Exercise 1. Stress Placement Key

Because students are asked to create sentences to illustrate the stresses of various words, there are no definite answers for this exercise. However, we have provided the dictionary definitions for each to aid the instructor in determining whether items are being used correctly.

   b. To press together, to reduce in volume.

2. ab’stract: Expressing a quality apart from any concrete realities.
   abstract’: To draw or take away from.

3. per´vert: A person who practices a perversion, especially sexual.
   pervert’: To turn to an improper use; to misapply.

4. ad´dict: One who is addicted to a substance or habit.
   addict’: To cause to become dependent on an addictive substance or habit.

5. im´pact: The collision of one thing against another; influence or effect.
   impact’: To collide with; to have an effect on.

6. con´vict: A person proved guilty of an offense.
   convict’: To prove or declare guilty of an offense.

7. re´bel: A person who resists authority or tradition.
   rebel’: To resist authority or tradition.

8. ob´ject: Anything that is visible or tangible.
   object’: To express disapproval, dislike, or distaste.

9. ex´tract: A substance containing the essence of a food, plant, or drug.
   extract’: To pull or draw out; to derive.
10. pres’ent: The current time; being at a specific place; a gift.
   present’: To bring, offer, or give.

11. con’duct: Personal behavior, way of acting.
    conduct’: To behave or manage oneself; to direct in action or course.

12. per’fect: Excellent or complete.
    perfect’: To make flawless or faultless.

13. con’tent: That which is contained.
    content’: Satisfied with what one is or has.

14. mi’nute: Sixty seconds; an indefinitely short space of time; an exact instant.
    minute’: Extremely small in size, amount, or degree.
Exercise 2. Natural Classes Key

1. [v] does not belong; the others are stops
2. [ʃ] does not belong; voiceless
3. [f] does not belong; bilabials
4. [w] does not belong; alveolars
5. [ɔ] does not belong; tensed vowels
6. [z] does not belong; velars
### Exercise 3. Phoneme Identification Key

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dew</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>gnaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>leap</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>align</td>
<td>kissed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>singer</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

align: dough

axe: enough

breaks: father

breath: faxed

breathes: fields

breed: fourth

bunnies: gnaw

cries: kissed

dew: knob

doe: know

laughs: sheep

law: sleigh

lay: sneeze

leap: spleen

neigh: teacher

plough: thorough

rough: tow

scares: true

singer: woe

wreath:
## Exercise 4. Phonetic Description of Consonants Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Voicing</th>
<th>Manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>[p]</td>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>voiceless stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychology</td>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>velar</td>
<td>voiceless stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desire</td>
<td>[z]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linger</td>
<td>[n]</td>
<td>velar</td>
<td>voiced nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counted</td>
<td>[d]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>[f]</td>
<td>labiodental</td>
<td>voiceless fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor</td>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>voiced stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receipt</td>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiceless stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agitate</td>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>palatal</td>
<td>voiced affricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creature</td>
<td>[tʃ]</td>
<td>palatal</td>
<td>voiceless affricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stronger</td>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>velar</td>
<td>voice stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>[ð]</td>
<td>interdental</td>
<td>voiced fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cement</td>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>voiced nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treasure</td>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>palatal</td>
<td>voiced fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>license</td>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiceless fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>[θ]</td>
<td>interdental</td>
<td>voiceless fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnaw</td>
<td>[n]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>[h]</td>
<td>glottal</td>
<td>voiceless fricative</td>
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<tr>
<td>invite</td>
<td>[v]</td>
<td>labiodental</td>
<td>voiced fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tissue</td>
<td>[ʃ]</td>
<td>palatal</td>
<td>voiceless fricative</td>
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<tr>
<td>butcher</td>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leery</td>
<td>[l]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queen</td>
<td>[w]</td>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>voiced glide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>[y]</td>
<td>palatal</td>
<td>voiced glide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writer</td>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>voiced flap</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Exercise 5. Phonetic Description of Vowels Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Tip of Tongue</th>
<th>Body of Tongue</th>
<th>Tense/Lax</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reign</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>mid</td>
<td>tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesar</td>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guest</td>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>mid</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>[æ]</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caught</td>
<td>[ɔ]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>mid</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewer</td>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doily</td>
<td>[oy]</td>
<td>back→front</td>
<td>mid→high</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vision</td>
<td>[ɪ]</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aisle</td>
<td>[ay]</td>
<td>back→front</td>
<td>low→high</td>
<td>lax→tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crooked</td>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covert</td>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>mid</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bother</td>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bough</td>
<td>[aw]</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>low→mid</td>
<td>lax→tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 6. Silent Letters Key

I.

mnemonic          gnaw             science
sword              pterodactyl      write
island             knot             debt
lamb               whole            role
corps              bough            night
resign             psychology       aisle

II.

mnemonic [nimәnәk] whole [hol]
sword [sord] bough [baw]
island [aylәnd] psychology [saykәlәdʒi]
lamb [lәm] write [rayt]
corps [kor] science [sayәnts] [sayәns]
resign [rәzayn] debt [dәt]
gnaw [nɔ] role [rol]
pterodactyl [terәdәktәl] night [nayt]
knot [nɔt] aisle [ayәl] [ayl]
### Exercise 7. Recognizing Consonant Sounds Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>content</th>
<th>king</th>
<th>able</th>
<th>serious</th>
<th>endure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>[k]</td>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>[d]</td>
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<tr>
<td>kissed</td>
<td>knight</td>
<td>subtle</td>
<td>succeed</td>
<td>radiator</td>
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<tr>
<td>nestle</td>
<td>character</td>
<td>adaptable</td>
<td>cancel</td>
<td>patty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>thumb</td>
<td>decent</td>
<td>cad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter</td>
<td>cease</td>
<td>debt</td>
<td>roses</td>
<td>ratify</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>mimic</th>
<th>reason</th>
<th>winter</th>
<th>perhaps</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[f]</td>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>[w]</td>
<td>[p]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tough</td>
<td>mnemonic</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>fear</td>
<td>reward</td>
<td>raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha</td>
<td>dumb</td>
<td>carp</td>
<td>prawn</td>
<td>psychic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laughter</td>
<td>omit</td>
<td>wrestle</td>
<td>wring</td>
<td>trap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thistle</th>
<th>going</th>
<th>lazy</th>
<th>nonsense</th>
<th>review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[θ]</td>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>[l]</td>
<td>[n]</td>
<td>[v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>garden</td>
<td>tortilla</td>
<td>damn</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>gnome</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>signal</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>corn</td>
<td>valiant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ether</td>
<td>magic</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>knee</td>
<td>marvel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cheer</th>
<th>jump</th>
<th>yellow</th>
<th>jealous</th>
<th>shine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[tʃ]</td>
<td>[dʒ]</td>
<td>[j]</td>
<td>[z]</td>
<td>[ʃ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine</td>
<td>fudge</td>
<td>cynical</td>
<td>resign</td>
<td>action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>logical</td>
<td>mythology</td>
<td>example</td>
<td>martial</td>
</tr>
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<td>chorus</td>
<td>gelatin</td>
<td>canyon</td>
<td>raises</td>
<td>insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>gyrosphere</td>
<td>walks</td>
<td>childish</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>garage</th>
<th>writer</th>
<th>gotten</th>
<th>there</th>
<th>help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>[ʔ]</td>
<td>[θ]</td>
<td>[h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confusion</td>
<td>ladle</td>
<td>attain</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>khaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leisure</td>
<td>kitten</td>
<td>letter</td>
<td>rhythm</td>
<td>ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressure</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>uh-oh</td>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>wreath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rouge</td>
<td>actor</td>
<td>matter</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>historical</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# Exercise 8. Recognizing Vowel Sounds Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>weight</th>
<th>brief</th>
<th>math</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[æ]</td>
<td>[ay]</td>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grief</td>
<td>vie</td>
<td>lathe</td>
<td>deny</td>
<td>redo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>trim</td>
<td>sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>grieve</td>
<td>author</td>
<td>tray</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seize</td>
<td>dried</td>
<td>rather</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>pinch</th>
<th>donor</th>
<th>put</th>
<th>choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ɔ]</td>
<td>[ɪ]</td>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>[ʊ]</td>
<td>[oy]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taught</td>
<td>likely</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>lungs</td>
<td>violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>inspire</td>
<td>ton</td>
<td>rut</td>
<td>poignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cope</td>
<td>thing</td>
<td>prone</td>
<td>push</td>
<td>trio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>crow</td>
<td>crook</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pasta</th>
<th>loot</th>
<th>frown</th>
<th>erase</th>
<th>book</th>
<th>raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>[aw]</td>
<td>glue</td>
<td>rough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>east</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>east</td>
<td></td>
<td>thaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>father</td>
<td>attitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>trousers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Exercise 9. Phonetic Transcription Key

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. thousand</td>
<td>[θəwɔzənd]</td>
<td>21. beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bathtub</td>
<td>[bæθtʌb]</td>
<td>22. fusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. trauma</td>
<td>[trəˈmɔ]</td>
<td>23. language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pure</td>
<td>[ˈpʊər] [ˈpʊə]</td>
<td>24. emotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. beauty</td>
<td>[ˈbjuːrɪ] [ˈbjuːti]</td>
<td>25. eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. larynx</td>
<td>[ˈlɛrɪŋks]</td>
<td>27. chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. slyly</td>
<td>[sliˈli]</td>
<td>28. fume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. action</td>
<td>[ˈækʃən]</td>
<td>29. player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. isn’t</td>
<td>[ɪzənt]</td>
<td>30. hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. vision</td>
<td>[ˈvɪʒən]</td>
<td>32. chop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. radiator</td>
<td>[ˈredɪətər]</td>
<td>33. church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. sometimes</td>
<td>[ˈsʌmtaɪmz]</td>
<td>34. down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. leisure</td>
<td>[ˈliʒər]</td>
<td>35. fluff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. million</td>
<td>[ˈmɪljən]</td>
<td>36. cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. sink</td>
<td>[sɪŋk]</td>
<td>37. beep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. total</td>
<td>[ˈtɔrəl] [ˈtɔtəl]</td>
<td>38. bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. time</td>
<td>[ˈtɛm]</td>
<td>39. heap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. raisin</td>
<td>[ˈreɪzn]</td>
<td>40. dew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 10a. Reverse Transcription Key

1. [plʌʃ]  plush  
2. [tʃɪp]  chip  
3. [pɪtʃ]  peach  
4. [braʊn]  brown  
5. [rʌf]  rough  
6. [lɛf]  laugh  
7. [krip]  creep  
8. [fɪt]  fit  
9. [tʃɪp]  cheap  
10. [nuw]  new  
11. [dɛt]  debt  
12. [kæt]  cut  
13. [rɔt]  wrote  
14. [kɔt]  caught  
15. [θri]  three  
16. [flaɪt]  flight  
17. [kʊʃən]  cushion  
18. [tʃærp]  chirp  
19. [hɑrt]  hurt  
20. [hæt]  hat
### Exercise 10b. Reverse Transcription Key

1. [layɪŋ] lying

2. [bird] beard

3. [dʒʌmp] jump

4. [ʃəl] shawl

5. [əˈðɛr] either

6. [tʃɔɪld] child

7. [dʒʌdʒ] judge

8. [tʃɛst] chaste

9. [kwɔɪt] quite

10. [nɔˈkʃəs] noxious

11. [ɪθər] ether

12. [bɔ] bough

13. [du] do/dew

14. [frʊt] fruit

15. [plɛn] plain

16. [pɔʊtʃ] poach

17. [θɪm] theme

18. [ɔɹo] auto

19. [lɛɪn] laying

20. [ɛθəl] ethyl
**Exercise 10c. Reverse Transcription Key**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>[kloð]</td>
<td>clothe</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>[rʌŋ]</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>[hɔntəd]</td>
<td>hunted</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>[tʃɑrdʒ]</td>
<td>charge</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>[mɛɾəl]</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>[θɪf]</td>
<td>thief</td>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>[rɔŋ]</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>[tʃɛndʒ]</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 10d. Reverse Transcription Key

1. [tʃɔk] chalk
2. [ɔpləy] apply
3. [æpәl] apple
4. [myuзыʃәn] musician
5. [kɔlәm] column
6. [rэyәr] writer
7. [redәr] radar
8. [pәlәt] palette
9. [iresәr] eraser
10. [awtredʒ] outrage
11. [dʒәlәs] jealous
12. [ʃәlәs] shoelace
13. [dʒulz] jewels
14. [trэylә] trifle
15. [sәkʃәn] section
16. [rәkәrd] record
17. [rәkәrd] record
18. [rәәr] reader
19. [lәәrәl] lateral
20. [dәtʃ] dutch
Exercise 11. Phrasal Reverse Transcription Key

1. [ðә bɪrəlz]
   The Beatles

2. [fɪʃ]
   Phish

3. [deɪ mæθɪəz bænd]
   Dave Matthews Band

4. [blɔndi]
   Blondie

5. [ðә vэynz]
   The Vines

6. [wɪzər]
   Weezer

7. [ræn di ɛm si]
   Run DMC

8. [bɪsti bɔɪズ]
   Beastie Boyz

9. [ɛvənɛsɑntς]
   Evanescence

10. [ðә dʒɛts]
    The Jets

11. [aʊtˈkæst]
    Outkast

12. [ɛmɪnəm]
    Eminem

13. [ɛrəsmθ]
    Aerosmith

14. [ðә tʃˈɑːrtʃ]
    The Church

15. [ðә pəlɪs]
    The Police

16. [blɪŋk wənətɪtuw]
    Blink 182

17. [ɪŋkˈjuːbəs]
    Incubus

18. [æləs ɪn tʃɪˈɛnз]
    Alice in Chains

19. [dʒɔn meɪər]
    John Mayer

20. [mætəˈlɪka]
    Metallica

21. [ðә rəˈmɔnз]
    The Ramones

22. [deɪdə]
    Dido

23. [pəˈdæl əv mæd]
    Puddle of Mud

24. [krid]
    Creed
**Exercise 12.  Transcription Errors Key**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. metal</td>
<td>[mɛd̪al]</td>
<td>[mɛɾɔl]</td>
<td>11. theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. error</td>
<td>[ɛɾrər]</td>
<td>[ɛɾrəɾ]</td>
<td>12. language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. board</td>
<td>[bɔɾəd]</td>
<td>[bɔɾd]</td>
<td>13. police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cloth</td>
<td>[klɔð]</td>
<td>[kloð]</td>
<td>14. sculpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. paint</td>
<td>[pɛyt]</td>
<td>[pent]</td>
<td>15. write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. magnet</td>
<td>[mæɡnət]</td>
<td>[mæɡnət]</td>
<td>16. grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fact</td>
<td>[fæk]</td>
<td>[fækt]</td>
<td>17. awful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. length</td>
<td>[lenθ]</td>
<td>[lenθ]</td>
<td>18. easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. weight</td>
<td>[weɪt]</td>
<td>[wɛt]</td>
<td>19. mortal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. color</td>
<td>[kælər]</td>
<td>[kæləɾ]</td>
<td>20. chased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 13. Free Morphemes Key

I.

- mindful
- fortunate
- resourceful
- quickly
- adulthood
- revisit
- powerful
- written
- illegal
- portable
- undress
- fulfilling
- returnable
- alignment
- cleverly
- substitution
- spacious
- penniless
- poems
- sculptor

II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix/es</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix/es</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>discredited</td>
<td>dis</td>
<td>credit</td>
<td>ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interplanetary</td>
<td>inter</td>
<td>planet</td>
<td>ary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reservations</td>
<td></td>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>ation/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegibly</td>
<td>il</td>
<td>legible</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factually</td>
<td></td>
<td>fact</td>
<td>ual/ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biodegradable</td>
<td>bio</td>
<td>degrade</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realignment</td>
<td>re</td>
<td>align</td>
<td>ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoken</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personable</td>
<td></td>
<td>person</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overestimated</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>estimate</td>
<td>ed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise 14.  Morphemic Analysis Key**

1. un | impeach | abil | ity root: impeach
2. un | predict | able root: predict
3. in | defens | ible root: defense
4. in | alien | able root: alien
5. re | present | ative root: present
6. un | defeat | ed root: defeat
7. de | stabil | iz | ing root: stable
8. re | programm | ing root: program
9. un | comprehend | ing root: comprehend
10. un | flapp | able root: flap
11. re | priorit | ize root: priority
12. in | surmount | able root: surmount
13. in | voluntari | ly root: voluntary
14. il | legal | iz | ing root: legal
15. un | surpass | ed root: surpass
16. non | confront | ation | al root: confront
17. dis | respect | ful root: respect
18. un | fashion | able root: fashion
19. non | alcohol | ic root: alcohol
20. in | frequent | ly root: frequent
Exercise 15. Identify Roots with Affixes Key

Many attempts have been made by writers on art and poetry to define beauty in the abstract, to express it in the most general terms, to find some universal formula for it. The value of these attempts has most often been in the suggestive and penetrating things said by the way. Such discussions help us very little to enjoy what has been well done in art or poetry, to discriminate between what is more and what is less excellent in them, or to use words like beauty, excellence, art, poetry, with a more precise meaning than they would otherwise have. Beauty, like all other qualities presented to human experience, is relative; and the definition of it becomes unmeaning and useless in proportion to its abstractness. To define beauty, not in the most abstract but in the most concrete terms possible, to find not its universal formula, but the formula which expresses most adequately this or that special manifestation of it, is the aim of the true student of aesthetics.
Exercise 16. Identifying Inflectional Morphemes Key

Having thus answered the only objection that can ever be raised against me as a traveller, I here take a final leave of all my courteous readers, and return to enjoy my own speculations in my little garden at Redriff; to apply those excellent lessons of virtue which I learned among the Houyhnhnms; to instruct the Yahoos of my own family, as far as I shall find them docile animals; to behold my figure often in a glass, and thus, if possible, habituate myself by time to tolerate the sight of a human creature; to lament the brutality to Houyhnhnms in my own country, but always treat their persons with respect, for the sake of my noble master, his family, his friends, and the whole Houyhnhnm race, whom these of ours have the honour to resemble in all their lineaments, however their intellects came to degenerate.
Exercise 17a.  Word Formation Techniques Key

1. RSVP  acronym
2. horseshoe  compounding
3. gas  clipping
4. ATM  acronym
5. smog  blending
6. Velcro  invention
7. sitcom  clipping
8. RAM  acronym
9. FedEx  clipping
10. gangster  derivation
11. earring  compounding
12. memo  clipping
13. ASAP  acronym
14. moped  blending
15. cheeseburger  backformation
16. dorm  clipping
17. notebook  compounding
18. styrofoam  invention
19. fridge  clipping
20. anklet  blending
21. band aid  invention
22. sushi  borrowing
23. washable  derivation
24. flu  clipping
25. rockumentary  backformation
Exercise 17b. Word Formation Techniques Key

1. childish  derivation
2. readability  derivation
3. sunglasses  compounding
4. photo  clipping
5. breathalyzer  backformation
6. megabyte  compounding
7. CPU  acronym
8. Doc  clipping
9. Kleenex  invention
10. spam  blending
11. feminist  derivation
12. blacklist  compounding
13. steno  clipping
14. coffee  borrowing
15. to enthuse  backformation
16. Fruitopia  blending
17. kickstand  compounding
18. Xerox  invention
19. Reaganomics  backformation
20. scraper  derivation
21. pancake  compounding
22. to emote  backformation
23. sidewalk  compounding
24. headache  compounding
25. scanner  derivation
Exercise 17c. Word Formation Techniques Key

1. math clipping
2. neighborhood derivation
3. sailboat compounding
4. USA acronym
5. swimathon backformation
6. DOS acronym
7. racetrack compounding
8. phys ed clipping
9. football compounding
10. CD acronym
11. suitcase compounding
12. resurrect backformation
13. spork blending
14. milkshake compounding
15. to page backformation
16. to televise backformation
17. fairground compounding
18. exam clipping
19. UFO acronym
20. Jello invention
21. skateboard compounding
22. demo clipping
23. radar acronym
24. transceiver blend
25. preempt backformation
Exercise 18. Reverse Word Formation Key

1. derivation
   - adulthood
   - driver
   - capitalist

2. compounding
   - pocketbook
   - airport
   - bathtub

3. clipping
   - fridge
   - phone
   - Doc

4. blending
   - skort
   - spork
   - motel

5. backformation
   - chocoholic
   - telethon
   - cheeseburger

6. invention
   - Band-Aid
   - Kleenex
   - Jello

7. borrowing
   - joie de vivre
   - espresso
   - zeitgeist

8. acronyms
   - WMD
   - NAFTA
   - ACLU

9. calque
   - Superman
   - world view
   - commonwealth
## Exercise 19. Idioms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>Idiomatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kick the bucket</td>
<td>Hit the bucket with a foot</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dime a dozen</td>
<td>cost = 10¢ per 12</td>
<td>inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first blush</td>
<td>at first coloring of cheeks</td>
<td>at first glance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be in the hole</td>
<td>location is in a hole</td>
<td>owe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring home the bacon</td>
<td>obtain pork product</td>
<td>earn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clam up</td>
<td>act like a recluse</td>
<td>become silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook the books</td>
<td>prepare books as food</td>
<td>change figures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost an arm and a leg</td>
<td>pay with limbs</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cry over spilt milk</td>
<td>shed tears over spill</td>
<td>be upset over something already done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot the bill</td>
<td>tally up the bill</td>
<td>pay for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravy train</td>
<td>locomotive full of gravy</td>
<td>good fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let sleeping dogs lie</td>
<td>do not disturb canines</td>
<td>leave alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make ends meet</td>
<td>bring ends together</td>
<td>manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest egg</td>
<td>natural or artificial egg placed in nest to encourage hen to lay</td>
<td>savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out to lunch</td>
<td>away from work eating</td>
<td>kicking some mental faculties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece of cake</td>
<td>slice of dessert</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoot the breeze</td>
<td>fire at the wind</td>
<td>talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split hairs</td>
<td>cleave hairs in two</td>
<td>be picky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suck up to someone</td>
<td>perform oro-genital sex</td>
<td>seek favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take something with a grain of salt</td>
<td>take with seasoning</td>
<td>don’t let it bother you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shit hit the fan</td>
<td>fecal matter hitting fan</td>
<td>the situation exploded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ask for trouble</td>
<td>request trouble</td>
<td>to get into a bad situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be a big cheese</td>
<td>to be a large dairy product</td>
<td>to be someone important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be all ears</td>
<td>comprised entirely of ears</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be all thumbs</td>
<td>comprised entirely of thumbs</td>
<td>to be clumsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be the apple of someone’s eyes</td>
<td>apple iris (most valuable part)</td>
<td>to be favored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you see is what you get</td>
<td>things are as they appear</td>
<td>computer program that hides typesetting code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 20. Identifying Constituents Key

To the present generation (C), that is to say, the people a few (N) years on the hither (C) and thither side of thirty, the name of Charles (N) Darwin stands alongside of those of Isaac Newton and Michael Faraday (C); and, like them, calls up the grand ideal (C) of a searcher after truth and interpreter (N) of Nature. They think of him who bore it (C) as a rare combination of genius, industry, and unswerving veracity (C), who earned his place among the most (N) famous men of the age (C) by sheer native power, in the teeth of a gale of popular prejudice (C), and uncheered by a sign (C) of favour or appreciation from the official fountains of honour; as one who in spite of an acute sensitiveness to praise and blame (C), and notwithstanding provocations which might have excused any outbreak, kept himself clear of all envy (C), hatred, and malice, nor dealt otherwise than fairly and justly (C) (with the unfairness and injustice which was showered upon him (C); while, to the end of his days (N), he was ready to listen with patience and respect (C) to the most insignificant of reasonable objectors (C).
Exercise 21. Immediate Constituency Key

1. [The umbrella] [is in the hall closet with the coats]

2. [Jane] [loves black raspberry ice cream]

3. [My neighbor] [walks with his beagle in the park]

4. [The wheel] [has been used for thousands of years]

5. [Goodyear] [discovered the process of vulcanization]

6. [The young woman combing her hair in the window] [waved to us]

7. [Linguistics] [is a required course for most majors in English]

8. [Our little sister] [plays soccer for her elementary school team]

9. [We] [found several boxes of old LPs in the basement of the new house on Elm Street]

10. [The gentleman with the top hat] [visits the woman on the second floor]
Exercise 23a.  Transformations

1. Our parents were surprised by the anniversary party.
2. Jane picked the prescription up for her elderly uncle.
3. Did you ask John about the concert on Tuesday?
4. We will drop your dry cleaning off after school.
5. Are we going to the store on the way to your meeting?
6. The clerk gave us the discount on the television.
7. Tom didn’t buy the CD for his sister in North Carolina.
8. The song was remade by the jazz group on its new CD.
9. Sue was disappointed by her grade on the final.
10. We sent our mother flowers for her birthday.
Exercise 23b. Transformations Key

1. Our parents were surprised by the anniversary party.
   The anniversary party surprised our parents.

2. Jane picked the prescription up for her elderly uncle.
   Jane picked up the prescription for her elderly uncle.

3. Did you ask John about the concert on Tuesday?
   You did ask John about the concert on Tuesday.

4. We will drop your dry cleaning off after school.
   We will drop off your dry cleaning after school.

5. Are we going to the store on the way to your meeting?
   We are going to the store on the way to your meeting.

6. The clerk gave us the discount on the television.
   The clerk gave a discount to us on the television.

7. John didn't buy the CD for his sister in North Carolina.
   John did buy the CD for his sister in North Carolina.

8. The song was remade by the jazz group on their new CD.
   The jazz group remade the song on their new CD.

9. Jane was disappointed by her grade on the final.
   Her grade on the final disappointed Jane.

10. We sent our mother flowers for her birthday
    We sent flowers to our mother for her birthday.
Exercise 24. PSG Grammars Key

1. The boy likes apples.
   NP → (Art) + N
   VP → V + NP
   Det → the
   N → boy, apples
   V → likes

2. Mary went to the store with her friends.
   NP → N
   VP → V + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → the, her
   N → Mary, store, friends
   V → went
   Prep → to, with

3. The boys from Brazil arrived at the airport.
   NP → (Art) + N + (PP)
   VP → V + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → the
   N → boys, Brazil, airport
   V → arrived
   Prep → from, at

4. The man in a grey suit ate pizza for dinner.
   NP → (Art) + (Adj) + N + (PP)
   VP → V + NP + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → the, a
   N → man, suit, pizza, dinner
   Adj → grey
   V → ate
   Prep → in, for

5. Children eat Pop Tarts for breakfast.
   NP → N
   VP → V + NP + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   N → children, Pop Tarts, breakfast
   V → eat
   Prep → for
6. The colorful tent covered the members of the wedding party.

   NP → (Art) + (Adj) + N
   VP → V + NP + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → the
   Adj → colorful, wedding
   N → tent, members, party
   V → covered
   Prep → of

7. A boy by the name of John led the school anthem.

   NP → (Art) + (Adj) + N + (PP)_n
   VP → V + NP
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → a, the
   N → boy, name, John, anthem
   Adj → school
   V → led
   Prep → by, of

8. I am an Englishman in New York.

   NP → Pron.
   VP → V + NP + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → an
   N → I, Englishman, New York
   V → am
   Prep → in

9. The general liked the smell of napalm in the morning.

   NP → (Art) + N + (PP)
   VP → V + NP + (PP)
   PP → Prep + NP
   Det → the
   N → general, smell, napalm, morning
   V → liked
   Prep → of, in

10. The name of the new baby is a secret.

    NP → (Art) + (Adj) + N + (PP)
    VP → V + NP
    PP → Prep + NP
    Det → the, a
    Adj → new
    N → name, baby, secret
    V → is
    Prep → of
Exercise 25. Identifying Passives Key

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed, is, at a year old, a most delicious nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricasie, or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to publick consideration, that of the hundred and twenty thousand children, already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, whereof only one fourth part to be males; which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle, or swine, and my reason is, that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore, one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in sale to the persons of quality and fortune, through the kingdom, always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump, and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt, will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.
Exercise 26a. Active vs. Passive Sentences Key

1. The bookshelf was built by a master woodworker.  P
2. Our aunt is arriving by plane tomorrow morning.  A
3. The sofa was moved before the walls were painted.  P
4. The actor was excited by her new role in the action film.  P
5. The painting on the wall is by Mary Cassatt.  A
6. The criminal was brought before a grand jury.  P
7. My favorite song is by System of a Down.  A
8. The bill was drafted by a senator from Montana.  P
9. The child was playing by the parked cars.  A
10. Timothy Leary was an influential writer during the 1960s.  A
11. We went to a play by Edward Albee on our visit to New York.  A
12. The stack of books for the garage sale is by the door.  A
13. I saw the latest film by the Coen brothers last weekend.  A
14. The CEO was brought up on charges of fraud by the prosecutors.  P
15. The professor was trained by the nation's leading linguists at MIT.  P
Exercise 26b. Active vs. Passive Key

1. The bookshelf was built by a master woodworker.
   A master woodworker built the bookshelf.

2. Our aunt is arriving by plane tomorrow morning.
   *Active Voice

3. The sofa was moved by the tenants before the walls were painted.
   The tenants moved the sofa before the walls were painted.

4. The actor was excited by her new role in the action film.
   Her new role in the action film excited the actor.

5. The painting on the wall is by Mary Cassatt.
   *Active Voice

6. The criminal was brought before a grand jury.
   Someone brought the criminal before a grand jury.

7. My favorite song is by System of a Down.
   *Active Voice

8. The bill was drafted by a senator from Montana.
   A senator from Montana drafted the bill.

9. The child was playing by the parked cars.
   *Active Voice

10. Timothy Leary was an influential writer during the 1960s.
    *Active Voice
11. We went to a play by Edward Albee on our visit to New York.
   *Active Voice

12. The stack of books for the garage sale is by the door.
   *Active Voice

13. I saw the latest film by the Coen brothers last weekend.
   *Active Voice

14. The CEO was brought up on charges of fraud by the prosecutors.
   The prosecutors brought up the CEO on charges of fraud.

15. The professor was trained by the nation’s leading linguists at MIT.
   The nation’s leading linguists at MIT trained the professor.
Exercise 36. Deictic Expressions Key

I suddenly became conscious that someone was looking at me. I turned halfway round, and saw Dorian Gray for the first time. When our eyes met, I felt that I was growing pale. A curious sensation of terror came over me. I knew that I had come face to face with someone whose mere personality was so fascinating that, if I allowed it to do so, it would absorb my whole nature, my whole soul, my very art itself.

Dorian, from the moment I met you, your personality had the most extraordinary influence over me. I was dominated, soul, brain, and power by you. You became to me the visible incarnation of that unseen ideal whose memory haunts us artists like an exquisite dream. I worshipped you... I hardly understood it myself. I only knew that I had seen perfection face to face.
**Exercise 37. Indirect Speech Acts Key**

1. Can you pass the salt?  
   Pass the salt.

2. May I help you? (said by a security guard)  
   What are you doing there?

3. Do you know “Feelings”? (said to a pianist)  
   Play “Feelings.”

4. Excuse me? (said to someone who has offended you)  
   That was rude.

5. Would you mind stepping out of the way?  
   Move.

6. Does my smoking bother you?  
   I want to/will smoke.

7. Are you sure you don’t want more cake?  
   Have more cake.

8. Well, I have to get up very early. (said to lingering guests)  
   Go home.

9. Will there be anything else? (said by a server after a meal is cleared)  
   Leave/I’m finished waiting on you.

10. That’s an interesting idea (said after a not-so-smart comment)  
    That’s not such an interesting idea.
Exercises 38. Implicatures Key

1. The maxim violated is *quality*: from the context it is clear that Susan does not consider it a friendly gesture not to invite one to go out with sexy people. This is a case of irony.

2. The maxim violated is *manner*: the style is much too sophisticated in relation to a young child.

3. The maxim violated is *quantity*: the information Mario is providing is unnecessarily detailed, or in other words, he is giving too much information.

4. The maxim violated is *relevance*: the purchase of the coat is completely unrelated to Frank’s breakup (and presumably is meant to signal that a change of topics is in order).

5. The maxim violated is *relevance*: the upholstery is irrelevant to the question asked by Mary. It is unclear whether the salesperson is implying that he/she would rather not discuss the topic or if he/she are being uncooperative.

6. The maxim violated is *quality*: it is false that women do not understand technology. Note that if true the statement would be relevant. Assuming that Bob is being cooperative, he must be ironically agreeing with Mary. If he is being uncooperative, then no implicature should be generated.
Exercise 39. Presuppositions Key

1. The game is played in Cleveland.
   
   There exists a game and Cleveland. A game may be played (e.g., the game is scheduled).

2. Our team wins the championship.
   
   There exists a team and a championship. The team is ours. Our team may win the championship (e.g., our team is good enough, or qualified for the final).

3. Mary buys a bottle of water.
   
   There exist Mary and a bottle of water. Many may buy it (e.g., she has the right amount of money).

4. Bob goes to school in Indiana.
   
   There exist Bob, a school, and Indiana. The school is located in Indiana. It is possible that Bob goes to school there (e.g., because Bob is of the right age to do so).

5. Bill is no longer single.
   
   There exists Bill. It is possible that Bill got married (e.g., because Bill is of the right age).

6. Todd is late for class every Friday.
   
   There exists Todd, classes and Fridays. It is possible that Todd may be late for class on Fridays (e.g., because the situation is such that he may be late).

7. Don's computer broke down.
   
   There exists Don and a computer. The computer belongs to Don. It is possible that the computer may break down.

8. Stu is dead.
   
   There exists Stu. It is possible that Stu may die.
**Exercise 40. Etymological Matching Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Etymology</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Esteem</td>
<td>Latin aestimare : French estime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cataclysm</td>
<td>clyster</td>
<td>Greek: <em>klyzein</em>, to wash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fact</td>
<td>feat</td>
<td>Latin: <em>fakere</em>, to do, make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faction</td>
<td>fashion</td>
<td>Latin: <em>fakere</em>, to do, make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>Latin: <em>gens</em>, family, people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guest</td>
<td>ghost</td>
<td>IndoEuropean: <em>ghosti</em>, guest/host</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>IndoEuropean: <em>ghosti</em>, guest/host</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legal</td>
<td>loyal</td>
<td>Latin: <em>lex</em>, law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minion</td>
<td>mania</td>
<td>Germanic: <em>minna</em> love; Greek: <em>mainesthai</em> to rage*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>matrix</td>
<td>Latin: <em>mater</em>, mother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedagogy</td>
<td>pedophile</td>
<td>Greek: <em>paidos</em>, child</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pungent</td>
<td>poignant</td>
<td>Latin: <em>pungo</em>, to prick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redemption</td>
<td>ransom</td>
<td>Latin: <em>redimere</em>, to redeem, buy back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>skirt</td>
<td>AngloSaxon: <em>scyrte</em>; Old Norse: <em>skyrt</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>treason</td>
<td>Latin: <em>tradere</em>, to trade, sell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>advice</td>
<td>Latin: <em>videre</em>, to see</td>
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<tr>
<td>wisdom</td>
<td>witty</td>
<td>Germanic: <em>witan</em>, to know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Both come from IndoEuropean *men-* mind.*
### Exercises 41a.–41d Which Word Does Not Fit Keys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 41a</th>
<th>Exercise 41b</th>
<th>Exercise 41c</th>
<th>Exercise 41d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. chair</td>
<td>barrel</td>
<td>deity</td>
<td>beak</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. manicure</td>
<td>venereal</td>
<td>parsley</td>
<td>tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. deport</td>
<td>accuse</td>
<td>surge</td>
<td>timbre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. fake</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>keg</td>
<td>floss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. maim</td>
<td>sinecure</td>
<td>Calvary</td>
<td>steer</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. bend</td>
<td>impeach</td>
<td>udder</td>
<td>broom</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. repose</td>
<td>father</td>
<td>surprise</td>
<td>callus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. flimsy</td>
<td>lark</td>
<td>defy</td>
<td>scurrilous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. raisin</td>
<td>tuba</td>
<td>sergeant</td>
<td>Adam</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. expunge</td>
<td>picket</td>
<td>orphan</td>
<td>devil</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. flash</td>
<td>patchwork</td>
<td>cater</td>
<td>plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. world</td>
<td>barge</td>
<td>veer</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. salt</td>
<td>retain</td>
<td>vest</td>
<td>purge</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. quiet</td>
<td>fecundity</td>
<td>temper</td>
<td>rage</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. prayer</td>
<td>glitter</td>
<td>associate</td>
<td>discord</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. boor</td>
<td>quilt</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. cushion</td>
<td>lass</td>
<td>belfry</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. call</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>attract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. pardon</td>
<td>rogue</td>
<td>credence</td>
<td>muskrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. lobe</td>
<td>itch</td>
<td>deplete</td>
<td>participle</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<td>22.</td>
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<td>24.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 42a. Basic Parts of Speech Key

As Gregor Samsa awoke (V) from unsettling dreams one morning (N), he found himself (Pro) transformed in (P) his bed into a monstrous (Adj) vermin. He lay on his hard armorlike back (N) and when he raised his (Pro) head a little he saw (V) his vaulted (Adj) brown belly divided into sections by (P) stiff arches (N) from whose height (N) the coverlet had already (Adv) slipped and (C) was about to slide (V) off completely. His many legs, which were (V) pathetically thin compared to the rest (N) of his bulk, flickered helplessly before (P) his eyes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary</td>
<td>AUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>ADV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Article</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>PRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 42b. Basic Parts of Speech Key

A spectre (N) is haunting (V) Europe – the (Art) spectre of Communism. All (Adj) the Powers of old (Adj) Europe have (Aux) entered into (P) a holy alliance to exorcise (V) this spectre: Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French (Adj) Radicals and (C) German police-spies.

Where (Adv) is the party in opposition (N) that has not been decried as Communistic by its opponents in power? Where the Opposition that has not (Adv) hurled back (Adv) the branding reproach of (P) Communism, against the more (Adj) advanced opposition parties, as well as against its (Pro) reactionary adversaries (N)?

The modern (Adj) bourgeois society that (Pro) has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has (Aux) not done away with class (Adj) antagonisms. It has but established new (Adj) classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms (N) of struggle in place of the old ones (N). Our epoch, the epoch of the bourgeoisie, possesses, however (Adv), this distinctive feature: it has simplified (V) the class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and (C) more splitting up into (P) two great hostile camps, into two great classes, directly (Adv) facing each other: Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auxiliary</td>
<td>AUX</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
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<td>Adverb</td>
<td>ADV</td>
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<td>Article</td>
<td>ART</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>PRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 43. Identifying Articles Key

Radiation levels in [the] fenced, ground zero area are low. On [the] average, [the] levels are only 10 times greater than [the] region's natural background radiation. [A] one hour visit to [the] inner fenced area will result in [a] whole body exposure of one-half to one milliroentgen.

To put this in perspective, [a] U.S. adult receives [an] average exposure of 90 milliroentgens every year from natural and medical sources. For instance, [the] Department of Energy says we receive between 35 and 50 milliroentgens every year from [the] sun and from 20 to 35 milliroentgens every year from our food. Living in [a] brick house adds 50 milliroentgens of exposure every year compared to living in [a] frame house. Finally, flying coast to coast in [a] jet airliner gives [an] exposure of between three and five milliroentgens on each trip.

Although radiation levels are low, some feel any extra exposure should be avoided. [The] decision is yours. It should be noted that small children and pregnant women are potentially more at risk than [the] rest of [the] population and are generally considered groups who should only receive exposure in conjunction with medical diagnosis and treatment. Again, [the] choice is yours.
Exercise 44. Verb Constituency Key

In the second century of the Christian Æra, the empire of Rome [comprehended the fairest part of the earth, and the most civilized portion of mankind]. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy [were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valor]. The gentle but powerful influence of laws and manners [had gradually cemented the union of the provinces]. Their peaceful inhabitants [enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth and luxury]. The image of a free constitution [was preserved with decent reverence]: the Roman senate [appeared to possess the sovereign authority, and devolved on the emperors all the executive powers of government]. During a happy period of more than fourscore years, the public administration [was conducted by the virtue and abilities of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two Antonines]. It [is the design of this, and of the two succeeding chapters, to describe the prosperous condition of their empire]; and afterwards, from the death of Marcus Antoninus, [to deduce the most important circumstances of its decline and fall]; a revolution which [will ever be remembered and is still felt by the nations of the earth].

The principal conquests of the Romans [were achieved under the republic]; and the
emperors, for the most part, [were satisfied with preserving those dominions which had been acquired by the policy of the senate, the active emulations of the consuls, and the martial enthusiasm of the people]. The seven first centuries [were filled with a rapid succession of triumphs]; but it [was reserved for Augustus to relinquish the ambitious design of subduing the whole earth, and to introduce a spirit of moderation into the public councils]. Inclined to peace by his temper and situation, it [was easy for him to discover that Rome, in her present exalted situation, had much less to hope than to fear from the chance of arms]; and that, in the prosecution of remote wars, the undertaking [became every day more difficult, the event more doubtful, and the possessions more precarious, and less beneficial]. The experience of Augustus [added weight to these salutary reflections], and effectually [convinced him that, by the prudent vigor of his counsels, it would be easy to secure every concession] which the safety or the dignity of Rome [might require from the most formidable barbarians]. Instead of exposing his person and his legions to the arrows of the Parthians, he [obtained by an honorable treaty, the restitution of the standards and prisoners] which [had been taken in the defeat of Crassus].
Exercise 45. Identifying Tensed/Untensed Verbs Key

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

“My dear Mr. Bennet,” said his lady to him one day, “have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?”

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

“But it is,” returned she; “for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it.”

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

“Do you not want to know who has taken it?” cried his wife impatiently.

“YOU want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.”

This was invitation enough.

“Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.”
Exercise 46a. Identifying Nouns Key

To the thinking man (C, CO, CT) there are few things (C, CO, CT) more disturbing than the realization (C, CO, A) that we are becoming a nation (C, CO, CT) of minor poets (C, CO, CT). In the good old days (C, CO, CT) poets (C, CO, CT) were for the most part confined to garrets (C, CO, CT), which they left only for the purpose of being ejected from the offices (C, CO, CT) of magazines (C, CO, CT) and papers (C, CO, CT) to which they attempted to sell their wares (C, CO, CT). Nobody ever thought of reading a book (C, CO, CT) of poems (C, CO, CT) unless accompanied by a guarantee from the publisher (C, CO, CT) that the author (C, CO, CT) had been dead at least a hundred (C, CO, A) years (C, CO, CT). Poetry (M, CO, CT), like wine (C, CO, CT), certain brands (C, CO, CT) of cheese (C, CO, CT), and public buildings (C, CO, CT), was rightly considered to improve with age (M, CO, A); and no Connoisseur (C, CO, CT) could have dreamed of filling himself with raw, indigestible verse (M, CO, CT), warm from the maker (C, CO, CT).

Today, however, editors (C, CO, CT) are paying real money (M, CO, CT) for poetry (M, CO, CT); publishers (C, CO, CT) are making a profit (C, CO, CT) on books (C, CO, CT) of verse (M, CO, CT); and many a young man (C, CO, CT) who, had he been born earlier, would have sustained life (M, CO, A) on a crust (C, CO, CT) of bread (M, CO, CT), is now sending for the manager (C, CO, CT) to find out how the restaurant (C, CO, CT) dares try to sell a fellow (C, CO, CT) champagne (M, CO, CT) like this as genuine Pommery (M, P, CT) Brut. Naturally this is having a marked effect (C, CO, A) on the life (M, CO, A) of the community (C, CO, CT). Our children (C, CO, CT) grow to adolescence (M, CO, A) with the feeling (C, CO, A) that they can become poets (C, CO, CT) instead of working. Many an embryo (C, CO, CT) bill (C, CO, CT) clerk (C, CO, CT) has been ruined by the heady knowledge (M, CO, A) that poems (C, CO, CT) are paid for at the rate (C, CO, CT) of a dollar (C, CO, CT) a line (C, CO, CT). All over the country (C, CO, CT) promising young plasterers (C, CO, CT) and rising young motormen (C, CO, CT) are throwing up steady jobs (C, CO, CT) in order to devote themselves to the new profession (C, CO, CT). On a sunny afternoon (C, CO, A) down in Washington Square (C, P, CT) one's progress (M, C, A) is positively impeded by the swarms (C, CO, CT) of young poets (C, CO, CT) brought out by the warm weather (M, CO, CT).
Exercise 46b. Identifying Nouns

In one of those beautiful valleys (C, CO, CT), through which the Thames (C, P, CT) (not yet polluted by the tide (C, CO, CT), the scouring of cities (C, CO, CT), or even the minor defilement of the sandy streams (C, CO, CT) or Surrey (C, P, CT)) rolls a clear flood (C, CO, CT) through flowery meadows (C, CO, CT), under the shade of old beech (C, P, CT) woods (C, CO, CT), and the smooth mossy greensward (C, CO, CT) of the chalk hills (C, CO, CT) (which pour into it their tributary rivulets (C, CO, CT), as pure and pellucid as the fountain (C, CO, CT) of Bandusium (C, P, CT), or the wells (C, CO, CT) of Scamander (C, P, CT), by which the wives (C, CO, CT) and daughters (C, CO, CT) of the Trojans (C, P, CT) washed their splendid garments (C, CO, CT) in the days (C, CO, CT) of peace (M, CO, A), before the coming of the Greeks (C, P, CT)); in one of those beautiful valleys (C, CO, CT), on a bold round-surfaced lawn (C, CO, CT), spotted with juniper (M, P, CT), that opened itself in the bosom of an old wood (M, CO, CT), which rose with a steep, but not precipitous ascent (C, CO, A), from the river to the summit (C, CO, CT) of this hill (C, CO, CT), stood the castellated villa (C, CO, CT) of a retired citizen (C, CO, CT). Ebenezer Mac Crotchett (C, P, CT), Esquire (C, CO, CT), was the London (C, P, CT) -born offspring (C, CO, CT) of a worthy native (C, CO, CT) of the “north countrie (C, CO, A),” who had walked up to London (C, P, CT) on a commercial adventure (C, CO, A), with all his surplus capital (M, CO, CT), not very neatly tied up in a not very clean handkerchief (C, CO, CT), suspended over his shoulder (C, CO, CT) from the end (C, CO, A) of a hooked stick (C, CO, CT), extracted from the first hedge (C, CO, CT) on his pilgrimage (C, CO, A); and who, after having worked himself a step or two up the ladder (C, CO, CT) of life (C, CO, A), had won the virgin heart (C, CO, A) of the only daughter (C, CO, CT) of a highly respectable merchant (C, CO, CT) of Duke’s Place (C, P, CT), with whom he inherited the honest fruits (M, CO, A) of a long series of ingenuous dealings (M, CO, A).
Chapter 1: How it happened that Mastro Cherry, carpenter, found a (CI) piece of wood that wept and laughed like a (CI) child

Centuries ago there lived – “A (CI) king!” my little readers will say immediately.

No, children, you are mistaken. Once upon a (CI) time there was a (CI) piece of wood. It was not an (CI) expensive piece of wood. Far from it. Just a (CI) common block of firewood, one of those thick, solid logs that are put on the (CD) fire in winter to make cold rooms cozy and warm.

I do not know how this really happened, yet the (CD) fact remains that one fine day this (CD) piece of wood found itself in the (CD) shop of an (CI) old carpenter. His real name was Mastro Antonio, but everyone called him Mastro Cherry, for the (CD) tip of his nose was so round and red and shiny that it looked like a (CI) ripe cherry.

As soon as he saw that (CD) piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy. Rubbing his hands together happily, he mumbled half to himself: “This has come in the (CD) nick of time. I shall use it to make the (CD) leg of a (CI) table.”

He grasped the hatchet quickly to peel off the (CD) bark and shape the (CD) wood. But as he was about to give it the (CD) first (PO) blow, he stood still with arm uplifted, for he had heard a (CI) wee, little voice say in a (CI) beseeching tone: “Please be careful! Do not hit me so hard!”

Exercise 47a. Identifying Types of Determiners Key

Chapter 1: How it happened that Mastro Cherry, carpenter, found a (CI) piece of wood that wept and laughed like a (CI) child

Centuries ago there lived – “A (CI) king!” my little readers will say immediately.

No, children, you are mistaken. Once upon a (CI) time there was a (CI) piece of wood. It was not an (CI) expensive piece of wood. Far from it. Just a (CI) common block of firewood, one of those thick, solid logs that are put on the (CD) fire in winter to make cold rooms cozy and warm.

I do not know how this really happened, yet the (CD) fact remains that one fine day this (CD) piece of wood found itself in the (CD) shop of an (CI) old carpenter. His real name was Mastro Antonio, but everyone called him Mastro Cherry, for the (CD) tip of his nose was so round and red and shiny that it looked like a (CI) ripe cherry.

As soon as he saw that (CD) piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy. Rubbing his hands together happily, he mumbled half to himself: “This has come in the (CD) nick of time. I shall use it to make the (CD) leg of a (CI) table.”

He grasped the hatchet quickly to peel off the (CD) bark and shape the (CD) wood. But as he was about to give it the (CD) first (PO) blow, he stood still with arm uplifted, for he had heard a (CI) wee, little voice say in a (CI) beseeching tone: “Please be careful! Do not hit me so hard!”
Exercise 47b. Identifying Types of Determiners Key

To explain in what has consisted the revenue of the great body of the (CD) people, or what has been the (CD) nature of those funds, which, in different ages and nations, have supplied their annual consumption, is the (CD) object of these (CD) four (PO) first books. The (CD) fifth (PO) and last (PO) book treats of the (CD) revenue of the (CD) sovereign, or commonwealth. In this (CD) book I have endeavoured to shew, first, what are the (CD) necessary expenses of the (CD) sovereign, or commonwealth; which of those expenses ought to be defrayed by the (CD) general contribution of the (CD) whole society, and which of them, by that of some (PR) particular part only, or of some (PR) particular members of it: secondly, what are the (CD) different methods in which the (CD) whole (PO) society may be made to contribute towards defraying the expenses incumbent on the (CD) whole (PO) society, and what are the (CD) principle advantages and inconveniences of each of those (CD) methods; and, thirdly and lastly, what are the (CD) reasons and causes which have induced almost all (PR) modern governments to mortgage some part of this (CD) revenue, or to contract debts; and what have been the (CD) effects of those (CD) debts upon the (CD) real wealth, the (CD) annual produce of the land and labour of the (CD) society.
Exercise 48. Identifying Adjectives Key

The old (A) stage coach was rumbling along the dusty (A) road that runs from Maplewood to Riverboro. The day was as warm (P) as midsummer, though it was only the middle of May, and Mr. Jeremiah Cobb was favoring the horses as much as possible, yet never losing sight of the fact that he carried the mail. The hills were many (P), and the reins lay loosely in his hands as he lolled back in his seat and extended one foot and leg luxuriously over the dashboard. His brimmed hat of worn (A) felt was well pulled over his eyes, and he revolved a quid of tobacco in his left cheek.

There was one passenger in the coach,—a small (A) dark (A)-haired person in a glossy (A) buff (A) calico dress. She was so slender (P) and so stiffly starched (P) that she slid from space to space on the leather cushions, though she braced herself against the middle seat with her feet and extended her cotton-gloved hands on each side, in order to maintain some sort of balance. Whenever the wheels sank farther than usual into a rut, or jolted suddenly over a stone, she bounded involuntarily into the air, came down again, pushed back her funny little straw hat, and picked up or settled more firmly a small (A) pink (A) sun shade, which seemed to be her chief responsibility,—unless we except a bead purse, into which she looked whenever the condition of the roads would permit, finding great (A) apparent (A) satisfaction in that its precious (A) contents neither disappeared nor grew less. Mr. Cobb guessed nothing of these harassing details of travel, his business being to carry people to their destinations, not necessarily, to make them comfortable (P) on the way. Indeed he had forgotten the very existence of this one unnoteworthy (A) little (A) passenger.
Exercise 49. Coordination and Subordination

1. Jane closed the office \underline{when} the students finished their papers. \underline{subordination}

2. Sam is afraid \underline{that} he bought the wrong book. \underline{subordination}

3. John left, \underline{and} Mary went to the grocery store. \underline{coordination}

4. Mary drove through the night \underline{because} her friends were tired. \underline{subordination}

5. Phone calls are expensive \underline{when} the charges are reversed. \underline{subordination}

6. I contacted the store, \underline{and} they held the suit for me. \underline{coordination}

7. We regret \underline{that} we bought a television before the sale. \underline{subordination}

8. Jack drove through the stop sign \underline{and} the officer cited him. \underline{coordination}

9. Sam ran across the street, \underline{while} Jane waved from the door. \underline{subordination}

10. We will go to dinner \underline{after} we visit your brother. \underline{subordination}
Exercise 50. Restrictive vs. Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses Key

1. Mary’s twin sister, who loves to gamble, lost a lot of money in the slots.  
   Restrictive

2. Molly’s sister who just got married had a fender bender while driving home.  
   Restrictive

3. The student you admitted to the program won the soccer game.  
   Restrictive

4. Any student who gets straight As should apply for scholarships.  
   Restrictive

5. A student who comes from abroad may be disoriented by campus life.  
   Restrictive

6. A student whom I had forgotten wrote me a letter thanking me for helping her.  
   Restrictive

7. I remember Ann, whom you have met, from the art show.  
   Non-Restrictive

8. Bob’s first book, which he wrote in two weeks, sold extremely well.  
   Non-Restrictive

9. The book the teacher assigned is hard.  
   Restrictive

10. John believes that the coach who led the team to the playoffs is great.  
    Restrictive

11. The pope, who was born in Poland, is very old.  
    Restrictive

12. The president of the university, who likes fine dining, held a fund raiser.  
    Non-Restrictive

13. The girl who is wearing a red dress is my neighbor’s daughter.  
    Restrictive

14. The parents of the girl who was arrested had to post her bail.  
    Restrictive

15. The man who arrived late at the gate missed the plane.  
    Restrictive