

ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR, THIRD EDITION

ANSWER KEY FOR ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. (Chapter 1)

Excerpt 1

- (a) 1. infinitive marker, 2. adverb, 3. determiner (possessive determiner), 4. noun (personal pronoun), 5. quantifier (or indefinite determiner), 6. coordinating conjunction, 7. interrogative pronoun, 8. noun (proper noun), 9. adverb, 10. verb (modal auxiliary), 11. subordinating conjunction, 12. preposition, 13. particle, 14. subordinating conjunction, 15. noun (personal pronoun)
- (b) 'having nothing to do': lexical verb (non-finite), 'she had peeped' (finite): auxiliary, 'had no pictures': lexical verb (non-finite)
- (c) her sister was reading (RRC, zero relative pronoun)

Excerpt 2

- (a) 'Take some more (determiner) tea,' the March Hare said to Alice, very earnestly. 'I've had nothing (pronoun) yet,' Alice replied in an offended tone, 'so I can't take more. (pronoun)'
'You mean you can't take less, (pronoun)' said the Hatter: 'it's very easy to take more (pronoun) than nothing (pronoun).'
- 'Nobody (pronoun) asked *your* opinion,' said Alice. 'Who's making personal remarks now?', the Hatter asked triumphantly.
- (b) a lexical verb that is non-finite: had (in *I've had*), take (I can't *take*), making a lexical verb that is finite: take (in *Take some more tea*), said, replied, mean, asked a modal auxiliary: can't
Be functioning as progressive marker: 's (in *Who's making*)

Exercise 2. (Chapter 1)

1. They (S) seem eager to start working (SC).
 2. We (S) want to paint our house (DO) lavender (OC).
 3. Aspirin (S) will help keep the pain (DO) away (OC).
 4. This hotel room (S) smells musty (SC).
 5. I (S)'m feeling peckish (SC) – can we eat soon?
 6. The news (S) made all of us (DO) very happy (OC).
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1. They (S) elected her (DO) interim director (OC).
 2. This milk (S) tastes slightly sour (SC).
 3. He (S) remains somewhat sceptical of the plan (SC).
 4. The critics (S) found the novel (DO) disappointing (OC).
 5. Did you (S) actually call me (DO) an idiot (OC)?
 6. The children (S) are growing impatient (SC).

Exercise 3. (Chapter 1)

PrepPs are in brackets. Objects of Prepositions are in bold. Subclauses are italicized. The function of all PrepPs and subclauses is that of Adjunct.

1. [Until (prep) **yesterday**], I'd never heard his music.
2. *Until* (sub conj) *you've heard the album*, you can't have an opinion.
3. *Since* (sub conj) *I've known her*, I've never heard her complain.
4. I've known her [since (prep) **childhood**].
5. Do you want to have a drink [before (prep) **the film**]?
6. I never read what the critics say *before* (sub conj) *I see a film*.
7. Don't exercise [after (prep) **a heavy meal**].
8. *After* (sub conj) *you've eaten*, we can leave.
9. *As soon as* (sub conj) *they arrive*, let me know.
10. They might get here [as soon as (prep) **tomorrow**

Exercise 4. (Chapter 1)

1. A Prepositional Object always has the form of a PrepP. *true*
2. A NP necessarily consists of more than one word. *false*
3. An Adjunct can be a finite clause, a non-finite clause, a PrepP, an NP or an AdjP. *true*
4. A Subject Complement is never realized by an AdjP. *false*
5. An Object Complement is never realized by an AdjP. *false*
6. A Prepositional Complement is a type of Prepositional Object. *false*
7. A PrepP can complement a noun, an adjective or a verb. *true*
8. A Subject Complement can be realized by an AdvP. *false*
9. Object of a Preposition is a function at the level of the clause. *false*
10. An Indirect Object is necessarily realized as an NP. *false*

Exercise 5. (Chapter 1)

1. As far as I know, retiring before the age of 65 is no longer possible in this country.
 - *as far as I know* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 - *retiring before the age of 65* (-ing clause (non-finite), Subject)
2. Although she lives in New York, she refuses to take public transport, claiming that it's too expensive and that she needs a car.
 - *although she lives in New York* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 - *to take public transport* (to-infinitive clause (non-finite), Direct Object of *refuse*)
 - *claiming that it's too expensive and that she needs a car* (-ing clause (non-finite), Adjunct)
 - *that it's too expensive* (that-clause (finite), Direct Object of *claim*)
 - *that she needs a car* (that-clause (finite), Direct Object of *claim*)
3. The belief that there is good debt and bad debt is something I've never really bought into.

- *that there is good debt and bad debt* (appositive clause (finite))
 - *I've never really bought into* (relative clause (finite))
4. As long as I know what time you are arriving, I don't mind picking you up when you arrive at the station.
 - *as long as I know what time you are arriving* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 - *what time you are arriving* (wh-interrogative clause, Direct Object of *know*)
 - *picking you up when you arrive at the station* (-ing clause (non-finite), Direct Object of *mind*)
 - *when you arrive at the station* (finite clause, Adjunct (at the level of the subclause in which it is embedded))
 5. When I was a boy, I made my sister play with me because I didn't have any friends of my own.
 - *when I was a boy* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 - *my sister play with me* (bare infinitive clause (non-finite), Direct Object of *make*)
 - *because I didn't have any friends of my own* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 6. While I agree with you up to a point, to make such an important decision without everyone's consent is asking for trouble.
 - *while I agree with you up to a point* (finite clause, Adjunct)
 - *to make such an important decision without everyone's consent* (to-infinitive clause (non-finite), Subject)
 - *asking for trouble* (-ing clause (non-finite), Subject Complement)
 7. Helping children learn more about the environment is something she has always been good at.
 - *helping children learn more about recycling* (-ing clause (non-finite), Subject)
 - *children learn more about recycling* (bare infinitive clause (non-finite), Direct Object of *help*)
 - *she has always been good at* (relative clause (finite))
 8. I wonder if I can get a seat in first class if I pay for an upgrade.
 - *if I can get a seat in first class if I pay for an upgrade* (if-clause (finite), Direct Object of *wonder*)
 - *if I pay for an upgrade* (if-clause (finite), Adjunct)

Exercise 6. (Chapter 2)

1. How long have they lived here?
Do you know how long they have lived here?
2. How old was she when she got married?
I wonder how old she was when she got married.
3. Which one does he prefer?
Tell me which one he prefers.
4. How much did it cost?
Do you know how much it cost?

5. How does she fall asleep?
I wonder how she falls asleep.
6. When did it happen?
Tell me when it happened.
1. What do they do after dinner?
Do you know what they do after dinner?
2. Who(m) did they see at the party?
I wonder who(m) they saw at the party.
3. What time do you get up?
Tell me what time you get up.
4. How fast did she run on average?
Do you know how fast she ran on average?
5. How many brothers and sisters does he have?
I wonder how many brothers and sisters he has.
6. Why did they leave?
Tell me why they left.
7. Where does she work?
Do you know where she works?
14. What did he buy?
I wonder what he bought.
15. Where do your in-laws live?
Tell me where your in-laws live.
16. What happened?
Do you know what happened?
17. How tall is he?
I wonder how tall he is.
18. How much did she get for her car?
Tell me how much she got for her car.

Exercise 7. (Chapter 2)

1. You should write down his telephone number. transitive particle verb
particles: down
prepositions: *none*
Direct Objects: his telephone number
Objects of Prepositions: *none*
2. Runners often load up on carbs before a race. intransitive prepositional particle verb
particles: up
prepositions: on, before
Direct Objects:
Objects of Prepositions: carbs, a race
3. They arrived at 8 o'clock. intransitive verb
particles: *none*
prepositions: at
Direct Objects: *none*
Objects of Prepositions: 8 o'clock
4. He's offered us his help. ditransitive verb

- particles: *none*
prepositions: *none*
Direct Objects: his help (*us* is an Indirect Object)
Objects of Prepositions: *none*
5. I sincerely thank you for your generous donation. transitive prepositional verb
particles: *none*
prepositions: for
Direct Objects: you
Objects of Prepositions: your generous donation
6. The car sped off into the distance. intransitive particle verb
particles: off
prepositions: into
Direct Objects: *none*
Objects of Prepositions: the distance
7. We must fight for what's right. intransitive prepositional verb
particles: *none*
prepositions: for
Direct Objects: *none*
Objects of Prepositions: what's right
8. She wants a new car for her birthday. transitive verb
particles: *none*
prepositions: for
Direct Objects: a new car
Objects of Prepositions: her birthday
9. Can you back him up on his claims? transitive prepositional particle verb
particles: up
prepositions: on
Direct Objects: him
Objects of Prepositions: his claims

Exercise 8. (Chapter 2)

1. Don't forget to look *in on* the children from time to time.
2. It's time for her to get *on with* her life and forget about the past.
3. Your success at university depends *on* your study habits.
4. The passengers got *on* as soon as the bus arrived.
5. Look *out for* poisonous snakes when camping next weekend.
6. The university will do *away with* the foreign language requirement.
7. I've been listening *to* more sophisticated jazz recently.
8. We're really looking *forward to* your visit over the holidays.
9. He's arrogant and often looks *down on* his colleagues' work.
10. Our car broke *down* twice this winter – it's time to buy a new car.
11. I'm too tired to prepare dinner. I suggest we eat *out* tonight.
12. She's someone I admire immensely. I really look *up to* her.
13. He thinks that, thanks to his good looks, he can get *away with* anything.
14. I agree *with* most of what you say, but I do have some objections.
15. Following the flood, several animals at the zoo broke *out of* their cages.

Exercise 9. (Chapter 2)

1. More than 400,000 people have visited the exhibition. A
The exhibition has been visited by more than 400,000 people.
2. She enjoys buying old plates at the junk market on Sunday morning. C
no passive
3. My teacher says that maths is not as difficult as people like to believe. B
Maths is said not to be as difficult as people like to believe
4. All my friends consider this paper to be pure nonsense. F
This paper is considered to be pure nonsense.
5. She called upon her friends for the removal. H
Her friends were called upon for the removal.
6. The chairman declared the meeting open. I
The meeting was declared open by the chairman.
7. The secretary typed up the minutes of the meeting. E
The minutes of the meeting were typed up by the secretary.
8. She sent all board members a copy. J
A copy was sent to all board members. / All board members were sent a copy.
9. My boss decided to hire a technical assistant on the project. D
no passive
10. I saw her slip a packet of biscuits into her bag. G
She was seen to slip / slipping of packet of biscuits into her bag. A packet of biscuits was seen being slipped into her bag.

Exercise 10. (Chapter 3)

1. Learning (*a little slang / a few common expressions*) goes a long way in increasing your understanding of how people actually use a foreign language.
2. Careful, there (*are very few hotels / is very little accommodation*) in that area of town, and most places will be fully booked by now.
3. This language method – designed for total beginners – has been criticized for containing (*far too much grammar / far too many rules*) and not enough vocabulary.
4. Students in beginning conversational German class are asked to learn (*these words / this vocabulary*) for next week's mid-term evaluation. Use your dictionary if necessary.
5. There shouldn't be (*much traffic / many cars*) on the motorway at this time of day. I'm sure I'll be on time.
6. There (*have been five dirty plates / has been a lot of dirty cutlery*) lying in the kitchen sink for the past several days.

Exercise 11. (Chapter 3)

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on **the** bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into **the** book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is **the** use of **a** book,' thought Alice 'without **ø** pictures or **ø** conversations?'

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for **the** hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether **the** pleasure of making **a** daisy-chain would be worth **the** trouble of getting up and picking **the** (*∅ would also be possible here*) daisies, when suddenly **a** White Rabbit with *∅* pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so very remarkable in **that**; nor did Alice think it so very much out of **the** way to hear **the** Rabbit say to itself, 'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!' (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at **this**, but at **the** time it all seemed quite natural); but when **the** Rabbit actually *took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket*, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen **a** rabbit *with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it*, and burning with *∅* curiosity, she ran across **the** field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down **a** large rabbit-hole under **the** (*a would also be possible here*) hedge.

(b) *That* (referring to Alice's first spotting the rabbit) and *this* (referring to her hearing the rabbit speak) are demonstrative pronouns here, both of which have anaphoric reference in this context.

(c) The three prepositional phrases are complements of nouns, forming complex NPs. The nouns they complement are, respectively, *White Rabbit*, *rabbit* and *rabbit-hole*.

Exercise 12. (Chapter 3)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The meeting was interrupted by <u>students</u> . | non-generic, specific |
| 2. This study area is for <u>students</u> . | non-generic, non-specific |
| 3. Insurance for <u>students</u> is less expensive. | generic |
| 4. <u>Water</u> has badly damaged this wall. | non-generic, specific |
| 5. <u>Water</u> is made up of hydrogen and oxygen. | generic |
| 6. This plant needs <u>water</u> . | non-generic, non-specific |
| 7. I wish I had <u>a sports car</u> . | non-generic, non-specific |
| 8. She drives <u>a sports car</u> . | non-generic, specific |
| 9. <u>A sports car</u> can reach 60 mph in 3.5 seconds. | generic |
| 10. This game is designed for <u>children</u> . | generic |
| 11. They want <u>children</u> . | non-generic, non-specific |
| 12. They have <u>children</u> . | non-generic, specific |
| 13. <u>A doctor</u> studies for years before opening a practice. | generic |
| 14. There is <u>a doctor</u> on the plane. | non-generic, specific |
| 15. Is there <u>a doctor</u> on the plane? | non-generic, non-specific |

Exercise 13. (Chapter 1 and Chapter 3)

1. (a) The *discovery that* fire could be harnessed and tamed was a turning point in the history of our species.
 (b) The *discovery which / that* these scientists have made far exceeds the initial goals of the investigation.
2. (a) A phobia is an irrational *fear which / that* causes the person suffering from it to avoid the feared object or situation.
 (b) The *fear that* others might be having positive experiences from which one is absent has been accentuated by the use of social media.

3. (a) I'd like to discuss the *suggestion which / that* I made last month's meeting, since it seemed at that time to generate some interest.
 (b) The *suggestion that* I might somehow be involved in the scandal is nothing less than preposterous.
4. (a) The *knowledge that* we are mortal is something that some people find terrifying, whereas others feel it helps to relativize.
 (b) The *knowledge which / that* we are currently gaining in this area will have long-term ramifications on how the disease is treated.
5. (a) Do you ever get the *impression that* you're falling when you slip into the state of sleep?
 (b) The *impression which / that* you make on someone the first time you meet them is likely to stay with them for a very long time.

Generalization: An appositive clause is always introduced by *that*.

Exercise 14. (Chapter 3)

1. (a) Armand Williams, whose career as an actor spanned more than 50 years, died yesterday. *non-restrictive*
 (b) The customer whose luggage was lost in Milan would like to lodge a formal complaint.
2. (a) The annual budget which the committee initially proposed has been significantly altered.
 (b) The proposed budget, which is untenable in the long term, will surely be voted down. *non-restrictive*
3. (a) Delegates who have not yet reserved a hotel room are urged to do so as soon as possible.
 (b) Ms. Crims, who has not been to a single meeting, has been asked to resign by the end of the year. *non-restrictive*

Exercise 15. (Chapter 4)

1. My father stopped driving when he retired.
 My father hasn't driven since he retired.
2. Their children left home as soon as they finished their studies.
 Their children haven't been living / haven't lived at home since they finished their studies.
3. I got here at 5. It's now half past 6. He's not here yet, and I'm still waiting.
 I've been waiting / have waited (possible, but less likely) for him for an hour and a half.
4. The last time she celebrated her birthday was when she was a teenager.
 She hasn't celebrated her birthday since she was a teenager.
5. My grandmother died more than 40 years ago.
 My grandmother hasn't been alive / has been dead for 40 years / since 1978.
6. Eva learned how to ride a bike when she was 4 years old.
 Eva has known how to ride a bike for a few years / since she was four.
7. The last time I saw Martha was in 2016. She hadn't started university yet.

- I haven't seen Martha since 2016 / for several years / since before she started university.
8. Harry started working as a researcher 15 years ago.
Harry has been working / has worked as a researcher for 15 years / since 2004.
 9. Kim bought that sports car last December.
Kim has had that sports car since last December / for 6 months.
 10. My parents left for holiday 3 days ago.
My parents haven't been here since they left 3 days ago / for 3 days.

Exercise 16. (Chapter 4)

1. She **has** only **known** (a) him for two months and she's already **decided** (b) to move in with him.
(a) State – continuative – non-progressive – progressive not OK
(b) Achievement – indefinite – non-progressive – progressive not OK
2. Their friendship **has evolved** into love, which is why she decided to move in with him.
Accomplishment – indefinite – non-progressive – progressive is OK
3. Scientists **have been shouting** for years that we need to be more cautious about what we are doing to our planet.
Activity – repetitive – progressive – non-progressive OK
4. My neighbour **has been crying** a lot lately. Do you think he could be depressed?
Activity – repetitive – progressive – non-progressive OK
5. The jury **has awarded** her a prize for her short story about a wildebeest.
Achievement – indefinite – non-progressive – progressive not OK
6. I **have** never **had** (a) the slightest doubt about his talent and **have** therefore always **supported** (b) him.
(a) Activity – continuative - non-progressive – progressive not OK
(b) Activity – continuative - non-progressive – progressive not OK
7. I **have been wanting** to ask you out for a long time, but it's only now that I finally dare to do so.
Activity – continuative - progressive – non-progressive OK
8. I have **drafted a proposal** for the TOEFL conference. Would you mind reading it?
Accomplishment – indefinite - progressive – non-progressive not OK

Exercise 17. (Chapter 4)

1. By the time we get home next week, this trip *will have cost* us nearly 3000 €. (indefinite)
2. I *had been lying* in the sun for a couple of hours when I started feeling weak and dizzy. (continuative)
3. They *have known* each other since childhood. They're best friends. (continuative)
4. Prior to his arrest, the suspect *had been calling* the victim's mobile phone regularly. (repetitive)
5. She *has bought* a new computer. All she has to do now is learn how to use it. (indefinite)
6. We *have been* to Egypt twice in the past five years. We should go somewhere else this year. (repetitive)
7. This time next year, I *will have been teaching* English at this university for 15 years. (continuative)

8. She *had eaten* a big lunch that day, and that's why she didn't order dessert after dinner. (indefinite)
9. I can't tell you the number of times my daughter *has read* the Harry Potter series. (repetitive)

Exercise 18. (Chapter 4)

1. She **has been writing** that novel **since** she left college; do you think she'll ever finish it?
2. We **have been** neighbours **for** ages; I can't imagine not having them close by.
3. Frederic **left** the office five minutes **ago**; if you run, you might be able to catch him.
4. The children **had been watching** TV **since** 2.30 that afternoon when their dad switched it off.
5. My cousin **had been wanting** / **had wanted** to be a model **for** years when she landed her first job at an agency.
6. My parents **haven't been** back to China **since** 2010.
7. His plane **landed** several hours **ago**; if he took a taxi, he should be here soon.
8. I **haven't seen** my old flatmate **for** a long time; I hope we recognise each other.
9. Widowhood is not easy for my grandpa. He **had been** / **was** married to my grandma **for** 60 years.
10. They **demolished** that old grocery store years **ago**; the building was going to collapse.

Exercise 19. (Chapter 4)

1. She said that if I *would* only wait for a moment or two, she could show me the way. *willingness*
2. The administration confirmed that the autumn recess *would take place* in November. *posteriority with respect to a past moment in time*
3. They were convinced they *would beat* the other team, but that's not what happened. *Probability (note that probability combines with futurity)*
4. They told me that they *would be arriving* well before the end of the day. *posteriority with respect to a past moment in time*
5. Jack called to cancel again, but then he *would*, wouldn't he? He's so unreliable. *typical behaviour*
6. I told them I *would help* them organize the event. They're counting on me. *promise*
7. I explained that I'd dropped my computer and that now it *wouldn't start*. *refusal*
8. The inhabitants of the village sold much of their land to foreign developers in the first part of the century, a decision they *would* later regret. *narrative flash-forward*

Exercise 20. (Chapter 5)

1. He'd already had two sandwiches and a chocolate bar. He **couldn't** eat anything else. (ability)
2. She **could** date boys starting at the age of 16. (permission)
3. Her results were very bad that term, but she **was allowed to** go to the dance all the same. (permission)
4. Like modern-day elephants, mammoths **could** grow six sets of adult teeth in a lifetime. (mere possibility)

5. I **could** eat anything when I was a child. I wasn't picky at all. (ability)
6. He **could** ride a bike when he was six. (ability)
7. We **couldn't** smoke on the school premises. If we did, we got in trouble. (permission)
8. Although I was exhausted, I **was able to / managed to** do my usual 10-mile run last night. (ability)
9. When we walked into the house last night, we **could** smell something burning. (ability)
10. The horse-drawn carts of the mid-1800s **could** reach speeds of up to 20 miles per hour. (mere possibility)
11. He **could** speak Russian quite well when he was young. (ability)
12. In the end, I **managed to / was able to** explain to the gendarme that my passport had been stolen. (ability)
13. Sarah didn't pick up when I phoned her, but I **managed to / was able to** contact her later via e-mail. (ability)
14. Before Sarah was promoted, you **could** contact her at the office more easily. (mere possibility)
15. Several lucky concert-goers **were allowed to** go backstage last night to meet the band. (permission)

Exercise 21. (Chapter 5)

1. The luxury hotel, if it is ever built, **will be able to** accommodate thousands of guests.
2. I do hope that you **will be able to** enjoy your well-deserved time away next week.
3. The doctor **can** see you next Monday afternoon if you're free then.
4. She **won't be able to** sleep tonight if she keeps drinking cup after cup of coffee.
5. The manager **can't** discuss the matter with us until later this afternoon. He's in a meeting all morning.
6. I **can't** make it to the top of this hill unless I change into some more comfortable shoes.
7. You **won't be able to** see very well after I put these drops in your eyes. Don't worry, it's temporary.
8. Are you thirsty? I **can** whip us up some fancy cocktails, if you like. They'll be ready in no time.
9. Do you actually think that one day he **will be able to** run a half marathon in under two hours?
10. If they move that sign, drivers **won't be able to** tell which way the road goes.
11. Sorry, but I **can't** help you move house next weekend. I'll be on call, so I have to remain available.
12. In a not-so-distant future, scientists **will be able to** determine how these ecosystems function.
13. I **can** have dinner with you sometime next week, but I'm afraid I'm booked up until then.
14. Next year's students **won't be able to** afford the textbook you're suggesting if they raise the price.

Exercise 22. (Chapter 5)

1. (a) You **needn't have read** the complete works to understand that Shakespeare is a genius.
 (b) I **didn't need to read** *Othello* as I had seen the movie with Kenneth Branagh as Iago.

2. (a) He was very talented and **didn't need to work** hard to pass his exams when he was at college.
(b) It's been a waste of time and energy. We **needn't have worked** so hard on this project.
3. (a) I **needn't have pretended** I was a relative to the groom. They just let me walk in without asking who I was.
(b) Bond **didn't need to pretend** he was interested in striking a business deal. The entire party knew he was on a mission for M.
4. (a) My mum forgot her ID card at home. Fortunately, she **didn't need to** show it since we were entering a Schengen country.
(b) My mum always gets out her ID card the moment we approach a border. But since we were entering a Schengen country, she **needn't have shown** it.
5. (a) Jennifer had a job as a hostess during the summer. She **didn't need to do** much; she just had to be present and welcome the guests.
(b) You **needn't have done** all this running around and getting things ready for dinner tonight. Our guests have just called to cancel.

Exercise 23. (Chapter 5)

1. (a) You should **be preparing** for tomorrow's exam. non-epistemic necessity
(b) You should **put** your computer in a safer place when you're away from home. non-epistemic necessity
(c) You should **have backed up** that important document. It's too late now. non-epistemic necessity
2. (a) The computer should **have** a full charge. It's been plugged in for a while. epistemic necessity
(b) They should **have arrived** by now – maybe they've been held up. epistemic necessity
(c) They should **be arriving** soon if indeed they left on time. epistemic necessity
3. (a) Swimmers must **have finished** within the top 16 in their event to go to regionals. non-epistemic necessity
(b) We all must **be working** when the boss walks in. Otherwise, she'll accuse us of laziness. non-epistemic necessity
(c) You must **be** 18 years old to participate in this study. non-epistemic necessity
4. (a) John isn't home yet. He must **be working** late tonight. epistemic necessity
(b) They must **have finished** by now. They've been working for hours. epistemic necessity
(c) She's starting university soon, so she must **be** about 18. epistemic necessity
5. (a) The bus driver didn't stop. He must not **have seen** us. epistemic necessity
(b) Rude wait staff must not **realize** that bad service means no tip. epistemic necessity
(c) Ben is not in his office. He must not **be working** today. epistemic necessity
6. (a) Marie is unhappy at work. She might **quit** her job. epistemic possibility
(b) She never got the package I sent. I might **have sent** it to the wrong address. epistemic possibility
(c) Where's Sarah? – I don't know. She might **be sleeping**. epistemic possibility

Exercise 24. (Chapter 5)

1. If she **hadn't retired** last year, she **would have had to** wait five years before receiving her annual [. . .] cost of living increase. (But since she retired early), she will only have to wait one year. (www.dailystandard.com)
counterfactual
2. If she **had waited** until next school year to retire, she **would have had to** wait five years before receiving her annual [. . .] cost of living increase. (But since she retired early), she will only have to wait one year. (www.dailystandard.com)
counterfactual
3. If she **waited** until next school year to retire, she **would have to** wait five years before receiving her annual [. . .] cost of living increase. That's why she's decided to retire at the end of this year. (www.dailystandard.com (adapted))
possible
4. If she **waits** until next school year to retire, she **will have to** wait five years before receiving her annual [. . .] cost of living increase. That's why she thinks she might retire early. (www.dailystandard.com (adapted))
possible
5. If we **hadn't bought** all the ingredients yesterday, we **wouldn't be** able to make the cake today.
counterfactual
6. If we **haven't bought** all the ingredients by tomorrow morning, we **won't be** able to make the cake tomorrow afternoon.
possible
7. If he **just listens OR will just listen** to our arguments, we might actually manage to convince him.
possible
8. If he **just listens** to our arguments without actually thinking about them, we won't get anywhere with him.
possible

Exercise 25. (Chapter 6)

1. Advertised as free parking, parking is actually £7 a day. **All in all, though**, a very nice hotel for the money provided. Faultless breakfast and very nice staff.
2. Paul Peterson said in a statement: 'We understand this situation has been difficult on everyone close to Mr Nelson and his fans across the globe. **Be that as it may**, Dr Schulenberg stands behind the care that Mr Nelson received. We intend to defend this case.' (www)
3. Participants in the study also answered questions about their current mood every hour on their smartphones during work time. Older office workers were more likely to have higher stress levels. The most stressed people at work were also those who were highly stressed at home too. **On the whole**, men were more active than women. (www)
4. Now we're planning our wedding; we'd like to get married next summer. Had it not been for rail delays, we may never have met each other. **That said**, I don't think we'll be going on honeymoon by train. (www)
5. After that, I expect to explore St. Lawrence Market and purchase brekkie or lunch there before heading to the (or a) boarding location for the Hop On/Hop Off tour bus.

Speaking of which, does anyone know if there is a boarding location for the Hop On/Hop Off tour bus near or at Union Station? (www)

6. Some have questioned Buckland for making fun of the applicant on social media, a charge he denies. 'I don't think it's public shaming as he hasn't been named. I've been in contact with him and he's fine about it,' he said, '**although understandably**, he doesn't want to do any interviews.' (www)
7. We didn't qualify for the last World Cup either. Nor the one before that. Nor the European Championship over a comparable timetable. **Come to think of it**, we haven't competed as a nation in the big league since 1998. (www)

Exercise 26. (Chapter 6)

Commentary

- (1) The speaker introduces a participant other than herself in the scenario she describes. The NP *my fiancé* will serve as the antecedent for an anaphoric chain.
- (2) The NP *him* gets its reference from the coreferential antecedent (the NP *my fiancé*) in the previous sentence (see (1)). It is the second link in an anaphoric chain that will continue.
- (3) The determiner *his* in the NP *his ex* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (2) and (1)).
- (4) The determiner *his* in the NP *his household income* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (3), (2) and (1)).
- (5) The NP *the man* is coreferential with the NP *my fiancé* in (1): full NPs can be coreferential as well.
- (6) The NP *his children* (in particular, the referent for the determiner *his*) can be seen as entering into anaphoric relationship with the NP in (5) (*the man*), where *the man* is the antecedent. It can also be seen as part of the wider the anaphoric chain established at the start of the text (see (4), (3), (2) and (1)).
- (7) The discourse marker *but* signals a contrast between the content of the clause preceding it and following it.
- (8) The determiner *his* in the NP *his difficulties* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (6), (5), (4), (3), (2) and (1)).

Note that the speaker now changes.

- (9) The NP *this question* is interpretable thanks to the anaphoric reference it makes to everything that precedes it in the discourse.

- (10) The NP *a truer answer* can be seen as an elliptical version of the more complex NP *a truer answer to this question*. (If you could not retrieve this information, it would not be clear what the proposed answer is referring to.)
- (11) Thanks to the NPs *a legal answer to this question* and *a truer answer from real life*, cataphoric reference will be established with what follows. In other words, the remainder of the text is in effect coreferential with the NPs insofar as it corresponds to the 'answers' mentioned here.
- (12) The adverb *legally* is an intra-sentential commenting device. It means, here, 'from a legal point of view'.
- (13) The determiner *his* in the NP *his ex* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (8), (6), (5), (4), (3), (2) and (1)).
- (14) The NP *his ex* is reintroduced into the discourse (the referent has already been mentioned earlier) and will serve as the antecedent for another anaphoric chain.
- (15) The adverb *theoretically* is an intra-sentential commenting device. It means, here, 'from a theoretical point of view'.
- (16) The NP *she* gets its reference from the coreferential antecedent (the NP *his ex*) in the previous sentence. It is the second link in an anaphoric chain that will continue.
- (17) The determiner *her* in the NP *her child support* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (16) and (14)).
- (18) The subordinator *because* is a discourse marker signalling cause.
- (19) The determiner *his* in the NP *his ex* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (13), (8), (6), (5), (4), (3), (2) and (1)).
- (20) The discourse marker *but* signals a contrast between the content of the clause preceding it and following it. It is a marker of concession here.
- (21) The NP *that* is interpretable thanks to the anaphoric reference it makes to the content of the preceding clause.
- (22) The NP *she* is the continuation of the anaphoric chain (see (17), (16) and (14)).
- (23) The discourse marker *now* serves here to signal a change of topic, which otherwise might seem abrupt to the hearer.
- (24) The indefinite pronoun *ones* in the NP *legal ones* invites the reader to look for the corresponding noun earlier in the discourse (here, earlier in the sentence): legal ones = legal responsibilities.

(25) The NP *this relationship* makes very broad anaphoric reference to the entire situation addressed in the exchange between the two speakers.

Exercise 27. (Chapter 6)

1. John had an interview last week.
 - (a) It was last week that John had an interview – what made you think it was taking place today?
 - (b) It was an interview that John had last week, not an actual job offer. He's still waiting to hear from them.
 - (c) It was John that had an interview last week, not Joe. Joe's interview was the week before.
2. The food truck sells beer behind the library.
 - (a) It's behind the library that the food truck sells beer, not in front of it, like before. They've changed their location.
 - (b) It's the food truck that sells beer, not the snack bar. The snack bar doesn't sell alcohol.
 - (c) It's beer that the food truck sells, not wine. If it's wine you want, we'll have to go somewhere else.
3. Hilary's sister did an internship in Budapest.
 - (a) It's (It was) Hilary's sister that did an internship in Budapest, not her brother. I don't even think she has a brother.
 - (b) It's (It was) in Budapest that Hilary's sister did an internship, not Bucharest. That's where she did her semester abroad.
 - (c) It's (It was) an internship that Hilary's sister did in Budapest, not her semester abroad. That was in Bucharest.
4. My son Jack puts peanut butter on his bread at lunchtime.
 - (a) It's peanut butter that my son Jack puts on his bread, not cashew butter!
 - (b) It's my son Jack that puts peanut butter on his bread, not James. James *hates* peanut butter.
 - (c) It's at lunchtime that my son Jack puts peanut butter on his bread, not at dinnertime. I'd never let him eat that for dinner.

Exercise 28. (Chapter 6)

The *wh*-cleft is in bold

1. (a) **What I ordered was fish.** (DO) I ordered fish.
(b) What I ordered was undercooked.
2. (a) What's needed now is increasingly rare.
(b) **What's needed now is your signature.** (S) Your signature is needed now.
3. (a) What she heard was fascinating.
(b) **What she heard was an interesting debate.** (DO) She heard an interesting debate.
4. (a) **What he did was wrongly accuse a colleague.** (Predicate) He wrongly accused a colleague.

- (b) What he did was not very nice.
- 5. (a) What drives me crazy isn't his fault.
(b) **What drives me crazy isn't his voice.** (S) His voice doesn't drive me crazy.
- 6. (a) **What I'll do now is call a plumber.** (Predicate) I'll call a plumber now.
(b) What I'll do now is none of your business.