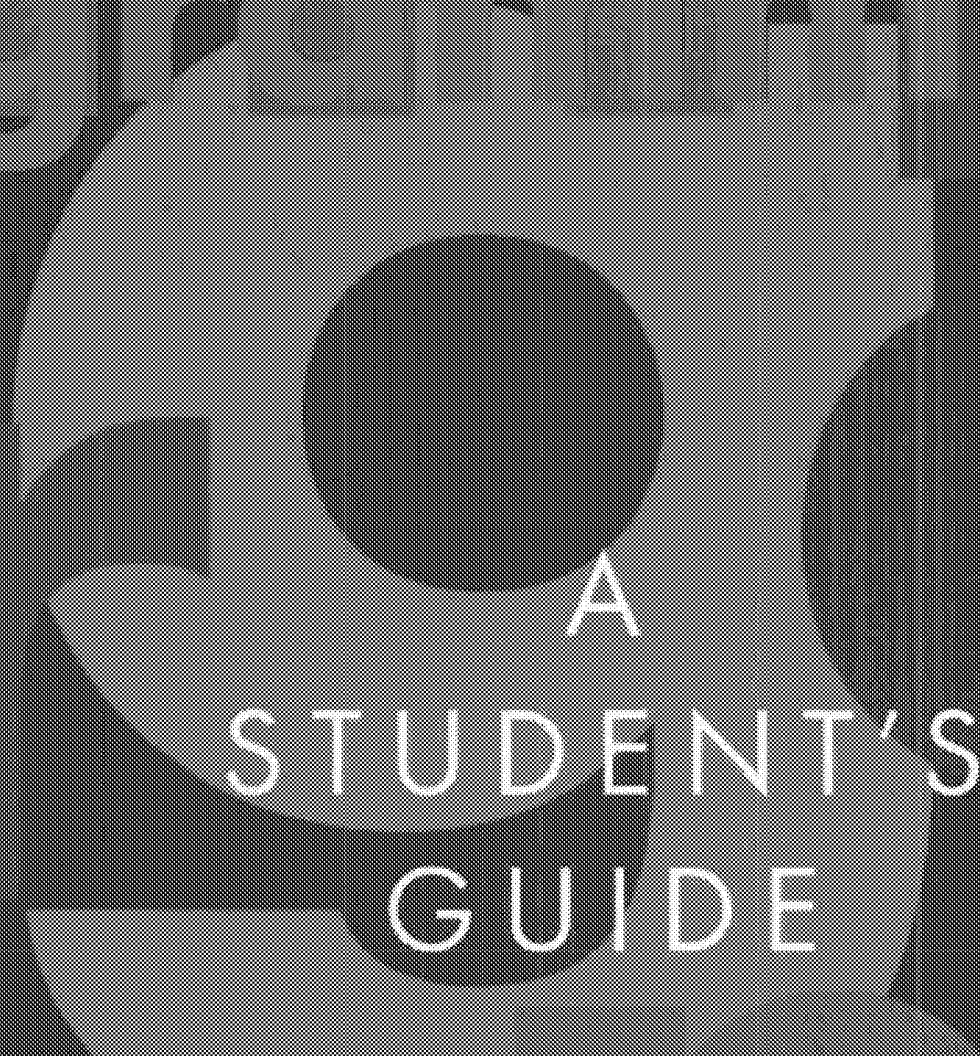


# EXHIBIT 13

# ALPHABETICAL ENTRIES • WITH EXERCISES



## A STUDENT'S GUIDE

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# ***Grammar***

A student's guide

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*Lizzy hurted me.*  
*We've got some gooses.*

*Lizzy hurt me.*  
*We've got some geese.*

Children seem particularly resistant to being corrected (if the adults bother) on such overgeneralizations. In their own time, they learn the adult form and drop these spontaneous regularizations. But it is not without some confusion. Often, when a child realizes that there is something wrong with saying *goed*, realizing as well that an *-ed* ending should be involved, he or she produces *\*wented*, which is a kind of blend of the correct form and the original overgeneralized form. Another common example is *tooken* instead of *taken*. Perhaps the child makes some association between past tense and past participle, and realizing that the past tense of *take* is *took*, and that many irregular past participles end in *-en*, produces a blend of all these properties, namely *tooken*.

**Exercise** In each of the following two lists of English words, half are regular, and half are irregular (of course). Identify the irregular nouns and verbs.

Nouns: *hand, foot, boy, child, cow, ox.*

Verbs: *come, comb, spank, speak, strike, stroke, make, chase.*

## Relative clause

**Explanation** A relative clause is a type of **subordinate clause** modifying a noun and giving detailed information about the person or thing the noun refers to. In English, relative clauses follow the nouns they modify and are usually introduced by a **relative pronoun**, such as *who*, *which* or *that*.

**Examples** In the following sentences, the relative clauses are underlined.

- *The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo was an engineer.*
- *We have visited the casino that banned him.*
- *I hate pencils that other people have chewed.*
- *The lady whose dog I kicked panicked.*
- *I will sue the lady whose dog bit my child.*
- *The official to whom I protested was fired.*
- *There is a tall building, at the back of which is a car park.*
- *That's the place where I was robbed.*

**Contrasts** Relative clauses contrast with other kinds of clause. There is little danger of confusing them with **main clauses**. But there are a number of other kinds of **subordinate clause** which closely resemble relative clauses, and which in fact contrast with them. These resemblances and differences are explained below.

Relative clauses should not be confused with *wh-interrogatives*, which begin with many of the same words (e.g. *who*, *whom*, *which*) as relative clauses. A *wh-interrogative*, such as *Who did you see?*, is a **main clause** and

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