Unit 12 · Apologizing

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Full marks 27

Write your answers on separate paper.

1 Have: the main verb or a helping verb? [6]

Make each sentence negative.

1. Bishal has a new bicycle.
2. Bishal has fixed its brakes.
3. Bishal has to ride it to school.
4. His parents had lunch at the tea shop.
5. They had finished their work before six.
6. His grandparents have two cows.

a. Write the six negative sentences.
b. Sudarshan says, "That's easy. Whenever a sentence has *have*, *has* or *had*, just put *not* after it." For which sentences does his rule give a wrong sentence? Write what it gives for one of them.
c. Write a better test, in one or two sentences, for telling when *have* takes *not* and when it needs *don't*, *doesn't* or *didn't*.

2 Is it really an apology? [5]

Five people say *sorry*.

1. Shreya, at a shop: "I'm sorry, but this bag has a hole in it. I bought it here yesterday."
2. Sagar's friend asks to borrow his bicycle on Saturday. Sagar: "I'm sorry, but I need it that day."
3. At a noisy bus park, Susmita's aunt tells her the number of their bus. Susmita: "Sorry? Which bus?"
4. Pratik steps on a man's foot in a crowded bus: "Oh, I'm so sorry! Are you all right?"
5. A shopkeeper finishes a long phone call and turns to a customer: "Sorry to keep you waiting."

a. For each one, say whether the speaker has done something wrong, and what the speaker is really doing: apologizing, complaining, saying no, or asking for something to be said again.
b. In sentence 1, who has done something wrong? Why does Shreya still start with *I'm sorry*?
c. Now Shreya herself made the hole, in a bag she borrowed from her sister Shristi. Write what Shreya says to Shristi, in two or three sentences.

3 A letter that says no politely [6]

Sonam has just started at a hostel school. His parents wrote to the hostel with four requests. This is the warden's reply. (The hostel and the letter are made up.)

> Dear Sonam's parents,
>
> Thank you for your letter about Sonam's first month with us.
>
> **His room.** You asked for a room on the ground floor. I'm afraid all the ground-floor rooms are full this year, but two older students leave in Baisakh, and Sonam can have one of their rooms then.
>
> **A phone.** Students mustn't keep phones in the hostel. I'm sorry, but I can't change that rule for one student. He can call you from the office phone any evening.

His food. Of course. The kitchen makes a vegetarian meal every day. I have told the cook that Sonam wants it.

Your visits. Parents are welcome every Saturday afternoon. I'm sorry I wasn't here when you came last Saturday: I was at a meeting in Dhulikhel.

Yours sincerely,
Sabina, Hostel Warden

a. Copy and complete the table.

Request	Yes, No or Later?	What the warden offers or does
a ground-floor room		
a phone		
vegetarian food		
visits		

b. The warden writes *I'm afraid* once and *I'm sorry* twice. Which one is a real apology for something she did? What are the other two doing?

c. Sonam's parents ask one more thing: can Sonam's cousin stay the night in the hostel when she visits? The hostel doesn't allow visitors at night. Write the warden's answer in two or three sentences: a polite no, the reason, and something she can offer instead.

4 Which apology would you send? [5]

Amit borrowed his classmate Nikita's calculator and lost it on the bus. Here are three messages he might send her.

A. Sorry about your calculator. It was quite old anyway, and you lent it to me just when I was in a hurry, so it wasn't really my fault.

B. I'm really sorry, Nikita. I lost your calculator on the bus yesterday. I've looked everywhere and asked the driver. I'll buy you a new one on Saturday with my pocket money.

C. I'm so sorry, Nikita. I lost your calculator on the bus because I was talking to my friends and left my bag open on the seat.

a. Which message is the best apology? For each of the other two, say what it does wrong or leaves out.

b. Both A and C give a reason. Why does A's reason make the apology worse, while C's doesn't?

c. Make message C complete by adding no more than two sentences.

5 Does -ly make an adverb? [5]

Pratiksha says, "Any word that ends in *-ly* is an adverb."

1. A **lonely** old man lived at the end of our lane.
2. He always spoke **kindly** to the children.
3. Our **friendly** neighbor brought him mangoes.
4. She caught the **early** bus to Banepa.
5. She got up **early** to catch it.
6. She closed the gate **carefully**.

a. Name the class of each word in bold: adjective or adverb.
b. For which sentences is Pratiksha's rule wrong? Write a better way to tell an adjective from an adverb.
c. Name the class of *light* in each sentence: noun, verb or adjective.

1. Please **light** the lamp.
2. The **light** in the kitchen is on.
3. This bag is **light**: you can carry it.