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**ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**Практическое пособие по теме
«Функциональные единицы в английском языке»
для студентов 3 курса специальности
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FUNCTIONAL UNITS

Functional grammar describes the relationships between grammatical structures and meaning. More specifically, functional grammar describes:

1. Grammar as a resource or repertoire of tools to use rather than a set of rules about what not to do.
2. Language structures as outcomes of choice made by language users.
3. The relationship between text and their context of use.

In traditional grammar there are levels of language construction such as letters, words, sentences and paragraphs.

Functional grammar looks at such levels in a functional way. These levels are known as ranks (units).

Functional grammar has three ranks – clause, group and word.

The language ladder

Traditional grammar: words-phrases-clauses-sentences-whole text.

Functional grammar: whole text- sentences-clauses-phrases-words.

1. Structural types

There can be distinguished seven clause types: S (Subject), V (Verb), O (Object), C (Complement) and A (Adverbial modifier).

1. SVA Mary is in the house.
2. SVC Mary is a nurse. Mary is beautiful.
3. SVO Somebody caught the ball.
4. SVOA I put the plate on the table.
5. SVOC We have proved him a fool. They found her wrong.
6. SVOO She gives me advice.
7. SV Sam is sleeping.

Ex.1. Identify the clause types.

1. They put the books on the shelf.
2. Mary brought flowers.
3. He sat on the bench.
4. It seemed impossible.
5. I ordered myself a piece of cake.
6. She put her books on the table.
7. They wanted freedom.
8. The hostess handed me my key.
9. His back ached.
10. She seems very upset.
11. She found her garden ruined.
12. The village was situated by the river.
13. The traffic noise kept me awake.
14. He is teaching the boys German.

Ex.2. Turn newspaper headings into regular sentences.

1. Missing Couple Safe.
2. Six In Court After City Street Battle.
3. Five Die In Crash.
4. Cash Machine Ripped From Wall.
5. Heathrow to Have 5th Terminal.
6. Birthday Party Murder.

Ex.3. Identify the structural types of the following utterances: simple or composite sentence; if composite, compound or complex; if simple, one-member or two-member; if two-member, complete or incomplete; extended or unextended.

1. He said that he would finish his work by Ann's coming.
2. Swimming. Playing. Sunbathing. My joys of life.
3. The sun set and the roses closed their petals.
4. However difficult that task may be, I will solve it.
5. Who has done it? Fred . To be careless! To break windows!
6. They are not going to buy a new car.
7. What have you been doing all this time? Reading.
8. Winter. Frosty days. Heaps of snow. Winter sports.
9. I have been running. I am tired.
10. All guests are in the dancing hall, but Mary has not come yet.

2. Communicative types.

There are four communicative types of the sentence: declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory.

Ex. 1. Make suggestions, using negative yes-no questions.

Example: He ought to apologize.

Oughtn't you to apologize?

1. It would be a good idea for him to apologize.
2. He should try and explain.
3. Surely his friends will be worried.
4. He couldn't have said that.
5. Perhaps you can forget her.
6. It might be better to see him off..
7. He never considers other people.
8. They are not going to tell the truth.

Ex. 2. Practice asking wh-questions that end with a preposition.

Example: I can't afford a bicycle. can I borrow one ... ?

Whom can I borrow one from?

1. I can't talk about this to my friends, so ... can I discuss it ...?
2. You look as though you're expecting someone. ... are you waiting ...?
3. I cannot understand you. ... are you getting ...?
4. He looks puzzled. ... is he worrying ...?
5. I saw our mutual friend yesterday. ... do you think I run ...?
6. There is a family resemblance about him. ... of his parents do you think he takes ...?

*Ex .3. Turn your thoughts into exclamations using **How** or **What**. Or **Isn't it ...!***

1. The food is delicious.
2. The service is proper.
3. The waiters are well-trained.
4. The cakes are tasty.
5. The fruit is fresh.
6. The vegetables are expensive.
7. The vines are old and fine.
8. They charge a lot.

Ex. 4. Match the sentences with the responses.

Would you really? No, I'm not. Have they? Yes, they did. Of course they will! Had you? Haven't you? Yes, he probably will. I'm afraid so. You are mistaken.

1. Somebody's left an umbrella.
2. Surely they didn't go alone.
3. I'd better phone the police.
4. Won't the boss be angry?
5. You're not the English ambassador?
6. I'd rather stay at home this evening.
7. Will there still be high unemployment next year?
8. Is New York the capital of the USA?
9. I've never been to Canada.
10. Do you think Dynamo will win the championship?

Ex.5. Identify the communicative types of the sentence.

1. You are laughing at me?
2. What an intelligent man!
3. Is he going to help me or not?
4. John didn't know what to do with her old car.
5. What are you buying in the supermarket? What am I buying?
6. Don't let him go out in such weather!

7. Come, come. There is nothing awful in that.
8. Hot water and a clean towel! If only I could foresee it!
9. We are going to discuss the latest news. What news?
10. What are you going to do with the global warming?
11. Hallo, Mary! Now you are happy, are you?
12. Isn't it a gorgeous evening!
13. Don't you know their new address?
14. Eh, don't interrupt me!

3. Negation

Ex 1 Make a meaningful negative alternative.

Example: He will pass his exams tomorrow.

He will pass no exam...

or He will not pass any exam...

1. We hope that the students experience a lot of difficulties in the 1st semester.
2. Seeing violence on the screen Father urged his son to turn TV off.
3. In English, the subjunctive is usually different from the past tense.
4. My friend has only just started learning French, so she tried to translate a French business letter which came yesterday.
5. A great number of songbirds are seen on these frosty days in the park.
6. Mary has only had a few lessons on the piano so she's a good pianist.
7. In this ancient city you get an impression of modern architecture.
8. I was willing to help the children, as they were to water the flowers.
9. The new engine generates a lot of noise but is especially powerful.
10. War crimes should be both commonplace and accepted in times of conflict.

Ex 2 Add tag questions to these sentences

1. There could hardly have been a sillier excuse, ...?
2. We have to do what we can to help, ...
3. Things are seldom quite what they seem,
4. This is scarcely generous, ...
5. You rarely get everything you want in life, ...
6. It will be difficult to study Chinese, ...
7. You should make the best of what you have, ...
8. No one can live for ever, ...
9. There has been some awful news on the radio, ...
10. Her mood is rather depressing, ...

Ex 3 Choose words to complete the sentences below. (Emphasize the negation)

a) a bit, at all, the least bit, in the slightest, whatsoever, nothing whatsoever

- 1 He wasn't ... concerned about what you said.
- 2 I don't miss them

- 3 It's of no use ... - get rid of it.
- 4 He's not ... sorry for what he did.
- 5 He did it without any help ... from his parents.
- 6 We could say ... to persuade him to say.

b) *neither, never, none of, not altogether, not very, nothing but, nowhere*

1. ... party was to blame.
2. There's ... bread in the kitchen, and I don't really want to eat bread.
3. ... drink and drive.
4. She's ... sure that it's the best thing to do.
5. There's ... she hasn't been.
6. I ... would have known unless you'd told me.
7. ... them did as they were told.

Ex 4 Disagree with the statements using nonassertive words.

any, anyone, any longer, at all, either, ever, far, long, much, yet

Example: Somebody must know something about it

.....I don't think anybody knows anything about it.

1. Surely someone must know the answer. But I doubt if... .
2. This crossword puzzle is quite simple. I don't think
3. Is it a long way from here to the station? No, it is not
4. And his mother does too. No, she doesn't
5. David knows a lot about art. I don't believe he
6. The weather seems a lot better. I don't think
7. We ought to wait a few more minutes. Oh, don't let's
8. The exhibition is probably already over. Oh, I doubt if
9. I've been waiting ages. Go on! You haven't
10. They'll come some time. I don't think

Ex 5 Insert the given words in two different ways; where we put the negative may affect the meaning.

I haven't got Andrew's address. (still)

a) *(I had it, but I've lost it.)*

I haven't still got Andrew's address.

b) *(I've been waiting ages for it.)*

I still haven't got Andrew's address.

1. I advise him to complain. (not)
 - a) (I felt strongly that it was not a good idea to complain.)
 - b) (I offered no advice.)

2. I don't know what's happening. (definitely)
 - a) (I am totally ignorant.)
 - b) (I have a sort of rough idea.)

3. I don't try to understand these things. (even)
 - a) (There's no point in trying)
 - b) (You might have expected that at least I would.)

4. He didn't arrive on time. (once)
 - a) (Just on one occasion.)
 - b) (Never.)

5. I don't like oysters. (particularly)
 - a) (But I don't mind them.)
 - b) (I really dislike them.)

6. I don't understand. (really)
 - a) (It is incomprehensible to me.)
 - b) (I half do, I suppose.)

Ex 6 Give negative answers using transferred negation. Transfer a negative from a subordinate clause.

Example: Did he appear to understand what you were saying?

No, he didn't appear to.

1. Do you feel there's any point in going on?
2. Does it look as though he will succeed?
3. Would you have thought it was possible?
4. Do you imagine his parents can help?
5. Do you consider he should complain?
6. Do you suppose he has other plans?
7. Do the two of you believe he is clever?
8. Did you hope she would change her mind?

Ex 7 Use negative prefixes.

a) Form the opposite of the noun:

Ability, practice, action, information, responsibility, co-operation, matter, efficiency, legibility, reverence, accuracy, espionage, wife, happiness, management, sincerity, hero, possibility, Prime Minister, apartheid.

b) Form the opposite of the adjectives and adverbs:

Mobile, aware, explicably, reverent, adjusted, revolutionary, clockwise, moral, existent, productive, courteously, reliable, practical, legal, rational, agreeable, profit-making, replaceable, natural, remarkable.

c) Make the verbs negative:

Do, fuse, connect, inform, code, attack, lead, classify, tie, approve, lay, calculate, stick, treat, sensitize, obey, construe, escalate, read, agree.

Ex 8 Paraphrase using the given words.

1. Application in which we are unable to read the writing will be automatically rejected. (illegible)
2. It isn't often that pop stars make it as actors, but Madonna has achieved this. (rarely)
3. The fact that a great area of trees in the Brazilian rainforests has been cut down has had a devastating effect on the ecosystem. (deforestation)
4. It's best not to talk about topics like politics or religion on a first date. (avoid)
5. Phil claimed that he had no involvement in the prison scam. (denied)
6. If no payment is forthcoming, we will be obliged to remove your connection to the electricity supply. (disconnect)
7. Hardly anyone from the housing cooperative showed any interest in joining the local club. (few)
8. The fundamental values of the two religions are fairly similar. (dissimilar)
9. It isn't really possible to capture true colors with this type of video film. (hardly)
10. It appears that the director deliberately gave the investigators incorrect information. (misinformed)

4. Subject

Ex. 1 Identify the subject and define its structure.

1. There's no way of knowing what is there going.
2. It makes sense to stop arguing.
3. The thunderstorm coming down from the mountains frightened the children.
4. It was my great good fortune to meet him before he left.
5. The list of things she was to buy was long.
6. What the parents failed to know was that their daughter was in love.
7. The force of the wind was great.
8. There were about seventy students training in the gym.

Ex. 2 Define the structural type of the subject (simple, phrasal, complex, clausal).

1. To be honest in life is sometimes very difficult.
2. John and I will take part in the competition.
3. Their remarks in such a stupid way are intolerable.
4. What will be will be.
5. Buying this expensive tour was a challenge.
6. There was something attractive in her manner of speaking.
7. What is good for one is bad for another.
8. Tom's coming to the university in such a funny hat was a surprise.
9. Where she spends her evenings was a mystery.
10. Never is a long time.
11. For them to confess is impossible.
12. How much do they offer?
13. Your moving into a new flat was not expected.
14. Watching how children play brings a lot of joy.
15. To accept so many presents from him was provocative.
16. What is done cannot be undone.

Ex. 3 Rewrite the following using cleft structures.

a) with the emphatic *it*:

1. He used to dine with his friends, not parents.
2. They are going to Bulgaria instead of Turkey.
3. She suggested going home on foot, not by bus.
4. The fence was destroyed by vandals, not by thunderstorm.
5. She is getting married Peter, not Sam.

b) beginning with *what* .(*What he likes most is swimming in the lake.*)

1. You need to invite her to the party and she will come
2. The company has invited 200 employees from the East.
3. They have bought a nice cottage in the countryside.
4. He wanted to meet her somewhere in the centre.
5. She is touring somewhere in Europe.

Ex. 4 Complete the sentences with **there** or **it**, with **be** in the correct form.

1. ... time you were ready .
2. ... no way to avoid it.
3. ... little value in persuading him to do this.
4. ... a good chance to join this club.
5. ... a good idea to invite him to the party.
6. ... a number of exams since we met.
7. ... absolutely no point in looking for him here.

8. ... nobody in the room when we looked in.
9. ... too early to get any results.
10. ... still a long way to go, let's take a bus.
11. ... 12 miles from here to the camp.
12. ... time for a swim before dinner.
13. ... no use crying over spilt milk.
14. ... high time he understood us.

*Ex. 5 Complete with **it** or **there**.*

1. ... doesn't matter if ... isn't hot. I like cold meat.
2. ... were some great goals in the match so ... is a pity you were not present.
3. ... comes a time when ... is a good idea to leave in the country.
4. ... no point in phoning him. ... no way we can get him..
5. ... is a shame that ... is drizzling, because ... means they can't go for a walk.
6. ... is a bus strike tomorrow so ... is going to take me longer to get to town.
7. ... is a slight problem with the computer, but ... is not serious.
8. ... says here that ... is a danger of tornado.
9. ... takes three hours to get there, and ... is only one bus a day.
10. Look at the boys! ... seems as if ... is going to be a fight.

*Ex. 6 Use **there is** or **it is**.*

1. ... believed to be a good thing to have a good walk every day.
2. ... a shame you won't be able to see your mother off.
3. ... a lot to be said about dietary, I think.
4. ... no sympathy for his deeds; what's done is done.
5. Don't you think ... any chance to get this job?
6. I think ... doubtful whether our teacher will be there.
7. Would you say ... all a question of habit how long you need to sleep?
8. ... little point in going back through that thick forest.

5. Predicate

Some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive (**ergative verbs**). *She closed the window. The window closed.*

Such verbs refer to

changes: begin, break, change, crack, end, grow, start, stop

cooking: bake, boil, cook, fry, roast

position : close, move, open, rest

movement: shake, stand, turn

vehicles: back, crash, drive, fly, sail

Ex.1. Complete the sentences using the following verbs: begin, boil, cook, crack, handle, increase, open, ring, sell, tear, stop, wash

1. The plane still ... well at over twice the speed of sound.
2. Prices have ... by ten per cent since last year
3. The shirt won't ... clean.
4. The doorbell ... twice but nobody opened the door.
5. The lecture ... with a short welcome from the professor.
6. The train ... at a small station.
7. Those skirts are very good value. They should ... very quickly.
8. Has the kettle ... yet?
9. The fish ... quite quickly. It will be ready soon.
10. The crystal vase will ... if you wash it in hot water.
11. Be careful with that paper. It'll ... easily.
12. The window ... and a bunch of roses appeared on the window sill.

Phrasal verbs (combination of a verb and an adverbial particle) are used in four main structures.

1. **The phrasal verb has no object:** *War broke out in September.*
break out, catch on., check up, come in, get by, give in, go away, grow up, look in, ring off, start out, stay up, stop off, wait up, watch out, wear off

2. **The phrasal verb is followed by an object:** *Peter takes after his father.*
fall for, feel for, grow on, look after, part with, pick on, set about, take after

3. **The object is inside the phrasal verb:** *He loved to order people about.*
answer back, ask in, call back, catch out, count in, invite out, order about, fall apart

Some phrasal verbs can be used in both the second and the third structures:

It took ages to clean up the mess. It took ages to clean the mess up.

Add on, bring up, call up, fold on, hand over, knock over, point out, pull down, put away, put up, rub out, sort out, take up, tear up, throw away, try out

4. **The phrasal verb is followed by a prepositional object:** *I'll catch up with you later.*

Break out of, catch up with, come down with, get on with, go down with, keep on at, look forward to, make off with, miss out on, play around with, put up with, run away with, stick up for, talk down to, walk out on

A very few verbs are used in the structure: verb followed by a direct object, an adverbial particle and a prepositional object: *I tried to talk her out of it.*

Do out of, put down to, put up to, take out on, talk out of

Ex.2. Use the following phrasal verbs: catch up, cool off, fall behind, give in, grow up, keep up, speak up, stay on, wait up, watch out

1. Wait for me. I don't want to
2. You go on ahead and he'll
3. You look hot and sticky. Come and sit in the shade and
4. ...! Didn't you see that bus coming?
5. Could you ... a bit? I can hardly hear you.
6. Please don't go so fast. The child can't
7. They were exhausted but they still kept going. They wouldn't
8. I won't be back until Friday. Will you ... for me in town?
9. Come to my country cottage on Saturday and ... for the weekend.
10. John still behaves like a child. We wish he'd

Ex.3. Use the phrasal verbs and a personal pronoun. The pronoun must be between the verb and the particle. (Don't answer me back.)

1. Anna and Steve were abroad so their grandparents (bring up)
2. I can't find the way out. – I will ask someone to(show out)
3. It is a difficult task. I can't (work out)
4. The Browns took us to dinner last Sunday. It's our turn to(invite out)
5. She knows everything. Nobody can(catch out)
6. The purse is lost. He'll never(get back)
7. The boys were fighting so fiercely that we could not ... (pull apart)
8. I'd like to talk to you again. Will you ... ? (call back)
9. It's so cold for our friends in the garden. Aren't you going to ... ? (ask in)
10. The shed is very old. It's high time to(pull down)
11. They are my books. Please ... (hand over)
12. The plate is lying broken in the floor. The cat must ... (knock down)
13. The documents are in a mess. Can't you ... ? (sort out)
14. I want to put these sheets away. Could you help me to ... ? (fold up)
15. She never read his letters, She just ... (tear up)

Ex.4. Complete the following with the correct adverb or preposition:

Look

1. My friend has just asked us to look ... for a chat on Saturday.
2. After a week of hard work everybody looks ... the weekend.
3. It is like looking ... a needle in a haystack.
4. The teacher looked the pupil ... and ... when he saw the child crying.
5. Sophie looked ... some papers while waiting for her turn.
6. You should always look ... unknown words in a dictionary.
7. The police will have to look ... the case.
8. She looks ... me because I did not keep my promise.
9. Look ... ! There's a dog running!

Put

1. I'm always catching colds; I put it the cold weather.
2. She had to put ... her wedding because of her father's illness.
3. Our theatre is putting ... a good modern play.
4. Don't shout at the children. It time to put their plays.
5. It is dark in the room; put the light
6. That cousin Mary always puts ... an air of superiority.
7. The fire brigade put the fire
8. Sandra is putting ... too much weight.
9. I've got nowhere to stay; can you put me ... for the night.

Take

1. Our plane will take ... in some minutes.
2. At last the dentist took ... the rotten tooth.
3. She took me ... my sister. We are very much alike.
4. My friend Lena will take ... my job when I leave.
5. He took ... his father, a little copy of him.
6. She has become thinner and is going to take her clothes
7. My friend is going to take ... painting when retired.
8. He's taken ... his new life like a duck ... a pond.

Make

1. The handwriting is illegible. I cannot make ... anything.
2. It's high time to make ... their quarrel.
3. She is keen on cosmetics. She spends hours making
4. All her stories are made
5. He handed me a letter and made ... the door.

Turn

1. I was told to turn ... my pockets.
2. I didn't see her for ages but yesterday she suddenly turned
3. They turned ... her application; it was not good.
4. Nanny turned the problem ... inside her head for hours.
5. The performance turned ... fairly well after some earlier problems.

Give

1. I advise you to give ... eating too many sweets.
2. Boiling water gives ... steam.
3. The escaped prisoner gave himself ... to the police.
4. The names of the winners were given ... by TV.
5. I am here, but don't give me

Delexical verbs

(a general verb + a noun derived from a verb)

Have is used with nouns referring to:

meals: breakfast, dinner, drink, lunch, meal, taste, tea

talking: chat, conversation, discussion, talk

washing: bath, shower, wash

relaxation: break, holiday, rest

disagreement: argument, fight, quarrel, trouble

Give is used with nouns referring to:

human noises: cry, gasp, giggle, groan, laugh, scream, shout, sigh, whistle, yell

facial expressions: grin, smile

hitting: kick, punch, push, slap

talking: advice, answer, example, information, interview, lecture, news, report, speech, talk, warning

Make is used with nouns referring to:

talking and sounds: comment, enquiry, noise, offer, point, promise, remark, sound, speech, suggestion

plans: arrangement, attempt, choice, decision, plan

traveling: journey, tour, trip, visit

Take: is used with the nouns: care, chance, charge, decision, interest, offence, photograph, responsibility, risk, time, trouble, turns

Go and **Come** are used with –ing nouns referring to sports and outdoor activities. Every morning he goes jogging.

Do is used with –ing nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and nouns referring generally to work.

He wants to do the cooking. He does all the shopping and I do the washing. He has to get up early and do a hard day's work.

Do is also used in the collocations: do good, harm, business, exercise, an experiment, a favour, a job, homework, research, one's duty.

Ex.5. Which of the delexical verbs are used with the nouns referring to:

1. Plans and decisions
2. Facial expressions
3. Household jobs
4. Nouns which involve speaking
5. Something which make you clean
6. Some form of exercise (jogging)
7. Something that hurts
8. Something to eat or drink

*Ex. 6. Complete the sentences using **have, give, take, make, do, go.***

1. He likes to ... some gardening in his mother's garden.
2. Mary rose and ... him a friendly smile.
3. The professor is going to ... a speech in the afternoon.
4. Fishing on the ice is dangerous. He shouldn't ... unnecessary risks.
5. The child is all over in chocolate. He should ... a good shower.
6. The lesson is over. Let's ... a break.
7. Who ... such a dreadful scream?
8. The speaker ... some final remarks before bringing the meeting to a close.
9. Don't forget to ... some photos of the Tower!
10. Would you like to ... a drink before supper?
11. A horse can ... you a very nasty kick.
12. Mary ... all the arrangements to receive the guests.
13. He will ... a useful suggestion at the session.
14. The boy ... the ball a good kick.
15. The parents obviously ... a lot of trouble with that child.
16. The girl ... the washing up before going to bed.
17. Every day before breakfast they ... a swim in the lake.
18. The students ... a short break over the weekend.

*Ex. 7. Rewrite the sentences according to the model. Use **do, give, have, make, take***

I sighed with relief. – I gave a sigh of relief.

1. It's time we got moving.
2. How can one excuse that sort of behaviour?
3. But he just gets offended.
4. I wish we could talk about it.
5. He looks at me in such a strange way.
6. He is not interested in anything else these days.
7. I cried a lot but it did not help.
8. They have never harmed anyone.
9. The professor lectured us about environmental pollution.
10. This treatment will be good for him.
11. They don't need his advising them.
12. The press were rushing around photographing everything.
13. Some of these sheets are very good. Look!
14. He injured himself while playing basketball.
15. I'd like to arrange for the child to see a dentist.

Copular(Link) verbs.

Ex. 8. Rewrite the following according to the model.

I felt a real fool.

I felt foolish.

1. It's turned out a nice day again.
2. They've remained friends.
3. I felt a real idiot.
4. That's just selfishness.
5. The whole thing seems utter madness to me.
6. He's becoming a thorough bore.
7. She'll probably end up a rich woman.
8. She looked a sensible person.
9. But it hasn't proved a particular success.
10. It sounded an excellent idea.

Ex.9. The link verbs turn, come, go refer to a change of state. What are the differences among them?

Turn

1. My finger swelled up and turned purple.
2. The room has turned darker.
3. Some tomatoes turned yellow, some turned orange.

Come

1. The defense is coming alive.
2. We seemed to come awake again.
3. All the things come loose around the house.

Go

1. That can make you go crazy.
2. The experiment went wrong.
3. I don't want them to go cold.
4. They may have gone completely broken.

Use the proper link verb.

1. I blushed and ... pale.
2. If I don't do something, I'll ... mad.
3. I think it'll ... true.
4. They ... completely insane.
5. Onions ... golden brown in the pan.
6. All the meat ... bad as we didn't put it into the fridge.
7. The leaves of the plant ... limp.
8. The gun exploded and I ... deaf.
9. You just sit and think and the other ... clean.

Ex.10. Define the type of the predicate.

1. I used to write poetry myself when I was his age.

2. He wanted to throw himself into the whirlpool of Paris.
3. He has to work for his living.
4. He, a manager!
5. This orange tastes bitter.
6. The great day dawned misty and overcast.
7. They, to go overseas!
8. His wife sighed and remained silent.
9. She gave an unkind throaty laugh.
10. You were making fun of your husband.
11. They are likely to come tomorrow.
12. His bones ceased to ache.
13. We are most anxious to cooperate.
14. A ship is reported to be arriving at Dover.
15. He has been studying this problem for many years.
16. That letter was to be the means of introduction.
17. He had to begin living all over again.
18. He was to continue to be glad for that.
19. He greatly longed to be the manager himself.
20. I was able to begin feeling proud of that.

Ex.11. Paraphrase using "double predicate"

The moon rose. It was red. – The moon rose red.

1. He stood while they walked out. He was motionless and expressionless.
2. He suddenly flushed and became scarlet.
3. Sunday broke. It was green and light.
4. The spring onions sprang up. They were green and fresh.
5. Tall cypresses stood against the moonlight. They were black and solemn.
6. He sat for a moment. He was silent.
7. He had come back. He was tired and worn out.
8. Beads of sweat raced across my back. They were cool.

6. Agreement

Ex.1. Put the verb into the singular or plural.

1. The committee (have) their meeting every Tuesday.
2. The police (be) prepared in case there is a riot.
3. Statistics (be) a branch of mathematics.
4. The statistics in that report on oil production (be) incorrect.
5. The news (be) very good today.
6. The insurance rates on our car (be) high because we live in the city.
7. A basketball team (be) relatively small.
8. Look! The audience (clap) enthusiastically.

9. The audience (fill) the room to overflowing.
10. The young couple just (arrive) at the party.

Ex.2. Complete the following sentences.

1. The board will let us know ... decision tomorrow.
2. A small committee ... elected to organize the conference.
3. Below them a crowd of boys ... playing football.
4. The police ... looking for the criminal.
5. The party ... very soon moving after dinner.
6. One thinks the aristocracy ... a bunch of nit-wits.
7. The fauna in this country ... of an unimaginable variety.
8. The herd dispersed kicking ... heels.
9. The service was over, and the congregation ... on ... way home.
10. The family ... unable to agree on a meeting place for reunion.

Ex.3. Fill in the gaps.

1. Two years (to be) a long period for a girl to wait.
2. Many a true word (have) been said.
3. It (be) the detective stories by A. Christie that I like most of all.
4. It is I who (have) become an optimist.
5. There (be) many a good tune played on an old fiddle.
6. Pennies (be) looked at before they (be) spent.
7. These eyes (be) the most unusual thing about him.
8. There (be) a tree or bushes in the distance.
9. None of them (have) ever seen such a nice place.
10. The English (be) a populous race.
11. There (seem) to be a dozen possible roads through those forests.
12. More than one person (be) going to lose his job.

Ex.4 Open the brackets..

1. Every day there (be) more than a dozen traffic accidents in the city.
2. The number of rare books at his library (be) seven.
3. A number of people from the company (plan) to attend the conference.
4. Almost three-thirds of the land (be) unsuitable for farming.
5. Each penny, nickel, dime and quarter (count) carefully by the bank teller.
6. Some of the fruit in this bowl (be) rotten.
7. Some of the apples in that bowl (be) rotten.
8. Half of the money (belong) to you.
9. A lot of clothing in those stores (be) on sale.
10. What percentage of the earth surface (cover) by water?
11. (know) any of you the answer?
12. All the milk in these bottles (be) sour.

13. Seventy-five percent of the people in New York City (live) in upstairs apartments.
14. Politics (be) a constant source of interest to me.
15. Most of the fish I caught (be) too small to keep for dinner.
16. Approximately 80% of all the data in the computers around the world (be) in English.
17. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese (work) in agriculture.
18. A lot of advice my grandparents gave me (prove) to be invaluable.

Ex.5. Use the verbs in the singular or in the plural Present Tense.

1. The Siberian tiger and the blue whale (be) endangered.
2. Liver and onions (be) a meal detested by many children.
3. The director and star of the film (be) Robert Redford.
4. An orange and a black bird (sing) in the tree.
5. An orange and black bird (sing) in the tree.
6. Making salads and fish dishes (be) Mrs. Reed's specialty.
7. The full story of these events (be) on record.
8. Sixteen and eighteen (make) thirty four.
9. Blue and yellow (make) green.
10. Oxygen, like hydrogen, (be) gas. (make some more changes if necessary)
11. Oxygen and hydrogen (be) gas. (make some more changes if necessary)
12. The extent of Jane's knowledge on various complex subjects (astound) me.

Ex.6. Choose the right variant.

21. a) Neither Miss Russia nor Miss Poland was successful in the contest. b) Neither Miss Russia nor Miss Poland were successful in the contest.
22. a) None of his relations were able to help him. b) None of his relations was able to help him.
23. a) Every room, attic and cellar was searched by the police. b) Every room, attic and cellar were searched by the police.
24. a) Your birth certificate as well as your driving license is required. b) Your birth certificate as well as your driving license are required.
25. a) What does the public think about this event? b) What do the public think about this event?
26. a) The man and his wife has come to the party. b) The man and his wife have come to the party.
27. a) A scholar and poet is what they called their friend. b) A scholar and poet are what they called their friend.
28. a) But river is jungle and Jungle is river, for river and Jungle is one. b) But river is jungle and Jungle is river, for river and Jungle are one.
29. a) Fish and chips is getting very expensive. b) Fish and chips are getting very expensive.

- 30.a) There is an eagerness and excitement in the faces of the men. b) There are an eagerness and excitement in the faces of the men.

Ex.7. Fill in the gaps.

1. Saudi Arabia, along with most of the oil-producing nations, ... voted to raise the price of crude oil again.
2. My father thinks that economics ... really interesting. I disagree.
3. Either Ann or the golden couple ... going to toast at the wedding.
4. At present 10,000 meters ... the longest walking competition held in the Olympics.
5. A large number of police officers ... present at the demonstration last week in case of trouble.
6. It's impossible to hold a classical concert in this small hall; the acoustics ... terrible.
7. Rickets ... a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin D.
8. What he'd like his friends to do ... to help him get this medication.
9. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding ... still the favourite of many British people.
10. The jazz-band ...going to perform in the Picture Gallery.

Ex.8. Put into the singular or plural verb forms.

Statistics ... a branch of economics, but it is often said that there ... lies and statistics. Recent statistics of British life ... that the family ... happier than it used to be. The youth of today ... likely to live longer than the previous generation. People ... more things than they used to, but more police ... employed to fight crime. Mathematics ... a subject which is studied more by boys than by girls, as ... physics. The earnings of working women ... getting higher all the time and many women earn more than their husbands. Good manners ... declining. The public ... more on clothes, and clothes ... becoming more and more expensive. Glasses ... worn by more people, but only a minority ... contact lenses.

7. Inversion

The order of words in which the subject is placed after the predicate is called inverted order or inversion.

There are three kinds of inversion:

1. Grammatical:

a) in questions:

Are they at the University?

b) in conditional clauses introduced asyndetically:

Had he met Alice he would have told her the news.

2. Communicative:

a) in sentences with the introductory there:

There were not too many students in the hall.

b) in sentences beginning with adverbial modifiers, often protracted:

In the large hall on the stage decorated with flowers sat a group of professors.

c) in sentences beginning with so or neither

I am enjoying the song. – So am I

He hasn't been to the theatre. – Neither have we.

3. Emphatic.

a) in sentences beginning with the words having a negative or restrictive meaning

Never will he see her again.

Only when he saw her, did he understand how he loved her.

b) in sentences beginning with a predicative, adverbial of manner or direction

Angry and silent was Freddy.

Very well do I remember that day.

Upstairs were running the police.

Ex.1. Comment upon the kind of inversion.

1. Down fell the apples from the tree.
2. Jane was very excited, and so was Scott.
3. Never had she seen such a beautiful sight!
4. In both ends of that long and shady street were popular supermarkets.
5. Only after he took off his coat and combed the hair, did we recognize him.
6. On his pale and wasted face was a pain indescribable.
7. There was seen a cluster of green and red roofs. Huge and rough they seemed to be.
8. Had he apologized to her we would have taken it for granted.
9. Katie was still smiling, and so was Betty.
10. Storms don't rage continually, nor is the wind.
11. We entered the hall and there stood all the children waiting for us.
12. So engrossed in his thoughts was he that he did not notice us.
13. In none of the books could I discover anything to the point at issue.
14. Out ran the people from the burning building.

Important inversion structures

Hardly/scarcely + past perfect + when

Hardly had we outside when it began to rain

No sooner + past perfect + than

No sooner had she walked in the room than everyone fell silent.

Little

Little **did I** ever imagine that I would one day become a president.

Never

Never **have I** seen anything more beautiful.

Seldom/rarely/hardly ever/scarcely ever

Seldom **have I** encountered such rudeness!

In/under no circumstances + affirmative

On no account + affirmative

Under no circumstances **can you** touch that!

Not only + ... + but also

Not only **did he** cook dinner for everyone but he also tidied the kitchen.

So + adjective + that

So frightened **was he** that he fell from the horse.

Such + noun + that

Such **were Mary's debts** that her credit cards were cancelled.

Not until/till + ... + inversion

Only after/when/if + ... + inversion

Not until she phoned me **did I** realize that Mike lied to me.

Only after she phoned me **did I** realize that Mike lied to me.

Silently, patiently,

Silently **did he** move along the road.

Adverbial clause of concession

Though her influence was great she could do nothing.

Great as **was her influence** she could do nothing.

But

Great as **he was** he could do nothing (personal pronoun).

Though the tourist climbed high in the mountains, they could not find an edelweiss

Climb as **did the tourists** high in the mountains, they could not find an edelweiss.

Not a..., many a ...,

Not a car **did I** meet on the road.

Many a time **did I** watch her at the theatre.

1st conditional –should

If you have any questions, please call us. – Should you have any questions, please call us.

2nd conditional

If I were rich, I'd travel round the world. – Were I rich, I'd travel round the world.

3rd conditional

If she had told me about her illness, I would have visited her. – Had she told me about her illness, I would have visited her.

Inversion can be a) **full**, b) **partial** and c) **double**.

- a) Down were falling autumn leaves. Now came my turn to answer.
High in the sky over the clouds was flying a plane.
- b) Never will he see his home again. Beautifully did she sing the song.
Many an English book has he read.
- c) Running through the forest was the brook.

Ex. 2. Underline inversion in the text.

Dear Sir/Madam

I wish to point out my dissatisfaction to those concerned with the marketing, distribution and quality control of your wine.

Had I bought a carton of Don Simon, I would not find myself writing this letter now. Only after trying to drink your wine did I regret my choice. Under no circumstances would I now consider purchasing your product again.

After opening the first bottle, which tasted like vinegar, I was somewhat disappointed. However, seldom have I felt so cheated as when I found that the whole case, of twelve, tasted the same. When one considers that a bottle of your wine is 50 euros, I think, never in the history of mankind could vinegar have cost so much.

Not only do I feel disappointed but I also have the sensation of having been robbed. Should it be the norm that your wine tastes as previously mentioned, I care for no compensation. However, should this not be the case, I would like to demand some recompense not only for my money but also for the disappointment I received.

Ex. 3. Change using inversion.

1. I had hardly begun to apologize when the door closed.
2. I have seldom heard such a talented singer.
3. If John had known that she liked curry, he would have brought her to an Indian restaurant.
4. The artist rarely paid any attention to his agent's advice.
5. He had never felt so depressed.

6. The shop can in no way be held responsible for customers' lost property.
7. The couple had no sooner arrived than the priest started the ceremony.
8. Tom only understood the meaning of the comment when he saw his wife's face.
9. She never said that she was allergic to cats.
10. The restaurant cannot accept animals under any circumstances.
11. We had hardly started when it began to rain.
12. I shall never forget your kindness.
13. We had no sooner left the house than it exploded.
14. He didn't realize that he had lost the key till he got home.
15. They not only robbed you, they smashed everything.
16. If an emergency should arise, dial 999.
17. If Rex were a little more hardworking, he would not have failed.
18. If Mr. Chan had been kinder to his employees, his business would not have collapsed.
19. Although the girl was very clever, she could not get an excellent mark at the examinations.
20. She will never answer his silly SMS messages.
21. Though he was brave, he didn't dare to ask his boss for promotion.
22. Though she won the first prize, she was not satisfied.

Ex. 4. Paraphrase using prompts.

1. If the weather gets any colder, we'll turn on the heating. (should)
2. He had just entered when the telephone rang. (hardly)
3. We can get into the house only if you have a key. (only if)
4. He visits us so rarely that I can hardly remember what he looks like. (so)
5. Mark works so hard that I'm sure he'll be promoted soon. (so)
6. If you had been there, you would have enjoyed it. (had)
7. He spoke to me only after I spoke to him. (only after)
8. Janet won't get on a plane under any circumstances. (under no)
9. I realized who she was only after a few minutes. (only after)
10. She didn't know that her wish would come true. (little)
11. He didn't laugh once all evening. (not once)
12. They scarcely talk to each other any more. (scarcely)
13. This restaurant rarely gets so crowded. (seldom)
14. If he had left earlier, he would have been on time. (he)
15. She was so happy that she decided to celebrate. (so happy)
16. This is the only way that we can be sure we are right. (only in this)
17. If he notices anything, we'll be in trouble. (should)
18. He was so scared that he could hardly breathe. (such, fear)
19. She performed so well that she won an Oscar. (so)
20. Thailand is warmer and cheaper than England. (not only, but)
21. If I were you, I would try calling her again. (were)

22. The weather hasn't been this warm since last summer. (not since)
23. You must not miss the plane on any account. (on no)
24. She had just left when the boss asked the secretary to call her. (no sooner)
25. You will only understand him if you speak French. (only if)
26. If you don't apologize, he will never forgive you. (should, not)

8. Emphasis

Ex. 1. Make sentences more emphatic a) by placing the words in unusual position, b) changing into cleft sentences, c) applying passive constructions, d) using the given words or something else.

1. The car doesn't need anything else except new tyres. (all)
2. Brenda didn't worry at all about her exams. (least)
3. I can't stand getting up early (what)
4. I felt extremely tired. (indeed)
5. Cathy told me about the hotel. (who)
6. That's exactly the same book I'm reading. (very)
7. Please stay longer. (do)
8. It was a really awful film. (just)
9. I had spent all my money. (whatsoever)
10. You did something that was wrong. (what)
11. The calculator I've got doesn't need a battery. (own)
12. The accident was caused because someone was very careless. (sheer)
13. I like cheese best for breakfast. (what)
14. I seem to want to do nothing but sleep. (all)
15. I can't make any sense of this. (utter)
16. What on earth are you doing here at this time? (whatever)
17. Actually, you are not right at all. (quite)
18. It's very important for me to know the answer. (simply)

Ex. 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. There were warnings, but nothing whatsoever/nothing simply was done.
2. Don't worry, I'm none at all/ not at all tired.
3. It was because/why the car broke down that we missed our plane.
4. I thought that speech was utter/utterly rubbish.
5. You are sitting on my hat! – So am I/So I am.
6. The sea was so rough that actually/even the experienced sailors were seasick.
7. Whatever/Why ever are you looking at me like that for?
8. I would like to make it quite/simplely clear that we are just good friends.
9. This is my very private/very own computer.
10. On this course, we absolutely expect/do expect you to work hard.

Ex.3. Make sentences more emphatic using given words.

1. I really can't stand his behaviour. (What)
2. Although the dress may seem expensive, it is very fashionable. (Expensive)
3. In the end they decided to sell their summer cottage. (What)
4. Every day, it's the same old routine in my job. (Day in)
5. I think you must met your former boy friend. (It)
6. Her car was the last car we expected to be stolen. (Hers)
7. The delegation finally arrived on Monday. (It)
8. I don't understand why you have broken with your boy friend. (Why ever)
9. I bought it because it was a bargain. (It was because)

9. Object. Attribute. Adverbial Modifier.

Ex.1. Point out the kind of object.

1. They don't want anything from us.
2. What have you been doing here?
3. She decided not to answer his question.
4. Peter found the room closed and the door sealed.
5. She knows all about his deeds.
6. I never heard him swear.
7. They waited for mother to return from work.
8. She was with him everywhere.
9. Granny does not want anything from him.
10. They had their garden cleaned before Easter.
11. She smiled upon us a smile of a happy man.
12. John did not know how to express his indignation.
13. I helped my daughter with invitation cards.
14. They would like her to be more polite.
15. Looking at them he laughed a victorious laugh.
16. We found it difficult to take her to the station.
17. Our boss insisted on absolute obedience.
18. She left the home town and decided to live her own life.
19. Mary will never agree on our being independent.
20. Lana hated herself for being so rude.
21. The children were so easy to please.
22. They never demand the impossible.
23. Kate doesn't remember having seen them anywhere.
24. The manager gave us all necessary instructions.
25. I have never seen them talking together.
26. They were afraid to ask him for money.
27. He made it a point to save each penny.

Ex.2. Point out the attribute and say by what it is expressed.

1. Her future work is a life and death question with us.
2. He thought about the possibility of Mary's being busy on that day.
3. She bought a book for three-year old children.
4. There I saw a cat seated in the tree.
5. A woman of her character would never submit to any difficulties.
6. His only words were about her.
7. Here is the book for you to read.
8. It is not a text to be translated without a good dictionary.
9. I am not in the habit of looking into the key-hole.
10. It was an easy free-of-charge existence.
11. The five girls were sitting in a circle.
12. He hated the idea of giving his money for charity.
13. The first month's news was terrible.
14. It was such a cruel thing to have happened to that young helpless girl.

Ex.3. Point out the apposition and say whether it is close or loose.

1. Everybody was so pleased to talk to that angel of a woman.
2. Neither Lana nor her sister Mary knew anything about him.
3. They, the doctors, were absolutely helpless.
4. One of our colleagues, a young scientist, decided to give a speech.
5. There are many beautiful women in the city of Gomel.
6. You look quite well, dear Uncle Tom.
7. He is sure to deceive you, that boy Steve.
8. She will never help you this butterfly of a girl.

Ex.4. Point out the kind of adverbial modifier, and state by what it is expressed.

1. He closely examined the paper.
2. The luggage weighs 40 kilos.
3. This trip is hardly possible in such weather.
4. Now I can talk to him without being afraid of his reaction.
5. Mary accepted his invitation silently, without any smile.
6. You can find this book everywhere.
7. Sometimes they all appear here.
8. After getting this prestigious job he stopped greeting us.
9. They cleared their plot of land for planting.
10. Notwithstanding the success at the previous competitions she was finally defeated.
11. Though frightened by the thunderstorm she went on working.
12. Like all other girls she liked to talk about boys.
13. She saw his distorted face as if in pain.
14. Sonia thought that with good money she would have married long ago.
15. I would have never coped with that problem but for his assistance.

16. The people were very tired, having walked the whole day.
17. The parents brought their child to the Zoo for him to look at the animals.
18. He loved his daughters dearly.
19. Among the hills stood a medieval castle.
20. The discussion finished successfully, all the members went to the garden to have a cup of tea.
21. They are so intelligent to start this useless conversation.
22. She is woman enough to understand such simple things.
23. The man rushed forward with fury in his looks.
24. Sometimes she accompanied us to show beautiful sights of the place.
25. While playing the piano, he had to look at her portrait from time to time.
26. He looked out, the night being dark and frosty.

10. Theme. Focus. Information processing.

Often we begin with something already known or given, and keep the important new information to the end of the sentence. The beginning is usually the *theme* or topic of our sentence- what we are going to talk about, so that we can then put the *focus* of attention on the new information. We often need more words for the new information than for the given or the theme, so the end of the sentence has to be the longest part with *end-weight*.

Ex.1. Choose the answers to the questions focusing on the new information.

1. What have you done with your car?
 - a) We have sold our car.
 - b) We have sold it.
 - c) Our car has been sold.
 - d) The car we have sold.

2. Is there a post office near here?
 - a) There's one near here.
 - b) Near here there's one.
 - c) There's one just beyond the river.
 - d) Just beyond the river is a post office.

3. Where do you keep your car?
 - a) I have to park it outside the house.
 - b) Outside the house is where I park it.
 - c) It's outside that I park my car.
 - d) Park it outside is what I have to do.

4. Which newspaper do you read?
 - a) *The Guardian* I sometimes read.
 - b) *The Times* is my favourite paper.

- c) Usually *The Daily Telegraph*.
- d) What I read is *The Independent*.

5. How often do you go to the cinema?
- a) About once a week on average I go.
 - b) About once a week on average I go to the cinema.
 - c) To the cinema I go on average about once a week.
 - d) I go about once a week on average.

Ex.2. Reconstruct the sentences giving end-weight and end-focus to the more important information.

1. S I
V had extracted
O the admission that, while the frontier would in effect have been closed to everyone else, he would, in view of my official position, in principle have been prepared to let me cross it, if there had been any means of getting me across.
A after an hour or two
A from my interlocutor
(*Begin with one of the adverbials.*)

2. S The Revolutionary Guards
V beat up and
V detained
O Mr Edward Chaplin, a British diplomat
A for one day
A in apparent retaliation for the arrest in Manchester of one of their consular officials on shoplifting charges.
(*Move one of the adverbials to give end-weight to the object.*)

3. S David Sylvester
V argues (that)
A in his contribution to Late Picasso
S these pictures
V lay
O the horror of growing old
C naked
(*Make the adverbial the opening topic. Then emphasize the final object.*)

4. S We
V cannot deduce
O any very confident pointers towards the next general election which may be as much as four years hence
A from an election in which the don't knows and don't cares won by a distance

(Give end-weight to the object.)

- 5. S Wild horses
- V would not have dragged
- O the truth
- A from me

(Emphasize the object.)

Ex.3. Choose the likeliest answers, focusing on the new information the people want.

1. Who was the first man to walk to both Poles?
 - a) Robert Swan led expedition to the South Pole in 1986 and to the North in 1989
 - b) Robert Swan, who led expeditions to the South Pole in 1986 and to the North in 1989.
 - c) A small expedition to the South Pole in 1986 and another expedition to the North were both led by Robert Swan.
 - d) Robert Swan became the first man to walk to both Poles.

2. What was the name of his South Pole expedition?
 - a) The Footsteps of Scott was the name of his South Pole venture.
 - b) It was called the Footsteps of Scott.
 - c) He led a South Pole expedition called the Footsteps of Scott.
 - d) The Footsteps of Scott was the name given to this expedition.

3. How big was this Footsteps of Scott expedition?
 - a) There were just three men.
 - b) Three men took part in the Footsteps of Scott expedition.
 - c) A three-man expedition is what it was.
 - d) Three men walked to the South Pole.

4. And was the North Pole walk also a three-man expedition?
 - a) No, the international expedition had eight men.
 - b) No, it was an eight-man international expedition.
 - c) No, eight men from different countries walked to the North Pole.
 - d) No, there were eight men walking to the Pole from different countries.

5. Did this North Pole expedition have a name?
 - a) Yes, Icewalk it was called.
 - b) Yes, Icewalk they called it.
 - c) Yes, Icewalk was its name.
 - d) Yes, it was called Icewalk.