

Seminar 6B – Tasks / Worksheet 6

I. Questions

1. Explain how English and Czech differ in gender (i.e. *notional* v. *grammatical* gender, *covert* v. *overt* g.).
2. Gender is reflected in pronouns – which types of pronouns? Give examples.
3. Give examples of *animate* and *inanimate* gender.
4. Give examples of personal nouns which are morphologically (i.e. in form):
 - a) *unmarked* for gender
 - b) *marked* for gender
5. To avoid sexual bias certain *sex-neutral nouns* have been invented and are becoming more and more common. Give examples.
6. Explain what ‘*dual*’ gender is, and give examples of the so called *gender markers* with these nouns.
7. Which 3 nouns have the so called ‘*common*’ gender? Explain how we use them and what pronouns can refer to them.
8. *Collective* nouns can take both singular and plural verbs. Explain when and why.
9. Give examples of ‘*higher*’ and ‘*lower*’ animals. What pronouns are used to refer to them? What about pets?
10. Which two *cases* do we distinguish in English?
11. The spoken form /*girlz*/ can have three different meanings clear from the written form. Which ones?

- Is it the same with 'irregular' plural nouns (e.g. child)?
12. What is the so called '*zero genitive*'? Give examples?
 13. Sometimes both the genitive construction and the *of*- construction are possible, but often only one of the two forms is preferred. Give examples.
 14. Name various meanings of the genitive + give examples.
 15. These nouns frequently take the genitive. Give examples:
 - a) personal names
 - b) personal nouns
 - c) animal nouns
 - d) collective nouns
 - e) geographical nouns
 - f) temporal nouns
 16. The phrase "*children's shoes*" can have two meanings. Which ones?
 17. Give examples of the '*independent genitive*'.
 18. What is the so called 'double genitive'? Explain how and why it is used.

II. PRACTICE

GENDER

1. Supply the missing words:

1. My _____ is four years old; my *niece* is two years younger.
2. My father's brother and sister have *never married*. He's still a _____ and she's a _____.
3. These days, few men become *monks* and few women become _____.
4. There is only one *bull* in the field, but there are dozens of _____.
5. The *cock* crows at dawn and wakes up all the _____.
6. The *stallion* is in a separate stable from the _____.
7. We call the *boar* Henry and we call the _____ Jemima.
8. The *ewes* look quiet enough, but I don't like the look of that _____.
9. In fairy tales the handsome *prince* usually marries the beautiful _____.
10. We went to a wildlife park and saw a lot of *lions* and _____.
11. In mythology, Mars is the *god* of war and Diana is the _____ of hunting.
12. Margaret is the _____ to her father's enormous fortune.
13. Why does everyone expect the *hero* of the story to marry the _____?
14. A *widow* can often manage much better on her own than a _____.
15. When you look at fish, it's often difficult to distinguish between *male* and _____.
16. I took a photo of the *bride* and _____ at the wedding.

CASE

1. Only where possible, use 's to show possession:

1. That's the voice of a man. → That's a *man's* voice.
2. I can't see the bottom of the box. → *not possible*
3. That's the decision of the committee. _____
4. It's the fault of no one. _____
5. This is a copy of the poetry of Keats. _____
6. Where's the key of the car? _____
7. That's the bell of the village church that you can hear. _____
8. These are the stables of the horses. _____

2. Join the nouns using 's or s' or ... of...:

1. the owner / the car _____
2. the mother / Ann _____
3. the jacket / that man _____
4. the top / the page _____
5. the daughter / Charles _____

6. the cause / the problem _____
7. the newspaper / yesterday _____
8. the birthday / my father _____
9. the name / this street _____
10. the toys / the children _____
11. the new manager / the company _____
12. the result / the football match _____
13. the garden / our neighbours _____
14. the ground floor / the building _____
15. the children / Don and Mary _____
16. the economic policy / the government _____
17. the husband / Catherine _____
18. the husband / the woman talking to Mary _____
19. the car / the parents / Mike _____
20. the wedding / the friend / Helen _____

3. Use 's to say the same:

1. a hat for a woman = a woman's hat
2. a name for a boy =
3. clothes for children =
4. a school for girls =
5. a nest for a bird =
6. a magazine for women =

4. Use 's or s' only where possible with these:

1. a delay of an hour _____
2. a journey of two days _____
3. the shade of the tree _____
4. the inside of the box _____
5. the price of success _____
6. work of seven years _____
7. the surface of the earth _____
8. an absence of a year _____