

Cassell's Students' English Grammar Exercises

With Answers

JAKE ALLSOP



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English Language Book Society/Cassell

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Introduction

This book of exercises is a companion to *Cassell's Students' English Grammar*, but my hope is that it will stand on its own. All the exercises have been tried out at the intermediate level with groups of students. At the same time, there is no reason why a student should not work through the exercises alone. A key to the exercises is provided for those who do so.

The exercises are of various types, and lead to a variety of classroom activities. Exercises which ask the students to describe the different situations in which similar pairs of sentences would be used are particularly good for stimulating group discussion and activity. It is gratifying to see how well intermediate students do, even when faced with such subtleties as the difference between *get something done* and *have something done*, once they start to share ideas in class discussions.

I make no apology for including several sections called *Just for Fun*, which contain activities which some would not regard as 'serious'. These sections are included for those occasions when the students feel like a bit of relaxation – although they will find some of the *Just for Fun* exercises quite searching!

I am extremely grateful to Mione Ieronymidis for all her help in weeding out unsuitable items, and for testing so much of the material in classes at various levels. It is a better book as a result of her efforts, but I take sole responsibility for any defects which remain.

I dedicate the book to Joy McKellen, not because of her excellent editorial assistance, but because I wish to refute her opinion of herself that she is 'no good at grammar or puzzles'.

Jake Allsop
Bournemouth
August, 1982

Unit 1 Nouns

1.1

Which of these words should be written with an initial capital letter?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 month | 6 tuesday | 11 the <i>moonlight</i> | 15 tolstoy's <i>war and</i> |
| 2 the bank | 7 the duke of kent | <i>sonata</i> | <i>peace</i> |
| 3 star | 8 easter sunday | 12 princes and | 16 holidays |
| 4 miss jones | 9 a symphony | princesses | 17 new year's eve |
| 5 tomorrow | 10 grammar | 13 the daily mirror | 18 the first sunday in |
| | | 14 politicians | june |

1.2

Complete this table. (We have done the first one to help you)

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 office	<i>offices</i>	16 penny	
2	loaves	17	<i>feet</i>
3 loss		18 cupful	
4	potatoes	19 son-in-law	
5 roof		20	<i>lives</i>
6	mice	21 manservant	
7 solo		22 traffic warden	
8 key		23 spoonful	
9	teeth	24 passer-by	
10 sandwich		25 rabbit	
11 city		26	<i>species</i>
12 child		27 sheep	
13 tomato		28 salmon	
14 stepson		29 trout	
15	women	30	<i>series</i>

1.3

The plural ending may be pronounced [s], [z] or [ɪz]. Put these plural nouns into the correct

column according to the way the ending is pronounced. (We have done the first one to help you.)

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	[s]	[z]	[ɪz]			[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
1 teacups	✓				13 handkerchiefs			
2 bones					14 wages			
3 hedges					15 garages*			
4 roads					16 rings			
5 eyes					17 prices			
6 lights					18 works			
7 combs					19 babies			
8 eyelashes					20 paragraphs			
9 eyebrows					21 lengths			
10 books					22 designs			
11 sizes					23 ankles			
12 chairs					24 paths			

*The ending *-age* is pronounced [ɪdʒ] or [ɑ:ʒ] in *garage*

1.4 'Odd man out'

In the set *dog cat cow sheep book horse mouse*, the 'odd man out' is *book*: all the others are animals. In the following sets of words, there is one 'odd man out' - there is one word in each set

in which the plural ending is pronounced differently from the others. Can you find the odd words?

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | houses | horses | matches | lines | ages |
| 2 | ropes | safes | roads | gifts | bikes chips |
| 3 | knees | days | grapes | donkeys | flies rows |
| 4 | stores | chairs | hearts | wires | ears |
| 5 | paths | months | mouths | youths | baths |

1.5

Complete the table. Note that some of these words of foreign origin have regular plurals.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	cacti	13	memoranda
2 analysis		14 stadium	
3	stimuli	15 museum	
4	strata	16	addenda
5 datum		17	radii
6	vertebrae	18 drama	
7 basis		19 genius	
8 fungus		20	appendices
9	genera	21 axis	
10 index		22	media
11	crises	23 album	
12	criteria	24	phenomena

1.6

Which of the following words are singular in meaning (i.e. would be used with *is*); which are plural (would be used with *are*); and which can be used either singular or plural (i.e. could be used with either *is* or *are*)?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 the news | 10 statistics |
| 2 people | 11 gymnastics |
| 3 measles | 12 underpants |
| 4 trousers | 13 headquarters |
| 5 the team | 14 the government |
| 6 the police | 15 mathematics |
| 7 billiards | 16 Manchester United* |
| 8 cattle | 17 thanks |
| 9 scissors | 18 the clergy |

*Remember that Manchester United is a football team.

1.7 'Something in common'

The words *dog, cat, cow, horse, squirrel, pig*, have all got something in common: they are all singular nouns. What have the following groups of words got in common? (We are concerned with grammar rather than with meaning.)

- 1 information luggage news advice furniture
- 2 family council committee crowd government staff the public
- 3 customs minutes outskirts thanks lodgings
- 4 bread rice ink wool iron sugar salt wood
- 5 knickers trousers tweezers binoculars pyjamas scissors

1.8 Matching

To match things is to put together those things which usually go together. For example, there are three matching pairs of words in the following:

chair saucer table knife fork cup
The pairs are: cup and saucer, table and chair, knife and fork

Can you match words from group A with words from group B using the pattern A(n)[A] OF [B]? For example, *loaf* goes with *bread* to form the expression *a loaf of bread*.

Group A: blade grain sheet loaf drop lump
speck bar strand item slice

Group B: paper dust grass news meat water
sand coal soap bread hair

1.9

Match words from group A with words from group B using the pattern A(n)[A] OF [B]. For example, *bottle* goes with *milk* to form the expression *a bottle of milk*.

Group A: box bottle bunch flock packet
crowd tin pack bundle herd

Group B: flowers people matches clothes cows
birds milk cigarettes sardines cards

1.10

Complete the table. We have done the first one for you.

1 brother	sister	10 duke	
2	mother	11 emperor	
3	wife	12	countess
			(2 possibilities)
4 uncle		13	queen
5	niece	14 lord	
6 son		15 usher	
7 hero		16 manager	
8	spinster	17	lass
9 waiter		18 Dear Sir,	

1.11

If you are interested in animals, try matching the pairs (male and female) of these ten kinds of animal:

Male: bull boar buck stag fox dog gander
drake stallion cock

Female: hind goose cow mare hen vixen
sow bitch duck doe

If you have managed to find the pairs, can you now match their young?

fawn cub calf foal pup piglet gosling chick
fawn duckling

1.12

Using the endings -ist, -er, -or, -ian, give the names of people who do the jobs connected with these words. Changes of spelling are needed in

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some cases, and note that numbers 28, 29 and 30 have other ways of forming the noun describing the person who does the job.

e.g. drum – drummer

1' drum	16 football
2 engine	17 science
3 physics	18 organize
4 economics	19 library
5 survey	20 comedy
6 violin	21 type
7 law	22 trombone
8 chemistry	23 photograph
9 drama	24 music
10 telephone	25 instruct
11 supervise	26 accounts
12 attend	27 flute
13 technology	28 democracy
14 cello	29 athletics
15 trumpet	30 gymnastics

1.13

Form abstract nouns from these verbs, using the endings -tion, -(s)ion, -ance, -ence, -ure, or -ment. To make it interesting, we have included six verbs (marked*) which form abstract nouns using different endings!

add, agree, amuse, apologize*, appear, associate, assume, authorize, arrive*, attend, compare*, complete, conceive, concentrate,

conclude, confer, confuse, deceive, decide, declare, defend, defy, depart*, differ, disappoint, distinguish, divide, employ, endure, enjoy, entertain, explain, explode, explore, fail, inform, imitate, interfere, intervene, irritate, judge, multiply, observe, offend, permit, persist, prefer, proceed, provide, receive, refer, refuse*, repeat, revise, sign, simplify, solve, sympathize*, transmit, vary.

1.14

The words on the left are written separately. Look at the definitions on the right and decide whether the words on the left are the parts of a compound noun, or whether they are simply of the pattern ADJECTIVE + NOUN. Then write them out correctly and show where the stress falls.

A a | green | house = a place where young plants are grown

B a | green | house = a house which has been painted green

A is a compound noun and should be written a 'greenhouse'; B is simply a noun (house) described by an adjective (green), and should be written a green 'house'.

1	i) A dark room	= a place where films are developed
	ii) A dark room	= a room which is dull and without light
2	i) A light house	= a building which warns ships of dangers
	ii) A light room	= a room which is bright and airy
3	i) A country house	= a house which is situated in the country
	ii) A country man	= a man of the same nationality as you*
4	i) A brief case	= a case for carrying documents
	ii) A brief meeting	= a short meeting
5	i) A gold watch	= a watch with a gold case
	ii) A gold fish	= a type or species of fish, related to the carp
6	i) A school boy	= a pupil, a boy who goes to school
	ii) A school building	= a building which is part of a school
7	i) A paper bag	= a bag which is made of paper
	ii) A paper back	= a kind of book with soft covers
	iii) A paper weight	= a heavy object for keeping loose papers in place

8	i) A cash offer	= an offer to pay in cash
	ii) A cash box	= a box where cash is kept
	iii) A cash book	= a special book where you record cash paid in and out
9	i) A working model	= a small-scale model of a machine
	ii) — working mothers	= mothers who go out to work
	*iii) — working hours	= the hours for which employees are paid to work

*It can also mean a man who lives in the country, not in the town.

1.15

Put the possessive ending 's or ' in the space marked [] in the following expressions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 the girl[] dresses | 9 an actress[] professional life |
| 2 the girls[] clothes | 10 actresses[] opportunities |
| 3 the boss[] announcement | 11 Mr Davies[] office |
| 4 ladies[] night | 12 France[] foreign policy |
| 5 policemen[] uniforms | 13 a greenfinch[] nest |
| 6 children[] education | 14 greenfinches[] nests |
| 7 the country[] problems | 15 a lady[] handbag |
| 8 secretaries[] working hours | |

1.16

Complete these sentences using the appropriate possessive form.

e.g. The dog which belongs to my neighbour = _____ dog.

Answer: my neighbour's dog

- The scheme sponsored by the Duke of Edinburgh is called _____.
- The office where the managing director works is called _____.
- The car which belongs to my sister-in-law is _____.
- A school for boys only is called _____.
- The union which represents railwaymen is _____.
- The law which was discovered by a man called Murphy is known as _____.
- A holiday which lasts a fortnight is _____.
- The home where the nurses live is called _____.

- 9 The car which belongs to Mr Brown's wife is _____.

1.17

The possessive ending 's may be pronounced [s], [z] or [ɪz]. Can you say how the following should be pronounced?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 the Pope's visit | 11 your money's worth |
| 2 women's liberation | 12 the horse's mouth |
| 3 St George's Hall | 13 The Devil's Disciple |
| 4 the water's edge | 14 Mike's place |
| 5 a year's time | 15 the teacher's opinion |
| 6 Jack's dinner | 16 the princess's wedding dress |
| 7 Frances's dress | 17 for Pete's sake |
| 8 a month's time | 18 the monarch's role |
| 9 Nature's way | |
| 10 the Church's work | |

1.18

If you want to buy some food, you go to the grocer's. Where do you go if you want to do the following?

- buy some vegetables
go to the g_____.
- have your teeth examined
go to the d_____.
- have your eyes examined
go to the o_____.
- buy some medicine
go to the c_____.
- buy some screws and some nails
go to the i_____.
- buy some meat
go to the b_____.
- get your hair cut
go to the h_____.

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- 8 buy some flowers
go to the f_____
- 9 have some clothes cleaned
go to the c_____

1.19

Can you put the possessive apostrophe (') in the correct place in the following expressions?

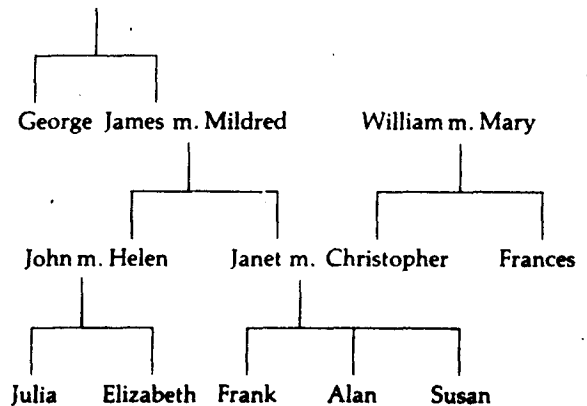
- 1 to lead a dogs life
- 2 'Thursdays child works hard for a living.'
- 3 'It is part of Lifes rich tapestry.'
- 4 'A fair days pay for a fair days work.'
- 5 wolves in sheeps clothing
- 6 'A womans work is never done.'
- 7 'One mans meat is another mans poison.'
- 8 For goodness sake!
- 9 Loves old sweet song

Just for fun

1.20

Look at this family tree and then answer the questions.

- 1 What is the name of James's brother?
- 2 What is the name of William's wife?
- 3 How many nephews has Frances got?
- 4 What relation is Janet to John?
Answer: 'She is his _____'
- 5 What is the relationship of Julia and Elizabeth to James?
Answer: 'They are his _____'
- 6 What is the name of John's mother-in-law?
- 7 What is the name of John's wife's sister?
- 8 What is the name of Christopher's father-in-law's brother?
- 9 What are the names of Julia's aunt's husband's parents?



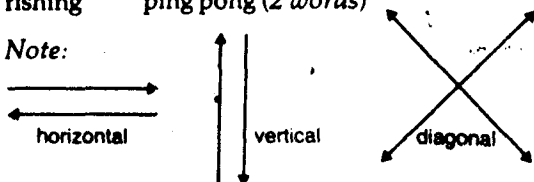
- 10 What is the name of William and Mary's granddaughter?
- 11 How many cousins has Julia got?
- 12 How many people are likely to call George 'Uncle'?

1.21 Word square

The words in the list are hidden in the word square. They may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and may be written forwards or backwards. How many can you find? (We have done the first one to help you.)

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|
| biking | gliding | pot holing (two words) |
| bowling | golfing | racing |
| dancing | hitchhiking | sailing |
| diving | horseriding | singing |
| driving | hunting | skiing |
| fencing | jogging | trekking |
| fishing | ping pong (2 words) | |

Note:



P	B	Y	G	N	I	F	L	O	G	G
H	O	R	S	E	R	I	D	I	N	G
O	W	T	D	K	Z	G	I	I	I	H
L	L	G	A	J	I	N	V	P	C	U
D	I	N	N	X	O	I	I	O	N	N
G	N	I	C	A	R	G	N	N	E	T
N	G	L	I	D	I	N	G	G	F	I
I	N	I	N	G	N	I	K	I	B	N
L	I	A	G	F	I	S	H	I	N	G
O	P	S	T	R	E	K	K	I	N	G
H	I	T	C	H	H	I	K	I	N	G

Unit 2 Articles and demonstratives

2.1

Rewrite this story, putting in the, a or an if necessary.

_____ Elephant and _____ Mouse
_____ elephant and _____ mouse fell in
love and decided to get married.

When _____ elephant told her father, he
said 'Don't be silly, _____ elephant cannot
marry _____ mouse.'

When _____ mouse told his mother, she
said 'Don't be silly, _____ mice do not marry
_____ elephants.'

So _____ elephant, who was very musical,
became _____ pianist, and _____ mouse,
who had _____ good voice, became _____
singer. They toured _____ world together for
_____ many years, giving _____ concerts
and bringing _____ pleasure to everyone who
heard them.

Moral: There is more than one way to live in
_____ harmony.

2.2

Which of these place names are written with
the?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Brussels | 16 Great Britain |
| 2 West Indies | 17 Table Mountain |
| 3 Philippines | 18 Sahara |
| 4 Siberia | 19 South Pole |
| 5 New Zealand | 20 South America |
| 6 Isle of Man | 21 Pennines |
| 7 East Africa | 22 Los Angeles |
| 8 Sicily | 23 Atlantic |
| 9 Lake Constance | 24 North Island |
| 10 Black Sea | 25 Atlantic Ocean |
| 11 River Thames | 26 Athens |
| 12 Pacific | 27 USA |
| 13 Arctic | 28 USSR |
| 14 Pyrenees | 29 Middle East |
| 15 Long Island | 30 Straits of
Gibraltar |

2.3

Put the, a or an into these sentences if necessary:

- 1 'Is this _____ book you were telling me
about? 'Yes, it is about _____ life of
Queen Victoria.'
- 2 It is _____ interesting book. It gives
_____ wonderful picture of what
_____ life was like in _____ Victorian
times.
- 3 'Is there _____ newsagent's near here?'
'There are several; _____ nearest one is
just down _____ road on _____ left.'
- 4 We always stay at _____ Palace Court
Hotel because it is _____ only one with
_____ facilities for _____ disabled.
- 5 _____ Playhouse is _____ old theatre,
but it puts on _____ modern plays.
- 6 _____ Swiss Alps are _____ good place
to go if you like _____ skiing. There is
usually plenty of _____ snow during
_____ winter months.
- 7 'Just look at _____ snow! It seems to be
just _____ right kind of _____ snow
for _____ skiing.'
- 8 _____ English people are forever
complaining about _____ weather, but in
_____ fact _____ British Isles have
_____ reasonable climate on _____
whole.'
- 9 'This is _____ toughest steak I have ever
eaten. It is _____ last time I eat in this
restaurant.'
- 10 _____ otter used to be _____ common
animal, but is now found only in _____
north of _____ Britain.

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- 11 In _____ old days, you used to see _____ otters all over _____ place, but now you can only find them in _____ certain parts of _____ country.
- 12 Robin Hood is _____ legendary hero that _____ children learn about from _____ story books. He used to take _____ money from _____ rich and give it to _____ poor.
- 13 Martin King lives in _____ little village on _____ edge of _____ New Forest. He writes _____ books about _____ natural history in _____ general, and about _____ natural history of _____ New Forest in particular.
- 14 I have just bought _____ copy of his latest book, _____ *Close Look at* _____ *Nature*. It contains some of _____ finest photographs of _____ wildlife subjects that I have ever seen.
- 15 Martin's book deals with _____ wide range of animal species, from _____ blackbirds to _____ rare animals like _____ otters.
- 16 We have just been on _____ holiday to _____ Lake District. At _____ first we thought of _____ camping, but then we decided to stay in _____ hotels instead.
- 17 It is _____ wonderful part of England and _____ scenery reminds you of _____ mountainous countries like _____ Switzerland. As _____ matter of _____ fact, we had such _____ good time that we have decided to have _____ holiday there again _____ next year.
- 18 We also paid _____ short visit to _____ Scotland. We went to Edinburgh to see _____ usual sights, including _____ Castle and _____ Prince's Street. Then we spent _____ week in _____ Highlands.

2.4

Use the patterns WHAT . . . ! or WHAT A(N) . . . ! to make exclamations from the following.

Example: good advice What good advice!
good idea What a good idea!

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 terrible weather | 7 clever people |
| terrible climate | clever person |
| 2 beautiful luggage | 8 difficult job |
| beautiful suitcase | difficult work |
| 3 elegant clothes | 9 fresh bread |
| elegant dress | fresh loaf |
| 4 heavy rainfall | 10 delicious food |
| heavy shower | delicious meal |
| 5 healthy cow | 11 horrible tune |
| healthy cattle | horrible music |
| 6 awful rubbish | 12 tough beef |
| awful mess | tough steak |

2.5

Can you match these words to the definitions given below?

Example

glass a substance used, for example, in windows

a glass a container for drinking out of

Words

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 glass | 19 language |
| 2 a glass | 20 a language |
| 3 paper | 21 tin |
| 4 a paper | 22 a tin |
| 5 wood | 23 study |
| 6 a wood | 24 a study |
| 7 iron | 25 light |
| 8 an iron | 26 a light |
| 9 string | 27 air |
| 10 a string | 28 an air |
| 11 coffee | 29 duck |
| 12 a coffee | 30 a duck |
| 13 cloth | 31 gold |
| 14 a cloth | 32 a gold |
| 15 rubber | 33 play |
| 16 a rubber | 34 a play |
| 17 lamb | 35 thought |
| 18 a lamb | 36 a thought |

Definitions

the activity of learning

a substance used for making a stimulating drink

the stuff we breathe in order to stay alive

a kind of bird which lives on or near water

the part of a guitar, for example, which you

pluck in order to make a note

The Times or the *Daily Mirror* for example

a substance used, for example, in windows

a material from which car tyres, for example, are made

a tune or melody; also used to describe

someone's manner or appearance

a metal, chemical symbol Fe, from which steel is made

a group or clump of trees

a story performed on stage by actors

a kind of meat which we get from a young sheep

a metal, chemical symbol Sn, used in the

manufacture of food containers

popular name for the medal awarded to the best

performer in an Olympic event

a device which we switch on in a room when it goes dark

a container into which food is put before it is sold

something which you use to get rid of a pencil mark

an animal, the young of a sheep

something which you use for tying up parcels, for example

meat from a particular kind of bird

a container for drinking out of

the faculty or ability by which human beings communicate with each other

a precious metal, chemical symbol Au

an activity performed purely for pleasure; not work

a device for taking unwanted creases out of clothes; also the popular name for a kind of golf club

the material obtained from trees with which we make furniture, for example

material for writing on

a form of energy from the sun which enables us to see

English, Spanish, Arabic or Japanese, for example

a piece of material used for wiping or cleaning things

a material from which clothes are made, for example

refers to a cup containing a drink made from this substance

a quiet room where you go to think or to work

a mental process

an idea

2.6

Put the into these sentences if it is necessary.

- 1 'I don't take _____ sugar, thank you.'
- 2 Although _____ brown rice is better for you, _____ most people prefer _____ white rice.
- 3 Roger knows a lot about _____ classical music. He seems to like _____ string quartets of Beethoven best.
- 4 I studied _____ modern history at _____ University. In _____ last year I specialized in _____ history of _____ American Civil War.
- 5 'What can you tell me about _____ history of this town?' 'Well, I can tell you that _____ Cathedral was begun in _____ twelfth century and that it is supposed to be a fine example of _____ early Gothic architecture.'
- 6 Do you think that I could ever learn to speak _____ Japanese _____ way _____ Japanese speak it?
- 7 They say that _____ Japanese language is particularly difficult for _____ Europeans.
- 8 The two kinds of _____ dog that I detest most are _____ show dogs and _____ lap dogs.
- 9 What an interesting piece of _____ furniture! _____ top is made of _____ Spanish mahogany, and _____ legs are made of _____ iron.
- 10 Here is a picture of _____ village where I was born. It is about ten minutes by _____ car from Wellington, _____ nearest big town.

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- 11 I have just heard on _____ radio that _____ Boltavian ambassador has asked _____ American government for _____ political asylum.
- 12 I have noticed that _____ English people do not seem to shake _____ hands as much as people do on _____ Continent.
- 13 They both joined _____ army at _____ same time. After _____ war, they met quite by _____ accident when they were both on _____ leave in _____ Cyprus.
- 14 Because _____ sun was so strong, they decided to sleep during _____ day and travel by _____ night.
- 15 Did you know that _____ English children start _____ school at _____ age of _____ five? Those who want to go on to _____ university have to stay on at _____ school until they are eighteen.
- 16 Her husband is ill in _____ hospital so she has to stay at _____ home to look after _____ children instead of going to _____ work.
- 17 It seems to me that _____ worker participation in _____ industry is an excellent idea in _____ theory, but it is very difficult to put into _____ practice.
- 18 She works in _____ hospital as personal assistant to Mr Read, _____ Senior Registrar.
- 8 agree
9 drive
10 know someone
11 cancel an appointment
12 slice an apple
13 suddenly burst
14 call the workforce out
15 put the accused
16 have the matter
17 start
18 fall madly
- a) at great speed
b) to mind
c) in credit
d) into tears
e) on strike
f) by hand
g) in love
h) from memory
i) by airmail
j) by surprise
k) from scratch
l) in principle
m) at short notice
n) by sight
o) in half
p) by heart
q) under consideration
r) on trial

2.7

Match a phrase from the first column with an expression from the second column.

Example

The expression *from scratch* matches (goes with) the word *start* to form the expression *start from scratch*.

- 1 send a letter
- 2 deliver the parcel
- 3 learn a poem
- 4 recite a passage
- 5 keep your current account
- 6 take somebody
- 7 call something

2.8 Definitions

Make up definitions on the pattern

A(N)	A	IS A(N)	B	FOR WHO	C
------	---	---------	---	------------	---

Use the information given in columns A, B and C to complete the pattern. You may be able to use more than one alternative from column B (e.g. a camera could be described as a *machine* or as an *instrument*).

Example:

A	B	C
screwdriver	tool	driving in screws

Answer: 'A screwdriver is a tool for driving in screws.'

A	B	C
1 screwdriver	tool	runs a school
2 computer		making holes
3 ruler		controlling temperature
4 telescope		measuring time
5 butcher	instrument	driving in screws
6 mechanic		controlling the flow of gas or liquid
7 headmistress		drawing straight lines
8 valve		writing with
9 camera	man	sells meat
10 saw		measuring temperature
11 accountant		cutting wood
12 drill		processing information
13 pen	woman	pulling heavy loads
14 tractor		acts in plays and films
15 clock		taking photographs
16 thermometer		checks figures
17 actress	device	making distant objects appear bigger
18 thermostat		repairs cars and other machines

2.9

Replace the underlined part of each sentence by an expression on the pattern VERB + NOUN. The noun in each case is given in brackets at the end of the sentence. Add any prepositions that may be needed and make any other changes (e.g. of tense) that may be necessary.

e.g. Will you look after the house while I am away? (care)

Answer: the expression with *care* is **take care of**.
Therefore: Will you take care of the house while I am away?

- 1 Please listen carefully to what I have to say. (attention)
- 2 Her behaviour caused a lot of gossip. (rise)
- 3 British Steel is a good company to deal with. (business)
- 4 I think she was very offended by what you said. (offence)
- 5 He has decided to leave his present job and get another one. (jobs)
- 6 Poor Martin! His wife is forever criticizing him. (fault)
- 7 I believe you can succeed. (confidence)
- 8 The bridge collapsed under the weight of the snow. (way)
- 9 The other boys laughed at him. (fun)
- 10 He worked hard and improved a lot. (progress)
- 11 The protest meeting was held in the Caxton Hall. (place)
- 12 I rarely need to go to London nowadays. (occasion)
- 13 We enjoyed ourselves at Edith's party. (fun)
- 14 He used to belong to the Labour Party, but he has now joined the SDP. (sides)
- 15 I can no longer remember the number of times I have said this. (track)
- 16 The Princess has had a baby daughter. (birth)
- 17 It is a good idea to become friendly with your neighbours. (friends)
- 18 I will try to organize your transfer to another section. (arrangements)

2.10

Which of these sentences could be written in the singular without any important change of meaning? That is, which would be better in the singular?

- 1 Cars parked at owners' risk. (*Notice in a car park*)
- 2 Passengers are requested to remain seated until the plane has come to a standstill. (*Announcement on a plane*)
- 3 In future, private cars must be fitted with seatbelts. (*Announcement of a new regulation*)
- 4 Dogs make wonderful pets. (*from a magazine article*)
- 5 Russian citizens cannot travel abroad without a visa. (*overheard in a conversation*)
- 6 Refrigerators are essential pieces of equipment in modern kitchens. (*taken from an advertisement*)

- 7 Examinations for second-year students take place at the end of May. (*from a university prospectus*)
- 8 Men who drink and drive are more than just fools; they are criminals. (*said during a debate on TV*)
- 9 Students who have not yet received their results should get in touch with their tutors at once. (*announcement on a noticeboard*)

Just for fun

2.11 'Where's the post office?'

From the plan of the village you can see where twelve important buildings are situated. Describe their position using the pattern below.

The		is on the $\frac{\text{left}}{\text{right}}$	just after just before , next to opposite near	the	
			between the		and the

Plan of the village

Police Station	Bank	Post Office	Bus Stop	Telephone Booth	Red Lion (Pub)
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----- ← You are standing here

Church	Village Hall	Butcher's	Grocer's	Newsagent's	Chapel
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