



evropský
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fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Projekt: Inovace oboru Mechatronik pro Zlínský kraj Registrační číslo: CZ.1.07/1.1.08/03.0009

Gramatická cvičení na úrovni zvládnutého 2. ročníku dle ŠVP

Uncountable nouns

water	a little water, a glass of water, a gallon of water, an ocean of water
oil	a drop of oil, a spoonful of oil, a tank of oil, a gallon of oil
glass	a pane of glass
jam	a pot of jam, a jar of jam
soap	a cake of soap
sand	a grain of sand, tons of sand, a bucket of sand
advice	a piece of advice
paper	a sheet of paper

Use the following words in sentences as countables and uncountables

glass	1. Glass is made from sand. I have a vase made from cut glass. 2. I broke a glass this morning. I had two glasses of water.
ice	1. Would you like an ice (cubes)? 2. Ice flows.
iron	1. I've got a new iron. 2. Steel is an alloy of iron.
paper	1. Have you already read today papers? What do the papers say? 2. Paper is made from wood.

Use the following words both in singular and plural and explain the difference in meaning

damage	I had a car accident. There was some damage on it and I had to claim damages from my insurance company.
good	To study English at university is only for my good. The shop assistant put new goods on the shelf.
force	The room was entered by force. While opening this can, I had to use all my force. Brian joined the Forces. The United Nations' forces were placed in Afghanistan to guarantee safety measures during parliamentary elections.
honour	She passed exams with honours (flying colours).

It's my honour to inform you that you are awarded this year Oscar.

Use genitive form (not of-construction) with following expressions

actress/career	actress's career	
women/clothes	women's clothes	
students/hostel	students' hostel	
John and Mary/club	John and Mary's club	
brother-in-law/face	brother-in-law's face	
Pythagoras/Theorem	Pythagoras' Theorem	
Russia/exports	Russia's exports	
boys/school	boys' school	
Archimedes/Law	Archimedes' Law	
the Smiths/car	the Smiths' car	
Charles/address	Charles's address	Charles' address
eagles/nest	eagles' nest	

Think of at least four living beings that may be expressed by three words concerning their gender, e.g. one masculine, one feminine, and one common gender expression

boy	girl	child
son	daughter	child
father	mother	parent
king	queen	monarch, ruler
czar	czarina	monarch, ruler
Sultan	Sultana	monarch, ruler
don	donna	people
manservant	maidservant	servant
boar	sow	pig
cock	hen	bird, fowl

With what gender we usually connect these animals?

elephant	masculine
cat	feminine
dog	masculine
eagle	masculine
parrot	feminine
fly	masculine
canary	masculine

Give example sentences with these nouns when used in plural

colours	1. hues: After the rain there was a rainbow with full scale of colours. 2. regimental flag: When going to battle, every detachment/unit wore its colours.
draughts	1. a game: We played draughts the whole afternoon. 2. currents of air: With autumn coming, we can feel cold draughts from the North.
spirits	1. soul: In the past people believed that deceased lost their spirits with

- their last breathig out/expiration.
2. alcoholic liquors: On the board of a plane you can buy cheap spirits.
 3. mental or moral attitude: After winning the match, the team were in high spirits.
- grounds**
1. land (usually enclosed) round a house: It´s not usual to build a house on large grounds these days.
 2. reason: What are your grounds for such a silly complaint?
 3. dregs: Some people claim to be able to tell the future from grounds.
- compasses**
1. instruments for navigation: Chinese are told to have invented compasses.
 2. instruments for drawing circles: Children use compasses in Geometry.

Give two different plural forms of these words and explain the differences in meaning

- index**
1. indexes (tables of contents)
 2. indices (algebraical signs)
- die**
1. dies (metal stamps for making money)
 2. dice (small cubes of bone or wood used in games of chance)
- cloth**
1. cloths (different pieces of kinds of cloth)
 2. clothes (articles of dress)
- penny**
1. pennies (separate coins)
 2. pence (collective value)

Give example sentences with these nouns when used in plurals

- sands** the sands of the Sahara
- waters** the waters of the Black sea
- wines** This region produces some awful wines as well as good ones.
- weathers** We go out in all weathers.
- fishes** the fishes of the Mediterranean

Morphology – Verbs – Tense, aspect, voice

1. Translate the following sentences using the auxiliary *do*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Tak už buď ticho! | 1. Do be quiet! |
| 2. Máš často bolesti hlavy? | 2. Do you often have headaches?
(Have you got a headache? - právě teď) |
| 3. Nechal sis opravit ty hodinky? | 3. Did you have your watch repaired? |
| 4. Nebuď hloupý. | 4. Don´t be silly! |
| 5. Co způsobuje tato změna? | 5. What does this change cause?
(What causes this change? – Co způsobuje tuto změnu?) |
| 6. Ale vždyť já jsem mu to řekl! | 6. But I did tell him! |
| 7. Odešel ze školy o rok dřív než já. | 7. He left the school a year earlier than I did. |
| 8. Ona ti nic neřekla, že ne? | 8. She didn´t tell you anything, did she? |

2. Put the verbs in the second column in the correct tense form

		Key:
1. The earth round the sun.	revolve	revolves
2. I what you mean	see	see
3. The river very fast after last night's rain.	flow	is flowing
4. We to Paris on Friday, we from London airport.	go/leave	are going, are leaving
5. Moore to Charleton and he a quick pass to Booth.	pass/make/	passes, makes
Booth away with the ball, but he his advantage.	be/lose	is, is losing
6. First you some water. Then you the teapot and three teaspoon of tea.	boil/warm/add	boil, warm, add
7. I a word with Julian this morning.	have	had
8. I if you could give me a lift.	wonder	wondered/ was wondering
9. We our breakfast when the clock time.	have/strike	were having, struck
10. Last summer, when he there, Roger mistakes all the time.	work/make	worked, was making
11. I for you for two hours. (neutral statement)	wait	have waited
12. I for you for two hours! (emotions, consequences at present: Kde jsi?!))	wait	have been waiting
13. When I home, I that Jill her room with one wall yet to be done.	get/find/paint	got, found, have/had been painting
14. the door open for me please? – you	hold	will you hold
15. By the end of this year they on the dictionary for five years. (the past in the future)	work	will have been working
16. When he in 1961, hethat in 1981 happily for 20 years.	marry/expect/ be married	married, expected, would have been married

3. Explain the following use of the respective modal auxiliaries

1. John will still be reading his paper.	1. prediction about a present action
2. Should you change your mind, please, let us know.	2. distant possibility,: Kdybyste si to SNAD rozmysleli, ...
3. Will you open the window?	3. polite request
4. I shan't be long.	4. intention of the speaker,: Nebude mi to dlouho trvat.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. We needn't have booked the cottage. | 5. but we did, we booked it in vain,:
Taky jsme ji nemuseli zamlovat. |
| 6. Every morning he would go for a walk. | 6. characteristic activity in the past,:
chodíval, chodíval |
| 7. That would be his mother. | 7. probability: patrně bude |
| 8. You shall do as I say. | 8. insistence,,: Ty budeš dělat, ... |

Change the sentences below in the way indicated by the detailed instructions. Against each new sentence, provide one or more of the following labels for the new phrase you have formed

present (ie present tense)
past (ie past tense)
M (ie modal)

perf. (ie perfective)
prog. (ie progressive)
pass. (ie passive)

A. Rephrase, with the verb in passive

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You never take me to a restaurant. | 1. I'm never taken to a restaurant (by you). |
| 2. We choose you as our spokesman. | 2. You are/You have been chosen as our spokesman. |
| 3. They don't sell this drug without a prescription. | 3. This drug is not sold without a prescription. |
| 4. Somebody shut the door in my face. | 4. The door was shut in my face. |
| 5. The dog bit several people badly. | 5. Several people were badly bitten by the dog. |
| 6. I must do this exercise again. | 6. This exercise must be done again. |
| 7. We can see the signal clearly from here. | 7. The signal can be seen clearly from here. |
| 8. Nobody could beat him in those days. | 8. He couldn't be beaten in those days. |
| 9. The municipality is building two new bridges. | 9. Two new bridges are being built by the municipality. |
| 10. They were driving the cattle into trucks. | 10. The cattle were being driven into trucks. |
| 11. Someone has eaten all the bread. | 11. All the bread has been eaten. |
| 12. The storm had sunk two of our boats. | 12. Two of our boats had been sunk by the storm. |

B. Rephrase, with the verb in the progressive

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I sit here by myself all day long. | 1. I'm sitting here by myself all day long. |
| 2. My father ages rapidly. | 2. My father is aging rapidly. |
| 3. It rained hard during the night. | 3. It was raining hard during the night. |
| 4. You told us about your engagement. | 4. You were telling us about your engagement. |
| 5. I have bought some presents for the children. | 5. I've been buying some presents for the children. |
| 6. The plane has flown too low. | 6. The plane has been flying too low. |

C. Rephrase, with the verb in the perfective

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. He sleeps through every lecture. | 1. He has slept through every lecture. |
| 2. You never show any interest. | 2. You have never shown any interest. |

3. I never met her before then.
4. The meeting began before my arrival.
5. She must be very unhappy.
6. I could bind it easily yesterday.

3. I had never met her before then.
4. The meeting had begun before my arrival.
5. She must have been very unhappy.
6. I could have bound it easily yesterday.

Use the following irregular verbs in sentences both in their past tense and past participle forms

leap	leapt/leaped The trapeze artist leapt/leaped high into the air.	leapt/leaped He had leapt/leaped on a horse and galloped across the field.
show	showed He showed no air of regret after his offensive speech.	showed/shown We were shown horrible pictures of children from developing countries suffering from malnutrition.
sit	sat He sat on the chair and immediately jumped up as if there was a needle.	sat Having sat on the sofa, he was reading the book whole Sunday afternoon.
flee	fled During the local floods, thousands of villagers fled the country.	fled When the peaceful treaty was signed, civilians, who had fled the country, returned home.
deal	dealt During the breakfast he dealt out three sandwiches apiece. He dealt a boy a scolding.	dealt The matter is being dealt by local councillor. He has been dealt three aces.
burn	burnt/burned While cooking his dinner, he burnt a chicken. The sun burnt his shoulders badly.	burnt/burned It is forbidden dry grass to be burnt in (the) spring. I have burnt the midnight oil. That's why I'm tired now.
broadcast	broadcast Yesterday at 10 p.m., TV station CT2 broadcast the last election results.	broadcast Radio commentary on tomorrow football match is broadcast at 5 p.m.
bear	bore Three tiger cubs bore in one litter in the local ZOO last year, which was considered to be enormous achievement.	born/borne Those, who were born in 1992, please, change your driving licence till the end of the year.
strike	struck We were having our breakfast when the clock struck nine.	struck I was struck hearing the news about his car accident.

I. Insert the appropriate relative pronoun:

1. There is not much ... can be done.
2. Here is the car about ... I told you.
3. Was it you ... broke the window.
4. ... am I talking to?

1. that
2. which
3. that
4. who(m)

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 5. The man ... she was talking to is my uncle. | 5. that, who, - |
| 6. Yesterday was one of the coldest days ... I have ever known. | 6. that |
| 7. Our cat Jerry, ... is 14 years old, is still pretty wild. | 7. who (named) |
| 8. Our team, ... has just won the semifinals, never disappoints the fans. | 8. which (who have) |
| 9. Take ... you like. | 9. whatever |
| 10. Tell me ...you want to know. | 10. what |
| 11. I love to read about people and things ... interest me. | 11. that |
| 12. ... would you prefer? Tea or coffee? | 12. Which |

II. Insert the following pronouns where suitable (some of them may be used more than once):

neither every each anything all any either (the) other
some something

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. ... England was against it. | 1. All |
| 2. He is ... inch of a gentleman. | 2. every |
| 3. ... must do his best. | 3. Each |
| 4. Can I have ... to eat now, mother? | 4. something |
| 5. If there is ... left, please let me know. | 5. anything |
| 6. Bring me a pen or pencil, ... will do. | 6. either |
| 7. Not that one. Hand me ... book. | 7. the other |
| 8. ...of the two statements is correct. | 8. Neither |
| 9. I have a lesson ... other day. | 9. every (stress!) |
| 10. Come ... day you like. | 10. any |
| 11. May I have ... time for myself? | 11. some |
| 12. There are ... ways of doing this exercise. | 12. other |

IV. Insert *the, a/an, or zero article* where suitable:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ...O/oil is essential for ... of manufacture of ... plastic. | 1. -, the |
| 2. ...W/water we drank last night has a lot of clorine in it. | 2. The |
| 3. It is ... Picasso. | 3. a (to clasify people for tangible reason) |
| 4. This is ... very good wine. Is it South African? | 4. a (example of the class) |
| 5. Dress properly! I don't want you to catch ... cold again. | 5. a |
| 6. I have never climbed ... Mount Everest but I have been on ... Matterhorn. | 6. -, the |
| 7. When I was in ... England, I visited ... British Museum and ... Westminster Abbey. | 7. -, the, |

Articles

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. ... men used to live in ...caves but ... few people make homes in them now. | 1. -, -, - |
|--|------------|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. ... beacon was ... light or fire used as ... signal to give warning of ... danger. | 2. a, a, a, - |
| 3. ... beacons are now placed on ... top of ... mountains or on ... rock in ... sea to guide ... planes or ... ships. | 3. -, the, -, a
the, -, - |
| 4. To grow ... corn, ... farmers sow ... seed in ... spring.
That is ... season when many trees are in ... flower. | 4. -, -, -, - (the)
the, - |
| 5. ... fruit ripens in ... autumn and then ... leaves of ... certain trees fall. | 5. -, -, the, - |
| 6. ... summer is ... warmest season, but ... summer 1971 was unusually cool. | 6. -, the, the |
| 7. ... chief occupation of ... population of ... India is ... agriculture.
... India's population is enormous, and ... large part of it still works in ... fields. | 7. The, the, -, -
-, a
the |
| 8. ... last week we performed ... experiment to see how ... rust forms on ... metal.
We dipped ... pieces of ... iron in ... water and left them for ... half ... hour.
Then we examined them under ... microscope.
After ... few days, ... rust had become quite thick. | 8. -, an, -
-
-, -, -, -
an
a
a, - |
| 9. ... wild animals never kill for ... sport. ... man is ... only animal to whom ... torture and ... death of his fellow creatures is amusing. | 9. -, -, -, the
a, - |
| 10. ... half of ... world cannot understand ... pleasures of ... other. | 10. -, the, the, the |
| 11. I want ... information about ... latest developments in ... cancer research. | 11. -, the, - |
| 12. ... first article in ... English Journal is interesting, ... arguments in it are sound, but ... statements in ... third paragraph are not entirely accurate, and ... figures are out of ... date. | 12. The, the, the
the, the
the, - |
| 13. What would you like for ... breakfast? ... eggs and ... bacon? ... tea or ... coffee? | 13. -, -, -
-, - |
| 14. I don't eat much in ... morning. If I have ... big breakfast all I need for ... lunch is ... salad and ... glass of ... milk. | 14. the, a
-/a, -, a, - |
| 15. If I have ... big supper, I can't sleep at ... night. | 15. a, - |
| 16. Long before the birth of ... Christopher Columbus, ... people in ... Europe believed that ... land of ... plenty, with ... perfect climate, lay to ... west across ... Atlantic Ocean. | 16. -, -
-, a, -, a
the, the |
| 17. ... Aswan Dam holds back ... flood waters of ... Blue Nile and ... Atbara. | 17. The, the, the
the |
| 18. ... Japanese use ... same kind of ... writing as ... Chinese. | 18. The, the, -, the |
| 19. ... London University has ... more students than ... University of ... Oxford. Many of ... students of ... former study at ... home or in ... British Museum. | 19. -, -, the,
-, the, the, -,
the |
| 20. I believe ... souls of ... five hundred Sir Isaac Newtons would go to ... making of ... Shakespeare or ... Milton. | 20. the, -
the, a, a |
| 21. ... object of ... government in ... peace and ... war is not ... glory of ... rulers or of ... races but ... happiness of ... common man. | 21. The, -, -, -, the
-, -, the, the |
| 22. One day, about ... noon, ... Robinson Crusoe was surprised to see ... print of ... man's naked foot on ... shore.
He could see it very clearly in ... sand. | 22. -, -
a, a, the
the |
| 23. ... medicine can be very unpleasant, even dangerous. | 23. - |

... remedy can be worse than ... disease and it can cure ... disease and kill ... patient.	The, the, the, the
24. ... little fire burns up ... great deal of ... corn.	24. A, a, -
25. ... Andrew is studying ... Roman law at ... University and ... Paul is doing ... research in either ... sixteenth century literature, or ... literature of ... early renaissance – I don't know which.	25. -, -, -, -, - -, - the (subject), the
26. I'm going to ... town by ... bus and coming back on ... train. I'll come by ... 2.15 train, I think.	26. -, - (by+bus), the the (specified)
27. John Smart was trained as ... lawyer. Then he took up ... politics and was returned as ... member of ... parliament. He was appointed ... junior minister in ... White administration, and was later made ... Minister of ... Interior.	27. a, - (pactivities) a, - a, the -, the
28. We went on ... board of ... Canton in ... evening and sailed during ... night. We were then at ... sea for six weeks: that is why we were away at ... Christmas and ... New Year.	28. -, the, the the, - -, -
29. My brother has ... very good job. He is ... Director of ... department in ... new factory down by ... sea, with ... seat on ... board.	29. a, a a, a, the, a the
30. ... love of ... money is ... root of all ...evil.	30. The, -, the, -

Generic or specific reference

Write *gen.* or *spec.* to indicate whether the noun underlined has *generic* or *specific* reference:

1. <u>The pen</u> is mightier than <u>the sword</u> .	1. generic, generic
2. <u>The pen</u> I bought yesterday has broken already.	2. specific
3. There is <u>a cat</u> on the roof.	3. specific
4. <u>A cat</u> is a small domestic animal.	4. generic
5. <u>Cats</u> have been domesticated for centuries.	5. generic
6. There were <u>cats</u> everywhere.	6. specific
7. <u>The Japanese</u> work very hard.	7. generic
8. The <u>Japanese</u> were listening patiently.	8. specific
9. <u>The Welsh</u> love to sing in chorus.	9. generic
10. <u>The Welshmen</u> were singing lustily.	10. specific

Adjective or adverb?

Indicate by *adj* if the final word of the sentence is an adjective, or by *adv* if it is an adverb:

1. The sun burnt the grass quickly.	1. adv
2. It burnt the grass black.	2. adj
3. He drove his employees hard.	3. adv
4. He drove some of them mad.	4. adj
5. I find this very unlikely.	5. adj
6. We found the people friendly.	6. adj
7. This made everyone late.	7. adj
8. I have made his acquaintance lately.	8. adv
9. The doctor soon made the patient well.	9. adj
10. We can make breakfast early.	10. both
11. What made my bed so hard?	11. adj
12. We shall leave house early.	12. adv

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 13. We shall leave the room empty. | 13. adj |
| 14. I can paint your hall pink. | 14. adj |
| 15. I can paint this wall fast. | 15. adv |
| 16. Pull the rope hard. | 16. adv |
| 17. Pull the rope tight. | 17. adj |
| 18. He turned the coner well. | 18. adv |
| 19. The heat turnes the milk sour. | 19. adj |
| 20. You must wiped the windscreen clear. | 20. adj |

Adjective phrases

Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the relative clause in each by an adjective phrase, remembering that such a phrase can be realized by a single word:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Will all students who are married please raise their hands? | 1. Will all students married please raise their hands? |
| 2. Will all students who are interested write their names on the list? | 2. Will all students interested write their names on the list? |
| 3. I don't wish to know the names of the people who were involved. | 3. I don't wish to know the names of the people involved. |
| 4. All the women who were present looked up in alarm. | 4. All the women present looked up in alarm. |
| 5. We should call the doctor who is nearest. | 5. We should call the doctor nearest.
We should call the nearest doctor. |
| 6. We must call the doctor who is concerned. | 6. We must call the doctor concerned. |
| 7. What are the best seats that are available? | 7. What are the best seats available?
What are the best available seats? |
| 8. Can you recommend something that is really interesting? | 8. Can you recommend something really interesting? |
| 9. I have a problem that is much more complicated. | 9. I have a much more complicated problem.
I have a problem much more complicated. |
| 10. I have a problem that is much more complicated than that. | 10. I have a much more complicated problem than that.
I have a problem much more complicated than that. |
| 11. The road that is best to take is the A 40. | 11. The road best to take is the A 40.
The best road to take is the A 40. |
| 12. The people who are most difficult to understand are often members of one's own family. | 12. The most difficult people to understand are often members of one's own family.
The people most difficult to understand are often members of one's own family. |
| 13. I have never met a person who was so difficult to understand as my husband. | 13. I have never met a person so difficult to understand as my husband.
I have never met such difficult a person to understand as my husband. |
| 14. You couldn't find anyone who is more | 14. You couldn't find anyone more |

difficult.

15. What I would like to do is to go somewhere where it is really quiet.

difficult.

15. What I would like to do is to go somewhere really quiet.

Adjective as head of a noun phrase

Replace the phrase underlined by a noun phrase with an adjective head as head, when such replacement is permissible.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Robin Hood robbed <u>rich people</u> in order to pay <u>those who were poor</u> . | 1. Robin Hood robbed the rich in order to pay the poor. |
| 2. <u>The injured people</u> were conveyed in ambulance to the General hospital. | 2. The injured were conveyed in ambulance to the General hospital. |
| 3. <u>The injured man</u> lay unattended for several hours. | 3. Nelze |
| 4. If <u>those who are blind</u> lead <u>others who are blind</u> , both will fall into the ditch. | 4. If the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch. |
| 5. He sat there as silent as if he were <u>a dumb man</u> . | 5. Nelze |
| 6. Does anyone know the <u>dead man's name</u> ? | 6. Nelze |
| 7. Always speak well of <u>those who have died</u> . | 7. Always speak well of the dead. |
| 8. I fear he is no longer in the land <u>of those who live</u> . | 8. I fear he is no longer in the land of the living. |
| 9. Fear of <u>what is unknown</u> often makes people conservative. | 9. Fear of the unknown often makes people conservative. |
| 10. Nothing is so certain to happen as <u>something that we do not expect</u> . | 10. Nothing is so certain to happen as the unexpected. |
| 11. These seats are reserved for <u>men who have been disabled</u> . | 11. These seats are reserved for the disabled. |
| 12. The English country gentleman galloping after a fox – <u>what is unspeakable</u> in full pursuit of <u>something he cannot eat</u> . | 12. The English country gentleman galloping after a fox – the unspeakable in full pursuit of the uneatable/inedible. |
| 13. <u>Wise men</u> are often confounded by <u>a foolish man</u> . | 13. The wise are often confounded by a foolish man. |
| 14. The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch <u>those who are sick</u> , whom, snoring, she disturbs. | 14. The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick, whom, snoring, she disturbs. |
| 15. Have you heard <u>the latest news</u> ? | 15. Have you heard the latest? |

Verbless adjective clauses

When it is possible to do so, rewrite the following sentences using a verbless adjective clause.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The men were eager to begin the climb and they rose at first light. | 1. Eager to begin the climb, the men rose at first light. |
| 2. The summit, which was bare and bleak, towered above them. | 2. The summit, bare and bleak, towered above them. |
| 3. They studied the cliff face: it was perpendicular. | 3. Nelze |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. They found a ledge which was narrow enough for one man.</p> <p>5. They were thoroughly exhausted as they crawled into their sleeping bags.</p> <p>6. They could hardly stand, as they were stiff in every joint.</p> <p>7. When the snow was fresh, it afforded no sure foothold.</p> <p>8. The wind was keen as a razor and drove them back into the shelter of their tent.</p> | <p>4. They found a ledge narrow enough for one man.</p> <p>5. Thoroughly exhausted, they crawled into their sleeping bags.</p> <p>6. Stiff in every joint, they could hardly stand.</p> <p>7. When fresh, the snow afforded no sure foothold.</p> <p>8. The wind, keen as a razor, drove them back into the shelter of their tent.</p> |
|--|--|

Form adverbs of the following adjectives and use both parts of speech in sentences

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
fast	A fast (adj) train is one that goes fast (adv). He made a fast fortune.	The door was fast shut. He behaved in a silly way .
silly	Don't be silly .	The future is not fully integrated in the system of tenses.
full	I'm full . I can't eat any more.	Some guests came singly , others in groups.
single	He is single .	She smiled prettily . She behaved shyly .
pretty	She is such a pretty girl.	The teacher gave the boy counsel in a fatherly manner .
shy	He is such a shy person.	I work hard and play hard . He drove his employees hard . I did hardly any work today.
fatherly	As a stepfather, he took on fatherly responsibilities.	I bought this car cheap/cheaply (both adv).
hard	I work hard (adv) because I enjoy hard work (adj).	His lecture in 16th century literature was given dryly/driily . = in a way that is amusing, but you don't notice this at first
cheap	I bought a cheap suit.	
dry	Is this wood dry enough to burn? The land is as dry as a bone.	

Give comparatives and superlatives of the following adverbs. If there are two possibilities, explain the differences in meaning

<p>late pozdě, nedávno</p>	<p>later /leɪtə/ The <u>later</u> you come, the less you learn. I'll let you know <u>later</u>. See you <u>later</u>. Soner or <u>later</u>. I'll do it <u>later</u> on.</p>	<p>latest I'll ring you on Friday at <u>the latest</u>. last !!! Normaly only <u>last</u> is used as an adverb: That was a difficult question, so we answered it <u>last</u>. It <u>last</u> rained eight months ago (= The last time ...)</p>
<p>often</p>	<p>more/less often less common: oftener</p>	<p>most/least often</p>

much	more You should ride <u>more</u> . Of+noun+comparatives: in formal style Of the (two) boys, John behaves <u>the more</u> politely.	most I use this room <u>most</u> . Before adj or adv = very: He was <u>most</u> apologetic. He behaved <u>most</u> generously. Of+noun+ superlatives: in formal style Of the (three) boys, John behaves <u>the most</u> politely.
badly	worse The staff is paid <u>worse</u> than you can imagine.	worst He is not a writer but his last essay was written <u>worst</u> .
far	farther I drove ten miles <u>farther/further</u> than necessary. further (for time and distance) 'in addition': We learnt, <u>further</u> , that he wasn't a qualified doctor.	farthest (of distance only) In qualifying competition he jumped <u>farthest</u> . furthest (used more widely)
seldom	more seldom Thanks to global warming, it is more seldom as cold as this.	most seldom
soon	sooner The sooner, the better. I couldn't come any sooner.	soonest – not common in superlative Which would you <u>soonest</u> do?- Co bys dělal nejraději?

Create the sentences from the jumbled words below

a) sleep in the woods England in a little hut Peter
 outside his home town in Sleepy Hollow county

Petr slept in a little hut in the woods outside his home town in Sleepy Hollow county England.

b) was on a dark and cloudy afternoon the Daedalus in
 the South Atlantic in 1848

On a dark and cloudy afternoon in 1848, the Daedalus was in the South Atlantic.

c) Mick suddenly spotted in Solihull I on College Road
 at the bus stop

I suddenly spotted Mick at the bus stop on College road in Solihull.
Suddenly, I spotted Mick at the bus stop on College road in Solihull.

Give comparatives and superlatives of the following adjectives

narrow	narrower	narrowest
able	abler	ablest
free	freer	freest
bored	more/less bored/boring	most/least bored/boring
gentle	gentler	gentlest

shy	shyer	shyest
thin	thinner	thinnest
obscure	more/less obscure	most/least obscure
compounds:	also: obscurer	
waterproof	more/less waterproof	most/least waterproof
good-looking	better-looking (or more good-looking)	best- looking (or most good-looking)
bad-tempered	worse-tempered (or more bad-tempered)	worst-tempered (or most bad-tempered)
well-built	better-built (or more well-built is sometimes heard)	best-built

Give comparatives and superlatives of the following adjectives. If there are two possibilities, explain the differences in the meaning

far	farther Both for distance: York is <u>farther/further</u> than Lincoln or Selby. further Additional/extra: <u>Further</u> discussion would be pointless. !! Far (used for distance) and near: In the positive form they have a limited use. <i>Far</i> and <i>near</i> are used chiefly with <i>bank, end, side, wall</i> , etc. the <u>far</u> bank (the bank on the other side) x the <u>near</u> bank (the bank on this side of the river)	farthest (of distance only) York is <u>the farthest/furthest</u> town of our trip. furthest (used more widely) with abstract nouns: This was <u>the furthest</u> concession he would make.
good	better This is good but that is <u>better</u> .	best He spent <u>the best</u> part of the three weeks at the seashore.
late	later /leɪtə/ <u>later</u> edition = nedávná, předešlá	last ‘final’: The Tempest was probably <u>the last</u> play that Shakespeare wrote. ‘previous’: I think his recent book is better than his <u>last</u> one.
	latter /lætə/ ‘former’: He studied French and German, the former language he speaks very well, but <u>the latter</u> one only imperfectly. (=ten druhý)	latest ‘most recent’ - the last up to the present: Have you read Scribblers’ <u>latest</u> book? = nejnovější
little	less I have <u>less</u> time than you. = menší množství času This roof has less leaks than our old one. lesser	least There isn’t <u>the least</u> wind today.
near	The <u>Lesser</u> Town nearer <u>the near</u> bank (the bank on this side of the river)	nearest (=distance) Where is <u>the nearest</u> post office? next (=order) The <u>next</u> station is Oxford Circus.

old **older** (used of people and things)
He is older than I am.

elder (hierarchically in family – imply seniority rather than age)
My elder brother is three years older than I am.

oldest (used of people and things)
That is the oldest house in the city.

eldest
His eldest brother is 64.

Rewrite the following sentences with the comparison constructions implied

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Peter's IQ is 123. George's IQ is 110. | a) Peter is slightly more intelligent than George.
George is not as/so intelligent as Peter.
George is less intelligent than Peter. |
| b) I am suitable for the job. Peter is not suitable for the job to the same extent. (preserve <i>not</i>). | b) Peter is not as/so suitable for the job as I am. |
| c) I am absolutely happy with my pay rise. (pleased) | c) I am more than pleased with my pay rise. |
| d) Every time the petrol price rises, the number of drivers will change accordingly. | d) The more expensive petrol becomes, the less people drive. |
| e) Bill and Tom have basically the same characteristics. | e) In characteristics, Bill is like Tom.
In characteristics, Bill and Tom are basically alike. |

Rephrase the following sentences using an adverb instead of the adjective underlined:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John is a very <u>careful</u> driver. | 1. John drives very carefully. |
| 2. Sue has a very <u>good</u> pronunciation of English vowels. | 2. Sue pronounces English vowels very well. |
| 3. Dick's behaviour is more <u>courteous</u> than Bob's. | 3. Dick behaves more courteously than Bob. |
| 4. Of the two, Bob is the <u>clearer</u> speaker. | 4. Of the two, Bob speaks the more clearly. (in formal style) |
| 5. Bob is a very much <u>harder</u> worker. | 5. Bob works harder. |
| 6. Barrington is not nearly such a <u>fast</u> runner. | 6. Barrington does not run nearly so fast. |
| 7. Radford makes a far less <u>scientific</u> approach to his subject. | 7. Radford approaches his subject far less scientifically. |
| 8. Henrieta is a most <u>brilliant</u> dancer. | 8. Henrieta dances most brilliantly. |
| 9. Last night's play made a <u>considerable</u> impression on me. | 9. Last night's play impressed me considerably. |
| 10. In an auction, the <u>highest</u> bidder has to pay. | 10. In an auction, those who bid most high have to pay. |
| 11. Jones is a much more <u>friendly</u> teacher than Johnson. | 11. Jones teaches in a much more friendly way than Johnson. |
| 12. There has been a much more <u>rapid</u> increase in the number of street accidents | 12. The number of street accidents in the last ten years has increased much more |

in the last ten years.

rapidly.

Identify the adverb(s) in each of the following sentences. Then classify it/them as:

- A Adjunct**
- B Modifying an adjective**
- C Modifying an adverb**
- D Modifying a prepositional phrase**
- E Modifying a determiner**
- F Modifying a noun phrase**
- G Complement of preposition**
- H Disjunct**
- I Conjuncts**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Shut the door <u>quickly</u> . | 1. A |
| 2. You are <u>quite</u> right. | 2. B |
| 3. He plays <u>surprisingly well</u> . | 3. C A |
| 4. <u>Hardly</u> anyone came. | 4. F |
| 5. It is <u>rather</u> a pity. | 5. F |
| 6. I am right for <u>once</u> . | 6. G |
| 7. His room is <u>right</u> at the end. | 7. D |
| 8. Wait until <u>afterwards</u> . | 8. G |
| 9. Answer me <u>honestly</u> . | 9. A |
| 10. <u>Honestly</u> , I don't know. | 10. H |
| 11. I haven't met him <u>yet</u> . | 11. A |
| 12. <u>Yet</u> I feel I know him. | 12. I |
| 13. I hope to meet you <u>soon, though</u> . | 13. A I |
| 14. We left home <u>so early</u> . | 14. C A |
| 15. We are <u>almost</u> at the station. | 15. D |
| 16. That cost <u>almost</u> a pound. | 16. F |
| 17. It's <u>about</u> double the normal price. | 17. E |
| 18. I didn't say anything, <u>naturally</u> . | 18. H |
| 19. He is <u>really very</u> kind. | 19. H/C/B B |
| 20. <u>In fact</u> , he is <u>quite</u> a nice man. | 20. H F |