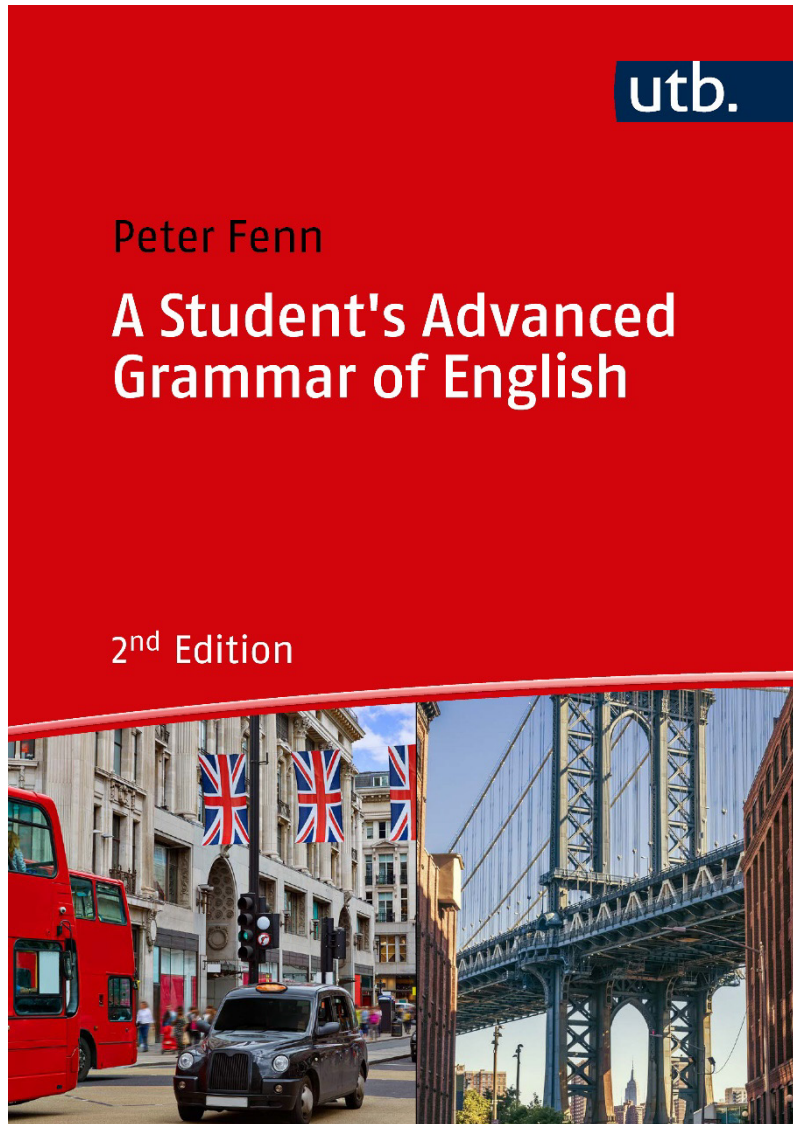


## Bonus-Material

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# Test Your English

## Package 3

### Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps using the correct tense and aspect form of the infinitive given in brackets. Any other language items indicated in the brackets (e.g. negatives, pronouns or adverbs) should also be included in the answers:

My mother-in-law ... (insist) on the idea that her daughter married beneath her dignity and social station. Whenever she ... (come) to see us, she always ... (look) disparagingly at the living-room furniture, as if she ... (think) that her precious little girl ... (be) worthy of much finer surroundings. Once, while she ... (sit) on our sofa, she ... (complain) how hard the springs ... (be).

"I ... (never, feel) so uncomfortable in my life," she exclaimed after a while. You must understand that my mother-in-law, who ... (be) once beautifully slim, now ... (weigh) a ton.

"I ... (get) a cushion for you, mother dear," I replied with a tight smile.

"You needn't bother," she said tartly, "I ... (go) soon. Father ... (pick) me up in ten minutes."

I ... (sigh) with relief. "I ... (not, suppose) our springs ... (cause) you permanent injury," I added, scarcely able to conceal a grin.

I ... (know) many old ladies in my life, but none ... (be) so thoroughly disagreeable as my mother-in-law. At the moment I ... (read) a psychological study of mothers-in-law. It says that many of them ... (become) a bit peculiar after a while because they cannot get used to being without their children. I ... (not, think) that at all, though. In my opinion mothers-in-law are just suspicious creatures who ... (enjoy) making life difficult for everyone.

One of the first questions mine ... (ask) me when I ... (be introduced) to her was, "What ... (you, do) for a living?" I told her I ... (be) a teacher.

"What ... (you, teach)? she asked. "My usual subjects are French and English," I replied. "But at the moment I ... (teach) music as well, as the woman who normally ... (take) music ... (be) ill since the school-term ... (begin)."

" ... (you, speak) French well?" she asked. "Yes, as a matter of fact I'm rather proud of my French," I said.

"I ... (not, speak) French for years," she said. "But I used to speak it fluently. My husband and I ... (live) in France once. We ... (come) back to England just before Marion ... (be born). At that time we ... (live) in France for four years. By the way, where ... (you, live)?"

"In Hackney," I said. "I ... (work) at a school in Camden Town. My family ... (come) from the same area." She ... (not, appear) to approve of this, nor of many other things. But at least since I ... (marry) her daughter, she ... (be) tolerant of me in the resigned sort of way that one is tolerant of a family misfortune that can never be rectified.

## Exercise 2

Some of the gerunds, infinitives, participles and *that*-clauses in the following are wrong. Please identify the errors and correct them:

Conrad denied driving too fast, although the police maintained him to have done so, and in addition believed him being drunk. But an on-the-spot breath-test failed to show anything. As they did not manage proving Conrad's guilt, one policeman suggested giving him a blood-test, and wanted that he went with them immediately to the police-station. However, Conrad persuaded them not to make him to go with them. They allowed him giving his statement at the scene of the accident, and did not insist on him accompanying them to the police-station. Because of the wet road, Conrad said, he had not prevented the car to get out of control. It had skidded off the bend and had landed on its roof in a field. Fortunately, as he had remembered to wear his safety-belt, he had avoided getting hurt. At first, though, he had imagined his arm to be broken, because it had hurt a lot when he had tried raising it. Two other motorists had seen the accident happening. They had stopped to help him. Together they had succeeded to push the car back on its wheels. It was badly damaged, however, and the engine refused to start.

### Exercise 3

Put in the prepositions which fit the context best:

1. She laid the letter silently ..... her boss's desk and then walked ..... the room ..... looking ..... him. When she got back ..... her own office ..... the second floor ..... the building, she did not feel ..... speaking ..... anybody; she walked quietly ..... the desks belonging ..... the other secretaries who shared her office, and when she had reached her own, ..... the back of the room, she started to put her personal belongings ..... the two plastic bags she had bought ..... her that morning.
2. The lamp ..... the dining-room table was hanging too low ..... the ceiling, and I hit my head ..... it as I stood up ..... my chair. "Oh dear, sorry ..... that," said Mrs Smythe rather unsympathetically as I rubbed my forehead ..... pain. And ..... my surprise, she added: "But it was silly ..... you to get up so suddenly ..... looking up." "Then the lamp would have hit me ..... the eye," I protested ..... disbelief, shocked ..... such a lack of considerateness ..... a guest. "I meant ..... getting up," Mrs Smythe said coldly. "One has to be careful in other people's homes, you know." "I'll be sure to think ..... that the next time I'm sitting ..... your table," I said tartly, trembling ..... anger, but trying to keep calm. This is not something I'm generally very good ..... when provoked, but I think that ..... this occasion I succeeded ..... keeping my feelings under control.
3. We live ..... number 40, Acacia Avenue. If you're coming ..... foot you can walk ..... the fields that stretch ..... the river ..... the back of our house. If you're coming ..... bus, you get ..... the bus ..... the corner of Branks Drive and Acacia Avenue. Our house is about 100 yards down ..... the left-hand side. If you're coming ..... car, you are not likely to find a parking space ..... a Sunday afternoon ..... our road. The best thing would be to park ..... Ryan Close, which is ..... the end of Acacia Avenue going ..... the direction of Walmsley roundabout, and is about 250 yards ..... our house.

#### **Exercise 4**

In each case below, join the separate sentences to form one single sentence. Use subordinating conjunctions or relative clauses, paying attention to the meaning or grammar given in brackets. The clauses must be *finite* and should be kept *in the order given*.

1. It is possible that Maria will come by train on Saturday. In that case I will pick her up from the station. (*condition*)
2. Carrie pushed her chair into the sun. She wanted to be able to feel the warmth on her face. (*purpose*)
3. We did not like McDuff. Nevertheless, we had to accept him as our lawyer. (*concession*)
4. We cleared up the living-room, washed the dishes and watered the plants. Then we left the apartment. (*time*)
5. We couldn't decide on a place for our holidays. Should we go to the seaside or to the mountains? (*indirect 'yes-no' question*)
6. She opened the door. There were two men outside. They claimed that they were from an electronics firm. (*time* and *relative clause*)
7. My brother spends too much money. He doesn't earn that much. (*comparison*)
8. In the garden there was an old bicycle. Jeff said that it belonged to him. (*relative clause*)
9. The policeman got into trouble. He had arrested a man. He thought the man had escaped from an asylum. In fact the man was the city mayor. (*reason, relative clause, contrast*)
10. Bob had taken a pork-pie with him. It was possible that he would get hungry on the riverbank. He would be fishing on the riverbank. The pie got very wet in the rain. It totally disintegrated. He had no chance to eat it. (*relative clause, condition, time, consequence, time*)

### **Exercise 5**

Out of context, the following sentences are ambiguous. Give the two possible meanings, using English paraphrases, and explain any differences in syntax:

- (a) *The shop was shut at 6 o'clock.*
- (b) *Bill is supposed to be working in Hamburg.*
- (c) *Chris refused to wait on Primrose Hill.*
- (d) *Francie objected to Sharon's driving.*
- (e) *I gave the letter to the woman in the kitchen.*
- (f) *It is difficult to sing.*

## **Exercise 6**

Please translate:

1. Jamie hat als Kind Gitarre gespielt, wünscht aber jetzt, er hätte Klavierstunden genommen.

.....

2. William sagte, der französische Käse sei generell der beste der Welt, der irische sei aber auch nicht schlecht.

.....

3. Ich habe eine Neuigkeit für Euch. Bryn und Sal werden im Frühling heiraten.

.....

4. Familie Gormley sollte ihre Gäste um 12.30 Uhr am Victoria-Bahnhof abholen, ist aber zum verabredeten Zeitpunkt nicht erschienen.

.....

5. Mehrere Leute sind heute schon auf dieser Treppe ausgerutscht.

.....

6. Das Stahlwerk in der Everett Street, das im 19. Jahrhundert gegründet wurde, wird im kommenden Frühjahr geschlossen.

.....

7. Eine von Brians Stärken ist sein großes Interesse an der neuen Mathematik.



.....

8. Drei Sonnenbrillen sind gestern an der Hotelrezeption abgegeben worden.

.....

9. Eva sagte vor zwei Tagen, sie schneide ihrem Mann regelmäßig selbst die Haare.

.....

10. Wir warteten schon seit drei Stunden auf Maria, ehe sie endlich auftauchte.

.....

11. Die Polizei untersucht gerade sehr sorgfältig den Inhalt der zwei Taschen.

.....

12. Jeder der zwei Männer trug in der einen Hand einen Aktenkoffer und in der anderen einen Regenschirm.

.....

Answers (Grammar reference in brackets following):

### **Exercise 1**

insists, comes, looks, thinks + is (OR: thought + was), was sitting, complained, were; I have (I've) never felt, was once/had once been, weighed, I'll get (will get), I am (I'm) going, is picking, sighed, don't (do not) suppose, have caused/will cause/will have caused, I have (I've) known, has been, am reading, become, don't (do not) think, enjoy, asked, was introduced, do you do, was, do you teach, I am (I'm) teaching, takes, has been, began; do you speak, have not (haven't) spoken, lived, came/had come, was born, had been living/had lived, do you live, work, come(s)/came, did not (didn't) appear, married, has been. (043 – 054)

### **Exercise 2**

- \* maintained him to have done so (correct: maintained that he had been doing so)
  - \* believed him being drunk (correct: believed that he was drunk).
  - \* did not manage proving (correct: did not manage to prove)
  - \* wanted that he went (correct: wanted him to go)
  - \* make him to go with them (correct: make him go)
  - \* allowed him giving (correct: allowed him to give)
  - \* had not prevented the car to get (correct: prevented the car (from) getting)
  - \* he had tried raising (correct: he had tried to raise)
  - \* had seen the accident happening (correct: had seen the accident happen)
  - \* they had succeeded to push (correct: they had succeeded in pushing)
- (060-064)

### **Exercise 3**

1. on, out of, without, at, to, on, of, like, to, past, to, at, into/in, with.
2. over/above, from, on, from, about, in, to, of, without, in, in, at, towards, before, of, at, with, at, on, in
3. at, on, across/through, from, to, by, off, at/on, on, by, on, in, in, at, in, away from (035-036)

### **Exercise 4**

1. If Maria comes by train on Saturday, I will pick her up from the station.
2. Carrie pushed her chair into the sun so that she could feel.../so as to (be able to) feel...
3. Although we did not like McDuff, we had to accept him as our lawyer.  
We did not like McDuff, although we had to accept him as our lawyer.
4. When/after we had cleared up the living-room, washed the dishes and watered the plants, we left the apartment/ We (had) cleared up the living-room, washed the dishes and watered the plants before we left the apartment.
5. We couldn't decide whether we should go to the seaside or (to) the mountains for our holidays.

6. When she opened the door there were two men outside who/that claimed that they were from an electronics firm.
7. My brother spends (much) more money than he earns.
8. In the garden there was an old bicycle (that) Jeff said belonged to him.
9. The policeman got into trouble because he had arrested a man (who/whom/that) he thought had escaped from an asylum, whereas in fact the man was the city mayor.
10. The pork-pie Bob had taken with him in case he got hungry while he was fishing on the riverbank got so wet in the rain that it totally disintegrated before he had a chance to eat it.  
(for conjunctions: 037-038; for relative clauses: 066/1 and 2)

## Exercise 5

- a) *The shop was shut at 6 o'clock.*
  - i. *was shut* = **P-pass**, and refers to an **action** that happened at 6 o'clock.
  - ii. *shut* = past participle as an **adjective** functioning as **subject complement** (Cs). This refers to the condition or *state* that the shop was in, not to the action of shutting (sometimes called the 'statal passive'): *The shop was not open at 6 o'clock.* (055 and 055/3.1 for passive; for Cs, see 003/3.5).
- b) *Bill is supposed to be working in Hamburg.*  
*Be supposed to* has two meanings. Out of context, either could be the case here:
  - i. There is an **arrangement** or **rule** to the effect that *Bill should be working in Hamburg* (but possibly he is not, i.e. the context would probably carry the suggestion that the arrangement is being contravened in some way: *You say you saw Bill in London this morning? But he's supposed to be working in Hamburg.* 057/4.18)
  - ii. There is a general **rumour** or **claim** that *Bill is working in Hamburg* (= *that's what people say*).  
 Here, too, the context may carry doubt as to whether the claim is true: *Bill is supposed to be working in Hamburg, but I have a theory that he's actually in prison in London.*  
 Both meanings can be rendered in German by *soll*, but the meaning in i. also by *müsste*. (057/5.4)
- c) *Chris refused to wait on Primrose Hill.*
  - i. *on Primrose Hill* is a **prepositional phrase** functioning as an **adverbial of place** (A), (*wait* = dt. *warten*, *Primrose Hill* = a well-known rise north of Regents' Park in London).
  - ii. *wait on* is a **prepositional verb** functioning as one single **predicator** (P), meaning dt. *bedienen*, in which case *Primrose Hill* refers to a person (female) and functions as the **prepositional object** (Od) (042/2.2)
- d) *Francie objected to Sharon's driving.*
  - i. Francie objected to the fact that Sharon drove: gerund interpretation.
  - ii. Francie objected to the way in which Sharon drove: actional nominal interpretation. (062/7.4)
- e) *I gave the letter to the woman in the kitchen.*

- i. ...to the particular woman who was in the kitchen (and not to the woman/any of the women in the dining-room, for example).  
In this case *woman in the kitchen* is one noun phrase, and the prepositional phrase *in the kitchen* is a *postmodification* of *woman*, and *identifies woman* (answering the question *Which woman?*) (066/3.3 and 3.6).
  - ii. *It was in the kitchen that I gave the letter to the woman.* In this case the prepositional phrase *in the kitchen* functions in the sentence as a *separate adverbial* and modifies the verb *gave*, i.e. tells us where the *action* takes place. The *woman* here must have been identified already in the context (033/5, 03 066/3.6).
- f) *It is difficult to sing.*
- i. *The act of singing is difficult* (e.g. because of throat problems, bad acoustics, lack of a conductor, etc.). Syntactically this is the *extraposition* construction. The ‘empty’ or impersonal *it* is the *grammatical* subject and the infinitive is the *logical* or *semantic* subject of the sentence. The verb *sing* in this case must be construed as *intransitive* (060/3.3, 068/7.2).
  - ii. *Something* (like a song, for example) *is difficult to sing*. Here the pronoun *it* is personal and refers to a full noun phrase, such as *this song*. Syntactically this is the *false subject* construction. The verb *sing* in this case must be construed as *transitive*, and the pronoun *it* as the implied *direct object* (*Od*) of *sing*: *to sing it (this song) is difficult*. This too could be expressed alternatively in an extraposition: *It is difficult to sing it (this song)* (060/3.5).

## **Exercise 6**

1. As a child, Jamie played the guitar, but now wishes he had taken piano lessons. (022/1.2, 022/5.2, 051/5.4).
2. William said (that) French cheese was generally the best in the world, but (that) Irish cheese wasn't bad either. (053/1.2, 024/6.2).
3. I have (some) news for you. Bryn and Sal are getting married (are going to get married) in the spring. (025/1, 008/3.4, 049/4.1, 049/2.2).
4. The Gormleys (the Gormley family) were supposed to/were to pick (up) their guests (up) at 12.30 at Victoria station, but did not turn up (appear) at the arranged time. (022/4.3, 057/4.17 and 18, 042/2.1, 036/1.3, 2.4)
5. Several people have slipped (today) on these stairs (today). (025/4.3, 046/4, 008/6 and 7). [Past tense *slipped* is possible/obligatory if reference is to a specific time, e.g. *during the ceremony this morning*. As the sentence stands, however, it suggests, with no specific context, the *up-to-now* (experiential) meaning.]
6. The steelworks in Everett Street, which was founded/opened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is to be closed/is being closed/is going to be closed/will be closed (down) in the coming spring. (007/4.2, 022/3.7, 057/4.17, 049/4.1 and 2, 049/2.2, 049/4.4. The *will*-form here is formal, and not recommended. The present progressive or *to be* to express the idea of arrangement best.)
7. One of Brian's strengths is his great interest in new mathematics. (012/1.2, 008/2.7, 036/1.5).
8. Three pairs of sunglasses were given in yesterday at (the) reception (008/5.4, 044/3, 022/3.4).

9. Eva said two days ago that she cut her husband's hair regularly herself. (053/1.2, 020/2.2, 4.4).

10. We had been waiting for Maria for two hours before she finally arrived. (047/4.2, 036/2.7).

11. The police are examining the contents of the two bags very carefully. (007/3.1, 008/3.2).

Each of the two men was carrying a briefcase in one of his hands and an umbrella in the other.

(024/4, 020/2.2).]