1. Are these expressions correct: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. Secretary General

* Y
* N

1. President-Elect

* Y
* N

1. God Almighty

* Y
* N

1. Chairman Deputy

* Y
* N

1. Poet Laureate

* Y
* N

1. court martial

* Y
* N

1. Professor Senior

* Y
* N

1. Attorney General

* Y
* N

1. Two of these adjectives can be used before or after nouns, but with different meanings. Which?

|  |
| --- |
| Present proper different certain precise |

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In the following expressions, is and necessary (N), possible (P) or wrong (W)?
2. a **cruel and vicious** tyrant

* N
* P
* W

1. a **yellow and black** sports car

* N
* P
* W

1. a **nice and old** woman

* N
* P
* W

1. a **social and political** problem

* N
* P
* W

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. The body of **the** **deceased** was found in the river.

* R
* W

1. **The arrested** was held at the police station overnight.

* R
* W

1. **The accused** was charged with the crime today.

* R
* W

1. The verdicts on Evans and Riley were announced: **the former** was found guilty, **the latter** not guilty.

* R
* W

1. In which two sentences is the word aged pronounced in the same way?

**A** He has a daughter **aged** ten.

**B** An **aged** man once told me an amazing story.

**C** He has **aged** so much since he took that job.

* A and B
* A and C
* B and C

1. Dead can sometimes mean ‘extremely’ or ‘completely’ (e.g. dead wrong ). Can you think of any other examples?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Clean can sometimes mean ‘completely’ (e.g. The robbers got clean away .) Can you think of any other examples?

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1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. She didn’t **play fair** .

* R
* W

1. They didn’t **fight fair** .

* R
* W

1. He didn’t **judge fair** .

* R
* W

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. The baby’s **doing fine** .

* R
* W

1. The baby’s **doing finely** .

* R
* W

1. Which three of these words are adverb particles but not prepositions?

|  |
| --- |
| Back out along away down in off on |

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which four of these words are prepositions but not adverb particles?

|  |
| --- |
| At behind during from into over round under |

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Normal (N), unusual (U) or wrong (W)?
2. I **probably will not** be there.

* N
* U
* W

1. I **will probably not** be there.

* N
* U
* W

1. I **probably won’t** be there.

* N
* U
* W

1. I **won’t probably** be there.

* N
* U
* W

1. He **probably does not** know.

* N
* U
* W

1. He **does probably not** know.

* N
* U
* W

1. I **do not often** have headaches.

* N
* U
* W

1. I **often do not** have headaches.

* N
* U
* W

1. In British English, is the word order normal (N) or used for emphasis (E)?
2. She **has certainly made** him angry.

* N
* E

1. She **certainly has made** him angry.

* N
* E

1. He **has probably arrived** by now.

* N
* E

1. He **probably has arrived** by now.

* N
* E