

## Quiz - Parts of speech

Exercise 1: All sentences have a mistake. Correct the mistakes and justify your answers.

1. The that my son is playing outside.
2. This people are so careless.
3. We have had such a terrible weather lately.
4. A spendthrift is a person who spends a great number of money recklessly.
5. This pictures by an impressionist painter were part of the decoration of every room in the hotel.
6. Look at beautiful that book!

Exercise 2: True or false. Mark whether the statements are true or false and justify the false statements.

1. *My mother is a saintly woman* - *Saintly* is functioning as an adverb
2. *The great ideas were quite interesting* - *great* is functioning as a predicative adjective
3. *The great ideas were quite interesting* - *quite* is an adverb
4. Adverbs cannot be inflected into comparatives.
5. Verbs cannot be derived into adjectives.
6. *Actually, I'm very good at Maths* - *Actually* is functioning as an adverb
7. The auxiliary *be* can be followed by present and past participle forms of the main verbs.

Exercise 3: In the following text, find the following types of pronouns, adjectives and adverbs:

1. *You* in nominative (subject) and accusative (object) position
2. Genitive/possessive determiner
3. 3° person singular pronoun
4. Demonstrative pronoun

Your brain processes emotions and life events when you're asleep to help you better deal with things going on in your waking life. "Your brain is working differently when you're in a

dream state," professional dream analyst Lauri Loewenberg told Mic. "You're not thinking in words; you're thinking in symbols and metaphors. That's the cool thing about the way dreams work: They allow you to see your current situation and your behaviour in a different light, so you can understand it better." And by understanding it, you have more control over the situation. Dreams are not meant to scare you: They're meant to help you. She has proven to be a very insightful person to talk to.

Exercise 4: Mark the categories of the nonsense words in the sentences below. Explain how you came to your conclusion. There is one example

0. My **zortan** refuses to eat anything green. - *The word is a noun since it is being premodified by a determiner.*

1. The **flarnix** jumped over the fence and vanished into the woods.

2. She **drumbled** her coffee slowly, watching the sunrise.

3. The cat looked very **glimbery** after its bath.

4. He didn't mean to **swindlefritz** the documents—it was an accident!

5. They walked through the **bliffing** fog in silence.

6. Her voice sounded unusually **spindlewark** on the phone.

7. I need to buy a new **chabble** before the concert.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with the correct determiner the, a, an, some, or null determiner. Justify the answers of points 1, 2, 6 and 12

John had been buying \_\_\_\_\_ (1) paper every day for months though he wasn't interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (2) news about the latest disasters around the world. It was

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ work he wanted. John had been out of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ work for ages and when he got the chance of \_\_\_\_\_ (5) job in the local youth centre he applied at once. He rang and asked them for (6) \_\_\_\_\_ information about (7) \_\_\_\_\_ job and they told him he needed to have (8) \_\_\_\_\_ experience of working with (9) \_\_\_\_\_ children and if possible (10) \_\_\_\_\_ training in counselling techniques. John had quite a lot of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of counselling because he had \_\_\_\_\_ (12) degree in psychology from (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Edinburgh University and at one time he had seriously considered doing (14) \_\_\_\_\_ research in educational psychology. Before going to the interview, he asked his boyfriend for (15) \_\_\_\_\_ advice about what he should wear, and he told him to wear a suit and get his hair cut.

Justification:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_