

## IWS 4-5. Linguistics Essentials.

### 3.6 Exercises

Exercise 3.1 [★]

What are the parts of speech of the words in the following paragraph?

- (3.73) The lemon is an essential cooking ingredient. Its sharply fragrant juice and tangy rind is added to sweet and savory dishes in every cuisine. This enchanting book, written by cookbook author John Smith, offers a wonderful array of recipes celebrating this internationally popular, intensely flavored fruit.

Exercise 3.2 [★]

Think of five examples of noun-noun compounds.

Exercise 3.3 [★]

Identify subject, direct object and indirect object in the following sentence.

- (3.74) He baked her an apple pie.

Exercise 3.4 [★]

What is the difference in meaning between the following two sentences?

- (3.75) a. Mary defended her.  
b. Mary defended herself.

Exercise 3.5 [★]

What is the standard word order in the English sentence (a) for declaratives, (b) for imperatives, (c) for interrogatives?

Exercise 3.6 [★]

What are the comparative and superlative forms for the following adjectives and adverbs?

- (3.76) good, well, effective, big, curious, bad

Exercise 3.7 [★]

Give base form, third singular present tense form, past tense, past participle, and present participle for the following verbs.

- (3.77) throw, do, laugh, change, carry, bring, dream

Exercise 3.8 [★]

Transform the following sentences into the passive voice.

- (3.78) a. Mary carried the suitcase up the stairs.  
b. Mary gave John the suitcase.

Exercise 3.9 [★]

What is the difference between a preposition and a particle? What grammatical function does *in* have in the following sentences?

- (3.79) a. Mary lives *in* London.  
b. When did Mary move *in*?  
c. She puts *in* a lot of hours at work.  
d. She put the document *in* the wrong folder.

Exercise 3.10 [★]

Give three examples each of transitive verbs and intransitive verbs.

Exercise 3.11 [★]

What is the difference between a complement and an adjunct? Are the italicized phrases in the following sentences complements or adjuncts? What type of complements or adjuncts?

- (3.80) a. She goes to Church on *Sundays*.  
b. She went *to London*.  
c. Peter relies *on Mary* for help with his homework.  
d. The book is lying *on the table*.  
e. She watched him *with a telescope*.

Exercise 3.12 [★]

The italicized phrases in the following sentences are examples of attachment ambiguity. What are the two possible interpretations?

- (3.81) Mary saw the man *with the telescope*.  
(3.82) The company experienced growth in classified advertising *and preprinted inserts*.

Exercise 3.13 [★]

Are the following phrases compositional or non-compositional?

- (3.83) to beat around the bush, to eat an orange, to kick butt, to twist somebody's arm, help desk, computer program, desktop publishing, book publishing, the publishing industry

Exercise 3.14 [★]

Are phrasal verbs compositional or non-compositional?

Exercise 3.15 [★]

In the following sentence, either a few *actors* or *everybody* can take wide scope over the sentence. What is the difference in meaning?

- (3.84) A few actors are liked by everybody.