

**Department of English**  
**B.A.,B.Sc.,B.Com. Semester – V**  
**Vocabulary and Grammar Material**  
**UNIT - 1**

**3. Vocabulary : Indianisms**

Henry Hinchings in his essay "What's the Language of the Future " ?states that as a result of English spreading to different parts of the world , the language is " changing " and " acquiring more and more local colour " . Hence , the " Englishness of English is being diluted " and " the number of Englishes " is increasing . One such English is Indian English and Indianisms are an essential part of it .

Indianisms refers to a word or phrase which is a characteristic of Indian English . Indianisms may also refer to the way a sentence has been structured as if it was literally translated from an Indian language to English.

**Exercise I**

**Match the expressions in column 1 with the words in column 2.**

<b>I</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>II</b>
1. English medicine		a. Complaining
2. Cent per cent		b. Lighter skin colour
3. Cut the call		c. Blender; Mixer
4. Non-veg		d. Best
5. Batch mate		e. Allopathy
6. Wheatish		f. Memorise; Cram
7. Cribbing		g. Hang up abruptly
8. Mixie		h. Food containing meat
9. Level best		i. Hundred per cent
10. Mug up		j. Classmate

**Answers**

- e. (Allopathy)
- i. (Hundred per cent)
- g. (Hang up abruptly)
- h. (Food containing meat)
- j. (Classmate)
- b. (Lighter skin colour)
- a. (Complaining)
- c. (Blender; Mixer)
- d. (Best)
- f. (Memorise; Cram)

## Exercise - II

Make the following sentences more acceptable.

1. I ordered for coffee.
2. Let us discuss common errors in English.
3. The meeting is preponed.
4. I was out of station last week.
5. I am sending you an application. Please do the needful.
6. He bought this car a few years back.
7. He had studied law. He passed out last year.
8. Kindly revert back at the earliest.
9. "My computer is not working". "Ok. Do one thing".
10. I am having a headache.
11. On Sundays, I am sitting at home only.
12. I can be able to do it.
13. Take the umbrella; rain is coming.
14. I forgot to give key to the watch.
15. He failed to get a job and so he is keeping quiet.
16. What is your good name, please?
17. I'll go and come.
18. No parking before the gate.
19. Parking at the backside.
20. Have you taken your meals?
21. She is my cousin sister but he is my real brother.
22. Kindly attend the meeting without fail.
23. He told he was going to America.
24. I will explain you.
25. Let me suggest you something.
26. Why not you try this idea?
27. Please correct if I'm incorrect.
28. You are calling regarding?
29. Can you repeat it again, please?
30. Sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

## ANSWERS

1. I have ordered for a cup of coffee.
2. Let us discuss the common errors in English.
3. The meeting is advanced.
4. I was out of town last week.
5. I am sending you an application. Please do what is necessary.
6. He bought this car a few years ago.
7. He studied law. He was graduated last year.
8. Please get back at the earliest.
9. "My computer keeps getting hung". "Ok. Do one thing". Clear your history. Run a virus check. Restart your computer.
10. I have a headache.
11. On Sundays, I stay at home.
12. I can do it.
13. Carry umbrella for it is raining.
14. I forgot to key to the watch.
15. He is keeping quiet because he failed to get a job.
16. What is your name, please?
17. I'll come back.
18. No parking in front of the gate.
19. Parking at the back.
20. Have you had your meal?
21. She is my cousin but he is my brother.
22. Please attend the meeting without fail.
23. He said he was going to America. /He said he is going to America.
24. I will explain it to you. OR I will explain the problem to you.
25. Let me suggest to you something.
26. Why don't you try this idea?
27. Please correct me if I'm wrong.
28. Did you call me, regarding? OR (Did you call me, regarding (what)).Note : Both can be correct because it depends on the timeframe and context.
29. Can you repeat it, please?
30. We apologize for the delay in response to your letter.

OR

I apologize for the delay in replying your letter.

## **Grammar : Framing Questions**

### **Exercise I**

Frame questions to elicit the following answers.

1. He is my friend.
2. It's an audio book.
3. It's a Thursday.
4. English is my favourite subject.
5. I would like to become an astronaut.
6. I study in New Ideas College.
7. It is near Charminar.
8. I joined last year.
9. I go by bus.
10. I am 18 years old.

### **Answers**

1. Who is he?
2. What is it?
3. What is today?
4. Which is your favourite subject?
5. What would you like to become?
6. Where do you study? (In which college do you study?)
7. Where is your college?
8. When did you join? (college)
9. How do you go to college? ( mode means of transport).
10. How old are you?

### **Exercise -II**

Frame questions to elicit the following answers.

1. My college is about 10 kilometres from home.
2. I spend nearly Rs. 30 everyday on transport.
3. I go to the playground once a week.
4. I play football.
5. I play quite well.
6. I have been playing for the last three years.
7. The one with No. 10 is my jersey.
8. I like Ronaldo the most.
9. Yes, I would love to meet him.
10. No, I don't watch cricket.
11. Yes, I used to play cricket when I was in school.
12. I prefer to play football.

## **ANSWERS**

1. How far is your college from your home?
2. How much (money) do you spend on transport every day?
3. How often do you go to the playground?
4. Which game do you play?
5. How do you play?
6. How long have you been playing?
7. Which one is your jersey?
8. Who/Whom do you like the most?
9. Would you love/like to meet him?
10. Do you watch cricket?
11. Have you ever played cricket?
12. Which game do you prefer to play?

### Exercise - III

Add question tags to the following statements.

1. Seema sings well, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. He did not go to college \_\_\_\_\_?
3. She is suffering from fever, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. He doesn't swim well, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. They are celebrating their victory, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Gautham should buy this book, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He can walk fast \_\_\_\_\_?
8. She would like this gift, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. They had their lunch, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. She will listen to you, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. They don't go to the market often, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. You paint well, \_\_\_\_\_?

Answer :

1. Seema sings well, **doesn't she?**
2. He did not go to college, **did he?**
3. She is suffering from fever, **isn't she?**
4. He doesn't swim well, **does he?**
5. They are celebrating their victory, **aren't they?**
6. Gautham should buy this book, **shouldn't he?**
7. He can walk fast, **can't he?**
8. She would like this gift, **wouldn't she?**
9. They had their lunch, **hadn't they?**
10. She will listen to you, **won't she?**
11. They don't go to the market often, **do they?**
12. You paint well, **don't you?**

## VOCABULARY : ANALOGY AND ODD WORD OUT

### Exercise I

Fill in the blanks.

1. Rose: Flower :: Hammer: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Tool      b. Instrument      c. Car      d. Song
2. Pencil : Write :: Knife: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Erase      b. Cut      c. Clean      d. Cook
3. Banana : Yellow :: Carrot: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Blue      b. Red      c. Orange      d. Pink
4. Hungry : Eat :: Tired: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Play      b. Run      c. Limp      d. Rest
5. Up: Down :: Left: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Right      b. Centre      c. Arrived      d. After

### ANSWERS

1. Tool
2. Cut.
3. Orange
4. Rest
5. Right

Let us learn some primary types of relationships which can help us identify the verbal analogy:

Analogy types	Examples
<b>Synonyms</b>	big-huge, show-reveal, cease-stop, sad-unhappy, weak-frail
<b>Antonyms</b>	stop-go, big-tiny, narrow-wide, clumsy-elegant, dumb-intelligent
<b>Function</b>	fork-eat, knife-cut, pen-write, shovel-dig, spectacles-see, legs-walk
<b>Degree</b>	cold-freezing, difficult-impossible, rare-unique, clean-immaculate
<b>Lack</b>	ugly-beautiful, serious-humour, hope-pessimism
<b>Characteristic</b>	courage-hero, grass-green, sponge-porous, ball-round, elephant-big
<b>Part to Whole</b>	leaf-tree, month-year, student-classroom, letter-alphabet, wheel-car
<b>Type/Kind</b>	orange-fruit, anger-emotion, lotus-flower, jazz-music, sonnet-poem
<b>Cause and Effect</b>	spin-dizzy, fire-burn, trip-fall, cavity-toothache, earthquake-tsunami

### Exercise II

Choose the sentences that make sense as per the analogy type.

**1. Function**

- a. A car is used to walk.                      b. A house is used to move.                      c. A cup is used to drink.

**2. Type/Kind**

- a. Salmon is a kind of fish.                      b. Rice is a type of dessert.                      c. Parrot is a type of insect.

**3. Characteristic**

- a. A characteristic of rain is to sing.                      b. A characteristic of a book is to be interesting.  
c. A characteristic of ice cream is to be cold.

**4. Part to Whole**

- a. A sister is part of home.                      b. A word is part of a sentence.                      c. A window is part of cupboard.

**5. Degree**

- a. Something that is scrumptious is very tasty.                      b. Something that is tiny is heavy.  
c. Something that is huge is terrible.

**ANSWERS**

1. (c) A cup is used to drink.  
2. (a) Salmon is a kind of fish.  
3. (b) A characteristic of a book is to be interesting.                      (c) A characteristic of ice cream is to be cold.  
4. (b) A word is part of a sentence.                      (c) A window is part of cupboard.  
5. (a) Something that is scrumptious is very tasty.                      (c) Something that is huge is terrible.



Read the following verbal analogies and choose the correct alternative.

1. Big : Huge : Tiny : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Good                      b. Happy                      c. Small                      d. New
2. Amnesia : Memory :: Paralysis : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Movement              b. Limbs                      c. Handicapped              d. Legs
3. Homeless : Home : Unemployed : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Salary                      b. Job                      c. Money                      d. Sad
4. Milk : White :: Honey : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Good                      b. Costly                      c. Sticky                      d. Healthy
5. Selfish : Compassion :: Childish : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Playfulness              b. Imagination              c. Intelligence              d. Maturity
6. Contract : Agreement :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Limerick : Poem              b. Human : Monster              c. Scarf : Jewellery              d. Dog : Feline
7. Conclusion : Essay :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Theme : Song                      b. Meal : Dessert                      c. Scene : Play                      d. Music : Party
8. Nearby : Distant :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Permanent : Eternal              b. Criminal : Illegal              c. Timid : Brave                      d. Speech : Language
9. Enigma : Mysterious :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Professor : Glib                      b. Bigot : Prejudiced              c. Beetle : Venomous              d. Politician : Obtuse
10. Blatant : Obvious :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Preeminent : Important              b. Legendary : Incredible              c. Novel : Obsolete                      d. Powerful : Dominant

## ANSWER

1. Big : Huge :: Tiny : **Small**
2. Amnesia : Memory :: Paralysis : **Movement**
3. Homeless : Home :: Unemployed : **Job**
4. Milk : White : Honey : **Sticky**
5. Selfish : Compassion : Childish : **Maturity**
6. Contract : Agreement :: **Limerick** : **Poem**
7. Conclusion : Essay:: **Scene** : **Play**
8. Nearby : Distant :: **Timid** : **Brave**
9. Enigma : Mysterious :: **Bigot** : **Prejudiced**
10. Blatant : Obvious :: **Powerful**: **Dominant**

## Odd Word Out

### Exercise IV

Choose the odd word.

- |               |           |             |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Nylon      | Silk      | Wool        | Cotton      |
| 2. Chalk      | Brush     | Pencil      | Ink         |
| 3. Garlic     | Onion     | Radish      | Cauliflower |
| 4. Banana     | Cashew    | Guava       | Mango       |
| 5. Revolve    | Rotate    | Spin        | Linger      |
| 6. Faithful   | Robust    | Loyal       | Devoted     |
| 7. Astonished | Shocked   | Amazed      | Elated      |
| 8. Illusion   | Dream     | Derision    | Vision      |
| 9. Still      | Tranquil  | Serene      | Placid      |
| 10. Feeble    | Frail     | Faint       | Fake        |
| 11. Explain   | Elucidate | Explication | Clarify     |
| 12. Walk      | Crawl     | Creep       | Talk        |
| 13. Mend      | Refund    | Send        | Bend        |
| 14. Cut       | Cease     | Can         | Come        |
| 15. Flute     | Violin    | Cello       | Guitar      |

### ANSWERS

1. Nylon
2. Brush
3. Cauliflower
4. Cashew
5. Linger
6. Robust
7. Elated
8. Vision
9. Placid
10. Fake
11. Explication
12. Talk
13. Refund
14. Cut
15. Flute

## Grammar : Verbs

### Exercise I

Write the past form of these regular verbs.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. talk -----  | 6. Worry-----    |
| 2. stop -----  | 7. Knot -----    |
| 3. marry ----- | 8. call -----    |
| 4. rate -----  | 9. arrive -----  |
| 5. try -----   | 10. Finish ----- |

### ANSWERS

1. Talk talked
2. Stop stopped
3. Marry married
4. Rate rated
5. Try tried
6. Worry worried
7. Knot knotted
8. Call called
9. Arrive arrived
10. Finish finished

### Exercise II

Write the past and past participle forms of the irregular verbs given below.

1. drink -----
2. begin -----
3. swim -----
4. fly -----
5. fall -----
6. sleep -----
7. teach -----
8. slept -----
9. do -----
10. be -----

## ANSWERS

1. drink	drank	drunk
2. begin	began	begun
3. swim	swam	Swum
4. fly	flew	flown
5. fall	fell	fallen
6. sleep	slept	slept
7. teach	taught	taught
8. slide	slid	slid
9. do	did	done
10. be	was	been

## Exercise III

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I -----(rang/rung) the bell many times, but no one opened the door.
2. Have you -----(bring/brought) your guitar with you?
3. The cat has -----(drank/drunk) all the milk.
4. He did not -----(lock/locked) the door last night.
5. Have you -----(did/done) your duty?
6. They -----(dig/dug) a well in the backyard.
7. He----- (drove/driven) all the way from Hyderabad.
8. She -----(went/gone) to a convent school.
9. They----- (grew/grown) up during the 90s.
10. The man----- (become/became) very angry.

## Answer :

1. I **rang** the bell many times, but no one opened the door. I
2. Have you **brought** your guitar with you?
3. The cat has **drunk** all the milk.
4. He did not **lock** the door last night.
5. Have you **done** your duty?
6. They **dug** a well in the backyard.
7. He **drove** all the way from Hyderabad.
8. She **went** to a convent school.
9. They **grew** up during the 90s.
10. The man **became** very angry.

#### Exercise IV

Fill in the blanks with the past or the past participle form of the verb given in brackets.

1. The children ----- (eat) a lot of chocolates in the party.
2. I have -----(write) a letter of application to the manager.
3. They -----(have) lunch at a restaurant. 4. Tina has -----(send) an email to all vendors.
5. Have you ----- (hear) the latest news?
6. She ----- (talk) to the friends.
7. We ----- (go) to see a film last evening.
8. She has not ----- (think) about it yet.
9. He ----- (buy) a motorcycle with his first salary.
10. The parents ----- (leave) the child with her grandparents.

#### ANSWERS

1. The children **ate** a lot of chocolates in the party.
2. I have **written** a letter of application to the manager.
3. They **had** lunch at a restaurant.
4. Tina has **sent** an email to all vendors.
5. Have you **heard** the latest news?
6. She **talked** to the friends.
7. We **went** to see a film last evening.
8. She has not **thought** about it yet.
9. He **bought** a motorcycle with his first salary.
10. The parents **left** the child with her grandparents.

### Exercise V

Tick the sentences that are correct and put a cross (X) after the ones in which the objects are missing.

1. I like.
2. She is lying.
3. I don't run.
4. We enjoyed on the holiday.
5. She has fallen.
6. Did you buy today.
7. We are trying to do.
8. Where did she go?
9. He was wearing.
10. She is talking.

### ANSWER

1. I like. (X)
2. She is lying. (✓)
3. I don't run. (✓)
4. We enjoyed on the holiday. (✓)
5. She has fallen. (✓)
6. Did you buy today. (✓)
7. We are trying to do. (✓)
8. Where did she go? (✓)
9. He was wearing. (X)
10. She is talking. (✓)

### Exercise VI

Look at the verbs in the following sentences and circle whether they are transitive or intransitive.

- |                              |            |              |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. My mother laughed.        | Transitive | Intransitive |
| 2. The bomb exploded.        | Transitive | Intransitive |
| 3. I wrote a letter.         | Transitive | Intransitive |
| 4. The child sneezed loudly. | Transitive | Intransitive |
| 5. She saw her friend.       | Transitive | Intransitive |

#### ANSWERS

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. My mother laughed.        | Intransitive |
| 2. The bomb exploded.        | Intransitive |
| 3. I wrote a letter.         | Transitive   |
| 4. The child sneezed loudly. | Intransitive |
| 5. She saw her friend.       | Transitive   |

#### Exercise VII

Underline the verb and state whether they are transitive or intransitive.

1. It rained hard yesterday.
2. A noise awakened me.
3. Many soldiers die during a war.
4. In a fairy tale, a princess kissed a frog.
5. Did the Koreans invent gunpowder?

#### ANSWERS

1. It rained hard yesterday. - Intransitive
2. A noise awakened me. - Transitive
3. Many soldiers die during a war. - Intransitive
4. In a fairy tale, a princess kissed a frog. - Transitive
5. Did the Koreans invent gunpowder? - Transitive

#### Exercise VIII

Identify whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive.

1. I have grown tomatoes in my garden.
2. She has grown taller.
3. I returned the books to the library.
4. The children returned to the school after the summer break.
5. The dancer moved gracefully.
6. The boy moved the heavy table easily.
7. My aunt drives very well.
8. She drives the car well.
9. She sings melodiously.
10. She sang the national anthem.

#### ANSWERS

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. I have grown tomatoes in my garden.                         | - Transitive   |
| 2. She has grown taller.                                       | - Intransitive |
| 3. I returned the books to the library.                        | - Transitive   |
| 4. The children returned to the school after the summer break. | - Intransitive |
| 5. The dancer moved gracefully.                                | - Intransitive |
| 6. The boy moved the heavy table easily.                       | - Transitive   |
| 7. My aunt drives very well.                                   | - Intransitive |
| 8. She drives the car well.                                    | - Transitive   |
| 9. She sings melodiously.                                      | - Intransitive |
| 10. She sang the national anthem.                              | - Transitive   |



Choose the correct alternative. If necessary, use a dictionary to check if the verbs are transitive or intransitive.

1. The teacher cautioned us/cautioned to us that we had a test the next day.
2. Please remember to telephone to them/telephone them after you reach.
3. This morning I sent to you/sent you an email.
4. You should never give to anyone/give anyone personal information over the internet.
5. Last week, I lent you/lent to you 200 rupees.

#### ANSWERS

1. The teacher **cautioned us** that we had a test the next day. (Transitive)
2. Please remember to **telephone to them** after you reach. (Transitive)
3. This morning **I sent to you** an email. (Transitive)
4. You should never **give to anyone** personal information over the internet. (Transitive)
5. Last week, **I lent you** 200 rupees. (Transitive)

## Exercise I

Match the explanation in Column I with the word in Column II.

I	Answer	II
1. A boisterous comedy with absurd situations and pranks		a. Melodrama
2. A recurring piece of music that represents a character, theme or action		b. Family saga
3. Someone the central character trusts and confides in		c. Screenplay
4. A film set in the past in which the actors are dressed like people from the past		d. Premiere
5. A dramatised film based on real events		e. Western
6. A list of people involved in making a film, usually shown at the end of the film		f. Special effects
7. A combination of drama and music		g. Slapstick
8. Music that goes with a film		h. Foil
9. A film about cowboys in Western north America		i. Stereotype
10. The story of the lives and actions of a family		j. Leitmotif
11. Someone whose character contrasts to that of the protagonist		k. Confidant
12. A character who represents a type		l. Docudrama
13. The first showing of a film		m. Costume drama
14. Unusual sounds or images created artificially using new technology		n. Credits
15. The script of a film, including acting instructions and scene directions		o. Soundtrack

**Answer :**

I		Answer	II	
1.	A boisterous comedy with absurd situations and pranks	<b>g</b> (Slapstick)	(a)	Melodrama
2.	A recurring piece of music that represents a character, theme or action	<b>j</b> (Leitmotif)	(b)	Family saga
3.	Someone the central character trust and confides in	<b>k</b> (Confidant)	(c)	Screenplay
4.	A film set in the past in which the actors are dressed like people from the past	<b>m</b> (Costume drama)	(d)	Premiere
5.	A dramatised film based on real events	<b>l</b> (Docudrama)	(e)	Western
6.	A list of people involved in making of a film, usually shown at the end of the film	<b>n</b> (Credits)	(f)	Special effects
7.	A combination of drama and music	<b>a</b> (Melodrama)	(g)	Slapstick
8.	Music that goes with a film	<b>o</b> (Soundtrack)	(h)	Foil
9.	A film about cowboys in Western North America	<b>e</b> (Western)	(i)	Stereotype
10.	The story of the lives and actions of a family	<b>b</b> (Family saga)	(j)	Leitmotif
11.	Someone whose character contrasts to that of the protagonist	<b>h</b> (Foil)	(k)	Confidant
12.	A character who represents a type	<b>i</b> (Stereotype)	(l)	Docudrama
13.	The first showing of a film	<b>d</b> (Premiere)	(m)	Costume drama
14.	Unusual sounds or images created artificially using new technology	<b>f</b> (Special effects)	(n)	Credits
15.	The script of a film, including acting instructions and scene directions	<b>c</b> (Screenplay)	(o)	Soundtrack

## Exercise II

empirical	setting	hagiography	hypothesis	irony
omniscient	parody	opinion piece	pastiche	epic
personification	persuasive	point of view	polemical	verisimilitude

Match the descriptions with the words in the box.

1. A biography that treats its subject with undue reverence: -----
2. A mode of writing that uses vigorous and combative language to defend or oppose someone or something: -----
3. Writing based on or verifiable by observation and experience: -----
4. An idea or theory that is not proven but that leads to further study or discussion: -----
5. A work that imitates, makes fun of or comments on an original work: -----
6. A narrator who knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story: -----
7. A writing style that attempts to convince the reader to adopt a particular opinion: -----
8. An article in a newspaper or magazine that mainly reflects the author's opinion about a particular issue: -----
9. The quality of appearing to be true or real: -----
10. A piece of writing which contains a mixture of different styles: -----
11. The time and place of the action:-----
12. The use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning:
13. Type of figurative language in which a nonhuman subject is given human characteristics:
14. A book that is long and contains a lot of action, usually dealing with a historical subject:
15. The perspective from which a story is told:

### ANSWERS

1. A biography that treats its subject with undue reverence: **hagiography.**
2. A mode of writing that uses vigorous and combative language to defend or oppose someone or something: **polemical.**
3. Writing based on or verifiable by observation and experience: **empirical.**
4. An idea or theory that is not proven but that leads to further study or discussion: **hypothesis.**
5. A work that imitates, makes fun of or comments on an original work: **parody.**
6. A narrator who knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story: **omniscient.**
7. A writing style that attempts to convince the reader to adopt a particular opinion: **persuasive.**
8. An article in a newspaper or magazine that mainly reflects the author's opinion about a particular issue: **opinion piece.**
9. The quality of appearing to be true or real: **verisimilitude.**
10. A piece of writing which contains a mixture of different styles: **pastiche.**
11. The time and place of the action : **setting.**
12. The use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning: **irony.**

13. Type of figurative language in which a nonhuman subject is given human characteristics: **personification**.
14. A book that is long and contains a lot of action, usually dealing with a historical subject: **epic**.
15. The perspective from which a story is told: **point of view**.

### Exercise III

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

<b>Linguistics</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Why</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>Estimates</b>
<b>Fascinating</b>	<b>Tongue</b>	<b>Will</b>	<b>Three</b>	<b>Living</b>

This is a commendably short book of only 142 pages, but it is a \_\_\_\_\_ work which addresses \_\_\_\_\_ questions : \_\_\_\_\_ makes a global language? \_\_\_\_\_ is English the leading candidate? \_\_\_\_\_ it continues to hold that position? The \_\_\_\_\_ is a former professor of \_\_\_\_\_ at the University of Reading (England). He tells us that there are today around 6,000 \_\_\_\_\_ languages, but some \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that perhaps 80% will die out in the next century. In terms of mother \_\_\_\_\_ use, Spanish is spoken in more countries and is growing in use more rapidly than any other language.

### Exercise III

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

This is a commendably short book of only 142 pages, but it is a **fascinating** work which addresses **three** questions : **what** makes a global language? **why** is English the leading candidate? **will** it continues to hold that position? The **author** is a former professor of **linguistics** at the University of Reading (England). He tells us that there are today around 6,000 **living** languages, but some **estimates** suggest that perhaps 80% will die out in the next century. In terms of mother **tongue** use, Spanish is spoken in more countries and is growing in use more rapidly than any other language.

### Exercise I

Make zero and first conditional sentences.

E.g., (you/heat ice/it/melt)

If you heat ice, it melts. (Zero conditional)

If he ----- (come), I ----- If he comes, I will be surprised. (First conditional)

1. (people/eat/too many sweets/they/become fat)

Ans : **If people eat too many sweets, they will become fat.**

---

2. (you/smoke/you/get cancer)

Ans: **(You/smoke/you/get cancer) If you smoke, you will get cancer.**

---

3. (children/play outdoors/they/have healthy bodies)

Ans : **(children/play outdoors/they/have healthy bodies) If children play outdoors, they will have healthy bodies.**

---

4. (water/freeze/it/(be) very cold)

Ans : **(water/freeze/it/(be) very cold) Water freezes, if it is very cold.**

---

5. (everyone/feel/happy/the weather/(be) good)

Ans: **(everyone/feel/happy/the weather/(be) good) Everyone feels happy if the weather is good.**

---

6. I -----(come) early if you ----- (want).

Ans: **I will come (come) early if you want (want).**

---

7. If they -----(be) invited, they------(attend) the meeting.

Ans : **If they are (be) invited, they will (attend) the meeting.**

---

8. She -----(stay) in the city if she ----- (find) a job.

Ans : **She will stay (stay) in the city if she finds (find) a job.**

---

9. If he -----(pass) this exam, he ----- (get) a promotion.

Ans: **If he passes (pass) this exam, he will get (get) a promotion.**

---

10. I -----(buy) a new dress if I ----- (have) extra money.

Ans : **I will buy (buy) a new dress if I have (have) extra money.**

---

Make second, third and mixed conditional sentences.

E.g., If she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Mandarin, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to China. (Third conditional) If she **had studied** Mandarin, she **would have gone** to China.

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (win) an international award, the book \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) in thousands. (Second conditional)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time if you \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the right directions.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (ban) the school bag if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the education minister.
4. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) well, she (answer) all the questions. (Third condition)
5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) wisely, he \_\_\_\_\_ (live) happily. (Mixed conditional).
6. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (driven) so rashly, the accident (happen). (Third conditional)
7. "If wishes \_\_\_\_\_ (be) horses, beggars \_\_\_\_\_ (will) ride".(Second conditional)
8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to college tomorrow, he \_\_\_\_\_ (so sad) today. (Second conditional)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the book if you \_\_\_\_\_ (look) carefully. (Third conditional)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) to help you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) in the middle of another meeting. (Mixed conditional)

### **Answers**

1. If it **won** (win) an international award, the book **would sell** (sell) in thousands. (Second conditional)
2. We **would have arrived** (arrive) on time if you **had given** (give) the right directions.
3. I **would ban** (ban) the school bag if I **were** (be) the education minister.
4. If she **had prepared** (prepare) well, she **would have answered** (answer) all the questions. (Third condition)
5. If he **had invested** (invest) wisely, he **would have lived** (live) happily. (Mixed conditional).
6. If he **hadn't driven** (driven) so rashly, the accident **would not have happened** (happen). (Third conditional)
7. "If wishes **were** (be) horses, beggars **would** (will) ride".(Second conditional)
8. If he **had to go** (to go) to college tomorrow, he **would be so sad** (so sad) today. (Second conditional)
9. You **would have found** (find) the book if you **had looked** (look) carefully. (Third conditional)
10. I **would be happy** (happy) to help you if I **had not been** (not) in the middle of another meeting.  
(Mixed conditional)

### Exercise III

Match the clauses to make conditional sentences.

I	Answer	II
1. If you had informed in advance		a. if you had prepared well.
2. If I find your key		b. we would have won the match.
3. The door opens		c. if I were you.

4. We'll be late		d. we'll have enough time.
5. You would have had no problem in the interview		e. you wouldn't feel so awful.
6. I would inform the police		f. if you turn the knob.
7. If we meet at 9 a.m.		g. the audience would understand you.
8. If he had hit a boundary		h. I'll call you.
9. If you spoke louder		i. if we don't hurry.
10. If you hadn't eaten too much oily stuff		j. I would have kept the lunch ready.

#### Answers

I	Answer	II
1. If you had informed in advance	j	(a) If you had prepared well
2. If I find your key	h	(b) We would have won the match
3. The door opens	f	(c) If I were you
4. We'll be late	i	(d) We'll have enough time
5. You would have had no problem in the interview	a	(e) You wouldn't feel so awful
6. I would inform the police	c	(f) If you turn the knob
7. If we meet at 9 a.m.	d	(g) The audience would understand you
8. If he had hit a boundary	b	(h) I'll call you
9. If you spoke louder	g	(i) If we don't hurry
10. If you hadn't eaten too much oily stuff	e	(j) I would have kept the lunch ready