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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ З ПРАКТИКИ ОСНОВНОЇ МОВИ
(ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ)**

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Exercise 1

For each of the following nouns write terms which apply: common, proper, collective, concrete, abstract, compound, plural, singular

Teacher	Maine
grizzly bear	fable
sadness	flower
city	justice
basketball	countryside
uprising	Mary Stuart
Frank	vegetables
ranch	silliness
heroism	Atlantic Ocean
newspaper	truth

Exercise 2

List the twenty nouns from the following sentences.

Circle the five that are collective nouns

1. A panel of scientists debated the probability of life on other planets.
2. An outlandish sketch of an imaginary Martian amused the audience.
3. The performance of the team improved tremendously after the speech given by the coach.
4. Pickett led his brigade in a daring charge at Gettysburg.
5. William Shakespeare wrote his plays for one particular company of actors.

Exercise 3

Underline ten compound nouns

Yesterday in homeroom Bob and I discussed sports in our junior high school. We both agreed that our victory in volleyball was the highlight of the year. Bob said he couldn't wait to go to high school, where we will be able to play basketball, water polo, and basketball. I myself would like to be a linebacker playing football.

Exercise 4

Copy the following nouns. Place a C after each common noun and a P after each proper noun. Write a proper noun that gives an example of each common noun. Then write a common noun that gives an example of a class to which each proper noun belongs

Example: Mars P planet

Writer	automobile
Chicago	Blondie
Zeus	state
river	singer
street	team
Louisa May Alcott	ocean
Jamaica	May
Horse	Washington

Exercise 5

Each of the following items contains three nouns, one of which is a proper noun that has not been capitalized.

Write each proper noun correctly with capitals

1. car convertible oldsmobile
2. state district dade county
3. lake erie ocean river
4. magazine bible pamphlet
5. nation ghana country
6. singer songwriter john lennon
7. aunt sally relative woman
8. character tom sawyer boy
9. cartoon movie bambi
10. poet writer emily dickinson

Exercise 6

Write the plural for each of the words in the list below

Veto, house, ax, tariff, thief, turkey, activity, crash, tractor, tomato, raspberry, leaf, loss, ferry, boardwalk, beach, magnet, deer, dollar sign, chimney, axis, igloo, cliff, echo.

Exercise 7

Change the modifier after the noun to a possessive form before the noun, following the pattern of the examples.

Examples: the laughter of the crowd the crowd's laughter

1. the acreage belonging to John L. Field III
2. the boat bought by the Weinstains
3. the voices of Bess and Mary
4. the efforts of the editor-in-chief
5. the strategy that Doris uses
6. worth a quarter
7. suggestions made by James
8. stories by Dickens
9. shoes for women
10. a song written by Henry and Ross

Exercise 8

Each of the following sentences contains one noun used as an adjective.

Write the modifying noun and next to it write the noun it modifies

1. Fifteen baby buggies were blocking the path.
2. They brought a long grocery list to the market.
3. Did you attend the evening performance?
4. Guitar music soothes me.
5. Have the street lights been repaired yet?
6. The local bus will take you right to the train station.

Exercise 9

In each of the following sentences, a pronoun is underlined.

Find the antecedent for each pronoun and write it on your paper

1. There is a zoo in Arkansas that trains and houses a remarkable group of animals.
2. Visitors at the zoo can see such marvels as Bert Backquack and his all-duck band.
3. The zoo also includes among its residents a roller-skating parrot.
4. The trainers here believe that most animals behave intelligently if they are treated with respect.

5. Davy Crockett's tales made him a legend in his own time.
6. Davy went to Congress claiming that he had wrestled grizzly bears as a child.
7. Fashionable people found themselves competing for Davy's attention at parties.
8. As children, the Brontes created their own private world.
9. To avoid the prejudice against women who wrote, Charlotte and Emily Bronte took pen names.
10. Charlotte called herself "Currer Bell," and her sister became "Ellis Bell."

Exercise 10

Each of the following sentences contains two personal pronouns. On your paper write each personal pronoun and its antecedent

1. Mom, you forgot to call your sister.
2. "I tried to repair my stereo," said Carlos.
3. Since Mag moved, she has called her friends once a week.
4. Now, boys, you have to clean up your own mess.
5. James tried to reach the doctor, but she was not in her office.
6. My brothers quit the team when they found that their grades were suffering.
7. Marge, yesterday you promised to lend your album to Judy.
8. The book is not as exciting as its jacket suggests, but it has one suspenseful chapter.
9. The McCurdys said that they would volunteer some of their time.
10. Uncle Dan gave his favorite watch to his oldest nephew.

Exercise 11

On your paper identify the case of the personal pronouns that are underlined in the following sentences

1. His photograph was awarded second prize.
2. Frances wrote me about the party for Vickie.
3. The first actors on stage will be he and I.
4. The collie caught the Frisbee and ran away with it.
5. Laurent and I haven't finished the kite yet.

6. As soon as the lights came on, Rennie saw them.
7. Uncle Norman forgave us for playing that band's music.
8. According to your count, how many people came to the second performance?
9. He was the last person to leave the house.
10. Don't tell me any more bad news.

Exercise 12

Complete the following sentences by writing nominative pronouns

1. After losing the match, ___ boarded a bus and drove silently out of town.
2. Georgina and ___ both wanted something more extravagant.
3. The winner of the first prize for the best essay would obviously be ___.
4. Only ___ knows the spot where the best mushrooms grow.
5. ___ are sanding an old oak desk for the room we use to study in.
6. Doris always answered the telephone very formally by saying, "It is ___."
7. When the airport came into view, ___ began to talk excitedly.
8. The first person in line to buy tickets to the concert was ___.
9. In addition to that old letter, ___ found two high-buttoned shoes.
10. Unfortunately, ___ can't possibly finish the job by tomorrow morning.

Exercise 13

Complete the following sentences by writing objective pronouns

1. Rain or shine, Ellen always brought happiness with ___.
2. Henry visited ___ on his trip out West.
3. Please tell ___ your problems.
4. In the 1000-meter run, Jonathan timed ___ with a stopwatch.
5. Richard dedicated his book to ___.
6. The weather gives ___ very little opportunity for swimming.
7. Caroline sent Max and ___ a message about the change in plans.

8. Beth ran behind ___ and hid the present.
9. Jerry should show ___ his prize lamb.
10. We left ___ at home with the baby.

Exercise 14

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct word.

1. (His, His') exceptional voice brought Len to the conductor's attention.
2. The chimpanzee and (it's, its) master go for a walk in the park each afternoon.
3. I will never understand (you, your) joy in working on a stamp collection.
4. The bicycles were (theirs, their).
5. (My, Mine) last letter to him was ten pages long.
6. You may use this room while (your, yours) is being painted.
7. The album was clearly (hers, her).
8. The bird was so friendly that (its, it's) chirps ceased to irritate us.
9. George grabbed the pie and yelled, "(Its, it's) mine!"
10. Fred now felt he could call the house of his host (his', his) own.

Exercise 15

Some of the underlined pronouns are incorrect.

Identify each error and supply the correct form of the pronoun

1. The lion in the center ring kept looking at her and me.
2. Donald gave no real reason for leaving his' suitcase in the station.
3. This room and it's furnishings were designed by my uncle's firm.
4. He will probably decide to sit between you and I at the concert.
5. The flowers wilting in the heat are theirs.
6. The person on the other end of the line was him.
7. Harry and me worked all afternoon.
8. We will never forget the way that you told that joke.

9. The students finally chosen were they and us.
10. These books used to be Regina's, but now they are your's.

Exercise 16

Each of the following sentences contains a relative pronoun. On your paper write each relative pronoun

1. A leader whom our nation will never forget is Lincoln.
2. She chose a hat that matched her gown.
3. I will spend the summer vacation with my cousin who lives in Kingston.
4. The pipe that had leaked for a month finally burst.
5. We joined the club whose introductory offer was the best.
6. The experimental car, which runs on batteries, doesn't pollute the air.

Exercise 17

Each of the following sentences contains indefinite pronouns. On your paper write each indefinite pronoun

1. Everyone applauded the winner of the marathon.
2. The coach asked all of the girls to prepare thoroughly to the match.
3. Most of the students are interested in computers, but few know how they actually work.
4. The auditorium was so dark that we could see nothing.
5. Did someone remember to turn on the lights?
6. Somebody has taken one of the dictionaries.
7. Neither wanted to go, but it was important for both to attend.
8. No one knew why some of the pages had been torn from his diary.

Exercise 18

Each of the following sentences contains demonstrative pronouns. On your paper write each demonstrative pronoun

1. Those are the most expensive dresses in the store.
2. These are the three most popular exhibits.

3. This is the artist I want you to meet.
4. You may help by peeling carrots. That is your first chore.
5. That seems to be their busiest time of the year.
6. This was all she said before leaving: "I'll be back."

Exercise 19

Each of the following sentences contains interrogative pronouns. On your paper write each interrogative pronoun

1. Who was the first woman to be elected to the United States Congress?
2. What did Dorothy do to escape from the Wicked Witch of the West?
3. Whom did Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher see when they were lost in the cave?
4. Which is your favorite Joni Mitchell song?
5. What are the main differences between the rules for professional football and the rules for college football?

Exercise 20

Write the two nouns or pronouns in each sentence

(1) Rain is pouring down on a steaming tropical jungle. (2) Monkeys chatter and swing on vines. (3) In the sunny waters crocodiles sleep. (4) Is this deep inside Africa? (5) No, you are in the Bronx Zoo. (6) The exhibit is called Jungle World. (7) Also included is a 40-foot-high waterfall in a lush, tropical setting. (8) The animals, however, are the true stars around here. (9) Bats and anteaters can be seen flying and strolling about. (10) Here everyone can see, hear, smell, touch, and taste a real tropical jungle atmosphere.

Exercise 21

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct pronoun from the choices given in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. To (who, whom) were you just speaking?
2. (Who, Whom) among us has met a famous person?
3. The article was written by (who, whom)?

4. (Who, Whom) were you helping in the cafeteria the other day?
5. Of the two, (who, whom) is more capable?
6. (Who, Whom) is your favorite singer?
7. (Who, Whom) wouldn't know you, even in that disguise?
8. (Who, Whom) did she leave with the children?
9. For (who, whom) should I ask at the Governor's office?
10. (Who, Whom) in this group could be at the theater by seven o'clock?

Exercise 22

Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting all errors in pronoun usage

1. On the second essay Mr. Warner gave Gail and I top scores.
2. That was a surprise for Jason, who teachers ordinarily find no fault with.
3. The whole class, in fact, thought it would be him who would lead.
4. His work, after all, is usually held up as a model for we.
5. Perhaps Gail and me had really worked hard, while Jason is one of those people who simply assumed their excellence.
6. Jason, like those whom take things for granted, really hadn't tried his hardest.
7. The teacher, at any rate, saw something in the work of Gail and I that he didn't see in Jason's
8. He told the class that it was us who showed the most thought.
9. I watched Jason reread his paper; later he asked to read ours'.
10. "Whom will Mr. Warner rank highest next time?" he asked determination in his voice.

Exercise 23

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct verb from the choices given in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Both of you (writes, write) well enough to enter the essay contest.
2. Everyone (remembers, remember) the day the emergency sprinklers flooded our classroom with six inches of water.
3. Most of the movie (was, were) shown at the wrong speed and couldn't be seen.

4. Some of the students (drives, drive) to school.
5. Few of those classroom television sets (works, work) properly.
6. Most of the books we read (expands, expand) our knowledge of the world.
7. (Does, Do) any of them play on the junior high field hockey team?
8. Some of the bread (feel, feels) stale.
9. Each of you (deserves, deserve) to receive the good citizenship award.
10. All of the subjects in the paper (has, have) been researched thoroughly.

Exercise 24

Rewrite each of the sentences, filling in the blank with appropriate pronoun

1. Philip and Carla were proud of ____ new kitchen.
2. Each boy on the soccer team had ____own special memories of the game.
3. The people in the park all seemed to have smiles on ____ faces.
4. Julie is going to Japan, a country ____ has always wanted to visit.
5. Paul would never forget ____ day at the fair.
6. The poodle, a new mother, was carefully guarding ____ litter.
7. Either Sarah or Susan will certainly remember to bring ____ book.
8. The three children were proudly wearing ____ new boots.
9. All travelers can benefit from planning ____ trips ahead of time.
10. Neither Ian nor Peter was sure about ____ answer on the test.

Exercise 25

Each of the following sentences contains a single error in pronoun-antecedent agreement. Rewrite them, correcting all errors in pronoun usage

1. Alex has put together a racing bike you couldn't buy in a store.
2. Neither Caroline nor Lee has decided whether they can come to the party.

3. All Brownie leaders should gather with her troops at 3:15.
4. Each bronco tried their luck at unseating the champion.
5. Jill is going to a clinic where you can get a flu immunization shot.
6. Terry and Gene forgot his lines in the play.
7. Each sandwich was packed in their own vacuum-sealed wrapper.
8. Either Loretta or Harriet will lend their textbook to Sal.
9. Jeff lives in Chicago, where you can make many train and plane connections.
10. All applicants must sign the register before you can take the examination.

Exercise 26

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct pronoun from the choices given in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Neither of the parakeets has eaten (its, their) food.
2. Not one of the apples had fallen from (its, their) branch.
3. Give each of the girls a lab coat of (her, their) own.
4. Several of the players were eating (his, their) lunches.
5. Each of the books was filed in (its, their) correct location.
6. Neither of the students has written (her, their) paper yet.
7. The director asked all of the actors to practice (his, their) lines.
8. Few of the musicians were playing (his, their) instruments correctly.
9. Some of the dogs actually resembled (its, their) masters.
10. Take all of these shoes and clean (it, them).

Exercise 27

Choose the correct pronoun within the parentheses in each of the following sentences

1. When choosing a career, young women like Lucille and (I, me) have more options today than ever before.
2. (He, Him) and (I, me) wrote and directed a one-act play.
3. It was Oliver and (she, her) who volunteered to emcee.

4. Are Mitch and (they, them) still looking for a job?
5. Between Charlotte and (she, her) there is a friendly rivalry.
6. Mr. Rodriguez will hire a new engineer, either Williams or (he, him).
7. Leaving James and (he, him) at home, they went to the airport to meet the actor and (she, her).
8. My family and (I, me, myself) expected Frank and (she, her) to declare bankruptcy any day.
9. Two players on our team, Tom and (he, him), talked with the coach after the game.
10. After the game the coach talked with two players on our team, Tom and (he, him).

Exercise 28

*Formalize usage by changing **who** to **whom** when the pronoun functions as an object. Put a check mark after sentences containing **who** correctly used as the subject of a verb or as a subject complement*

1. Who do they suspect?
2. Who could doubt that?
3. He knows who they will promote?
4. He knows who will be promoted?
5. The witness who the lawyer questioned next could remember nothing.
6. Guess who I ran into at the airport.
7. No one cares who they are or what they stand for.
8. In a crowded emergency room he knows exactly who to help first.
9. To find out who deceived who, be sure to tune in for the next episode.
10. During registration whoever I asked for directions gave me a map of the campus.

Exercise 29

Find the revise all case forms that would be inappropriate in formal writing. Put a check mark after sentences that need no corrections

1. As for I and my wife, we prefer the mountains to the seashore, but she likes to camp out more than I.

2. There was no one who would listen to us, no one whom we could turn to for help.
3. It was Al and me who I blamed for me not making that sale.
4. Jack's racing the motor did not hurry Terry on me.
5. It is true that the Chinese eat less meat than us, but we usually grow taller than them.
6. Do Aaron and she want you and me to help them paint the car?
7. Let's you and me tell Harry who to put in charge of the organization.
8. Just between you and me, I think that her family and she could do these things for themselves.
9. We students wanted higher standards in high school, but most of us graduating seniors did not speak up much.
10. The librarian wanted us – Jacobs and I – to choose one of the American Heritage books.

Exercise 30

Choose the correct pronoun

1. A number of writers (has, have) expressed (his, her and his, his/her, their) concern about sexist usage.
2. If any one of the sisters (needs, need) a ride to church, (she, they) can call Trudy.
3. Neither the pilot nor the flight attendants mentioned the incident when (he, they) talked to reporters.
4. The Washington team (was, were) opportunistic; (it, they) took advantage of every break.
5. If the board of directors (controls, control) the company, (it, they) may vote (itself, themselves) bonuses.

Exercise 31

Some of the following sentences contain errors in pronoun-antecedent agreement. Correct them

1. Each of the flowers had closed their petals for the night.
2. Only one of the women had given their real name.
3. Some of the speakers were confused and forgot his points in the debate.

4. Not one of the directors felt good about her work in the festival.
5. Neither Henry nor Edwin has started their homework.
6. All of the dogs obeyed their trainer.
7. Every term paper was given their grade by the same teacher.
8. Several of the stories were criticized for its blandness.

Exercise 32

On your paper write the action verb from each sentence

1. She believed in justice and freedom for all.
2. Weeds suddenly sprouted all over our front lawn.
3. He remembers many events from World War II.
4. The receiver barely caught the ball.
5. Juan dreamed of his family in Cuba.
6. Elizabeth Kenny developed a treatment for polio.

Exercise 33

Underline the transitive action verb in each sentence and draw an arrow from the verb to its object

1. Lightning struck the new building.
2. Later in the day, Beth prepared the entire report.
3. The train reached the station two hours later.
4. Tom chopped enough wood to last through January.
5. Jan put the groceries away.
6. Louise uses a kerosene heater in her room.

Exercise 34

Underline the intransitive action verb in each sentence and explain why the verb is intransitive

1. He runs faster in the morning.
2. I awoke before dawn.
3. Pieces of glass tinkled to the floor after the accident.
4. The spider hovered near the top of the lamp.
5. Her ring fell between the planks of the boardwalk.
6. Her magnificent voice soared across the auditorium.

Exercise 35

The following verbs can be used as either transitive or intransitive verbs. Use each of them in two sentences of your own, once as a transitive verb and once as an intransitive verb

Eat, jump, grow, write, visit, swim, finish, play, shout, drop.

Exercise 36

Underline the linking verb in each sentence

1. The chili tastes delicious.
2. The plant grew sturdy in the hothouse.
3. Gold coins seem a better investment.
4. Although far apart the sisters remained good friends.
5. The new chorus sounds even better than the old.
6. Sometimes Alex feels weak and tired.
7. That plant turns brown in the fall.
8. The roast goose looks sensational.
9. At the moment he appears very unhappy.
10. Both sponges smell sour.
11. The noises from the empty house sound strange.

Exercise 37

On your paper write the verb from each sentence. After each action verb write AV and after each linking verb write LV.

1. My aunt in Iowa grows the wheat and corn.
2. Just home from the hospital, my sister looked pale.
3. The ghost supposedly appears every night at twelve.
4. The guests stayed at the cottages near the lake.
5. For some reason he remains angry and depressed.
6. The apple and peach pies look absolutely delicious.
7. Lucinda remained on the convention in California for a full week.
8. Suddenly the valley became dark and misty.
9. The butter turned rancid.
10. Felix seems happy and rested.

Exercise 38

Fill in each blank with an appropriate helping verb

1. Jose _____ decided to go away to college.
2. She _____ waiting at the station for more than two hours.
3. _____ you chosen a topic for your report?
4. She _____ going to St. Louis on business tomorrow.
5. In another half-hour, she _____ sleeping for twelve hours.
6. My brother _____perform the leading role in the show next week.
7. _____ you explain why you are late?
8. When _____ the winners _____ notified?
9. This _____been an almost unbelievable day.
10. He _____telling all sorts of stories about you.

Exercise 39

Use each of the following verb phrases in a complete sentence

1. will open
2. could have been
3. has been told
4. can be reached
5. have been talking
6. must be tried
7. will leave
8. has decided
9. are hoping
10. may be taken

Exercise 40

Write the correct form of the verb given in the parentheses

1. Meredith is (lift) weights to increase her strength.
2. Edgar had already (straighten) his tie six times before the interview began.
3. The baby tipped over the cup and (spill) the milk on his feet.

4. I am happy that they still (visit) me every summer.
5. Alexandra is (design) a special table for her work room.
6. Car chases in movies have always (frighten) me.
7. Had you (finish) your newspaper before the bus arrived?
8. His grandmother had (create) her own exotic desserts for years.
9. Who is (knock) at the back door?
10. He has (base) the character in his story on his Uncle Robert.

Exercise 41

Write the correct form of the verb given in the parentheses

1. The spider had (spin) a lovely web in the corner of the empty room.
2. In the first place, you should never have (swing) the bat so hard.
3. For her birthday Karen's aunt (give) her a pair of skis.
4. Lenny (begin) to work on this puzzle three days ago.
5. Who (be) that masked man?
6. If you had not (fall) down, you wouldn't have noticed that flower.
7. The two athletes have already (shake) hands.
8. The truth has always (lie) somewhere between the two positions.
9. Dressed in silver, the dancer (spring) out of the shadows.
10. The two families have always (take) their vacations at the same beach.
11. I (write) to you when you telephoned me.
12. Clarissa (study) music at a special camp this summer.
13. Reggie (carry) a heavy course load this year.
14. Despite her height, Kate (hope) to make the basketball team.
15. I was very relieved because I (expect) a much lower grade.
16. The rain (ruin) all of our plans.
17. He (swim) for two hours by noon.

Exercise 42

Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the verb from the passive voice to the active voice and making whatever other changes are necessary

1. Television is hardly ever watched by Randy and Caroline.
2. All the hamburgers were eaten by us in less than five minutes.
3. The story was blurted out by the twins to everyone in the room.
4. A decision was suddenly reached by the President.
5. Many books have been read by me since I got a library card.
6. The javelin was forcefully hurled into the air by Don.

Exercise 43

Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting all errors in verb usage. Change the passive voice to active voice throughout

The sun raised and set yesterday, but in between were strange changes. The day begun with the sun shining cheerfully. Soon, however, thick gray clouds snuck in, and I gave up biking plans. Yet the wind continued to blow, and by noon the clouds were dispersed. I stepped outside but instantly swing back around into the house when I seen the black clouds piling up in the west. They were being churned eastward by the wind, stronger now. Soon a furious thunderstorm breaked and raged I laid back in a chair near a window and watched in wonder. For three hours the storm shook the world then blowed on as rapidly as it had came. The sun bursted forth again and by sunset had erased all sign of the storm.

Exercise 44

Point out all adjectives and the nouns they modify

1. The many rings of Saturn glowed in the blurry photograph.
2. The tired old man stumbled down the road.
3. Several books have been written about the last days of Roman power.
4. Willie Mays leaped for the high fly ball and made a brilliant catch.

5. Her third attempt was good, but in her fourth and final try, she broke a ten-year-old record.
6. The house, dreary and uninviting, has not been lived in for seventeen years.
7. Irving Berlin wrote many wonderful songs.
8. The feathery fins of the angel fish drifted in the clear blue water.
9. The marble statue was pale and dramatic against the dark velvet curtains.
10. The crusty little turtle crawled across the deserted parking lot.

Exercise 45

Write the article that will correctly complete each of the following sentences

1. What ____ unusual subject!
2. Did you see ____ mayor yet?
3. She bought ____ new dress and ____ umbrella.
4. Our history teacher mentioned ____ emperor.
5. ____ old man and ____ young woman slowly approached.
6. She was given ____ one-on-a-lifetime opportunity.
7. ____ road we must take to ____ bridge is blocked.
8. He was eager to make friends because he was ____ only child.
9. Where did you put ____ combination to ____ safe?
10. Some say ____ apple a day keeps ____ doctor away.

Exercise 46

Rewrite the following paragraph adding two or more adjectives to each sentence

While traveling along the coast one day, I saw a beach covered with rocks and shells. Scores of seagulls circled the beach, their cries echoing in the air. Each time a gull spotted a fish under the water, it dove toward the water and brought out a fish within its beak. I found a spot among the rocks from which to watch the battle between birds and fish. On the highway behind me, trucks and cars raced by, their drivers unaware of the events that were happening just off to their right.

Exercise 47

Write out two adjectives from each sentence

1. He could escape from a sealed crate in an icy stream.
2. He had enough courage to try underwater tricks that few had dared.
3. He became famous for escaping from chains, handcuffs, and prison cells.
4. Several tricks were extremely dangerous.
5. However, he was careful to keep himself physically fit.
6. He was an outstanding professional in his work.
7. What kind of person was this man?
8. He was the greatest magician and escape artist the world had ever seen.

Exercise 48

Write ten sentences of your own using in each of them one of the following words to modify a noun

This, what, old-fashioned, few, whose, each, many, several, either.

Exercise 49

Make and label four columns as shown. Then find the adverb in each sentence and write it in the appropriate column

Where? When? In What Manner? To What Extent??

1. The bus traveled rapidly into the night.
2. Does he fully understand what is expected?
3. She immediately described the accident to a police officer.
4. The guests arrived late but found nobody at home.
5. Silently the detective climbed the stairs to the attic.
6. Bud has almost finished his model.
7. Do you expect to move away from Albuquerque?
8. He is always creating problems.
9. The shopping center has nearly been completed.
10. My sister quickly cleaned the cage.

Exercise 50

Write the adverb from each sentence and note a part of speech it modifies: an adjective or an adverb

1. We examined an almost new tape recorder.
2. She walked too slowly to finish in time.
3. After his experience, he climbed trees rather cautiously.
4. This trip will be rather dangerous.
5. Do you think you can talk less rapidly?
6. He made the whipped cream too sweet.
7. Sue was very glad to accept his invitation.
8. She was only slightly tired after the long race.
9. The patient looked decidedly ill.
10. The vase was almost completely uncracked.
11. The train should pull into the station quite soon.
12. He was somewhat unwilling to answer our questions.
13. An unusually tall actress is needed for that role.
14. Although he lost, the knight fought very bravely.
15. These baked potatoes are especially good.

Exercise 51

Indicate whether the underlined word in each of the following sentences is an adverb or an adjective

1. The poster was finally finished.
2. I always work hard on my class reports.
3. My teacher is an unusually friendly person.
4. Mother had a hard time reaching the doctor.
5. I jog daily.
6. Taking a coffee break is a daily practice in our company.
7. Has the engine been running smoothly?
8. Does the early bird catch the worm?
9. The senator bitterly criticized his opponents.
10. Aunt Millie drives regularly to Los Angeles to shop.

Exercise 52

Some of the following sentences contain errors in degree. Rewrite the incorrect sentences

1. Henrietta's watercolors were the most palest in the painting class.
2. Of the two jackets Betram bought yesterday, I like the tweed one best.
3. That Hitchcock movie was one of the most frightening films I have ever seen.
4. It was hard to say which of the two children looked youngest.
5. Joyce's words became even more louder when Ted refused to explain his actions.
6. Which of these three letterheads looks more informal to you?
7. Hank was the most diligent of the twins, but Holly was the smartest.
8. The mezzo soprano's voice carried better on high notes than low notes.
9. That book would head my list of the ten most worst novels of all time.
10. Which of your parents do you and your brother resemble most?

Exercise 53

Make the illogical comparisons more balanced

1. Bernie's roller skates look newer than Jodie.
2. This year's fair was better attended than last year.
3. Our morning newspaper's circulation is much larger than our afternoon newspaper.
4. Pie's project covered more material than Eddie.
5. Because he is dead this painter's work is more valuable than that painter.
6. Andrea's family is smaller than Jane.
7. My record collection is not as large as my sister.
8. My vegetable garden produced more tomatoes than Ed.
9. My mother's car looks better than my father.
10. This pond's frogs are much noisier than that pond.

Exercise 54

*Make the comparisons more logical adding **other** or **else***

1. George types faster than any student in his class.
2. Theodore Roosevelt took office at a younger age than any American President.
3. Our English teacher is stricter than anyone on the faculty.
4. I like chocolate better than any food.
5. Julie was funnier than anyone in the stunt show.
6. In the semifinals Carrie served more aces than any player in the whole tournament.
7. William Shakespeare is more admired than any English playwright.
8. *Roots* reached a wider audience than any television show.
9. In our house baseball is more popular than any sport.
10. Greta Garbo was more famous than any actress of her time.

Exercise 55

Some of the following sentences contain errors in the use of the adjectives and adverbs. Rewrite the faulty sentences

1. They sang good together.
2. We found less seashells on the beach this year.
3. Greg looked badly after running the marathon.
4. Our vocation begins in just two weeks.
5. I only want three things for my birthday this year.
6. The pineapple tastes especially well served with bananas and ice cream.
7. Gramps has been responding well to treatment for arthritis.
8. Mort just needs two more points to beat the scoring record in our league.
9. Less than a hundred people came to the auction.
10. You only have one chance to guess the right answer, so take your time.
11. Water actually occupies fewer space than ice.
12. They only called once.
13. Be good and you will look good.
14. Static made the rock group sound very badly.

Exercise 56

Rewrite the following sentences correcting all errors in the use of the adjectives and adverbs

We felt very well about ourselves when we finally reached the end of the trail. The trail we had hiked was longest than any other trail in the state. About half way Maria and Andy started feeling badly but then got their second wind. Another problem was the fact that this trail was more steeper than others we had hiked. Only we had gone a couple miles before your legs told us we were heading uphill! Carlo was more affected. He had had less experiences than the rest of us. The third and more serious difficulty was the roughness of the terrain. In early spring, after winter rockfalls but before repairs, the stones and gullies made the trail the worse one we had ever hiked. All of us were carefuller than usual, however, so no one fell or turned an ankle.

Exercise 57

The following sentences contain double negatives. Correct them writing each sentence in two ways:

We didn't tell Frank nothing about the surprise.

We didn't tell Frank anything about the surprise.

We told Frank nothing about the surprise.

1. Jennifer didn't see nobody she knew at the conference.
2. Michael couldn't find nothing about his topic in the encyclopedia.
3. Franklin never suggests nothing really original.
4. Phyllis hasn't no extra time this term.
5. Chris will not show Paul none of her sketches.
6. Don't never ride your bicycle on that rode.
7. I don't make no excuses for my behavior.
8. William can't remember nothing about the accident.
9. I haven't never eaten octopus.
10. Don't say nothing about the contest to Don.

Exercise 58

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct form from the choices in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Evelyn gave me good (advice, advise).
2. The huge sandwich was divided (between, among) Kit, Mary, and Stan.
3. The team members were (all ready, already) for the game.
4. (accept, except) for Steven no one had any difficulty finding the restaurant.
5. Hot weather (affects, effects) people in different ways.
6. This place is (all ready, already) beginning to look more attractive.
7. The senator asked several experts to (advice, advise) her on the subject of energy.
8. Joan's words had a strange (affect, effect) on him: He fainted.
9. The conversation (among, between) the two sounded like a vaudeville routine.
10. It is always difficult to (accept, except) one's own limitations.

Exercise 59

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct form from the choices in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. The hayride was canceled (due to the fact that, because) rain was predicted.
2. I don't know where my algebra book could (be, be at).
3. The reason we came is (because, that) your letter alarmed us.
4. (Due to the fact that, Since) Janet has studied Italian, she will give the waiter our order.
5. (Beside, Besides) us, who will help decorate the gym?
6. Chris didn't want his new room to be any different (from, than) his old one.
7. Do you know where bait can be (found, found at)?
8. His reason for resigning was (because, that) his family needed him.

9. The girls moved the picnic table so that they could eat (beside, besides) the lake.
10. This version of the story is different (from, than) yours.

Exercise 60

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct form from the choices in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Kathleen walked (in, into) the room and announced the name of the winner.
2. His progress in his studies was greater (than, then) his friends imagined.
3. It seems (like, that) you were expecting us all along.
4. Wynn looked (kind of, rather) green after eating all those peppers.
5. (In, Into) the closet Kelly found the missing keys.
6. Nathan has a good speaking voice, but he sings (as, like) a frog.
7. First I dropped the turkey, and (than, then) I spilled the gravy.
8. Andy wrote every day, just (like, as) she had promised.
9. It looks (sort of, rather) silly for you to leave after just arriving.
10. As you climb (farther, further) up the mountain, the trees become sparser.

Exercise 61

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct form from the choices in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Put (this, this here) cover on the bicycle.
2. The woman (which, that) wrote our textbook gave a lecture to the science club.
3. He has two sisters, but (their, they're) both engaged.
4. Twilight is (when, the hour when) everything seems most tranquil.
5. The dog (who, that) ran up to greet you is ten years old.
6. Independence Hall is (where, the place where) the Liberty Bell is displayed.

7. Mattie and Teresa built (they's, their) model dinosaur out of toothpicks.
8. Two hundred dollars is (to, too) high a price for this stereo.
9. He told me that (his cold is why he skipped practice; he skipped practice because of his cold).
10. The carpenter (which, who) built this room is skillful.

Exercise 62

Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting all errors

The marathon race was when Claudia disciplined herself farther than ever before. She had always been sort of athletic, due to the fact that she had three brothers. Her experiences hadn't been different than there's, and their was considerable rivalry between them all. Claudia was the only one, however, which signed up for the marathon. Her brothers said it would be to much for her, but she did not except their advise. As she trained, Claudia noticed that her routine was also effecting her schoolwork. Her concentration improved, and her grades hadn't never been better. By race day Claudia felt like the marathon itself was less important then what she had learned from training. Beside finishing, she was proud of her whole effort. The real reason for her pride was because this time she had competed with no one accept herself.

Exercise 63

In each of the following pairs of sentences one sentence contains a word used as preposition and the other contains the same word used as an adverb. Identify them accordingly

1. We found the keys in the car.
2. They came in and dinner began.
3. The rabbit would not come near.
4. The rose bush is near the white fence.
5. You will find the house if you continue past the traffic light.
6. The old man would often walk past in the evening.
7. Turn the lights on before it gets dark.
8. The shopping centre is two blocks farther on the right.
9. Several vultures soared around gracefully.

10. Go completely around the traffic circle.
11. He and his baggage were thrown out the door.
12. We all went out to celebrate our parents' anniversary.

Exercise 64

*Fill in the blanks with words that will complete each sentence.
Use as many words as necessary to complete each thought, but
keep each conjunction in the position shown*

Both _____ and _____.
If _____, _____.
_____ because _____.
Although _____, _____.
Not only does she _____, but she also _____.
_____ as though _____.
When _____, _____.
Either _____ or _____.
_____ even though _____.
While _____, _____.

Exercise 65

*Find conjunctions and define them: coordinating, correlative,
subordinating*

1. We bought a small yet comfortable car.
2. I don't care whether Marla or Lisa represents us.
3. The eagle soared, swooped, and landed on its nest.
4. Since they want to join our club, I will nominate them.
5. Neither Michael nor she could explain the strange noises.
6. You look as though you need a rest.
7. The actor was handsome but untalented.
8. Grandfather was either reading or napping.
9. I can do it if you help me.
10. As long as I can remember, we have spent part of the summer
in Vermont.

Exercise 66

Rewrite the following sentences using an appropriate interjection in place of the feeling shown in parentheses

1. (anger) I wanted to watch the football game.
2. (surprise) I never expected this.
3. (impatience) We have to catch the train.
4. (dislike) I don't like that hat at all.
5. (pain) I caught my finger in the door.
6. (joy) We are all thrilled you came.

Exercise 67

Use the following interjections in sentences of your own

Ouch, gee, oh, goodness, whew, wow, darn, ah, ugh, hey.

Exercise 68

Tell whether each of the underlined words is a preposition, a conjunction, or an interjection

Until Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, exploded, not much was known about volcanoes. At the time, neither Krakatoa's recent history nor its current behavior had given any indication of what was about to happen. Oh, a few rumblings had been heard. Then, on August 27, 1883, Krakatoa exploded in what was the largest volcanic eruption in recorded history. People nearly 3000 miles away heard the noise and saw the darkened sky. They were in awe.

Exercise 69

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct form from the choices in parentheses and write it on your paper

1. Neither Anita nor Leon (feels, feel) that the evidence is circumstantial.
2. Tastes in reading, of course, (differ, differs).
3. Every one of the figures (was, were) checked at least twice.
4. A fountain and a hanging basket (adorns, adorn) the entrance.
5. Neither of them ever (ask, asks) for a second helping.

6. There (come, comes) to my mind now the names of the two or three people who were most influential in my life.
7. The booby prize (was, were) green apples.
8. A rustic lodge, as well as a game refuge and fishing waters, (is, are) close by.
9. Such computers, which (stores, store) personal data, (jeopardizes, jeopardize) the privacy of millions.
10. The study of words (is, are) facilitated by breaking them down into prefixes, suffixes, and roots.

Exercise 70

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses

1. That is the ____ story I've ever heard. (silly)
2. Yesterday was the ____ day of the year so far, but tomorrow is likely to be even _____. (hot)
3. Of four debaters who do you think presented the ____ arguments? (convincing)
4. Neither Jan nor Sally was able to finish the five-mile race, but Jan ran _____ than Sally. (far)
5. At the pet store we looked at several puppies and bought the _____ one. (little)
6. We decided to pool our money, but Li-ming had even _____ than Mitzi or I. (little)
7. I was _____ for school, but Mario was _____ than I was, and Harry, who arrived at noon, was the _____ of all. (late)
8. She reported that she felt _____ today and hoped to feel even _____ tomorrow. (well)

GLOSSARY

Noun. A part of speech that names a person, place, thing, idea, animal, quality or action: Mary, America, apples, justice, goose, strength, departure.

Simple nouns are nouns which have neither prefixes nor suffixes: table, room, map, fish.

Derivative nouns are nouns which have derivative elements (prefixes or suffixes): reader, childhood, misconduct.

Compound nouns are nouns built from two or more stems (appletree, snowball, reading-hall, dining-room).

Common noun is a noun referring to any member or all members of a class or group (woman, city, apples, holidays).

Proper noun is a noun referring to a particular or specific member of a class or group. They may be personal names (Mary, Peter), geographical names (London, the Caucasus), the names of the months and days of the week, names of ships, hotels clubs, historical events, documents, holidays, languages, awards, monuments. Proper nouns are always capitalized.(John Adams, November, God).

Collective noun is a noun singular in form that denotes a group: flock, jury, band, public, committee.

Concrete noun is a nonabstract word referring to something material or to specific realities that can be perceived by one or more of the senses: sunset, onions, thorns, cologne.

Abstract noun is a word referring to a quality, concept, or emotion: sweetness, honesty, justice, ration, hatred.

Number of nouns. The inflectional form of a word that indicates singular (one) or plural (more than one).

Regular Plurals: most nouns form the plural by adding –s or –es to the singular form.

Forming Regular Plurals

Word Ending	Rule	Examples
-s, -ss, -x, -z, -ch, -sh	Add -es	Gas, gases; success, successes Fox, foxes; waltz, waltzes Branch, branches; ash, ashes
-o preceded by a consonant	Add -es	Hero, heroes Potato, potatoes <i>Exceptions:</i> alto, altos Soprano, sopranos Piano, pianos (and other musical terms)
-o preceded by a vowel	Add -s	Rodeo, rodeos
-y preceded by a consonant	Change y to i and add -es	Berry, berries Party, parties
-y preceded by a vowel	Add -s	Toy, toys Monkey, monkeys
-f	Add -s or change f to v and add -es	Roof, roofs Half, halves Loaf, loaves
-ff	Add -s	Staff, staffs Sheriff, sheriffs
-fe	Change f to v and add -s	Knife, knives Wife, wives

Irregular Plurals: some words do not follow the rules in the preceding chart. Use your dictionary to check the correct spelling of words with irregular plurals.

Forming Irregular Plurals

Singular Form	Rule	Plural Form
ox	Add -en	oxen
child	Add -ren	children
foot	Change vowels	feet
mouse	Change vowels and one other letter	mice
moose	Make the plural the same as the singular	moose
radius	Change -us to -i	radii
crisis	Change -is to -es	crises
medium	Change -um to -a	media

Plurals of compound nouns. Most compound nouns written as single words form their plurals regularly: driveway – driveways; armchair – armchairs.

Compound nouns written with hyphens or as separate words generally form the plural by making the modified word plural: mother-in law - mothers-in law; field mouse – field mice.

Possessive (or genitive) case shows ownership or a comparable relationship: Donald’s car, two weeks’ pay. The possessive case of nouns may be indicated by the use of ’s or by the apostrophe alone: everybody’s friend, the students’ laughter.

Occasionally, the idea of the possessive is indicated by the use of both an of-phrase and ’s:

that pie of Al’s (often called a double possessive)

compare this description of Al (Al is described.)

this description of Al’s (Al did the describing.)

a possessive may follow the word it modifies: Is that old broken-down dune buggy Frank’s or Jane’s? (compare “Frank’s or Jane’s dune buggy.”)

For singular nouns and indefinite pronouns, add the apostrophe and s.: Sue's idea, a day's work, NASA's aim, anyone's guess.

If a singular noun ends in s, add the apostrophe and s or only the apostrophe: Keats's poetry or Keats' poetry.

For plural nouns ending in s, add only the apostrophe.

For plural nouns not ending in s, add the apostrophe and s.

Her sons' room, ten dollars' worth, the Ames's home.

But men's watches, women's names, children's rights.

For compounds, add the apostrophe and s only to the last word:

My sister-in-law's shop, someone else's turn, the Secretary of Labor's idea, George Heming, Jr.'s reply.

To indicate individual ownership, add the apostrophe and s to each name: the doctor's and the dentist's offices, Al's and Sue's cars (note that *cars* is plural).

To indicate joint ownership, add the apostrophe and s to the last name or to each name: Al and Sue's cars *or* Al's and Sue's cars

Proper names (organizations, geographical locations and so on) sometimes do not have the apostrophe or the apostrophe and s: Devil's Island, Devils Tower, Devil Mountain.

Functions of Nouns

Subject of Finite Verb **Dogs** barked.

Object of Finite Verb or of Preposition He gave **Jane** the **key** to the **house**.

Subject Complement (Predicate Noun) She is a **nurse**.

Object Complement They named him **Jonathan**.

Subject of Nonfinite Verb I want **Ed** to be here.

Object of Nonfinite Verb I prefer to drive a **truck**.

Appositive Moses, a **prophet**, saw the promised land.

Adverbial **Yesterday** they went **home**

<i>Adjectival</i>	The mountain laurel is the
state	flower of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.
<i>Direct Address</i>	What do you think, Angela ?
<i>Key Word and Absolute Phrase</i>	The food being cold, no one really enjoyed the meal

Nouns used as Adjectives. When a noun is used as an adjective, it comes before another noun and answer the question *what kind?* Or *which one?*: dinner party (*what kind of party?*), morning classes (*which classes?*)

Pronoun is a part of speech that takes the position of nouns and functions as nouns do.

Antecedent is the noun (or group of words acting as the noun) for which a pronoun stands.

The antecedent usually precedes the pronoun:

Greg paid his bills before he left town (*Greg* is the antecedent of *his* or *he*).

Ask a person who owns an RV (*Person* is the antecedent of *who*).

Trying to make the team is hard work. It takes hours of practice every day. (*Trying to make the team* is the antecedent of *it*).

But the antecedent may follow the pronoun:

Like their trainers, pets can be polite or rude. (The pronoun *their* precedes the antecedent *pets*)

Since she is known as a fine soprano, Lucy was offered a part in the concert. (The antecedent *Lucy* follows the pronoun *she*).

Sometimes a pronoun has no definite antecedent at all:

Who will represent the class?

Everything was lost in the flood. (*Who* and *everything* do not stand for any specific person or thing).

Personal pronoun refer to the person speaking (first-person pronoun), the person spoken to (second-person pronoun), or the person, place, or thing spoken about (third-person pronoun).

Personal pronouns can also be grouped according to their cases: **nominative, objective and possessive.**

	nominative	objective	possessive
singular			
<i>1st person</i>	I	my, mine	me
<i>2nd person</i>	you	your, yours	you
<i>3rd person</i>	he, she, it	his, her, hers, its	him, her, it

plural

<i>1st person</i>	we	our, ours	us
<i>2nd person</i>	you	your, yours	you
<i>3rd person</i>	they	their, theirs	them

note: The pronouns **my, our, your, him, her, it**, and **them** are used as parts of –**self** pronouns.

Relative pronoun begins a subordinate clause and connects it to another idea in the same sentence: that, which, who, whom, whose.

Indefinite pronouns refer to people, places or things, often without specifying which ones.

Intensive/Reflexive pronouns. The –self pronouns (such as myself, himself, themselves).

The intensive is used for emphasis:

The teenagers themselves had the best idea.

The reflexive is used as an object of a verb, verbal, or preposition:

He blames himself.

She bought a present for herself.

Demonstrative pronouns point out a specific person, place, or thing: this, that – singular; these, those – plural.

This is a book I chose. (*book* is the antecedent)

Of all my stamps, these are the most valuable. (*stamps* is the antecedent)

Interrogative pronouns are used to begin a question: what, which, who, whom, whose.

Whom did they want to speak to? (There is no antecedent)

Here are two choices. Which do you want? (*choices* - antecedent)

Who is the owner of that cassette recorder? (*owner* - antecedent)

Appositives are nouns or pronouns placed next to or very near other nouns or pronouns to identify, explain or supplement their meaning. An appositive has the same case as the word that it refers to.

Subjective: *Some people - for example, he and I - didn't agree.* (*He and I* refer to *people*, the subject.)

Objective: *The officer ticketed both drivers, Rita and him.* (*Rita and him* identify *drivers*, the object.)

Note: Use *who* for the subject of a verb.

Who hit the most home runs?

Use *whom* for the direct object of a verb and of the object of preposition.

Whom did he meet at the movies?

From whom did he receive the flowers?

In formal writing use *whom* for all objects.

Whom do they recommend?

The artist whom she loved has gone away.

Formal and informal English accept the omission of *whom* in sentences such as following:

The artist she loved has gone away.

Agreement between pronouns and antecedents.

(1) Two or more antecedents joined by *and* are referred to by a plural pronoun;

two or more singular antecedents joined by *or* or *more* are referred to by a singular pronoun.

Andrew and Roger lost their self-confidence.

Either Bob or Jim is bringing his guitar to the picnic.

If one of two antecedents joined by *or* or *nor* is singular and one is plural, the pronoun usually agrees with the nearer antecedent:

Neither the package nor the letters had reached their destination.

(2) Collective nouns are referred to by singular or plural pronouns, depending on whether the collective noun has the singular or plural sense. The choir is writing its own music.

The group of the students do not agree on methods, but they unite on basic aims.

(3) Depending on its form and meaning, an indefinite pronoun can agree with either a singular or a plural verb.

Pronouns ending in *-one* (*anyone, everyone*), *-body* (*anybody*), that imply one (*each, either*) are always singular.

Pronouns *both, few, many, others, several* are always plural.

Pronouns *any, all, more, most, none, some* can be either singular or plural.

One of the lamps is broken.

Neither of your ideas seem workable.

Many are bringing their own lunches.

Several eat at home.

Most of the salad has been eaten. (*salad* is singular)

Most of the apples have been eaten. (*apples* is plural)

(4) Avoid shifts in person.

Incorrect: *Alexander is practicing the backstroke, a stroke you need to master if you want to compete in the swim meet.*

Correct: *Alexander is practicing the backstroke, a stroke he needs to master if he wants to compete in the swim meet.*

Verb is a part of speech denoting action or existence (state of being).

Action verbs tells what action a person or thing is performing.

My father waited at the station for the train.

The swans float gracefully on the water.

Action verbs may be transitive or intransitive.

A transitive verb is a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning. An action verb is transitive if the receiver of the action is named in the sentence.

The receiver of the action is called the object of the verb.

Sandy opened the window (window receives the action of the verb opened).

An intransitive verb is a verb that does not have an object to complete its meaning. An action verb is intransitive if no receiver of the action is named in the sentence.

My sister smiled.

The same verb may be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

He reads novels. (transitive)

He reads after lunch. (intransitive)

A linking verb does not show an action. A linking verb connects the subject with a word (or words) that modifies or refers to the subject.

Rita is a dentist.

The winners were Tony and I.

Linking verbs are following: all forms of the verb be and words appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn.

The forms of be:

am, is, are, was, were,

am being, is being, are being, was being, were being,

can be, could be, may be, might be, must be,

shall be, should be, will be, would be,

have been, has been, had been, could have been, may have been, must have been, might have been, will have been, would have been, shall have been, should have been.

Most of these 12 verbs can be used as either linking verbs or action verbs.

Richard felt sad. (linking)

The doctor felt pulse. (action)

The cake tasted too sweet. (linking)

The chef tasted the stew. (action)

To see whether a verb is a linking verb, substitute am, is, are for the verb. If the sentence still makes sense and if the new verb links a word before it to a word after it, then the original verb is a linking verb.

The teacher looked angry. (The teacher is angry) – linking verb.

The teacher looked for chalk. (The teacher is ? for chalk) – action verb.

Helping verbs (auxiliaries) are added before another verb to make a verb phrase.

has opened

will have opened

is being opened

A **phrasal verb** is a unite consisting of a verb plus a particle like across, away, down, for, in, off, out, up, with. Phrasal verbs function grammatically in exactly the same ways that single-word verbs do.

He *ran across* the old diary. (found)

I *put up with* the noise. (tolerated)

Principle parts are the forms of the verb from which the various tenses are derived. They are: the present, the present participle, the past, the past participle (talk, talking, talked, talked).

Regular verb is a verb that forms its past and past participle by adding –d or –ed to the present form (or the stem to the infinitive: love, loved).

Irregular verb is a verb that does not form its past and past participle by adding –d or –ed to the present form.

Five common types of irregular verbs:

Swim, swam, swum (vowels changed)

Beat, beat, beaten (-en added)

Feel, felt, felt) vowel shortened, ee changed to e)

Send, sent, sent (- d changed to –t)

Set, set, set (no change)

Tense is a firm of a verb that shows time of action or state of being.

Voice is a form of a verb that shows whether or not the subject is performing the action. The two voices are called active and passive.

Active voice is the form of a transitive verb indicating that its subject performs the action the verb denotes.

Emily sliced the ham.

Passive voice is the form of the verb which shows that its subject does not act but is the object or the receiver of the action.

The ham was sliced by Emily.

The performer of the action may be not named.

A passive verb does not have a direct object.

Passive voice is used to emphasize the receiver of an action rather than the performer or when the performer is unknown or unimportant.

Agreement between subjects and Verbs

Subject is a word or a group of words that answers the question Who? Or What? before the verb.

Father brought a present for us.

Predicate is the part of a sentence which expresses an action, state or quality of the person or thing denoted by the subject.

A Subject must agree with its verb in number.

A singular subject must have a singular verb.

A plural subject must have a plural verb.

Singular: According to the announcement, the *plane* is preparing to land.

Plural: Both *planes* are preparing to land.

Singular: *He* never *arrives* in time.

Plural: Those *boys* never *arrive* in time.

1. A prepositional phrase that comes between a subject and its verb does not affect subject-verb agreement.

Singular: This *poster* of ancient coins *shows* the portraits of all the Roman emperors.

The *secret* of her many successes *lies* in diligence.

Everyone of you *is* invited to the discussion.

2. The number of the subject is not changed by the addition of expressions beginning with such words as: **accompanied by, along with, as well as, in addition to, including, no less than, not to mention, together with.**

Unemployment as well as taxes, *influences* votes.

Taxes, not to mention unemployment, *influence* votes.

3. A compound subject joined by **and** is usually plural and must have a plural verb.

The *cup* and the *glass are* broken.

Three *cups* and one *glass are* broken.

Building a good marriage and *building a good log fire are* similar in many ways.

This rule has **two exceptions**:

If the parts of the compound subject are thought of as a single thing, then the compound subject is considered singular and must have a singular verb.

Cucumbers and *yogurt is* a popular Middle Eastern dish.

(Cucumbers + yogurt = one dish)

Its *inventor* and chief *practitioner is* a native son of Boston, Robert Coles.

Pushing and *shoving* in public places *is* characteristic of Middle Eastern culture.

The words **every** and **each** preceding singular subjects joined by **and** calls for a singular verb.

Every *cup* and *glass is* broken.

Each *cat* and each *dog has* its own toy.

Every silver *knife, fork* and *spoon has* to be counted.

4. Two or more singular subjects joined by **or** or **nor** must have a singular verb.

Either *Alice* or *Mike is* going to help us.

Paula or her *secretary answers* the phone on Saturday.

Neither *praise* nor *blame affects* her.

If one subject is singular and one is plural, the verb usually agrees with the nearer subject.

Neither the *quality* nor the *prices have* changed.

Neither the *prices* nor the *quality has* changed.

Either *Pat* or *you were* ready for any emergency call.

Either *you* or *Pat was* ready for it.

5. Do not let inverted word order (VERB + SUBJECT) or the structure *there* + VERB + SUBJECT cause you to make a mistake in agreement.

VERB + SUBJECT

Hardest hit by the high temperatures and the drought *were* American *farmers*.

Among our grandest and longest-lived illusions *is* the *notion* of the noble savage.

Neither *do drugstores* sell only drugs. (Here *neither* is a conjunction meaning *nor yet*.)

There + VERB + SUBJECT

There *are* a few unanswered *questions*.

There *were* *anger* and *hatred* in that voice.

6. A relative pronoun (*who, which, that*) used as subject has the same number as its antecedent.

It is the *pharmacist who* often *suggests* a new brand.

Tonsillitis is among those *diseases that are* curable.

This is the only *one* of the only one of the local papers *that prints* a daily horoscope. (*That* refers to one because only one paper prints a daily horoscope; the other papers do not.)

It is not better things but better *people that make* better living.

7. When used as subjects, such words as *each, either, neither, one, everybody*, and *anyone* regularly take singular verbs.

Neither likes the friends of the other.

Each of them *does have* political ambitions.

Everybody in the office *has* tickets.

Subjects such as *all, any, half, most, none*, and *some* may take a singular or a plural verb; the context generally determines the choice of the verb form.

Evelyn collects stamps; *some are* worth a lot. (Compare “Some of them are worth a lot.”)

The honey was marked down because *some was* sugary. (Compare “Some of it was sugary.”)

8. Collective nouns (and phrases denoting a fixed quantity) take a singular verb when they refer to the group as a unit and take a plural verb when they refer to individuals or parts of the group.

Singular (regarded as a unit):

My *family* *has* its traditions.
The *number* *is* very small.
A *billion dollars* *is* a lot of money.
The majority of it *was* wasted.
Two-thirds of this *has* been finished.

Plural (regarded as individuals or parts):

A *number* *were* absent.
The *majority* of us *are* for it.
Two-thirds of these *have* been finished.

The *media* *have* shaped public opinion. (The use of *media* as a singular subject is questionable).

The use of *data* as a singular noun has gained currency in recent years; many writers, however, prefer to use *data* as a plural noun.

PREFERRED The *data* *were* accurate.

A linking verb agrees with its subject, not with its complement (predicate noun).

His *problem* *is* frequent headaches.
Frequent *headaches* *are* his problem.

Note: Because the number of the pronoun what depends on the number of the word (or word group) referred to, the verb does agree with its complement in sentences like this:

What I do, at these times, *is* to change the way the system works.

Of course, what you see in the final commercial *are* pretty pictures – the bear in a canoe, the bear in a Jeep, the bear padding behind the man.

Nouns plural in form but singular in meaning usually take singular verbs. In all doubtful cases, consult a good dictionary.

Nouns that are regularly treated as singular include *economics*, *electronics*, *measles*, *mumps*, *news*, and *physics*.

News *is* traveling faster than ever before.

Physics *has* fascinated my roommate for months.

Some nouns ending in –ics (such as athletics, politics, statistics, and tactics) can be either singular or plural:

Statistics *is* an interesting subject.

Statistics *are* often misleading.

The title of a single work or a word spoken of as a word, even when plural in form, takes a singular verb.

Harry and Tonto sticks in the memory. (The movie, not the characters, sticks in the memory.)

"Autumn Leaves" *is* a beautiful song.

Kids *is* informal for *children*.

Adjective is a part of speech regularly used to modify a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives answer the following questions:

What kind? brick house, *white* sheets

Which one? *that* man, *each* answer

How many? *one* daffodil, *several* roses

How much? *no* time, *enough* raisins

Proper adjective is a proper noun used as an adjective or an adjective formed from a proper noun.

When a proper noun is used as an adjective, its form doesn't change:

Arizona *Arizona* desert (what kind of desert?)

Tuesday *Tuesday* morning (Which morning?)

Churchill *Churchill* memorial (Which memorial?)

When an adjective is formed from a proper noun, the noun form changes:

Elizabeth *Elizabethan* literature (What kind of literature?)

Boston *Bostonian* architecture (What kind of architecture?)

All proper adjectives are capitalized.

Limiting adjectives restrict the meaning of the words they modify: *that* cheese, *its* roots, *both* steps.

Descriptive adjectives: *new* car, *green* one.

Compound adjective are made up of more than one word. They are written as hyphenated words or as combined words: *one-sided* opinion, *so-called* expert, *worn-out* clothing, *newborn* calf, *heartbreaking* news, *nearsighted* professor.

An adverb is a part of speech regularly used to modify (describe, limit or qualify) a verb, an adjective or another adverb: slowly ate, too tall, left very quietly. An adverb may also modify a verbal, a phrase or clause or the rest of the sentence.

Adverbs modifying verbs answer one of four questions about the verb:

Where? Drove *down*, is *here*, jump *away*

When? Report *later*, leave *soon*, appeared *suddenly*

In what manner? Smiled *happily*, *cautiously* approached

To what extent? Nearly won, *hardly* counted, had *almost* left

Adverbs modifying adjectives and adverbs answer the question:

To what extent? Almost right, *unusually* rich; lost *too* easily, traveled *less* slowly.

Comparison is the inflection or modification of an adjective or adverb to indicate degrees in quality, quantity, or manner. There are three degrees: positive, comparative and superlative (high-higher-highest).

A preposition is a part of speech that links and relates a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence. Notice how each preposition changes the relationship between stopped and school.

	at	
	near	
The bus stopped	opposite	the school.
	in back of	
	next to	

Compound prepositions consist of two or three words: apart from, as if, because of, by means of, in spite of, in addition to.

Preposition or adverb? Some words can be either prepositions or adverbs, depending on how they are used in a sentence. To be a

preposition, a word must be part of a prepositional phrase. If a word modifies a verb and has no object, it is an adverb.

The jet flew *over* the house. (preposition)
The entire family came *over*. (adverb)
They walked *along* the waterfront. (preposition)
Won't you come *along*. (adverb)

A prepositional phrase is the group of words beginning with the preposition and ending with the noun or pronoun (in the house, near the store).

A conjunction is a part of speech used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences. There are three groups of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions connect words of a similar kind, for example, two or more verbs. They are: and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet.

My cousin *and* his wife arrived yesterday.

Correlative conjunctions connect the same kinds of words or groups of words as do coordinating conjunctions, but they come in pairs. Both... and, either...or, neither ...or, not only... but also, whether ...or.

Either you *or* I will be the lead runner.

Subordinating conjunctions connect two ideas by making one idea dependent on the other. After, although, as, as if, as long as, as soon as, if, unless, while, whenever, etc.

An interjection is the part of speech that is used the least. Its only use is to express feelings or emotions. It functions independently of a sentence.

Wow! I can't believe I won. (joy)
Ouch! That hurts. (pain).

Для нотаток:

Навчальне видання

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(ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ)**

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