Answers to activities

Activity 1.1 (page 6)
1 Nouns: December, Monday, Christmas Eve, kid, fact, trauma, parents, existence, Santa Claus, age, bit, God, things, earthquakes, famines, motorway crashes, bed, blankets, word, Tog rating, quilt, heart, palms, anticipation, Beano album.
2 Proper nouns: Christmas, Santa Claus, Beano.
Common nouns: parents, existence, quilt, heart, trauma, bed, anticipation.
Concrete nouns: parents, quilt, heart, bed.
Abstract nouns: existence, trauma, anticipation.

Activity 1.2 (page 8)
1 Modifiers: gloomy, glorious, ancient, crimson, far, lower, redder, calm, callmost, long, tiny, seaweed-edged, glowing, flying, careless, young, old, harsh, rotting, solemn, lonely, sad, despairing, customary, large, golden, little.
2 a Descriptive adjectives: gloomy, glorious, calm, careless, harsh, solemn, lonely, sad, customary.
b Size or distance adjectives: far, long, tiny, large, little.
c Age adjectives: ancient, young, old.
d Colour adjectives: crimson, redder, golden.
e Comparative and superlative adjectives: lower, redder, callmost.
f Noun or verb modifiers: seaweed-edged, glowing, flying, rotting, despairing.

Activity 1.3 (page 13)
1 a had (aux) gone (lex)
b had (lex)
c can (aux) do (lex)
d did (aux) like (lex)
2 a flapped: finite; past tense; third person; plural.
b laughed: finite; present tense; third person; singular.
c have: finite; present tense; second person; singular.
gone: non-finite; past participle.
d carried: finite; past tense; first person; singular.
e was: finite; past tense; third person; singular.
croaking: non-finite; present participle.
f chased: finite; past tense; first person; plural.
g have: finite; present tense; second person; singular.
been: non-finite; past participle.
Activity 1.4 (page 14)

1. Verbs: was woken, refusing to start, know, should have gone, helped to push, seemed to be doing, must be, flinging, were . . . pretending to be, went . . . to sleep, licked, took, was(n't), must . . . be staying, passed, was kicking, seemed, stopped to talk, asked, (I'd) had.

2. a. Two lexical verbs: ask, licked.
   b. Two stative verbs: be, seemed.
   c. Two dynamic verbs: kicking, passed.
   d. Two primary auxiliary verbs: was woken, 'd [had] had.
   e. Two modal auxiliary verbs: should, must.

3. Passive voice: I was woken at dawn by the sound of Grandad Sugden's rusty Ford Escort refusing to start.
   Active version: The sound of Grandad Sugden's rusty Ford Escort refusing to start woke me at dawn.

4. Progressive aspect: were . . . pretending.
   Perfect aspect: I'd had.

5. Present tense: I know.
   Past tense: I stopped.

6. Two finite verbs: I was, He seemed.
   Two non-finite verbs: refusing, woken.

Activity 1.5 (page 16)

1. Circumstance adverbs: brightly, well, again, anxiously, generally, recently, warily, often, sometimes, desperately, properly.

2. Degree adverbs: completely, really, very.

3. Sentence adverbs: nevertheless, however, perhaps, actually.

Activity 1.6 (pages 18–19)

1. Personal pronouns: we, it, I, me, he, she, her.

2. Possessive pronouns: ours, mine, hers.


4. Demonstrative pronouns: this, that.

5. Interrogative pronouns: who, what.

6. Relative pronoun: which.

7. Indefinite pronouns: everyone, some, everything, something.

Activity 1.7 (page 20)

1. Articles: definite-the; indefinite-a, an.

2. Possessive determiner: her.

3. Demonstrative determiners: this, that.

4. Indefinite determiners: any, either, many, both, every, some, more.

5. Numbers: one, two, second.

Activity 1.8 (pages 20–21)

1. out: particle.

2. into: preposition.

3. of: prepositions.

4. on: particle.

5. in: particle.

6. towards: preposition.

7. down: particle.

8. above: preposition.

9. up: particle.

10. down to: prepositions.

11. out: particle.

Activity 1.9 (page 22)

1. While: subordinating conjunction (time).

2. and: co-ordinating conjunction (addition).

3. but: co-ordinating conjunction (contrast).

4. Because: subordinating conjunction (reason).

5. Unless: subordinating conjunction (condition).

6. and: co-ordinating conjunction (addition).

7. If: subordinating conjunction (condition).

8. Wherever: subordinating conjunction (place).


10. since: subordinating conjunction (reason).

11. than: subordinating conjunction (comparison).

Activity 1.10 (page 23)

1. un- (bound) + justify (free) + -able (bound).

2. summa(ry) (free) + -ative (bound).

3. mid- (bound) + night (free).

4. day (free) + -ly (bound).

5. negative (free) + -ity (bound).

6. un- (bound) + like (free) + -ly (bound).

7. pity (free) + -ful (bound).

Activity 1.11 (page 24)

(The answers here are single possibilities only - many other words could be cited as valid examples.)

1. re- + present.

2. hospital + -ise.

3. calm + -ly.

4. child + -less.

5. glorify + -ation; audit + -or; act + -or.

Activity 1.12 (page 26)

1. s: plural noun inflection.
ed: past tense inflection.
3 s': plural noun inflection and possessive inflection.
4 ing: present participle inflection.
5 's: possessive inflection.
6 s: present tense third person singular inflection.

Activity 1.13 (page 26)
1 greatness (N): free = great (Adj); bound = -ness (derivational).
2 multigym (N): free = gym (N); bound = multi- (derivational).
3 declaration (N): free = declare (V); bound = -ation (derivational).
4 delimited (V): free = limit (V); bound = de- (derivational); bound = -ed (inflexional).
5 inter-rivalry (N): free = rival (N); bound = inter- (derivational); bound = -ry (derivational).
6 illogical (Adj): free = logic (N); bound = il- (derivational); bound = -al (derivational).
7 predetermination (N): free = determine (V); bound = pre- (derivational); bound = -ation (derivational).
8 horrifying (V): free = horrid (V); bound = -ing (inflexional).
9 institutionalize (V): free = institute (V); bound = -ion (derivational); bound = -al (derivational); bound = -ise (derivational).
10 reassesses (V): free = assess (V); bound = re- (derivational); -es (inflexional).

Activity 1.14 (pages 28–9)
(pre-mod pre-mod pre-mod pre-mod post-mod post-mod)
(The first summer's) day; (my) curtains; (the new dawn's) sunlight; (the) paths (of dust)
(pre-mod post-mod post-mod post-mod)
(which lay on the ancient sea chest); (the) scratcher; tribute (to a life of hardship); I,
(pre-mod)
(very interesting) stories (which were linked to the marks);
(pre-mod)
(the drowned men) who owned this chest); (their own) versions (of events);
(pre-mod post-mod)
them; (the) wall; (another wretched) mark (of the past); (this) time;
(pre-mod)
(the faded rose) wallpaper; (The) memory (of another place); (my hazy) mind; me,
(pre-mod)
connections; (that first disturbing) visit (to the ruined cottage); (it's ongoing) effects;
(pre-mod)
(this second historical) link (waiting for me); me.

Activity 1.15 (page 29)
1 the interesting stories which were linked to the marks
2 their own versions of events
3 the wall

Activity 1.16 (page 30)
very sincere about the purpose of his journey; isolated and very bleak;
unsurprisingly fierce; quite certain that he had made the right decision;
so unbelievably withdrawn that I could not agree with his interpretation of events;
unsure and rather quiet; certain he wished he had not come.

Activity 1.17 (pages 36–7)
(He) was (not) (a good man) (and) (was) (cruel to his people).
(Like his father), (he) enjoyed hunting animals. (One day) (the Red King's arrow)
(just) (missed) (a big deer). (William) (was) very excited (and) called out to
(his friend, Walter). (Walter) (fired) (an arrow), (but) (by accident) (it) stuck
(in the King's eye) (and) (he) (fell) (dead). (Walter) (was) very frightened (and) (he)
(rove) (away). (The King's body) (lay) (in the forest) (all day). (In the evening) (it)
(was carried) (away) (in a workman's cart) (and) (buried) (in the big church)

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Activity 1.18 (page 42)

when we arrived; because things were not quite what they seemed; Looking back; the key which did not fit; leaving us stranded; nothing for us to do; The fact that we were helpless; since we were stuck outside; Although we could do nothing for the moment; obliged to act; rushing around like a headless chicken while the rain fell steadily; so that we could go into the house and (2) wait for the removal van in the dry; that it was on its way at last; as we settled into a bare and disorganised house what was to come next

Activity 2.2 (pages 56–7)

1 a [f]: labiodental.  b [n]: alveolar.  c [m]: bilabial.  2 a [p]: voiceless.  b [f]: voiceless velar plosive.  c [v]: voiceless labiodental fricative.

d [h]: dental.  e [ʃ]: palato-alveolar.  f [ŋ]: nasal.  g [ɹ]: voiced.

d [ŋ]: nasal.  e [l]: voiced.

Activity 2.3 (page 59)

1 [i]: close front spread.  2 [u]: half-open back moderate rounding.  3 [a]: open front neutral.  4 [o]: half-close back slightly rounded.  5 [u]: close back rounded.

Activity 2.4 (page 60)

1 [æ]: The centre of the tongue is just below half-open position with the lips in a neutral position.

2 [i]: The front of the tongue is in a close position with the lips spread.

3 [u]: The back of the tongue is in a close position with the lips closely rounded.

4 [æ]: The front of the tongue is just above open position with the lips in a neutral position.

Activity 2.5 (page 61)

1 [æ]: The front of the tongue moves from between half-open and half-close to just above half-open position with the lips moving from neutral to slightly spread; it is a closing diphthong.

2 [au]: The centre and the back of the tongue move from between half-open and half-close to just above half-close position with the lips moving from neutral to rounded; it is a closing diphthong.

3 [ua]: The back and then the centre of the tongue move from just above half-close

to between half-open and half-close position with the lips moving from rounded to neutral; it is a centring diphthong.

Activity 2.6 (page 64)

1 cot /kɒt/, got /ɡɒt/, hatch /hætʃ/, haggle /hæɡl/, back /bæk/, bag /bæɡ/.

2 more /mɔːr/, nor /nɔːr/, limit /ˈlɪmɪt/, timber /ˈtɪmər/, comb /kɒm/, cone /ˈkɒn/.

3 hot /hɒt/, shot /ʃɒt/, massing /ˈmæsɪŋ/, massing /ˈmæsɪŋ/, push /pʊʃ/, push /pʊʃ/.

4 bat /bæt/, vat /væt/, rebel /rɪˈbɛl/, reveal /rɪˈvɛl/, Job /dʒɔb/, Jove /dʒɔv/.

Activity 2.7 (page 65)

1 is the train coming? [ɪs ðə treɪn kəmɪŋ]: alveolar nasal /n/ in train becomes velar nasal /ŋ/ before velar plosive /k/ in coming.


3 he sails ships [hɪ sɛlʃips]: alveolar fricative /s/ in sails becomes palato-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ before palato-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ in ships.

Activity 2.8 (pages 66–7)

1 she should have gone home. /ʃəʊ/ → /ʃəʊ/.

Elision: Word-initial /ʃ/ frequently undergoes elision in informal conversation.

Reduction: Vowels in unstressed syllables are often reduced to /ə/.

2 she'll be here in an hour or two; /ʃəl/ → /ʃəl/ [auərəz ˈtwuː].

Reduction: Vowels in unstressed syllables are often reduced to /ə/.

Liaison: Word-final unstressed vowel /ə/ followed by initial vowel /ə/ is often linked by insertion of /ə/ in speech.

3 the train came in late: /θiː tɛrn kwʌm ɪn ˈleɪt/. Assimilation: Word-final alveolar nasal /n/ becomes velar before velar plosive /ŋ/.