



BCA PART-III

ENGLISH
(COMMUNICATION SKILLS)

UNIT NO. 2

DEPARTMENT OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

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LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE

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LESSON NO. 2.1

LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE

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2.1.0 Objectives:

to teach the use of Relative and Interrogative links,

to explain the use of WHO in Subjective and Objective cases.

to introduce a Clause in a Sentence,

to illustrate the use of How many, How much etc.

to elaborate the use of Emphatic Connections

to teach Emphatic Colloquial Interrogatives

to explain Emphatic Clause Inversion

to teach the expressions : There is, It is, It was

to assess the comprehension of students.

2.1.1 Introduction

Dear Student, you are required to cover Exercise 47.1 to 58.4 in this academic year. You have already covered all the earlier exercises in the previous two years. Your past experience is sure to help you this time also. *Living English Structure* offers a golden opportunity to our students to familiarize themselves with the current structure of the English language. Our instructions and solutions may prove useful for your guidance. But self-help is the best help. Your own practice is the best recourse to learn the structures of the language. Therefore, we request you to attempt all these exercises on your own. You can compare your answers with those given by us. You are also advised to keep the key to the book with you for ready reference. Given below are the solutions to some of the sentences of the exercise.

2.1.2 Relative and Interrogative Links

who, what which, where, why etc. are very important as link words. They form a very elementary type of complex sentence that is extremely common in both spoken and written forms of the language.

An infinitive phrase is used when the subjects of both sections are identical; the sense of the infinitive phrase being future. Compare :

I don't know which to take.

I don't know which I took.

Note also verbs of request :

Tell him where to go (=where he must go)

Tell him what to do (=what he must do)

2.1.2.1 Exercise 47.1 Add the missing links.

Sentences

1. I do not know what to do.
2. He has forgotten where to go.
3. I have no idea who to ask.
4. He told me which book to take.
5. Do you know how to make coffee?
6. Ask him where to put the T.V. set.
7. I don't understand how to drive a car.
8. He wants to know which club to join.
9. You must go where he tells you.
10. Can you suggest what to write ?
11. She doesn't know which dress to wear.
12. I can't remember how to do it.
13. We don't know who to show it to.
14. I shall not forget where to find it again.

2.1.2.2 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student-1

Add the missing links in the following sentences :

15. He doesn't know.....to open it.
16. Can you tell me could advise me in this matter.
17. A lawyer advised me..... to do.
18. My friend couldn't remember.....way to go.
19. They don't know.....your house is.
20. I can't imagine..... you are so cross with me.

2.1.2.3 Answers

15. how 16. who 17. what 18. which 19. where
20. why

2.1.3 Use of WHO in Subjective and Objective Cases - Exercise 47.2

2.1.3.1 Remember 'who' is normally used in both the subjective and objective cases:

Add the missing links:

1. She does not understand to do the exercise. how
2. I can't think..... to buy for dinner. what
3. Have you decided.....to ask to the party? who

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 4. | They don't know.....to meet us tomorrow? | where |
| 5. | I am wondering..... to do with my old clothes. | what |
| 6. | Tell me..... to be there, and I shall not be late. | when |
| 7. | It is difficult to know..... to choose. | what |
| 8. | He doesn't know to think of this arrangement. | what |
| 9. | We can't think..... to go for our holidays. | where |
| 10. | I don't know..... to punish him. | how |
| 11. | They were not sure..... room to give you. | which |
| 12. | He wants to learn.....to build a boat. | how |
| 13. | Do you know..... to get a good meal in this town. | where |
| 14. | Nobody told me..... to leave these letters. | where |
| 15. | Tell us..... to begin work. | when |

2.1.4 Introduction of a Clause in a Sentence - Exercise 47.3

When the subjects are different, a clause is always added:

I don't know who she was speaking to.

He asked me how I had done it.

The clause in these cases is closely related in form to the reported question.

In fact we may see many of the Section 47 clauses as reported questions. The links are not the same as the relatives considered in Section 46, since they do not relate to any antecedent within the sentence. Compare:

He proposed a motion which was accepted -

2.1.5 Non-defining relative which relates to antecedent (a motion)

I don't know which they accepted.

Who what etc. so used, are for this reason sometimes called **Independent Relatives**.

Notice that *who* is invariably heard in place of whom in the objective case or with end preposition.

Exercise 47.4

Add the missing links :

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Have you heard..... is coming to stay with me ? | who |
| 2. | We don't know..... she has gone. | where |
| 3. | Can you tell me.....the box is so heavy ? | why |
| 4. | I remember..... you met a little girl. | when |
| 5. | Do you know makes the sun hot? | what |
| 6. | Nobody knows.....you put your shoes. | where |
| 7. | Try to think..... you did with my pen-knife. | what |
| 8. | Did anyone see..... way Maisie went? | which |

9. I want to know.....told you about it. who
 10. We asked..... he got married. when

SELF-CHECK EXERCISE**ACTIVITY FOR THE STUDENT - III**

Provide the missing words in the following sentences - Exercise 47.4

11. Show me..... this machine works.
 12. I haven't decided.....would be the best thing to do.
 13. Do you know made the tea this morning ?
 14. Please explain..... this is impossible.
 15. I am not sure their train arrives.

ANSWERS

11. how 12. what 13. who 14. why 15. when

USE OF EXPRESSIONS - How many, How much, How long, They behave similarly**Exercise 47.5****Add the missing links :**

1. I enquired..... the price of the furniture was. what
 2. The young couple wanted to know.... the rent would be. how much
 3. I haven't the slightest idea..... you went to see. who
 4. It is difficult to explain exactly..... your project is bound to fail. why
 5. Repeat..... I have just told you. what
 6. Smear the ointment gently..... the pain is greatest. where
 7. The burglar tried in vain to discover..... the safe opened, how
 8. She wondered.....she had met me. where/when
 9. I don't really know.....to recommend you to apply to. who
 10. Can you tell me..... inches are there in a foot? how many
 11. She was unable to tell us..... house she had gone into by mistake. which,whose
 12. The recipe doesn't say..... the pudding should take to cook. how long
 13. Do you know.....tins of butter I need for hundred sandwiches? how many
 14. Few people realize tiring it is to teach young children. how
 15. I am trying to find out.... her birthday is. when

2.1.6.2 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY -IV

Fill in the missing links :

16. Could you tell me.....owns that house.
 17. I haven't heard the result was.
 18. Nobody seemed to know..... the engine wouldn't work.
 19. I am surprised..... prettier Maisie is than her sister.

20. It was mentioned in the news..... people were killed.
21. You would be surprised.....cheaper it is to live in the country.
22. Let us decide.....we shall go for our picnic.
23. The dog always knows.....the postman is coming.
24. It was difficult to understand..... the lecturer was saying.
25. Please tell me..... the width of this material is, and..... it is per metre.
26. Do you know..... is the shortest route to Manchester from here?
27. She is going to learn..... to make her own clothes.
28. It is uncertain..... often he can come.
29. I have often wondered..... longer Cyril was going to wear that tie.
30. Would you mind repeating.....you've just said ?

2.1.6.3 ANSWERS TO SELF-CHECK EXERCISE

Given below are answers for your guidance:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. who | 17. what | 18. why | 19. how much |
| 20. how many | 21. how much | 22. when/where | 23. when |
| 24. what | 25. what/how much | 26. which | 27. how |
| 28. how | 29. how much | 30. what | |

2.1.6.4 Similar Advanced Expressions - Exercise 47.6

The following sentences have been completed by us :

1. Have you heard *what he said* ?
2. She asked the policeman where *the bus stand was*.
3. I am surprised to see *how tall he is*.
4. Children should learn to eat what is *given to them*.
5. It is difficult to judge how heavy *the box is*.
6. Can you tell me *who he is?*
7. My mother could never understand why *I am afraid of darkness*.
8. A baby always seems to know *where to find milk*.
9. The soldier was shown how *the gun was fired*.
10. She couldn't make up her mind which *sari was to be chosen*.
11. The dress maker asked her how long *he would have to wait for payment*.
12. I wonder how much longer *he had to wait*
13. On reading the newspaper, I was surprised to see *how many people had died of the dengue fever*.
14. Can you remember where *you have put the keys*.
15. Tell me where the house of *Ram is*.
16. The Prime Minister refused to state when *the project would be completed*.

17. The policeman made a note of when *the accident had taken place*.
18. Can you tell us how the case is *opened* ?
19. An employer is sure to ask his typist *how many pages she had typed*.
20. To this day she has never understood why she had failed in the examination.

2.1.6.5 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY FOR THE STUDY - V

Please consult *Living English Structure*, Exercise 47.6 on page 236 and complete sentence No.21 to 30 on your own.

2.1.7 Emphatic Connectives

Explanation

Who, what, which, whose, when where, however. They are all written as single words - whoever, whatever, etc., usually serve the purpose of ignorance. These words are used in the sense : It doesn't matter who, which, when, etc. Examples :

1.of us has got to pay for it, it won't be me. (whichever)
2. Take.....much you want and.....you want to. (however/whenever)
3. smashed my glasses shall pay for them..... he's hidden himself... (whoever/ wherever)
4. This bag, basket or.....it is, hang it up.....you can find room for. (whatever/wherever)
5.I stay in Brighton, or.....else I stay on the South coast. I'm sure to meet the school-teacher fellow Robinson or Robertson or..... his name is. (whenever/ wherever/ whatever).
6. quickly I dry myself after a bath, I always catch.....variety of cold there is going, (however/ whatever)
7. Please take..... one you want and bring it back..... you like. (whichever/ whenever)
8.told you to keep off meat was quite right; I think you should not be doing..... he tells you to. (whoever/whatever)
9. Of course, you can dance with..... you like; but don't expect me to introduce you to the glamorous Laurs Lorna or..... her name is. (whoever/whatever).
10. I'll come..... I can and I'll bring.....you like with me. (whenever/ whoever)

2.1.7.2 ACTIVITY FOR STUDENT - VI

Please add the ever form to other sentences of exercise 48.1 on your own and complete your answers with the ones given below :

11. Whichever/whoever

12. whoever/whatever
13. whoever/whenever
14. whatever/whoever
15. whenever/whatever/whoever
16. whichever/whoever/whenever
17. whatever/whoever

2.1.8 EMPHATIC COLLOQUIAL INTERROGATIVES

Explanation

ever has a common use in spoken English. It is used to emphasize the surprise or annoyance in question form. The ever has exactly the same meaning as **on earth**. Examples :

Who on earth is that young man in the yellow waistcoat? Whoever can he be?
Whatever are you doing?

In angry speech, we use strong expressions like the dickens, the devil, the blazes, the hell. Examples :

What the devil do you mean by that?
Who the devil do you think you are?

2.1.8.1 Exercise 49.1.

Read the following remarks reinforcing them with ever, on earth, or any of the stronger forms at will. See page 239 of Living

English Structure.

Answers are given below :

1. What on earth did make you do that?
2. What on earth are you late for?
3. When on earth is Maisie coming?
4. Who the dickens did break my pen?
5. Who the blazes do you think you are talking to?
6. Why the devil don't you mend it yourse ?
7. Why the devil did I pack my toothbrush?
8. How on earth can I see when you are standing in my light?
9. Why the devil do you expect me to do that?
10. Why the hell don't you tell her all about it?
11. Who the blazes do you think you are?
12. How on earth did you get here?
13. Who the hell can I give it to?
14. What the dickens have I done with my other trousers?
15. Where on earth have you been?

2.1.8.2 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE- ACTIVITY -VII

Please change the other sentences on your own (16 to 25) Exercise 9.1 (page 240 of your book).

2.1.9 Emphatic Clause Inversion : Exercise 49.2**Explanation :**

A fairly common device for emphasis in spoken English is the trick of changing the order of principal and subordinate clauses, in order to lay greater stress on the adverbial phrase. A couple of examples will explain this more easily:

I don't know how far he has gone.

Answer : He has gone I don't know how far.

I don't know how many things she's broken.

Answer : She's broken I do not know how many things.

The majority are howconstructions.

2.1.9.1 Exercise 49.3

Change the following into a similar emphatic form. Remember that intonation is important.

Some sentences have been changed for your convenience. Only answers are given below :

1. I've read I don't know how many books.
2. I've told you I don't know how many times.
3. I gave it, I don't know to whom.
4. He had to dive, I don't know, how deep to get it up.
5. I've been waiting for a bus, I don't know, how long.
6. He's been away, I don't know, how long.
7. He has spoken to, I don't know, how many people.
8. I read that, I don't know, how many years ago.
9. He has been to see you, I don't know, how many times.
10. He spent on decorating his house, I don't know, how much money.

2.1.9.2 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY-VIII

Change the other sentences of the exercise 49.2 into a similar emphatic form on the above pattern :

11. You know where I've been to.
12. I don't know how many children she's got.
13. I don't know what she was dressed up like.
14. I don't know how often you've been told that.
15. I don't know how far we walked.

2.1.10 USE OF THERE IS

There is, there are : This is the most usual way of denoting existence in English when the subject has not already been defined.

The two books are on the table (we know which books)

There are two books on the table (location of two unknown books)

2.1.10.1 Exercise No.50.1 : Add the correct form of *There is* to the following :

1. *There are* two dogs *in* the garden.
2. *There is* a good film on at the Regal.
3. *There were* a lot of people in the park yesterday.
4. *There will be* a party in our house tomorrow.
5. *There was* an old friend of yours at concert last night.
6. *There is* a train coming now.
7. *There won't be* another train for at least two hours.
8. *There have been* few changes since you left last week.
9. *There is* a lot of work to do this afternoon.
10. *There were* some chocolates on the plate when I went out just now.
11. *There will be* one for you tomorrow.
12. *There are* plenty of knives in the drawer.
13. *There was* only a footpath here last night.
14. *There will be* a new moon tonight.
15. *There were* no mistakes in your last exercise.

2.1.10.2 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - Activity -IX

Please add the correct form of THERE IS in the other sentences 16-20

Exercise 50.1 (page 241).

2.1.10.3 ANSWERS are given below :

16. There has been 17. There will be 18. There are
19. There was 20. There have been

2.1.11 USE OF EXPRESSIONS

It is, It was, etc.

These expressions are useful for introducing a complex subject (phrase clause) which would sound very clumsy if made the real subject.

It's impossible to guess her age.

It is wrong not to do as you are told.

2.1.11.1 Exercise - 50.2 : Add the correct form of *It is* to the following :

1. It is a pity that she is so stupid.
2. It is a shame to spend all the money.
3. It is a wonder that you didn't hurt yourself.

4. It was stupid not to go yesterday.
5. It will be a great day when he passes his examination.
6. It was nice having you to tea last Wednesday.
7. It is wonderful to see you again this week.
8. It is possible that he does not understand English.
9. It was strange that she did not speak to me.
10. It is true that Solomon had a thousand wives.

2.1.11.2 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY-X

Please add **it is** form to other sentences (11-15) of Exercise 50.2.

ANSWERS

11. 12, 14, 15 (It is), 13 (It will be).

2.1.11.3 MORE EXPLANATION ON SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

It is the meaningless subject for impression verbs and a few expressions of time distance.

It's raining hard.

It was nearly 10 O'clock.

It is a long way to Timbuktu.

2.1.11.4 Exercise 50.3 : Add the correct form of **It is** to the following :

1. *It was a long time ago.*
2. *It will be fine tomorrow, I think.*
3. *It is good for you to take exercise.*
4. *It was very wet last month, and now it is windy.*
5. *It has been raining for three hours without stopping.*
6. *It is a long time since I saw you.*
7. *It is a shame that those trees had to be cut down.*
8. *It's going to snow, isn't it?*
9. *It has been snowing since 11 O'clock, when will it stop?*
10. *It is easy for him to find fault, but it is not fair.*
11. *It was terribly hot in August last year.*
12. *The church clock struck. It was exactly 5 O'clock.*
13. *It is probable you'll find it in your pocket.*
14. *It is only 100 kilometers from here.*
15. *You can go there in an hour, but it is not easy to find the way.*

2.1.11.5 Exercise 50.4 : Add the correct form of **It is** or **There is** to the following:

1. It is fine today.
2. It is a good thing to be accurate.
3. *There was a man standing under that tree ten minutes ago.*

4. *It was* here that I saw him.
5. *There is* a post office in the village.
6. *There will be* nothing left if we don't go there.
7. It is a long time since I had a holiday.
8. It is a fact that he is a rich man.
9. *There is* often a rainbow after rain.
10. It is a pity that you can't come with me.
11. *It is* too early to leave yet.
12. *There is* a beautiful park near my house.
13. *There has been* the same film at the metro for three weeks.
14. *It will be*-difficult to find a house in the town next year.
15. *There was* a drink for everyone who was thirsty.

16.11.6 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY-XI

Add the correct form of **it is** or **there is** to the other sentences. The answers are given below for your convenience.

Answers :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 16. There is | 17. It is |
| 18. There is | 19. There is |
| 20. It is | |

2.1.12 OTHER EXPRESSIONS

Note the following expressions :

- a) It is time to go (The correct moment has arrived)
- b) It is a long time since (=the time has been long)
- c) There is time to go (=we have time; enough time exists)
- d) It is a long way to Tipperary (The distance between here and Tipperary is long)
- e) There is a long way to cover yet before we go there (=we still have this distance more to go; such a distance still exists for us).

2.1.12.1 Exercise 50.5 : Add the correct form of **There is** or **It is** to the following:

1. *It is* easy to understand why he hadn't come back.
2. *It is* (was) time to go to bed.
3. *There are* (were) many things worse than death.
4. *It is* very strange that we should arrive both together.
5. *There was* no one at home when I called for him.
6. *There are* a few sandwiches left over from yesterday.
7. *It is* (was; will be) fun going up in a helicopter.

8. *There are* (will be; were) two guests coming for the weekend.
9. *There is* no place like home.
10. *It was* impossible to guess where they could have gone to.
11. *There is* (will be; has been) a good wheat crop this year.
12. *It was* hard to decide what was the best thing to do.
13. *There were* still several empty seats in the plane when I arrived.
14. *There are* (were) hard times ahead of us.
15. *It is* (was) terrifying to hear knock on the window at midnight.
16. *It is* not known where he spent his early childhood.
17. *There is* (was) a very good dance bar in that restaurant.
18. *There will be* (is) time to finish this exercise before we go.
19. It is long time since I saw such a beautiful sunset.
20. *There was* a light in the kitchen when I got home.

2.1.11.6 SELF CHECK EXERCISE ACTIVITY - XIII

Add the correct form of **there is** or **it is** to remaining sentences. Answers are given for your guidance.

2.1.12.1 Add the missing links : Exercise 47.3

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. I wonder..... he means. | what |
| 2. I have no idea..... he arrived. | when |
| 3. He was telling me he had fought the champion. | how |
| 4. Do you know.....you are talking to ? | who |
| 5. I have no idea he will come. | when |
| 6. Will you please tell me.....you did last night? | how |
| 7. I wonder hat this is. It's certainly not mine. | whose |
| 8. Aren't you going to tell me.....you saw at the picture? | who |
| 9. You haven't told me.....you did last night. | what |
| 10. Lots of people don't know.....Vladikavkaz is. | where |
| 11. Can you tell us..... road leads to the station? | which |
| 12. I have forgotten she gave it to me. | when |
| 13. I wonder..... she married him. | why |
| 14. Have they told you time to come? | what |

2.1.12.2 SELF CHECK EXERCISE - Activity 11

Add the missing links in the following sentences :

16. Can you see..... is coming down the street ?
17. You must tell the librarian..... book you are taking-
18. She hasn't written to tell me..... she is coming.
19. The grocer says he doesn't know..... he sent it to.

20. I never know..... I can trust.

2.1.12.3 Answers

16. who

17. which

18. when

19. who

20. who

2.1.12.4 Exercise No.50.6

Add the correct form of **There is** or **It is** to the following :

1. *There were* a lot of jobs to be done that morning.
2. *There will be* (is) time to go there on foot if you want to.
3. *It is* (was) not the season for bananas.
4. *It is* too soon yet to say definitely.
5. *It is* (was) a sad sight to see a man covered with rags.
6. *There is* (was) a lot to be said for your point of view.
7. *It is* (was) nearly time to say good night.
8. *It is* a fact that he is not at all well.
9. *It is* (was) you that I meant.
10. *There is* a time and place for every thing.
11. *It will be* more important for you at a later date than now.
12. *There will be* (is) time to go twice as far as he did.
13. *There is* (was) much to be said on both sides.
14. *There was* a place I know where you could get very good coffee.
15. *There is* a game in some parts of the world called tric-trac which English people know as backgammon.
16. *It will be* time for your medicine in half an hour.
17. *It was* all very well to say you were sorry, but were you really?
18. "It is (was) murder", said the detective.
19. "*There has been* a murder evidently", said the detective calmly.
20. *There is* a big hole in your stocking.

2.1.12.5 SELF-CHECK EXERCISE - ACTIVITY- XIII

Add the correct form of **There is** or **It is** to the other sentences. Answers given below for your guidance.

2.1.12.6 ANSWERS

21. There is (will be)

22. It is

23. It is (was)

24. It is

25. There was

2.1.12 Evaluation

The students should attempt the exercises given in the enclosed Response Sheet.

LESSON NO. 2.2

**LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE : REPORTED SPEECH
EXERCISE 51.1 TO 51.18**

Structure

- 2.2.0 Objectives
- 2.2.1 Introduction
- 2.2.2 The use of 'Say' in the Indirect Speech
- 2.2.3 The use of 'tell' in the The Indirect Speech
- 2.2.4 **Reporting direct speech in the imperative mood**
 - 2.2.4.1 Explaining the Imperative mood.
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- 2.2.12.1 Solved Exercise (51.9 from **Living English Structure**)
- 2.2.13 Solution to Activity for the Student-II
- 2.2.14 Solved Exercises (51.10 from **Living English Structure**)
- 2.2.15 **Reporting “Reported Questions”**
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 - 2.2.18.1 Solved Exercises (51.13)
- 2.2.19 Reporting ‘Yes’ or ‘No’
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 - 2.2.21.2 Solved Exercises (51.16 *Living English Structure*)
- 2.2.22 Solutions to Activity for the Student-III
- 2.2.23 Solved Exercise (51.17 *Living English Structure*)
- 2.2.24 Solved Exercises (51.18 *Living English Structure*)
- 2.2.25 Summing-up

2.2.0 Objectives

In this lesson we propose to discuss and explain the grammatical transformation which takes place in a sentence when a direct speech is reported or to put it simply when a direct speech is changed into indirect speech. We shall explain

- The use of ‘say’ in direct speech.
- The use of ‘tell’ in indirect speech.
- How to report direct statements when the reporting verb is in present, present perfect future tense.
- How to report direct statements when the reporting verb is in past simple past perfect or should/would form.
- How to report statements with “must”.
- How to report ‘interrogative’ speech.
- How to report a ‘reported question’.
- How to report late responses’.

2.2.1 **Introduction** : Any communication or utterance can be reported in two ways. It can be reported verbatim as uttered by the speaker, which we can say is, **The direct Speech**.

It can be reported **Indirectly** not using the words as these were used by the

speaker.

Take for example the following sentences :

Sundari said, "I am going to the market."

If these words are reported as these have been spoken, by the speaker, this we will say is direct-speech.

But if these are reported as -

Sundari said that she was going to the market.

We have brought in certain grammatical changes without changing the essence of the idea inherent in the original speech. This we say is indirect speech.

So, now we proceed to discuss the grammatical changes which occur when we change a sentence from the direct speech into the indirect speech.

First of all we shall discuss the use of 'Say' and 'tell' in the indirect speech.

2.2.2 The use of 'Say' in the indirect speech :

We gave you an example earlier :

Sundari said, "I am going to the market." Said' is The Reporting Verb.

The Reporting verb can be in either of the following tenses :

- The Reporting verb can be in the Past Tense as in the example cited above.
- The Reporting verb can be in the Present Tense e.g.
Sundari says, "I am going to the market."
- The Reporting verb can be in the Future Tense also e.g.
He will tell you, "I am very sorry."

But the most important point, however to be remembered is that **the changes in the Reported Speech are always in accordance with the tense of the Reporting Verb.**

We shall discuss the rules relating to Reporting verb/Reported speeches, these transformations later :

Here we want to tell you that :

- 'Say' is always used with the actual words spoken.
- 'Say' is never with the infinitive in the Reported speech.
Student may keep in mind that the infinitive verbs are not limited by person and number:
- The word "to" is frequently used with the infinitive.

2.2.3 The use of 'tell' in the indirect speech :

If you say who you are talking to, you use tell :

Study the following two examples :

- i) Pritam told me that Manjit was ill. (we will not say "Pritam said me").

- ii) What did he tell the teacher ? (We will not say. What did he say the teacher).

So 'tell' is used to tell somebody.

Otherwise we use 'say'.

Study the following examples :

- i) Pritam said that Manjit was ill. (we will not say Pritam told that Manjit was ill),

- ii) What did he say? (we will not say what did he tell).

So we do not **say** somebody we **tell** somebody. But we can 'say' something to somebody.

e.g. My friend said goodbye to me.

What did he say to the police?

2.2.4 Reporting direct Speech in the Imperative mood :

2.2.4.1 Before we take up to explain the rules which help us to transform direct speech in the imperative mood into the indirect speech, let us first tell you what the term imperative implies :

- First of all, we have to remember that a verb helps to make a statement of fact or helps to ask a question e.g. :
- I help my mother in the kitchen. (The sentence makes a simple statement, a statement of fact).
- Who knocked at the door ? (The sentence makes an interrogative statement).
- But a verb can also be used to give an order, or a command e.g.-
- Run quickly.
- Speak gently.

Now this different **mode** or **manner** in which the action denoted by the verb is represented is known as **the mood Imperative**.

Imperative is one of the three moods to express :

2.2.4.2 The imperative mood is used to express :

- A command e.g.
go there
sit down
write neatly
- An exhortation, e.g.
be cool
look after your parents
be fair and honest

- An entreaty or prayer, e.g.
give us your blessings
allow us to sit here.

In each of these sentences italicized verb is in the Imperative mood : Also remember :

- Imperative mood is used only in the second person.
- The subject of a verb in the imperative mood (you second person) is omitted.
- In the first and the third persons the sense of the imperative mood can be expressed by using the auxiliary verb 'let' :
 e.g.- Let me sit (first person)
 Let him sleep (third person)

All verbs in the Imperative mood are finite because they are limited by the person and number of their subject.

2.2.4.3 Transforming Sentences into Indirect speech : (Imperative mood)

Study the following sentences :

Bring me a cup of tea.

The sentence is in Direct Speech.

On analyzing this sentence we can make out that there is a speaker who wants somebody to bring him a cup of tea.

If we transform this sentence into indirect speech we shall put it like this :

He (the speaker) asked her (the person who is given a command) to bring him a cup of tea.

For He we can assume any specific name like Ram, Parveen or any other name. Similarly for her also we can use him, us, me, her, them.

So we can also transform the sentence like this :

Ram (or Sita, or Parveen or any other name) asked me (or her, or him, or us, or me, or them) to bring him a cup of tea.

So while transforming a sentence of direct speech in the Imperative mood into indirect speech we :

- assume a subject (the speaker)
- insert tell, order, command, ask
- never use 'say'
- imperative mood into the Infinitive mood
- use a negative imperative or a negative infinitive,
- e.g.- Don't do it. He asked me (her, us) not to do it.

Also remember infinitive phrases are :

- preceded by a verb such as tell, order command, ask.
- a pronoun is used for the person addressed.

2.2.4.4 We solve below exercises no. 51.1, 51.2 and 51.3 from *Living English Structure*. Study these sentences carefully :

51.1 Solved Exercise :

1. Go away. (He told)
He told me to go away.
2. Come here (I asked).
I asked him to come here.
3. Eat it up (Tell)
He tells him to eat that up.
4. Run away (They told)
They told him to run away.
5. Pay at once (They ordered).
They ordered him to pay at once.
6. Fold it in half (She asked).
She asked him to fold it in half.
7. Give me another. (Ask)
She asked him to give her another.
8. Write quickly. (Tell)
He tells him to write quickly.
9. Sit down, (we asked)
We asked him to sit down.
10. Have a cup of tea. (she asked)
She asked us to have a cup of tea.
11. Come at five O'clock. (He told)
He told me to come at five O'clock.
12. Pick it up. (He ordered)
He ordered him to pick that up.
13. Wash your face. (He told)
He told me to wash my face.
14. Clean my shoes. (I asked)
I asked him to clean my shoes.
15. Do it again. (Tell)
He tells us to do that again.
16. Open the door, (ask)
They asked me to open the door.

17. Hold this. (She asked)
She asked me to hold that.
18. Play the piano. (They asked)
They asked him to play the piano.
19. Come in. (He ordered)
He ordered him to come in.
20. Look out. (I told)
I told him to look out.

2.2.4.5 Exercise 51.2

1. Clean it yourself.
She asked him to clean it himself.
2. Wrap it up in a piece of paper.
She told him to wrap it up in a piece of paper.
3. Cut the corners off.
She ordered him to cut the corners off.
4. Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my nice clean table cloth.
She instructed the servant not to wipe his dirty fingers on her nice table cloth.
5. Don't try to be funny.
She told him not to try to be funny.
6. Mind the steps.
She advised him to mind the steps.
7. Get your hair cut.
She asked him to get his hair cut.
8. Shut the door after you.
She ordered him to shut the door after him.
9. Take a look at yourself in the mirror.
She told him to take a look at himself in the mirror.

2.2.4.6 Exercise 51.3

1. Go to bed and don't get up till you are called.
She told the child to go to bed and not to get up till he was called.
2. Eat up your dinner at once or I'll punish you.
The mother ordered her son to eat up his dinner at once or she would punish him.
3. Don't spend all your money on food and drink. Save some for the future.
The father advised his son not to spend all his money on food and drink but to save some for the future.

4. Drive as fast as you can. I do not want to be late.
The officer ordered the driver to drive as fast as he could as he didn't want to be late.
5. Come and see me whenever you have a few hours to spare. Don't wait for me to ask you every time you want to come.
He told her to come and see him whenever she had a few hours to spare. She had not to wait for him to ask him every time she wanted to come.
6. Hurry up if you want to go out with me.
She asked him to hurry up if he wanted to go with her.
7. Treat other people the way you'd like them to treat you.
You are advised to treat other people the way you would like them to treat you.
8. Take a cold shower before breakfast if you want to keep fit.
He told him to take a cold shower before breakfast if he wanted to keep fit

2.2.4.7 Activity Student-I

Put the following sentences into indirect speech (at places the subject and the verb is given in brackets)

1. Sit down, (we asked)
2. Have a cup of tea. (She asked)
3. Come at five O'clock. (He told)
4. Do it again, (tell)
5. Open the door, (ask)
6. Hold this. (She asked)
7. Fasten your safety belts.
8. Don't sit on my bed.
9. Wait there till I come.
10. Don't speak until you are spoken to.
11. Leave it on the Piano.
12. Brush it off when it gets dirty.
13. Don't spill it on the carpet.
14. Look where you are going.
15. Hold it round the middle.
16. Don't put your elbow on the table.
17. Pull your socks up.
18. Take a look at yourself.

19. Write your name clearly at the top and then take down these points as I call them out.
20. Bring in the two accused men and take care they do not get away. (The judge.....)
21. Wait here under the tree until the rain stops.
22. Do what you are told or you'll get into trouble.
23. Imitate my pronunciation if you want to speak well.
24. Tell me when it is quarter past eight.
25. Be a good girl and sit quietly for five minutes and Auntie will give you a sweet.

(Solution given at 17.7)

2.2.5 Reporting Direct Statements :

Now we will tell you about the changes which take place in the Reported Speech, if the Reported Verb is in :

- The Present Simple
- Present Perfect
- Future Simple

Study the following example :

1. He *says*, "I am very sorry."
2. He *has just told* me, "I am very sorry."
3. He *will tell* you, "I am very sorry."

The *Italicised* verb is the Reporting Verb :

In the first sentence The Reporting Verb is in The Simple Present.

In the second sentence it is in The Present Perfect.

In the third sentence it is in The Future Simple.

Now when we report these sentences we say :

1. He says that he is very sorry.
2. He has just told me that he is very sorry.
3. He will tell you that he is very sorry.

What we notice is that **There is no change of tense in The Reported Speech**

2.2.5.1 Changes in Pronouns :

But there is a necessary change so far as the Pronouns in the Reported Speech is/are concerned :

- The Pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed where necessary so that their relations with the reporter and his hearer, rather than with the original speaker, are indicated,

e.g. : He said to me, "I don't believe you."

He said **he** didn't believe **me**.

The first person pronoun I has been changed into the third person pronoun, to indicate the relationship with the reporter, so that the hearer can clearly understand the relationship between the two.

- The Pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed in the manner given below :

- First person of the Reported Speech (I, we) changes according to the subject of the Reporting Verb.

e.g. : He says to me, "I am going there."

He tells me that he is going there.

- Second person of the Reported Speech (you, your) is changed according to the object of the Reporting Verb :

e.g. : He says to her, "I am going to your house."

He tells her that he is going to her house.

- Third person of the Reported Speech is never changed :

e.g. : He says to me, "He is coming to my house today."

He tells me that he is coming to his house that day.

2.2.5.2 Now we are going to Solve Exercise No.51.4 given in Living English

Structure :

1. I am going to town with my sister.
He has told me that he is going to town with his sister.
2. You have brought yourself a new hat.
He has told him that he has bought himself a new hat.
3. We are very late.
They tell me that they are very late.
4. I want to speak to you.
He says that he wants to speak to me.
5. We have finished the work.
They have told me that they have finished their work.
6. He is ready to come with us.
He says that he is ready to come with us.
7. They don't know you.
He tells me that they do not know me.
8. I will answer the phone.
She has told me that she will answer the phone.
9. You can do it if you try.
She will tell him that he can do it if he tries.

10. She has done her homework well.
Preeti has told me that she has done her homework well.
11. We are living in another house now.
She has informed me that they are living in another house now.
12. I have been shopping all morning.
He has told me that he has been shopping all the morning.
13. I have not told you anything yet.
He says that he has not told me anything yet.
14. You may see the photographs if you like.
He says that I may see the photographs if I like.
15. She has written me a long letter.
He says that she has written him a long letter.
16. I am giving a party this week to all my friends.
She tells me that she is giving a party this week to all her friends.
17. You have an excellent cook.
She tells me that I have an excellent cook.
18. We have not heard the news.
They tell me that they have not heard the news.
19. I like oranges better than bananas.
She tells me that she likes oranges better than bananas.
20. They are learning higher mathematics.
They have told us that they are learning higher mathematics.
21. He is sitting over there.
I have told him that he is sitting over there.
22. You are not working hard enough.
I have told him that he is not working hard enough.
23. She has given me a present.
She has told us that she has given her a present.
24. You play the piano very well.
He has told me that she plays the piano well.
25. I have flown about a million kilometers.
The pilot has told us that he has flown about a million kilometers.
26. You have been very quick.
He tells me that I have been very quick.
27. Elizabeth has gone to school.
Elizabeth's mother has told us that she has gone to school.
28. They are waiting outside.

They tell us that they are waiting outside.

29. We always try to please you.

They will tell us that they always try to please us.

30. I have been smoking too much.

I have told the doctor that I have been smoking too much.

2.2.6 Reporting Direct Statements :

Study this speech :

“I am a student, and I have studied for three years”. The action here is in the Present Perfect Tense - an action which started in the Past and is continuing till now. So the speech when reported will be :

He said that he was a student and had studied for three years.

Since the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense - Past Simple, Past Perfect or should/ would form so the words reported have a sequence, related to a time in the Past. Therefore the tense of the Reported Speech will be in accordance with the tense of the Reporting.

In the following tenses changes automatically take place when the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense :

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Make(s) (Present Simple)	made (Past Simple)
Is making (Present Simple)	was making (Past Continuous)
Has/have made (Present Perfect)	had made (Past Perfect)
Made (Simple Past)	had made (Past Perfect)

2.2.6.1 Use of should/would

Shall/ will of the future changes into should/would.

Should I would change into should/would.

Should and would in the polite form do not change e.g. “would you like to come to my place.” He asked me if I would like to come to his place.

Here would has not been changed into would have because would has been used in the direct speech as a polite expression.

2.2.6.2 Changes in Adverbs of Time and Place

We have already told you that when the tense of Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, the tense of The Reported Speech changes accordingly. Similar adverbs of time and place also change accordingly.

e.g. “They went away yesterday.”

He told me that they had gone away the day before.

Some of these equivalents are :

Here changes into there

Now	changes into	then
Yesterday	changes into	the day before/the previous day
This	changes into	that
Ago	changes into	before
Next week	changes into	the following week

- The changes do not occur if the speech is reported during the same period or at the same place; He says, "I am glad to be here this evening."
He says he is glad to be here this evening.

- Student may keep in mind that these changes take place in a convenient context, these changes are not a matter of grammatical rule. At times it may not be necessary to use any equivalent at all.

e.g. "I am coming to see you now."

He said that he is coming to see me now.

In this sentence if now is changed into then, the speech loses its tenor. Therefore, we do not bring in any change in this adverb of time.

- Similarly this and these are changed to that and those unless the thing pointed out is near at hand at the time of reporting the speech.

2.2.6.3 Solved Exercise 51.5 :

- I am ill.
He told me that he was ill.
- I met him last year.
He told me that he had met him last year.
- They will be here soon.
They informed us that they would be there soon.
- She has finished now.
The teacher told us about Mira, that she had finished the work.
- I don't know what he'll say.
She said that she didn't know what he would say.
- They went away yesterday.
He told me that they had gone away the day before.
- Wait till I come.
He asked me to wait till he came.
- I think she is married.
You said that you thought that she was married.
- She is quite charming but hasn't much sense.
He said that she was quite charming but hadn't much sense.
- He can come in when I have finished my work.

- She said that he could come in when she had finished her work.
11. The clock will never work again if you try to mend it.
He said that clock would never work again if he tried to mend it.
12. I lost my temper yesterday morning.
He said that he had lost his temper the previous morning.
13. I'll come as soon as I can.
He said that he would come as soon as he could.
14. I've sold all those you gave me yesterday.
He told me that he had sold all those I had given him the previous day.
15. You may have to stay in bed for a week.
The doctor told me that I might have to stay in bed for a week.
16. She will be here in half an hour if she is not late.
He informed us that she would be there in half an hour if she wasn't late.
17. This is the last time I saw him.
He told me that that was the last time he had seen him.
18. I shall try to be in time today. I am sorry I forgot to come yesterday.
He said that he would try to be in time that day. He was sorry he had forgotten to come the day before.

2.2.7 Solution to Activity for Student - I

1. We asked them to sit down.
2. She asked me to have a cup of tea.
3. He told us to come at five O'clock.
4. He told them to do that again.
5. We asked her to hold that.
6. She asked her to open the door.
7. The pilot asked the passengers to fasten their safety belts.
8. He asked me not to sit on his bed.
9. He asked me to wait there till he came.
10. The culprits were asked not to speak until they were spoken to.
11. He was ordered to leave that on the piano.
12. He was told to brush that off when that got dirty.
13. He was asked not to put his elbows on the table.
14. He was warned to look where he was going.
15. He was advised to hold that round the middle.
16. I asked her not to spill that on the carpet.
17. You are required to pull your socks up.

18. I was asked to take a look at myself.
19. The teacher advised the pupils to write their name clearly at the top and then take down the points as he (the teacher) called them out.
20. The judge ordered to bring the two accused men and warned the police to take care so that they didn't get away.
21. You are advised to wait there under the tree until the rain stopped.
22. You are advised to do what you are told or you would get into trouble.
23. The teacher wanted the pupils to imitate his pronunciation if they wanted to speak well.
24. I required him to tell me when it was quarter past eight.
25. The mother cajoled the girl to sit quietly for five minutes and promised her that Auntie would give her a sweet.

2.2.8 Reporting statements with 'must', 'can' and 'needn't':

In this exercise we will learn the use and change of 'must', 'can' and 'needn't' the Reported Speech.

"Must" in ordinary speech has three possible meanings each of which has a different form when reported.

1. Necessity or compulsion at the moment of speaking.
For example :
 - a) He said, "I must go now."
He said that he had to go at once.
 - b) He said, "I needn't go."
He said that he didn't have to go.
 - c) He said, "I mustn't go."
He said that he wasn't to go.

"Must" in each of the three examples given above here has been used in the present. But in the Reported Speech 'must' in the Present form is changed into the past.

2. "Must" in the sense of necessity or compulsion in the future which is a substitute for 'shall have to.' It behaves like a future. It changes to the should/would form in reported speech. Similarly, needn't also changes into would and should form.

For example :

- a) He said, "I must go next week."
He said that he would have to go the following week.
- b) He said, "I needn't go next week."
He said he would not have to go next week.

- c) "I mustn't go....."
- He said that he wasn't to go. (mustn't go' has no future form)
3. In the permanent ruling or prohibition 'must' remains unchanged. He said to us, "You mustn't cross the road against the red light. He told us that we mustn't cross the road against the red light.

All natural laws and eternal truths remain in the Present Simple Tense.

2.2.9 Exercise 51.6 :

Report the sentences putting the introduction verb in the Past Tense.

1. I would do the same myself if I were in your place.
He told me that he would have done the same himself if he had been in my place.
5. I haven't had enough time to finish what I intended to do. I can do some more later on.
He said that he hadn't had enough time to finish what he had intended to do. He could do some more later on.
7. You must leave the country at once.
The leader ordered the traitor that he had to leave the country at once.
8. People mustn't fish in this river.
He instructed the people that they mustn't fish in that river.
9. You must decide what you want to do.
He told them that they would have to decide what they wanted to do.
10. You must do it all again before next week, though I must confess it's the first bad repair you've done. You'll get a new job to do when you've finished it.
He told me that I would have to do that all along before the following week though he had to confess that it was the first bad repair I had done. He promised me that I would get a new job if I had finished that.
17. If you can't type any better than this, you had better not type at all. I can't pay people for incompetence, so you will have to leave tomorrow. (He told Maisie that.....)
He told Maisie that if she couldn't type any better than that, she had better not type at all. He couldn't pay people for incompetence, so she would have to leave the next day.
18. You mustn't forget what I told you in the last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat the next lesson by heart. You will have to learn it all again if you cannot.
He told them that they were not to forget what he had told them in the

previous lesson. He would expect them to be able to repeat the following lesson by heart. They would have to learn that all again if they couldn't.

19. I waited for you yesterday till six O'clock, but you didn't come. I thought you would come later, so I left a message with the partner.
He told her that he had waited for her the previous day till six O'clock, but she had not come. He had thought she would come later so he had left a message with the partner.

2.2.10 Reporting Interrogative Speech :

Study the following example :

"What is your name."

In the above statement a question is being asked. When an interrogative statement is reported the inversion is removed,

e.g. He asked me what my name was.

What we observe is that :

- The word-order of the Reported Speech in interrogative or the Reported Question is the same as a simple statement.
- But in questions introduced by a question word like who, what, how, when etc. The question word serves as a link between introducing verb and the reported question. See the example cited above.

2.2.10.1 Solved Exercise 51.7

1. Where are you going ?
He asked me where I was going.
2. How did you do that ?
They wanted to know how I had done that.
3. Who will come to the picture with me ?
They wanted to know who would come to the picture with me.
4. Why are you so sad ?
He enquired from her why she was so sad.
5. What is the matter ?
He enquired what the matter was.
6. Which book are you taking ?
He wanted to know about the book I was taking.
7. Where ought we to meet tonight ?
He enquired from me where we should meet during night.
8. Who showed you my work ?
He asked me who had shown me his work.
9. How could you be so unkind ?

- He asked him how he could be so unkind.
10. When did they tell you that.
He wanted to know when they had told him that ?
11. Why has she not eaten anything ?
She asked why she had not eaten anything.
12. What am I to do?
She asked me what she should do.
13. What is the time ?
He enquired what the time was.
14. How do you know that ?
He wondered how I knew that.
15. Where has he put my pencil ?
I wanted to know where he had put my pencil.
16. When are you beginning your holiday ?
He asked me when I was beginning my holiday.
17. Where can I go for it ?
He enquired where he could go for that.
18. How do you like this cake ?
He asked me how I liked that cake. OR (He wondered how I liked that cake.....)
19. Why does he sing so loudly ?
He wondered why he sang so loudly.

2.2.10.2 Reporting Interrogative Speech

If in the Reported Speech, the question does not begin with wh-word but is one of the type that can take “yes” or “no” for an answer, “if” or “whether” is used as a link between the introducing Verb and the Reported question.

For example :

He said to me, “Are you going to Delhi ?”

He asked me whether I was going to Delhi.

2.2.10.3 Solved Exercise 51.8

1. Are you enjoying yourself ?
She asked me whether I was enjoying myself.
2. Did you see the king yesterday ?
He enquired from me whether I had seen the king the day before.
3. Does she always wear a hat ?
She asked whether she always wore a hat.
4. Have you seen my new hat ?

- She enquired if I had seen her new hat.
5. Do I look all right ?
She wanted to know if she looked all right.
6. Are the grapes sour ?
She asked if the grapes were sour.
7. Is it time to go ?
She asked if it was time to go.
8. Will the taxi be here at night ?
He enquired from her if the taxi would be there at night.
9. Can you hear a noise ?
He asked me if I could hear a noise.
10. Ought the light to be on ?
She asked me if the light ought to be on.
11. Are my shoes cleaned yet ?
He wanted to know if his shoes were cleaned yet.
12. Did the greengrocer have any fresh vegetables ?
She asked if the greengrocer had any fresh vegetables.
13. Does your car always make a nasty smell?
She asked if my car always made a nasty smell.
14. May I use your telephone ?
He asked me if he might use my telephone.
15. Is it raining very heavily ?
Ashok wanted to know if it was raining very heavily.
16. Do you sleep in the afternoons ?
He enquired if I slept in the afternoons.
17. Must the door be kept shut ?
She asked him if the door had to be kept shut.
18. Was the train very full ?
He wanted to get the information if the train had been very full.
19. Have the children put away their toys ?
She wanted to know if the children had put away their toys.
20. Did Bill give you that ring ?
She enquired from me if Bill had given me that ring.

2.2.11 Activity of the Student - II

Put the following sentences into Reported Speech, introducing them with verb in the Past Tense:

1. I am living in London.

2. He is going to Berlin tomorrow.
3. I have just been to the butcher's.
4. I can come next week.
5. I fell downstairs.
6. I'll leave it on the table.
7. I am sorry I'm late.
8. I am very stupid.
9. I was very ill yesterday.
10. I learnt all this nonsense a long time ago.
11. I have never been here before.
12. I haven't done my homework.
13. I tried to ride a bicycle but I fell off three times.
14. I shall expect to see you next Wednesday.
15. These apples won't keep, they are too soft.
16. I expect to hear some news tomorrow, I will tell you if I do, so that you needn't worry.
17. The football match will take place tomorrow afternoon. All spectators are requested to obtain their tickets before five O'clock today.
18. Last night I went to the cinema and saw Peter O'Toole's latest film. I enjoyed myself very much and am going to take my other girl-friend tonight. (Cyril said that.....)
19. I am eighteen years old. I was previously employed in a large shop in this city, and my employers considered me to be very capable.
20. When I get back I'll give you the five pounds, I borrowed from you yesterday. I hope I shan't meet with an accident.
21. I can't do it now, but I expect I can do it next week.
22. By the time we reach the hill, the enemy will have cut us off from the rest of our men. We shall have to fight our way back along the coast, where the enemy has fewer troops.
23. I do not believe a word you are saying. I think it would be better for every body if you speak the truth. This is not the first time you have deceived me, and I hope it won't occur again.

(See 17.13 for Solutions)

2.2.12 Reporting 'Reported question' with 'Shall'

Study the following two examples :

1. Shall I ever forget her ?
2. Shall I open the window ?

- In both, the speech starts with 'shall' in the interrogative form.
- But in the first speech shall has been used in the future form and in the second speech, 'shall' has been used in the form of request.
- So, when we are reporting speech in the 'shall' form first of all we have to learn something about the behaviour of shall;

- Whether it denotes the future form OR

- It denotes a request.

- In the future form the speech would be reported as.....if she would.

eg-

"Shall I ever forget her."

He wondered if he would ever forget her.

In the request form the speech would be reported as.....if he should.

eg.

"Shall I open the window."

He asked if he should open the window.

We solve below exercise No.51.9 using 'shall' in the future form as well as in the 'request form.'

2.2.12.1 Solved Exercise 51.9

1. Shall I do it before tomorrow ?
He asked if he should do that before the next day.
2. Shall I call for you ?
He asked if he should call for me.
3. Shall I like the concert ?
He wondered if I would like the concert.
4. Shall I leave it in the car? (He asked me.....)
He wondered if he should leave it in the car.
5. Shall I live to be a hundred ? (He wondered.....)
He wondered if he would live to be a hundred.
6. Shall I lay the table now ?
She wanted to know if she should lay the table.
7. Shall we buy your father a present ? (They wondered.....)
They wondered if they could buy their father a present.
8. Shall we know the answer tomorrow ?
They asked if they would know the answer tomorrow.
9. Shall I give you the money now ?
(She asked us) She asked us if she should give us the money now.

10. Shall I type it again ?
He asked if he should type that again.
11. Shall I remember your name next time”? (He wondered.....)
He wondered if he should remember his name next time.
12. Shall I change the wheel for you ? (He asked her.....)
He asked her if he should change the wheel for her.
13. Shall we succeed in our examinations ? (They wondered.....)
They wondered if they would succeed in their examinations.
14. Shall I be in your way ?
He wondered if he would be in my way.
15. Shall I help you pack ?
He asked me if he should help me pack.
16. Shall I ask the little boy how to get there ?
I asked them if I should ask the little boy how to get there.
17. Shall we have time to finish ? (They wondered.....)
They wondered if we would have time to finish.
18. Shall I marry him ? (She asked her mother.....)
She asked her mother if she would marry him.
19. Shall I ever get married ?
She wondered if she would ever get married.
20. Shall I be able to hear what he is saying ?
He asked me if he would be able to hear what he was saying.
21. Shall I hurry on and get the tickets ?
He asked me if he should hurry on to get the tickets.
22. Shall we wait till the others come ? (They wanted to know.....)
They wanted to know if they should wait till the others came.
23. Shall we require new books next time ? (They wondered.....)
They wondered if they would require new books next time.
24. Shall I send it to you by post? (The student asked.....)
The student asked the teacher whether he should send that to her by post.

2.2.13 Solution to the Activity for Student - II ‘

1. He told us that he was living in London.
2. Nirmal said that her husband was going to Berlin the next day.
3. He informed us that he had just been to the butcher’s.
4. He told us that he could come next week.
5. He told the doctor that he had fallen downstairs.

6. He reminded us that he would leave that on the table.
7. He felt sorry that he was late.
8. He admitted that he was very stupid.
9. He informed us that he had been very ill the previous day.
10. The officer told his juniors that he had learnt all the nonsense a long time ago.
11. He said that he had never been there before.
12. The pupil told the teacher that he had not done his home work.
13. He informed us that he had tried to ride his bicycle but he fell off three times.
14. He told us that he would expect to see us next Wednesday.
15. He told the shopkeeper that these apples would not keep as they were too soft.
16. He told me that he expected to hear some news the next day but he would tell me if he did, so that I needed not worry.
17. The managers informed that the football match would take place the next day afternoon. All spectators were requested to obtain their tickets before five O'clock the same day.
18. Cyril said that he had gone to the cinema the previous night and had seen Peter O'Toole's latest film. He enjoyed himself very much and was going to take his other girl friend that night.
19. He informed us that he was eighteen years old. He had been previously employed in a large shop in that city and his employers considered him to be very capable.
20. He promised me that when he would get back he would give me five pounds he had borrowed from me the previous day. He hoped that he would not meet with an accident.
21. He admitted that he could not do it then but he expected to do that next week.
22. The General said that by the time they reached the hill, the enemy would have cut them off from the rest of their men. They would have to fight their way back along the coast where the enemy had fewer troops.
23. I told him that I didn't believe a word he was saying. I thought it would be better for everybody if he spoke the truth. This was not the first time he had deceived me and I hoped that would not occur again.

2.2.14 Solved Exercise : 51.10

Put the following sentences into Reported Speech with the introducing verb in the Past Tense.:

1. Where do you live ?
He asked him where he lived.
2. Where shall I be tomorrow ?
He wanted to know where he would be the next day.
3. Can you tell me where I can find the British Museum ?
He requested me if I could tell him where he could find the British Museum.
4. Do you speak Russian ? Do you think you can learn it in a year ?
He asked me if I spoke Russian and if I thought I could learn it in a year.
5. Can you lend me five pounds ? Do you think you can trust me.
She asked him if he could lend her five pounds and if he thought he could trust her.
6. Now do you believe me or do you still think I'm lying ?
He wanted to know if I believed him now or if I still thought he was lying.
7. What do you mean ? Do you think I am mad ?
He wanted to know what I meant and if I thought he was mad.
8. Must we be here by six or can we come a little later ?
They wanted to know if they had to be there by six or they could come a little later.
9. Did you understand my instructions ?
He asked me if I had understood his instructions.
10. How far is it to the National Theatre ? Can I walk it in ten minutes or must I take a bus ?
He enquired from me how far it was to the National Theatre. If he could walk in ten minutes or he would have to take a bus.
11. What is the English for Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftsbeamter?
He wanted to know what the English for Donaudampfschiffahrts gesellschaftsbeamter was.
12. How many cakes can you get into your mouth at once ? Do you think it is greedy to eat more than two at a time ?
She asked him how many cakes he could get into his mouth at once, and if she thought it was greedy to eat more than two at a time.
13. Did Maisie question you about my whereabouts last Friday ? What did

you tell her? Is she asking you any more questions tomorrow ?

He wanted to know from me whether Maisie had questioned me about his whereabouts the previous Friday and what I had told her, and if she would be asking me any more questions the next day.

2.2.15 Reporting a Reported question

In the Reported questions there is the change of the tense in both parts of the sentence,

For example :

He said, "Do you know who is coming ?"

He asked me if I knew who was coming.

"Do you know who killed him?"

He asked me if I knew who had killed him.

"Did you wonder why I didn't come?"

He asked me if I'd wondered why he hadn't come.

- But student must keep in mind that two Past Perfects are used in succession very rarely.
- As a matter of practice when two actions occur in the Past one after another the first action takes Past perfect and the Second action takes Past Simple.

(See the example cited above)

2.2. 15.1 Solved Exercise 51.11

1. Can you tell me why you are sad ?
He asked me if I could tell him why I was so sad.
2. Must you always ask what I'm doing ?
He wanted to know from her if she always had to ask him what he was doing.
3. Will you please tell me when you expect to come ?
He requested me if I would tell him when I expected to come.
4. Have you any idea when you will be this way again ?
She wanted to know if he had any idea when he would be that way again.
5. Won't you find out why he doesn't like us ?
He wanted him to find out why he didn't like them.
6. Where were you when the train started ?
He enquired from me where I had been when the train started.
7. What do you think you are doing ?
He asked me what I thought I was doing.

8. Who do you suppose would believe that story ?
He wanted to know who I supposed would believe that story.
9. Do you know if any decision was arrived at ?
He wanted to know whether I knew if any decision had been arrived at.
10. Is this the spot where the murder was committed?
He asked if that was the spot where the murder had been committed.
11. Do you know which is the cup you used ?
He asked if I knew which was the cup I had used.

2.2.15 Reporting "Late Response"

Study the following examples of conversation :

Ex. A : I am supposed to go on Friday.

Ex. B : When were you supposed to go again ?

In this piece of conversation

Mr. A is giving some information to Mr. B. Mr. B. has not fully grasped that information. So Mr. B wants Mr. A to repeat what he has said. But Mr. B's direct question has been put in the tense of a Reported Question with a Past Tense introducing Verb.

- Now this kind of conversation combines the principles of direct and reported speech in one.
- But the problem arises when the listener while asking the doubtful point frames his direct speech questioning the tense of the Reported Question with a Past tense introducing verb.
See the example cited above.

Mr. A said he was supposed to go again on Friday.

Mr. B in order to clear his doubt says :

When were you supposed to go again.

(When did you say you were supposed to go again).

Study the following examples :

Mr. A : His name is Tanner-Whvte.

(Pause or Conversation)

Mr. B : What was that man's name ?

(= What did you say his name was)

- In imperative sentences, while reporting late responses was (were) to is used
- In some cases had to is also used, but its use is rare.

Mr. A : Put it among the Papers in the third drawer down.

(Pause for forgetting)

Mr. B : Where was I to put it ?

(=where did you say I was to put it ?)

- In the Past Tense, late response is to be reported as follows :

Mr. A : They made at least seventeen copies and sold them all.

(Pause or more conversation to confuse the mind of Mr. B.)

Mr. B : How many copies had they made ?

(=How many did you say they had made?)

2.2.17 Solved Exercise (51.12)

1. He was at the pictures all the time.
"Where did you say he had been all the time?"
2. My husband is very fond of a piece of pie for his supper.
"What did you say your husband was fond of for his supper?"
3. Take the pink cushion with you when you go.
"Which cushion did you say I was to take when I went."
4. He ate a double helping of meat and potatoes just before he collapsed.
"What did you say he had eaten just before he collapsed?"
5. I ask taking the dogs as far as the common for a run.
"Where did you say you were taking the dog for a run?"
6. I packed three suitcases before I found I wasn't to go after all.
"How many suitcases did you say you had packed before you had found that you weren't to go after all?"
7. Its gone half past three.
"What time did you say it was?"
8. We are coming again in one week.
"When did you say you were coming again?"
9. The cunning old man hid it under a rose bush in his own garden.
"Where did you say the cunning old man had hidden it?"
10. When you get there go into the third door on your right as you face the building.
"Which door did you say I was to go into?"
11. ...".....and I shot five tigers while I was in India.
"How many tigers did you say you had shot?"
12. My husband has gone away for a week.
"For how long did you say your husband had gone away ?"
13. Let us go and sit in the Rose-garden ?
"Where did you say we were to sit ?"
14. She cleans her floors with a special kind of polish.

“What did you say she cleaned them with?”

15. I am meeting an old school friend of mine tomorrow night.

“Who did you say you were meeting tomorrow night?”

2.2.19 Reported Speech (Mixed Types)

In the conversation when statements and questions are mixed.

- Each part should be introduced by an appropriate verb.
- The statements should be introduced with tell, say, explain, remark
- Questions should be introduced with ask, enquire, want to know, wonder etc.
- Both the parts can be connected by using ‘and’ ‘as’ and adding ‘that’ and other connecting words as per the meanings expressed.

For example :

He said, “I am off to the pictures, where are you going?”

He said that he was off to the pictures and wanted to know where I was going.

2.2.18.1 Solved Exercise (51.13)

Put the following into Reported Speech, with the introducing verbs in the past tense

1. It is cold in here. Is the window open ?
He said that it was cold in there and asked if the window was open.
2. Do you think it will rain? It is very cloudy.
He asked me if I thought it would rain as it was very cloudy.
3. I must write some letters now. What date is it?
He said that he had to write some letters and enquired what date it was.
4. That looks difficult to do. Can I help you ?
He remarked that it looked difficult to do and asked me if he could help me.
5. Are you free tomorrow night? I would like you to come to my party.
He wanted to know if I was free the following night as he would like me go to his party.
6. The dog has stolen the meat. What are we to do?
He informed that the dog had stolen the meat and wanted to know what we were to do.
7. Is that the Postman? I hope he has a letter for me.
He wanted to know if that was the postman as he hoped he had a letter for him.
8. Would you like to see the garden ? It is very pleasant out there.

- He asked me if I would like to see the garden as it was very pleasant out there.
9. I am learning English. Can you speak English?
He told me that he was learning English and asked me if I could speak English.
10. I have a headache. Can I have an aspirin ?
He said that he had a headache and asked if he could have an aspirin.
11. Will you explain what Cyril means ? I don't know what he is talking about ?
He asked me if I could explain what Cyril meant as he didn't know what he was talking about.
12. Why cannot you answer at once? You are not always so slow.
He asked me why I could not answer at once since I wasn't always so slow.
13. Can you tell me the time? I shall have to leave at five.
He asked me if I could tell him the time, as he would have to leave at five.

2.2.19 Reporting Yes' or No'

While reporting yes' and 'no' we have to add a short form clause which should echo the question verb. Study the following examples :

1. He said, "Will you come out tonight?" "No" ?
He asked if I would go out with him that night but I said I wouldn't.
2. He said, "Do you like this?" 'Yes' .
He asked me if I liked it and I said I did.

2.2.19.1 Solved Exercise (51.14)

Put the following into Reported Speech with the introducing verb in the Past Tense :

1. Have you had anything to eat? We have just finished our dinner.
He asked me if I had anything to eat as they had just finished their dinner.
2. I hear that Ann was at the dance last night. What was she wearing ?
He said that he heard that Ann had been at the dance the night before and enquired what she had been wearing.
3. The clock has stopped. Did you forget to wind it up ?
He said that the clock had stopped and asked if I had forgotten to wind it up.
4. Did you ring me up last night? 'Yes' .

- He asked me if I had rung him up the previous night. I said that I had.
5. "Did anybody call during my absence?" 'No'
He asked me if anybody had called during his absence and I said that they hadn't.
 6. Bob wants to be an insurance agent. Do you think it is a good idea?
He informed me that Bob wanted to be an insurance agent and asked me if I thought that it would be a good idea.
 7. May I open the window? It's rather hot in here.
She asked me if I might open the window as it was rather hot there.
 8. Can you meet tomorrow? 'No.'
She asked me if I could meet her next day, but I said that I couldn't.
 9. What have you done with my comb? I haven't seen it for days.
She asked him what he had done with her comb as she had not seen it for days.
 10. "Will you have some more strawberries?" 'No, thank you.'
He asked me if I would have some more strawberries but I thanked him and said I wouldn't.
 11. Will you take some castor oil? No, I don't like it. 'Do you think a medicine I don't like will do me good.' 'No, I suppose not.'
The doctor asked her if she would take some castor oil. She said that she did not like and enquired from the doctor if he thought that a medicine she didn't like would do her good. The doctor replied that it wouldn't.

2.2.20 Activity for Student - II

1. I am going to do it all again on the 15th of July.
2. My friend cannot come because she has a touch of flu.
3. She put it in the left hand cupboard.
4. I am supposed to have finished it by five O'clock.
5. Bring me that book over there.
6. How do you like Massie's dress? I bought it for her at a sale..
7. We are going for a country walk. Would you like to come too?
8. What time is it? My watch has stopped.
9. This is a most interesting book. Have you ever read it ?
10. What is the matter? You don't look very well.
11. How far is it to Birmingham ? I hope we can get there before dark.
12. Who do you think is England's greatest dramatist? I like Shaw best.
13. How long have you been learning English? Your accent is very good.

14. It is time to go. Have you got all your things ?
15. Where are the Barkers spending their holidays? They usually go to Bournemouth.
16. You are late home. What have you been doing ?
17. Would you like a cup of tea? It's just been made.
18. The matter will soon be dealt with. Have you anything more to ask?
19. Have you a light? I've forgotten to bring my matches.
20. Do you understand it now? I'll explain it again if you don't. .
21. I've read that book before. Have you something else I can read?
22. May I take an apple? They look so nice.
23. George is taking his exam in June. Do you think he will pass?
24. Whatever have you got on? You look like a scarecrow.
25. What is the doctor's telephone number? Mary has fallen downstairs and broken her leg.
26. The milk is burnt again. Will you have lemon in you tea instead?
27. Did you see the fire last night? Two shops were burnt to the ground.
28. Your hair is very long. Are you going to be a musician?
29. I want a new hand bag. Where is the best place to get one?
30. Are you listening? I've asked you a question three times already.
31. The Jacksons live in the most out of the way place. Have you ever tried to find it ?
32. Why did you lock the door? Nobody will disturb us.
33. We are very hungry. What can you give us to eat !
34. 'Are you going away for the weekened?' 'Yes.'¹
35. It's nearly time for tea. Will you put the kettle on?

2.2.21 Reporting Exclamations

In exclamatory sentences the introducing verbs are added according to the meaning of the exclamation.

- Ex. What a lovely garden. .
He remarked that it was a very lovely garden.

2.2.21.1 Solved Exercise (51.15)

1. What a lovely house.
He observed that it was a very lovely house.
2. Hello- what do you want ?
He greeted me and asked what I wanted.
3. My goodness! You are so slim.
He was surprised when he saw how slim I was.

4. Haven't you been here before?
He was surprised that I had never been there before.
5. What a dirty face you have.
He damned my dirty face.
6. Oh! I have cut myself.
She cried in pain that she had cut herself.
7. Help me.
She called for help.
8. The house is on fire.
He shouted that the house was on fire.
9. What have you done to your hair?
He asked in a shocked tone what I had done to my hair.
10. Good Gracious! It is impossible !
He exclaimed that it was impossible.
11. What on earth has happened ?
He exclaimed what on earth had happened.
12. What ever is the matter ?
He wondered whatever the matter was.
13. What a terrible noise !
He protested terribly against the terrible noise.
14. Do be quiet.
She begged her to be quiet.
15. Don't stand there doing nothing.
The teacher told them not to stand there doing nothing.
16. What a fool I've been ! Why didn't I think it before ?
He lamented that he had been a fool and wondered why he had thought it before.
17. What a noise you are making! Do you know how to play the piano ?
He reprimanded him for making noise and not playing the piano properly.
18. What a pity we did not eat up all the figs yesterday ! Now they're all bad.
He repented for not eating up all the figs the previous day since then they had all gone bad.
19. I say what a charming daughter you have Mrs. Sidebotham.
He gave a cry of admiration and told Mrs. Sidebotham that she had a very charming daughter.
20. What a big helping of pudding you're giving me? I shan't be able to eat

it all, I'm sure.

She exclaimed on seeing the size of her helping of pudding protesting that she was sure she wouldn't be able to eat it all.

2.2.21.2 Solved Exercise (51.16)

Put the following into Reported Speech with the introducing verb in the Past Tense :

1. Hello! Where are you off to?
He called out in surprise and asked where I was off to.
2. Oh Dear ! I've spilt my coffee.
He gave an exclamation of annoyance because he had split his coffee.
3. Would you believe it Jane's broken another dish.
She complained with an expression of annoyance that Jane had broken another dish.
4. Help me ! Help ! Quick.
He called loudly and urgently for help.
5. Look out ! There's a motor bike coming.
He warned that there was a motor bike coming.
6. Oh ! I have burnt myself.
She cried in pain that she had burnt herself.
7. Bother ! The light has gone out.
He was bothered that the light had gone out.
8. Owl can't you look where you're going. You have trodden on my sore toe.
She cried out very angrily and asked if he couldn't look where he was going and told him that he had trodden on her sore toe.
9. Darling ! I love you ! Will you always love me ?
The boy called her darling and professed his love for her, and asked if she would always love him.
10. Oh ! How I hate touching sticky things.
She gave an expression of disgust and told how she hated touching sticky things.
11. Tut tut ! You are a naughty girl.
He reproved her gently telling her that she was a naughty girl.
12. Oh how wonderful ! I'd simply love to come.
He cried in jubilation and said that he would simply love to come.
13. For goodness sake stop that awful row.
He appealed to the good sense of all and requested to stop that awful

- row.
14. Whatever should I do now my wife's fallen ill, what with looking after the baby and guests too in the house.
He wondered in panic that whatever he would do now that his wife had fallen sick. He failed to understand who would look after the baby, the guests too in the house.
 15. Oh John ! That's the best news I've heard for a long time.
He expressed joy and told John that that was the best news he had heard for a long time.
 16. What a lovely garden you have. How well it is looked after.
He told them with admiration what a lovely garden they had and how well it was looked after.
 17. Hurry ! we are going to have a holiday tomorrow ! Where shall we go !
They shouted with delight because they were going to have a holiday the next day and wondered where they would go.
 18. By Jove that was a good race. How splendid they rowed.
He cried in joy that it was a good race and they had rowed splendidly.
 19. Good Heavens ! look at the time I've forgotten all about my cake in the oven. I hope it is not burnt to the cinder.
She cried that she had forgotten about the cake in the oven. She wondered if it had burnt.
 20. To the bride and bridegroom ! May you both be very happy together, and may your troubles be over.
He proposed to the health of the bride and bridegroom and hoped that they would be very happy together and expressed a wish that all their troubles would be over.

2.2.22 Solution to Activity for Students - III

1. "When did you say you were going to do it again ?"
2. "What did you say, why your friend cannot come ?"
3. "Which cupboard did you say she put in ?"
4. "When did you say you are supposed to finish it ?"
5. "What should I bring and where ?"
6. I asked him how did he like Massie's dress. I told him that I had bought it for her at a sale.
7. They informed us that they were going for a country walk and wanted to know if we would like to come too.
8. He enquired about the time and told that his watch had stopped.

9. He informed me that was the most interesting book and wanted to know if I had ever read that.
10. He asked me what the matter was as I did not look very well.
11. They asked me how far it was to Birmingham. He hoped that they could get there before dark.
12. He wanted to know who I thought was England's greatest dramatist. I told him that I like Shaw best.
13. He enquired from me how long I had been learning English. He found my accent good.
14. He said that it was time to go and enquired whether we had got all our things.
15. He asked me where the Barkers were spending their holiday's. I told him that they usually went to Bournemouth.
16. He told me that I was late to the house. He asked me what I had been doing.
17. He wanted to know if I would like a cup of tea. He informed me that it had been just then made.
18. He told us that the matter would soon be dealt with and wanted to know if we had anything more to ask.
19. He asked me if I had a light. He told that he had forgotten to bring his matches.
20. I asked him if he understood it and if he did not I would explain that again.
21. I told him that I had read this book before and wanted to know if he had something else I could read.
22. I asked him if I could take an apple as they looked so nice.
23. He informed us that George was taking his exams in June and wanted our opinion whether he would pass.
24. He asked me whatever I had got on as I looked like a scarecrow.
25. He enquired from me about the doctor's telephone number as Mary had fallen from stairs.
26. He told us that milk had burnt again and enquired if we would have lemon in our tea.
27. He asked us if we had seen the fire last night. He told us that the two shops had burnt to the ground.
28. He wanted to know if I was going to be a musician as my hair was very long.

29. He said he wanted a new hand bag and wanted to know about the place to get one.
30. He asked me if I was listening as he had asked me a question three times already.
31. He informed us that the Jacksons lived in the most out of the way place and wanted to know if I had ever tried to find it.
32. He asked from me why I had locked the door as nobody would disturb us.
33. They wanted to know what we could give them to eat as they were very hungry.
34. He asked me if I was going away for the weekened. I told him that I was.
35. I said that it was nearly time for tea and asked if he would put the kettle on.

2.2.23 Solved Exercise (51.17)

Based on the previous exercise :

Put the following into Reported Speech with the introducing verb in the Past Tense :

1. I shouldn't do that if I were you. Isn't it very dangerous?
He said that he wouldn't do that if he had been me and asked if it wasn't dangerous.
2. When we've finished this game we'll have supper. Will you have time to play again afterwards?
They told that when they had finished that game, they would have supper and enquired if we would have time to play again afterwards.
3. Don't you know how to behave? There must be no talking in lessons.
The teacher asked the children if they didn't know how to behave and told them that there must be no talking in lessons.
4. I wonder where I left my scissors. Can you see them anywhere? (He wondered where.....)
He wondered where he had left his scissors and enquired if I could see them anywhere.
5. Don't do that ! Are you mad ?
She warned me not to do that and asked me if I was mad.
6. What time does the concert start? I am sure it is time to start.
He enquired what time the concert started and he was sure that it was time to start.
7. How can I help laughing ? Maisie's hat is so funny.

- He exclaimed how he couldn't help laughing over Maisie's hat as it was so funny.
8. What a dark night it is ! I am thankful I haven't got to go out.
He observed that it was a very dark night and he was thankful that he hadn't got to go out.
9. Didn't you bring a coat with you ? I am afraid you'll be cold.
He asked me if I had not brought a coat with me and was afraid that it would be cold.
10. "Did you visit Tower when you were in London last year?" "No, I wanted to but, I had no time".
She asked me if I had visited the Tower when in London the year before. I said that I had wanted to but I had no time.
11. When I go to Paris tomorrow, I shall have been there ten times.
He said that when he went to Paris the next day he would have been there ten times.
12. Hello ! What are you doing in this part of the world ? What a pity you didn't come yesterday. We had a lovely day on the river. But never mind you must come with us to the hills tomorrow, if you have time.
He greeted me and asked me what I was doing in that part of the world. He regretted that it was a pity that I had not come the previous day as they had a lovely day on the river. He told me not to mind and invited me to go with them to the hills the next day, if I had time.

2.2.23 Solved Exercises (51.18) I

Based on the previous exercises

1. I am sure we are lost. Run and ask that policeman the way.
He said that he was sure that we were lost and told me to run and ask that policeman the way.
2. Did you remember to take your medicine before dinner? If not you'd better take it now.
The mother asked her daughter if she had remembered to take her medicine before dinner and if she hadn't, she'd better take that at once.
3. Do as I tell you or you will be punished. I'll teach you who is the master in this house.
He threatened her by saying that she was to do as he told her or she would be punished and he would teach her who was master in that house.
4. When you have cleaned the sitting room, will you please light a fire

there? It is rather chilly today.

He requested her to light a fire in the sitting room when she had cleaned it as it was rather chilly that day.

5. Please excuse me, I am too tired to go out tonight.

She asked him to excuse her as she was too tired to go out that night.

6. Have you ever been to the Lake District? It is most delightful walking country.

He asked me if I had ever been to the Lake District which was most delightful walking country.

7. I am going to the library this morning. Shall I change your book for you?

He told me that he was going to the library that morning and asked me if he should change my book for me.

8. Stop ! Wait for me ! I won't be a moment.

He asked me to stop and wait for him as he wouldn't be late for a moment.

9. I am so sorry ! Did I hurt you ?

He said that he was sorry and asked me if he had hurt me.

10. How many pieces of watermelon can you eat ? What ! Only five ! What a tiny appetite you have.

He asked me how many pieces of watermelon I could eat and was astonished when I told him only five and remarked what a tiny appetite I had.

2.2.25 Summing-Up

Dear Student,

In this lesson we have discussed and explained the grammatical transformations which take place when a direct speech is put into an indirect speech. We have given you examples of all kinds and also solved Exercises from your prescribed text **Living English Structure**. However, in your examination you can get exercises and sentences from outside **Living English Structure**. In your Response Sheet, exercise No. I contains sentences which are not from the prescribed text. Solve these exercises and send the same to us for correction.

LESSON NO. 2.3

**LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE
EXERCISES 52.1 TO 53.9**

Structure

- 2.3.0 Objectives
- 2.3.1 Introduction
- 2.3.2 Transformation of **Active Voice into Passive Voice** : Some Rules
- 2.3.3 Exercise No.52.1 Elementary
- 2.3.4 Self-Check Exercise- Activity -I
- 2.3.5 Intermediate Sentences - Explanation : Exercise 52.2
- 2.3.6 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - II
- 2.3.7 Elementary Sentences with Vague Subject
- 2.3.8 Exercise 52.3
- 2.3.9 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - III
- 2.3.10 Intermediate and Advanced Sentences : Exercise 52.4
- 2.3.11 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - IV
- 2.3.12 Exercise 52.5
- 2.3.13 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - V
- 2.3.14 Miscellaneous Exercise (Exercise 53.1)
- 2.3.15 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VI
- 2.3.16 Exercise 53.2
- 2.3.17 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VII
- 2.3.18 **Use of Too**-Exercise 53.3
- 2.3.19 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VIII
- 2.3.20 **Use of As** well-Exercise 53.4
- 2.3.21 **Use of Just, as Well, Just as soon, Would Rather**- Exercise 53.5
- 2.3.22 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - IX
- 2.3.23 **Use of certainly and Surely**- Exercise 53.6
- 2.3.24 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - X
- 2.3.25 **Use of Fairly and Rather** - Exercise 53.7
- 2.3.26 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XI
- 2.3.27 More Explanation on Fairly and Rather Exercise 53.8
- 2.3.28 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XII

2.3.29 Advanced Exercise 53.9

2.3.30 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XIII

2.3.0 Objectives

- To teach the students the transformation of Active Voice into Passive Voice;
- To explain the use of Too and As well.
- To study the use of Rather/certainly, fairly and surely.
- To test the comprehension of students.

2.3.1 Introduction

In the lesson, we shall be discussing the transformation of Active Voice into Passive Voice. The Passive Voice is very important in English. Probably about 90 percent of the passive sentences spoken or written are of the type replacing the indefinite pronoun or reflexives.

2.3.2 Transformation of Active Voice into Passive Voice : Some Rules

Voice is that form of a verb which shows whether what is denoted by the subject does something or has something done by it.

A verb is in the Active Voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something, or in other words, is the doer of the action.

The Active Voice is so called because the person denoted by the subject acts.

A verb is in the Passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

The Passive Voice is so called because the person or thing denoted by the subject is not active but passive, that is, suffers or receives some action.

For Example : see the change in the following sentence :

Active : Someone has stolen my books.

In this sentence the indefinite subject "someone" occupies the most prominent place. We prefer the same sentence in the passive voice which will be as follows :

Passive : My books have been stolen.

So we might say that while verbs in active voice denote the actions done by a doer or agents, verbs in the passive voice denote what the objects of those actions 'suffered' or 'received'. In other words, when we use the Active Voice, we give prominence to what the doer or the agent does and when we use the Passive Voice, we give prominence to the object by making it the subject of the sentence and saying, what the subject 'suffered' or 'received'. Hence we say :

My books have been stolen.

Suppose we want to describe some of the qualities of the books. The verbs we use will then be in the active voice. We will say, for example :

The books are very educative and informative. They entertain us as well.

So it will be noticed that when the verb is changed from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice, the object becomes the subject. But only Transitive Verbs can be used in the Passive Voice.

So you must remember that the Active Voice is used when the agent (i.e. the doer of the action) is to be made prominent. The Passive Voice is used when the person or thing acted upon is to be made prominent.

Now let us take up the exercise given in your book i.e. **Living English Structure**

2.3.3 Exercise No.52.1 Elementary

Complete the following Passive Voice sentences in the tenses suggested :

1. This picture (always admire) - Present
This picture is always admired.
2. His leg (hurt) in an accident - Past
His leg was hurt in an accident.
3. This exercise (do) very carefully - Present Continuous
This exercise is being done very carefully.
4. The box (not open) for the last hundred years - Present Perfect
The box has not been opened for the last hundred years.
5. The Tower of London (formerly use) as a prison - Past
The Tower of London was formerly used as a prison.
6. Two of my dinner plates (break) - Present Perfect
Two of my dinner plates have been broken.
7. A big battle (fight) here 200 years ago. - Past
A big battle was fought here 200 years ago.
8. You (invite) to lunch Tomorrow - Present Perfect
You have been invited to lunch tomorrow.
9. This play (forget) in a few years' time - Future
This play will be forgotten in a few years' time.
10. The bridge (build) last year - Past
The bridge was built last year.
11. My brother (never beat) at tennis. Present Perfect
My brother has never been beaten at tennis.
12. English (speak) all over the world - Present
English is spoken all over the world.
13. Any questions (ask) about me? - Past
Were any questions asked about me ?
14. The answers must (write) on one side of the paper only - Infinitive

The answers must be written on one side of the paper only.

15. These books must (not take away) : Infinitive.
These books must not be taken away.
16. I (punish) for something I didn't do. - Past
I was punished for something-I didn't do.
17. Milk (use) for making butter and cheese - Present
Milk is used for making butter and cheese.
18. You (want) to help lay the table - Present
You are wanted to help lay the table.
19. A pupil (praise) when he works hard. - Present Indefinite
A pupil is praised when he works hard.
20. The stolen car (find) in another town. - Present Perfect
The stolen car has been found in another town.
21. Hats and coats must (leave) in the cloakroom. - Infinitive
Hats and coats must be left in the cloakroom.
22. The piano (play) are too loudly. - Past Continuous
The piano was being played too loudly.
23. The matter (discuss) tomorrow. - Future
The matter will be discussed tomorrow.
24. Progress (make) every day in the world of science. - Present
Progress is made every day in the world of science.
25. The chicken (not feed) this morning. - Past
The chicken were not fed this morning.
26. Some ink (spill) on the carpet. - Present Perfect
Some ink has been spilt on the carpet.
27. She said that some ink (spill) on her carpet - Present Perfect
She said that some ink has been spilt on her carpet.
28. Not a sound (hear). - Past
Not a sound was heard.
29. This door can (easily mend). - Infinitive
This door can easily be mended.
30. What (do) about this? - Present Perfect
What has been done about this ?

18.4 Self-Check Exercise- Activity -I

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :

31. The door (already shut). - Present Perfect
32. Your question (answer)? - Present Perfect

33. The book (finish) next month? - Future
34. He saw that the table (push) into the corner. - Past Perfect
35. The article (beautifully write). - Present Perfect

Answers

31. The door has already been shut.
32. Has your question been answered ?
33. Will the book be finished next month?
34. He saw that the table had been pushed into the corner.
35. The article has been beautifully written.

2.3.5 Intermediate Sentences - Explanation

When the verb is in the active voice it takes two objects, it is more usual in English to make the PERSONAL object the subject of the passive voice.

For Example :

Active : Someone gave me a book.

Passive: I was given a book.

The form A book was given (to) me would be used when we need to stress this new subject.

2.3.5.1 Exercise 52.2

Put then following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE with a PERSONAL SUBJECT:

1. They gave my little sister a ticket, too.
My little sister was given a ticket, too.
2. People will show the visitors the new buildings.
The visitors will be shown the new buildings by people.
3. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.
The electrician has already been paid for his work.
4. They promise us higher wages.
We are promised higher wages by them.
5. Somebody will tell you what time the train leaves.
You will be told what time the train leaves.
6. Someone ordered the prisoners to stand up.
The prisoners were ordered to stand up.
7. Somebody recommended me to another doctor.
I was recommended to another doctor.
8. Someone taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
He was taught French and given a dictionary.
9. They will allow each boy a second plate of ice-cream.

Each boy will be allowed a second plate of ice-cream by them.

10. The authorities refused Cyril a passport.
Cyril was refused a passport by the authorities.

2.3.6 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - II

2.3.6.1 Transform the following sentences into Passive Voice :

11. They will ask us all several questions.
12. When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank.
13. Someone will read you another chapter next time.
14. They requested the stranger to leave the meeting.
15. This is the third time they have written to us about this.
16. They still deny women the right to vote in some countries.
17. They have made my uncle a captain.
18. They asked the rest of us to be there at eight O'clock.
19. The others told the new students where to sit.
20. Someone is showing Maisie how to bathe a baby.

2.3.6.2 Answers

11. We all shall be asked several questions by them.
12. I had already been offered a job at the bank when we first met.
13. You will be read another chapter next time.
14. The stranger was requested to leave the meeting by them.
15. This is the third time we have been written to about this by them.
16. Women are still denied the right to vote in some countries.
17. My uncle has been made a captain by them.
18. The rest of us were asked to be there at eight O'clock (by them).
19. Maisie is being shown how to bathe a baby.

2.3.7 Elementary Sentences with Vague Subject

2.3.7.1 The general principle governing the use of the passive voice is as follows:

When the main interest of the speaker or writer is on the verb activity itself rather than on the active subject, there is a desire to express this idea first. In the sentence *People Speak English all over the world* too much weight is given to the vague subject people, when our real concern is the SPEAKING OF ENGLISH. The passive voice form

English is spoken all over the world.

Put the idea in a much better perspective. The agent by people is superfluous we have just used a passive construction to get rid of it anyway

2.3.7.2 Warning

In all PASSIVE VOICE exercises the use of *by* with an agent must be Rigorously suppressed, except in those examples where, although our interest in the predicate has led us to passive voice, the active subject has some interest of its own and is necessary for complete sense, e.g:

The poem was written by Keats.

Shows greater interest in the poem (the speaker is presumably discussing it, or reading it), but mention of the poet is necessary to complete the sense. Such active subjects as *I, we, you, they one, someone, nobody, people, a man, a boy, the servant etc.* are very seldom worth mention in the passive construction.

2.3.7.3 Prepositions

Prepositions or adverb particles must not be left out with verbs requiring them; there is a tendency to forget them.

ACTIVE : They will look after you well.

PASSIVE: You will be well looked after. (Note position of adverb of manner).

2.3.8 Exercise 52.3

Put the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE, using the part in bold type as the subject where shown :

1. She showed the visitors the new baby.
The visitors were shown the new baby.
2. Someone asked the student a very difficult question.
The student was asked a very difficult question.
3. We must look into this matter.
This matter must be looked into.
4. People speak well of my friend Cyril.
My friend Cyril is well spoken of.
5. They told her to be quick.
She was told to be quick.
6. Someone reads to the old lady every evening.
The old lady is read to every evening.
7. Somebody told the students to wait outside.
The students were told to wait outside.
8. Someone promised me a bicycle if I passed my examination.
I was promised a bicycle if I passed my examination.
9. You must work for success.
Success must be worked for by you.
10. Somebody gave her a box of chocolates for her birthday.
She was given a box of chocolates for her birthday.

11. I told Cyril never to come here again.
Cyril was told never to come here again.
12. They gave me 10p (ten pence) change at the shop.
I was given 10p (ten pence) change at the shop.
13. She promised him a book.
He was promised a book by her.
14. It is time they brought the cows in.
It is time the cows were brought in.
15. They told me to go away.
I was told to go away.
16. Nobody has slept in that room for years.
That room has not been slept in for years.
17. She will look after the little girl well.
The little girl will be well looked after.
18. A car ran over our dog. (AGENT)
Our dog was run over by a car.
19. The teacher promised Mary a prize if she worked well.
Mary was promised a prize by the teacher if she worked well.
20. A friend told me the news this morning (AGENT).
I was told the news this morning by a friend.

2.3.9 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - III

Transform the following sentences into Passive Voice

21. Unkind remarks easily upset Maisie. (AGENT)
22. Somebody must finish the work.
23. Nobody can repair this broken vase.
24. What ought we to do about this ?
25. What questions did the examiner set? (AGENT)
26. People play football all over the world.
27. Nobody has made any mistakes.
28. Beethoven composed this piece. (AGENT)
29. A guide pointed out the Pyramids to me.(AGENT)
30. Somebody has left the gate open, and so the horses have run away.

2.3.9.1. Answers

21. Maisie is easily upset by unkind remarks.
22. The work must be finished.
23. This broken vase cannot be repaired.
24. What ought to be done about this by us?

25. What questions were set by the examiner?
26. Football is played all over the world.
27. No mistakes have been made.
28. This piece was composed by Beethoven.
29. The Pyramids were pointed out to me by a guide.
30. The gate has been left open, and so the horses have run away.

2.3.10 Intermediate and Advanced Sentences : Exercise 52.4

Put the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE using the part in bold type as the subject where shown :

1. Somebody has found the boy the people wanted. (2 PASSIVES)
The boy who was wanted has been found.
2. People ought not to speak about such things in public.
Such things ought not to be spoken about in public.
3. The wind blew his hat down the street.
His hat was blown down the street by the wind.
4. They will take her to hospital tomorrow.
She will be taken to hospital tomorrow.
5. The police gave me a reward. (AGENT)
I was given a reward by the police.
6. An unseen hand opened the window. (AGENT)
The window was opened by an unseen hand.
7. They will send Cyril to prison.
Cyril will be sent to prison.
8. People should make lessons more interesting for children.
Lessons should be made more interesting for children.
9. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation. (2 PASSIVES)
All the dinner had been eaten before the conversation was finished.
10. Somebody left the light on all night.
The light was left on all night.

2.3.11 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - IV

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :

1. We shall lock the house up for the summer and the old gardener will look after it. (2 Passives)
2. No one can answer your question.
3. Somebody has spilt tea all over the table cloth.
4. His brother just beat John in the 100- yard race.

5. Has someone mended that chair yet?
6. Nobody has ever spoken to me like that before.
7. A friend lent me this book. (AGENT)
8. We have asked some friends of hers to join us.
9. People talked about Maisie all over the town.
10. They will give you the answer next week.

2.3.11.1 Answers to Self-Check Exercise

1. The house will be locked up for the summer and looked after by the old gardener.
2. Your question cannot be answered.
3. Tea has been spilt all over the table cloth.
4. John was just beaten by his brother in the 100-yard race.
5. Has that chair been mended yet ?
6. I have never been spoken to like that before.
7. I was lent this book by a friend.
8. Some friends of hers have been asked to join.
9. Maisie was talked about all over the town.
10. You will be given the answer next week.

2.3.12 Exercise 52.5

People say = It is said

The passive form here only brings in another vague subject, introductory it. So we generally prefer the subject of the clause introduced by it as the subject of the passive voice.

ACTIVE : People say that figs are better for us than bananas.

PASSIVE (1): It is said that figs are better for us than bananas.

PASSIVE (2): Figs are said to be better for us than bananas.

(PASSIVE(2) IS THE BEST)

Another good use of the passive, more usually found in the written language than in speech, is as a device to save changing the subject of a clause sequence.

ACTIVE : He spoke at great length, people asked him many questions at the end, which he answered satisfactorily.

He spoke at great length, was asked many questions at the end, and he answered them all satisfactorily.

Exercise 52.5

Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice :

1. Somebody must have taken it while I was out.
It must have been taken while I was out.

2. You must iron this dress for tonight.
This dress must be ironed for tonight by you.
3. Did the noise frighten you?
Were you frightened by the noise?
4. They treated us to some ice-cream.
We were treated to some ice-cream.
5. Don't let the others see you. (PASSIVE REFLEXIVE)
Don't let yourself be seen by others.
6. The orchestra played that piece beautifully.
That piece was beautifully played by the orchestra.
7. He's so good at golf nobody can beat him.
He's so good at golf he can't be beaten.
8. The doctor had to operate on him to find out what was wrong.
He had to be operated on to find out what was wrong.
9. Didn't anybody ever teach you how to behave?
Were you never taught how to behave ?
10. They did nothing until he came.
Nothing was done until he came.
11. I can assure you I will arrange everything in time. (2 PASSIVES)
You can be assured that everything will be arranged in time.
12. Somebody will meet the visitors at the station.
The visitors will be met at the station.
13. A sudden increase in water pressure would break the dam.
The dam would be broken by a sudden increase in water pressure.
14. Men can shell cities from a distance of several miles.
Cities can be shelled from a distance of several miles.
15. One cannot eat an orange if nobody has peeled it. (2 PASSIVES)
An orange cannot be eaten if it hasn't been peeled.
16. They took the collection half-way through the meeting.
The collection was taken half-way through the meeting.
17. The police are sure to ask you that question.
You are sure to be asked that question by the police.
18. Her beauty struck me deeply. (AGENT)
I was deeply struck by her beauty.
19. You needn't think your joke took me in. (AGENT)
You needn't think I was taken in by your joke.
20. They should not make the celebration an excuse for bad behaviour, ,

The celebration should not be made an excuse for bad behaviour.

2.3. 13 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - V

Change the following into passive Voice :

21. People generally assume that money brings happiness. (Money)
22. Let me know if there is anything we should do.
23. They gave the thief a fair trial and sent him to prison. (2 PASSIVES)
24. Poverty drove him to desperation.
25. You must account for every penny.
26. A new company has taken the business over.
27. They tell me somebody has shot your uncle. (2 PASSIVES)
28. Somebody can't have shut the safe properly.
29. They can't put you in prison if they haven't tried you. (2 PASSIVES)
30. We'll have to examine you again.

Answers

21. Money is generally assumed to bring happiness.
22. Let me know if there is anything to be done.
23. The thief was given a fair trial and was sent to prison.
24. He was driven to desperation by poverty.
25. Every penny must be accounted for.
26. The business has been taken over by a new company.
27. I am told that your uncle has been shot.
28. The safe can't have been shut properly.
29. You can't be put in prison if you haven't been tried.
30. You'll have to be examined again.

2.3.14 Miscellaneous Exercise (Exercise 53.1)

There is a very strong tendency in English, where alternatives are available, to use the shorter forms in negatives and questions. Thus 'He has much time', although apparently correct grammatically is NEVER seen or heard in modern English; *plenty of, a lot of, a great deal of, replace much and many* in simple affirmative statements. Much is particularly objectionable in affirmative statements; many is uncommon.

Similarly far (extent of distance) has a long way; far off (=position at a distance) has a long *way of; and far away, for back have a long way away, a long way back* in simple affirmative statements.

Bearing this in mind, red the following statements in the AFFIRMATIVE:

1. He hasn't got much money.
He has got plenty of money.

2. It wasn't far off.
It was a long way off.
3. You haven't done much.
You have done a lot.
4. They haven't many friends.
They have a lot of friends.
5. She hasn't given me much.
She has given me a lot.
6. We haven't gone far.
We have gone a long way.
7. There's not much coffee in this pot.
There's plenty of coffee in this pot.
8. He hasn't got much work to do.
He has a lot of work to do.
9. I have not invited many people to my party.
I have invited a great many people to my party.
10. You haven't had much to eat.
You have had a lot to eat.

2.3.15 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VI

Read the following sentences in affirmative :

11. They don't live far off.
12. The cook hasn't put much salt in it.
13. It is not far to the police station.
14. We haven't walked far today.
15. My brother does not read many books.
16. She has not many children.
17. You did not make much tea.
18. The bird did not fly very far.
19. There was not much dirt in the hall.
20. I have not heard much about it.

Answers

11. They live a long way off.
12. The cook has put plenty of salt in it.
13. It is long way to the police station.
14. We have walked a long way today.
15. My brother reads plenty of books.
16. She has a great many children.

17. You made a great deal of tea.
18. The bird flew a long way.
19. There was plenty of dirt in the hall.
20. I have heard a lot about it.

2.3.16 Exercise 53.2

Read the following sentences in AFFIRMATIVE :

1. It wasn't far back, was it? It was a long way back, was it not?
2. You haven't got much to do, have you? You have a lot to do, have you not ?
3. I haven't seen many people here. I have seen a lot of people here.
4. The sea is certainly not far off. The sea is certainly a long way off.
5. The children don't make much noise. The children make a great deal of noise.
6. Cyril hasn't had much to drink. Cyril has had a lot to drink.
7. You haven't been gone long. You have gone a long time.
8. I have not bought many apples. I have bought a great many apple.
9. London is not very far from Liverpool. London is a long way from Liverpool.
10. Maisie didn't leave me much money. Maisie left me plenty of money.

2.3.17 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VII

Read the following in affirmative :

11. He hadn't been away long before they arrived.
12. You were not far away when it happened.
13. Manchester doesn't have much rain.
14. I did not find many plums on the tree.
15. We haven't got far to go.

2.3. 17.1 Answers

11. He had been away a long time before they arrived.
12. You were away long when it happened.
13. Manchester has plenty of rain.
14. I found a lot of plums on the tree.
15. We have got a long way to go.

2.3.18 USE OF TOO- As Well**Exercise 53.3**

Too meaning also can be used only at the end of phrase. It is more frequently used in the spoken language than also.

Read the following sentences, replacing also by too :

1. I've also got one like that.
I have got one like that too.
2. My friend also speaks German.
My friend speaks German too.
3. You must also buy yourself a new hat.
You must buy yourself a new hat too.
4. He also gave me one (STRESSING he or me)
He too gave me one
5. The dog also wants his dinner.
The dog too wants his dinner.
6. Make me one also.
Make me one too.
7. Mary has also gone away.
Mary too has gone away.
8. My youngest daughter also can swim.
My youngest daughter too can swim.
9. We've also been there.
We too have been there.
10. She has two dogs and also a cat.
She has two dogs and a cat too,

2.3.19 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - VIII

11. I was also in town on Monday.
12. Can we also come ?
13. Have you also read *Oliver Twist* ?
14. You must also wash the saucepan.
15. He is mad about golf and also tennis.
16. Did you also go and see your grandmother?
17. I've also had pain in my back.
18. The fruit crops are also good this year.
19. Can't I also go to the theatre?
20. You can't have your cake and also eat it.

2.3.19.1 Answers

11. I too was in town on Monday.
12. Can we too come?
13. Have you read Oliver Twist too ?
14. You must wash the saucepan too.
15. He is mad about golf and tennis too.

16. Did you too go and see your grandmother?
17. I too have had pain in my back.
18. The fruit crops too are good this year.
19. Can't I too go to the theatre?
20. You can't have your cake and eat it too.

2.3.20 Use of As well-Exercise 53.4

Instead of too, the more colloquial **as well** is very commonly heard.

Do Exercise 53.3 again with as well instead of too.

Answers

1. I have got one like this as well.
2. My friend speaks German as well.
3. You buy yourself a new hat as well.
4. He as well gave me one.
5. The dog as well wants his dinner.
6. Make me one as well.
7. Mary as well has gone away.
8. My youngest daughter as well can swim.
9. He has been there as well.
10. She has two dogs and a cat as well.
11. I as well was in town on Monday.
12. Can we come as well?
13. Have you read Oliver Twist as well?
14. You must wash the saucepan as well.
15. He is mad about golf and tennis as well.
16. Did you as well go and see your grandmother?
17. I have had pain in my back as well.
18. The fruit crops as well good this year.
19. Can't I go to the theatre as well ?
20. You can't have your cake and eat it as well.

2.3.21 Use of Just as Well, Just as soon, Would Rather

Might (just) as well, would just as soon, would rather are three very important forms for expressing preference. They are extremely common in speech, but rarely employed successfully by a foreign student.

Consider the ideas :

'Come at six'. I want to come at five.'

The response can be given further nuances :

- (1) *I might just as well come at five.*

- = It's immaterial to me (as far as I'm concerned);
Why not at five? - a counter-proposal.
- (2) I'd *just as soon* come at five.
I'd like five equally well, if it makes no difference to you. Unlike (i) this type demands the implication I'd *just as soon* do this as (do) that (subject to your approval). A weak preference.
- (3) I'd rather come at five.
= this is what I'd prefer. Stronger preference than (2) All three are useful vehicles for sarcasm.

Make three sentences with each of the ideas in brackets :

- (a) with *might just as well*; (b) with *would just as soon* (short form); (c) with *would rather* (short form). It is preferable to go through the exercise with (a) then with (b), then (c);

Exercise 53.5

1. Let's go to pictures, (stay at home)
 - (a) We might just as well stay at home.
 - (b) We'd just as soon stay at home.
 - (c) We'd rather stay at home.
2. Let's have a cup of tea. (have a glass of hot water)
 - (a) We'd might just as well have a glass of hot water.
 - (b) We'd just as soon have a glass of hot water.
 - (c) We'd rather have a glass of hot water.
3. Lend him the money, (throw it away)
 - (a) I might just throw it away.
 - (b) I'd just as soon throw it away.
 - (c) I'd rather throw it away.
4. You must get up at half past three, (not go to bed)
 - (a) I might just as well not go to bed.
 - (b) I would just as soon not go to bed.
 - (c) I would rather not go to bed.
5. The radio is making unintelligible noises, (not listen)
 - (a) You might just as well not listen.
 - (b) You would just as soon not listen.
 - (c) You would rather not listen.

2.3.22 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - IX

Make three sentences each of the following using *as well*, *as soon* and *would rather*

6. Take a few of them they're very cheap, (buy the lot)
7. It's rather a long way to walk, (go home on foot)
8. Shout for help. (save your (my, our) breath).
9. I wonder if we could buy just one to make it a pair? (throw the other one away).
10. I haven't heard a word you said. (talk to a brick wall)

Answers

6. (a) I might just as well buy the lot.
(b) I would just as soon buy the lot.
(c) I would rather buy the lot.
7. (a) We might just as well go home on foot.
(b) We would just as soon go home on foot.
(c) We would rather go home on foot.
8. (a) I might just as well save my breath.
(b) I would just as soon save my breath.
(c) I would rather save my breath.
9. (a) You might just as well throw the other one away.
(b) You would just as soon throw the other one away.
(c) You would rather throw the other one away.
10. (a) You might just as well talk to a brick wall.
(b) You would just as soon talk to a brick wall.
(c) You would rather talk to a brick wall.

2.3.23 Use of certainly and Surely

Certainly takes the same position as the frequency adverbs has the meaning 'I etc. know for a fact, 'it is definite.'

Surely can replace certainly, but is rarely found with this meaning. Coming at the beginning of a sentence or less frequently at the end, or immediately after the subject if it is a pronoun, it has the meaning. 'I firmly believe, I very much hope this to be true; it's not certain, but I feel confident it will probably happen.'

You're surely not going out in this rain.

Surely you're not going out in this rain. (=I should be very surprised if you did).

I'm certainly not going out in this rain.

It's worth going to see, surely. (= I believe it is, don't you?)

It's certainly worth going to see. (= There is no doubt in my mind.)

He surely won't forget to bring it. (= I hope not)

He'll certainly not forget to bring it. (= I know he won't)

2.3.23.1 Exercise 53.6

Reconstruct the following sentences, using *certainly* or *surely* according to the sense :

1. I know he'll be there.
I know he'll certainly be there.
2. I expect he'll be there, don't you?
I expect he'll surely be there, don't you?
3. I doubt very much if he believes you.
I doubt very much if he surely believes you.
4. I know he doesn't believe you.
I know he certainly doesn't believe you.
5. I can't believe it'll last much longer.
I can't surely believe it'll last much longer.
6. You haven't forgotten me, have you ?
You surely haven't forgotten me, have you ?
7. Of course ! I haven't.
Of course, certainly I haven't.
8. I've a strong feeling that's Mr. Pubsey over there.
I've a strong feeling that's surely Mr. Pubsey over there.
9. I'm quite sure that you can't convince me.
You certainly can't convince me.
10. I assure you I'm not going to try.
I'm certainly not going to try.

2.3.24 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - X

Remake the sentences using *Surely* or *Certainly*

11. I have a strong suspicion I've met you before somewhere.
12. Of course I'm not going to tell you.
13. I doubt very much whether you want another one, do you?
14. It's quite definite I can't buy it at that price.
15. You're not going to buy it at that price, are you?

2.3.24.1 Answers

11. I've surely met you before somewhere.
12. I'm certainly not going to tell you.
13. I doubt very much whether you surely want another one, do you?
14. I certainly can't buy it at that price.
15. You're surely not going to buy it at that price, are you?

2.3.25 Use of Fairly and Rather

The words fairly and rather are both used in English to express 'to a moderate degree,' but foreign students frequently use the wrong one.

Fairly is used when the speaker or writer wishes to affirm some positive or pleasant idea; *rather* is used when the idea is negative or unpleasant. Or we might say that fairly is a step TOWARDS an ideal, but *rather* is a step away from it; or that fairly is half-way to enough whereas *rather* is half-way to too.

To say 'Mary is rather tall for her age' suggests she is on the way to being 'too tall.' She is taller than we should like, she is ungainly or she is outgrowing her strength. To say 'Mary is fairly tall for her age' expresses a plain fact, something more pleasant than otherwise. The tallness here is an ideal we approve of.

To sum up.

Fairly is used with a positive or pleasant idea i.e. we approve of the ideal we are approaching.

Rather is used with a negative or unpleasant idea i.e. we disprove of the ideal' we are approaching.

2.3.25.1 Exercise 53.7

Put either *Fairly* or *rather* in the blank spaces :

1. I hope this exercise will be..... easy.
I hope this exercise will be **fairly** easy.
2. Well, I'm afraid it will be.....difficult.
Well, I'm afraid it will be **rather** difficult.
3. Let's go by bus; it's a..... uninteresting walk.
Let's go by bus; it's a **rather** uninteresting walk.
4. I'm afraid the soup is.....cold.
I'm afraid the soup is **rather** cold.
5. Your homework was.....good this week.
Your homework was **fairly** good this week.
6. The room looks clean.
The room looks **fairly** clean.
7. He has a.....bad cold.
He has a **rather** bad cold.
8. The food was.....badly cooked.
The food was **rather** badly cooked.
9. Your hands look.....dirty.
Your hands look **rather** dirty.

10. We had a..... enjoyable holiday, thank you.
We had a **fairly** enjoyable holiday, thank you.

2.3.26 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XI

Put *fairly* or *rather* in the following sentences :

11. The bread is.....stale.
12. Can you carry it? I'm afraid it'sheavy.
13. I live.....near.
14. It isdifficult to learn new things when you are old.
15. I'm afraid he's.....stupid, and won't understand what you mean.

Answers

11. The bread is **rather** stale.
12. Can you carry it? I'm afraid it's **rather** heavy.
13. I live **fairly** near.
14. It is **rather** difficult to learn new things when you are old.
15. I'm afraid he's **rather** stupid, and won't understand what you mean.

2.3.27 More Explanation on Fairly and Rather

See Exercise 53.7 for fundamental differences.

Fairly is never used with comparatives.

I did it rather better last time.

Fairly is never used with colours unless the colour is modified by light **or** dark.

- (a) This one's fairly light green.
(I think it's light enough for you.)
- (b) This one's rather light green.
(It won't do for you; you want something darker).

(Phoneticians please note the rising tail of (a) and sudden fall on light in

(b) similarly in all these fairly-rather sentences)

- (c) Your nose is rather blue
(but you don't want it to be)

Notice the alternative work-order with *rather*.

I've got a rather bad cold.

I've got rather a bad cold.

2.3.27.1 Exercise 53.8

Put either fairly or rather in the blank spaces :

1. The last exercise was easier than I thought it would be, but this one is more difficult.

The last exercise was rather easier than I thought it would be, but this one is rather more difficult.

2. The sentences all seem too easy for you. Ah! This one seems difficult.
The sentences all seem too easy for you. Ah! This one seems fairly difficult.
3. I can't hold it any longer. It's.....hot.
I can't hold it any longer. It's rather hot.
4. Have another cup of tea. It's still hot.
Have another cup of tea. It's still fairly hot.
5. This room's big. Haven't you anywhere smaller?
This room's rather big. Haven't you anywhere smaller?
6. This room's..... big. I think it'll do.
This room's fairly big. I think it'll do.
7. The straw is.....dry. Be careful. You don't set light to it.
The straw is rather dry. Be careful. You don't set light to it.
8. This wood is.....dry. I think it'll burn all right.
This wood is fairly dry. I think it'll burn all right.
9. I'm afraid that box is small. You won't get more than half of them in.
I'm afraid that box is rather small. You won't get more than half of them in.
10. That box looks..... small. I think it'll easily go in my pocket.
That box looks fairly small. I think it'll easily go in my pocket.

2.3.28 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XII

Put either *fairly* or *rather* in the blank spaces.

11. This flat looks tiny for six people. "Yes, I suppose you'll want a large one." At all events I'll need something bigger than this.'
12. I don't think I can buy that. It's.....expensive.
13. The buses are full at five O'clock, so come later. You'll find themempty at about six.
14. I'm sorry if the meat is hard. I'm afraid it's been cookedmore than necessary.
15. Mend it with this piece; it seems hard, and shouldn't break easily.

2.3.28.1 Answers

11. This flat looks rather tiny for six people. "Yes, I suppose you'll want a

- fairly large one.” At all events I’ll need something rather bigger than this.’
12. I don’t think I can buy that. It’s rather expensive.
 13. The buses are rather full at five O’clock, so come later. You’ll find them fairly empty at about six.
 14. I’m sorry if the meat is rather hard. I’m afraid it’s been cooked rather more than necessary.
 15. Mend it with this piece; it seems fairly hard, and shouldn’t break easily.

2.3. 29 Advanced Exercise 53.9

See Exercises 53.7 and 53.8 for fundamental difference.

Rather as an understatement for very. Sentences like :

I’ve got some rather good news for you.

That’s really rather clever of you.

I must confess I thought she was rather charming.

He showed me some rather fine landscapes by Constable.

Obviously do not conform to the fundamental pattern of Exercise’s 53.7 and 53.8. This use of rather is part of the English love of understatement, a national characteristic that has affected our language idiom in many ways.

It wasn’t at all a bad play.

They weren’t half glad to be home again.

Similar mistakes are not uncommon.

(and other such double negative ideas)

QUESTION : Would you like another cup of tea ?

RESPONSE : Not half.

Well, I wouldn’t say no.

I shouldn’t object.

Rather ! (wave- intonation)

I don’t mind (if I do)

This understatement use of rather is a diffident way of expressing very, especially where the Englishman hates to be definite on a subject of a complimentary, eulogistic or emotional nature.

Exercise 53.9

Put fairly or rather into the blank spaces :

1. Don’t you think my friend Maisie is really pretty?
Don’t you think my friend Maisie is really **rather** pretty?
2. Surely it’s obvious that you can’t carry more than one at a time.
Surely it’s **fairly** obvious that you can’t carry more than one at a time.
3. Don’t whisper to me now, it looks.....obvious !

- Don't whisper to me now, it looks **rather** obvious!
4. You must agree that I lookwell in this suit.
You must agree that I look **rather** well in this suit.
 5. I should go and see that film; it's really.....good.
I should go and see that film; it's really **rather** good.
 6. I think I'll buy it. The price seems; reasonable.
I think I'll buy it. The price seems **fairly** reasonable.
 7. Read this book. I think you'll find it..... interesting.
Read this book. I think you'll find it **rather/fairly** interesting.
 8. School teachers generally get..... long holidays.
School teachers generally get **fairly** long holidays.
 9. Your hair islong. Cyril ! Go and get it cut !
Your hair is **rather** long. Cyril ! Go and get it cut !
 10. It is easy to get a secretarial job these days.
It is **fairly** easy to get a secretarial job these days.

2.3.30 Self-Check Exercise- Activity - XIII

Exercise for practice outside *Living English Structure*

Put fairly or rather in the blank spaces.

1. It was.....unkind of Sita to be so rude to you.
2. This sari is expensive.
3. I thought her mother was.....kind. Didn't you?
4. These green mangoes are not very good but the yellow ones are.....
sweet.
5. The left shoe is a bit tight, but the other one fits.....well.
6. This student is..... good at mathematics.
7. She is a.....good dancer.
8. Of the two sisters Sita is..... brilliant.
9. The blue colour suits youwell.
10. We can't say he is a brilliant student, but he is intelligent.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. rather, | 2. fairly | 3. rather | 4. rather | 5. rather |
| 6. fairly | 7. fairly | 8. rather | 9. rather | 10. fairly |

LESSON NO. 2.4

LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE

EXERCISES 55.1 TO 56.3

- (a) **The Comparison Game** Exercise 55.1 to 55.3
(b) **Prepositions and Adverbial Particles** : Exercise 56.1 to 56.3
Structure

2.4.0 Objectives

2.4.1 The Comparison Game : Exercise 55.1 to 55.3

2.4.1.1 Introduction

2.4.1.2 Exercise 55.1 (solved)

2.4.1.3 Exercise 55.2 (solved)

2.4.1.4 Exercise 55.3 (solved)

2.4.1.5 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - I

2.4.2 Prepositions and Adverbial Particles : Exercise 56.1 to 56.3

2.4.2.1 Prepositions

2.4.2.1.1 Introduction

2.4.2.1.2 Exercise 56.1 (Solved)

2.4.2.1.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - II

2.4.2.2 Adverbial Particles

2.4.2.2.1 Introduction

2.4.2.2.2 Exercise 56.2 (Solved)

2.4.2.2.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - III

2.4.2.2.4 Exercise 56.3 (Solved)

2.4.2.2.5 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - IV

2.4.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

2.4.3.1 Answers to Self-Check Exercise

2.4.3.2 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - **II**

2.4.3.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - **III**

2.4.3.4 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - **IV**

2.4.0 Objectives

- > To enable the students to find out points of similarity and difference between two objects of a similar nature.
- > To enable them to make a few sentences on these points of similarity

or difference, thus answering the following two questions :

- (i) How is x like y ?
- (ii) How does x differ from y ?

2.4.1 The Comparison Game : Exercise 55.1 to 55.3

2.4.1.1 Introduction

Dear student,

A simple free-construction exercise can be made by taking two objects of a similar nature and then asking the following two questions :

- (1) How is x like y ?
- (2) How does x differ from y ?

Once you have found the points of similarity and of difference, you can make a few sentences on these points. For example take two objects Car and Bus. The point of similarity is that both these objects are vehicles. Yet there is some difference. Car is a private transport while bus is used for public transport.

In your book *Living English Structure*, to highlight the comparison and contrast of certain pairs of words, three exercises 55.1 to 55.3 are given. These exercises are quite educative and informative. These exercises have been solved for you.

2.4.1.2 Exercise 55.1 (solved)

Using the following pair of words, write :

- (1) How is x like y ?
- (2) How does x differ from y ?

1. Chair-Table

Both chair and table are pieces of furniture. Chair is used to sit in while the table is used to write at.

2. Pen-Pencil

Both pen and pencil are used to write with. Pen writes in ink while the pencil writes in lead.

3. Glass-Cup

Both glass and cup are pieces of crockery. Glass is made of glass while the cup is made of china.

4. House-Flat

Both house and flat are dwelling units. House is an independent dwelling place while the flat is a part of a big building.

5. Dress-Suit

Both dress and suit are clothing. Dress refers to all kinds of clothing while a suit means clothing of same colour and texture.

6. Orange-Apple

- Orange is a fruit; so is the apple. Orange is rich in vitamin while apple is rich in iron.
7. Car-Bus
Car is a vehicle, so is the bus. Car is a private transport while the bus is used for public transport.
8. King-President
Both king and president are the heads of the State. The king is hereditary while the president is elected by the people.
9. Newspaper-Magazine
Newspaper is mass-media device; so is the magazine. The newspaper covers news while the magazine has features and essays.
10. Cow-Sheep
Both cow and sheep are animals. Cow gives milk while the sheep gives wool.
11. Butcher-Grocer
Both butcher and grocer sell goods to the people. The butcher sells meat while the grocer sells provisions.
12. Arm-Leg
Arm is a limb of the body; so is the leg. Arm is used to lift things while the leg is used for walking.
13. Tennis-Football
Both tennis and football are games. In tennis we play with racquets, while the football is played with legs only.
14. Cigar-Cigarette
Cigar is made of rolled tobacco leaf while the cigarette is made of crushed tobacco rolled in a paper.
15. Horse-Dog
Both horse and dog are pet animals. Horse is used for riding while the dog is kept for watch.
16. Cafe-Restaurant
Both cafe and restaurant are eating places. Cafe serves coffee while restaurant serves different eatables.
17. Soldier-Sailor
Both soldier and sailor are members of disciplined forces. The army has soldiers while the navy has sailors.
18. Butter-Cheese
Butter is made of milk so is cheese. Butter is greasy while cheese is

- non-greasy.
19. Chicken-Duck
Both chicken and duck are fowls. Chicken is a land animal while the duck is an amphibian.
 20. Cabbage-Lettuce
Both cabbage and lettuce are plants. Cabbage is prepared as dish while lettuce is used for salad.
 21. Tea-Coffee
Both tea and coffee are beverages. Coffee has caffeine while tea has nicotine.
 22. Watch-Clock
Watch keeps time; so does the clock. Watch is worn on a wrist while the clock is hung on the wall.
 23. Kettle-Teapot
Kettle is utensil; so is the teapot. Kettle is used for cooking, while teapot is meant for serving tea.
 24. Ice-Snow
Both ice and snow are frozen vapours. Ice is pressed snow.
 25. Boot-Shoe
Boot covers your foot; so does the shoe. Boot is a shoe with laces while the shoe refers to all kinds of footwear.

2.4.1.3 Exercise 55.2 (solved)

How does one differ from the other ? How is one like the other?

1. Radio-Television
Radio is a means of communication; so is the television. Radio transmits voice only while the television telecasts both sound and picture.
2. Moustache-Beard
Both moustache and beard are hair growing on the face of man. Moustache stands for hair on the lips while the beard stands for hair on the cheeks and chin.
3. Dream-Nightmare
Dream is an experience during sleep; so is the nightmare. Dream is a pleasant dream while nightmare is a frightening dream.
4. Gate-Door
Both gate and door are entrances. Gate denotes entrance at the boundary while the door stands for entry to a room.
5. Box-Tin

- Both box and tin are containers. Box is rectangular in shape while the tin is round.
6. Sock-Stocking
Sock and stocking are used for covering lower parts of the body. Sock covers the foot while the stocking covers both leg and foot.
7. Salt-Pepper
Both salt and pepper are used for seasoning foods. Salt is salty in taste while the pepper is pungent.
8. Chair-Sofa
Both chair and sofa are pieces of furniture. Chair is for one person to sit on while the sofa can accommodate more than one person.
9. Worm-Caterpillar
Worm is a small creeper; so is the caterpillar. Worm is a boneless creature while the caterpillar is the larva of the butterfly.
10. Jacket-Waistcoat
Jacket is a part of clothing; so is the waistcoat. Jacket has sleeves while the waistcoat is sleeveless.
11. Road-Street
Both road and street are passages. Road is a public passage connecting localities and cities. Street is a passage connecting the houses and dwelling places.
12. Fog-Mist
Both fog and mist are the vapours suspended in the atmosphere near the earth. Fog is thicker than mist and difficult to see through.
13. Cinema-Theatre
Both are places of entertainment. Films are screened in a cinema whereas plays and other live shows are staged in a theatre.
14. Fruit-Vegetable
Both are natural products. Fruit is taken raw while the vegetable is cooked and eaten.
15. Tram-Train
Tram is a means of transport; so is the train. Tram is a single coach that plies in the busy streets. Train consists of a number of coaches that cover longer distances.
16. Cat-Dog
Both cat and dog are animals. Cat is cunning but dog is faithful.
17. Ignorance-Stupidity

Both ignorance and stupidity are human weaknesses. Ignorance indicates lack of knowledge while stupidity stands for foolishness.

18. Umbrella-Sunshade

Both umbrella and sunshade are protecting devices. Umbrella is used to protect from rain while sunshade protects from sun.

19. Table-Knife-Carving-Knife

Both table-knife and carving-knife are pieces of cutlery. Table knife is steel knife for use at table while carving knife is used for carving meat.

20. Nail-Screw

Both are metal fasteners. Nail is driven into the wood while the screw is tightened with a screw-driver.

21. Saucepan-frying pan

Both saucepan and frying-pan are cooking utensils. Saucepan is a deep cooking pot while the frying-pan is a shallow cooking pan.

22. Rabbit-Hare

Both rabbit and hare are the field animals but hare is larger than a rabbit.

23. Trumpet-Trombone

Both are musical instruments. Trumpet is a straight wind instrument while trombone is a U-shaped wind instrument.

24. Record Player- Tape Recorder

Both are devices for playing recorded voices. Records are played in a record player while tape is played on a tape recorder.

2.4.1.4 Exercise 55.3 (solved)

1. Race-Nation

Race is used for a tribe or group of people; so is the nation. Race is a tribe with common ancestors while nation is large community of people, sharing a common area, language and political set-up.

2. Plane-Helicopter

Both are flying machines. Helicopter can take off and land in a very small space and can also be suspended in the air. The aeroplane is a large air machine which can land only on long runways.

3. Paw-Hoof

Both paw and hoof stand for the foot of the animals. Paw is a foot with claws for nails on it (dog's, lion's) while hoof is the thorny part of the foot of a horse and other animals.

4. Boot-Slipper

Both boot and slipper are footwears. The boot is a shoe that covers ankle and foot while slipper is loose-fitting light shoe worn in the house.

5. Wages-Salary

Wages as well as salary are payments. Wages refer to payment received for work on daily or weekly basis. While salary is a monthly, quarterly or yearly payment for regular employment.

6. Cupboard - Sideboard

Both cupboard and sideboard are pieces of furniture. Cupboard is a set of shelves built into a room as furniture while the sideboard is a table with shelves placed against the wall.

7. Sports car- Racing car

Both are vehicles. Racing car is designed and used especially for racing competitions while the sports-car is used for other competitions.

8. Raspberry-Blackberry

Both raspberry and blackberry are fruits. Blackberry is a small wild berry growing on bushes while raspberry is a juicy berry.

9. Map-Globe

Both map and globe are used to show land or earth. Globe is a spherical replica of earth while the map is representation of the earth's surface on paper.

10. Dustman-Postman

Both dustman and postman are public servants. Dustman sweeps and carries garbage while the postman delivers letters and parcels. Please distinguish all other words on your own. You are advised to consult the dictionary.

2.4.1.5 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - I

Using the following pair of words, write :

- (1) How is x like y ?
- (2) How does x differ from y ?
 1. Cat-Dog
 2. Salt-Pepper
 3. Puppy-Cub
 4. Silk-Wool
 5. Spoon-Fork

2.4.2 Prepositions and Adverbial Particles

Exercises 56.1 to 56.3

2.4.2.1 Prepositions**2.4.21.1 Introduction**

Dear student,

The correct use of prepositions is the most difficult thing in English language. They indicate various relationships between words and phrases, the most usual being those of time, space (position, direction, etc.) and mental and emotional attitudes.

Prepositions usually come before the words they control. They can also come after the words they govern notably in questions and in relative clauses. For example:

- (i) What can I cut the bread *with* ?
- (ii) This is the book I was telling you *about*.

Many verbs gets strongly associated with certain prepositions in one of two ways :

- (i) Verb and preposition keeping their basic meanings,
- (ii) As a compound having an idiomatic meaning. (We cannot guess the meaning from two parts)

Type (1) Take the book in your hand and open it *at page* 4.
He's sitting on a chair and looking out of the window.
He spoke about his holidays.

Type (2) I didn't take to him at first, (like)
He took after his father, (resembled)

She set *about* preparing dinner, (began to prepare)

The ship *made for* the harbour, (went towards)

Any good dictionary will list, under the verb, these compounds made with prepositions or adverbial particles. Two very useful works containing such idioms are Palmer's *Grammar of English Words* (Longman) and *The Advance Learner's Dictionary* (Oxford).

The following two lists contain the commonest English PREPOSITIONS. All those in list (1) should be known to students within their first two years of study.

List (1) about, after, along, among, at, before, behind, beneath, between, by, down, for, from, in, in front of, into, like, near, next to, of, off, on, out of, over, past, round, since, through, till (until), to (towards), under, up, with, without.

List (2) above, across, against, below, beside, beyond, concerning, despite, except, inside, in spite of, opposite, outside.

2.4.2.1.2 Exercise 56.1 (Solved)

Put in suitable prepositions :

1. We don't go to school *on* Sundays.
2. Wait for me *at* (near) the bus-stop.

3. We arrived *in* (at) Winchester at exactly six O'clock.
4. Come *at* (before, after, about) 10 on Friday morning.
5. I bought this hat *for* fifty pence.
6. He hasn't been here *since* Monday.
7. Our cat was bitten *by* a dog.
8. My home is *in* (near) London, but I was born at Lynton, a small village in Devonshire.
9. Put your books *on* the table.
10. You may write *in* pencil.
11. There's no bus: we will have to go *on* foot.
12. We went to the seaside *by* car.
13. Get *on* (into) the bus here and get off at the third stop.
14. Many planes fly *across* (over) the Atlantic nowadays.
15. We have been waiting *for* over an hour.
16. I'll call on you at a more convenient time.
17. Hold it carefully *between* your thumb and first finger.
18. I couldn't hear what they were talking *about*.
19. The girl *with* blue eyes has just gone past (through) the door.
20. Here is a present *for* you, don't forget it and go home without it.
21. The teacher was sitting *at* a desk in front of the class.
22. *Behind* him was a black board.
23. As he was coming to me, he threw some orange peel *over* the fence on his way out of the garden.
24. They were standing *between* the two houses.
25. We had to *go* up the hill to a little house at the top.
26. She was looking *out* of the window at the busy street.
27. We walked *up/down/along* the main road, turned left to the railway station, and went as far as the third turning to the right.
28. Read from line 10 to line 20 on page 7.
29. You can use my knife to cut it *with*.
30. The stream ran *through* a little tunnel *under* the roadway.

2.4.2.1.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - II

Put suitable prepositions in sentence 31 to 60 of Exercise 56.1. Answers are given at the end of the lesson.

2.4.2.2 Adverbial Particles

2.4.2.2.1 Introduction

Dear Student,

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES combine with verbs even more often than prepositions to form idiomatic compounds. Most of them have the same form as their corresponding prepositions, but the following seven are used as adverbials only and never used as prepositions.

Away, back, out, backward(s), downward(s), forward(s), upward(s).

Adverbial particles are most commonly found as part of COMPOUND VERBS (or, PHRASAL VERBS). As with similar compounds made with prepositions, these are of two kinds.

- (i) verb and adverb keeping their own basic meanings :
go in; walk away, come out, pay back, etc.
- (ii) combining to give a new idiomatic meaning.
Keep on (continue); *bring about* (cause); *give in* (yield), *take off* (leave the ground or imitate); *blow up* (explode) etc.

Some of these compound can be followed by a preposition to make a further combination : *go in for* (practice or pleasure); *come out with* (say suddenly); *get down to* (apply oneself); put up with *suffer* (bear), etc.

It is not always easy for a foreign student to distinguish between a PREPOSITIONAL and an ADVERBIAL compound verb. He probably, looks upon (prep.) these little words as annoying mysteries and then looks up (adv.) their meaning in a dictionary. These are the main differences.

A PREPOSITION is closely tied to the (pro) noun it controls. He looked/ *at the boys*. He spoke/ *to them*. **He spoke/ about his travels. He looked/ out of the window.**

An ADVERB PARTICLE is closely tied to its verbs (as if by a hyphen):

Please *put-out* / the light.

We *blew-up/the* bridge and the rebels gave in.

WORD ORDER. Except as indicated in the notes to Exercise 56.1 a PREPOSITION must precede its (pro) noun object. An ADVERB PARTICLE always follows a pronoun object. It usually follows the object even when this is a noun, unless the noun-phrase object is a long one, which would leave the verb too afar from its particle.

Look the word up in the index.

Look it up in the index.

Look up all the difficult words and phrases in the index.

The particle up can only precede such a long object.

The distinct word-order of PREPOSITION and ADVERB can be seen when the object is a pronoun.

ADVERB PARTICLE : Look the word up.

Look it up.

PREPOSITION : Look up the chimney.

Look it up.

ADVERB PARTICLE : He couldn't get his talk across.

(-manage to communicate)

He couldn't get it across.

PREPOSITION : He couldn't get across the river.

He couldn't get across it.

STRESS : The difference is quite clear in speech. At the end of a phrase a VERB WITH PREPOSITION has a final stress on the VERB.

Give it to the man you *spoke* to.

Who does he *take* after ?

At the end of a phrase a VERB WITH ADVERB PARTICLE has a final stress on the ADVERB.

Which word are you going to look up ?

This is the book he brought 'back', and here's the one he wants to take out.

PHRASAL VERBS with prepositions also take their final stress for the adverb when in this position.

We have a lot of trouble to put *up* with.

Chess is a good game to go *in* for.

2.4.2.3 Exercise 56.2 (Solved)

Put in suitable prepositions or Adverb Particles : (First 15 sentences are solved).

1. He put on his coat and took the dog out for a walk.
2. Run *round* the corner. Someone is following close *behind* us.
3. Look at Cyril. He's got a yellow waistcoat on.
4. Do you always get up at 6 O'clock in the morning ?
5. It was silly of you to go out in the rain without your raincoat on.
6. Please go to the post office and bring back a book of stamps *for* me.
7. I'm fed *up with* this kind of work.
8. It would be bad for you to stay *up* late at night too often.
9. He had to choose between staying in the country and staying *at* the seaside.
10. Maisie has just rung up to ask me to go out for a walk with her before going to bed.
11. The London plane takes off at midday.
12. They were at war with their neighbours.

13. When you grow up, you will be allowed to go out by yourself at night, but not till then.
14. If you don't want to sit here in the dark, you had better put the light on.
15. Cats sleep by day and wake up at night.

It is possible for the same verb adverb compound to have more than one meaning according to context :

This box is heavy; I must put it down, (*place on ground*)

Shall I put his name down, too? (*make note of*)

The riot was put down by the police, (*suppress*)

I should put him down as a student, (*reckon, consider*)

He said nothing; we put it down to shyness, (*attribute*)

You can't get through this door with your umbrella up, you'll have to put it down, (*shut*)

An amusing contrast between preposition and adverb particle is found in this well known children's riddle :

QUESTION : What can *go up* a chimney ?

ANSWER : An umbrella.

2.4.2.4 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - III

Put in suitable prepositions or particles in sentences 16 to 25 of Exercise 56.2 (see answers at the end of the lesson).

2.4.2.5 Exercise 56.3 (Solved)

1. He orders me *about* as if I were his wife.
2. I came across it quite by chance as I was looking *through* some important papers.
3. Leave it against the wall if you don't want it to fall *down* (over).
4. Do you think there is enough food to *go round*?
5. I don't get on very well *with* him.
6. The machine digs *up* earth from high ground and carries it down to build the motor-way down on low ground.
7. What do you think *of* dividing it among the rest of them ?
8. I wouldn't dream *of* being so rude as to answer you back.
9. I don't like people who show off especially in public.
10. She bought a beautiful cloth measuring three feet by two feet, all embroidered *by hand*.
11. We were at a loss to know what you meant *by* your remark.
12. If you leave your things *about* all over the place again, I shall punish you for your untidiness.

13. I don't understand; what you are getting at ?
14. You shouldn't look *down* on people who aren't as well off as you are.
15. I know her *by* sight, but not to speak to.
16. The entertainer took *off* Tom Jones and made fun of Sacha Distel, but Maisie didn't catch on.
17. Cyril wants to take me *out* in his car, but it isn't upto much; and he usually runs *out* of fuel.
18. He shook me by the hand and helped me *off with* my coat.
19. Everyone was afraid to go out *after* dark until the rebellion had died down.
20. This is no time for playing *about*, it is a serious matter. You are always up *to* some mischief.
21. It was thanks to you that he was successful *in* carrying out his project.
22. It is no use keeping on telling him to give *up* smoking. I can't cure my self *of* a habit so easily.
23. The house was locked *up* as all the family was *away* from home.
24. The notices say, "Keep out", but there isn't a doorman to throw *out* anyone who tries to get in *without* a ticket.
25. The notice says, "Keep off the grass". You'd better look *out* in case a park-keeper comes.
26. I wanted to heat *up* the coffee but it boiled over, and then I had to clean *up* the mess.
27. *With* all his faults you must admit that he's easy to get on *with*; he's always in a good temper.
28. Speak up, I can't hear you. You let your voice die *down* at the end of every sentence.
29. In spite of many difficulties, the show went *off* very well.
30. Don't be *in* such a hurry, I can't keep up *with* you.
31. You can rely *on* me to stand by you if you are in trouble.
32. I don't know how to get in touch *with* Mrs. Green, she's not on the phone.
33. We've given *up* going to the pub. The landlord tries it *on*; he waters down the drinks and puts up his prices.
34. The rocks were worn away by wind and weather.
35. I can see *through* that clever scheme of his : he can't deceive me, I know what he's playing at.
36. They will have to do *without* such luxuries if they want to pay back all

- they owe.
37. An epidemic of influenza broke *out* last winter, and did not die down for many months.
38. If you paint the figures *in* bright colours they will stand *out* more clearly.
39. We set *off* as soon as the old man pointed *out* the way to us.
40. I have nothing *in* common with him, so we have put an end *to* our friendship once and for all.
41. Make yourself *at* home, help yourself to anything without waiting to be asked.
42. If you have quarrelled with her, don't worry *about* it. Put it completely *out* of your mind, it will be sure to turn *out* all right at the end.
43. They were already *out of* sight beyond the next hill, so it was impossible to catch up *with them*.
44. "Give me *back* the money you stole *from* me !" he burst out.
45. You must account *to* the manager *for* the money you used.
46. The police accused him *of* murder.
47. You must accustom yourself *to* the hot summer.
48. I will be sure to act on your instructions in future.
49. This agent is acting *for* Barclays bank.
50. The razor can be adapted *to* any voltage.
51. The committee has agreed to your proposals *without* reserve.
52. My wife never agrees *with* me in/about/over anything.
53. You had better allow *for* a few extra to supper tonight and cater *for* ten.
54. His arguments amount *to* nothing *but* hot air.
55. His dog answers to the name of Fido.
56. I do not approve of your walking in the street alone.
57. We will try to arrange *for* an old lady to go with you.
58. I do not ask very much *of* you, only a little courtesy.
59. Their dirty clothes and long hair put me *off* at first, but I found out that they had hearts *of* gold.
60. I can put up *with* fools, but I am put *off by* liars.
61. Does this animal belong to you, *by* any chance?
62. I don't believe *in* brandy as a cure *for* colds.
63. Don't run away with the idea that you can run *down* my friend and get away *with it*.
64. The horse broke *into* a trot at a touch *of* the whip.

65. The rude man burst *into* a roar of coarse laughter.
66. The police van will call *for you in* the morning.
67. I will now call *upon* Mr. Higginbotham *for* a speech.
68. She does not care *for* me any more.
69. All change here *for* Epsom; cross the lines to platform three by the footbridge !
70. How much did they charge you *for* putting *up* the shed ?
71. If I can scrap up a few pounds, I'll pay *for* it.
72. Don't be afraid *of him*. Speak *up* and stand up for yourself.
73. Hydrogen combines *with* oxygen to produce water.
74. If you compare your version *with* mine, you'll see what is wrong with it.
75. The poet compared his love *to* a flower.
76. The neighbours are complaining *about* the smell from your kitchen.
77. The invalid complains *of* pains in his thigh; he attributes it to rheumatism, caught *through* running about in a wet swim-suit.
78. Concentrate on doing a little work *for* a change.
79. The car struggled along on three cylinders, throwing *out* clouds of smoke.
80. Let's look *up* the Smiths and talk the matter over *with* them.
81. I can't work *out* the cost of six meals *at* pound one each.
82. *Despite* all your patent medicines you haven't cured me of this cold.
83. This wall defends the town from attack *from* the west.
84. The success of our venture depends *on* our skill.
85. I hope this cold will not develop *into* pneumonia.
86. No man can dictate to me *under* any circumstances.
87. I wonder what this cow died *of*.
88. This man was dismissed *from* his job for idleness.
89. Mix it *with* sugar and dissolve it *in* a glass of water; drink it *off* in one draught.
90. It is cruel to separate children *from* their parents.
91. I would not dream of disturbing you so late.
92. The speaker enlarged *on* the difficulties of the undertaking.
93. England exchanges machinery *for* foodstuffs from abroad.
94. What has happened to this poor man?
95. I am not interested *in* modern art at all.
96. You may join your truck *to* the back of our train.
97. These trousers will last for donkey's years *without* wearing out.

98. It is bad psychology to laugh at children *for* their mistakes.
99. He was leaning *against* a tree with a cigarette *between* his lips.
100. I am looking *for* my little lost sister; I hope she hasn't fallen *into* bad company.
101. The pickpocket mixed *with* the crowd on coming *out* of the station.
102. Does the old lady object *to* my smoking a cigar?
103. Who is going to pay for all this damage *to* my car?
104. It is very rude to point *at* people in that way.
105. The soldier poured the beer *from* the jug into the glass.
106. If you want peace, prepare *for* war.
107. Don't worry, I will protect you *from* harm.
108. Your scheme does not provide *against* accidents during the journey.
109. I never interfere *with* my staff in their work.
110. I'm fed up *with* this exercise and my pencil is worn down.

2.4.2.6 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - IV

Put in suitable **prepositions** or **particles**:

1. He came.....and sat.....a corner looking.....of the widow.
2. the street the Piper stepped.
3. She laid her arms her breast.
4. He hid.....the door.....the room.
5. We all went the room where she sat the door, looking the flowers.
6. I went..... the pubs or restaurants which were crowded lunch time.
7. Life London, even the most crowded streets, seemed like a film pre-talkie days.
8. I was my wit's end. People smiled me when they met me the street.
9. I could feel the blood rising my checks. The drivers was laughing.....me and wanted to know the detailsthe theft.
10. The children dashed.....the bitch, snatching.....anything they could find to throw.....the fugitive.

2.4.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

2.4.3.1 Answers to Self-Check Exercise -I

1. **Cat-Dog** : Both cat and dog are domesticated animals occurring in many breeds. Cat is a small feline mammal but dog is a canine mammal.
2. **Salt-Pepper** : Both salt and pepper are used for seasoning food. Salt is

a white powder or colourless crystalline solid consisting mainly of sodium chloride while pepper is brown or black in colour and is dried berry of a plant which is ground to produce a sharp condiment.

3. **Puppy-Cub** : Both puppy and cub are young of animals. Puppy is young dog while cub is young lion.
4. **Silk-Wool** : Both silk and wool are fibers or yarn. Silk is very fine and lustrous fiber produced by a silk worm while wool is yarn spun from the coat of sheep.
5. **Spoon-Fork**: Both spoon and fork are implements used for eating or lifting food. Spoon is elliptical in shape while fork has prongs.

2.4.3.2 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - II

31. to/with/in
32. from/to
33. by/in
34. on/ for
35. with/to/in/before
36. at
37. down/off
38. for/ from
39. at/between
40. round/in
41. from/up
42. over/by
43. between
44. with/from
45. with/to
46. to
47. of/ of/ to
48. by/in
49. under/in
50. to/about
51. at/on
52. in/without
53. to/for/after
54. from/under
55. at/at
56. through

57. in/with
58. by/on/to
59. for/in after
60. from / by / with /for

2.4.3.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - III

16. between/of/by
17. of /at/ till/ in /except/ at
18. up/opposite
19. on/inside
20. out/out/out/by/in/without/to
21. across/for/at/ by
22. in'/for/up
23. down/before/to
24. for/through
25. out/in

2.4.3.4 Answers to Self-Check Exercise - IV

1. out/in/out
2. into
3. across
4. behind/of
5. into/by/at
6. into/at
7. in/in/of
8. at/at/in
9. in/at/of
10. after/up/at

LESSON NO. 2.5

LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE**Structure****2.5.0 Objectives****2.5.1 Prepositions/Adverb Particles** : Exercise 56.4

2.5.1.1 Introduction

2.5.1.2 Exercise 56.4 (Solved)

2.5.1.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - I

2.5.2 Accepted Phrases : Exercise 57.1

2.5.2.1 Introduction

2.5.2.2 Exercise 57.1 (Solved)

2.5.2.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - II

2.5.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

2.5.3.1 Answers to Self-Check Exercise- I

2.5.3.2 Answers to Self-Check Exercise- II

2.5.4 Evaluation : Student's Response Sheet**2.5.0 Objectives**

- To enable students to use common English prepositions or Adverb particles correctly.
- To introduce them to accepted English phrases.
- To enable them to use the phrases in sentences of their own by giving them a few sentence-making exercises.

2.5.1 Preposition/Adverb Particles : Exercise 56.4**2.5.1.1 Introduction**

Dear Student,

You have already been introduced to prepositions and Adverb Particles in your lesson No. 18. You have seen that prepositions usually come before the words they control. They indicate various relationships between the words or phrases the most usual being those of time, space (position, direction etc.) and mental or emotional attitudes. They can also come after the words they govern notably in questions and relatives clauses. As far as Adverb particles are concerned they are usually found as part of compound verbs or phrasal verbs.

In your previous lesson, we had taken up exercises 56.1 to 56.3 (elementary

and intermediate). Now we shall take exercise 56.4 which is an advanced exercise. Here you are required to Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or Adverb Particles.

2.5.1.2 Exercise 56.4 (Solved)

Fill in the blanks :

1. They abandoned their comrade *to* the wolves.
2. The treasurer has absconded *with* the funds of the club.
3. You must not absent yourself *from* the class *under* any circumstances.
4. The accused was absolved *of* all blame.
5. He is terribly involved in his work *on* bacteria.
6. Abstain from alcohol. It's dangerous to stop you *in* your condition.
7. The young king acceded to the throne *amid* public acclamations.
8. My toothache has worn *off* and I'm ready *for* anything.
9. You must accommodate yourself *to* his needs.
10. The result does not accord *with* my original conception of the matter.
11. Just acquaint this gentleman *with* the facts of the case in question.
12. I refuse to acquiesce in this plot *against* the government.
13. He assured me of his full co-operation *in* the business.
14. My aunt has been addicted to hashish *for* years.
15. Do you adhere *to* any special political opinions, young man?
16. He whiled *away* an hour jotting down some ideas *for* his next T.V. script.
17. Kindly advise us of any change of address during your stay here.
18. The girl is afflicted *with* a curious twitching *of the* eyes.
19. Our newspaper aims *at* having a million readers *by* next year.
20. Twenty pounds are allocated *to* the purchase of books on botany.
21. Fifteen pounds are allocated to us *for* furniture, so we must lay it out carefully on the purchases we have in mind.
22. I' must ask you not to allude *to* my past indiscretions.
23. Bangs alternated *with* crashes.
24. I appeal to you *for* mercy on the prisoner.
25. The husband has been apprised of the good news *about* his son.
26. The boy is apprenticed *to* Mr. Smith, a carpenter by trade.
27. We have not arrived *at* any decision about the matter *in* question.
28. His stupidity can be ascribed *to* his extreme age.
29. Thanks are also due to all those working *behind* the scenes for their kind co-operation during this show.
30. The books are on loan to *us* from a private library.

31. Everybody should assist *in* performance of these tasks.
32. Let me assure you of *my* honest intentions *towards* your daughter.
33. I'm a what ? You take that *back* or I'll knock your head *off* !
34. He'll never pay *up*. You'd better write his debt *off*.
35. She averted her face *from* the sight of his suffering.
36. The beast was baulked *of* his prey at the last moment.
37. I refuse to bargain *with* you over the price *on* those conditions.
38. Please don't tidy up in my room. You always put things *away* where I can't put my hand on them.
39. It is no use your begging *for* mercy from me.
40. I expect the bill will add *up* to about pound 5. We can each put in pound 2 and square *up* later.
41. His surprise at her turning *up* in such lovely clothes left him entirely bereft *of* speech.
42. I'm not going to put *up* with any more interruptions. Shut up or get out of the hall.
43. You've knocked your drink over. Soak it *up* with this cloth.
44. If you go *out without* your glasses, you'll trip up or get run over.
45. Do not bicker over trifles or squabble *among* yourselves.
46. A very good price was bid *for* my old oak chest at the auction sale.
47. The loudspeaker was blaring *out* pop music by the hour.
48. You can't blame me for the mistakes *of* others in this affair.
49. Caller, "Smith and co.? I'm trying to get hold of Mr. John Smith".
Operator: "Just hold on please, and I'll put you *through*".
50. The band struck *up* but was horribly *out* of tune, the players had forgotten to tune up.
51. Oil does not blend *with* water any more than iron floats on it.
52. There is no need to boast *of* your deficiencies in those subjects.
53. His genius borders *on* lunacy.
54. Don't bother about minor details; concentrate *on* the general outline.
55. He is always bragging *to* us about his superior education.
56. Who will broach the scheme *to* the director?
57. The old lady was brooding *over* the loss of her cat, the creature she had ever doted on.
58. You'll never guess whom I bumped *into* last night in the dark.
59. I don't want to burden you with my worries *about* the future.
60. You can't hang *around* here, sir. Move away please.

61. For speaking rudely to the judge, my sentence was increased by fifteen days *for* contempt of court.
62. Why does every one cavil at my excellent suggestions for brightening the lessons *with* a little dance music ?
63. If we press *on*, we'll get to Dover before the sun goes down.
64. The Indians were circling *round* the stockade, shooting *down* our sentries one by one.
65. The burglar clambered *on* the roof *through* the skylight.
66. Clap the thief in jail and deprive him of *any* further opportunity of stealing.
67. I refuse to be classed with the man *in* the street.
68. He was beaten *up* and knocked *down* but he didn't pass *out*.
69. A thin piece of ivy was clinging *to* the wall and trailing *along* the roof.
70. A thousand hysterical women clustered *round* the bronzed film star.
71. I am tired *of* depending on the tram service for getting *us to* town and back.
72. How good! Your birthday coincides *with* mine.
73. I am collaborating *with* Miss P. in writing a book.
74. Poor fellow, he collided with a tram *on* his way home from work.
75. She has gone to the country to commune *with* nature.
76. Her beautiful voice compensates *for* her hideous face and lack of intelligence.
77. We compliment you *on* your good taste in literature.
78. Did the landlord comply *with* your request for a hot bath at night?
79. We will accept no compromise *with* the enemy on any terms.
80. You can't conceal your faults from your wife, so it is no use your thinking *of* excuses for yourself every time you've been up to something.
81. Does the other doctor concur *in* this opinion of your illness?
82. I've been looking forward *to* hearing from you by letter for ages.
83. The manager is conferring *with* the board on a matter of importance.
84. I confess *to* a secret love of tobacco.
85. I know I owe you pound 50. I will settle *up on* Friday.
86. Your story conflicted *with* that of other eye-witnesses, whose versions all tally with one another down to the minutest detail.
87. You must conform *to* the rules of the game at all events.
88. We confronted the murderer *with* the body, to his utter dismay.
89. I must congratulate him *on* his success in the examination.

90. The police connived *at* her escape without her knowing about it.
91. Stop showing *off*. Everybody knows you are only standing *in* for the real boss.
92. The helicopter took *off* from the airport and put down *on* the school playing-field.
93. Content yourself *with* what you have and don't strive *after* the impossible.
94. He has not contributed much *to* the solution of our difficulties.
95. Her character contrasts strongly *with* his on all points.
96. At this point, the railway converges *on* the river, only to strike off at a tangent a little further on.
97. He spends his nights conversing *with* his friends on all manner of topics drawn *from* their joint reminiscences.
98. An ambulance was standing *by* in case of accidents.
99. I cannot convey *to* you the depth of my sympathy at your loss.
100. But I can convince you *of* the sincerity of my words.
101. Are you blind *to* what he is degenerating into ?
102. The ships departing from the dock this morning were bound *for* the East Indies.
103. Can I depend on you not to be angry *with* me for being late?
104. I'm afraid he has fallen in love *with* a girl who, although not exactly devoid *of* intelligence, or even deficient *in* common sense, is certainly a bit weak in head.
105. I cut it in half, then into four pieces, and finally sharing it *out* among any that weren't averse *to* having a piece.
106. I don't want you to be offended *with* me, or even offended *at* my encroaching *on* your rights by suggesting that you should give up your house in such circumstances.
107. He tried to hinder me *from* going out, but in spite of all his efforts he couldn't prevent me *from* doing so.
108. I suppose I must reconcile myself *to* the loss of my watch.
109. I am apt *to* be impatient at the efforts of people making an attempt at something they are not capable *of* doing.
110. He may be slow *at* his work but he is very quick *on/in* the uptake.
111. I'll enquire *into* this claim from the railway company and, if necessary, I'll see *to* it myself.
112. You cannot be happy if you live *beyond* your means, you must always

- live *within* them.
113. Since you have never had to reproach me for anything perhaps you wouldn't be averse *to* sticking *up* for me now that I've run *into* debt, and convincing these people that it is in no way a reflection *on* my character.
114. I have a strong antipathy *to* people who are constantly irritated by small things, although I must confess *to* being liable to a similar tendency myself.
115. She is really quite indifferent *to* my regard for her feelings.
116. There's no need for you *to* be rude to me just because you are disgusted *with* my work.
117. He was ashamed *of* her low taste in amusements, and took to drink to forget about it all.
118. I value him *for* his reputation for honesty and his ability to be thoughtful about others.
119. He reckoned on prevailing *upon* me to act for him, but I'm afraid I let him *down* badly. I think he is very disappointed *with* me over the whole affair.
120. I like listening *to* the radio but I'm not always impressed *by* the quality of the programmes.

2.5.1.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or Adverb Particles.

- i. This is the book that I was looking.....
- ii. What are you talking.....?
- iii. He deals..... sugar. He deals.....his servants severely.
- iv. He put.....his coat and ran.....his school.
- v. We get books.....loan.....this friend.....a large sum.
- vi. He is indebted.....his friend.....a large sum.
- vii. The accident happened.....him.....a late hour and.....and out of the way place.
- viii. He conversed.....us.....subjects.....varied interest.
- ix. Our forces blow.....the bridge and the rebels gave.....
- x. Contrary my instructions, he went his depth and would certainly have met..... a fatal mishap but for the timely help renderedhim.

2.5.2 Accepted Phrases : Exercise 57.1**2.5.2.1 Introduction**

Dear Student,

If you go through any piece of modern reading, you will find several phrases of everyday English on every page and any conversation will produce dozens every five minutes. So phrases are an important part of written and spoken language. A knowledge of common accepted phrases will go a long way in improving your written and spoken English. A random collection graded (more according to value than difficulty) into elementary, intermediate and advanced is given in your book (Exercises 57.1 to 57.3). Here we shall take up Exercise 57.1

2.5.2.2 Exercise 57.1 (Solved)

Make sentences containing each of the following phrases. Any tense or person may be used.

1. (a) *I took a fancy* to the beautiful girl.
(b) I have *taken a liking* to drinks.
(c) This dance is not *to my liking*.
2. His marriage will *take place* on 25th December, 2001.
3. As he failed in business in India, he *went back* to his country for good.
4. I have *done away* with dishonest friends.
5. They were cruel. They *left her behind* all alone.
6. I do not *get on well* with him because he is a dishonest fellow.
7. Out of all these Chinese dishes, I can't *tell which is which*.
8. In primary classes, the results are very good. There is success in nine *cases out of ten*.
9. *The chances* are that he may qualify the I.A.S. examination this time.
10. Oranges are sold *by the dozen*.
11. Sugar is *out of stock* these days. It will be in stock in November.
12. She is seeking divorce from her husband. It has *nothing to do* with you.
13. I waited for her all day long and had *been waiting* even day after day but she *didn't turn up*.
14. I didn't *think much of my* defeat in the elections.
15. I want to *ring up before* I come to see you. Are you available on phone?
16. I often *crack such jokes* with every one, please, don't mind me.
17. We *haven't got room* in this compartment.
18. I *have not seen her* so far. What is she like?
19. Physical exercise *will do them good*.
20. They insulted us. We had better avoid them. We would *rather die than see them*.

21. I must *be off to see* if the arrangements for the party are going well. I'll be back in a minute.
22. She is very much annoyed with me. What *is the matter* with her?
23. We are *going in for* the movie. Come along.
24. You see, he is not dependable; he won't help you; he will *put you off*, you know.
25. I've no idea if he *would sit in* the I.A.S. examination this year.
26. It is already midnight. He's *not back* yet.
27. I do not like your behaviour; please *leave me* alone.
28. You are leaving us *all for good* I shall miss you.
29. I am pleased with your excellent performance in the examination; but I am sorry for the *loss of your health*.
30. *Here you are* ! You yourself are offering wine to your husband.
31. Will you write and *let them know* when the doctors would be operating upon her?
32. Out of anger, she *set fire to* her belongings and the whole house caught fire.
33. She was reading the letter of her husband *between the lines*.
34. You should *go in for* a lot of practice in cricket if you wish to be a good player.
35. My T.V. has been *out of order* for the last one month.
36. I know he misbehaved with you. I *couldn't help* that.
37. I went straight on for a mile to *get hold of him* but he disappeared somewhere.
38. *As far as* the case of divorce is concerned, you cannot win it.
39. Please go straight a furlong and then *turn to the left*, you will locate the house.
40. Take the *next turning* to the right by the electric pole and you will get to Dr. Raman's house.
41. I am feeling sleepy, *put out* the light; you can put it on whenever you need it.
42. I am not feeling well and want to take rest; *turn out* the light.
43. *Switch off the* radio; it is making a lot of disturbance to me.
44. I shall send you money *by return of post*.
45. Let us leave this place; I am feeling *out of place* here.
46. I opened the door with this key and *let myself in*.
47. The house *next door but one* is Dr. Puri's house.

48. The cricket match will be *made open on to* the audience at 4.00 p.m. today.
49. I *look forward* to seeing you soon.
50. *No small change* in the menu will satisfy him.
51. Arrange a taxi up to the station, if you want to *catch a train*.
52. I *spent the night* in a hotel near the railway station as the train was late by twelve hours.
53. *Would you mind* coming to my residence today at six O'clock for discussion ?
54. You don't see a *joke* he is making. You lack a *sense of humour*.
55. He *made a fool* of himself by wearing this poor dress at the wedding party.
56. Are you interested in marrying her? *Not at all*.
57. It is by sheer chance that she met me *on the way*. By the way, is she interested in you?
58. *Come and fetch me* from my residence whenever you go to the market. Or call for me; I will come to your residence.
59. The salary given to you is not *enough* to live on.
60. Why are you *making fun of me*? I will never touch wine.
61. It will not be *worth while* to approach him. He will not be helpful to us.
62. You wear *old-fashioned* clothes; you should look up to-date.
63. It's my turn to get the ticket. Why did you allow him to get ticket *out of turn*?
64. *I beg your pardon* for misbehaving at the function. I really feel sorry for what happened.
65. *I beg your pardon*. *I didn't catch* what you said. So I couldn't convey your message.
66. You have insulted me today. And *that reminds* me, how you had misbehaved with me earlier at the party.
67. It's *very kind of* you to say so; you are generous by nature and give respect to scholars.
68. You misbehaved with me yesterday; I will pay *you back* whenever I get the opportunity.
69. *Behave yourself!* Or I will knock you down.
70. *I don't care !* He may be a millionaire;
I don't care for his riches, *I don't mind* borrowing money from other friends of mine.

2.5.2.3 Self-Check Exercise - Activity for Student - II

Make sentences containing each of the following phrases. Use any person or tense,

(i) care of (ii) make for (iii) take to (iv) to give way (v) struck by (vi) put up with (vii) make out (viii) find out (ix) take me all my time (x) for good.

2.5.3 Answers to Self-Check Exercises .**2.5.3.1 Answers to Self-Check Exercise- I**

(i) for (ii) about (iii) in, with (iv) on, to (v) on, from (vi) to, for (vii) to, at, at (viii) to, on, of (ix) up, in (x) to, to with, to

2.5 .3.2 Answers to Self-Check Exercise- II

- (i) No one in their family *cares for* gardening.
- (ii) He *made up* at once for the garden.
- (iii) She has taken *furiously* to reading.
- (iv) Suddenly the chair *gave way* and she fell down.
- (v) She was *struck by* something new and unexpected.
So she ran away leaving her things in the room,
- (vi) I can no longer *put up* with your rude behaviour.
- (vii) I can *make out* from your face that you are not interested in this subject,
- (viii) Go and *find out* if the principal is sitting in his room or not.
- (ix) I think the new course that I have joined will *take me* all my time,
- (x) He is feeling frustrated and so has decided to leave India *for good* and settle abroad.

LESSON NO. 2.6

**LIVING ENGLISH STRUCTURE
EXERCISE 57.2 TO 58.4**

Structure

2.6.0 Objectives

2.6.1 More about **Phrases**

2.6.1.1 Exercise 57.2 (Solved)

2.6.1.2 Exercise 57.3 (Solved)

2.6.1.3 Self-Check Exercise : Activity for Student - I

2.6.2 More about **Clause**

2.6.2.1 Exercise 58.1 (Solved)

2.6.2.2 Self-Check Exercise ; Activity for Student - II

2.6.3 **Adverb Clauses of place and time**

2.6.3.1 Exercise 58.2 (Solved)

2.6.4 **Adverb-Clauses of Contrast, Concession, Purpose and Result**

2.6.4.1 Exercise 58.3 (Solved)

2.6.4.2 Exercise 58.4 (Solved)

2.6.4.3 Self-Check Exercise : Activity for Student - III

2.6.5 Answers to Self-Check Exercise

2.6.5.1 Exercise No.1

2.6.5.2 Exercise No.2

2.6.5.3 Exercise No.3

2.6.6 Evaluation : Student's Response Sheet

2.6.0 Objectives

- to acquaint the students with more phrases
- to give the students more knowledge about clauses especially of cause, purpose, result and concession,
- to solve the prescribed exercises, to evaluate the student's comprehension.

2.6.1 More about Phrases

Dear Students,

You have already been introduced to phrases in your lesson No. 19 and we have already solved Exercise No.57.1. In this lesson we shall take up two more

exercises 57.2 and 57.3 in which more accepted phrases of everyday English are taken up. A random collection of phrases graded (more according to value than difficulty) into elementary, intermediate and advanced is given in your book. The elementary exercise 57.1 has already been solved in Lesson No. 19. Let us now take up the intermediate and advanced.

2.6.1.1 Exercise No.57.2 Intermediate (Solved)

Make sentences containing each of the following phrases, Use any person to tense. Please see the exercise 57.2 in the book *Living English Structure*, pp.312-314. The answers are given below :

Answers :

1. The absentees are not allowed to sit in the examination. The same *holds good* for you because you too had been absent.
2. By this argument what are you *getting at*? Can't you *take a hint* from the boss that new recruitments will not be made?
3. According to the railways rules, *you can break the journey* for 48-72 hours after travelling 1000 k.m.
4. The ship will *put in* at 4 p.m. tomorrow. It will *stream off* Cape Town.
5. He has failed in the IAS examination. He *can take a chance on* it and appear again.
6. The eldest son *let himself in* for the work in the factory; he wanted to share the burden of his father.
7. He is not *cut out* for medical profession.
8. I can't *get over* his doing mischiefs time and again.
9. The cork did not quite *come off* the bottle: it is still fixed.
10. Why do you dance to the tunes of your wife? You will have *to get your own way* in the end.
11. He was frustrated; so he has left India *for good* and all.
12. You are praising me too much. Are you *pulling my leg*?
13. For goodness' sake, don't *join hands* with terrorists.
14. A large number of people have lined the street'. They are going to crowd round the Prime Minister. They should be *crowded out*.
15. It is highly probable that your sister will attend your wedding. But it is *hardly likely* that her husband arrives.
16. That's all very well but *I am afraid* the boss is not going to agree to what you have done.
17. Please go and *see off* your uncle to the door or across the street.
18. She had been absent from the collage for quite a long time; I saw her

- only *the other day*.
19. Is it worth while for your sister to drop this year for the examination and to lose one academic year in her career? I don't think it is *worth the candle*.
 20. *Make up your mind* for giving up studies and taking up business.
 21. If the *worse comes to the worst*, I will not appear for interview before the selection board.
 22. You have brought ten thousand rupees : that'll do. For other expenses he *will do*.
 23. I have *changed* my mind : I am not going to help him.
 24. What about having some tea? Do you *feel like* having a cup of tea at this restaurant?
 25. You are wrong if you want to confront the boss. This is *where you're wrong*.
 26. She wastes a lot of time *doing* her hair, nails, teeth etc.
 27. Do not lose your temper whenever you talk to the boss. Rather, you should keep your temper at such moments. *To be in a temper* is always good.
 28. He is very arrogant and not *fit to be seen* at his residence.
 29. I've been *looking forward* to seeing you for several years.
 30. You have arranged five thousand rupees for the wedding: *it won't do*. Arrange more money.
 31. Please *put in a good word* for me to the Chairman so that I am selected for the post.
 32. He has left the medical profession and has become an I.A.S. Officer. He feels it is a *change for the worst*, though his other friends who have also changed their profession feel that the change is for the better.
 33. He lived *beyond his means*; so he is suffering of acute poverty. He should have lived within his means.
 34. My uncle is *getting on* into his fifties; while his son is in his thirties and his daughter is in teens.
 35. My uncle has *no right* to interfere in our family affairs; though my father has every right to do so.
 36. His visits are *few and far between*. He is hardly seen even with his close friends.
 37. What has *come over* you? It is strange you are not going to attend the wedding of your sister.

38. *I'll just* have a word with you about your sister.
39. It's midnight; your sister has not returned home; *let's hope for the best*.
40. Do not lend him any money. Let *him off lightly*.
41. My old mother never sits idle. She always keeps *doing something*.
42. It doesn't pay you if you help this drunkard reach home.
43. (a) She *burst into tears* to hear the news of her husband's death.
(b) The house *burst into flames*, as it caught fire.
(c) She burst into laughing as the young man fell into the gutter.
44. It is true you have lost lacs of rupees in business; please cope *with the situation*.
45. The husband has been seeing the lawyer *from time to time* regarding the case of divorce, though the wife met him off and on. The lawyer advised the husband to see him *now and then*.
46. Let us hope you win the case in the court. Your father also *means well*.
47. She is a cunning girl but your brother is interested in marrying her. I don't know *what he sees* in her.
48. She has lost her husband; it is *trying time* for her.
49. You must qualify the examination; *somehow or the other*.
50. Do not worry; I will *see to it* that every one of us gets an independent room in the hotel. You depend upon me; I will also see everything *about rooms*; they should be neat and clean.
51. She doesn't *charge much for sewing* a lady-suit.
52. I wish you all well. *Have a good time* in the picnic.
53. *Thanks to you*, doctor ! You have saved my life.
54. I will convey your message to your younger brother *without fail*.
55. Once having give up studies, I can't *got into them now*.
56. Would you convey my message to my son? I'll do so by all means.
57. During accident, he fell down flat on his face and hurt his nose.
58. Are you thinking to abuse the boss? Do *nothing of the sort*, it is my advice to you.
59. *While in Mysore*, we frequently went for sight seeing.
60. You need not make any arrangements for the party, because it's all *fixed up* with the hotel.
61. I can't go to Australia at this short notice, I'll *need plenty of notice* to get visa.
62. Now everything is settled; you should think the *matter over*.
63. I got the locker as soon as the bank offered it to me. It was as if no

sooner said than done.

64. The rivals were seen in the court. They were *up to something* against you.
65. She will marry you, *sooner or later*.
66. She is recovering from her ailment, *by and by*.
67. While going to the market, I *came across* your sister.
68. I am not going to relent, *what do you take me for ?*
69. The Inter-city Express is so fast that *it is worth waiting* even for an hour.
70. By working in the factory, he has *made his way* to business.
71. *Make sure* that you attend my wedding.
72. In your absence, your mother was as *good to me* as ever. She treated me like a son.
73. You've *got a cold coming*. They didn't bother about you.
74. The marriage with this beggar-girl does *not go* with your status.
75. I am glad you have won scholarship in X class exam. I hope you will *keep it up*.

2.6.1.2 Exercise 57.3

Make sentences containing each of the following phrases. Use any person or tense.

Answers:

1. Your brother is very much attracted by her; she has *a way with him*.
2. It has *all boiled down to this*; the murderer has gone scot free.
3. There are no good candidates fighting for the elections this time; choose the *lesser of the two evils*.
4. You must *part with* something if you want to satisfy your brother.
5. You must cut *down* your expenses, if you want to live a peaceful life.
6. It is no use hiding the secret of her previous marriage. *Let the cat out of the bag*.
7. He *took to her* charms at the first sight.
8. He is determined to suspend him; there is *no stopping* him.
9. I asked the beggar why he was *unnecessarily dragging* on around.
10. His hair *stood on end* as he got the news of the accident.
11. You are now a young man mature enough to pick *your way* in the world.
12. *We've got the decorators in*; we are having the place done up for the visit of the Prime Minister.
13. *What about* the lunch at the seminar; you have not mentioned about it.

14. You should *see about* his selection for the post of Lecturer.
15. Do not beat about the bush; *you should talk business* (shop).
16. I am warning you; not that I am aware of any danger. I have some apprehensions they will *make some mischief*.
17. There is a *lot of measles* about his body. Take him to the health center for treatment.
18. The house will be all the better for this new coat of paint, it was really beginning to *look the worse for wear*.
19. Let us trust this letter. This is *as good as his word*.
20. It is always dangerous to confront the boss, this idea has not *caught on him*.
21. She *was all ears* when her husband was being discussed.
22. He asked the servant to hand over the book to the librarian. It is his duty to *hand out* books, magazines, etc. to the library.
23. He revived his friendship with me on *his own*.
24. There was *so much at stake* so he didn't like to make the final decision without further advice.
25. (a) You should *make up* for the lost time and start working hard.
(b) I asked the servant to make up a parcel of books to be returned to the library.
26. You will have to explain the boss's orders to me carefully; I am not *quick on the uptake* (not quick to understand).
27. No one can read his mind. Only his younger brother knows *what he is about* (going to do).
28. It was their custom *to keep, open house* on Sunday.
29. (a) We are a bit late for the lunch; so if the dishes we want are now off the menu, we'll just have to *take what is going*,
(b) Come home and join me for supper. I don't know what there'll be for us to eat, so you will have to *take pot luck*.
30. He was knitting his brows or grinding his teeth when his brother was *taken to task*.
31. This golden watch is *hard to come by* in the whole of India.
32. The income tax rules do not *hold good* for the mistakes, they do not follow them.
33. If we *get off* the beaten track, we will reach the shrine quickly.
34. You have to pander to the king's whims, you will have to *put up* with it.
35. If you wish to help her, *do with* a good grace.

36. I should word your letter of complaint a little more mildly if I were you, or it will put his back up. There's no sense in *rubbing him up* the wrong way, if you really want his hold in the end.
37. He compels us to do wrong things; I do not *feel up to it*.
38. (a) He likes to *lord it over* his workmates now that he has come into some money from the lottery.
- (b) There's no bus at this hour, so we *will just have to foot it all the way back*.
- (c) If we go on this weekend hunt we will have to make do *with scratch meals and sleep* in a hut in the forest, so I hope you won't mind *pigging* it for a day or two.
39. We reached the railway station *in the nick of time*.
40. He finds it difficult to *eke out* his livelihood.
41. The child is very naughty, and the foster nurse does not *make a fuss of* that child.
42. The news of the holiday *was all over the school now*.
43. Your younger brother insults his parents; at least you should *not go on like this*.
44. Uncle Podger made a *mess of everything* while hanging a picture on the wall.
45. You should not *run down* your parents in every affair, pay them full respect.

2.6.1.3 Self-Check Exercise : Activity for the Student - I

Match the following phrases given in A to the questions or statements given in B

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. He's not back yet. | 1. Are you going to Delhi? |
| 2. Have a good time. | 2. There is a strange man out side the window. |
| 3. No, I have changed my mind. | 3. May I speak to your father for a few mintues? |
| 4. What's he like ? | 4. I'm going to the party tonight. |
| 5. I opened the door with a key and let myself in. | 5. Are you interested in going to America |
| 6. Not at all. | 6. Should we approach him? |
| 7. Never mind. | 7. How did you come in? |

8. It will not be worthwhile

8. I'm so sorry I'm afraid, I've broken your pencil.

2.6.2 More About Clause

Dear Student,

You have already done conditional clauses in detail and a few exercises on other kinds of subordinate clauses. A few types, notably Cause, Purpose, Result and Concession will be taken up now.

A Clause takes its name from its function i.e. a Noun Clause behaves like a noun and an Adverb Clause like an adverb. Noun clause can function as object as well as subject. Sometimes a sentence where noun clause is subject is better expressed with a introductory *it*. For example take this sentence.

That he has gone for good is now quite certain.

This sentence is better expressed as :

It is now quite certain that he has gone for good.

Let us now take up exercise 58.1.

2.6.2.1 Exercise 58.1

Say these sentences in a more natural way, using *it* as the first word.

1. It is a pity you are late.
2. It is quite clear how these sentences are useful.
3. It is a good thing you have come early.
4. It is unfortunate you lost your way.
5. It is doubtful whether he will come.
6. It is still not known where he went or where he came from.
7. It is out of the question that we should leave without paying.
8. It is a mystery to me how he knew my name.
9. It is quite true that we didn't get back before midnight.
10. It is important for everyone to know how tea is made.

2.6.2.2 Self-Check Exercise : Activity for Student - II

Attempt sentences 11 to 15 of exercise 58.1.

2.6.3 Adverb Clauses of Place and Time (Study *Living English Structure*, pp.319-20)

2.6.3.1 Exercise 58.2

Join each of the clauses in (A) to the appropriate clause of time or place in (B). Please see the exercise 58.2 in the book *Living English Structure* (pages 319-320). The answers are given below :

1. Come again *as soon as* you can.
2. Wait *as long as* is necessary.
3. He went out again after *he had finished his dinner*.

4. They must go home *before they get too tired*.
5. There was nothing *left by the time they got back*.
6. He repaired our shoes for us *while we waited*.
7. I opened the door, *just as he was ringing the bell*.
8. I have not heard from *you since I went to live in London*.
9. She asks after you *every time I meet her*.
10. I knew who it was *the moment he spoke*.

2.6.4 Adverb Clauses of Contrast, Manner, Concession, Purpose and Result (Study Living English Structure, Pp.321 to 326)

2.6.4.1 Exercise 58.3

Complete the following sentences of purpose or result :

1. He was so kind that he gave all his *money to the poor boy*.
2. Come a little nearer so that *you can hear me*.
3. I'll give you some money in case *you need it*.
4. He ran so quickly that *he won the race*.
5. They live such a long way *away that it is difficult to locate them*.
6. We mustn't make a noise for *fear of the Principal*.
7. He hurried back in order that *he could reach the college in time*,
8. He didn't shout lest *the thief should attack him*.
9. She was so lazy that *she lay in bed till 10.00 a.m.*
10. I'm so tired *that I can't get up*.
11. You'd better buy one now in case *you need it*.
12. I've ordered a deep-freeze, so that *I can gift it to my friend*.
13. It was such a dull party that *everybody felt bored*.
14. He hid behind the door in order that *nobody could see him*.
15. I didn't come any earlier for fear of *annoying your brother*.

2.6.4.2 Exercise 58.4

Read the exercise in the book *Living English Structure* (page 327). The answers are given below :

1. Which is my place ? *Just sit where you like*.
2. I expect you found a lot of mistakes in my home work, *well, it's not so bad as I thought*.
3. Why are you wrapping the vase in a cloth? *In case it gets broken*.
4. Let's see if we can start before breakfast, shall we? *The earlier the better*.
5. You don't mind my borrowing this, I hope? *No, keep it as long as you wish*.
6. That's dull grammar you're reading, isn't it? *Well, it is not so bad as I thought*.
7. My skis are slipping. *Well, fasten them like I do*.
8. Why do you keep your pen in your inside pocket? *In case it gets broken*.

9. My entrance ticket hasn't (got) a number on it. *Just sit where you like.*
10. Would you like me to bring the book back next week ? No, *keep it as long as you wish.*
11. My papers won't stay in the folder. *Well, fasten them like I do.*
12. What are you putting the microscope away for? *In case it gets broken.*
13. I hope I don't do anything to displease the visitors, *Just do as I tell you.*
14. I hear you have hurt your finger badly. Well, it is not *so bad as I thought.*
15. What about leaving this dull party before the end? *The earlier the better.*

2.6.4.3 Self-Check Exercise : Activity for Student - III

Complete the following sentences of purpose or result :

1. We were so hungry that.....
2. Did you fail to hear me.....?
3. It was quite windy so.....
4. It is so good a story that.....
5. I wrote clearly so that.....

2.6.5 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

2.6.5.1 Exercise No.1

1. Are you going to Delhi? No I have changed my mind.
2. There is a strange man outside the window. What's he like?
3. May I speak to your father for a few minutes? He's not back yet.
4. I'm going to the party tonight. Have a good time.
5. Are you interested in going to America? Not at all.
6. Should we approach him? It will not be worth while.
7. How did you come in? I opened the door with a key and let myself in.
8. I'm so sorry. I'm afraid I've broken your pencil. Never mind.

2.6.5.2 Exercise No.2

(Exercise 58.1. Sentences 11 to 15)

1. (11) It's difficult to suggest, what you ought to say.
2. (12) It seems strange that we haven't met somewhere.
3. (13) It must first be proved that such a person ever existed.
4. (14) It hasn't yet been decided when he is coming back.
5. (15) It's not important what you look like but how you behave.

2.6.5 Exercise No.3

Complete the sentences:

1. We were so hungry that *we could not wait for knives and forks.*
2. Did you fail to hear *because you are deaf?*
3. It was quite windy so *we had to button our coats up.*
4. It is so good a story that *I'll never forget it.*
5. I wrote clearly so that *anyone could read it.*