

**TRANSCARPATHIAN HUNGARIAN INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER
FERENC RAKOCZI II
Department of Philology**

**EXERCISES IN PRACTICAL ENGLISH
GRAMMAR
(for Year I and II English majors)**

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**Beregszász
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Introduction

The present collection of grammar exercises is intended for Year I and Year II English major college students to practise different aspects of the morphology of the English language.

The booklet covers grammar topics like the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the numeral (for Year I students), and also, the non-finite forms of the verb (for Year II students). These topics are included in the Year I and Year II syllabus of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute named after Ferenc Rakoczi II in the discipline titled 'Practical English Language'.

During compiling the collection, two valuable manuals were employed:

Budai L. (1988). *Angol nyelvtani gyakorlatok*. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó.

Аракин, В. Д., et al. (2001). *Практический курс английского языка. 3 курс*. Москва: ВЛАДОС.

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Nouns

1. Give the nouns of the opposite sex.

a baron, a count, a god, a duke, an emperor, an usher, a monitor, a manager, a steward, a waiter, a widow, a poet, a prince, a tiger, a lion, a hero, a tsar.

2. If you are interested in animals, try matching the male, female and their young.

Male	Female	Young
1.bull	hind	fawn
2.boar	goose	cub
3.buck	cow	calf
4.stag	mare	foal
5.fox	hen	pup
6.dog	vixen	piglet
7.gander	sow	gosling
8.drake	bitch	chick
9.stallion	duck	fawn
10.cock	doe	duckling

3. Explain the difference between the following pairs of words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. glass – a glass | 10. language – a language |
| 2. paper – a paper | 11. tin – a tin |
| 3. wood – a wood | 12. study – a study |
| 4. iron – an iron | 13. light – a light |
| 5. string – a string | 14. air – an air |
| 6. coffee – a coffee | 15. duck – a duck |
| 7. cloth – a cloth | 16. gold – a gold |
| 8. rubber – a rubber | 17. play – a play |
| 9. lamb – a lamb | 18. thought – a thought |

4. Give the plural of the following nouns if possible.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| I. 1. a lottery | 11. petrol | 21. a species |
| 2. a fisherman | 12. a chef | 22. a carp |
| 3. a fish | 13. Information | 23. a tooth |
| 4. a series | 14. a foot | 24. a cuckoo |
| 5. a Japanese | 15. weather | 25. a taxi |
| 6. progress | 16. a tomato | 26. a menu |
| 7. a person | 17. a means | 27. toast |
| 8. a woman | 18. a photo | 28. a mongoose |
| 9. advice | 19. a leaf | 29. a disco |
| 10. a mouse | 20. an ox | 30. a Swiss |

II. 1. a class-mate

9. a grown-up

2. a forget-me-not
3. a man-of-war
4. a man-servant
5. a merry-go-round
6. a mother-in-law
7. a passer-by
8. a woman-driver

10. a hanger-on
11. a boy-fried
12. an office-block
13. a cupful
14. a court-martial
15. a school-inspector

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

SINGULAR	PLURAL
	Cacti
Analysis	Stimuli
	Strata
Datum	
Curriculum	
Basis	
Fungus	
	Genera
Index	
	Crises
	Criteria
	Memoranda
Stadium	
Museum	
	Addenda
	Radii
Drama	
Genius	
	Appendices
Axis	
	Media
Album	
	Phenomena

6. Comment on the use of uncountable nouns in bold type.

1. **Information** rules the world.
2. Newspapers and television don't always provide accurate and reliable **information**.
3. We hope **the information** will remain secret.
4. If **advice** is needed, ask one of our staff.
5. Did you follow **the advice** I gave you?

6. Jackie needs **a piece of practical advice**.
7. **Good advice** can be given, good name cannot be given.
8. We are all hoping for **good news**.
9. **The good news** is that he did get an Oscar.
10. They wore boots and galoshes in **wet weather**.
11. He hopes there's **big money** in this new business.
12. This machine doesn't give change. Please have **the right money** ready.
13. **Bad money** always comes back.
14. **The weather** proved to be as good as the weatherman had predicted.
15. We all look forward to **warmer weather**.
16. To recover completely, he must come back to **work**, but it shouldn't be **hard work**.
17. **Love** is an ideal thing; marriage is a real thing, but it is a lottery.
18. Never marry for money, but marry where **money** is.

7. Choose the first or the second word in the following sentences.

1. Play/a play and no work will make you lazy.
2. History/a history repeats itself.
3. Grammar/a grammar is taught deeply in this school.
4. My father has French grammar/an old French grammar.
5. Faith/a faith helps people to live.
8. Nature/a nature should be protected against pollution.
9. He was a man who lived for pleasure/a pleasure.
10. He has nature/a nature like his grandfather's.
11. It was pleasure/a pleasure to talk to you.
12. Can you do me favour/a favour?
13. Get down to business/a business, all of you!
14. Charity/a charity begins at home.
15. You should study law/a law at university.
16. Language/a language is unique to humans.
17. To succeed in life you need will/a will.
18. In her youth she was beauty/a beauty.
19. We are looking for people with experience/an experience.
20. I need study/a study where I can work quietly.
21. They are looking for work/a work at the moment.
22. Speech/a speech is a manifestation of language.

8. Comment on the use of the word 'fruit'.

1. People eat more **fruit** now than they used to.
2. The mountain ash has red **fruits**.
3. **The fruits** of nature belong to all mankind.
4. Is a tomato a **fruit**?
5. I hope your hard work will bear **fruit**.

6. Forbidden **fruit** is sweet.
7. **Chocolate fruits**, Smarties or Kinder Surprises are great favourites with children.
8. **Fruit** is in vitamins and mineral salts.
9. Citric acid is found in many foods and in **citrus fruits** in particular.
10. **Fruits**, such as peaches and watermelon, grow well in warm climates.
11. The strawberry is both a delicious and beautiful **fruit**.
12. What are the local **fruits**?- Mostly apples and cherries.
13. A fruitarian is a person who eats only **fruit**.
- 14.- As the tree, so **the fruit**.- Yes, that's right. A tree is known by its **fruit**.

9. Comment on the use of the word **fish**.

1. **Fish** travel long distances in the sea.
2. **The tuna fish** is among the marathon swimming champions.
3. Most **ocean fish** (eighty-five percent) live in shallow water.
4. – How many species of **fish** are there? – There are about 24.000 known species (**fishes**).
5. – What a beautiful **fish**! – Yes, it's a **starfish**.
6. How do **fish** breathe?
7. Different **fish** live at different levels of water.
8. A group of **fishes** is called a „school”.
9. – A flying **fish** can project itself through the air rather far. – Do flying **fish** really fly?
10. Climbing **fish** are found in Malaysia.
- 11.- What are „barber” **fish**? – They clean off parasites of other **fishes**.
12. The Atlantic salmon is called the „**King of Fish**”.
13. **Fish** should be on your menu at least twice a week.
- 14.- Paul has left me again! – Take it easy! There are many other **fish** in the sea.
15. If wishes were **fishes**, you would need a whole ocean to hold all of mine! Happy Birthday!
16. Fish begins to stink at the head.
17. Timothy is an odd fish. No wonder he got into a pretty **kettle of fish**.
18. If he were to fall into the pond, he would come out with a **fish** in his mouth.

10. Comment on the collective nouns in the following sentences.

1. By modern standards **my family is** rather big.
2. **My family are** shopaholics.
3. **The staff** of Richard's office is well-trained and efficient.
4. **The staff are** going to buy a leaving present for their councillor.
5. – What are **the media**? – They are: The Press, Radio, TV.

6. **The police have come** and they **are** doing their best, sir.
7. **These glasses are** rather weak for me.
8. **This new equipment is** rather expensive.
9. **Statistics is** the study of probability.
10. **Statistics are** often misleading.
11. **His poultry give** him all the main products.
12. **The Government is** behind all this.
13. **The Government are** of different opinions of the project.
14. **Plankton are** found in all oceans.
15. Monica's **linen comes** from Holland.
16. **The public stop** and **stare** whenever there is an accident.
17. „You could join us,” he said helpfully. „**We are** a jolly **crowd.**”
18. Your **clothes are** dirty, put them into the washing-machine.
19. **My earnings are** not high, but at least **they are** regular.
20. **These tights are** too tight on me!
21. **My class has become** unruly.
22. **My class are** right in the middle of Christmas preparations.
23. **Measles is** an infectious illness that gives you a high temperature and red spots on your skin.

11. Comment on the use of the possessive case in the following sentences:

1. Murphy's law is based on a popular belief that if something goes wrong it always goes wrong in the worst possible way.
2. The children's first Christmas was spent in Wales.
3. I don't remember the student's name.
4. Do you know all the students' names?
5. The city's population rose to nine million people.
6. Durrel was a graduate of London's college of Hotel Management.
7. Corelli was probably the best of Callas's tenor partners.
8. The secretary of State's speech was televised.
9. Her daughters-in-law's birthdays both fall on July.
10. There will be a students' meeting next Tuesday.
11. Donald works for a women's journal.
12. A fortnight's holiday will do you good.
13. That little boy of Bessy's is constantly looking for trouble!
14. How I dislike that new boyfriend of Liz's!
15. Ted and Linda's mother is a decorator.
16. Ted's and Linda's projects are up to the mark.
17. On the way home I dropped in at the baker's, then at the butcher's, but the greengrocer's was already closed.
18. One day a stranger arrived and introduced himself as an old friend of the master's.

19. That remark of Max's was not to the point.

12. Put the possessive ending 's or ' in the following expressions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. my neighbour dog | 11. secretaries working hours |
| 2. a boy school | 12. an actress life |
| 3. Keats poems | 13. Mr. Davies office |
| 4. a fortnight holiday | 14. France foreign police |
| 5. the girl dresses | 15. women liberation |
| 6. the girls clothes | 16. a year time |
| 7. the boss car | 17. Nature way |
| 8. policemen uniforms | 18. the princess dress |
| 9. children education | 19. the sun rays |
| 10. the country problems | 20. the Church work |

13. Find Hungarian equivalents to the survivals of Old English Genitive Case. Use at least five of them in a situation of your own.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. To one's heart's content. | 7. At arm's reach. |
| 2. At one's wit's end. | 8. At arm's length. |
| 3. At one's fingers' ends. | 9. At a stone's throw. |
| 4. Out of harm's way. | 10. At sword's point. |
| 5. To a hair's breadth | 11. At the razor's edge. |
| 6. For comfort's (friendship's) sake. | 12. One's money's worth. |

14. Answer the questions using the words given below.

Where do you go if you want to...

1. get fast food?
2. buy some vegetables?
3. have your eyes examined?
4. buy some nails and a hammer?
5. get your hair cut?
6. have some clothes cleaned?
7. buy some cigars and cigarettes?
8. buy a wedding ring?
9. get pens, pencils, paper?
10. buy cakes and chocolate?
11. buy a lot of small different things?
12. have your teeth examined?
13. buy some medicine?
14. buy some meat?
15. buy some flowers?
16. get some information about travelling?
17. have your watch repaired?

18. buy the most expensive things in London?

19. have your pet examined?

20. have a dress (suit) made?

the florist's

the butcher's

the greengrocer's

the supermarket

the travelling agent's

McDonald's

the dressmaker's

(the tailor's)

the ironmonger's

the jeweller's

Harrods

the vet's

the chemist's

(the drugstore)

the tobacconist's

the watchmaker's

the doctor's

the dentist's

the confectioner's

the (dry) cleaner's

the stationery

the hairdresser's

(the barber's)

15. Complete the table like in the model:

a boy – a girl

1. a brother

-

2.

-

a mother

3. a man

-

4.

-

an aunt

5. a nephew

-

6. a son

-

7.

-

a spinster

8. a king

-

9. a lord

-

10.

-

a nun

11. a male

-

12. a lad

-

13.

-

wife

14. a gentleman

-

15. Mr.

-

16.

-

grandmother

1. Sir

16. Form derivative nouns by adding the affixes –al, -ance/-ence, -er/-or, -ess, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ship, -tion, -ure and dis- to the following words:

1. actor

11. conduct

21. perform

2. art

12. national

22. examine

3. explain

13. enter

23. argue

4. develop

14. receive

24. collect

5. organise

15. hard

25. govern

6. arrive

16. compose

26. accommodate

7. foreign

17. approve

27. friend

8. depart

18. agree

28. inform

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 9. correspond | 19. appear | 29. found |
| 10. announce | 20. advertise | 30. piano |

17. Form derivative nouns from the following verbs, adjectives, and nouns:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. to act | 11. free | 21. chemist |
| 2. to sing | 12. good | 22. cosmetic |
| 3. to teach | 13. happy | 23. custom |
| 4. to build | 14. ill | 24. library |
| 5. to type | 15. long | 25. music |
| 6. to serve | 16. true | 26. scene |
| 7. to meet | 17. warm | 27. tour |
| 8. to weigh | 18. difficult | 28. universe |
| 9. to discover | 19. possible | 29. address |
| 10. to invent | 20. strong | 30. king |

18. Give nouns –

a) Corresponding to the following verbs:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. to welcome | 6. to change | 11. to begin |
| 2. to record | 7. to dance | 12. to choose |
| 3. to practise | 8. to die | 13. to succeed |
| 4. to stop | 9. to dream | 14. to believe |
| 5. to present | 10. to exchange | 15. to travel |

b) Corresponding to the following adjectives:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. careless | 6. foolish | 11. lucky |
| 2. different | 7. southern | 12. continental |
| 3. original | 8. foggy | 13. fashionable |
| 4. national | 9. beautiful | 14. talented |
| 5. successful | 10. dangerous | 15. peaceful |

The Adjective

1. Put the following into the correct order.

1. English / lovely / several / old / tables
2. pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
3. dining-room / Regency / few / valuable / last / these / chairs
4. first / really important / Impressionist / his / three / paintings
5. dark blue / best / silk / my / all / shirts
6. young / many / German / factory workers
7. marble-popped / old-fashioned / these / oval / all / washstands
8. wildlife / Mike's / all / black and white / latest / photographs
9. cotton / a few / plain / hand-woven / carefully-chosen / dresses
10. non-stick / brand-new / a number of / French-made / frying pans

11. really important / the first / national / government-sponsored survey
12. one-month / last / his / exhausting / European / tour

2. Form the comparative and superlative degrees of these adjectives. Pay attention to any spelling changes.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. tiny | 10. far | 19. fat | 28. healthy |
| 2. handsome | 11. sad | 20. wide | 29. true |
| 3. lively | 12. heavy | 21. foggy | 30. wide |
| 4. dry | 13. grey | 22. able | 31. early |
| 5. pleasant | 14. late | 23. ill | 32. narrow |
| 6. simple | 15. quiet | 24. common | 33. free |
| 7. mellow | 16. polite | 25. soon | 34. rare |
| 8. good | 17. clever | 26. thin | 35. flat |
| 9. bad | 18. big | 27. calm | 36. Pretty |

3. Put the adjectives in brackets into the form which best suits the meaning of the sentence.

1. That is (incredible) story I have ever heard!
2. It is not always (bright) students who do well in tests.
3. Terylene shirts are harder-wearing, but cotton shirts are much (comfortable).
4. Which is (deep), Lake Garda or Lake Iseo?
5. She is much (self-confident) than she used to be.
6. I like both of them, but I think Michael is (easy) to talk to.
7. Most people are (well-off) than their parents were.
8. Shae has a lot to be thankful for – (sad) thing of all is that she does not realize it.
9. I want to rent a car – (powerful) one you have.
10. You look a lot (well) than you did last time I saw you.
11. There is nothing (irritating) than locking yourself out of your own house.
12. Both roads lead to the city centre, but the left-hand one is probably a bit (short) and (direct).
13. As I get (old), I notice that the policemen seem to be getting (young)!
14. –Is Cambridge (old) university in Britain?– No, Oxford is about 50 years (old).
15. If you were (tidy) and (well-organized) than you are, you would not keep losing things.
16. The boys in our school are much (good-looking) and a lot (good) at football than the boys in other schools in the town.

4. Make the right choice out of the similar words with different meaning.

1. true-truthful
 - a) This play is based on a...story.
 - b) I believe her: I think she is a...person.
2. childish-childlike
 - a) You cannot have everything you want: don't be so... .
 - b) She has a...quality, a sort of innocence, which I like.
3. young-youthful
 - a) Our teacher is full of...enthusiasm for her subject.
 - b) Enjoy yourself while you are still... .
4. uneatable-inedible
 - a) This meat is so tough that i find it... .
 - b) Some of the...varieties of fungus are poisonous.
5. unreadable-illegible
 - a) The inscription was..., but I recognized it as Latin.
 - b) War and Peace may be a good novel, but I find it... .
6. historic-historical
 - a) „Ladies and gentlemen, this is a ... moment: the first manned landing on another planet!”
 - b) The library contains a copy of Magna Carta and other ... documents.
7. economic-economical
 - a) The country is experiencing a time of great... difficulty.
 - b) This soap is very ...: you only need to use a little of it at a time.
8. electric-electrical
 - a) I see you have an...cooker; I prefer gas.
 - b) The battery gave off a sudden ... discharge.
9. sensible-sensitive
 - a) John will be all right on his own; he is a very ... boy.
 - b) Don't criticize her too harshly: she is very... .

5. Comment on the difference in meaning of the same word in the following pairs of sentences.

1. a) She is an **old** friend of ours.
b) He is an **old** man.
2. a) He is a **hard** worker.
b) Do you think this is a **hard** exercise?
3. a) Have you met the **new** neighbours?
c) I like your **new** dress.
4. a) He is a **heavy** smoker.
b)What a **heavy** parcel!
5. a) I am **certain** that this book used to belong to me.
c) There is a **certain** Mr. Smith whom I would like to meet.
6. a) The **present** Foreign Secretary is better than the last one.

- b) Is everybody **present**?
- 7. a) Why do you have such a **concerned** expression on your face?
b) I wish to speak to the people **concerned**.
- 8. a) This is not the **proper** time to talk about money.
b) I mean the town **proper**, excluding the suburbs.
- 9. a) I do not want to hear a long **involved** explanation.
b) The police took statements from everyone **involved** in the accident.

6. A field which is fifty acres in extent is a fifty-acre field. Make similar compound adjectives from the following:

- 1. a programme which lasts half an hour – a ... programme.
- 2. a drive which takes five hours – a ... drive
- 3. a lorry which can carry 15 tons – a ... lorry
- 4. a flight which lasts 3.5 hours – a ... flight
- 5. a ruler which measures up to twelve inches – a ... ruler
- 6. an engine with a capacity of 3.5 litres – a ... engine
- 7. a child which is five years old – a ... child
- 8. a man whose height is six feet – a ... man
- 9. a walk which covers eight miles – a ... walk
- 10. a tank with a capacity of 16 gallons – a ... tank
- 11. a 300 mm telephoto lens – a ... telephoto lens
- 12. a *** hotel – a ... hotel

7. A castle which was built in the fourteenth century is a fourteenth-century castle. Make similar compound adjectives with the following:

- 1. a student who is in his second year – a ... student
- 2. a flat on the third floor – a ... flat
- 3. a computer which is of the second generation – a ... computer
- 4. a decision made at the last minute – a ... decision
- 5. an excellent meal – a ... -class meal
- 6. a very poor production – a ... -rate production

8. Complete the given phrases

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. The more exercise you take, ... | 11. The more sophisticated a girl is, ... |
| 2. The bigger the car, ... | 12. The more I know people, |
| 3. The more I get to know him, ... | 13. The hotter the weather, ... |
| 4. The more chocolate she ate, ... | 14. The colder the winter, ... |
| 5. The farther from home, ... | 15. The harder she works, ... |
| 6. The more children there are, ... | 16. The longer you sleep, ... |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 7. The sooner you realise it, ... | 17. The more you learn, ... |
| 8. The more frightening the film, ... | 18. The less money people get, ... |
| 9. The younger the child, ... | 19. The more difficult the case is, ... |
| 10. The less time you waste, ... | 20. The busier the boss is, ... |

9. Insert the right article with substantivised words.

1. – Where do ... wicked go after death? – They go hell.
2. His hair was already grey, her own was still ... rich honey brown.
3. Bali is a heaven where ... famous, ... rich and ... privileged go for a holiday.
4. He is ... conservative and won't change his views all of ... sudden.
5. ... Scandinavians are much of merchants: ... Swedish produce all the materials, ... Norwegians transport them, and ... Danish sell them.
6. – Is the weather changing for ... worse? – I hope for ... better.
7. Simon flew to America as he wanted to have a look at the land of ... free.
8. ... old and ... young, ... rich and ... poor have their own problems.
9. ... unemployed cannot be expected to live on the savings.
10. „Twice in my life have I preyed, and a fat lot of ... good it did me.”
11. Some Tibetans believed that the souls of ... dead were reborn.
12. Every child should pass the medical check-up. It's... must!
13. One evening she telephoned me out of ... blue and said she was in some kind of trouble.
14. ... black and ... white are her favourite colours.
15. Jimmy is ... radical and believes in his mission to change the world.
16. Only ... wealthy can have the luxury of doing nothing.
17. He got ... second wind and came to the finish first.

10. Give the Hungarian equivalents of the following proverbs with substantivised words.

1. A blind leader of the blind.
2. A good name keeps its lustre in the dark.
3. A word is enough to the wise.
4. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.
5. All cats are grey in the dark.
6. If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.
7. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
8. None but the brave deserve the fair.
9. The Dutch have taken Holland!
10. True blue will never stain.
11. Two blacks do not make a white.
12. There is no place for the wicked.

13. Two is company, but three is none.
14. When three know it, all know it.
15. When angry, count a hundred.

The Numeral

1. Comment on the numerals in the following sentences.

1. **Ten** people are wanted for the job.
2. **The second song** was a great hit.
3. My son is **twenty** and my daughter is **eighteen**.
4. **Seven** is a lucky number.
5. **The two** left the office early.
6. We often invite them to make **a four** at cards.
7. I am teaching the child to count **by tens**.
8. **Hundreds** went to the show.
9. **Two millions** of citizens are under forty.
10. **Two million** citizens voted for the Party.
11. **Five hundred** students are taught at this department.
12. **Five hundreds** of people joined the marchers.
13. **A third possibility** occurred to me.
14. They all looked forward to Sundays because then everyone was allowed **a second helping** of the poor food.
15. **Two-thirds** of the council were against the new scheme.
16. Women have strange intuitions about men. They possess **a curious sixth sense** about them.
17. The young people met at **a first night party**.
18. There is always **a first time**.
19. **A „first love“** is never forgotten.
20. Mine is **a second generation computer**.

2. Write in words.

- 4, 14, 40, 5, 50, 5-th; 9, 19, 9-th, 90-th; 8, 8-th, 18-th, 80-th.

The Pronoun

1. Use the personal pronouns we (us, our), you (your) or they (them, their) in an impersonal sense.

1. ...can never find a taxi when ...need one.
2. I see, ... have invented a bomb which will kill people without damaging property. What will ... think of next?
3. ...'ll kill us all with these dangerous weapons ... are inventing!
4. ... must not grumble, I suppose ...'ve had a pretty good year.
5. ... never know who ...'ll bump into when ...go out.
6. It says in the paper that ...'ve had a lot of rain in the West Country. I'm glad I'm not there!

7. Enjoy ... selves while ... can: ... cannot take the money with ... when ...die.
8. ... say ...are going to have a hard winter.
9. Do you think ... might let ... have a party if ... promise not to make noise?
- 10.Fellow-students, ...can only persuade the authorities to give in to ... demands if ... remain united. Let ... stand together!
- 11.... can lead a horse to the water, but ... cannot make him drink.
12. It says in the paper that ... are thinking of putting up the price of petrol again.

2. Put the appropriate possessive pronoun or the definite article into these sentences.

1. She sat in front of the mirror, running ... fingers through ... hair.
2. 'Do you want to put ... coat on?' 'No, I'll just put it round ...shoulders.'
3. I felt somebody tap me on ... shoulder, and then grab my arm.
4. I felt somebody tap ... shoulder, and then grab me by ... arm.
5. He had ... hat pulled well down over ... eyer, and ... hands were thrust deep into ... pockets.
6. She turned up ... collar of ... coat to protect ... neck from the cold wind.
7. He was severely bruised about ... legs, but ... face was unmarked.
8. He shook me warmly by ... hand and put ... arm round ... shoulders.
9. Before you go to bed, make sure you wash ... face, brush ... teeth and put ... clothes away neatly.
- 10.'Let me take you by ... hand, and lead you through the streets of London.'
- 11.'Close ... eyes, hold out ... hand, and see what the good Lord has brought you!'
- 12.'We were stabbed in ... back' means 'we were betrayed by our own people'.
- 13.They lay on ... backs and closed ... eyes.
- 14.If you do not want to hear it, put ... fingers in ... ears.
- 15.You look a mess! Tuck ... blouse into ... skirt and straighten ... shoulders.
- 16.I looked him straight in ... eye and told him to take ... shirt off.
- 17.The police grabbed him by ... scruff of ... neck, and put handcuffs on ... wrists.

3. In these sentences, choose the alternative that fits.

1. Don't tell me your problems. I've got enough problems of (me, mine, my own).
2. Who is that man? Is he a friend of (you, your, yours)?

3. Come and sit beside (me, myself, mine).
4. It belongs to an old friend (of my father's, from my father, of my father).
5. She prefers to live by (her own, herself, her).
6. She prefers to live on (herself, hers, her own).
7. A friend of (my father, my father's) is a painter. He painted this portrait of (mine, me, my own) when I was only sixteen.
8. Is that car (your, yours) or is it (of your wife, your wife, your wife's)?
9. He has (his, an, the) own business.
10. What I would really like is a car of (the, one's, my) own.
11. If a letter starts 'Dear Sir', it should finish with the words' (You, Yours, Your) faithfully'.
12. Louisa's work is much tidier than (mine, me, my) or (of Anna, Anna, Anna's).

4. In these sentences, choose the alternative that fits.

1. Don't do everything for (him, himself), he must learn to do things for (him, himself).
2. Please (you, yourself). It's entirely up to (you, yourself).
3. They are in love – they only have eyes for (themselves, each other).
4. I'll see you both next year. Look after (you, yourselves).
5. They are very fond of (themselves, each other).
6. He is very conceited. He has a very high opinion of (him, himself).
7. We had no difficulty in making (ourselves, us) understood.
8. She gave Michael the whisky and kept the wine for (her, herself).
9. The solicitor wrote a letter to John and (I, me, myself) in which he asked us if we could settle the matter between (us, ourselves).
10. They had only five pounds between (them, themselves), so they bought some food shared it equally between (them each, themselves).
11. He is old enough to (dress himself, get dressed) now.
12. I will join you as soon as I have (had a wash, washed myself) and (got dressed, dressed myself).
13. As for (me, myself), I prefer to let people make up (their own, each other's, one another's) minds.
14. Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after (them, each other, themselves).
15. Everyone should ask (himself, oneself, themselves) if they are doing enough.
16. Put (you, yourself) in my position. Would you blame (you, yourself) if you were (I, me, myself)?
17. They seem to get on with (each other, themselves) very well.
18. We meet (us, ourselves, every day).

2. The girl	he wants to marry.
3. People	go jogging.
4. The woman	interviewed you.
5. The policeman	won the medal for bravery.
6. The women	you talked to.
7. A man	I once met.
8. The couple	live next door.
9. Everyone	is involved.
10. The boy	you saw.
11. All the people	would like to meet you.
12. All the people	you would like to meet.

8. Complete the responses with the interrogative pronouns which? or what? (In one or two cases either pronoun is possible.)

1. – Could I speak to Mr. Smith? – ...Mr. Smith do you want?
2. – Give me the money. – ...money,
3. – Could I have my books back please? – ... are your books?
4. – I'm going to buy some books. – ... do you need to buy?
5. – Put one of those logs on the fire. – ...one?
6. – Where did you put the photos? – ...photos?
7. – Anna and Louisa are nice girls. – ... class are they in?
8. – My son is nearly seventeen. – ...subjects is he taking?
9. – I fly either Swissair or British Airways. – ...airline do you prefer?

9. Ask these questions with which? Or what? In one or two cases either pronoun is possible.

1. ...kind of films do you like?
2. I don't know ... dress to wear tonight.
3. ... of these sets do you recommend?
4. ... buses go to the town centre?
5. ... is your favourite food?
6. ... food do you like best of all?
7. ... food do you prefer, French or Italian?
8. I'd like to get a job, but i do not know ... job suits me best.
9. A teacher soon gets to know ... children are really interested in English, and ... ones are not interested in the least.

10. Complete the sentences with one of the words some, any, no, body, thing, where+ else.

1. We always go to Prague. Can we go...for a change?
2. – Did you leave it to Anna? – No, I gave it to
3. – Is that all you need? – No, I want ... as well.
4. – Have you got what you need? – Yes, thanks, I don't need

5. – Why does Louisa always go around with Anna? – Because she doesn't know... .
6. – Why do you always come here? – Because there's ... to go.
7. – Why does she always wear the same dress? – Perhaps it is because she doesn't have ... to wear.
8. – If you don't want it, I'll give it to
9. – Why do you always have your hair cut at Tony's? – ... cuts it as well as he does.

11. Complete these sentences with one of the possessive forms some, any, no, every + body's or body else's according to the meaning of the sentence.

1. He took ... book by mistake.
2. It wasn't ... fault. It was just an accident.
3. She knows ... secrets.
4. It's ... business what I do in my private life.
5. Soon, ... patience was exhausted.
6. Why does ... garden always look tidier than mine?
7. It was ... fault. I am the one to blame.
8. Because his own bike had a flat tyre, he simply took... .

12. Join the two of these sentences. Put in 'whom' only when it is necessary.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. We need someone | knows about statistics. |
| 2. I'm looking for a man | I can do business with. |
| 3. There are pop group | you do not hear very often. |
| 4. Have you seen the girl | usually sits here? |
| 5. She is the last person | you would tell! |
| 6. I am talking to those
of you | have actually experienced
/who/ poverty. |
| 7. What about the ones | cannot fight for
themselves? |
| 8. Do you know the girl | I was with the other night? |
| 9. These are the sorts of
people | the company should
employ. |
| 10. He is the kind of man | really knows what is going on. |
| 11. Do you know anyone | can play as well as he can. |
| 12. He is the only one | the men will listen to any more. |

13. Some or any?

1. Have you got ... sugar?
2. I have ... very interesting novels.
3. Give me ... magazines to read.

4. There is ... translation to be done.
5. He never writes without making ... mistakes.
6. He didn't ask me ... questions.
7. You may take ... stamp you like.
8. Spring is finer than ... other season.
9. Give me ... cold water to drink.
10. May I give you ... more ham?
11. I want ... new potatoes; have you got ...?
12. Please give ... more pudding.
13. Put ... bread on the table.
14. I asked him for ... soap; but he hadn't
15. There are ... pictures in this book.
16. I want to buy ... flowers; we haven't ... in the garden now.
17. There is ... tea in the kitchen; but there isn't ... milk.
18. You can have ... of my chocolate when you haven't ... more of your own left.
19. Put ... salt on your meat, the cook hasn't put... .
20. There aren't ... matches left; we must buy ... more.
21. I like those roses; please give me What a pity there aren't ...red ones.
22. Go and ask him for ... more paper. I haven't got ... in my desk.
23. I can't eat ... more potatoes, but I should like ... more beans.
24. I don't think there is ... butter in the house.
25. He did the work without ... difficulty.

14. Insert 'some' or 'any' making the appropriate compounds if necessary:

1. I wanted ... stamps but there weren't ... in the machine.
2. Would you like ... thing to drink?
3. Is there ... one living in that house?
4. Is there ... one moving about downstairs? I heard ... thing falling.
5. I'd like to buy ... new clothes but I haven't ...money.
6. I saw hardly ... one I knew at the party, and I didn't get ... thing to drink.
7. When would you like to come? – ... day would suit me.
8. Are there ... letters for me?
9. Don't let ... one in. I am too busy to see ... body.
10. ... thing tells me you have got ... bad news for me.
11. I can't see my glasses ... where.
12. She put her handbag down ... where and now she can't find it.
13. Will you have ... pudding or ... fruit?
14. ... one can tell you how to get there. (Everyone knows the way.)
15. Come and have supper with us if you aren't doing ... thing tonight.

16. I ... how imagined the house would be much larger.
17. He lives ... where in South America now.
18. It isn't just one who could do it. It is really quite difficult.
19. Where shall we sit? – Oh, ... where will do.
20. He asked me if I had seen ... people there.
21. If you have ... letters, post them now.
22. It is hopeless to explain ... thing of the king to them.
23. Has ... body else ready this book?
24. There is ... body else outside.
25. I have ... thing important to tell you.

15. Use many, much, a lot of, (a) few? Or (a) little in the blanks:

1. I have ... friends.
2. She has ... money.
3. He has just ... friends.
4. We had only ... time.
5. I doubt whether there will be ... time for doing shopping.
6. Did Sue make ... tea?
7. I have got ... plans.
8. We need ... help.
9. I wrote ... letters.
10. We saw ... people.
11. They drank ... beer.
12. How ... pupils are there in your class?
13. How ... money have you got on you?
14. He makes ... baskets.
15. She doesn't have ... patience.
16. Paul had ... whisky.
17. Do you have ... free time?
18. We don't have ... time to lose/waste.
19. ... time was lost during the strike.
20. I have ... ties.
21. ... people think so.
22. His son gives him ... trouble.
23. I wonder if ... people will take part in the demonstration.
24. Students have to do ... private reading.
25. You have got quite ... bad spelling mistakes in your paper.

16. Use each, every, all, or all the in the blanks:

1. ... person may have three tries.
2. He gets up early ... day.
3. I tried at ... house in the street, but they didn't live there.
4. ... his money was gone.

5. ... eyes were fixed on her.
6. ... student was present.
7. ... of his novels is interesting.
8. Why do you write on ... other line?
9. ... cars have engines.
10. He gave ... woman the drink she asked for.
11. He gave ... man a beer.
12. We spent ... last month abroad.
13. It was raining ... day.
14. ... elephant can remember things easily.
15. There are shops on ... sides of the town hall.
16. ... child has hair, but not ... child has brown hair.
17. ... these pencils are yellow, ... those pencils are green.
18. Have you drunk ... milk?
19. I have read ... lines of this long poem.
20. Are ... roses red?
21. He gave them 50p
22. I have got a pencil in ... hand.
23. ... birds have two wings.
24. ... houses in this street have television aerials.
25. Jack spends ... free hour reading science fiction.

17. Fill in the blanks with both, either or neither:

1. ... girl are happy.
2. We saw ... film.
3. ... method is good.
4. You can take ... apple; I don't mind which.
5. ... women stayed for tea.
6. ... job is difficult.
7. ... book is suitable.
8. I can see both of the boys.
9. ... of them were hungry.
10. Read ... these poems.
11. ... of the boys goes fishing.
12. ... of the children is at fault.
13. ... of his legs were broken.
14. You can take ... orange.
15. ... children are ill.
16. ... his sons were at home.
17. There are big houses on ... side of the road.
18. There is an armchair at ... end of the table.
19. Did you like ... of these novels?
20. We ... went out.

21. ... teams played very badly.
22. Do birds always stand on ... legs?
23. You can have ... book, the blue one or the red one.
24. The Po and the Danube ... rise in the Alps, but ... river flows into the Atlantic.
25. Can I meet you on Tuesday or Wednesday? – No, ... day suits me.

18. Complete the following sentences with suitable indefinite pronouns:

1. ... is well that ends well.
2. ... is good in its season.
3. ... must do his best.
4. You can take
5. ... of them is ill.
6. I like
7. I don't like
8. ... were agreed on that point.
9. ... is lost.
10. ... has a book.
11. If you have no money I can lend you
12. I like flowers but we haven't ... now.
13. ... wants to speak to you.
14. Was there ... at home?
15. ... was there.
16. There is ... for you to eat.
17. Has ... seen it?
18. This is ... else's hat.
19. ... are welcome.
20. ... walked to the station, ... took a bus.
21. ... depends on what answer you give to my question.
22. ... pleases him.
23. ... is here.
24. There was ... I could say.
25. I have ... else to tell you.

19. Choose the correct form of the possessive pronouns in brackets:

1. This dog is (my, mine).
2. Where is (my, mine) passport?
3. Is (hers, her) family large or small?
4. Is this book (mine, my) or (your, yours)?
5. This is (my, mine) jacket.
6. (her, hers) is the best homework.
7. (my, mine) pen won't write, please give me (yours, your).
8. Don't stay at (their, theirs) house; stay at (our, ours).

9. What have you got in (your, yours) hand?
10. This doesn't look like (mine, my) toothbrush.
11. He says he has lost (yours, your) ticket.
12. This house is (ours, our); we have lived here for ten years.
13. She left (her, hers) gloves in the train.
14. I left (my, mine) car at the station. Where did you leave (yours, your)?
15. Take (your, yours) bag; I have taken (mine, my).
16. I have found a red pencil. Is it (your, yours)?
17. (hers, her) is a green one.
18. May we have (our, ours) coats, please?
19. Where does (their, their) father work?
20. This garden is (their, theirs).
21. He is a friend of (mine, my).
22. (her, hers) skates are better than (yours, your).
23. (their, theirs) is in the garage.
24. She is in bed in (her, hers) room.
25. (mine, my) parents are older than (hers, her).

20. Put 'who, whose, what or which' in these sentences; give several variants wherever possible:

1. ... is your brother?
2. ... is your favourite game?
3. ... did you see?
4. ... did you open it with?
5. ... is it made of?
6. ... can I do for you?
7. ... have you done?
8. ... are you talking about?
9. ... is that on your desk?
10. ... are these pencils?
11. ... of these poems did you like best?
12. ... lives in this house?
13. ... would like another cup of tea?
14. ... have you given my pen to?
15. ... do you buy your milk from?
16. ... is happening?
17. ... is the matter?
18. ... do you think he is?
19. ... one do you think is mine?
20. ... did you say you had met?
21. ... is this cat?
22. ... is the weather like?
23. ... is mine?

24. ... do you think it is made of?
25. ... house do you live in?

21. Place a relative pronoun in the spaces only where it is necessary:

1. The novel ... you lent me very interesting.
2. This is the hotel in ... I stayed.
3. The sailor ... we met yesterday is standing near the office.
4. The street ... leads to the station is very narrow.
5. The dress ... she is wearing is lovely.
6. The eggs ... you have bought today are bad.
7. The book ... he is reading is a detective story.
8. This is Tom Smith, about ... I spoke to you.
9. Paul, ... wife is ill, can't come to the party.
10. Where is the hat ... I wore last night?
11. The man ... you talked to is my father.
12. This is the restaurant ... was built last year.
13. There is a student downstairs ... wants to see you.
14. The first thing ... we must do is to have a meal.
15. I love to chat with Margaret, ... is a clever girl.
16. Yesterday I saw your sister ... told me the good news.
17. Bring me the exercise-book ... lies there.
18. Are these all the exercises ... you have done?
19. This is the suit ... I wore yesterday.
20. My grandfather, ... is over eighty, still likes a good walk.
21. Is this the picture ... you are laughing at?
22. The pen ... I lost wasn't a good one.
23. The Thames, ... runs through London, is quite wide at its mouth.
24. The house in ... he lives isn't far from here.
25. The notebook ... I am looking for has a blue cover.

The Non-finite Forms of the Verb

1. Read, translate and comment on the forms and functions of the infinitives.

1. To sleep in such a place, he felt, would be madness.
2. Dick climbed to the top of a tall oak to look around on the snow-covered forest.
3. They began to run straight like deer and they were fast enough to be on time.
4. - Go on, my boy, I'm here to listen to you. - Well, I want to take my words back, sir. I'm sorry to have called you names.
5. Everybody resents him because he has so much money to throw around.

6. To exclude all possibility of mistakes it's necessary to do researches in this field as well.

7. I knew little about the man I was to defend and was reluctant to take up the case.

8. Gold and love affairs are hard to hide.

9. There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets.

10. I took the opportunity to speak to Pandora.

11. This joke made our guide smile for the first time.

12. I failed to see Caroline leave the house.

13. It was an extremely stupid thing to do, wasn't it?

14. To listen to Elton John is sheer delight.

15. People go to safari to watch wild animals in their natural habitat.

16. I went to the bathroom to cool down.

17. Need I say more? I'd better stop now not to cause any more trouble, to put it mildly.

18. To win the contest, Paul needed luck.

19. This table is very convenient to work at.

20. It is a great pleasure to accept you in my house.

21. The man is hard to deal with.

22. I have so many problems to consider.

23. He went to the Middle East to die of yellow fever.

2. Use the bare infinitive where necessary.

1. Father is willing...let us...be independent.

2. David is known...have taken part in the campaign.

3. I won't have you...say it behind my back.

4. Ever since Simon came here he has been made...look like a fool.

5. Why not...buy something new and smashing?

6. Mother made everybody...do some work about the house.

7. She is always seen...walk with her grandchildren.

8. We suppose her...be in her late fifties.

9. I've never seen anyone...enjoy food so much.

10. I would sooner let myself...be cut in a thousand pieces than...betray my friends.

11. The team was announced...have won the Cup.

12. Let's...have a day off, shall we?

13. You'd better not...say anything. I'd rather...be left alone.

14. The Lovedays can't afford...buy this house.

15. I was made...scrub the pans and pots.

16. Don't let's...go home yet.

17. He is known...be an expert on ecology.

18. There is nothing...do but...risk it.

19. We have...go now. We can't...wait any more.

20. She felt her shoes...pinch.

3. Define the form and the syntactic function of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Hungarian.

1. **Controlling** my temper has been one of my goals this year.
2. **Dieting** is very popular now.
3. **Thinking** is very far from **knowing**.
4. **Proposing** without **performing** is mere folly.
5. **Playing** and **working** outside, and **eating** good Yorkshire food, has made Mary feel strong.
6. **No progressing** is **regressing**. There is no **denying** it.
7. The biggest problem is **choosing**. **Choosing** an apartment turned out to be a lot more difficult.
8. I love **crossing** the Thames at night. This takes me under Waterloo Bridge and it is a fun way of **avoiding** the traffic lights and the queues. **Driving** along, **doing** your own things, **listening** to music, **having** a little singing to yourself is part of the fun.
9. **Singing** in the shower, he did not hear the doorbell.
10. I drink nothing without seeing it, sing nothing without **reading** it.
11. One learns by **failing**.
12. **Through being too knowing** the fox lost his tail.
13. It's little use **trying** to improve the situation.
14. People will gossip. There's no **preventing** it.
15. Every other minute he kept **glancing** at his watch.
16. Andrew deserves **praising**.
17. The water needs **filtering**.

4. Complete the following sentences with suitable gerunds.

1. If you seriously want to save money, you'd better give up... .
2. I don't mind most housework but i can't stand... .
3. The puppies looked so sweet that I couldn't resist... .
4. If you want to learn to ride a horse, you won't be able to avoid... .
5. Must you keep...? It's really annoying!
6. I'd hate to be a miner. Can you imagine...?
7. Can I have the newspaper if you've finished...?
8. The man the police caught finally admitted... .
9. When he said he'd forgotten the phone number, I suggested... .
10. My job as a tourist guide involves... .
11. Nobody suspects you... .
12. Sue never takes the trouble... .
13. Is it worth...?
14. I can't help... .
15. Ted hesitated before... .

16. What he loves best in the world is... .
17. There is little hope... .
18. Don't insist... .
19. Why do you persist...?
20. At the reception I had the pleasure... .

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, gerund or infinitive.

1. You must remember (call) at the bank on your way home because we need (order) some traveller's cheques.
2. Could you stop (type) for a moment? I need (concentrate) on this letter.
3. I hope you haven't forgotten (telephone) the garage because the car badly needs (service).
4. We could try (make) a dash for the car if it would only stop (rain) for a moment.
5. I'm sure you won't regret (buy) the house, even though it needs (paint) and (decorate).
6. I regret (say) that he's forgotten ever (promise) you a job.
7. I don't remember (take) my wallet out of my bag, but I must have done it when I stopped (buy) petrol.
8. As I told you, he's rather deaf, so don't forget (try) (shout) if he doesn't answer the door at first.
9. I've considered (ask) him (raise) my salary but I don't think he can afford (do) it.
10. If the machine happens (stop) (work), just telephone and arrange for the service engineer (call).
11. I can't help (think) that we shouldn't have agreed (lend) him our car.
12. If you've finished (use) the typewriter, I'd like (borrow) it for a while, so that I can get used to (type) with that machine.
13. I regret (say) I lost my temper with him.
14. He regrets (steal) money now.
15. Sheila will always regret (not go) to University.
16. The headmaster does not allow (run) along the corridors.
17. The teacher on duty does not allow us (run) along the corridors.
18. Don't forget (write) to me when you are away.
19. Have you forgotten about (write) to me already?
20. Tony cannot do any work without (tell) at least twice.
21. Always remember (wipe) your feet before entering the school during the rainy season.
22. Do you remember (wipe) your feet before you came into the house?

6. Comment on the forms and functions of Participle I.

1. She heard the rain **beating** against the window.
2. Monica spent the evening **phoning** her relatives.

3. They have a kitchen-garden **providing** them with vegetables in the summer.
4. **Arriving** at the office he found some visitors waiting for him.
5. **Having run** into serious difficulties, I count on your support and understanding.
6. Miss Honey couldn't help admiring this **astonishing** child.
7. Ours is a **long-standing** friendship.
8. Students, **studying** a foreign language, should read authentic literature.
9. Wherever you go, I'll be there **waiting** for you.
10. The man behaved as if **hiding** something tragic.
11. Emma came to the party, though still **refusing** to dance.
12. The wind came **whirling** from the mountains.
13. Amanda came **running** down the stairs.
14. Adrian watched Nicky **making** his favourite salad.
15. Matilda was seen **going** to the library every Wednesday.
16. **My eyes hurting**, I put aside the book.
17. **Weather permitting**, we shall start tomorrow.
18. **The sea rough and choppy**, I missed my usual swim that day.
19. **Lunch over**, we began to work again.

7. Choose either the infinitive or the present participle of the verbs: burn, crawl, get, move, play, pull, switch on, tap, try, walk, come.

1. I can feel something up my leg!
2. I saw her the light and into the room.
3. For a while she stood and watched the men trees.
4. He smelt something, so he rang the fire brigade.
5. We could definitely hear someone about downstairs.
6. We listened to the school orchestra the whole of the Jupiter Symphony with hardly a mistake.
7. I felt someone on the shoulder, but when I turned round, there was no one there.
8. Look at that poor old lady to cross the road.
9. I watched the man out of his car and out a gun.

8. In the following sentences, use a suitable form of go together with the appropriate activity verb.

Verbs: cycling, dancing, fishing, hiking, horse-riding, sailing, skiing, surfing.

1. Where is Harry?- He but I doubt if he'll catch anything!
2. (you) last night?- No, I don't like the discos in this place.
3. What are you doing at the weekend?- We if the boat is ready.
4. If it hadn't been ready, we might in the hills above Budapest.

5. You're wet through! What have you been up to? – We .
6. Now that she has her own pony, she every day.
7. If my bicycle were in better condition, I in France this holiday.
8. The ice rink is closed so we won't tomorrow night.
9. If there were more snow, we .

9. Comment on the functions of Participle II.

2. A **faded** rose is usually a symbol of a **long-forgotten** love.
3. At the concert the singer wore a red rose **pinned** on the dress.
4. They used a **fallen** tree instead of the **broken** bench.
5. A **grown-up** man like you should know better what to do!
6. The boy, **grown-up** in poverty, became a **well-known** public figure.
7. My heart is **broken** and I am **lost** without you.
8. Come and see my new kitchen. I have had it **redecorated**.
9. Get this prescription **made** as soon as possible.
10. I had my new gloves **stolen** on the train.
11. He heard his name **called**, turned round, but didn't see anyone.
12. **Tired**, he went to bed right after watching the 10 o'clock news.
13. **Changed** into a smart suit, she looked gorgeous.
14. She stared at them as if **scared** to death.
15. **Forced** by his parents, he told the truth.
16. **Finished** with the papers, he sighed with relief.
17. She sat munching her meal with her eyes **glued** to the American soap-opera on the screen.

10. Insert not or without before the -ing form, thus using a participle or a gerund.

1. ...knowing the exact address, they got lost in the city.
2. Never sign anything ... reading it carefully.
3. The door was wide open, and we entered ... knocking.
4. The clerk was fired ... being given any explanation.
5. The teenagers listened to the pop-singer ... concealing their admiration.
6. The snow has been falling for many days, ... seeming to stop.
7. Susan accepted Tom's proposal, ... thinking of the consequences.
8. ... knowing a word of Dutch, she was taken to the police station.
9. He left the restaurant ... waiting for his wife to join him.
10. The brother and the sister couldn't stand each other's company ... immediately losing their temper.
11. ...having recognized me, Linda passed by ... answering my „Hello”.
12. The travellers went on and on, ... paying attention to the bitter cold.
13. ... knowing the reason for their silence, Robert went on talking non-stop.
14. Tom has never done a thing, ... consulting his father.

15. ... wanting to quarrel with his mother, he dropped the subject.

11. Comment on the use of Participle II. Translate the sentences into Hungarian.

1. Michael had his ear pierced. He did this because it annoyed his parents.
2. I'm having the car serviced on Friday.
3. It can take days or weeks to get your telephone repaired.
4. We applied three months ago to have a new telephone system installed in our office. We're still waiting.
5. I'd like my tyres checked, please. And the tank filled.
6. How on earth did you manage to have your car repaired so cheaply?
7. He had his driving license endorsed by the police for dangerous driving.
8. Mind that you don't have your fingers caught in the door.

12. Insert the particle to before the infinitives where necessary:

1. I saw them ... walk to school.
2. He made me ... do it all over again.
3. He came to the city ... work on a building site.
4. Joe was the last ... make his report.
5. What made her ... cry?
6. You may ... take the map.
7. You needn't ... change the speed.
8. You ought ... know how ... spell this word.
9. He asked me ... let him ... start the machine.
10. We had better ... stop ... rest a little.
11. We must ... go to the country.
12. The children watched the plane ... take off.
13. I would rather ... stay here.
14. He was made ... clean her shoes.
15. Make them ... run faster.
16. The weather seemed ... be getting worse.
17. He wants ... see you.
18. We invited him ... sit down with us.
19. Didn't you hear him ... speak English?
20. She was heard ... repeat his name several times.
21. Why not ... take care of his children?
22. Let me ... live in peace.
23. He was too ill ... really carry out his duty.
24. I used ... live in a caravan.
25. How dare you ... open my letters!

13. Complete the following sentences by adding suitable infinitive phrases:

1. It is important... .
2. It wasn't necessary for you... .
3. It would be worse... .
4. It was very difficult... .
5. It is good... .
6. It is possible... .
7. It is very bad... .
8. It was a pleasure... .
9. It would have been much better... .
10. It is impossible... .
11. It was a great joy... .
12. It was fun... .
13. It pleased me... .
14. It will be easy... .
15. It is useless... .
16. It is a sad thing... .
17. It would be a luxury... .
18. It wasn't kind of you... .
19. It would be foolish of you... .
20. It would be no use for you... .
21. Was it clever of you... ?
22. Did it shock you... ?
23. Wouldn't it be nice of him... ?
24. Was it polite of you... ?
25. Did it take you a long time... ?

14. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence according to the patterns:

- a) It is very cold. We can't bathe.
It is too cold to bathe.
- b) I am very rich. I could buy this big house.
I am rich enough to buy this big house.
1. It is very cold. We can't go out.
2. I am rather old. I can't wear that kind of hat.
3. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle.
4. He is very ill. He can't eat anything.
5. The floor wasn't strong. We couldn't dance on it. (Omit „it”.)
6. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
7. It was rather cloudy. We couldn't see the castle properly.
8. The oranges were very bitter. We couldn't eat them. (See No. 5.)
9. It was very dark. We couldn't see the signpost.

10. Our mice are very clever. They can't be caught in traps.
11. I am quite old. I could be your father.
12. The ice is quite thick. We can walk on it. (See No. 5.)
13. It is very cold. We can't have breakfast in the garden.
14. You aren't very old. You can't understand these things.
15. This book is very difficult. I can't read it. (See No. 5.)
16. She came very late. She couldn't hear his lecture.
17. You are quite clever. You can do it by yourself.
18. You are quite old now. You can have a watch.
19. It is very big. It won't go into my pocket.
20. This mountain is very high. We can't climb it. (See No. 5.)
21. The news is very good. It can't be true.
22. I am very tired. I can sleep all night.
23. Are you very tall? Can you reach that apple?
24. I am very rich. I can pay the bill.
25. This carpet is quite big. It will cover the whole floor.

15. Complete the following sentences with suitable infinitive phrases:

1. I haven't heard anyone... .
2. He made me... .
3. I will try to get him... .
4. Then I asked him... .
5. I will let them... .
6. Let no one... .
7. Tell them not... .
8. I saw Jim... .
9. We know you... .
10. Everybody expected her... .
11. I didn't advise you... .
12. He recommended us... .
13. I can't bear you... .
14. He ordered the children... .
15. The noise caused him... .
16. Ask him... .
17. What made you... ?
18. I warn you not... .
19. Joe wants his brother not... .
20. She won't allow her husband... .
21. Did you watch him... ?
22. They supposed me... .
23. Would you help me... ?
24. Have you ever known him... ?
25. Observe the man... .

16. Complete these sentences by adding suitable gerundial phrases:

1. ... is very pleasant.
2. ... is good for us.
3. ... makes you fat.
4. ... is useless.
5. ... is no good.
6. It wouldn't be any good... .
7. It is worth... .
8. It is no use... .
9. What a bore... !
10. How annoying... !
11. ... is hard work.
12. ... is the work I enjoy most.
13. It doesn't seem much good... .
14. It isn't much use... .
15. ... suits her.
16. What a nuisance... !
17. ... is a pleasant way of spending an evening.
18. ... is not his system.
19. It isn't much good... .
20. There is no... .
21. ... was difficult.
22. His hobby is... .
23. My job will be... .
24. I don't mind... .
25. I am thinking of... .

17. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive):

1. Stop (argue) and start (work).
2. He finished (speak) and sat down.
3. I wish (see) the manager.
4. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
5. She prefers (sleep) to (read).
6. We are looking forward to (see) you.
7. It's no use (wait).
8. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
9. I suggested (go) home.
10. If you can't turn the key, try (put) some oil in the lock.
11. I arranged (meet) them here.
12. My mother told me (not speak) to strange men.
13. I tired (explain) but she refused (listen).

- 14.They don't allow (smoke) in this theatre.
- 15.You are expected (know) the laws of your own country.
- 16.Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
- 17.The boys like (play) games but hate (sit) in the classroom.
- 18.Is there anything here worth (buy)?
- 19.I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
- 20.Your windows need (clean). Would you like me (do) them for you?
- 21.I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.
- 22.My watch keeps (stop).
- 23.I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a cinema instead?
- 24.People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.
- 25.There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (help) the people who have (stay) there.

18. Change the construction of the sentences using infinitives or gerunds. Insert prepositions if necessary:

1. He claims that he knows everything.
2. She promised that she would be home early.
3. I forgot that I had done it.
4. I remember that I went there.
5. We expect that we shall be back on Saturday.
6. I regret that I gave you so much trouble.
7. I prefer that we should make use of the tape-recording before we read the text.
8. I hope that I will be there.
9. We forgot that we had to do it.
- 10.I shall remember that I must go there.
- 11.We didn't claim that we had preserved it undamaged.
- 12.I hope I haven't hurt you.
- 13.The boy decided that he wouldn't become a teacher.
- 14.I remember that you reported yourself to the secretary.
- 15.Why do you insist that you should be present there?
- 16.He denied that I had seen him.
- 17.She determined that she would study Italian.
- 18.Nobody objects that they live with us.
- 19.He admitted that he was wrong.
- 20.She objected that we should start so early.
- 21.He quite understood that I disliked it.
- 22.I propose that he shall do the work.
- 23.The doctor insists that I should give up smoking.
- 24.I regret that I wasn't able to see this play.
- 25.I was afraid that I might hurt his feelings.

19. Identify –ing forms as gerunds or participles, stating their functions:

1. Knowing is easier than guessing.
2. I heard him talking to himself.
3. They were looking at the burning house.
4. After having shaken hands they parted.
5. He felt proud of having been seen in company with his director.
6. He stood watching her across the room.
7. He stopped smoking.
8. On hearing the sound she hurried to the door.
9. When reading the book I came across a number of unfamiliar words.
10. People enjoy speaking on the phone and they keep on talking for hours.
11. There is somebody hiding or being hidden in the house.
12. Would you mind waiting a moment in the hall?
13. Writing quickly tires my hand.
14. It is no use discussing it now, we must act.
15. She heard the sound of the receiver being replaced.
16. What he loves best in the world is playing football.
17. The running water carried the boat away.
18. Looking out of the window, I saw her passing the house.
19. The work being done, we went home.
20. The pouring rain prevented my coming home.
21. Being written in pencil, the letter was difficult to read.
22. I am surprised at your having done it.
23. We learnt of your having been decorated.
24. He left without having paid the bill.
25. Not having been faced with such difficulties, he was at a loss.

20. Replace the sub-clause in the following sentences by participial phrases:

1. Bring me the book which lies there.
2. Many accidents which occur in the streets could be prevented if every one were more careful.
3. The child that was left alone in the garden began to scream.
4. They were all pleased with the results which were achieved by the end of the year.
5. The students lots of exams which are held at the end of each term.
6. The man who is repairing my car is very good at his job.
7. This is the man who wants to speak to you.
8. I asked the librarian to show me the magazines which were sent from England.
9. There lay a loaf of brown bread which was divided into two halves.

10. Tennis is one of the most popular games in England which is played all the year round.
11. The car which is standing outside the front door is mine.
12. The girl who is arriving at the door now is always late.
13. People who do such things are fools.
14. It is a house which was built some hundred years ago.
15. He was a man who was trusted by everybody.

21. Complete the following sentences by adding (present or past) participial phrases:

1. I can't see the woman... .
2. Do you know the actor... ?
3. Who is that lady... ?
4. The book ... was written by H. G. wells.
5. The man ... is my uncle.
6. He climbed up the big tree... .
7. My friend ... got a letter from London.
8. Help that old man... .
9. Look at the cat... .
10. He will marry the actress... .
11. Go to the policeman... .
12. The photos ... are beautiful.
13. The bridges ... have been rebuilt.
14. The plays ... are well-known in Hungary.
15. We looked at the children... .
16. This is a house... .
17. He is a teacher... .
18. We ate all the food... .
19. Whose is the pen... ?
20. The girl ... is my sister.
21. The shirts ... were very expensive.
22. The child ... began to scream.
23. The language ... is called Welsh.
24. The pencil ... belongs to Peter.
25. The three weeks ... were wonderful.

22. Complete the following sentences using suitable (present or past) participial phrases:

1. In the dark we could feel the morning... .
2. If the others heard me ... they would think I am crazy.
3. He didn't care that they saw him... .
4. We felt the bridge... .
5. I heard the doors... .

6. We noticed him... .
7. How often do you have your carpets... ?
8. Have you got your watch... ?
9. I want it ... as soon as possible.
10. Get the rooms ... by the time we arrive.
11. Could you make yourself... ?
12. I saw the horse... .
13. Did you watch the lady... ?
14. We heard the cook... .
15. I listened to the actor... .
16. Can you smell it... ?
17. Did they notice us... ?
18. I couldn't catch him... .
19. We found them... .
20. Don't keep us... .
21. Why did you leave the water... ?
22. I will have them all... .
23. I want this work... .
24. I heard your name... .
25. This news started me... .

23. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (infinitive, gerund, or present participle). Where there is more than one possibility, explain each use:

1. I hate (see) a girl (cry).
2. It was very unpleasant (wake) up and (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows.
3. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear.
4. Do you remember (hear) the bombs (drop)?
5. Her small son used (like) (sit) beside the railway line and (watch) the trains (go) by. He got very good at (know) the different types of engine.
6. It's no good (write) to him; he can't read. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him.
7. The enemy began (fire). He felt bullets (strike) the wall behind him.
8. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew it was time for him (get) up.
9. I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
10. I wish my fridge would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak).
11. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door.
12. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go).
13. Ask him (come) in; don't keep him (stand) at the door.

- 14.It's no use (try) (interrupt) him. You'll have (wait) till he stops (talk).
- 15.Do you feel like (go) to a film or would you rather (stay) at home?