepello.

COMMON NOUNS: theatre, opera, price, tickets, money, lot.

ABSTRACT NOUNS: luck.

Exercise III

COUNTABLES: dog, spoon, fish (*sometimes an uncountable*), board, party, tree, nuisance.

UNCOUNTABLES: meat, thunder, cheese (*sometimes a countable*).

Exercise IV

pride, beauty, parentage (parenthood), likelihood, cowardice, treachery, infancy, sanity, courtesy, youth.

Exercise V

(a) 1. pride. 2. flock. 3. crowd. 4. pack. 5. herd. 6. shoal (school). 7. congregation. 8. audience. 9. crew.

(b) constellation (galaxy); yoke; pack; band; clump (group); mob; pack; fleet; collection; library; flight (squadron, group).

Exercise VI

Page 24

patience, treachery, avarice, hypocrisy, false humility, strength, cruelty, exaggeration, subtlety.

Exercise VII

(a) quietness (abstract noun; all the others common nouns); (b) men (common noun plural; others collective nouns); (c) river (common noun; others proper nouns); (d) humorist (common noun; others abstract nouns).

Exercise VIII

COMMON NOUNS: début, stage, murders, way, respect, effect, connoisseur, line.

PROPER NOUNS: Mr. Williams, Ratcliff Highway.

ABSTRACT NOUNS: length, reputation, taste.

Exercise IX

church, state, tweed, ulster, Twelfth Night, China, Indian, Paris.

Exercise X

1. Council. 2. navy, fleet, squadron, flotilla. 3. pack. 4. family. 5. team.

Exercise XI

1. greatness. 2. success. 3. destruction. 4. profundity. 5. repulsion. 6. knowledge. 7. gentleness, gentility. 8. sociability, socialism. 9. generosity. 10. liberalism, liberality.

Exercise XII

sorrow; *uncountable*, emotion of grief.

countable, a painful experience suffered during life.

beauty; *uncountable*, that which gives pleasure to the mind and especially to the eye.

countable, thing or person that is beautiful, e.g. the *beauties* of nature.

wine; *uncountable*, fermented juice of grapes made to be drunk.

countable, one variety produced by a country, e.g. I prefer French *wines* to Italian.

tea; *uncountable*, dried leaves of the tea plant; drink made from these dried leaves.

countable, light meals in the afternoon at which tea is drunk, e.g. That restaurant serves several hundred *teas* every day.

brick; *uncountable*, type of building material, e.g. The house is built of *brick* (i.e. not of wood or stone).

countable, one unit of such material, e.g. The lorry was carrying a load of *bricks*.

pain; *uncountable*, suffering of mind or body.

countable, specific instance, e.g. 'I have a *pain* in my leg'.

wood; *uncountable*, hard substance of a tree, e.g. cedarwood.

countable, one type, e.g. There are many *woods* in that region.

paint; *uncountable*=colouring material, e.g. The *paint* on the door is not yet dry.

countable, tubes or cakes of colouring material, e.g. I gave my little niece a box of *paints* for her birthday.

timber; *uncountable*, wood prepared for building.

countable (*plural* = planks, beams): The ship's *timbers* were pierced by the rocks.

food; *uncountable*=nourishing material eaten or drunk.

countable=a type of such material, e.g. breakfast *foods*.

Page 25 Exercise XIII

1. *paper* knife. 2. *wineglass*. 3. (*safety*)-razor blade. 4. *match*-box.
5. *writing*-desk. 6. *Edinburgh* newspaper. 7. *corkscrew*. 8. *nail*-scissors.
9. *London* taxi-driver. 10. *lawn*-mower. 11. *money*-lender. 12. *cotton* mill.
13. *washing*-machine. 14. *goldfish*. 15. *coal*-miner. 16. *brick* wall.
17. *bricklayer*. 18. *dining*-room. 19. *bedroom*. 20. *bed-sitting*-room.

Exercise XIV

1. **PLAYING-CARD**. Card used in playing certain games, e.g. I found a playing-card on the floor after your rubber of bridge.

CARD PLAYING. The habit of playing such games, e.g. He spends far too much time in card playing.

2. GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A higher-grade school in Britain, e.g. Many grammar schools were established in the sixteenth century.

SCHOOL GRAMMAR. A textbook of grammar intended for use in schools, e.g. Longmans publish several good school grammars.

3. FLOWER GARDEN. Garden used only for growing flowers, e.g. There is a flower garden in front of the palace.

GARDEN FLOWER. Flower grown in a garden and not wild, e.g. This garden flower is larger than its wild prototype.

4. EYEGLASS. A monocle or a lens for the eye in a telescope, e.g. It is difficult to keep an eyeglass in position.

GLASS EYE. Artificial eye made of glass, e.g. He has a glass eye to replace the one he lost in the war.

5. VILLAGE GREEN. Area covered by grass in the middle of a village, e.g. Good cricket is often to be seen on the village green.

GREEN VILLAGE. A village nestling in trees could be described as a green village.

6. HOUSE DOG. A dog trained to guard the house and to behave well in the house, e.g. Boxer is a good house dog because he always barks at strangers.

DOG-HOUSE. A kennel could be described as a dog-house.

7. BICYCLE PEDAL. The part of the bicycle pushed by the rider's foot, e.g. My bicycle pedal has broken.

PEDAL BICYCLE. A bicycle propelled by the rider and not by a motor, e.g. I have only an ordinary pedal bicycle, not a motor one.

8. POCKET-BOOK. A book for carrying in the pocket for notes, etc., e.g. He pulled out a pocket-book and wrote down the address.

BOOK-POCKET. A pocket specially made to carry books, e.g. The professor asked the tailor to put two book-pockets in his overcoat.

9. OIL-LAMP. A lamp which burns oil, e.g. The only lighting in the cottage was by oil-lamps.

LAMP OIL. The oil burnt in an oil lamp, e.g. We need another gallon of lamp oil.

10. BUS-STATION. Centre to and from which the buses run.

STATION BUS. A bus running to the railway-station, e.g. The station bus has just arrived at the bus-station.

11. TOBACCO-PIPE. A pipe for smoking tobacco.

PIPE TOBACCO. Tobacco specially prepared to smoke in a pipe.

12. LAWN-TENNIS. The usual modern kind of tennis played on a lawn or hard court and not in a special building.

TENNIS LAWN. A lawn on which this form of tennis can be played.

CHAPTER FOUR

NOUNS: (2) NUMBER

Page 34 Exercise I

1. Witches used to be burnt. 2. Matches are taken from boxes or torn from books. 3. The leaves which the birds were carrying fell on to the roofs of the houses. 4. The monkeys jumped from rock to rock up above, watching the movements of the men in the valleys below. 5. The defeated armies had not even time to bury the bodies of their heroes. 6. The chiefs of the tribes had their own means of catching salmon. 7. The cheeses could not be sold, as mice had left tooth-marks on them. 8. Which are the greater curse in the Middle East, flies or lice? 9. While the negroes were voicing their beliefs, the mulattos kept banging on the floor with their staves (stuffs). 10. These crises came in long series.

Exercise II

negroes, wishes, studios, dailies, convoys, reefs, wharfs (wharves), dormice, echoes, inches, mongooses, dwarfs, calves, boughs, foxes, yoke.

Page 35 Exercise III

(a) two hundred and fifty. (b) two thousand three hundred. (c) three million, four hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and fifty-four. (d) one hundred and forty-four; one gross; twelve dozen. (e) one hundred and fifty hundredweight.

Exercise IV

bacilli, axes ['æksɪz], radii, hypotheses, crises ['kraɪsɪz], oases [ou'eɪsɪz], phenomena, fungi (funguses), cacti (cactuses).

Exercise V

WORD IN SINGULAR	MEANING	WORD IN PLURAL	MEANING
air	1. air we breathe 2. a tune	airs	to give oneself airs = to appear conceited
premise	starting point in reasoning	premises	(a) plural of <i>premise</i> (b) house or building

Exercise V (continued)

WORD IN SINGULAR	MEANING	WORD IN PLURAL	MEANING
brace	(a) collective = two (b) something giving support (c) tool for making holes	braces	straps to support trousers ¹
compass	instrument indicating the north	compasses (a pair of)	instrument for making circles
fruit	edible product of tree, bush or plant	fruits	reward; result of a process, e.g. 'the fruits of one's work'; types of fruit
spectacle	public show; display	spectacles	aids to vision
damage	harm or injury done to property	damages	money paid for loss or injury
wit	entertaining intellectual quickness and sparkle; a person having this quality	wits	senses
pain	suffering	pains	effort, trouble taken
powder	solid matter in form of dust	powders	medicines in powder form
colour	e.g. red, yellow	colours	(a) award in sport (b) flag of ship or regiment
body	(a) material part of man (b) group of people	bodies	(a) groups of people (b) sun, moon, stars, 'heavenly bodies'
spirit	(a) immaterial being (b) courage	spirits	(a) immaterial beings (b) strong alcoholic drinks (c) mood, e.g. in high spirits'

¹ The Americans call braces 'suspenders'; the English 'suspenders' = American 'garters'.

Exercise VI. See page 28**Page 39 Exercise I**

1. was. 2. itself. 3. are, they, seem. 4. were. 5. is. 6. its.

Page 40 Exercise II

onlookers, lookers-on, tiger-lilies, women teachers, moth-balls, major-generals, mesdames, menservants, manholes, men-at-arms.

Exercise III. Correct forms:

1. knowledge. 2. information, advice. 3. is. 4. *delete* an. 5. *delete* an. 6. pair of trousers. 7. My pyjamas are . . .

Explanation:

1. *Knowledge* is uncountable. 2. *Information* and *advice* are uncountable and so have no plural. 3. *News* is always plural in form but with singular verb. 4. *Information* is uncountable, therefore not used with indefinite article. 5. *Advice* has no plural. 6. and 7. 'Trousers' and 'pyjamas' always plural; so not 'one trouser' or 'pyjama'.

Exercise IV

He is always in good *spirits*. He drinks *spirits* in preference to wines.

There are 26 *letters* in the English alphabet. Did you remember to post my *letters*?

Many old *customs* survive in that country. He got through the *customs* without paying any duty.

He had to spend two years in the *forces*. The flight of a bullet is affected by the *forces* of wind and gravity

Grounds are the undrinkable part of coffee. Have you any *grounds* for complaint?

Minutes pass very slowly when one is waiting for the train. The secretary keeps the *minutes* of the Committee meetings.

Exercise V

gentlemen, ladies-in-waiting, stepsons, watchmen, trade-unions.

Exercise VI

1. Messrs. Smith; the two Mr. Smiths. Mr. John (Smith) and Mr. Henry Smith. 2. the Misses Jones; the two Miss Joneses. 3. Mesdames Smith; the two Mrs. Smith; Mrs. John Smith and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Exercise VII

1. (a) billiard-table, (b) card-table. 2. trouser-leg. 3. bowling-green. 4. draughtboard. 5. scales.

Exercise VIII

1. are. 2. are. 3. is. 4. was. 5. is.

Exercise IX

WORD	SINGULAR MEANING	PLURAL FORM	PLURAL MEANING
salt	sodium chloride (NaCl), used to give flavour to food	salts	a form of medicine especially as aperient
alms	(none)	alms	money, etc., given to the poor
paper	(a) material for writing on (b) the newspaper	papers	(a) documents, e.g. of identity (b) newspapers, in plural
quarter	a fourth part	quarters	living accommodation
spectacle draught	public show; display cold current of air in a room, etc.	spectacles draughts	aids to vision (a) as for singular (b) an indoor game played with flat round pieces on a checkerboard (c) pieces used in playing the game
effect return	result, consequence (a) coming back (b) yield on money	effects returns	property of someone statements submitted for official purposes
manner	way of doing something; a person's general demeanour	manners	good (or bad) social behaviour
glass	(a) transparent material (b) drinking vessel made of glass	glasses	(a) spectacles, binoculars (b) as for singular
work	bodily or mental effort	works	(a) factory (b) products of mind of, e.g. an artist or writer
pain	suffering of mind or body	pains	(a) trouble or effort, e.g. to take pains (b) as for singular

CHAPTER FIVE

NOUNS: (3) GENDER

Page 43 Exercise I

spinster; madam; nun; hen; widow; executrix; vixen; witch; ambassadress; marchioness.

Page 44 Exercise II

1. empress. 2. bride, wife. 3. fiancée. 4. heroine. 5. actress.
6. duchess. 7. sow. 8. goose, gander. 9. heiress. 10. poetess.

Exercise III. *See pages 41-43*

Exercise IV

neuter; masculine; neuter *or* feminine; common; common; common;
common; common; common; common; feminine.

Exercise V

fiancé, fiancée, bridegroom, bride, bridesmaid, best man, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, son, daughter, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister (23 words).

Exercise VI. *See pages 41, 42, 43*

Exercise VII

RELIGION	NOBILITY	RESTAURANTS
monk—nun	peer —peeress	waiter —waitress
priest—priestess	Lord —Lady	manager —manageress
god —goddess	Baron—Baroness	proprietor—proprietress

FARM ANIMALS	LAW
boar—sow	prosecutor—prosecutrix
cock—hen	executor —executrix
bull —cow	testator —testatrix

Exercise VIII

tabby cat, widower, he-wolf (she-wolf), empress, bridegroom, marchioness.

CHAPTER SIX

NOUNS: (4) CASE

Exercise I

Page 49

My father's car; my parents' car; my son-in-law's property; my children's toys; William the Conqueror's reign; Sophocles' plays.

Exercise II

1. in a year's time. 2. I got my money's worth. 3. I live a stone's throw from here. 4. I bought a shilling's worth of potatoes. 5. I have a week's work here. 6. He missed colliding with another car by a hair's breadth.

Exercise III

a play of Shakespeare's; a friend of John's; a fugue of Bach's; a hobby of Cecil's; a work of Hugo's.

Exercise IV

1. A photograph of (=a photograph representing); a photograph by (=a photograph taken by). 2. a judgment of (=an estimate of him as a historian); a judgment by (=an estimate formed by him of some historical subject). 3. a condemnation of (=an adverse opinion expressed about Jeffreys); a condemnation by (=a sentence passed by Jeffreys as judge). 4. an opinion of (=an opinion about my father, held or expressed by others); an opinion by (=an expression of opinion by my father).

Exercise V

1. That is my sister's house. 2. The brethren's refectory has a fine vaulted ceiling. 3. (*no change*). 4. This tie was a good ten shilling's worth. 5. An unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel . . . 6. Nov. 1st . . . is called All Saints' Day . . . 7. He borrowed a book of mine. 8. St. Giles' Cathedral is Edinburgh's principal church. 9. There is one of Freeman, Hardy and Willis's shops . . . 10. We set out . . . a cold winter's morning. 11. After a two hours' climb we were glad to take a few minutes' rest. 12. Here are to-day's football results. 13. They have done a good day's work. 14. A 500 miles' drive . . . 15. (*no change*).

Exercise VI

Page 50

1. The proclamation made by the President.
2. The killing of the President by an assassin.
3. Photograph taken by Peter; *or* a photographic portrait of Peter.

4. Wedding presents received by John; *possibly* wedding presents given by John.
5. Opinion concerning the critic held by the general public; *or* the opinion on something held or expressed by the critic.

Exercise VII

1. Blenheim Palace is the Duke of Marlborough's residence.
2. His heart's desire is to live abroad.
3. Blackwell's, the bookseller's, is in Broad Street.
4. We had tea at Fortnum & Mason's restaurant.
5. The Prince of Wales's crest is three feathers.

Exercise VIII

1. Elliptical. 2. Ordinary possessive. 3. 'Possessive' in its widest sense, i.e. something appertaining to a person. 4. Elliptical. 5. Classifying.

Exercise IX

The word 'execution' can be interpreted (*a*) as describing the girl's technical skill as a pianist or (*b*) as referring to the fate the musician thought she deserved.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE ARTICLES

Page 54 Exercise I

a university; a one-sided affair; an honest deal; a history of England; a (an) historical survey; a ewe; an unintentional mistake; a unilateral agreement; a bottle; an ink-bottle; a (an) hotel.

Exercise II

In 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 (the day), 10 (the week), the pronunciation of *the* is [ðə]. In 2, 3, 8, 9 (*the* day,) 10 (the hour), the pronunciation is [ði].

Page 55 Exercise III

a man, a woman and a child; a roof; a cherry; a wife; a foot; a hundred times; a European, an African, an American, an Asiatic and an Australian; a potato and another vegetable; a hippopotamus in a river; an intelligent student.

Exercise IV

1. a, a, a, a, a. 2. a, a. 3. half a pound *or* a half pound. 4. a, a, a, a.
5. a, *blank*. 6. *blank, blank, blank, blank, blank*, an. 7. a, a, *blank*,
blank. 8. a, *blank*. 9. an.

Exercise V

1. *a* suggests any book as representing a type of present commonly given.
a suggests 'one' and the sentence implies that with one book already in her possession, she is adequately equipped.
2. *a*=any taxi—the first we can find.
3. *a*=one; *an*= in the period of one hour.
4. *a*=one. 'Score' is a collective noun meaning 'twenty'.
5. *a*=English usage is to use the indefinite article in speaking of professions and occupations.

Exercise VI

1. a, N.A.¹ 2. a, a. 3. N.A. 4. a. 5. a. 6. a, a. 7. N.A., an. 8. a.
9. a, N.A. 10. a.

Exercise VII

Page 56

1. two at a time. 2. A pound . . . 3. (In) a year . . . 4. A man named Rolfe (A Mr. Rolfe . . .) . . . 5. I have seen him many a time . . . 6. I have a stomach-ache. 7. Birds of a feather flock together. 8. The play we saw wasn't a good one. 9. He asked me not to say a word . . . 10. He behaved like a fool. 11. I got these goods at a discount (at a cheaper rate) . . . 12. As a rule they go . . . without saying a word. 13. He was given a chance of . . . 14. . . . when my grandfather was a young man.

Exercise I

Page 61

'Cow' described as a particular type of animal, e.g. The cow is a ruminant animal.

Exercise II

1. the, the. 2. N.A., N.A., the. 3. The, the, N.A. 4. N.A., the, the, N.A. 5. The, N.A. 6. The, the. 7. N.A., N.A., N.A. 8. N.A., N.A., N.A., N.A., the, the, the. 9. the, N.A. 10. N.A., the. 11. N.A., the, N.A. 12. N.A., the. 13. N.A., N.A. 14. the, N.A., the, N.A., the. 15. N.A., the. 16. N.A., the. 17. the, N.A., the. 18. the, the. 19. N.A., the. 20. The, N.A. 21. The, N.A., N.A., the. 22. N.A., N.A. 23. The,

¹ N.A.=no article.

the. 24. N.A., N.A., N.A. 25. N.A., the. 26. the. 27. The, the. 28. the, N.A. 29. The, N.A., the, the. 30. The, N.A., N.A. 31. N.A., N.A., the. 32. The, the (*or* N.A.), N.A. 33. N.A., the, the. 34. N.A., N.A. 35. N.A., the, N.A.

Page 62 Exercise III

1. Fear made the children pay attention to *the teacher*.
The leader was both prophet and *teacher* to his followers.
2. As *both the* windows were open, there was a strong draught.
He is able to see *both* sides of the question.
3. *All the* King's horses, *all the* King's men
Walked down the street and they walked back again. (Popular song of the 1930's)
'*All people* that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.' (Hymn)
4. *The princess* married the handsome prince and they lived happily ever after.
Princess Margaret is the Queen's sister.
5. He found life among *the rich* so tedious that he gave away his wealth.
Rich and poor alike cheered the Prime Minister.
6. I want to be a sailor; that's *the life* for me.
What is *life* without a wife?
7. *The cream* of the candidates are awarded scholarships.
Cream is the richest part of the milk.
8. There were many guests at the dinner given in the King's honour.
Dinner is usually the most leisurely meal of the day.
9. The house is just across the road from *the Church*.
Church and State are often politically opposed.
10. *The glass* in that window dates from the fourteenth century.
Glass is a very brittle material.
11. The ironing board is in the kitchen, but I can't find the *iron*.
Iron melts at 1525° Centigrade.
12. *The tin* of fish we bought had evidently been too long in stock.
Tin used to be extensively mined in Cornwall.

Exercise IV

1. *The* limits the field of men available to this one, and no other will fulfil the conditions.
2. *The* employed as part of the title of the official, who is the only one of his kind.
3. *The* distinguishes between the two, with the sense of 'the first . . . the second'.

Exercise V

1. Telephones are . . . 2. The books . . . to be first editions. 3. These boys are going . . . their brothers have . . . 4. The daring young men on . . . 5. Apes are the animals nearest to men . . .

Exercise VI

Page 63

1. . . . *a* for sale notice in *the* window. 2. . . . *the* end of an epoch. 3. No change. 4. . . . their daughter is *the* most charming. 5. *a* boarding school. *The* school hall . . . all *the* boys . . .

Exercise VII

1. *Faith*, in the general abstract sense of a quality, does not require the article.
Faiths, in the sense of various religious cults (here, of the West) requires it as the abstract noun is limited or qualified.
2. Article unnecessary before names of materials used in a general sense.
3. Article necessary before name of a particular meal, but unnecessary before a proper noun. (*Guildhall*)
4. Idiomatic use of '*the*' with comparatives.
5. Names of materials used in general sense, do not require the article.
6. '*the*' particularizes 'holidays'. Unnecessary before 'Whitsuntide' as the name of a festival.
7. 'Channel Islands' as two proper nouns indicating a particular group of islands.
8. '*The* result of your examination'; this is a noun followed by a defining prepositional phrase.
9. Article omitted before abstract nouns used in a general sense.
10. *the* is written on the actual inn sign, and really means, 'This is the "King George the Fourth" inn, as distinct from other inns in the neighbourhood'.

CHAPTER EIGHT

ADJECTIVES

Exercise I

Page 68

harsh, cruel; fiery, rosy, vivid; calm, rough; brilliant, accomplished; sly, cunning; austere, taciturn; earnest, fervent; ardent, patient; tragic, terrible; curious, haunting.

(There are, of course, many other possible answers.)

Page 69 Exercise II

1. penniless. 2. proud. 3. industrious. 4. convincing. 5. anxious, impatient. 6. grateful. 7. sure, immediate, permanent.

(Other answers possible.)

Exercise III

1. He was *inspired* by a love of humanity. His oratory was *inspired*.
2. He had *learned* many lessons from experience. Erasmus was (a) very *learned* (man). 3. He had *aged* a lot as a result of his illness. The oldest inhabitant was (a) very *aged* (man). 4. He was *blessed* with great gifts. 'The *Blessed* Damsel leaned out from the gold bar of Heaven' (Rossetti). 5. The maid was *sweeping* the stairs when the thief attacked her. He is much inclined to make *sweeping* statements with too little evidence. 6. The stars were *guiding* us quite well until daybreak. His *guiding* principle was strict truthfulness. 7. This Indian brassware was *manufactured* in Birmingham. *Manufactured* goods often incur heavy duty. 8. We have *finished* our work. The *finished* article was much more elegant than we had expected. 9. The young motorist had been *annoying* the neighbours by noisily revving the engine of his car. He has an *annoying* habit of not listening to what is said to him.

Exercise IV

The Browns are lazy, but they are a kind-hearted family, though their poverty is distressing. So we must have grateful feelings towards them and encourage them in more industrious habits.

Exercise V

1. participle; adjective. 2. adjective; participle. 3. participle; adjective. 4. participle; adjective. 5. participle; adjective.

Exercise VI. See page 64**Exercise VII**

PREDICATIVELY: unwell, agog.

ATTRIBUTIVELY: former, major.

BOTH: dyed, astonished, disturbed, lonely, happy, dutiful.

The rough Channel crossing made me feel very *unwell*. (P.)

The town was all *agog* with excitement during the centenary celebrations. (P.)

I have written to him again as my *former* letter did not give all the particulars. (A.)

He has had to go into hospital for a *major* operation. (A.)

Her *dyed* hair changed colour in the rain. (A.)

I shall have that old suit *dyed*. (P.)

There was an *astonished* expression on his face when the police appeared. (A.)

He was *astonished* at the length of the journey. (P.)

The *disturbed* bird deserted her nest. (A.)

My sleep was *disturbed* by the noise of the traffic in London. (P.)

He lived miles from the nearest town, in a very *lonely* spot. (A.)

In a big town the stranger can easily feel *lonely*. (P.)

A *happy* life does not depend on wealth. (A.)

'I want to be *happy*.' (Popular song) (P.)

A *dutiful* child gives great joy to its parents. (A.)

His behaviour toward his mother was most *dutiful*. (P.)

CHAPTER NINE

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Exercise I. See page 70

Page 78

Exercise II

- (a) 1. George is as industrious as his brother; more industrious than; less industrious than (not so industrious as).
2. The window is as narrow as; narrower than; less narrow than (not so narrow as).
3. This car is as fast as that one; faster than; less fast than (not so fast as).
4. William's work is as good as John's work; better than; less good than (not so good as).
- (b) 1. A horse is more intelligent than a pig. 2. The Severn is longer than the Thames. 3. Shakespeare is better known than Marlowe. 4. A sea is usually rougher than a lake. 5. After that heavy rain the grass is greener than it was a week ago. 6. Joan seems more afraid of spiders than of wasps.

Exercise III

longer, longest; bitterer, bitterest; more convenient, most convenient; more evil, most evil; more beautiful, most beautiful; slyer, slyest; crueller, cruellest; severer, severest (*or* more . . ., most . . .); more constant, most constant; pleasanter, pleasantest (*or* more . . ., most . . .); more afraid, most afraid; wickedder, wickedest; better, best.

Exercise IV

1. taller. 2. youngest, oldest. 3. worst, best (best, worst). 4. most, least. 5. less, more. 6. far, farther (further). 7. little. 8. nearest. 9. difficult, more difficult, the most difficult (the hardest). 10. outer, inner. 11. best, uppermost. 12. foremost.

Page 79 Exercise V

1. well; best. 2. good; good; good. 3. bad; ill; worst; evil; worse. 4. lesser; least; little. 5. less. 6. nearer. 7. nearest; next. 8. much; more; much more; many. 9. far; farther. 10. farther (further); farthest (furthest). 11. latter. 12. latest; last. 13. older; eldest. 14. utmost. 15. utter. 16. outer. 17. upper. 18. inward.

Page 80 Exercise VI

1. The cheetah runs faster than all *other* animals. 2. *Of all animals* the cheetah runs the fastest. 3. I lent . . . the *more* interesting. 4. No sooner . . . *than* the telephone rang. 5. M. is *older* . . . 6. He paid less . . . *than* . . . 7. London . . . *than* Paris. 8. English . . . *from* continental. 9. John . . . *to* his cousin G. 10. That is a *minor subject* in the syllabus. 11. . . . *superior to* . . . 12. . . . *as* he likes . . . 13. . . . *from what* . . .

Exercise VII. See page 80

Exercise VIII. See page 80

Page 81 Exercise IX

1. *oldest* (*eldest* for people only). 2. *eldest* (superlative form for members of a family). *oldest* (superlative form for those not members of a family). 3. *older* (comp. form when used predicatively). 4. *elder* (see page 76). 5. *youngest* (of three). 6. *further* (meaning 'additional'). 7. *lesser* correct because the comparative form is required for two of anything. 8. *nearest* expresses closeness or proximity, *next* expresses succession; following on in order.

Exercise X

1. more, less. 2. none the worse. 3. so much the worse. 4. as best he could. 5. The more, the more (better), *or* The more, the less, *or* The less, the more. 6. better and better. 7. no better, no worse. 8. had better. 9. fainter and fainter. 10. so much the better.

Page 85 Exercise I

(a) unhappy; unpleasant; inattentive; imperfect; irregular; illegal; dishonest; useless; careless; impure; impatient; extraordinary; hope-

less; unsafe; inhuman; fruitless (unfruitful); disrespectful; irreligious; valueless (*invaluable* means 'extremely valuable; beyond estimation'); merciless.

(b) hard; good; heavy; white; mad; drunk; sober; clean; hungry; clever (cute); dead; fresh.

Exercise II

1. my. 2. thy. 3. his. 4. her. 5. their. 6. its (the). 7. our (the). 8. her (the). 9. the. 10. the. 11. his. 12. my, our. 13. your. 14. their. 15. its.

Exercise III

Page 86

(a) withered branch; broken arm; whistling wind; spoken word; torn clothes; folding chair; humming-top; written message; chosen companion; wanted man. (b) articles listed here; the coat is made of leather lined with fur; star-sprinkled sky; hand-made furniture; guilt-involving action; brandy-flavoured pudding; diamond-studded bracelet; hand-written letters; I want these words sung not spoken; I haven't seen him for three days running.

Exercise IV

Quite. This is *a quite* interesting story.

You made *quite an* effort.

Rather. This is *a rather* (*rather a*) difficult exercise.

Half. He drank *a half* (*half a*) bottle of brandy.

Double. That remark has a *double* meaning. I bought that car for £100; it was worth *double the* money.

Exercise V

(a) His features show that he is a *European*.

The *wicked* often seem to escape their just punishment.

The *Japanese* are usually shorter than Europeans.

He is a very eccentric *individual*; his behaviour at times is most odd.

The *heathen* worship many strange gods.

(b) I received a handsome *leather* purse as a Christmas present.

Gold coins are rarely seen nowadays.

London taxis are usually black.

Rice-pudding is not every boy's choice.

Meat-pies are useful for a quick meal.

Cotton shirts are less expensive than silk.

Beethoven nights are a regular feature of the Promenade Concerts in London.

University regulations at Cambridge contain some curious survivals from olden days.

Brussels sprouts are a popular winter vegetable.

The shop up the road sells *garden*-tools.

Exercise VI (a)

beautiful.	His sister is a <i>beautiful</i> girl.
rainy.	The weather continued dull and <i>rainy</i> for days. 'Put a little bit away for a <i>rainy</i> day'. (Proverb)
ghostly.	Popular legend gave the castle a very <i>ghostly</i> atmosphere.
wintry.	Snow and ice are the signs of <i>wintry</i> weather.
geometrical.	<i>Geometrical</i> drawing demands great accuracy.
ladylike.	<i>Ladylike</i> behaviour cannot easily be taught.
daily.	He reads several <i>daily</i> papers every day.
manly.	<i>Manly</i> pursuits were much encouraged among the Greeks.
titanic.	The Second World War was a <i>titanic</i> struggle between ideologies.
womanly.	A <i>womanly</i> nature should show great tenderness and tact.
artistic.	The <i>artistic</i> temperament can give rise to extravagant behaviour.
{ lovable	His kindness comes from a very <i>lovable</i> character.
{ lovely	A <i>lovely</i> dress can increase but not replace natural charm.
Parisian.	<i>Parisian</i> fashions lead the world in women's clothes.
reasonable.	The prices in that shop are always <i>reasonable</i> .
lead.	The water runs through <i>lead</i> pipes.
(leaden).	Time went with <i>leaden</i> feet (=very slowly).
botanical.	<i>Botanical</i> specimens are usually very fragile.
spiteful.	He has an unforgiving and <i>spiteful</i> nature.
criminal.	<i>Criminal</i> law is concerned only with certain offences.
{ spiritual.	<i>Spiritual</i> and temporal welfare are both important elements in life.
{ spirituous.	The sale of <i>spirituous</i> liquors necessitates a special licence.
able.	A good administrator must be a very <i>able</i> man.
heroic.	<i>Heroic</i> qualities are best discovered in times of emergency.
malicious.	To spread <i>malicious</i> rumours is very anti-social.
Elizabethan.	The <i>Elizabethan</i> Age in England produced much fine music.
{ childish.	Old people sometimes display very <i>childish</i> behaviour.
{ childlike.	Simplicity is the mark of a <i>childlike</i> nature.

Exercise VI (b)

pride; irony; horror; dread; temperance; security; fullness; candour; hunger; grandeur.

Exercise VII

1. . . . my *own* money. 2. . . . your *own* work . . . 3. . . . her *own* housework. 4. . . . his *own* supply . . . 5. . . . their *own* house.

Exercise VIII

Page 87

(a) The battlefield was covered with *dead* and *wounded*.

'None but the *brave* deserves the *fair*.' (Dryden)

The *Irish* are noted for their wit.

How much is a bottle of *Scotch*?

When shopping, remember that the *cheapest* is not always the best value.

(b) He lives in a *London* suburb.

He likes *Stilton* cheese.

William rowed in the *Cambridge* boat.

That is a *Rubens* painting.

The play is at the *Prince of Wales* theatre.

Exercise IX

1. silvery. 2. golden. 3. flaxen. 4. brazen. 5. silken.

Exercise X

(a) Salisbury Cathedral has a spire about 400 feet *high*. (phrase expressing measurement)

(b) The traveller, *faint* with hunger, sank to the ground. (followed by prepositional phrase)

(c) He made every effort *possible* to keep the peace. (conventional expression)

(d) There is nothing *fresh* to report: the patient is doing well. (after *nothing*)

(e) All those people *concerned* accepted responsibility for the affair. (participle predominantly verbal in meaning follows the noun.)

Exercise XI

(a) Half a loaf . . . (b) . . . both of whom . . . (c) . . . half price.
(d) . . . leading to Rome. (e) . . . fractured leg.

Exercise XII

1. something. 2. anything. 3. nothing. 4. nobody. 5. nothing.
6. everybody *or* nobody. 7. someone *or* somebody. 8. anyone *or* anybody. 9. everybody. 10. someone *or* somebody.

What is rather unusual is that the adjectives qualifying these words *follow* them.

Exercise XIII

1. . . . quite difficult exercises. 2. quite a/a quite/valuable; rather a or a rather valuable violin. 3. . . . rather mean. 4. . . . not quite clever . . . 5. rather an or a rather; quite enough exercise.

CHAPTER TEN

DETERMINATIVES

Page 96 Exercise I

1. a little. 2. little. 3 a little. 4. a few. 5. few. 6. a few. 7. few. 8. a little. 9. the little. 10. a little. 11. a few.

Exercise II

- (a) In Indirect Questions introduced by *whether* or *if*, e.g.
I wonder if there will be *many* people travelling to-night.
I question whether he will make *much* profit on that transaction.
- (b) When preceded by *so*, *too*, *as*, *how*, e.g.
There are so *many* books to read and so *much* other work to be done.
- (c) When qualifying the subject of the sentence, e.g.
Many foreign students sit for the Cambridge Certificates in English.
Much work is necessary in preparation for those examinations.
- (d) When *much* stands alone, without any noun, e.g.
Much hangs upon the outcome of the Conference.
- (e) When *much* is followed by an abstract noun, e.g.
Much patience is needed in teaching.
The nurse showed *much* gentle understanding of her patient.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

PRONOUNS

Page 106 Exercise I

He=Mr. Smith; that=that house; he=Mr. Brown; they=Mr. and Mrs. S.; it=the car; I=Mr. B.; he=Mr. S.; she=Mrs. B.; I=Mrs. B.; she=Mrs. S.; I=Mr. B.; they=Mr. & Mrs. S.; it=car; themselves=Mr. & Mrs. S.; it=car; her=Mrs. S.; he=Mr. B.; she=Mrs. B.;

they=Mr. & Mrs. S.; it=car; I=Mrs. B.; that=car; I=Mrs. B.; it=car; hers=Mrs. S.; his=Mr. S.; I=Mr. B.; which=Mr. or Mrs. Smith; two=Mr. & Mrs. S.; I=Mr. B.

Exercise II

1. me. 2. she (in familiar conversation, *her*). 3. we. 4. I. 5. them, me.

Exercise III

I, us, we, it (she), you, I, I, thou, you, us, we, him, us, we, them, it, she, you, her, you, she, they, me, I, you, I, it.

Exercise IV

Page 107

- (a) 1. It was John, not James, who rang up.
2. It is below freezing point to-day.
3. It was a bright and sunny afternoon.
4. It takes only one hour from London to Brighton by train.
5. It is extremely difficult to understand some parts of *King Lear*.
6. We'll call it a day.
7. They were used to pigging it . . .
8. This cockerel . . . and lorded it accordingly.
9. It is clear to everyone but himself that he will fail.
(b) you will *catch* it; they must *fight* it out; we shall *go it* alone; we *walked/swam/flew/ran* it.

Exercise V

1. They say he is a very rich man.
2. I am a Londoner . . . and they speak (one speaks) English there.
3. What language do they speak (does one speak, do you speak) in Moscow? Russian, of course.
4. If one takes any given course one (he) must bear the consequences.
5. You (one) must not ask such questions.

Exercise VI. *See page 107*

Exercise VII. *See page 107*

Exercise VIII. *See page 108*

Exercise IX

Page 108

- (a) 1. Yes, I think so. 2. Yes, I think so. 3. Yes, I hope so. 4. Yes. I expect so. 5. Yes. I believe so.
(b) 1. I'm afraid not. 2. No, I don't think so. 3. No, I hope you won't (I hope not). 4. No, I don't think so. (No, I think not.) 5. No, I believe not.

Exercise X

1. One.
2. you.
3. one.
4. one, one.
5. one (you), one's (your).

Page 111 Exercise I

1. mine.
2. his.
3. ours.
4. yours *or* theirs.
5. is not hers.

Exercise II

1. that.
2. this.
3. that.
4. the former, the latter.
5. such.

Exercise III

1. . . . a friend of hers. Double Possessive required = *of* + possessive pronoun.
2. . . . of my father's. Double Possessive required = *of* + possessive form of noun.
3. . . . of mine. Double Possessive required = *of* + possessive pronoun.
4. . . . its food. *it's* = contracted form of *it is*. Possessive is required. yours. There is no form *your's*.
5. It's they . . . the verb *to be* is not followed by an object, but a complement in the same case as the subject.
6. . . . if one wishes to keep one's dignity. Pronoun (in this case, *one*) must be used consistently.

Exercise IV

1. these . . . those . . . (those . . . these . . .)—depending on which is indicated first.
2. this . . . (that . . .)—depending on context.
3. . . . but that . . .
4. . . . those of O. and C.
5. . . . but the one . . . the other (the former . . . the latter).

Page 112 Exercise V

Possessive: mine, ours, theirs, his.

Demonstrative: that, those, this, that, those.

Exercise VI

1. Those.
2. this, that.
3. yours, mine, mine.
4. yours, mine.
5. that.

Exercise VII**(a) Pronouns**

1. I left my fountain pen at home, but my brother lent me *his*.
2. These pictures please me immensely, but I don't care for *those*.

3. The professor gave a lecture on Wordsworth and Byron. He thought the *former* was a greater poet than the *latter*.
4. 'Life is difficult.' 'Yes, I know. It is not necessary to tell me *that*.'
5. Most accidents are caused by careless or stupid people, and of *such* there is never any shortage.

(b) *Adjectives*

1. I don't know what *his* intention was.
2. We shall never forget *those* nights of bombing in London.
3. The *former* rulers of Russia were called Czars.
4. '*That* way madness lies.' (Shakespeare)
5. 'We are *such* stuff as dreams are made on.' (Shakespeare)
I have never heard *such* a strange story.

Exercise VIII

1. Adjective. 2. pronoun. 3. adjective. 4. adjective. 5. pronoun.

Exercise I

Page 121

1. emphasizing. 2. emphasizing. 3. reflexive. 4. emphasizing. 5. reflexive. 6. reflexive. 7. reflexive. 8. reflexive. 9. emphasizing.

Exercise II. See page 115**Exercise III**

- (a) *wash* They wash in cold water, even in winter. (Intrans.)
It is good for the health to wash yourself frequently. (Reflex.)
- shave* He always shaves with a safety razor. (Intrans.)
He shaves himself with an old-fashioned cut-throat razor. (Reflex.)
- dress* I can dress in five minutes if necessary. (Intrans.)
She dressed herself with special care for the ball. (Reflex.)
- move* The little girl moves very gracefully. (Intrans.)
We hastily moved ourselves out of the way of the car. (Reflex.)
- behave* Generally these children behave very well. (Intrans.)
Mind you behave yourselves at the party, children. (Reflex.)
- stop* The car stopped with a jerk at the traffic lights. (Intrans.)
He stopped himself from smoking, but it was difficult. (Reflex.)
- (b) *fancy* I fancied I saw you in town yesterday. (Trans.)
She fancies herself very much in that fur coat. (Reflex.)

- apply* The driver applied the brakes suddenly to avert an accident. (Trans.)
You must apply yourself more to your work if you wish to succeed. (Reflex.)
- acquit* The jury acquitted the prisoner without further trial. (Trans.)
For a beginner he acquitted himself very well in the tournament. (Reflex.)
- enjoy* We very much enjoyed our visit to London. (Trans.)
During that visit we enjoyed ourselves immensely. (Reflex.)
- prove* The accused man proved the truth of his statement. (Trans.)
The young soldier proved himself in his first action. (Reflex.)
- settle* The arbitrator very quickly settled the dispute. (Trans.)
He settled himself in the arm-chair and went to sleep. (Reflex.)
- acknowledge* Please acknowledge receipt of this letter. (Trans.)
They acknowledged themselves to be beaten. (Reflex.)
- make* The boys made that hut during the holidays. (Trans.)
He made himself climb on, though he was almost completely exhausted. (Reflex.)
- strain* The plot of that novel would strain any reader's belief. (Trans.)
The athlete strained himself by over-exertion. (Reflex.)
- call* The Headmaster called the roll at Morning Assembly. (Trans.)
She called herself many names for her carelessness. (Reflex.)
- consider* The House considered the Bill most thoroughly before voting. (Trans.)
That conceited young man considers himself superior to all his companions. (Reflex.)

Exercise IV

1. *myself*, Emphatic. 2. *himself*, Emphatic. 3. *herself*, Reflexive, Direct Object. 4. *yourself*, Emphatic. 5. *themselves*, Reflexive, Direct Object. 6. *yourself*, Reflexive, Direct Object. 7. *ourselves*, Reflexive, Indirect Object. 8. *himself*, Emphatic. 9. *himself*, Reflexive, Direct Object. 10. *yourself*, Reflexive, Indirect Object.

Exercise V

1. *myself*—stressed. 2. *himself*—unstressed. 3. *himself*—stressed.
4. *ourselves*—stressed. 5. *himself*—unstressed. 6. *himself*—stressed.

7. *himself*—unstressed. 8. *herself*—stressed. 9. *herself* (1) stressed, *herself* (2) unstressed.

Exercise VI

1. by himself. 2. yourself. 3. by yourself. 4. himself.

Exercise VII. *See page 116*

Exercise VIII

Page 123

1. both emphasizing. 2. both emphasizing. 3. emphasizing. 4. emphasizing. 5. reflexive.

Exercise IX

1. what. 2. which. 3. which. 4. whom. 5. which.

Exercise X

1. Who gave the news? 2. Whom did they choose? 3. Who is that boy? Which is Peter? 4. What book is that? 5. What are you studying? 6. At which university are you a student? 7. Whose are those gloves? 8. From whom is that parcel? Who(m) is that parcel from? 9. Who are getting married to-morrow? 10. What are all these preparations for? 11. Who is that? 12. What is that? 13. What is he? Who is that? 14. What is Charles? 15. Which one will you take? 16. Whose wedding is taking place to-morrow? 17. What's he like? 18. What sort of books do you prefer?

Exercise XI

1. What about . . . 2. . . . find out what's on. . . . 3. . . . knows what's what. 4. . . . who's who. 5. . . . I cannot tell which is which.

Exercise XII

Page 124

1. What on earth . . . ? 2. What about . . . ? 3. You know what/something or other. 4. one from the other. 5. Who's Who . . . 6. What with . . . 7. Who ever . . . ?

Exercise I

Page 135

1. any, none. 2. some. 3. any, some. 4. anything, nothing. 5. anyone (anybody). 6. everything, all. 7. all, everyone (everybody). 8. All. 9. nobody (no one). 10. much, little. 11. one, other. 12. both. 13. both, all. 14. one. 15. neither, both. 16. one, either (any). 17. one/both/all. 18. Many, few. 19. another. 20. Everyone. 21. No one (nobody). 22. many, None. 23. any, some, much.

Exercise II. *See pages 124-34*

Exercise III

1. adjective. 2. adjective. 3. *every*, adjective; *one*, pronoun. 4. pronoun. 5. *every*, adjective; *each*, pronoun; *one*, pronoun. 6. adjective. 7. pronoun. 8. adjective. 9. adverb. 10. adjective. 11. adjective. 12. adverb. 13. pronoun, pronoun.

Page 136 Exercise IV

1. every. 2. every. 3. each, every. 4. every. 5. each, every. 6. each.

Exercise V

1. . . . the green one or the blue one. 2. . . . and my sister two. 3. . . . each other . . . 4. M. has some friends but her sister has none. 5. Neither of these two . . . 6. Both . . . are unsuitable. 7. . . . 'Love one another'.

Exercise VI

1. some, any. 2. some, little. 3. some, ones. 4. nothing. 5. any. 6. enough. 7. all. 8. All. 9. none. 10. Someone (somebody).

Exercise VII. *See pages 125-6*

Page 137 Exercise VIII

no one (nobody), some, nobody (no one), either, none, nothing, much, nothing, something, few.

Exercise IX

SINGULAR: neither, every, nobody, another. PLURAL: both. SINGULAR OR PLURAL: none, all, some, any.

Neither of the boys *is* here. *Every* boy *is* here. *Nobody* *has* answered the question. *Another* window *has* been broken. *Both* boys *were* successful. *None* *is* perfect. *None* of the apples *are* left. *All* the boys *are* here. *All* *is* not gold that glitters. *Some* of the houses *are* empty. *Some* more work *is* necessary.

Exercise X

1. adjective; pronoun. 2. adjective. 3. pronoun. 4. pronoun; adjective. 5. adjective; pronoun.

Exercise XI

1. Of boys/where boys are concerned/*all* like sport.
2. *Each* of the guests . . .

3. These books are not so interesting as/less interesting than/the *others*.
4. Of these two roads *either* will . . .
5. *Neither* of the two hotels . . .

Exercise XII

1. *any* used because sentence is interrogative.
2. *somewhere* (*round*) adverb=approximately—perhaps a little more, perhaps a little less.
3. *some, some, all*. Pronoun in each case—some candidates—all candidates.
4. *anybody* (*anyone*) Pronoun: Interrogative sentence; *somebody* (*someone*) Affirmative answer expected; *no one* (*nobody*).
5. *both*. Adjective—indicates totality, but is applied only to two persons or things.
6. *another*, pronoun, i.e. a different make.
7. *everyone* (*everybody*) Pronoun, i.e. totality of the people concerned.
8. *any*. Pronoun. Negative sentence; the negative expressed by *never* (=not ever)).
9. *one, other*. Pronouns, each signifying 'hand'.
10. *nobody* (*no one*) Pronoun, i.e. no person knows.

Exercise XIII

Page 138

1. 'Sweeter than *some*' implies 'but not than all'; *any* would imply 'sweeter than all others'; 'inferior to *any*' means 'inferior to all those'.
2. *Any* is used because of the negative implication conveyed by *hardly* (=almost *none*).
3. *Any* because an interrogative meaning is suggested by the elliptical conditional clause 'if any' (i.e. if there are any).
4. *Something* is used, despite the fact that the sentence is interrogative, because the answer 'Yes' is expected.
5. *Some(one)* is often used when the question is really a request.

Exercise I

Page 141

1. The gentleman (whom) you met yesterday is my uncle.
2. The gentleman who impressed you when you met him is my uncle.
3. The gentleman over there, who is ninety years old, is my uncle.
4. The gentleman over there, whom you would do well to humour, is my uncle.
5. The gentleman over there, whose face must be familiar to you, is my uncle.
6. The gentleman over there, for whom I know you have a great respect, is my uncle.
7. The gentleman over there, to whom you were introduced yesterday, is my uncle.

8. In an effort . . . corridors, which is a step . . .
9. The cow, which gave so much milk last year, has disappointed us this year.
10. Our cat, Peter, who is usually fond of his food, didn't eat his fish this morning.

Page 142 Exercise II

1. This is an excellent film: I like it the best of all that I have seen.
2. Who is it that is ringing you up tonight?
3. What was it that you said?
4. Was it you or someone else who told me that?
5. It is not what you say that matters but how you say it.

Exercise III

1. which. 2. who. 3. which was (who were). 4. whom. 5. that.
6. that. 7. that. 8. which. 9. that. 10. where-(in which).

Exercise IV. See page 140

Exercise V

1. that *were* destroyed—Subject of the verb = churches.
2. who always *do* well—Subject of the verb = who = boys.
3. Correct—'whom' in Objective as Object of 'passed'.
4. *Who* he noticed, i.e. his cousin who was coming to . . .
5. *What* is unusual = the relative pronoun *what* is used when the antecedent is a sentence which follows the relative clause.

CHAPTER TWELVE

VERBS

Page 156 Exercise I. See page 143

Exercise II. See pages 145-53

Exercise III. See page 143

Exercise IV. See page 144

Exercise V. See page 144

Exercise VI. See page 154

Exercise VII. See page 144

Exercise VIII. See page 149

Exercise IX

burnt toast; a *learned* man; a *shorn* sheep; *spilt* milk; a *spoilt* child.

Exercise X

1. (a) We all *sang* the chorus of the song. (b) The birds *are singing* merrily.

2. (a) I can't *move* this heavy box. (b) The earth *moves* round the sun.
3. (a) The groom *walks* the horse for exercise. (b) He *walked* from London to Windsor.
4. (a) He *tasted* the wine and said it was excellent. (b) This milk *tastes* sour.
5. (a) My clothes are wet, I must go and *change* them. (b) Don't lose heart; I'm sure your luck will *change*.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

VERBS: (2) TENSE

Exercise I. See page 159

Page 167

Exercise II

1. *shall*. Intention in mind of speaker to deny them passage.
2. *will*. Simple 'pure' future for which 3rd person form is *will*.
3. *shall*. Promise, conditional on circumstances.
4. *shall*. Extract from Club Rules expressing intention in the mind of the Club management.
5. *shall*. Simple future, for which 1st person (singular and plural) form is *shall*.
6. *will*. Indicating pre-arranged determination.
7. *shall*. Determination; restrictive intention present in speaker's mind.
8. *will*. Used to indicate the will in the mind, not of the speaker, but of the subject of the sentence ('oranges', an inanimate object being given the human attribute of a will).
9. *shall*. Simple future, 1st person plural. Normal form is *shall*.
10. *will*. Expressing willingness for which 1st person form is *will*.

Exercise III. See pages 158-61

Exercise IV

Page 168

1. *shall*. In the parent's mind.
2. *will*. In the mind of the man spoken about.
3. *will, shall*. Both can be used in the 1st person to express determination or resolution.
4. *shall*. Determination in the mind of the speaker.
5. *will*. Determination in the mind of the driver mentioned.

Exercise V

1. No (not used when futurity is contingent on condition).
2. *Going to* is possible, but *will* would be more usual.

3. Yes (intention).
4. Yes (strong probability).
5. No (futurity contingent on condition).
6. *Going to* is possible (to express the speaker's certainty), but *will* would be more usual.
7. Yes (strong probability or speaker's certainty).
8. No (not used for pure futurity).
9. No (contingent on condition, *unless* = if you do not).
10. No (not used for pure futurity).

Page 173 Exercise I

1. am taking. 2. is doing. 3. are starting, (start), are arriving, (arrive).
4. are you seeing. 5. are sleeping. 6. am calling. 7. are we going. 8. is coming. 9. are you feeling. 10. are trying.

Exercise II

1. was always working, were amusing. 2. were staying. 3. were digging, was playing. 4. were you saying. 5. were preparing.

Page 174 Exercise III

1. will be giving. 2. will be meeting. 3. shall be crossing. 4. shall often be thinking. 5. will be feeling.

Page 180 Exercise I

1. I have seen him twice during the past week. 2. Have you been to London since our last meeting? 3. Have you often been to Paris? (Have you been to Paris often?) 4. He has studied English since he was sixteen. 5. We have lived in this house since 1949.

Exercise II. See pages 174-9

Exercise III

- (a) We have *never* seen the Mediterranean.
He has *already* passed the Lower Certificate Examination.
Have you *ever* seen the Russian Ballet?
Until now, he has not been outside Great Britain.
He has waited for her *since* tea-time and is still waiting.
That family has *always* been good at music.
We have been to Windsor *to-day*.
There has been no rain *this week*.
So far, he has not sent us his address.

(b) I have been to the National Gallery this afternoon. (Correctly said *Page 181* later in the afternoon.)

I went on the river this afternoon. (Correctly said in the evening.)

Exercise IV

1. (a) Present Perfect Tense expressing duration of an action begun in the past and continuing up to *NOW* (the implication being, 'I am still a subscriber').

(b) Simple Past Tense, expressing an action completed in the past (i.e. I *started* to subscribe last January, and am not still *starting*, though I may still be *subscribing*).

2. (a) Present Perfect Tense expressing 'Have you up to *NOW* (but with *no definite time* adverb) read many books by Dickens?'

(b) Simple Past Tense expressing an action (the reading of an article) completed at some *definite time* ('yesterday').

Exercise V

1. *have read* (time of the action indefinite). 2. *read* (definite time in the past). 3. *have read* (*since* implies 'from a time in the past up to *NOW*' and so is almost always used with a Perfect Tense). 4. *have read* this book often (indefinite time in the past). 5. *read*. Simple Past Tense. Action completed at a definite time in the past, 'this morning' (though only recently past).

Exercise VI. See page 177

Exercise VII

1. As soon as I have . . . Present Tense with Future sense followed by Future.
2. . . we shall have been . . . Future Perfect Tense necessary.
3. . . before I tell you . . . Subordinate Clause of Time.
4. . . have learned (have been learning) . . . were. Present Perfect Continuous—duration of action up to the present moment. *were* for definite time in the past (*when* we were twelve).
5. . . what they had been doing . . . Past Perfect Continuous—Reported Speech.
6. . . shall have been working . . . Future Perfect Continuous—duration of action up to a certain time in the future.
7. You have heard . . . Present Perfect—you have already heard at some time unspecified.
8. . . had arrived . . . Past Perfect—two successive actions in the past.
9. . . as if it had . . . Past Perfect—as if at some time previous to their telling the story the events in it had happened to them.

10. They have not written . . . Present Perfect—they have not, up to the moment of speaking, written since they left England. Adverbial Clause of Time.

Exercise VIII. *See pages 179-80*

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

VERBS: (3) THE SPECIAL FINITES

Page 188 Exercise I. See pages 182-6

Exercise II. *See pages 182-3, 157-80*

Exercise III

1. isn't it? 2. aren't you? 3. isn't he? 4. isn't she? 5. hasn't she?
6. isn't it? 7. weren't you? 8. can't he? 9. couldn't you? 10. mustn't they?
11. do you? 12. won't you? 13. can't she? 14. doesn't he?
15. don't you? 16. didn't he? 17. didn't they? 18. didn't you? 19. didn't I?
20. doesn't he? 21. are you? 22. have you? 23. are they? 24. can he?
25. is he? 26. does he? 27. did he? 28. could he? 29. has he?
30. was it? 31. did you? 32. ought I? 33. will she? 34. will you?
35. did you? 36. have you? 37. do they? 38. did they?

Page 189 Exercise IV

1. are not difficult. Are these verbs difficult? These verbs are difficult, aren't they? These verbs are not difficult, are they?
2. My aunt is not awake. Is my aunt awake? My aunt is awake, isn't she? My aunt is not awake, is she?
3. You did not see George in London. Did you see George in London? You did see George in London, didn't you? You didn't see George in London, did you?
4. He ought not to change his doctor. Ought he to change his doctor? He ought to change his doctor, oughtn't he? He oughtn't to change his doctor, ought he?
5. The students cannot (can't) speak Italian. Can the students speak Italian? The students can speak Italian, can't they? The students can't speak Italian, can they?
6. M. did not (didn't) speak Italian well. Did M. speak . . . ; M. spoke . . . didn't she? M. didn't speak Italian well, did she?
7. The policeman will not (won't) arrest . . . Will the policeman arrest . . . ? The policeman will arrest . . . won't he? The policeman won't arrest the thief, will he?

8. He didn't have only an apple and some chocolate for lunch. Did he have only . . . ? He had only an apple . . . didn't he? He didn't have only . . . did he?
9. George does not (doesn't) play tennis well. Does G. play tennis well? G. plays tennis well, doesn't he? G. doesn't play tennis well, does he?
10. He hasn't a new tennis racket. Has he a new tennis racket? He has a new tennis racket, hasn't he? He hasn't a new tennis racket, has he?
11. We shall not (shan't) arrange a party for our friends. Shall we arrange a party for our friends? We shall arrange a party for our friends, shan't we? We shan't arrange a party for our friends, shall we?
12. You cannot (can't) go now. Can you go now? You can go now, can't you? You can't go now, can you?
13. The boys could not (couldn't) swim across the Thames. Could the boys swim across the Thames? The boys could swim across the Thames, couldn't they? The boys couldn't swim across the Thames, could they?
14. They did not (didn't) do it easily. Did they do it easily? They did it easily, didn't they? They didn't do it easily, did they?
15. Your friend was not (wasn't) wrong. Was your friend wrong? Your friend was wrong, wasn't he? Your friend wasn't wrong, was he?
16. You should not (shouldn't) polish your shoes every morning. Should you polish your shoes every morning? You should polish your shoes every morning, shouldn't you? You shouldn't polish your shoes every morning, should you?
17. He did not (didn't) find a better job. Did he find a better job? He found a better job, didn't he? He didn't find a better job, did he?
18. He did not (didn't) go for a swim. Did he go for a swim? He went for a swim, didn't he? He didn't go for a swim, did he?
19. You cannot (can't) find your way in the moonlight. Can you find your way in the moonlight? You can find your way in the moonlight, can't you? You can't find your way in the moonlight, can you?
20. It will not (won't) be warm on the beach. Will it be warm on the beach? It will be warm on the beach, won't it? It won't be warm on the beach, will it?
21. He ought not (oughtn't) to grow a beard. Ought he to grow a beard? He ought to grow a beard, oughtn't he? He oughtn't to grow a beard, ought he?
22. You have not (haven't) quite finished. Have you quite finished? You have quite finished, haven't you? You haven't quite finished, have you?

Page 190 Exercise V. (*Short answers in italics*)

1. *Yes, he can* speak Russian. *No, he can't*¹ speak Russian.
2. *Yes, they will* come to dinner tomorrow. *No, they won't* come to dinner tomorrow.
3. *Yes, you ought* to answer the letter. *No, you oughtn't* to . . . letter.
4. *Yes, he did* find . . . lost. *No, he didn't* find . . . lost.
5. *Yes, I do* go . . . often. *No, I don't* go . . . often.
6. *Yes, I did* hear . . . said. *No, I didn't* hear . . . said.
7. *Yes, I have* spoken . . . it. *No, I haven't* spoken . . . it.
8. *Yes, you will* see . . . tomorrow. *No, you won't* see . . . tomorrow.
9. *Yes, I shall* be . . . tomorrow. *No, I shan't* be . . . tomorrow.
10. *Yes, they did* finish . . . work. *No, they didn't* finish . . . work.
11. *Yes, I can* dine with you this evening. *No, I can't* dine . . . evening.
12. *Yes, I could* come and see you tomorrow. *No, I couldn't* come . . . tomorrow.
13. John, He, etc. }
Everyone } likes . . . garlic.
Nobody }

John, he, etc.
Everybody
Nobody

} *does.*
I, they, you, etc. like . . . garlic. I, you, they, etc., do.
14. *Yes, you can* get . . . few minutes. *No, you can't* . . . minutes.
15. *Yes, they are* coming . . . evening. *No, they aren't* coming . . . evening.

Exercise VI

1. Yes, he is. 2. Yes, he will. 3. Yes, she does. 4. Yes, he did. 5. Yes, I do. 6. So I did. 7. So it has. 8. So it is.

Page 190 Exercise VII

1. No, it won't. 2. No, it wasn't. 3. No, they didn't. 4. No, he won't. 5. No, it doesn't. 6. But I did. 7. But I'm not. 8. Oh, no, he hasn't.

Exercise VIII

1. *will.* Will you come to tea tomorrow? Yes, I will.
2. *can.* Can you lift that bag out of the car? No, I can't; it is too heavy.
3. *do.* Did he go to the theatre with you? Yes, he did.
4. *am, was, etc.* It was terribly hot in London yesterday. Yes, it was.
5. *have.* She has improved her tennis a lot. Yes, she has.
6. *must.* He must observe the traffic rules more carefully. Yes, he must.

¹ As these are essentially conversational answers, the abbreviated forms (*can't won't, didn't, etc.*) only are given. The full forms, *cannot, will not, etc.*, would not be incorrect, but would be unusual.

7. *could*. Could you repair this machine if it broke down? No, I couldn't.
(Other answers are possible.)

Exercise IX

Pages

The feelings expressed will vary according to circumstances, but the following are probable. 190-1

- (a) 1. You must not play the piano after 10 p.m. (Surprise or annoyance)
2. She wouldn't correct the mistakes in her exercise. (Annoyance or impatience)
3. If you come in late so often, I shall tell your father. (Defiance)
4. They threatened to sue us for the debt. (Anxiety or annoyance)
5. It was your foolish talk that caused all the trouble. (Irritation)
- (b) 1. Oh, don't you really?
2. Why ever not?
3. And why not, pray?
4. Are you really? (Indeed?)
5. Would you really? (Indeed?)
6. Do you really? (Indeed?)
7. What on earth for?
8. For what reason? (What ever for?)
9. Why ever should I?
10. Why on earth did you?

Exercise X

Page 191

1. Why didn't you post my letter?
2. Why can't you walk faster?
3. Can you tell me why they didn't telephone this morning?
4. Why hasn't he finished his exercise?
5. Why isn't the dinner ready punctually?

Exercise XI. Stressed words

1. can. 2. is. 3. shall. 4. were. 5. will. 6. must.

Exercise XII

1. *does* like. 2. *did* enjoy. 3. *do* like. 4. *did* have. 5. *did* buy. 6. *does* run. 7. *did* blow. 8. *did* bring. 9. *did* come. 10. *does* come. 11. *did* drink. 12. *did* take. 13. *did* wear. 14. and he *did* write. 15. *did* freeze. 16. I *did* see it. 17. I *did* teach him. 18. *did* do.

Exercise XIII

1. But I (we) do come . . .
2. But he has written . . .

3. But he will sign . . .
4. But he is willing . . .
5. But I (we) am (are) going . . .

Exercise XIV

I did . . . emphasizes the fact that a letter was written to him.

I wrote . . . emphasizes that I *wrote* rather than spoke, telephoned, etc.

Page 200 Exercise I. See pages 192-4

Exercise II. *See pages 11, 12, 192, 222*

Exercise III

(a) 1. full verb. 2. special finite. 3. full verb. 4. full verb. 5. special finite.

(b) 1. Has her brother curly hair? 2. Has a triangle three sides? 3. Did he have . . . ? 4. Did he have . . . ? 5. Do they have . . . ? 6. Has he a lot . . . ? 7. Do they have . . . ? 8. Did M. have an . . . ? 9. Has S. a bad cold? 10. Does she often have . . . ?

(c) 1. I haven't a dark blue suit. 2. A triangle has not (hasn't) four sides. 3. I didn't have coffee . . . 4. I didn't have any letters . . . 5. They don't have lunch . . . 6. We don't have a lesson . . . 7. Mr. B. hasn't a lot . . . 8. We didn't have a very . . . 9. That country hasn't a . . . 10. I haven't any cigarettes . . .

(d) When it is an auxiliary helping to form a perfect tense.

Exercise IV

1. I had (got) my shoes cleaned (for me). 2. I had (got) my house painted last week. 3. I had a tooth taken out this morning. 4. We must get (have) this wood chopped . . . 5. We must get the car mended . . . 6. Henry had his pocket picked . . . 7. It's time you had (got) your hair cut. 8. W. had (got) his leg broken playing football. 9. This knife won't cut; we must have (get) it sharpened. 10. He had his house burgled . . .

Page 201 Exercise V

1. T. has all his clothes made . . . (T. gets . . .)
2. I am having a bay window put . . . (I am getting)
3. We must have our car thoroughly overhauled. (We must get . . .)
4. I had my watch . . . (No alternative possible.)
5. They had their piano . . . (They got . . .)

6. Why . . . to have . . . ? (Why . . . to get your . . .)
7. My . . . for me. I must have it altered. (I must get . . .)
8. He had his tonsils removed . . . (No alternative possible,)

Exercise VI. *See page 201*

Exercise VII

1. can. 2. may, may. 3. may, can. 4. may. 5. can.

Exercise VIII

1. was able to. 2. was able to. 3. were you able to . . . 4. could (was able to . . .). 5. were able to. 6. could (was able to). 7. could (were able to). 8. was able to. 9. was able to. 10. was able to. 11. was able to (could). 12. were you able to (could you). 13. were able to. 14. were able to. 15. could (was able to).

Only *was* (were) *able* is possible if the implication is 'achievement' (i.e. = 'managed to') and if the sentence is affirmative and not negative.

Exercise IX. *See pages 197-9*

Exercise X

1. I shall be able to speak . . . lessons. 2. I shall be able to play . . . better. 3. H. will be able to play . . . better. 4. P. will be able to speak English better . . . lessons. 5. We shall be able to do . . . explained. 6. The students will be able to do . . . explained. 7. J. will be able to . . . practice. 8. R. won't be able to . . . harder. 9. I shall be able to read . . . come. 10. You will be able to see . . . hill.

Exercise I

Page 215

(b) 1. Yes, I do; No, I don't; I certainly do not. 2. Yes, he does; he certainly does (not). 3. Yes, do. 4. But they did catch it. 5. Yes, he does; he really (certainly) does not; Oh yes, he does.

Exercise II

1. should. 2. should. 3. may. 4. may. 5. may. 6. may (should). 7. may. 8. (may) (might). 9. might. 10. might. 11. may. 12. may. 13. may. 14. might (should). 15. may.

Exercise III

Page 216

(a) 1. We have to work hard . . . 2. I have to go . . . 3. has to go . . .
(b) 1. I am to see . . . 2. We are to meet . . . 3. Am I to understand . . . 4. I told him he was not to . . . 5. I said, 'You are not to do that'.

Exercise IV

1. (a) they need not . . . (b) must not. 2. (a) I need not . . . (b) must not. 3. (a) You need not . . . (b) must not. 4. (a) You need not . . . (b) must not. 5. (a) He need not . . . (b) must not.

Exercise V. *See pages 207-9*

Page 216 Exercise VI

(a) 1. need you. 2. doesn't he. 3. didn't he. 4. need you. 5. doesn't it.
(b) 1. I must. 2. needn't. 3. must. 4. needn't. 5. must.

Page 217 Exercise VII

1. Need you work so late . . . ? 2. Surely we need not . . . need we?
3. We need not . . . need we? 4. I found . . . all so I didn't need to cash a cheque. 5. Need you go . . . ? 6. I need hardly say how grateful I am for your kindness . . . 7. Need I apply in person? Yes, you must.
8. You need not answer . . . 9. He . . . this morning so I didn't need to go . . . 10. You need not be anxious . . .

Exercise VIII

1. (a) It was not necessary to leave the door unlocked because, as I knew, John had a key. So I left the door locked.
(b) It was not necessary after all for me to leave the door unlocked because John had a key, though, as I did not know that, I left the door unlocked.
2. (a) There was no need for her to tell me the time of the train, so she didn't tell me.
(b) There was no need for her to tell me the time of the train, but she did tell me.
3. (a) It was not necessary to take a taxi because, as he knew, it was only five minutes' walk to the house, so he didn't take one.
(b) If he had only known, it wasn't necessary to take a taxi, but he took one.

Exercise IX

1. You ought to have got here . . . (You should have got here . . .)
2. I suppose I ought to have paid . . . (I suppose I should have paid . . .)
3. How much time should I have spent (ought I to have spent . . .) . . . ?
4. The teacher ought to have told you (should have told you) about this before you did the exercise.
5. You should not (shouldn't) have left (ought not (oughtn't) to have left) . . .

6. He ought not (oughtn't) to have spoken (should not (shouldn't) have spoken).
7. Why should I have done (ought I to have done) . . . ?
8. Ought I to have written (should I have written) . . . ?
9. How much ought I to have given him? (should I have given him?)
10. The wireless should not (shouldn't) have made (ought not (oughtn't) to have made) . . .

Exercise X

4. ought, (strong) probability. 2. ought, moral duty. 3. ought, disapproval of past action. 4. ought, probability. 5. ought, moral obligation.

Exercise XI

Page 218

1. dare you. 2. did he. 3. will he. 4. didn't he (did he). 5. didn't you (usedn't you). 6. did he (used he). 7. did he. 8. didn't you (usedn't you) 9. dare he. 10. did he.

Exercise XII

1. Dare you dive . . . ? 2. How dare you make . . . ? 3. They dared not attack . . . did they? 4. We dared them . . . 5. Before . . . they used to . . . 6. It used to be his habit (he used to). 7. At one time people used to think (It used to be thought) . . . 8. You used to visit . . . didn't (usedn't) you? Used you not to visit? 9. They used not (usedn't) to be so rich . . . 10. In . . . they used to drink . . .

Exercise XIII

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) He had the courage to swim . . . | } |
| (b) He challenged me to swim . . . | |
| (a) She had the courage to ask . . . | } |
| (b) She challenged me to ask . . . | |

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

VERBS: (4) VOICE

Exercise I

Page 223

(a) 1. The coffee is brought by the waitress. 2. The coffee is being brought by the waitress. 3. The coffee was brought by the waitress. 4. The coffee has been brought by the waitress. 5. The coffee was being brought by the waitress. 6. The coffee had been brought by the waitress. 7. The coffee will be brought by the waitress. 8. The coffee will be

brought (by me). 9. The coffee will have been brought by the waitress.
10. The coffee will have been brought (by me).

(b) 1. My work was finished at about five o'clock. 2. Your books are used in our class. 3. He was given a very handsome present when he retired. 4. The boxes were opened and the cigarettes were taken out. 5. Is English spoken all over the world? 6. This house was built in 1585. 7. All the questions on this paper must be answered. 8. I was blamed for something I had not done. 9. Mr. Brown is being sent abroad on business. 10. The whole incident will be forgotten after a few weeks. 11. They were taken for a drive in the new car. 12. He is being talked about everywhere. 13. He was told to write to that address. 14. Your work must be planned carefully. 15. I was given a pair of gloves for Christmas. 16. I was told you had gone to Paris. 17. It's time he was told what is wrong. He should be (ought to be) told what is wrong. 18. I was given a ticket for Newtown instead of for Newton. 19. I was not (wasn't) told all the details of the case. 20. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.

Page 224 Exercise II

1. The Queen is greatly loved by the English people.
2. Was your luggage very carefully searched by the Customs Officers?
3. When the parade was over, the troops were dismissed by the commanding officer.
4. He was denied entry to the country by the police.
5. All my books have been taken.
6. The crime is being investigated by Scotland Yard.
7. The criminal cannot be traced.
8. I will not be treated as if I were a baby.
9. Plans for the building have been approved by the Council but the money has not been raised.
10. Your car has been washed and greased.

Exercise III

1. *choice.* He was offered the choice of two posts in the firm (by the manager).
The choice of two posts in the firm was offered to him (by the manager).
2. *scholarship.* She was given a scholarship to the University (by the School Governors).
A scholarship to the University was given to her (by the School Governors).
3. *marks.* He cannot be awarded good marks on the work he has done.

3. *marks.* Good marks cannot be awarded him on the work he has done.
4. *property.* They were left all his property by their uncle when he died.
All his property was left to them by their uncle when he died.
5. *present.* You were given the present that was intended for your father.
The present that was intended for your father was given to you.

Exercise IV

1. You were promised that you would be met.
2. You will be counted on . . . you are being given to do.
3. We were astonished . . . had not been received.
4. That house had only been lived in . . . it was destroyed.
5. His parents were bitterly disappointed . . . his success had been counted on.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

VERBS: (5) MOOD

Exercise I*Page 228*

1. Keep (Imperative), come (Indicative), turn (Imperative).
2. should have gone (Indicative), had been (Subjunctive).
3. come, have (Imperative).
4. help (Subjunctive).
5. left (Subjunctive).
6. don't touch (Imperative), will break (Indicative).
7. did . . . enjoy (Indicative).
8. have (Imperative).
9. were (Subjunctive), should accept (Indicative).
10. suggest (Indicative), be nominated (Subjunctive).

Exercise II. *See pages 226-8***Exercise III**

1. let (Imperative).
2. shall . . . do (Indicative), are . . . left (Indicative, replacing Subjunctive).
3. was ordered (Indicative), be allowed (Subjunctive).
4. did (Subjunctive), would be (Indicative).
5. will . . . have (Indicative).

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

VERBS: (6) THE NON-FINITES

Page 235 Exercise I

	INFINITIVE	FUNCTION
1.	to complete	noun, subject of 'was'.
2.	to do	adjectival, used with 'hard'.
3.	to succeed	adverbial (purpose), modifying 'strain'.
4.	to persuade	object of 'try'.
	to come	accusative infinitive construction, forming with 'him' the object of 'persuade'.
5.	to criticize	noun, in apposition with 'formal' subject 'it'.
6.	to climb	noun, subject of 'seemed'.
7.	to play	accusative infinitive construction, forming with 'me' the object of 'teach'.
8.	(to) run	accusative infinitive construction forming with 'him' the object of 'saw'.
9.	to eat	adjectival, qualifying 'something'.
10.	to have	complement of the verb 'are'.
11.	to do	adjectival, qualifying 'thing'.
12.	to think	adverbial (reason), modifying 'tremble'.
13.	to take down	adverbial (purpose), modifying 'come'.
14.	(to) do	complement of verb 'must'.
15.	(to) tell	accusative infinitive construction, forming with <i>me</i> the object of <i>made</i> , and having as its own objects 'him' and 'the whole story'.

Page 23 Exercise II (a)

1. I want *to see* that film.
2. I saw him *break* the window.
3. He must *go* to the dentist's soon.
4. They let me *look* round the gardens.
5. He hopes *to go* to Cambridge in October.
6. They ought *to sell* that house easily.
7. We shall hear the Municipal Orchestra *play* next week.
8. I intend *to join* the tennis club.
9. { He does not dare *to dive* from the high springboard.
 { He dare not *dive* from the high springboard.

10. I don't like *to ask* you, but can you lend me £5 till tomorrow?
11. We had rather not *spend* so much on our tickets.
12. It would not do *to be* absent without leave.
13. That money will help *to pay* his debts.
14. She will need *to work* very hard in order to pass the examination.
15. I need hardly *say* you will be very welcome at my party.

Exercise II (b). *See page 230*

Exercise III

1. He may come . . .
2. I should like to come to the party but I don't know . . .
3. He always drives . . .
4. If he asks me to help him, . . .
5. If you don't understand that now, . . .

The particle *to* is used without the infinitive verb. This construction can be used when the *to* refers to a verb that has been previously used and that, if expressed, would be an infinitive.

Exercise IV. *See page 230*

Exercise V

1. To speak plainly is not always tactful. Noun. Subject of 'is'.
2. To be brief is a great merit in a story-teller. Noun. Subject of 'is'.
3. He knows just how fast to go. Used with the adverb *fast*.
4. The baby was learning how to climb the stairs. Noun. Object of 'was learning'.
5. Oh to be young again just for a day! Exclamatory expression of an unrealizable wish.

Exercise VI. *See page 235*

Exercise I

Page 242

1. exciting, interesting. 2. good-looking. 3. charming, fascinating.
4. discouraging, disappointing. 5. boring, uninteresting. 6. fatigued, tired. 7. unknown, neglected, despised. 8. clean-shaven. 9. disappointing, discouraging. 10. broken.

Exercise II

1. . . . between *written* and *spoken* English.
2. The *crying* child had lost sixpence.
3. I like *well-cooked* meat.
4. The amount . . . is *unknown*.
5. He . . . a *signed* contract.

Page 243 Exercise III

1. If we select Hyde Park . . . *or*: Selecting . . . we may continue.
2. As he was stepping . . . *or*: Stepping . . . he was knocked.
3. If one climbs . . . *or*: Climbing . . . one sees.
4. As he was . . . *or*: Going downstairs, he tripped . . .
5. Because he was . . . *or*: I can't help . . . Malvolio who was mocked at by everybody.
6. To-day (To-morrow, *or* The day spoken about). As it is Sunday . . . *or*: Being Sunday, the day will be spent by me . . .
7. Because he was already . . . *or*: Already worn out . . . he was killed.
8. When I was learning English . . . *or*: Learning English, I had most trouble . . .
9. While he was eating . . . *or*: Eating his dinner, he was disturbed by the ringing . . .
10. When you are/When one is/ . . . you should (one should) apply the brakes gently. *or*: Driving a car on . . . you/one should . . .

Exercise IV

1. Generally speaking . . . 2. Taking everything into account.
3. Counting unexpected expenses. 4. Barring exceptions . . . 5. Things being as they are . . .

Page 249 Exercise I

1. Continuous Tense; Adjective; Gerund. 2. Continuous Tense; Adjective; Gerund. 3. Continuous Tense; Gerund; Gerund.

Exercise II. See page 244**Exercise III**

Gerunds require hyphens; participles do not. (See *Comprehensive Grammar*, page 21.)

1. Gerund. 2. Participle. 3. Gerund. 4. Participle. 5. Participle.
6. Participle. 7. Gerund. 8. Gerund. 9. Gerund. 10. Gerund.

Exercise IV

1. I do not often *enjoy* WATCHING television.
2. I can *understand* his LIKING continental travel.
3. His doctor *advised* WAITING for a few weeks before resuming work.
4. His friends *criticised* his JOINING the other team.
5. The unofficial strike necessarily *postponed* the OPENING of the new factory.

6. One cannot *help* **LIKING** him, despite his vulgarity.
7. You must *distinguish* **CRITICIZING** from slandering.
8. The chairman *proposed* **ADJOURNING** the meeting until the next day.
The verbs *hope* and *believe* cannot be followed by a gerund.

Exercise V

1. *waiting*. 2. *to post* that letter. 3. *making* up their minds. 4. *to take* it without permission. 5. *to go* after all. 6. *asking* for payment. 7. *to go* to London to-morrow. 8. *sending* us their catalogue. 9. *forgetting* her engagements. 10. *being* promoted. 11. *to pay* compensation for the accident. 12. *to 'phone* at 9.0 o'clock. 13. *investing* in one of these watches. 14. *going* out this evening. 15. *paying* a high price for. 16. *to maintain* the machine for twelve months. 17. *going* on foot this evening. 18. *smoking* so many cigarettes. 19. my *continuing* to work. 20. *to reserve* a seat. 21. *running* the business. 22. *writing* it. 23. *to improve* it. 24. *arriving* so late. 25. *crying* over spilt milk. 26. *to rent* a flat. 27. *listening* to classical music. 28. *riding* in buses. 29. *staying* up so late. 30. *sigh* for the silvery moon (Popular Song). 31. *visiting* you at Christmas. 32. *sailing* to *flying*. 33. *grumble*. 34. *lock* that door. 35. *horse-racing* very much. 36. *teasing* me. 37. *being* slow-witted. 38. *ask* for more money. 39. *being* beaten at tennis. 40. *to worry* (*worrying*) lest they had missed their train. 41. of *skating*. 42. *losing* any money on horses.

Exercise VI

Page 250

He stopped talking=he ceased speaking.

He stopped to talk=he ceased what he was doing in order to talk.

I remember paying=I remember having performed the action of paying. (Always for an action in the past.)

Remember to pay=Do not forget to pay the milkman when you next see him. (Always for an action in the future.)

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

ADVERBS

Exercise I

Page 259

ADVERBS

Time: sometimes; never; again; already.

Manner: reluctantly; rapidly; hard; straight; resolutely; firmly; frankly; properly.

Place: there.

Degree: rather; greatly; much; hardly; even.

ADVERB PHRASES

Time: last Saturday; at the same time on Saturday; at one point.

Manner: with discretion.

Place: to a football match; to a Rugby match; in that Stadium.

Degree: at least.

Exercise II. See pages 252-4

Exercise III

1. extremely. 2. At present. 3. very; extremely. 4. often. 5. in the study. 6. Where. 7. Probably. 8. never. 9. absolutely. 10. twice; several times.

Exercise IV

1. *Adjective.* The *late* edition of the paper arrives at about noon.
Adverb. This slow train always arrives *late*.
2. *Adjective.* It is correct to drive on the *near* side of the road.
Adverb. The ship sailed too *near* to the rocks and was wrecked.
3. *Adjective.* There is no wind and the lake is very *still*.
Adverb. He is *still* waiting for a taxi to come along.
4. *Adjective.* The ship sailed fast before a *stiff* breeze.
Adverb. The laundry has starched my shirt too *stiff*.
5. *Adjective.* Have you had *enough* cake?
Adverb. He failed because he didn't work hard *enough*.
6. *Adjective.* The main road at this point is very *wide*.
Adverb. His shot went *wide* of the mark.
7. *Adjective.* To get the best view, we climbed to the top of a *high* hill.
Adverb. If you wish to succeed, you should aim *high*.
8. *Adjective.* Roads in flat country are often *straight*.
Adverb. He always aimed *straight* for his objective.
9. *Adjective.* The Prodigal Son went into a *far* country.
Adverb. With his ability he should go *far*.
10. *Adjective.* Is this the most *direct* route to London?
Adverb. This bus will take you *direct* to Victoria.

Exercise V

well, badly, less; sideways; backwards.

Exercise VI

(a) skilfully, easily (with ease), fast (with speed), gaily, friendly.

Friendly is also, but not commonly, used as an adverb, e.g.

'And then one could talk with them FRIENDLY and wish them farewell
 And watch them depart on the way that they will not return.'

A. E. Housman.

- (b) 1. The lake froze *hard* during the frost.
2. He was *hardly* awake when his brother arrived.
3. The car stopped *dead* at the cross-roads.
4. The air was *deathly* quiet.
5. Gather *round* and let's listen to the singer.
6. The thief got *clean* away and was never caught.
7. Because we were late, the meal was *stone-cold*.
8. His excuses were received *stonily*.
9. The spectre touched him with an *ice-cold* finger.
10. The reeds whistle *icily* in the wind.
11. This train will take you *direct* to Edinburgh without a change.
12. The doctor came *directly* when we telephoned.
13. A welcome military command is 'Stand *easy*'.
14. He plays *foul*, he doesn't obey the rules.
15. Still waters run *deep*. (Proverb)
16. 'Tackle them *low*', is a maxim in Rugby football.

Exercise VII

Page 260

sideways, crossways, endways, lengthways (but *-wise* is more common for the last three), always.

Exercise VIII

1. The bird was perched *on top of* the gable of the house. (Place)
2. You will find the post-office *at the far end* of the street. (Place)
3. He will not mind *in the slightest* if we arrive a little late. (Degree)
4. They seemed *hardly* troubled at all by their loss. (Degree)
5. John leaves his belongings *all over the place*: he is most untidy. (Place)
6. Francis is certain to call sometime *during the week*. (Time)
7. Where I live, the post always arrives *very late*. (Time)
8. My favourite pub is just *round the corner*. (Place)
9. I will do the job *with pleasure*. (Manner)
10. '*On the whole* I am satisfied with your progress', said the teacher. (Degree)

Exercise IX

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 are adverbs. No. 2 is an adjective; no. 7 is a noun.

Exercise X

1. most. 2. extremely. 3. quite. 4. fairly, often. 5. frequently. No; often. 6. much; No; rarely. 7. here long; merely. 8. distinctly. 9. Yes, certainly. 10. persuasively. 11. when. 12. where. 13. very.

Page 268 Exercise I

1. Charles is *still* working (is working *still*); he has not *yet* retired (not retired *yet*).
2. *However* hard Joe works he is too stupid to pass his examination.
3. What Christopher said *yesterday* was *altogether* wrong.
4. The whole family is going out *to-morrow*. (*Tomorrow* the whole family . . .)
5. We *generally* have . . .
6. We have *always* had . . .
7. J. *sometimes* has . . . (*Sometimes*, James . . .) (James . . . breakfast, *sometimes*).
8. J. is *sometimes* hungry. (*Sometimes* can also be in front position or end position.)
9. He . . . clothes: he was *actually* very rich.
10. You *surely* don't . . . (*Surely* can also be in front position or end position.)
11. He . . . *yesterday* I *actually* . . .
12. She's *rather* a pretty girl, *or* (She's a *rather* pretty girl.)
13. It's *quite* a nice day (a *quite* nice).
14. We all went to town *last week*. (*Last week*, we all . . .)
15. I will meet you *under the clock* at Victoria Station at 3.0 o'clock *next Tuesday*.
16. He is *fast* becoming . . .
17. When . . . looked *well* beaten.
18. Has he done the work *well*?
19. Has the work been *well* done? (done *well*).
20. He reads music *easily*.
21. *Altogether* . . . journey.
22. *Away* the train went! (*Away* went the train!)
23. How *quickly* the holidays have passed!
24. I *always* walk . . .
25. We . . . did not *actually* concern them.

Page 269 Exercise II

1. *Down* came the rain.
2. *However* you do it will not affect the result.
3. *Along* came a policeman and asked them what they were doing.
4. *Yet* another aircraft crash occurred yesterday.
5. *How* the days lengthen once January is over!

Exercise III

1. (a) I was never brilliant.
(b) Colloquial expression of surprise.

2. (a) He speaks fluently and correctly.
(b) His use of words is correct.
3. (a) Considering all the circumstances, I think it is wrong.
(b) In my opinion it is completely wrong. There is nothing right about it.
4. (a) She prefers tea without any milk.
(b) She likes only a small quantity of milk in her tea.
5. (a) Despite some incriminating circumstances, I think he is innocent.
(b) Despite all arguments I have now heard against him, my belief in his innocence has not weakened.
6. (a) It is her habit to be late.
(b) Insists, with a certain amount of irritation, on the fact that the lateness is habitual. It would follow a remark like, 'Mary is late again'.

Exercise IV

1. 'Much have I travelled in the realms of gold.' (Keats, 'On First looking into Chapman's *Homer*').
I don't like flying *much*.
I don't *much* like flying.
2. *Only* a few escaped.
The crash wrecked the car, but the driver was *only* bruised and shaken.
'Men *only*' is the name of a magazine.
This performance is for children *only*.
3. *Altogether*, there were about three hundred people there.
He is not *altogether* to be trusted.
There were three hundred people there *altogether*.
4. 'Well done' is a common expression of praise.
If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing *well*.
These shoes are *well*-worn, but they have worn *well*.
5. The discussion, *however*, concluded amicably.
However he tried, he could not master mathematics.
He tried the examination several times; he could not pass in mathematics, *however*.
6. *Never* before had he seen so extraordinary a sight.
He *never* managed to win a prize.
I had *never* met him before.
7. He speaks very *distinctly*.
I *distinctly* heard the telephone-bell ring.
Distinctly, the sound of gunfire was borne on the wind.
8. We will talk about that *afterwards*.
We will have lunch early, and *afterwards* there will be time to catch the train.

9. They live in an *out-of-the-way* village.
He became obstreperous, so they threw him *out*.
'*Out* of sight, *out* of mind.'
10. '*Away* with him,' shouted the mob.
'*Gone away*' is often written on undelivered letters.
We are staying at home for Christmas but our neighbours are going *away*.
11. It's late and I must be getting *along*.
We will help you *along* if you find this work difficult.
Along the street came the sound of marching feet.

Page 270 Exercise V

1. J. speaks Spanish well.
2. I always have (I have always) trouble . . .
3. My parents have often told. . . .
4. Let us meet outside Madame Tussaud's at two o'clock to-morrow
(*or—though less usual—*'Let us meet to-morrow at two o'clock
outside Madame Tussaud's.')
5. You have said enough . . .
6. Perhaps they will not go after all.
7. The meeting is postponed indefinitely.
8. I distinctly caught . . .
9. He already knows . . .
10. They will definitely accept . . .
11. When we lifted it up . . . found the money hidden underneath.
12. He is hardly ever late (He is practically never late).
13. He almost always . . .
14. They sometimes take rather too much . . .
15. I nearly always go . . .
16. She can never quite act well.
17. I had almost made . . .
18. They quite have . . . exactly as they like.
19. The soloist . . . concerto beautifully.
20. He badly needs . . . (*or* He needs a holiday badly).
21. A new contingent . . . arrived from time to time.
22. To-day we will begin . . .
23. Every now and then they come . . . (They come . . . with us every
now and then).
24. We shall . . . week-end on Friday (*or* We shall go away on Friday
for the week-end).
25. The next . . . on Friday, 26th May, in the Town Hall (*or* . . . in the
Town Hall on Friday, May 26th).
26. I am really quite certain . . .
27. I have only done that once. (I have done that only once. Only once
have I done that.)

Exercise VI

1. But I **ALWAYS** *do* look cheerful in the morning. (But I **ALWAYS** *am* cheerful . . .)
2. But he **NEVER** *does* go out . . . homework.
3. I **ALWAYS** *have* driven carefully on other occasions.
4. But in South Africa, where they are going, they **RARELY** *have* cold days.
5. Unfortunately he **FREQUENTLY** *does* spend too freely.

Exercise I

Page 274

more quietly, most quietly; worse, worst; harder, hardest; less, least; better, best; lower, lowest; *backwards* has no degrees; more beautifully, most beautifully; in a friendlier manner, in the friendliest manner.

Exercise II

aboard, homewards, shorewards, sideways, ashore, afloat.

Exercise III

1. *Happily*, the operation was quite successful.
2. *Well*, that is all I have to say.
3. I am getting married on that day, and *therefore* I cannot come.
4. *Finally*, I should like to thank the Secretary for all he has done.
5. *First*, there is the financial side of the matter.
6. *Of course* you may come with us if you like.
7. *Naturally*, they found a new country strange.
8. *Admittedly*, the man charged with assault and battery had been given great provocation.
9. He *certainly* had much justification for his action.
10. This is, *seriously*, a very important point. OR: *Seriously* now, this is a very important point.
11. He has been very foolish, *still*, we must try to help him.
12. *On principle*, I never lend money.

Exercise IV

Page 275

1. I am not *quite* sure . . . 2. They are *already* half-an-hour late. (They are half-an-hour late *already*.) 3. But there is *still* time to catch . . . 4. Perhaps they have *already* bought . . . 5. But I don't *quite* expect . . . 6. *already*: *yet* (*quite*). 7. *all ready*. 8. *yet*. 9. *still*. 10. *all ready*. 11. *still*. 12. *yet*.

Exercise V

1. fairly (rather). 2. completely. 3. completely. 4. completely.
5. rather. 6. rather. 7. completely.

Exercise VI

1. later. 2. down. 3. last. 4. still. 5. off.

Page 276 Exercise VII

- (a) 1. I have already been here for half an hour. (I have been here for half an hour already.)
2. John has still not been . . . (i.e. not yet, despite efforts to get there).
Still, John . . . (so he ought to have the chance of going). *Still* having the meaning 'all the same', 'nevertheless'.
3. He doesn't yet know . . . (know yet).
4. This work is still not right.
5. I have already done that work (I have done that work already).
- (b) 1. i.e. there he is, over there.
i.e. I have seen him in the past, so I have done what was necessary.
2. (a) though I have pressed him to do it and am impatiently waiting for it.
(b) no impatience is implied.
3. (a) i.e. or has he left? With stressed *still*, expressing surprise or irritation.
(b) i.e. has he arrived yet?

Exercise VIII

1. impatience, surprise, perhaps alarm.
2. impatience, e.g. after all my explanation.
3. Surprise, e.g. you have been very quick.
4. Scepticism about their future performance *or* If they wish to succeed in the examination, they will have to apply themselves assiduously.
5. I shall be surprised if she hasn't.
6. He has none *or* He is certainly not in the mood to lend any.
7. Irritation, i.e. I'm sure you could if you had tried.
8. Annoyance at the pupil's inattention.
9. Disgust, Annoyance.
10. Condemnation (but tolerant condemnation) of someone who has unwittingly been guilty of bad behaviour.

Exercise IX. See page 276

Exercise X

1. This meat is so tough that we cannot eat it.
2. The question is so difficult (of such difficulty) that I cannot answer it.
3. The little boy was so excited that he could not speak.
4. I am so tired that I cannot work any longer.
5. You have given me more Christmas pudding than I can eat *or*
You have given me so much Christmas pudding that I cannot eat it all.
6. That trunk is so heavy that you will not be able to lift it.
7. This piece of chalk is so small that I cannot write with it.
8. He is such a sensible man that he will not believe a story like that.
9. One is never so old that one can no longer begin to improve.
10. If there are more people on the job than are necessary, they get in each other's way.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

PREPOSITIONS AND 'ADVERBIAL PARTICLES'

Exercise I

Page 304

1. (a) Your hat is *on* the table.
(b) Come *on*, or we shall miss the train.
2. (a) Manchester is *in* Lancashire.
(b) The cowman drove *in* the cows.
3. (a) Jack and Jill went *up* the hill.
(b) 'Going *up*', said the lift attendant.
4. (a) I am tired of books *about* the war.
(b) The men were standing *about* in groups.
5. (a) Let's meet immediately *after* dinner.
(b) 'Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling *after*.' (*Nursery Rhyme*)
6. (a) The trains never arrive *before* time.
(b) I am sure I have seen him somewhere *before*.
7. (a) This business needs modernizing; it is *behind* the times.
(b) We must not leave any of our luggage *behind*.
8. (a) The runners jumped *over* the gate.
(b) You made too many sandwiches; there were a lot left *over*.
9. (a) We walked *round* the city walls at York.
(b) The guide will show you *round* if you wish to see the castle.
10. (a) *Since* the war prices have risen quite a lot.
(b) I saw him at Christmas, but I have not seen him *since*.

11. (a) 'Off the record' is an expression meaning 'In confidence'.
 (b) I hear that your business negotiations with Francis have been broken off.
12. (a) Sadly he walked *through* the streets of the town.
 (b) Give me your exercise, and I will read it *through*.

Exercise II

1. behind, beside, near. 2. besides. 3. by. 4. to. 5. during. 6. down. 7. by. 8. by. 9. about. 10. after. 11. against. 12. among. 13. between. 14. after. 15. at. 16. against. 17. at. 18. behind. 19. at. 20. down. 21. of, of. 22. on; off. 23. on; on. 24. for (under). 25. from. 26. into, at. 27. in (within). 28. from. 29. in, in. 30. in, out. 31. of. 32. out, off. 33. on, of. 34. for. 35. from. 36. in, in. 37. of, of. 38. on (off), with. 39. on, for. 40. in, to, of, in, of, for (in), on, of, on, on, of, on, off. 41. in, over, in. 42. at, of, of, by. 43. round, with, down. 44. in, since, of. 45. through (across), on, to. 46. before, for. 47. towards, up. 48. for, at, under. 49. in, to. 50. up, in, of. 51. with, for, before (at, after, during), with. 52. of, without. 53. back, at, over, of. 54. round, during (in), of. 55. in, for, since. 56. through, at. 57. to (by), to. 58. about, in, on. 59. in (under). 60. at, at, up. 61. well, under (under, well). 62. along, down (up), to. 63. for in, with (in). 64. with, on, of. 65. with, to, about, in, with.

CHAPTER TWENTY

CONNECTIVES

Page 314 Exercise I

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

1. He is a good master *and* treats his servants well.
2. They seem to eat well; *nevertheless* they always look hungry.
3. He, *as well as* all his children, can play at least one musical instrument.
4. She speaks German fluently *but* has very little knowledge of the Scandinavian languages.
5. He works hard *yet* he makes only slow progress.

SUB-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

1. He said *that* nothing would make him change his mind.
2. You will understand everything *when* you know all the facts.
3. They went to that theatre *because* they had been told that a good play was running there.

4. *Though* she changed her make-up frequently, she never appeared to be really beautiful.
5. *After* the guests had gone we had a quiet evening.

Exercise II

1. nor (neither) Co-ordinating Conjunctions.
2. neither, nor. Co-ordinating Conjunctions, Correlative Conjunctions.
3. not only, but. Correlative Conjunctions.
4. so. Co-ordinating Conjunction.
5. either, or. Correlative Conjunctions.
6. so (therefore). Co-ordinating Conjunction.
7. indeed. Co-ordinating Conjunction.
8. because. Subordinating Conjunction.
9. although (though). Subordinating Conjunction.
10. where, and. Subordinating Conjunction. Co-ordinating Conjunction.

Exercise III

1. Say that again and I'll knock you down.
2. Continue spending like this and you'll be bankrupt in a year.
3. Come and translate this into English for me.
4. Stop at the chemist's and leave this prescription for me, please.

Exercise IV

1. His driving is a danger *not only* to himself *but also* to everyone else on the road.
2. He is *both* a gifted musician *and* a talented linguist.
3. It is a fine day *so* we are going out into the country.
4. He is certainly to blame, *still* we must not judge him too harshly.
5. The news shocked me; *indeed* I could not sleep for thinking of it.
6. He has broken the law; *therefore* he must be punished.
7. He shall not be paid *unless* the work is properly done.
8. They have *neither* the capital *nor* the skill to build up a business.
9. *As* I told you, he has agreed to my conditions.
10. I shall wait *until* business conditions are better.

Exercise V. See pages 307, 311

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS

Page 317 Exercise I

1. Goodness me! 2. Bravo! (Splendid!) 3. Well played, sir! 4. Fancy that! 5. Splendid!

Exercise II

1. down. 2. away. 3. what. 4. off (away). 5. how.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

SENTENCES AND CLAUSES

Page 321 Exercise I. *See pages 8, 319, 320-1*

Exercise II. *See pages 318-19*

Exercise III

1. Of course. That is only reasonable. Naturally that is what one would expect.
2. Traffic instruction. Will you please keep to the left-hand side.
3. Annoyance. How annoying it is to have to do this.
4. Urgent call for help. I am being murdered *or* Murder is being committed.
5. Order to a barman or a waiter. Please give (bring) me two portions of whisky.
6. Expression of incredulity, surprise or protest.
7. Mild surprise. Is that really true?
8. Command not to move or continue. Will you please wait.
9. Slightly sceptical. Do you expect me to believe that? (Said with a rising intonation)
10. Request to wait, especially if one has forgotten something. Will you please wait a moment.
11. No more passengers can be taken. The bus (car) is full.
12. Order for silence to be maintained. Do not talk.
13. Bus (tram) conductor's announcement that there are vacant seats on the upper deck.
14. Expression of incredulity. What you say is ridiculous.
15. Expression of pain when one has a headache or has bumped one's head. Oh, how my head hurts me!

Exercise IV

1. At what time (when) shall we meet (will you telephone)?
2. How much milk shall the milkman leave?
3. What sort of wine will you drink?
4. When will my suit be ready?
5. Do you like fried onions? Is it raining? Do you love me?
6. Which class of ticket do you want, first or second?
7. Where is Mr. Priestley's office, please?
8. Which kind of soup do you prefer?
9. What's the date of your birthday?
10. Do you really intend to marry her?

(There are, of course, thousands of other correct answers.)

Exercise V

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The coat . . . is mine.
That . . . cupboard. | <i>Main clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'coat'. |
| 2. This is the route.
I intend to take. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'route'. |
| 3. He slowed down the car.
As he . . . cross-roads. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
time modifying verbs 'slowed
down'. |
| 4. The house . . . repainted.
where he lives. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'house'. |
| 5. I don't know.
where they live. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'know'. |
| 6. The man . . . is not here this
morning.
I want to see. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'man'. |
| 7. He showed . . . paintings.
(that) he had . . . recently.

when . . . studio. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'paintings'.
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
time modifying 'showed'. |
| 8. We shall go.
wherever he wishes to take us. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
place modifying 'go'. |
| 9. Wait.
while . . . overcoat. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
time modifying 'wait'. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. The station closes.
immediately . . . left. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
time modifying 'closes'. |
| 11. Tell me.
Where . . . holiday. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'tell'. |
| 12. The place was right on the sea
coast.
where we . . . holiday. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
modifying 'place'. |
| 13. I don't know.
where . . . year. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'don't
know'. |
| 14. Come
where . . . holiday. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
place modifying 'come'. |
| 15. Do you know?
where . . . born. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'know'. |
| 16. That . . . house
where . . . born. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'house'. |
| 17. I . . . remember
when . . . me. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'remem-
ber'. |
| 18. I think
it was the day when we had
that heavy thunderstorm.
when . . . thunderstorm. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'think'.
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'day'. |
| 19. it . . . ago
If . . . day. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adverb Clause</i> of
condition modifying 'can't be'. |
| 20. I'll ask him
if . . . visit. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'remem-
bers'. |
| 21. Tell me
who . . . party. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'tell'. |
| 22. That's . . . boys
who . . . party. | <i>Main Clause.</i>
<i>Subordinate Adjective Clause</i>
qualifying 'boys'. |

Page 322 Exercise VI

1. The boy closed the door and walked away.
2. Richard works badly but he plays games well.
3. As soon as the children finished their lessons they went home.

4. We come to school on Friday but we have a holiday on Saturday.
5. Jack and Jill went up the hill and fetched a pail of water.
6. Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after.
7. It was foggy and we decided to remain at home.
8. As (because) it was foggy, we decided to remain at home.
9. You said something that I did not understand.
10. A German whose acquaintance I made in Hamburg last year is coming to see me.
11. One of the students who were trapped in the cave has already been brought out.
12. They could not decide what to do and asked my advice.
13. Because (as) she spoke French rapidly he could not understand her.
14. Any of these problems can be solved . . . work, as none of them . . .

Exercise VII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The film . . . was dull. | <i>Main Clause.</i> |
| 2. that we heard last week. | <i>Adjective Clause</i> qualifying noun 'concert'. |
| 3. what is done. | <i>Noun Clause</i> , subject of 'cannot be undone'. |
| 4. which is set you. | <i>Adjective Clause</i> qualifying 'work'. |
| 5. those who teach them. | <i>Noun Clause</i> , object of 'obey'. |
| 6. That she is lying. | <i>Noun Clause</i> , subject of 'is'. |
| 7. because illness kept him away from school. | <i>Subordinate (Adverb) Clause</i> of reason, modifying 'didn't get'. |
| 8. he missed the train. | <i>Main Clause.</i> |
| 9. This is the place. | <i>Main Clause.</i> |
| I wish I knew. | <i>Main Clause</i> (I wish) <i>Subordinate (Noun) Clause</i> , object of 'wish'. |
| 10. He said. | <i>Main Clause.</i> |

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Exercise I. See pages 23, 34, 140, 141, 324; 327, 324-8

Page 329

Exercise II (Antecedent in small capitals.)

1. that . . . me. BICYCLE. 2. who . . . motor-bike? ANYONE. 3. which I bought. CAKES. 4. which . . . pocket. MONEY. 5. which . . . me. BICYCLE. 6. that won't go. MOTOR-BIKE. 7. that I bought. CAKES. 8. which . . . bank. MONEY. 9. that . . . there. HOUSE. 10. who . . . man. THIEF.

Exercise III

1. This house, which is very modern, has television . . .
2. That man, whose wife and family are away, seems very lonely.
3. Dumas, who was a famous French novelist, wrote . . .
4. He is a reliable fellow whom I can trust with anything.
5. That mountain, which has many dangerous slopes, is difficult to climb.
6. Those prize pigeons, which . . . valuable, have been stolen.
7. Our dog, Spot, who is seven years old, is a great favourite . . .
8. The lecturer to-night, who came from Cambridge, was very interesting.
9. *Twelfth Night* is a famous comedy which was written by Shakespeare.
(*Twelfth Night*, which is a famous comedy, was written by Shakespeare.)
10. This summer has been very warm, which is very unusual in this country.

NOTE: Here, the antecedent of *which* is the whole of the Principal Clause (see page 326).

Exercise IV

1. Many . . . Ruritania, where . . . 2. I . . . house, which . . . 3. No punctuation. 4. No punctuation. 5. The Thames, which . . . London, is . . . 6. No punctuation. 7. He . . . course, where . . . practice. 8. No punctuation.

Pages

Exercise V

330-1

1. He will . . . early, which he won't like.
2. I've . . . mother-in-law, whom I can't stand.
3. He went to Oxford, where he read Classics.
4. The £30 . . . by X Y Z & Co., of which Lord A. is chairman.
5. The driver whose licence has just been endorsed has driven . . .
6. The worries (that) he has had have aged him.
(He has had these worries which have aged him.)
7. L. C., who was . . . mathematician, wrote *A. in W.*
(L. C., who wrote *A. in W.*, was really a mathematician.)
8. The firm where . . . thirty years have dispensed with his services.
(The firm (that) he has been employed with . . .)
9. The house (that) we have bought has . . .
10. The rat which is in the trap ate the cheese (that) Mary bought.
The rat that ate the cheese (that) Mary bought is . . . trap.

Exercise VI

Page 331

1. { This is the best book on zoology that exists. (. . . best book that exists on zoology)
 { This is a book on zoology than which there is none better.
2. { The reason why he is silent is not known.
 { The reason for which he is silent is not known.
3. I ended . . . speech, which I had not wanted to do.
4. { My sister, who has not the least talent, is quite mad, for . . .
 { My sister, who wants to be an actress, is quite mad, for . . .
5. Here . . . talent who really . . . theatre.
6. { We are living in times which are profoundly disturbing.
 { The times in which we are living are . . .

Exercise VII

1. (that; which)
2. ¹from; which; on; which; where
3. ¹whose
4. (that; which)
5. on which; where
6. (whom)
7. whose
8. (that; which)
9. (that)
10. (that; which)
11. (whom)
12. who. Non-defining (comma after *Conqueror* and after *Normandy*)
13. which. Non-defining (comma after *Cambridge* and after *foundation*)
14. which. Non-defining (comma after *tennis* and after *game*)
15. which. Non-defining (comma after *symphony* and after *greatest*)

Exercise VIII

Page 332

1. The old house that used to stand there was pulled down a few years ago.
2. I tried to ring Peter up at his flat, but the voice that answered the telephone was not his.
3. The sight that confronted him when he opened the door took his breath away.
1. Have you read the book (that) my uncle has recently published?
2. The film (that) we saw this afternoon is worth seeing.

¹2. Could be non-defining (comma after *bridge* and after *taken*) if one bridge only can be meant.

3. Could be non-defining (comma after *child* and after *crash*) if this family is already being discussed and other children are not involved.

3. The cruise (that) my mother took last winter greatly benefited her health.

That cannot be omitted if it is the subject of the verb in the clause, but can be omitted if it is the object.

Exercise IX

1. S., who was born at Stratford, wrote . . .
2. Liverpool, which is a busy port, contains . . .
Liverpool, which contains miles of docks, is a busy port.
3. The sailor Magellan, who gave . . . straits, was Portuguese. OR:
Magellan, who was a Portuguese sailor, gave his name . . .
4. The paintings by Vermeer, which are in the Art Gallery, are insured . . .
5. This book, which is newly published, was recently summarized . . .
This book, which was recently summarized in a Sunday newspaper, is newly published.

Exercise X

1. Toscanini, who was a world-famous conductor, often visited London.
2. The Black Death, which was . . . pestilence, decimated . . . England.
3. Some fine . . . Minister, which . . . England. OR:
In York Minster, which is in the North of England, can be seen . . .
4. The Bill, during the debate on which there were three all-night sittings, has been passed through Parliament.
5. The Fado, which is . . . Portugal, is often nostalgic in character.

Exercise XI

1. I think that is about the best English dictionary *there is* at less than a pound.
2. The peasants in that region are among the kindest folk *there are* in the world.
3. I can still recall the sensation *there was* in England when the Channel was first crossed in an aeroplane.
4. I know the shoes are not very good, but they are the best *there were* at the price.
5. When we went to France we visited the place *where* the Bastille used to stand.
6. Do you remember the summer *when* we had six weeks of unbroken fine weather?
7. I cannot understand the reason *why* customs formalities are still so irksome.

Exercise XII

1. There was nobody but agreed with your proposal.
2. There was no one there but supported the action taken . . .
3. There was hardly a year went by but it brought him . . .
4. There was no painter of that age but wanted to do for Siena . . .

Exercise XIII

1. as. 2. what, where, who(m). 3. when. 4. where.

Exercise I*Page 335*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. That . . . deliberately. | Subject of 'is'. |
| 2. that . . . invitation. | Object of 'regret'. |
| 3. when . . . possible. | Object of 'are wondering'. |
| 4. where he lives | Direct Object of 'explain'. |
| 5. What . . . attempting. | Subject of 'is'. |
| 6. all . . . patients | Object of 'will appreciate'. |
| 7. What . . . us | governed by preposition 'by'. |
| 8. that . . . all | Complement of 'seems'. |
| 9. that . . . more | <i>Noun Clause</i> in Apposition to 'notion'. |
| 10. that . . . job | After 'delighted', a past participle used like a predicative adjective (<i>see page 64</i>). |

Exercise II*Page 336*

1. what causes the trouble.
2. how I could best help him.
3. why the school did not succeed.
4. who that girl is standing over there.
5. where the sound came from.
6. when the performance begins?

Exercise III

1. (a) What he does with the money . . . (b) It is none of my business what . . . money.
2. (a) He is guilty . . . (b) It is clear . . . sense that he is guilty.
3. (a) He manages to deceive people . . . (b) It is beyond . . . how he . . . people.
4. (a) She will finish the dress. (b) It all depends . . . disposal when she will . . .
5. (a) You come or not. (b) It is for your husband to decide whether you come or not.
6. (a) Who gave it . . . (b) It is more important to know who gave it than where . . .

7. (a) Why he tolerates her. (b) It beats me why he tolerates her.
 8. (a) Where it is done . . . (b) It is immaterial where . . . as long as it is done.

Exercise IV

- (a) The suggestion that cinemas should open on Sundays was welcomed.
 (b) He took notes on all that I explained to him.
 (c) The fact was that he had no intention of paying his debts.
 (d) I was aware that he treated money matters very lightly.

Exercise V

- (a) Adjective Clause qualifying 'reason'.
 (b) Adverb Clause of Manner modifying 'do'.
 (c) Noun Clause, object of verb 'don't know'.
 (d) Adjective Clause qualifying 'place'.

Exercise VI

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Which . . . prefer. | Direct Object of 'tell'. |
| 2. When . . . holiday. | Object of verb 'to know'. |
| 3. When . . . ready. | Object of 'enquired'. |
| 4. Why . . . late. | Subject of 'was'. |
| 5. That prices . . . down. | Apposition to noun 'rumour'. |
| 6. he . . . enough. | Complement of 'is'. |
| 7. What on earth do you think . . . | Object of 'said'. |
| 8. that . . . week-end. | Complement of Predicative Adjective 'possible'. |
| 9. That . . . dishonest. | Subject of 'is'. |
| 10. that . . . picnic. | Object of 'proposed'. |

Page 337 Exercise VII

1. He said that he had crossed the Channel . . .
2. It is said that they have sold . . . (They say that . . . /I was told that . . .)
3. They asked how long I had.
4. He announced that smoking was . . . (The notice said that . . .)
5. He told us that we should not wait for him after eight o'clock.
6. The notice said that ticket-holders are/were asked . . .
7. { I wondered whether I ought to go to see him.
 { He wondered if he ought to go to see him.
8. { He asked himself if he would ever master . . .
 { She wondered whether she would ever master . . .
9. They hoped (that) they would get away early this (that) evening.
10. He enquired if he/she would join him in a drink. His companion thanked him and replied that he/she would with great pleasure.

Exercise I*Page 344*

1. When . . . field. Time. 2. Wherever he went. Place. 3. as Richard did. Manner. 4. as . . . iron. Manner. 5. where . . . game. Place. 6. while . . . lesson. Time. 7. as . . . room. Time. 8. as . . . yesterday. Manner. 9. Everywhere I looked. Place. 10. When . . . home. Time. 11. because . . . shed. Reason. 12. because . . . thick. Reason. 13. if . . . holiday. Condition. 14. although . . . foggy. Concession. 15. even . . . foggy. Concession. 16. because . . . foggy. Reason. 17. so . . . cakes. Purpose. 18. if . . . else. Condition. 19. If . . . secret. Condition. 20. although . . . rough. Concession. 21. so . . . him. Purpose. 22. because . . . cakes. Reason.

Exercise II

1. because, Reason. 2. when, Time. 3. where, Place. 4. when, Time. 5. before, Time. 6. until, Time. 7. because, Reason. 8. because, Reason. 9. so that, Purpose. 10. so that, Purpose. 11. whatever, Concession. 12. though, Concession. 13. as, Concession. 14. though, Concession. 15. as, Comparison. 16. seeing, Reason; OR: provided, Condition. 17. as, Manner. 18. if, Condition. 19. as, Manner. 20. wherever, Concession.

Exercise III*Page 345*

1. as few men would work.
2. When you have time.
3. As you are behindhand with your work.
4. Where the others are.
5. because they might cause a fire.
6. Although you don't like it.
7. Though you may get the better of him by these methods.
8. so that you may feel quite safe.
9. Although she is most exasperating.
10. If you realized how much you hurt her.
11. as it's long.
12. as it was last winter.
13. as had never been known before nor has been known since.
14. than her brother thinks.
15. the better I shall be pleased.
16. I should cause you inconvenience by coming to-day.
17. If the weather is warm enough.
18. If you took the car to the house . . .
19. If he had been well enough.
20. provided it isn't too chilly for Grandfather.

Page 346 Exercise IV

ADVERB CLAUSES

1. whenever . . . question.
2. as . . . idea.
3. In order . . . question.
4. Though . . . idea.
5. where . . . school.

- Time, modifying *would say*.
 Reason, modifying *would say*.
 Purpose, modifying *pointed and asked*.
 Concession, modifying *replied*.
 Place, modifying *riding*
 (or Adjective, qualifying *High Street*).
 Manner.
 Comparison.
 Condition, modifying *would say*.

6. as . . . stake.

7. the faster . . . he rode.

8. If . . . stupid.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

1. Who had . . . strength.
2. (Who) had no brains.
3. which was . . . Er'
4. by which . . . remembered.
5. I ever knew.

- Qualifying *boy*.
 Qualifying *boy*.
 Qualifying *Ur*.
 Qualifying *habit*.
 Qualifying *boy*.

Exercise V

1. I did the work *as* he had instructed me. Manner.
2. *Though* I don't trust him, I can't help liking him. Concession.
3. *As soon as* work is finished we go for our train. Time.
4. I did not say anything *for fear that* his feelings might be hurt. Reason.
5. *However* hard they try, they will never persuade me to sell the house. Concession.
6. *Seeing that* the day is fine we may as well go in the car. Reason.
7. I will come with you *on condition that* you agree to share expenses. Condition.
8. They took private lessons *in order to* improve their chances of success in the exam. Purpose.
9. He cannot master mathematics *no matter* how hard he tries. Concession.
10. *The less* he earns *the less* ambition he seems to have. Comparison.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Page 352 Exercise I

1. will be. 2. succeed. 3. told. 4. are, am. 5. does. 6. said. 7. had said, took. 8. shall try. 9. will have. 10. have finished. 11. had told.

12. had explained. 13. should have gone. 14. had known. 15. would. send, had (will send, has), (would have sent, had had).

Exercise II. *See pages 347, 349*

Exercise III

1. I would reduce the rate of income-tax. 2. He would choose the law. 3. I should study languages seriously. 4. If I could afford to buy a ticket. 5. He would certainly do quite well.

Exercise IV

1. you like. 2. have finished (finish). 3. may not be disappointed. 4. should fail. 5. will sink. 6. is. 7. were. 8. had been.

Exercise V

Page 353

1. Ice would melt if you threw salt on it. 2. This sheet of ice would melt if you threw salt on it. 3. If I finished (were to finish) this today, I should keep my promise. 4. If the taxi had arrived, we could go at once. 5. Not possible. 6. If you had found that he was not in his room, something would have been wrong. 7. Everything would be all right if you did (were to do) as you were told. 8. If he really *had* done it, I shouldn't have wished . . . 9. If James had made a mistake, I am sure it would have been an unintentional one. 10. If James had made a mistake . . . , then the effects . . . would soon have shown themselves.

Exercise VI

1. If it had been . . . I should have gone out . . . If it is . . . I shall go out.
2. It won't be so bad if it isn't foggy tomorrow. It would not be so bad, if it weren't foggy today.
3. We shall be . . . if you will . . . (today, tomorrow). We should have been . . . if you had come.
4. If he comes (today, tomorrow) I shall be very surprised. If he had come, I should have been . . .
5. No. (Sentence could be used for present or future.)
6. If your behaviour had not improved, you would have found yourself with no friends.

Exercise VII

1. Were my parents only here, my financial difficulties would end.
2. Had I been warned, I should have taken precautions.
3. Should it be advisable, we will send you a cable.
4. Were it not for the expense involved, we would have the house repainted.
5. Were it to rain we should regret not having brought raincoats.

Page 354 Exercise VIII

1. Should you not have time, don't worry.
2. Were you to ask him, he might . . .
3. Should you not have found it . . . I'll help you.
4. Were James to take up acting, I'm sure he would succeed at it.
5. Were he an honourable man, he could not . . .
6. Should you see him, remember . . .
7. Had we known . . . neither of us would have gone.

Exercise IX

1. If I were rich, I should buy a Cadillac.
2. If it were fine, I should go out.
3. I shall be glad if you will kindly forward some samples.
4. Mother would be glad if you would kindly close the door.
5. Mother would be too hot if you were to close (if you closed) the door.
6. If he doesn't put on (Unless he puts on) his raincoat, he will get wet.
7. I would have done it if my father had not begged me not to.
8. If you had created a disturbance like the others, you, too, would have been arrested.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES

Page 359 Exercise I. See pages 10-12, 192; 356, 320, 8, 9

Exercise II

CLAUSE	KIND	FUNCTION
1 The pirates . . . went back who . . . island because . . . thought they . . . safety	Principal Adjectival ¹ Adverbial ¹ (Reason) Noun	Statement Qualifying <i>pirates</i> Modifying <i>went back</i> Object of <i>thought</i>
2 Richard . . . said that . . . read though . . . questions	Principal Adjectival Adverbial (Concession)	Statement Qualifying <i>lesson</i> Modifying <i>said</i>

¹The terms *Adjectival/Adjective Clause* are interchangeable; the same applies to *Adverbial/Adverb Clause*.

CLAUSE	KIND	FUNCTION
2 when . . . him because . . . lesson that . . . one	Adverbial (Time) Adverbial (Reason) Noun	Modifying <i>answered</i> Modifying <i>knew</i> Object of <i>said</i>
3 John said in which . . . used when . . . asked if . . . sentence what . . . was 1 . . . answer	Principal Adjectival Adverbial (Time) Adverbial (Conditional) Noun Noun	Statement Qualifying <i>sentence</i> Modifying <i>said</i> Modifying <i>tell</i> Object of <i>asked</i> Object of <i>said</i>
4 James . . . himself for . . . surprise (for) his . . . interview	Principal Adverbial (Reason) Adverbial (Reason)	Statement Modifying <i>controlled</i> Modifying <i>controlled</i>
5 The bells . . . announce which . . . long that . . . born	Principal Adjectival Noun	Statement Qualifying <i>bells</i> Object of <i>announce</i>
6 Nicholas . . . cheer that . . . gates though . . . cold	Principal Adjectival Adverbial (Concession)	Statement Qualifying <i>thousands</i> Modifying <i>remained</i>
7 the sky . . . red the crowds . . . quieter the cold . . . acutely an atmosphere . . . other as dawn approached	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Principal Adverbial (Time) </div> </div>	Co-ordinate Clauses Modifying <i>grew, be- came, was making replaced</i>

CLAUSE	KIND	FUNCTION
<p>8</p> <p>I . . . few though (I am) . . . acquaintances</p> <p>The Man . . . one whose . . . acquire whom . . . mentioned</p> <p>because . . . esteem</p>	<p>Principal Adverbial (Concession)</p> <p>Principal Adjectival Adjectival</p> <p>Adverbial (Reason)</p>	<p>Statement Modifying <i>desire</i></p> <p>Statement Qualifying <i>one</i> Qualifying <i>Man in</i> <i>Black</i></p> <p>Modifying <i>wish</i></p>
<p>9</p> <p>This . . . parish which . . . life who . . . behaviour though . . . manner</p>	<p>Principal Adjectival Adjectival Adverbial (Concession)</p>	<p>Statement Qualifying <i>manner</i> Qualifying <i>parish</i> Modifying <i>has</i></p>
<p>10</p> <p>One which said (which were) paid to him</p> <p>his . . . incalculable</p>	<p>Principal Adjectival</p> <p>Noun</p>	<p>Statement Qualifying <i>tributes</i></p> <p>Object of <i>said</i></p>
<p>11</p> <p>Most . . . right We . . . about when . . . proclaimed that . . . right that . . . about It . . . believe that . . . fool than . . . fool</p> <p>yet . . . lived</p> <p>if . . . right</p>	<p>Principal Adjectival Adverbial (Time) Noun Noun Principal Noun Adverbial (Comparison) Adverbial (Concession) Adverbial (Conditional)</p>	<p>Statement Qualifying <i>things</i> Modifying <i>were</i> Object of <i>believing</i> Object of <i>proclaimed</i> Statement Object of <i>believe</i> Modifying <i>believe</i></p> <p>Modifying <i>is</i></p> <p>Modifying <i>must have</i> <i>been</i></p>

CLAUSE	KIND	FUNCTION
The truth is that . . . agreed that . . . things	Principal Noun Adverbial (Manner)	Statement Complement of <i>is</i> Modifying <i>is agreed</i>
12 Avenge . . . saints whose . . . cold even . . . old when . . . stocks Forget not In . . . groans who . . . sheep and . . . Piedmon- tese that . . . rocks The vales . . . moans They . . . heaven Their . . . fields where . . . Tyrant who . . . woe that . . . hundredfold	Principal Adjectival Noun Adverbial (Time) Principal Principal Adjectival Adjectival Adjectival Principal Principal Principal Adjectival Adjectival Adverbial (Purpose)	Prayer Qualifying <i>saints</i> Apposition to <i>saints</i> Modifying <i>kept</i> Prayer Prayer Qualifying <i>them</i> Qualifying <i>them</i> Qualifying <i>Piedmon- tese</i> Statement Statement Prayer Qualifying <i>fields</i> Qualifying <i>hundred- fold</i> Modifying <i>sow</i>

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Exercise I

Page 372

1. Henry said,¹ 'I am going to London with my father.'
2. Margaret called out,¹ 'Our train will arrive in five minutes.'
3. {Lilian said, 'My sister speaks French well.'
3. {Lilian remarked to her sister, 'You do speak French well.'
4. George said, 'I hope it won't rain.'

¹ Other verbs are possible in all these principal clauses.

5. Richard said to Mary, 'I am playing football on Saturday.'
6. My father said to me, 'You may/can go to England for a year.'
7. { Mary said, 'Ellen, I will write to you every week.'
'I promise you, Ellen, that I will write to you every week,' said Mary.
8. 'I'll bring you help,' shouted Timothy.
9. { Richard said, 'I am sorry I am late.'
'I am sorry I am late,' apologised Richard.
10. 'I shall be eighteen on the 15th of May,' announced Mary.
11. 'Are you tired, Margaret?' enquired Mrs. Green.
12. 'Have you taken my dog, Jock, for a walk?' asked George.
13. 'Have you heard the sound of wolves?' demanded the hunter.
14. 'Has your baby a name yet?' asked the little girl.
15. 'What time does the train for London leave?' enquired the passenger.
16. 'Have you read *Treasure Island*, William?' asked Fred.
17. 'Which is the way to the railway station?' the stranger enquired.
18. 'Can you swim?' the lady asked George.
19. 'May I have another piece of cake, Mother?' asked Richard.
20. { 'Is your exercise correct, Henry?' asked John.
'Is my exercise correct, Henry?' enquired John.
21. 'Richard, go away,' said the teacher.
22. 'Come in,' said Mr. Brown to his visitor. ('Do come in.' 'Please come in.')
23. 'You mustn't eat all the cake, Richard,' said his mother.
24. 'Fire!' the officer commanded the soldiers.
25. 'Stay at your post until you are relieved,' the sergeant ordered the sentry.
26. 'If you don't do this exercise correctly, Timothy, you'll have to stay in,' the teacher said.
27. 'Please don't leave the gate open,' the farmer begged the visitors.
28. 'Richard, you are not to/must not/climb that tree in your new trousers,' ordered the boy's father.
29. 'If you don't get your work done properly, I shall punish you,' the teacher warned Henry.
30. 'You must work some exercises every day if you want to pass your examination,' he continued.

Page 373 Exercise II

- (a) Verbs in Present Simple change to Past Simple.
- (b) Verbs in Present Perfect change to Past Perfect.
- (c) Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives in 1st Person usually change to 3rd Person.

Exercise III

1. She said (that) she liked her dog, Jock.
2. He said (that) he was going to the party with his brother.
3. They said (that) they had plenty of time to do their work.
4. She/He said that George had written her/him a long letter.
5. They said (that) they were very tired.
6. He/She/They told/remarked to Margaret that she sang very nicely.
7. The teacher announced/said that he/she was giving a prize . . .
8. She/He said (that) she/he was French but that she/he had learned English at school.
9. He/She said that he/she would take him/her/them to his/her house.
10. They said (that) we might go with them if we liked.
11. She said that she didn't/doesn't like English food very much.
12. He/She said (that) that time table was too complicated for him/her/them.
13. He said (that) he had to go to the dentist on the following day.
14. They exclaimed that that was the book they had been looking for.
15. They remarked that he had to catch an early train every morning.
16. He (said) that he had caught sight of John that morning.
17. She/He said that she/he had to go to the P.O. before it closed.
18. He (said) that he would be doing exactly the same work on the following Monday as he was doing then.
19. He said (that) he had written to them only the preceding week/the week before.
20. The owner of the book complained that it had been lent to the man in question weeks before and that he had only just returned it.

Exercise IV*Page 374*

1. Mary asked Margaret if she was hungry.
2. Lilian asked Ellen what she wanted.
3. John enquired whether he should close the window.
4. The teacher asked if the children/class had all understood her/him.
5. Margaret asked Richard where he was going for his holidays.
6. Richard enquired of the shopkeeper the price of the bicycle he pointed to. OR:
Pointing to one of the bicycles, Richard asked the shopkeeper the price.
7. George asked John at what time (on what day) he would get back from London.
8. He also asked John how long it took/takes to get to London.
9. Richard asked John if he could swim.
10. George asked the teacher if he should finish his exercise at home.
11. Mary asked if she might have another cake.
12. Lilian asked Ellen if she liked her (Lilian's) new hat.

(The use of parenthesis like this is clumsy but necessary to avoid ambiguity. Alternatives would be: Lilian asked Ellen's opinion of her new hat. OR: Lilian had a new hat and asked Ellen if she liked it.)

13. Margaret was asked by her mother if she had finished her homework yet.
(Margaret's mother asked her daughter if . . .)
14. George asked Richard if the latter had been using his (George's) toothpaste. (George suspected that his toothpaste had been used by Richard and asked him if this was/were the case.)
15. Mary asked Mrs. T. whether her new baby was a boy or a girl.
16. Elizabeth enquired whether Margaret, before she went out, had fed the cat.
17. His mother asked Richard whether he had brushed his teeth properly.
18. The hunter asked his companion(s) if he/they could hear the roar of a lion.
19. The hunter asked his companion(s) if he/they had heard the roar of a lion.
20. The visitor asked the boy whether/if he went to school every day.
21. George asked John if he might borrow his bicycle.
22. The stranger asked Fred if he could tell him where Mr. Green lived.
23. He asked him how he was going to do that. (The passive would give a neater rendering.)
He/She was asked how he/she was going to do it.
24. He asked them which of the routes to London they preferred.
They were asked which of the routes to London they preferred (see note on 23).
25. He/She enquired if someone could tell him/her which was/is the road to Oxford.
26. He/She/They asked if it was true that Edward was getting married.
27. He/She/They enquired whether he played the piano or the violin.
28. She complained that she had lost her purse and asked me/him if I/he could lend her 10 shillings.
29. He asked how they had travelled back home.
30. He asked if they had all attended the meeting the previous night.
31. He wanted to know where Joe had his suits made.
32. They asked which hotel in Edinburgh was considered to be the best.

Page 375 Exercise V

1. The teacher ordered Richard to write out carefully the exercise he was doing.
2. The hunter told/implored/shouted to his friend to shoot the wolf.
3. The officer ordered the soldiers to bring the gun into position.

4. Mary asked John to open the box for her.
5. Mrs. Green pressed/urged Margaret to sing at their party.
6. The officer ordered the sergeant to release the prisoners.
7. The captain of the shipwrecked vessel ordered the sailors to lower the boats at once.
8. The teacher told/warned George to be careful and to think before he answered.
9. Richard asked John to read his exercise and to tell him if it was correct.
10. The teacher told the candidate(s) to write his/her/their names at the top of his/her/their paper . . .
11. The traveller ordered the taxi-driver to drive to Victoria Station as fast as he could because he had to catch . . .

Exercise VI**The Ant and the Grasshopper**

The writer said that he would tell his hearers the story of the ant and the grasshopper.

It was a cold winter's day and an ant was bringing out some grains of corn that he had gathered in the summer as he wanted to dry them.

A grasshopper who was very hungry saw him and asked him to give her a few grains of corn as she was dying of hunger.

The ant enquired what she had done during the summer and whether she hadn't stored up some corn.

The grasshopper replied that she had not done so because she had been too busy.

The ant then asked what she had done and the grasshopper answered that she had sung all day.

To this the ant retorted that if she had sung all the summer she could dance all the winter.

Exercise VII. *See pages 369-72*

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN**PUNCTUATION****Exercise I**

1. The . . . mule. 'Here lies Maggie, the mule, who, in her time, kicked a general, two colonels, four majors, ten captains, twenty-four lieutenants, forty sergeants, two hundred and twenty privates—and a bomb.'

Page 383

2. 'I can't understand it,' said Mr. Williams. 'Oh, what can't you understand?', said his friend. 'Well,' said Mr. Williams, 'just look at this suit I'm wearing. The wool was grown in Australia, the cloth was woven in Yorkshire, the buttons were made in India, the suit was made in London, and I bought it in Cairo.'
- 'What's so remarkable about that?' asked his friend. 'Isn't it wonderful,' said Williams, taking no notice of the interruption, 'that so many people can make a living out of something I haven't paid for?'
3. A very agitated woman rang up her doctor, and a servant answered the 'phone.
- 'Can I speak to Dr. Russell?' she said; 'it's urgent.'
- 'I'm sorry, madam, the Doctor is out. Will you leave a message?'
- 'Oh dear! Oh dear! My ten-year-old little boy has swallowed a fountain pen. When will the Doctor be in?'
- 'I'm afraid, madam, he won't be in for two hours, perhaps three hours.'
- 'Three hours!' cried the woman, 'What shall I do in the meantime?'
- 'I'm afraid, madam, you'll have to use a pencil.'

Exercise II

Our pursuer soon came up, and joined us with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. 'My dear Charles,' cried he, shaking my friend's hand, 'where have you been hiding this half a century? I had positively fancied you were gone down to cultivate matrimony and your estate in the country.'

During the reply I had an opportunity of surveying the appearance of our new companion. His hat was pinched up with peculiar smartness; his looks were pale, thin, and sharp; round his neck he wore a broad black ribbon, and in his bosom a buckle studded with glass; his coat was trimmed with tarnished twist; he wore by his side a sword with a black hilt, and his stockings of silk, though newly washed, were grown yellow by long service.

Page 384 Exercise III

'You're a very small chap,' said Mr. Toots.

'Yes, sir, I'm small enough,' returned Paul. 'Thank you, sir,' for Toots had lifted him into the seat, and done it kindly, too.

'Who's your tailor?' inquired Toots, after looking at him for some moments.

'It's a woman that has made my clothes as yet,' said Paul, 'my sister's (sisters') dressmaker.'

'My tailor's Burgess and Co.,' said Toots, 'fashionable but very dear.'

Paul had wit to shake his head, as if he would have said it was easy to see that; and, indeed, he thought so.

'Your father's very rich, isn't he?' inquired Mr. Toots.

'Yes, sir,' said Paul, 'He's Dombey and Son.'

'And which?' demanded Toots.

'And Son, sir,' replied Paul.

Exercise IV

Page 384

It is a little painful to picture our heroes at such moments. Not merely is it disgraceful to visualize such vital and important beings submitting to the fingering and fussing of persons who, if they will forgive my saying so, evoke no very romantic image; not merely is it unpleasant to envisage them as standing there, turning round when told to, raising their arms like zanies. ('A little higher, My Lord, *if* you please. 49.3, Mr. Burkinshaw!' '49.3,' repeats the subservient Mr. Burkinshaw, scribbling in his note-book); not merely is it humiliating to conceive of a mere tailor making chalk-marks upon the backs of statesmen rounded with the weight of half the world; nay, the impression created is more profound than any pain evoked by the picture of the magnificent in humiliation, it is an impression which derives its deep poignancy from the realization that even the most majestic among us wear two buttons on the back of a tail coat.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

SENTENCE PATTERNS

Exercise I

Page 402

4. There. Pattern 1. Subject + Verb (Preparatory *there*).
2. Johnson. Pattern 4. Subject + Verb + Direct Object.
3. Have you. Pattern 6. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adverb Complement.
4. I. Pattern 6. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adverbial Complement.
5. him to be. Pattern 8. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + *to be* + Complement.

Exercise II

VERB	EXAMPLE OF USE	PATTERN
<i>tell</i>	He told me to be early this evening.	8
	They told the truth to the magistrate.	10(a)
	She told me about her holiday in Italy.	10(c)

VERB	EXAMPLE OF USE	PATTERN
	I told them of the accident.	10(d)
	I shall tell her what I think of her.	11
	He can always tell when to buy stock.	16
	His parents told him to be economical.	17
	Tell them what to do next.	18
	They told us we must economize.	23A
	He told me why he had to resign his job.	23B
<i>leave</i>	The postman left this for your father.	10(b)
	My rich aunt left me all her furniture.	11
	She left her husband to do the washing-up.	17
	The careless visitors left the light burning all night.	20
<i>consider</i>	Everyone considers him to be a rogue.	8
	We must consider carefully what to do next.	16
<i>suspect</i>	I suspect him to be an arrant liar.	8
<i>choose</i>	John Churchill chose the title Duke of Marlborough.	9
	She chose the menu for sentimental reasons.	10(b)
	The committee chose their oldest member to preside.	17
<i>deny</i>	He denied the accusation because he was innocent.	6
	The dictator denied political freedom to the electors.	10(a)
	The landlady denied the lodger entrance to the kitchen.	11
<i>rise</i>	The new skyscraper rose from the ground with great rapidity.	12
<i>can</i>	They can all swim.	13
<i>learn</i>	You must learn to wait patiently.	15
	He is learning how to play the piano.	16
<i>expect</i>	I expect to go away to-morrow.	15
	We expect them to agree.	17
	We expect (that) you will like your new job.	22

- Exercise III.** 1. See page 393
 2. See page 395
 3. See page 399

Exercise IV

1. Pattern 1. Formal Subject + Verb.
2. Pattern 2. Subject + Verb + Complement.
3. Pattern 16. Subject + Verb + Interrogative Word + *to*-Infinitive.
4. Pattern 23 B. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Interrogative Word + Noun Clause.
5. Pattern 21. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Past Participle.
6. Pattern 19. Subject + Verb + Gerund.

7. Pattern 17. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + *to*-Infinitive.
8. Pattern 18. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Interrogative Word + *to*-Infinitive.
9. Pattern 16. Subject + Verb + Interrogative Word + *to*-Infinitive.
10. Pattern 15. Subject + Verb + *to*-Infinitive.
11. Pattern 13. Subject + Verb + Infinitive (without *to*).
12. Pattern 3. Subject + Verb + Adverb Complement.
13. Pattern 6. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adverb Complement.
14. Pattern 11. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object.
15. Pattern 6. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adverb Complement.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

Exercise II

1. *snake* [sneik]; the others have [e]. 2. *live* [liv]; the others have [i:].
3. *men* [men]; the others have [a]. 4. *put* [put]; the others have [ʌ].
5. *coal* [koul]; the others have [o:]. 6. *good* [gud]; the others have [u:].
7. *bag* [bag]; the others have [a:]. 8. *cow* [kau]; the others have [ou].
9. *bear* [beə]; the others have [iə]. 10. *what* [(h)wot]; the others have [o:].

Exercise III

Italicized *r*'s to be crossed out:—It occurred to me that I had never seen a pair of men more fitted for their chosen work. They were loyal to each other in public and in private. If they brought off a success for the College, they would each attribute it to the other. But most men considered that C. was the dominating spirit. He had a streak of fierceness, and the virility which attracts respect—and resentment—from other men.

Exercise IV

seed, cloud, clothes, rise.

Exercise V

- (a) 'operative, ge'ographer, 'bio'graphical, 'civili'zation, be'ginning, 'incli'nation, de'velop, 'eligi'bility, 'sympa'thetic.
- (b) ['refju:s](n.)=rubbish; [ri'fju:z](v.)=reject. ['fri:kwənt](adj.)=happening often; [fri'kwent](v.)=visit often. ['prezənt](n. and adj.)=gift, time now; [pri'zent](v.)=give. [ri'bel](v.)=revolt against authority; ['rebəl](n.)=person who rebels. ['ɒbdʒikt](n.)=thing (also grammatical term); [əb'dʒekt](v.)=protest.

Exercise VI (a) and (b). *Note:* The stressed syllables can, of course, be shown in other ways than by the tonetic stress-marks used here. *R*=Rising Tune; *F*=Falling Tune; etc.

1. 'Can you re'member the 'name of the 'manager? (*R*).
2. But 'where's the 'money that I 'left on the 'table? (*F*).
3. 'Don't be a,fraid (*F-R*). 'Come over 'here and 'sit 'down (*F*).
4. I 'don't think you'll 'manage to 'cut it with '^that ,knife (*R-F-R*).
'Why don't you 'borrow 'mine? (*F*).
5. Al'though I should have 'liked to ,see her (*R* or *F-R*), it was im-'possible for me to 'go there (*F*).
6. The 'big 'brown 'book with the 'leather ,binding (*R* or *F-R*) was 'written by a 'former 'Prime 'Minister (*F*).
7. 'What I can 'never under,stand (*R* or *F-R*) is 'why he 'comes here at 'all (*F*).
8. He can 'certainly 'swim ,well (*F-R*), but he 'can't 'ride a '^bicycle (*R-F-R*).
9. 'Wouldn't you like some 'more of these de'licious 'chocolates? (*R*).
10. 'Get 'out of my 'sight (*F*) and 'never 'dare to come 'near my 'house a`gain! (*F*).

