

## EXERCISES

### EXERCISE 40

1) What is a composite word ? - And give an example. 2) What does a Past Conditional Subjunctive express - and what is its construction ? - And give an example. 3) Do we have a separate tense for the Past Subjunctive in English ? 4) What do we use instead of a separate Past Subjunctive ? 5) If you had lived a hundred years ago, would you have watched TV in the evening ? 6) What is the plural of "life" ? 7) How can we form adverbs from adjectives ? 8) What is the plural of "sheep" ? 9) How do we form the Possessive Case of singular nouns like "girl" and "man" ? 10) How do we form the Possessive Case of plural nouns that do not end in "s", such as "men, women, children" etc. ? 11) How do we form the Possessive Case of a plural noun which already ends in "s" ? - And give an example in a sentence. 12) Do you speak English slower and slower the more you practise ? 13) Why are the roads becoming more and more dangerous every year ? 14) Why do we say "slower and slower" but "more and more dangerous" ?

### ANSWERS

1) A composite word is composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "sitting-room", which is a room where we sit. 2) A Past Conditional Subjunctive expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not in fact happen. Its construction is If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional. For example, If I had gone to London, I would have seen the Thames. 3) No, we do not have a separate tense for the Past Subjunctive in English. 4) We use the Past Perfect. 5) No, if I had lived a hundred years ago, I would not have watched TV in the evening. 6) The plural of "life" is "lives". 7) We can form adverbs from adjectives by adding the letters "ly" to the adjectives. 8) The plural of "sheep" is "sheep". 9) We form the Possessive Case of singular nouns like "girl" and "man" by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s". 10) We form the Possessive Case of plural nouns that do not end in "s" in exactly the same way as we form the Possessive Case of singular nouns. 11) We form the Possessive Case of a plural noun which already ends in "s" by adding just the apostrophe, but not the "s". For example, "The girls' coats were hanging on the wall". 12) No, I do not speak English slower and slower the more I practise, but faster and faster. 13) The roads are becoming more and more dangerous every year because there are more and more cars on them. 14) Because the word "slow" has only one syllable, whilst the word "dangerous" has three syllables.

### EXERCISE 41

1) Whereabouts in a sentence do the words "also, as well" and "too" usually go ? - And give me an example of each. 2) What is the difference between the words "who" and "whom" ? - And give an example of each. 3) What do we generally say instead of "to whom are you speaking" - and why ? 4) What is the difference between "shut up" and "be quiet" ? 5) When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the Present Simple Tense ? 6) When do we usually use the emphatic "do" ? - And give me

an example. 7) Give the answer to this sentence using the emphatic form - "They do not work very hard". 8) What is another use of the emphatic "do" ? 9) Give an example of the emphatic "do" as used in an exclamation. 10) Give the answer to this sentence using the emphatic form in the past - "You did not come here yesterday". 11) Show by example the difference between the words "in" and "within".

## ANSWERS

1) The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well" and "too" usually go at the end of the sentence. For example, "I also like to go to the cinema" or "I like to go to the cinema too (or as well)". 2) The word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom". For example, "Who is speaking to you ?" and "To whom are you speaking ?" 3) Instead of "To whom are you speaking ?", we generally say "Who are you speaking to ?", because it is easier to say. 4) "Shut up" is less polite than "be quiet". 5) We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the Present Simple Tense when we wish to be emphatic about something. 6) We usually use the emphatic "do" when someone denies something we say and which we know to be true. For example, "You don't know what I've got in my pocket" - "Yes, I do know what you've got in your pocket." 7) "Yes, they do work very hard." 8) Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. 9) "I do like your new dress!" 10) "Yes, I did come here yesterday". 11) If, for example, the time now is 6 o'clock, and I went out of the room and said "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I would be back at 7 o'clock. If, however, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it would mean that I would be back at any time between now and 7 o'clock.

## EXERCISE 42

1) When do we use the Past Perfect Tense ? - And give an example. 2) When do we use the Present Perfect Tense ? - And give an example. 3) How do we form the Future Perfect Tense ? When do we use it ? - And give an example. 4) What do the letters "e.g." mean ? 5) Write down all the persons beginning "Here I am". 6) What is the difference between "mind" and "brain"? 7) Answer the following questions with the short form - a) Did you come here yesterday ? b) Can you speak Russian ? c) Will you open the window, please ? 8) What is the Past of "shall" ? 9) What is the Past of "will"? 10) What is the Past of "must" ? 11) Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech - a) "I am going to go home", she said. b) "Richard has just come in", I said. c) "I think they will go home immediately after the theatre", John said. d) "I had my bag with me when I left the shop", said my mother. e) "If Mary were here, you would not dare say such a thing", I said.

## ANSWERS

1) We use the Past Perfect Tense when there are two actions in the past, and one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". 2) We use the Present Perfect Tense when an action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have studied English this week". 3) We form the Future Perfect Tense with the verb "to have" and a past participle. We use it for an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future. For example, "Before two o'clock tomorrow, I shall have finished my lunch." 4) The letters "e.g." mean "exempli gratis" from the Latin, and mean "for example". 5) Here I am; Here you are; Here he is; Here she is; Here it is; Here we are; Here you are; Here they are. 6) "Mind" we use in the abstract sense, whereas "brain" we use in the physical sense. 7) a) Yes, I did. b) Yes, I can (or No, I can't). c) Yes, I will. 8) The Past of "shall" is "should". 9) The Past of "will" is "would". 10) The Past of "must" is "had to". 11) a) She said that she was going to go home. b) I said that Richard had just come in. c) John said that he thought they would go home immediately after the theatre. d) My mother said that she had her bag with her when she left the shop. e) I said that, if Mary were here, you would not dare say such a thing.

## EXERCISE 43

1) Do we need to use the word "that" when we use Indirect Speech ? 2) Is it correct to say "To whom are you speaking ?" 3) Write out the complete imperative of the verb "to choose". 4) Explain the meaning of the word "overeat" in other words. 5) What is the difference between a guest and a host ? 6) How do we form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses ? - And give an example of each. 7) What is another name for these tenses? 8) What is the difference between the ordinary Progressive Tense and the Perfect Progressive Tense? - and give an example of each. 9) When do we use the Perfect Progressive Tense ? 10) How long have you been studying English for ? - Since when ? 11) How long will you have been living in this town for when this year ends ? 12) Generally speaking, what is the difference between "earth" and "world"? 13) How is a Tail Question formed ? - And give an example.

## ANSWERS

1) No, we do not need to use the word "that" when we use Indirect Speech. 2) Yes, it is correct. 3) Let me choose; choose; let him choose; let her choose; let it choose; let us choose; choose; let them choose. 4) "To overeat" means to eat excessively. 5) If we invite someone to our house, we are the host and he, or she, is the guest. 6) We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the participle of the main verb. For example, "I had been working for two hours when he came yesterday" - "I have been working for two hours until now" - and "I shall have been working for two hours when he comes tomorrow". 7) Another name for these tenses is the Duration Form. 8) The Ordinary Progressive Tense we use when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst the Perfect Progressive Tense we use when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress. For example, "I was working when he came" and "I had been working for two hours when he came".

9) We use the Perfect Progressive Tense for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress. 10) I have been studying English for ... months (or years). I have been studying English since the ... of ... 19 ... . 11) I shall have been living in this town for ... when this year ends. 12) Generally speaking, we use the word "earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense. 13) A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. For example, "You are Mr. Brown, aren't you ?"

#### EXERCISE 44

1) Give the Tail Questions to the following sentences - a) She is a very rich old woman. b) They have not got a nice house. c) You can ride a horse. d) We certainly shall not be hungry on the journey. e) They would have told me before now. 2) When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use in the Tail Question ? - And give an example. 3) When a Tail Question is in the negative, what kind of answer do we expect? - And give an example. 4) When, on the other hand, a Tail Question is in the positive, what kind of answer do we expect ? - And give an example. 5) What is the difference between "on" and "onto" ? - And give examples. 6) What does it mean "to have something done" ? - And give an example. 7) What do we mean by a "trade" ? 8) What is a trade-union ? 9) What are the three additional meanings of the verb "to tell" besides meaning the same as "to say" ? - And give examples. 10) For Direct Speech, which verb do we use, "say" or "tell" ? - And give me an example.

#### ANSWERS

1) a) Isn't she ? b) Have they ? c) Can't you ? d) Shall we ? e) Wouldn't they ? 2) When a sentence contains an auxiliary verb, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the Tail Question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you ? 3) When a Tail Question is in the negative, we expect a positive answer. For example, "You drink coffee, don't you?" - "Yes, I do". 4) When a Tail Question is in the positive, we expect a negative answer. For example, "You don't drink coffee, do you ?" - "No, I don't". 5) The word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still. For example, "I am putting the book on the table. The book is on the table." The word "onto" we can only use for things which are moving. For example, "I am putting the book onto the table". We cannot say "The book is onto the table". 6) "To have something done" means that we do not do the thing ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself, but I have it cut for me by the hairdresser". 7) By "a trade" we usually mean a job in which people work mainly with their hands. 8) A trade-union is an organisation which protects the workers of a particular industry. It fights for the workers' rights and for better pay and conditions. 9) The three additional meanings of the verb "to tell" are "to inform; to order" and "to relate". For example, "Can you tell me the time, please ? Tell that boy to shut up. Tell us a story, please". 10) For Direct Speech we use the verb "say". For example, "'Be careful!" she said".

## EXERCISE 45

1) Do we use the word "to" after the verb "to say" or "to tell" ? - And give an example.  
2) What is the difference between "to earn" and "to gain" ? 3) About how long does it take to gain a degree ? 4) What is the difference between "elder" and "older" ? 5) What do I mean when I say "I am going to go straight home after the lesson ?" 6) When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and superlative? - And give me an example. 7) What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y" ? - And give an example.

## ANSWERS

1) We use the word "to" after the verb "to say". For example, "He said to me." 2) We generally use the word "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes, such as to gain strength, gain time, gain money etc. 3) It takes about ... years to gain a degree. 4) Generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder". 5) You mean you are going to go home immediately after the lesson. 6) We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, big - bigger than - the biggest. 7) When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, happy - happier than - the happiest.