LONGMAN
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
PRACTICE

朗曼
英语语法练习

L·G·ALexander 著　周庆锦 译

LONGMAN ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

SELF—STUDY EDITION WITH KEY

朗曼英语语法练习

附答案的练习版

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周庆锦　郭佩芝　译

Contents

致学生

为什么要学语法？

为学语法而学语法毫无意义。语法辅助交际。学语法是为了更好地交际。语法解释了语言的为什么和怎么样。学语法是因为没有它不行。

本书为谁而写，包括什么内容？

本书处理的全是英语作为外语的问题，适合中等水平的学生。它既可在老师指导下使用，也可用来自学。本书包括英语中每一个重要的领域。只要看看目录页，就可见到，全部的基础英语语法都包括在这 16 个主要方面。本书以《朗曼英语语法》为基础。《朗曼英语语法》中的语法材料全部出自此书。但《朗曼英语语法练习》是作为独立的书而设计的。需要了解更多语法知识的学生可以参考《朗曼英语语法》。

本书的材料是如何编排的

《朗曼英语语法练习》是练习册。编这本书的目的是辅助（不是代替）语言课程中的材料，用意是：

· 语法内容在对开页上展示出来。

· 每页对开页处理一个主要语法点。

· 这个要点分成短小、简明的信息量。对需要练习的要点作了清楚的解释，接着就此做练习。

· 最后一道练习放在上下文中，通常是一篇附有漫画插图的有趣的故事。这道练习总结了从刚刚做过的习题中所学到的知识，教给你如何运用这种语言。它是对你刚刚在从事的艰苦劳动的"奖赏"！

交叉参照

见到有比如 [>7.3A] 的注释，就意味着书中另外一处有讨论相似的问题。要是你想，可按此查到相似的内容或做相似的练习。见注释上面有比如 [>LEG 4.30]，就意味着这个项目在《朗曼英语语法》中有讨论。你若要知道"事情的全盘"，可按此查阅。

如何做

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不必从头到尾做完全部练习！
本书不是按从易到难的顺序编排的。
挑选你想学习的一章或一章中的一节来做。参照目录页或索引挑选。
挑选出来的通常都是你在语言课中常常碰到的问题。找到后：
1 仔细看看解释（叫做 Study）。解释和练习是这样标出的：
   ★＝初级 ★★＝中级（多数练习）★★★＝高级
   有时，对 ★★ 的练习你可能发现只懂得一些，不是全懂。
2 做练习（叫做 Write）。最后一题是一篇故事（叫做 Context）。
3 对照 Key 检查你的练习。
4 如果做错了，再看看解释，弄清错在哪里，为什么错。
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1 The sentence

1.1 Sentence word order

1.1A The basic word order of an English sentence [> LEG 1.3]

Study:
★

英语句子的词序决定它的意思。
1 主语放在动词前面,宾语在动词后面:
The cook \ burnt \ the dinner.
2 状语(How?Where?When?)通常放在动词或宾语后面:
He read the note quickly (How?) I waited at the corner (Where?) 11: 30 *(When?)*
3 非疑问句或祈使句的句子.其基本词序通常是:

主语	动词	宾语	状语		
			How?	Where?	When?
I	*bought*	*a hat*			*yesterday*
The children	*have gone*			*home*	
We	*ate*	*our meal*	*in silence*		

4 时间状语也可放在句子开头: *Yesterday I bought a hat* [> 7. 2A]

Write 1:
 a Rewrite the sentences that don't make sense.
 b Mark all the sentences in the exercise **S V O** to show Subject, Verb, Object.

 1 Has set John Bailey a new high-jump record. *(S) John Bailey (V) has set (O) a new high-jump record.*
 2 The passport examined the passport officer. ....
 3 These biscuits don't like the dogs. ....
 4 The shop assistant is wrapping the parcel. ....
 5 Have seen the visitors the new buildings. ....
 6 My father didn't wash the dishes. ....
 7 The pipe is going to fix the plumber. ....
 8 Will the goalkeeper catch the ball? ....
 9 Has the meal enjoyed the guest? ....
 10 Can't play John the game. ....

Write 2:
 a Arrange these words in the right order. Use a capital letter to begin each sentence.
 b Mark each rewritten sentence **S V O M P T** to show:
 Subject, **V**erb, **O**bject, **M**anner (*How?*), **P**lace (*Where?*), **T**ime (*When?*).

 1 till 11 o'clock this morning | slept | the children *(S) The children (V) slept (T) till 11 o'clock this morning*
 2 the papers | into the bin | he threw ....
 3 I don't speak | well | English ....
 4 hides | Mrs Jones | her money | under the bed ....
 5 carefully | this suitcase | you didn't pack ....
 6 on this shelf | I left | this morning | some money ....
 7 from the bank | a loan | you'll have to get ....
 8 the phone | in the middle of the night | woke me up ....
 9 in the park | you shouldn't walk | at night ....
 10 your food | you should eat | slowly ....
 11 my term | begins | in October ....
 12 your article | I | quickly | last night | in bed | read ....

1.1B The forms of a sentence [> LEG 1.2]

Study:
★★

> 1 句子可以是如下四种形式之一:
> —陈述句: *The shops close/don't close at 7 tonight*
> —疑问句: *Do the shops close at 7 tonight?*
> —祈使句: *Shut the door/Don't shut the door*
> —感叹句: *What a slow train this is!*
> 2 句子写下来时, 开头第一个字母必须大写, 结尾要用句号(.), 问号(?), 或感叹号(!)。
> 如果句子中说话部分有引号(' … ')或(" … ")。其它标点符号就要放在引号内:
> *'I'm tired.' she said. (Not* " *'I'm tired'. she said.* ")[>15. 1A-B]

Write:
a Arrange these groups of words in the right order. Add (.), (?) or (!).
b Describe each sentence as a statement, question, command or exclamation: S, Q, C or E.

1 the coffee | don't spill ..... *Don't spill the coffee.* .... (C)
2 today's papers | have you seen .... ( )
3 to meet you | how nice .... ( )
4 my umbrella | where did you put .... ( )
5 arrived | the train | fifteen minutes late .... ( )
6 on time | the plane | won't arrive .... ( )
7 this electricity bill | I can't pay .... ( )
8 for me | please | open the door .... ( )
9 the nearest hotel | where's | he asked .... ( )
10 the bill | can't pay | I | he cried .... ( )

1.1C Context

Write:
Read this story and arrange the words in each sentence in the right order.
Add capital letters and (,), (.), (!) or (?) in the right places.

A QUIET SORT OF PLACE!
1 my car | I parked | in the centre of the village *I parked my car in the centre of the village.*
2 near a bus stop | an old man | I saw ....
3 'beautiful village | what a' | I exclaimed ....
4 'live here | how many people' ....
5 'seventeen people | there are' | the old man said ....
6 'here | have you lived | how long' ....
7 'all my life | I have lived here' ....
8 'isn't it | it's a quiet sort of place' ....
9 'here | a quiet life | we live ....
10 a cinema | we don't have | or a theatre ....
11 our school | five years ago | was closed ....
12 only one shop | we have ....
13 calls | a bus | once a day ....
14 here | in 55 B.C. | came | the Romans ....
15 since then | has happened | nothing' ....

3

1.2 The simple sentence: verbs with and without objects

1.2A What is a complete sentence? [> LEG 1.2]

Study:
★★

> 1 说话时. 我们常这么说: *All right! Good! Want any help?*
>   这些是 "意义完整的单位". 但不是句子。
> 2 简单句是包含有主语和动词的一个意义完整的单位. 如有必要. 还可以加另外的词语
>   来补充意义. 因此:
>   *Made in Germany* 是正确英语但不是句子. 因为它没有主语。
>   *My car was made in Germany* 是有主语和动词的完整句子。
>   不能说例如 "*Is tired*". 因为没有主语 [>4. 1A. 4. 3A] : *He is tired.*
> 3 主语可以是 '暗含的' : *Open the door* 真正意思是: *You open the door.* [>9. 10B]

Write: Put a tick (✓) beside real sentences.

1 Made in Germany. __	11 Sit down please. __
2 This car was made in Germany. ✓	12 You can't park here. __
3 To write a letter. __	13 Don't interrupt. __
4 Standing in the rain. __	14 I understand. __
5 I want to write a letter. __	15 She doesn't like me. __
6 Is tall. __	16 Under the water. __
7 Do you like? __	17 Ate. __
8 The train has arrived. __	18 A bottle of ink. __
9 Have finished my work. __	19 He's a doctor. __
10 You should listen. __	20 What happened? __

1.2B Verbs with and without objects [> LEG 1.4, 1.9, 1.10. 1.12, App 1]

Study:
★★

> 1 一些动词后面总是要带宾语: 如 *beat. contain. enjoy. hit. need.*
>   这些叫做 *transitive verbs* (及物动词)。要说:
>   *Arsenal beat Liverpool* 不能说: *Arsenal beat.*
> 2 一些动词从不带宾语. 如: *ache. arrive. come. faint. go. sit down. sleep. snow.*
>   这些叫做 *intransitive verbs.* (不及物动词)。要说:
>   *We arrived at 11.* 不能说: *We arrived the station at 11.*
> 3 一些动词既可以是及物的. 又可以是不及物的. 如: *begin. drop. hurt. open. ring.*
>   *win.*
>   可以说: *Arsenal won the match. (transitive)* or *Arsenal won. (Intransitive)*

Write: Put an object (a pronoun or a noun) after these verbs only where possible.

1 The box contains ...*pencils*...	10 The door opened ....
2 The train has arrived	11 This is a game no one can win ....
3 The phone rang	12 The concert began .... at 7.30.
4 Someone is ringing	13 I began ....
5 You need	14 It's snowing ....
6 We sat down	15 Quick! She's fainted ....
7 Don't hit	16 Did you enjoy .... ?
8 Did you beat .... ?	17 My head aches ....
9 Who opened .... ?	18 My foot hurts ....

1.2C Sentences with linking verbs like 'be' and 'seem' [> LEG 1.9, 1.11, 10.23-26]

Study:
★★

1 像 be[>10.1-3]和 seem[>10.4]这样的动词叫'连系动词'。它们不能带宾语。be 等后面的词语说明主语的情况。在语法上，称之为补语(complement)。因为它通过告诉我们主语的情况而使句子'完整'。
在 *He is ill. She seems tired* 等中，*ill* 和 *tired* 告诉我们有关 *he* 和 *she* 的情况。

2 补语可以是：
一形容词：　　　　　*Frank is clever.*
一名词：　　　　　　*Frank is an architect.*
一形容词＋名词：　　*Frank is a clever architect.*
一代词：　　　　　　*This book is mine.*
一时间或地点副词：　*The meeting is here. The meeting is at 2.30.*
一介词词组：　　　　*Alice is like her father.*

Write:
a Complete these sentences using a different complement for each sentence.
b Say whether you have used a noun, an adjective, an adjective + noun, etc.

1 My neighbour is very .... *tall. (adjective)*
2 My neighbour is ....
3 This apple tastes ....
4 The children are ....
5 The meeting is ....
6 Whose is this? It's ....
7 John looks ....
8 That music sounds ....
9 Your mother seems ....
10 I want to be .... when I leave school.

1.2D Context

Write: Read this story and arrange the words in each sentence in the right order.
Add capital letters and (,), (.), (!) or (?) in the right places [> 1.1B]

SO PLEASE DON'T COMPLAIN!

1 the local school | attends | my son Tim   *My son Tim attends the local school.*
2 to his school | my wife and I went | yesterday ....
3 we | to his teachers | spoke ....
4 Tim's school report | we collected ....
5 very good | wasn't | Tim's report ....
6 in every subject | were | his marks | low ....
7 was waiting anxiously for us | outside | Tim ....
8 'my report | how was' | eagerly | he asked ....
9 'very good | it wasn't' | I said ....
10 'you | harder | must try' ....
11 seems | that boy Ogilvy | very clever ....
12 good marks | he got | in all subjects' ....
13 'clever parents | Ogilvy | has' | Tim said ....
....
....
....

1.3 The simple sentence: direct and indirect objects

1.3A Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object: 'Show me that photo'
[> LEG 1.13]

Study:
★

1 *give* 和 *buy* 等动词后面可以带两个宾语。
这句话: *Give the book to me* 可改成: *Give me the book*.
这句话: *Buy the book for me* 可改成: *Buy me the book*.

2 有些动词与 *TO* 连用: *bring. give. lend. pay. post. sell. send. show. tell. write*:
Bring that book to me. →*Bring me that book.*

3 另一些与 *FOR* 连用: *buy. choose. cook. cut. do. fetch. find. get. make. order*:
Please order a meal for me. →*Please order me a meal.*

4 *it* 和 *them* 可以放在动词后面: *Give it to me. Buy them for me. Do it for me.*
例如 *give* 和 *buy*. 我们可以说: *Give me it. Buy me them.* (*But not* ˚*Do me it*˚)
可以说: *Give it to John. Buy them tor John.* (*Not* ˚*Give John it*˚ ˚*Buy john them*˚)

Write: You want people to do things for you. Write suitable polite requests using *it, them* or *one* [> 4.3B].

1 Where are my shoes? (find) Please *find them for me. / Please find me them*.
2 John needs a new coat. (buy) Please ....
3 I can't reach that cup. (pass) Please ....
4 Ann wants to see our flat. (show) Please ....
5 I can't do the shopping. (do) Please ....
6 I'd like a copy of that book. (order) Please ....

1.3B Verb + object + 'to' + noun or pronoun: 'Explain it to me' [> LEG 1.12.1]

Study:
★★

1 有些动词如 *explain* 并不完全像 *give* 那样用。
例如, 可以说: *Give the book to me, or Explain the situation to me.*
  Give me the book. (*but not* ˚*Explain me the situation.* ˚)

2 在 *explain* 后面不可直接用间接宾语(*me*), 只能用:
verb＋object＋'to':   *He explained the situation to me.*
  He confessed his crime to the court.

3 其它像 *explain* 和 *confess* 的动词是: *admit, announce, declare, demonstrate, describe. entrust, introduce, mention, propose, prove, repeat, report, say, suggest.*

Write: Complete these sentences giving the right order of the words in brackets.

1 You must declare (the Customs/this camera) *this camera to the Customs.* ....
2 Aren't you going to introduce (me/your friend)? ....
3 You can say (me/what you like) ....
4 Who suggested (this idea/you)? ....
5 He confessed (his crime/the police) ....
6 I have never admitted (anyone/this) ....
7 Can you describe (me/this man)? ....
8 Please don't mention (this/anyone) ....
9 I'm going to report (this/the headmaster) ....
10 I don't want you to repeat (what I told you/anyone) ....

1.3C The two meanings of 'for' [> LEG 1.13.3]

Study:
★★

> 1 *for* 可以用在有双宾语的所有动词后面: [>1.3A].
> 2 当 *for* 用在通常后面带 *to* 的动词 (*give. post. read. sell. show. tell. etc.*) 后时. 意为
> '*instead of*' : *I' ll post it for you.* (＝to save you the trouble)
> 3 当 *for* 用在通常带 *for* 的动词 (*buy. choose. do. find. keep. order. etc.*) 后时. 其意义根据上下文来定. 意思可以是 '*for someone' s benefit*' :
> *Mother cooked a lovely meal for me.* (＝for my benefit. for me to enjoy)
> 也可以是 '*on someone' s behalf/instead of.*
> *I' ll cook the dinner for you.* (on your behalf/instead of you—to save you the trouble)

Write: Tick (✓) to show whether *for* means 'instead of you/me' or 'for your/my benefit'.

	'instead of'	'for your/my benefit'
1 I've cooked a meal for you and I hope you enjoy it.	__	✓
2 Let me cook the dinner for you this evening. – Thanks!	__	__
3 I've made this cake for you. Do you like it?	__	__
4 I'll post this letter for you, shall I?	__	__
5 I've bought this especially for you.	__	__
6 I've got some change. Let me pay the bill for you.	__	__
7 As you're busy, let me book a room for you.	__	__
8 I've saved some of this pudding for you.	__	__
9 I can't choose a tie myself. Please choose one for me.	__	__
10 My father has bought a wonderful present for me.	__	__

1.3D Context

Write: Put a tick (✓) where you think you can change the word order.

A CURE FOR HYSTERIA

When I was a girl, my parents sent me to a very strict school. They had to *buy an expensive uniform for me* [1] ✓ and *pay school fees for me* [2] __. Our headmistress, Miss Prim, never smiled. She *explained the school rules to us* [3] __ and expected us to obey them. 'I will never *say anything to you* [4] __ twice,' she used to say. We had to *write a letter to our parents* [5] __ once a week and *show it to Miss Prim* [6] __ before we sent it. I can still remember some of the school rules. We were not allowed to *lend anything to anyone* [7] __. We were not allowed to *give each other help* [8] __ with homework. We had to *report unusual situations to the headmistress* [9] __. One morning, during assembly, a girl fainted. The next morning, two more fainted. This continued to happen for several mornings. Mass hysteria had set in! But Miss Prim put an end to it. She *announced a new rule to us* [10] __ : 'No girl will faint in College!' And after that, no one did!

No girl will faint in College!

1.4 The compound sentence

1.4A The form of a compound sentence [>LEG 1.17-20]

Study:
★★

> 1 两个以上的简单句[>1.2A]连结在一起，就构成一句 *compound sentence*（并列句）：
> *Tom phoned. He left a message → Tom phoned and left a message.*
> 2 把句子连接起来的词，叫做 *conjunctions*（连词）。
> 下面是我们用来构成并列句的连词：
> *and, and then, but, for, nor, or, so, yet,*
> *either…or, neither…nor, not only…but (also/as well/too).*

3 连词可用来表示，例如：
  — 加上 *(and)*：   *He washed the car and polished it.*
  — 继续 *(and then)*：   *He washed the car and then polished it.*
  — 对照 *(but, yet)*：   *She sold her house, but/yet (she) can't help regretting it.*
  — 选择 *(or)*：   *You can park your car on the drive or on the road.*
  — 结果 *(so)*：   *He couldn't find his pen, so he wrote in pencil.*
  — 原因 *(for)*：   *We rarely stay in hotels, for we can't afford it.*

4 *and* 前面通常不加逗号，其它连词前则常常加逗号：
         He washed the car and polished it. (no comma before and)
  比较：   *He washed the car, but didn't polish it. (comma before but)*

5 并列句[>1.1A, 1.2C]保持基本词序：

subject	verb	object	conjunction	subject	verb	complement
jimmy	fell off	his bike	but	(he)	was	unhurt

6 一个句子各部分的主语都相同时，通常不重复主语：
     Tom phoned. He left a message. → Tom phoned and (he) left a message.
     Tom phoned. Frank answered. → Tom phoned and Frank answered.

7 *so* 后面的主语通常要重复：*He couldn't find his pen, so he wrote in pencil.*

8 *for* 后面的主语通常得重复，*for* 在书面语中较普通。它不能用来开始一个句子。
     [比较>1.9A]：
     We rarely stay at hotels, for we can't afford it.

Write 1: Compound sentences with the same subject

Join these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1 I took the shoes back to the shop. I complained about them. (and)
    I took the shoes back to the shop and complained about them.

2 Your mother phoned this morning. She didn't leave a message. (but)
....

3 I can leave now. I can stay for another hour. (I can either … or)
....

4 Jim built his own house. He designed it himself. (Jim not only … but … as well)
....

5 I don't know what happened to him. I don't care. (I neither … nor)
....

6 My new assistant can type very well. He hasn't much experience with computers. (but)
....

Write 2: **Compound sentences with different subjects and with 'so/for'**

Join these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1 The taxi stopped at the station. Two men got out of it. (and)

   The taxi stopped at the station and two men got out of it.

2 You can give me some advice. Your colleague can. (Either you ... or)

....

3 We got ready to get on the train. It didn't stop. (but)

....

4 No one was in when we called. We left a message. (so)

....

5 We didn't want to get home late after the film. We went straight back. (so)

....

6 The old lady was nervous. She wasn't used to strangers calling late at night. (for)

....

7 I've always wanted to live in the country. My parents prefer to live in town. (but)

....

8 The letter has been lost. The postman has delivered it to the wrong address. (or)

....

9 For a moment the top of the mountain was visible. A cloud covered it. (and then)

....
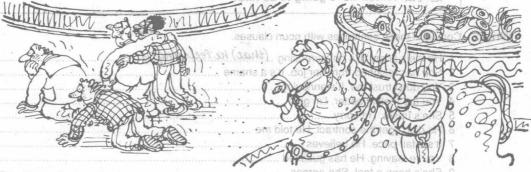
10 Jane was a successful career woman. Her mother wanted her to be a housewife. (yet)

....

1.4B Context

Write: Put a circle round the correct words in brackets.

(NOT SO) MERRY-GO-ROUND!

The customers at the funfair were leaving (¹and/but) the lights were going out. The last two people on dodgem cars paid (²and/so) left. The big wheel stopped (³for/and) the merry-go-round stopped (⁴as well/not only). The stalls closed down (⁵so/and) the stall-owners went home. At 2 a.m. four nightwatchmen walked round the funfair, (⁶but/so) there was no one to be seen. 'I'm fed up walking round,' one of them said, ('⁷yet/and) what can we do?' 'We can (⁸or/either) play cards (⁹either/or) sit and talk.' They were bored, (¹⁰so/for) there was nothing to do on this quiet warm night. 'We can have a ride on the merry-go-round!' one of them cried. 'That'll be fun!' Three of them jumped on merry-go-round horses (¹¹yet/and) the fourth started the motor. Then he jumped on too (¹²and/but) round they went. They were having the time of their lives, (¹³but/so) suddenly realized there was no one to stop the machine. They weren't rescued till morning (¹⁴and/but) by then they felt very sick indeed!

They felt very sick indeed!

1.5 The complex sentence: noun clauses

1.5A Introduction to complex sentences [> LEG 1.21]

Study:
★★

> 1 两个以上的简单句可以合起来成为复合句(complex sentences).
>   *The alarm was raised. The fire was discovered.*
>   *The alarm was raised as soon as the fire was discovered.*
>   *The alarm was raised when the fire was discovered.*
>   *The alarm was raised after the fire was discovered.*
> 2 很多不同种类的 '连接词' (或连词)可以用来构成复合句: *after. as soon as. when.*
>   *since. that. if. so that. whether. etc.* [>1.5-10]
> 3 在复合句中. 有一个 '主要的' 思想和一个以上的 '从属的' 思想。
>   主要思想(或主句)可以从句子中分出来独立成句:
>   *The alarm was raised* 是主句: 它可以独立成句。...*as soon as the fire was*
>   *discovered* 不能独立成句。它从属于主句。

Write: Underline the main clauses in these sentences.

1 You can tell me all about the film after I've seen it myself.
2 When you've finished cleaning the car, you can help me with the dishes.
3 You didn't tell me that you were going to invite so many guests.
4 I walk to work every morning so that I can get some exercise.
5 Since no one answered my call, I left a message on the answer-phone.

1.5B Noun clauses derived from statements [> LEG 1.22-23, 15.10-16, Apps 45-46]

Study:
★★

> 1 *A noun clause*(名词分句)起名词的作用. 回答 *Who? or What?*:
>   *He told me about his success. (told me about what?): his success* 是 '名词短语'。
>   *He told me that he had succeeded. (...what?): that he had succeeded* 是名词分句。
> 2 我们用 *that* 引导名词分句陈述句. 放在下列词语后面:
>   —*some adjectives*:   *It's obvious that he's going to be late.*
>   —*some nouns*:   *It's a pity that he's going to be late.*
>   —*some verbs*:   *I know that he's going to be late.*
> 3 名词分句常常用在 '引述动词' 如: *say. tell(me). think. know*[>15.2—3]后面. *that*
>   常常可以省去.
>   这句话: *I know he's going to be late.*

Write: Complete these sentences with noun clauses.

1 He feels angry. It's not surprising *(that) he feels angry.*
2 She has resigned from her job. It's a shame ....
3 You don't trust me. It's annoying ....
4 You are feeling better. I'm glad ....
5 She's upset. I'm sorry ....
6 He didn't get the contract. He told me ....
7 It's a fair price. He believes ....
8 You're leaving. He has guessed ....
9 She's been a fool. She agrees ....

1.5C Noun clauses derived from questions [> LEG 1.24]

Study:
★★

Yes/No questions

1 *Has he signed the contract?* 是直接的 Yes/No 问句。[>13.1]

2 Yes/No 问句可以用作 *if* 或 *whether* 后面的名词分句。'引述动词' 用例如 *ask.*
tell me. want to know [>15.4A]
Tell me if he has signed the contract. (Tell me what?): if he has signed the contract.
Ask him whether he has signed it. (Ask him what?): whether he has signed it.

Question-word questions

1 *When did you sign the contract?* 是疑问词问句。[>13.5-8]

2 这种问句可以用作 *Tell me. I want to know. etc.* 后面的名词分句. 词序变回主语＋动
词. 不用加问号 [>15.4B]
Tell me when you signed the contract. (Not " *Tell me when did you sign* ")

Write: Complete these sentences with noun clauses.

1 Has he passed his exam? I want to know *if/whether he has passed his exam.*
2 Can you type? You didn't say ....
3 Will he arrive tomorrow? I wonder ....
4 Does he like ice-cream? Ask him ....
5 Was he at home yesterday? I'd like to know ....
6 Should I phone her? I wonder ....
7 Is she ready? Ask her ....
8 When did you meet her? I want to know ....
9 How will you manage? Tell me ....
10 Why has he left? I wonder ....
11 Where do you live? Tell me ....
12 Which one does she want? Ask her ....
13 Who's at the door? I wonder ....
14 What does he want? I'd like to know ....

1.5D Context

Write: Underline nine noun clauses in this text.

She lifted the car!

YOU DON'T KNOW YOUR OWN STRENGTH!
I suppose you know you can turn into superwoman or
superman in an emergency. Mrs Pam Weldon reported
that her baby nearly slipped under the wheels of a car.
Mrs Weldon weighs only 50 kilos, but she said she lifted
the car to save her baby. Dr Murray Watson, a zoologist,
wrote that he jumped nearly three metres into the air to
grab the lowest branch of a tree when hyenas chased
him in Kenya. Perhaps you wonder if you can perform
such feats. The chances are that you can. Doctors say
that we can find great reserves of strength when we are
afraid. It's well-known that adrenalin can turn us into
superwomen or supermen!