

Chapter 1: Language

1.
 - (a) dance all night to techno music
 - (b) travel on a sled pulled by a dog team
 - (c) travel in an MG (a type of roadster)
 - (d) fly on a Concorde jet
 - (e) move toward the [hockey] net like [hockey star] Sidney Crosby
 - (f) travel via a Greyhound bus
 - (g) clean with Ajax [a cleanser]
 - (h) clean with Windex [a window cleanser]
 - (i) colour with Clairol [a hair-colouring product]
 - (j) put in a carton

2. Answers will vary.

3.

(a) impossible	(e) possible
(b) possible	(f) possible
(c) impossible	(g) impossible
(d) impossible	(h) impossible

4. Answers will vary.

5.
 - (a) Jason's mother left *him* with nothing to eat.
 - (b) Miriam is eager to talk to *someone*. OR Miriam is *easy* to talk to.
 - (c) acceptable
 - (d) acceptable
 - (e) Is the dog *hiding* [or some other transitive verb] the bone again?
 - (f) Wayne prepared a cake *for Zena*.
 - (g) acceptable
 - (h) acceptable
 - (i) Max cleaned *it up*.
 - (j) I *hope* (that) you'll leave. OR I *want* you to leave.
 - (k) That you *like* liver surprises me.

Chapter 1

6. *Note:* At this early point in the course, we do not expect technical explanations for the unacceptability of these sentences. Student answers need not include the actual terminology employed here.
- (a) The form of the verb should be *doesn't* when the subject is singular.
 - (b) The form of the verb should be *were* when the subject is *you*.
 - (c) In a sentence with pre-verbal *there*, the form of the verb should be *are* when the following noun is plural.
 - (d) The form of the verb *break* should be *broken*, not *broke*.
 - (e) A pronoun in subject position should have the 'nominative' form (*me* should be *I*); *gonna* and *campin'* are too colloquial for written language.
 - (f) A sentence should not end in a preposition (compare: *With whom did you come?*).
 - (g) The past tense form of *see* is *saw*, not *seen*.
 - (h) The form *been* can only occur with the auxiliary *have* (compare: *He has been lost ...*).
 - (i) The verb *needs* should be followed by either *to be cleaned* or *cleaning*; *because* should not be contracted to *'cause*.
 - (j) The word *ain't* is substandard, as is *get* in the sense of 'have'; a double negative (*n't* and *none*) is unacceptable (compare: *Julie doesn't have any*).
 - (k) Since *somebody* is singular, the pronoun should be *his* (or *her*), not *their*.
 - (l) The reflexive pronoun should be *himself*, not *hissself*.

See pp. 7-8 for a discussion of the problems with prescriptive approaches to language.

7. It's yours.
 It's his.
 It's hers.
 It's ours.
 It's theirs.

All other pronouns in the underlined positions end in *s*. The process of regularization therefore adds an *s* to *mine*, giving *mines*.