

Chap 3: exercises

Jong-Bok Kim
jongbokkim@gmail.com

Kyung Hee University

March 22, 2007

Exercises 1

In this exercise you are provided with a list of ten verb lexemes ((i) burn, (ii) buy, (iii) draw, (iv) drink, (v) fall, (vi) forget, (vii) hold, (viii) ride, (ix) run, and (x) sing). For some of these, but not all, the preterite and the past participle forms are different in their phonological shape (and their spelling). The exercise asks you to say for each of them whether the shapes are the same or different, and to make up examples to show that you are right.

- (1) say Answer: Same.
 - a. Preterite: You said you'd help us.
 - b. Past participle: You had said you'd help us.

- (2) drive Answer: Different.
 - a. Preterite: I drove to work in the morning.
 - b. Past participle: I had driven to work in the morning.

Exercises 2

What we mean by "use the substitution test" is that you should think of a verb that definitely has a shape difference between preterite and past participle and could have been used in the same context as the underlined one. Then you simply see which form turns out to be grammatically permitted: the preterite or the past participle.

- (3) a. I wonder what they bought. Answer: Past
b. I wonder what they took/*taken.
- (4) a. She had considered it irresponsible. Answer: Past participle.
b. She had taken/*took it seriously.

Exercises 3

- (5) You look worried. Answer: Look is in the plain present tense form.
- (6) a. *You be looking worried.
b. You looked worried.
c. He looks worried.
- (7) You should try harder. Answer: Try is in the plain form.
- (8) a. You should be more determined.
b. *You should tried harder.
c. He should try harder.

Exercises 4

Here you are asked to construct examples with the verb *beware*, marking the sentences that turn out to be ungrammatical with *. Here's an example of what we mean:

- (9) a. *She bewares of the dog.
b. They are warned to beware of slippery conditions.
c. This area should be not only for bewareing of cheaters but also bewareing of programs.

This suggests that *beware* does not have a 3rd person singular present form.

Exercises 5

- (10) a. It's important that she finish the course. Answer: nonfinite
b. It's important that she be honest.
- (11) a. We're determined for her to finish the course. Answer:
Non-finite
b. We're determined for her to be chair.

Exercises 6

- (12) a. They knew the answer.
b. Did they know the answer?
- (13) a. It will be over soon.
b. Will it be over soon.

Exercises 7

- (14) a. They know her.
b. *They know not her.
c. *They known't her.
- (15) a. They must tell them.
b. They must not tell them.
c. They mustn't tell them.

Exercises 8

- (16) a. You are to report for duty at 8.
b. We have to ask what's best for child.
c. They don't like it.
- (17) a. Are we not to ignore the fact?
b. Have we not to change the clock?
c. Don't they like it?

About finite vs. nonfinite

- Forms: The textbook has primary forms and second forms whereas we use the terms 'finite' and 'nonfinite' forms.
- Finite forms: In the textbook finite (primary) forms have preterite, 3rd singular present, plain present. But we use "present, past, plain".
- Nonfinite forms: in the textbook, nonfinite (secondary) forms have 'plain, gerund participle, past participle'. We have 'base, -ing, -en, infinite' forms.
- In the textbook, imperatives and subjunctive are treated as "finite". But we say "nonfinite". The rule: If you can use the 'base' form, then the position is nonfinite.

Exercise 9

- (18) a. They had not better hurry. Had they better hurry?
- b. Do they have their house burgled? They don't have their house burgled.
- c. Do they have to call the police? They don't have to call the police.
- d. You need not have any worries.

Exercise 15-19

- (19) a. You should tell her the truth.
b. You should have told her the truth.
- (20) a. I have been in the army for two years.
b. I was in the army for two years.
- (21) a. She lived in Berlin.
b. She has been living in Berlin.
- (22) a. The train arrived.
b. The train was arriving.