

## CONTRACTIONS AND REDUCTIONS OF VERBS

by Julian Conde

### I. Listen and complete.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ late. 
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ eaten. 
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ already ruled. 
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ close early. 
5. \_\_\_\_\_ my keys? 
6. \_\_\_\_\_ rather stay home tonight. 
7. \_\_\_\_\_ already seen that movie. 
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ you move on Saturday. 
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party. 
10. A: Can you drive?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. 

### II. Mark T (true) or F (false).

1. \_\_\_\_ In the sentence "The dogs have run away," the word have should sound like the word "of."
2. \_\_\_\_ You should always use the full vowel /æ/ for the word can when it is in the middle of a sentence (e.g., "I can go").
3. \_\_\_\_ After a pronoun like We or I, you should use a contraction (e.g., We've or I'd) to sound more natural.
4. \_\_\_\_ The negative word can't is usually unstressed and said very quickly with a "lazy" vowel.
5. \_\_\_\_ In the sentence "Where are my shoes?", the word are reduces to sound like an "-er" ending ("wear-er").

