**Terminology**

*Comment*

1. adverb, adverbial
2. finite
3. imperative
4. objective
5. phrasal verb
6. subjunctive

**A1**

*Comment*

Sentence 1 allows for other weather conditions (e.g. wind) to stop them coming while 2 does not. In other words *unless* has the idea of an exclusive condition; there is an idea of ‘only’ (‘only rain will stop us coming’). Sentence 4 makes no sense. Thus it is wrong to equate *unless* with *if not*.

**B1**

*Comment*

All three can be used as nouns. Here are some examples:

- You won’t be sure unless you have a go.
- What make of car is it?
- In Paris the Eiffel Tower is a must.
- That’s a big ‘if’.

**C1**

*Comment*

Sentences 1, 4 and 6 contain *down* as a preposition; the rest contain adverbs, all of which are part of phrasal verbs apart from 7. *Down* can also be a noun and verb.

**A2**

*Comment*

If you were tempted to say *mouses*, you are like a lot of people.

*Comment*

There is no hard and fast answer here. Some are doubtful: 2, 5, and 6 are very unlikely.

**B2**

*Comment*

In 1, *one* is generic, in 2 it is a substitute for an indefinite noun phrase, in 3 it is a head noun substitute, and in 4 it is not a pronoun but a numeral (see B3).
C2
Comment
On lines 1, 3 and 5 room is count; on 2 and 4 it is noncount.

A3
Comment
The complements are: at her resignation (surprise at…), for her (respect for…), at the defeat (anger at…).

B3
Comment
Sentence 1 is indirect anaphora (referring back to ‘cruise-liner’), 2 is coreferential (with ‘monkeys’) and 3 is direct.

C3
Comment
1. pronoun (see B2)
2. intensifier or degree adverb (informal – see B4)
3. determiner
4. relative pronoun (see B2 and B10)
5. subordinator (see A10)

A4
Comment
The links are 1d, 2c, 3b, 4e, 5a.

B4
Comment
Central adverb: lines 1 and 4; comment adverb: lines 2, 3 and 5.

C4
Comment
Here are the results from the study for these adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>phrasal</th>
<th>inflectional</th>
<th>comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>able</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>contravenes the rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>contravenes the rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>contravenes the rule (rarity?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stable</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>contravenes the rule (cf. able)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vague</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worthy</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>contravenes the rule (cf. friendly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of course, the fact that all these adjectives have both possibilities shows that the ‘rule’ is a simplification.

A5
Comment
found can be a basic form (of a regular verb) or the past/-ed participle of find
lay can be a basic form (lay, laid, laid) or the past of irregular lie
lie is the basic form of a regular verb (lie, lied, lied) or of an irregular verb (lie, lay, lain)
saw can be a basic form (of a regular verb) or the past tense/-ed participle of see

B5
Comment
1. a state
2. a timeless happening (in a description of a film)
3. a scheduled future event
4. an instantaneous event
5. a repeated event

C5
Comment
Noun: lines 1, 4 and 6
Adjective: lines 2 and 5
Verb (-ing participle): lines 3 and 7

A6
Comment
TEXT: is being finding
FORMED BY: be + present be + -ing find + -ing
ENDINGS UNJUMPED: be + -ing be + -ing find
REPRESENTS: PROGRESSIVE PROGRESSIVE VERB

B6
Comment
1. an offer
2. a habit or regular occurrence
3. a condition (see D10)
4. a tentative version of I will come, occasioned by the reporting (see B12)
5. with have, an expression of regret (or criticism) that no warning was given
C6
Comment
Transitive: 1, 3 and 6
Link: 2, 4 and 5

A7
Comment
You should arrive at the following possibilities:

He did know. He did not know. He didn’t know. Did he know? Did he not know? Didn’t he know?

B7
Comment
1. possible
2. not possible because *on* is a preposition
3. not possible because *off* is a preposition
4. possible
5. not possible because, although *take off* is a phrasal verb, there is no object

C7
Comment
A. 2 and 4 are transitive, while 1, 3 and 5 are intransitive, in an ergative relationship.
B. 2 and 4 are transitive, while 1 and 3 are intransitive, in an ergative relationship.
C. 1, 3 and 5 are transitive, while 2 and 4 are intransitive, but only 4 is in an ergative relationship to the transitive sentences.

A8
Comment
1. subject predicative
2. object
3. object (a nominal clause)
4. subject predicative

B8
Comment
Here are some possibilities:

**GROW**
The audience grew restless. link
The grass grows too quickly. intransitive
Why don’t you grow up? intransitive, phrasal
What are you growing here? monotransitive
The idea has been growing on me. monotransitive, prepositional

**DECIDE**
History will decide. intransitive
His death decided the battle. monotransitive (with NP)
They decided on a blue shirt. monotransitive, prepositional
They decided to move house. monotransitive (with to infinitive)
We decided that we wouldn’t go. monotransitive (with that clause)
We’ve decided where to go on holiday. monotransitive (with wh- clause)

TURN
He turns sixty next month. link
The wheels keep on turning. intransitive
Suddenly she turned around. intransitive (phrasal)
Hardly anybody turned out/up. intransitive (phrasal)
We were turned down. monotransitive (phrasal)
He turned the corner and fell over. monotransitive
They turned into monsters. monotransitive (prepositional)

C8
Comment
1. ditransitive
2. link transitive
3. monotransitive
4. link
5. monotransitive
6. intransitive (phrasal)

A9
Comment
1. minor (‘handed’ is an -ed participle, part of a reduced passive)
2. major
3. minor (‘told’ is an -ed participle, part of a reduced passive)
4. major

B9
Comment
1. an order
2. an offer or invitation
3. a request
4. a suggestion

A10
Comment
1. nominal
2. adverbial
3. nominal (a fronted object)
4. adverbial
**B10**

*Comment*

1. yes
2. no
3. no (but *who the bell tolls for* is possible)
4. yes

**A11**

*Comment*

1. fronting of a negative element
2. a conditional
3. fronting of a *so* phrase
4. interrogative

**B11**

*Comment*

1. extraposition (anticipatory *it*), as an alternative to saying *To stay at home was a good idea*.
2. a dummy subject (with weather conditions)
3. referring forward to ‘Taj Mahal’
4. *it* clefting
5. extraposition with an object

**A12**

*Comment*

In ‘full’ the email might look like this (with added text underlined):

*I have lost your number off my phone. I am sorry (but) I cannot make it tonight. I have the children with me an extra day.*

**B12**

*Comment*

1. They’re asking if/whether she’s okay
2. I wonder if/whether I can/could have the car tonight
3. They want to know who you have invited