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университет имени П.М. Машерова»  
Кафедра английской филологии

# СИНТАКСИС

*Методические рекомендации*

ЧАСТЬ I

Витебск  
УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова»  
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Может быть рекомендовано и для самостоятельной работы студентов IV и V курсов для поддержания и сохранения грамматических навыков. Имеющиеся краткие указания в таблицах, языковые модели и речевые образцы могут быть использованы для самоконтроля и самокоррекции.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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Автор представляет наиболее современную норму употребления, предлагаемую в английских и американских учебниках по практической грамматике последних лет издания, с особым упором на профилактику возможных ошибок, возникающих вследствие интерференции русского языка.

Пособие состоит из 5-ти частей:

Basic Sentence Patterns

The Subject

The Predicate

The Subject-Predicate Agreement

The Object

Каждая часть разбивается на разделы.

В рамках синтаксиса предлагаются упражнения, направленные на повторение морфологических характеристик частей речи. Например, в раздел The Predicate включены упражнения, направленные на повторение видо-временных форм, неличных форм глагола, модальных глаголов, фразовых глаголов. Каждый раздел включает не только упражнения аналитического характера, но и тренировочные (выбор нужной формы, реконструкция, трансформация, нахождение и исправление ошибок, перевод с русского языка на английский), а также творческие упражнения. Характер упражнений определяется как общими целями пособия, так и спецификой каждой конкретной темы. Упражнения составлены на основе современных оригинальных источников.

## SIMPLE SENTENCE

### Basic sentence patterns

1. Subject + Action Verb (Intransitive)  
*The flowers bloomed*
2. Subject + Action Verb (Transitive) + Direct Object  
*Horses carry riders*
3. Subject + Action Verb (Transitive) + Indirect Object + Direct Object  
*Smoke gives me a headache*
4. Subject + Action Verb (Transitive) + Direct Object + Object Complement  
*He named his son John*  
*They painted the door green*
5. Subject + Linking Verb + Subject Complement  
*Loch Ness is a lake*  
*Our house was large and cold*  
*The contract seemed fair*

These basic patterns may be expanded by adding modifiers (adjectives and adverbs) and adverbials.

#### Ex.1. Identify the basic sentence pattern of each sentence.

1. The game was starting. 2. The muddy soccer field was drying slowly. 3. The coach gave the players instructions. 4. The players and the coach considered the game critical. 5. It was the championship game. 6. The players were ready but felt nervous. 7. Loyal fans cheered enthusiastically. 8. A watchful goalie made a spectacular block. 9. The right wing was quick but looked weary. 10. Everyone found the game sensational.

#### Ex.2. Rewrite the sentences that don't make sense.

1. Has set John Bailey a new high-time record? 2. The passport examined the passport officer. 3. These biscuits don't like the dogs. 4. The shop assistant is wrapping the parcel. 5. Hardly the visitors have seen the new buildings. 6. My father didn't wash the dishes. 7. The pipe is going to fix the plumber. 8. Will the goalkeeper catch the ball? 9. Has the meal enjoyed the guest? 10. Can't play John the game.

#### A sentence can take any of the four forms:

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| - a statement:    | <i>The shops close/don't close at 7 tonight.</i> |
| - a question:     | <i>Do the shops close at 7 tonight?</i>          |
| - a command:      | <i>Shut the door/Don't shut the door.</i>        |
| - an exclamation: | <i>What a slow train this is!</i>                |

**Ex.3. Classify the sentences according to the purpose of utterance.**

1. Shall I start from the very beginning? 2. He is never late. 3. What a lovely day! 4. All aboard! 5. Is he living or is he dead? 6. I'm right, aren't I? 7. Come to see me tonight. 8. You try and do it. 9. Avoid doing foolish things. 10. He'll pop round in a minute. 11. Have you taken it all in? 12. Speak up, please.

**Ex.4. Complete this conversation with negative yes/no-questions:**

Mary: Would you like a cigarette, Liz?  
Liz: No, thanks.  
Mary: You (smoke)?  
Liz: No.  
Mary: You ever (smoke)?  
Liz: No. Smoking's too expensive. And bad for you health.  
Mary: You think I don't know that?  
Liz: You (give) it up?  
Mary: I don't know how to. Do you?  
Liz: You ever (ask) your doctor to help?  
Mary: No. How could I? Would you like to talk to your doctor about something like that?  
Liz: Your doctor (be) a good listener, then?  
Mary: I'm not sure.  
Liz: Don't you know?  
Mary: Mmm, well, no ...  
Liz: You (be) to see him recently, ...?  
Mary: No. Well, at least, not for three years.  
Liz: Three years? It (be) about time you did?  
Mary: Perhaps.

**Ex.5. Complete the following with a suitable tag question.**

1) Tag questions are affirmative – negative: <i>You locked the door, didn't you?</i> or negative – affirmative: <i>You didn't lock the door, did you?</i>
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- 2) Tag questions can also be affirmative- affirmative.  
If our voice goes up on the tag, we mean "Tell me more":  
*You painted it yourself, ↗ did you?*  
If our voice goes down on the tag, we express disappointment, disapproval or suspicion:  
*We can go tomorrow, ↘ can we?*
- 3) Semi-negative words like *little, few, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom* are treated as negatives, and take an affirmative tag:  
*Few people knew the answer, did they?*  
Though *few* and *little* are negative, *a few* and *a little* are affirmative, and therefore need a negative tag:  
*A few people knew the answer, didn't they?*
- 4) Although *everybody* and *everyone* are singular, for the purpose of the tag they are usually treated as plural, and referred to by *they*:  
*Everyone cheered wildly, didn't they?*
- 5) The interrogative form of *I am* used in a negative tag is *aren't I* (not "am I not" which is very formal):  
*I am rather late, aren't I?*

1. You'd better not leave your luggage unattended, ...? 2. And do remember to shut the windows, ...? 3. And you'd better leave him alone, ...? 4. You wouldn't want it stolen, ...? 5. Come on, let's make it up, ...? 6. And let's not quarrel, ...? 7. There's nothing more to be said, ...? 8. And don't forget to lock the car, ...? 9. Stop looking at me in such a queer way, ...? 10. You seldom see them, ...? 11. Everybody can't come in first, ...? 12. I'm older than you, ...? 13. Very little progress has been made, ...? 14. Everybody agrees to this decision, ...? 15. We could scarcely hear what he said, ...? 16. He can hardly speak English, ...? 17. I am afraid, I am a bit early, ...?

**Ex.6. Complete this conversation by putting in the correct tag questions.**

- Andy: Eskimos live in very cold places...?  
Molly: Yes, they do. Near the North Pole, in fact  
Andy: They must wear a lot of clothes, then...?  
Molly: Yes. They wear coats made of fur.  
And their houses are made of snow...?  
Andy: Yes. Look, this man here's making a house. They're called igloos, and they're actually very warm. They can't buy things in shops...?  
Molly: No, Andy, there are no shops near the North Pole! You know what they eat...?  
Andy: Fish. This man's fishing through a hole in the ice...?

Molly: Yes, that's right. You can see what these men are doing too...?  
 Andy: They're mending a boat...?  
 Molly: Yes. It's called a kayak.  
 Andy: They have to use it when the ice melts...?  
 Molly: Yes. I expect the children like to go in the kayak.  
 Andy: But they don't go to school in it ...?  
 Molly: No, there are no schools where they live.

**Ex.7. Practice asking special questions that end with a preposition.**

*Example: I don't know what you mean; ... on earth are you talking ...  
 You say: What on earth are you talking about?*

1. I can't afford a bicycle ... can I borrow one...?
2. I can't talk about this to my father, so ... can I discuss it...?
3. UN means the United Nations, I know, but ... do the letters YMCA stand ...?
4. I don't understand what you're trying to say; ... are you driving...?
5. Something is making you unhappy ... are you worrying ...?
6. Everything is going wrong; ... have I got to look forward...?
7. I met someone yesterday – someone you know! ... do you think I bumped...?
8. Do you think there's a family resemblance? ... of his parents do you think he takes...?
9. I've got far too many jumpers. ... shall I get rid...?
10. You look as though you're expecting someone. ...are you waiting...?

**Ex.8. Turn these sentences into the emphatic statements, questions and requests using the auxiliary do.**

1. I believe you. 2. I reminded him about that. 3. Who knows the right answer? 4. Who told you this nonsense? 5. Come with me. 6. Let's go. 7. Let's not quarrel. 8. Tell me more about it. 9. I paid the bill. 10. She relies on him.

**Ex.9. Using (DO) BE or DON'T BE what would you say to these people? Write two sentences for each.**

*Example: Some children who are making a lot of noise. – (Do) be quiet.*

1. Someone who has broken a cup. 2. A friend who refuses to give any money to charity. 3. A friend who is always criticizing other people. 4. Someone who is afraid of going to the dentist. 5. Someone who wastes

money. 6. Someone (a parent) who is constantly pampering (babying) his child. 7. Someone who is fined for speeding. 8. A student who is frequently late for classes. 9. Someone who goes back on his promise. 10. Someone who is too talkative.

**Ex.10. Turn these sentences into exclamations, using HOW, WHAT or SUCH.**

**Where possible make an exclamatory remark in the form of a negative question.**

Example: The dress is gorgeous.

You say: What a gorgeous dress!

Or: Isn't the dress gorgeous?

How gorgeous the dress is!

Such a gorgeous dress!

1. You think: But the weather is nasty.

You say: \_\_\_\_\_ weather!

\_\_\_\_\_ nasty?

2. Your friend speaks English fluently.

\_\_\_\_\_ speak!

\_\_\_\_\_ fluently?

3. Everything is very fresh.

4. The music is lovely.

5. They charge a lot.

6. The furniture looks splendid.

7. The news sounds distressing.

8. The scenery is picturesque.

9. The clothes are too tight.

10. The homework is very time-consuming.

11. The advice is handy.

12. Your friend has made noticeable progress in his research.

13. The accommodation is quite comfortable.

14. His knowledge of the subject is extensive.

**Ex.11. Translate into English.**

1. а) Вы знаете этого человека? б) Разве вы не знаете этого человека?  
в) Вы ведь не знаете этого человека, не так ли? 2. Вы не узнаете меня,  
да? – Нет, узнаю. 3. Он не сдал экзамен? – Да, не сдал. 4. а) Какой чудесный день! б) Какая чудесная погода! 5. Как быстро вы ходите!  
6. а) Кто знает правильный ответ на этот вопрос? б) Кто же знает правильный ответ? 8. а) Поверьте мне. б) Поверьте же мне. 9. а) Не верьте этому. б) Да не верьте вы этому. Это ложь. 10. а) Пойдёмте. б) Ну,

пойдѐмте же. 11. Ну, расскажите же мне всю правду. 12. Попробуйте-ка достать билеты на этот спектакль! 13. Я прав, разве нет? 14. Я не виноват, не так ли? 15. Я гораздо старше вас, не так ли? 16. Каждый понимает это, не так ли? 17. Все об этом знают, разве нет? 18. Не может же каждый получать только отличные оценки, правда? 19. Только пять студентов получили отличные оценки, не так ли? 20. На собрании присутствовало мало студентов, да? 21. На собрании присутствовало несколько студентов, не так ли? 22. Он сделал мало успехов в английском языке, да? 23. Он уже сделал небольшие успехи, не так ли? 24. Мало кто из студентов решил задачу правильно, да? 25. Несколько студентов решили задачу правильно, не так ли? 26. Вы редко встречаетесь с ними теперь, да? 27. Она едва ли помнит об этом, не так ли?

### Ellipsis

#### Ex.12. Point out one-member and elliptical sentences.

1. a) Stop! b) Stop being funny. 2. Hallo! Glad to see you! 3. "In a hurry?" – "Rather." 4. "How are the boys?" – "Fine." 5. "I wish you a nice weekend." – "Thanks. The same to you." 6. "Did you see the film?" – "Yes." "Like it?" – "No." 7. No smoking! 8. Arrived yesterday. Letter following. 9. Glass. Handle with care. 10. Ten Killed in Accident.

#### Ex.13. Explain the following newspaper headings by turning them into regular sentences. (There may be several possible answers).

1. Home Comforting
2. Solution Out There?
3. Safety First in Uncertain Times
4. President to Visit Mine
5. Key Witness Death Threat
6. Smith a Junior of Senior Quality
7. Not a Dry Eye in the House
8. Room to Spare in the Land of the Godfathers
9. British Nuclear Arms Plant Close to Disaster
10. BBC to Screen Tory Ad
11. Gloves off in Battle for London
12. Tolerance Driven beyond the Limit
13. Offices Drown in a Paper Sea
14. Star to Wed
15. Move to Create More Jobs

## The Subject

### Ex.1. Point out the subject and say by what it is expressed.

1. Henry brought his mother some flowers. 2. Uncle Jim considered him a fool. 3. The leading lady was excellent. 4. There are a lot of letters in the mailbox. 5. The brave deserved the reward. 6. Only five were injured in the accident. 7. That sounds too strange. 8. He is believed to be a great authority on the subject. 9. Where to get the money was a problem. 10. Reading for the examination took most of his time. 11. To see is to believe. 12. Today is Thursday. 13. "But" is not always a conjunction. 14. Somebody is knocking at the door. Who is it? 15. It is pouring heavily. 16. It was foolish to say so. 17. It is a matter of vital importance for me to know the truth. 18. It is no use trying to convince him. 19. It is unlikely that he will tell you the truth. 20. One would certainly think it wrong. 21. They say the third time is always lucky. 22. We intend to discuss it in Chapter V. 23. What happened puzzled everybody.

### Ex.2. State the nature of *it* in these sentences.

1. It was dusky in the dining-room and quite chilly. 2. The bell rang. It was a lean, pale Eddie Warren in a state of acute distress. 3. Oh! Oh! Oh! It was a little house. It was a little pink house. 4. But in her bosom there was still that bright glowing place. It was almost unbearable. 5. She sat up, but she felt quite dizzy, quite drunk. It must have been the spring. 6. It was marvellous to be made love to like that. 7. It is the moon that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way. 8. It is very distressing to me, Sir, to give this information. 9. He took the path through the fields: it was pleasanter than the road. 10. If this is liberty, it isn't going to mean a thing. 11. It was now almost four-thirty in the afternoon. 12. I took a good room. It was very big and light and looked out on the lake.

### Ex.3. Insert *it* or *there* in the following sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was no mist here and a great vault of clear stars hung over the city.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ will freeze hard in most parts of the country.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is nicer where \_\_\_\_\_ isn't so crowded.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ will be fun taking her around.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ had been mornings when he came in fearing to find Fanny dead.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was not much to find. \_\_\_\_\_ had not been much to find in the desk either.

7. I assure you sincerely that \_\_\_\_\_ is no such possibility. \_\_\_\_\_ only remains for me to apologize to you very humbly.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ appeared that Mrs. Bradley was a widow with three children.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ always seemed to them that \_\_\_\_\_ hung about the house faintly the smell of death.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ entered John and Lucie holding each other's hands.
11. Perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ would take another big disaster to arouse public awareness.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was a menace in his voice.
13. To him \_\_\_\_\_ is no escaping the fact that man is an evil animal.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is often a rainbow after the rain.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is so nice seeing you again.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ took me several minutes to collect myself.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was still nearly an hour to wait before their plane was due to leave.
18. A terrible energy pervaded Antonia at this time and \_\_\_\_\_ tired me extremely to be with her.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ was an unbridgeable silence between them.
20. In what I could discern of the square \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to be no one about.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ didn't occur to me to reflect that \_\_\_\_\_ was anything illogical in this and indeed \_\_\_\_\_ was nothing illogical.
22. He only smiled, however, and \_\_\_\_\_ was comfort in his hearty rejoinder, for \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to be a whole sensible world behind it.
23. Sometimes the two men made a slight conversation, but \_\_\_\_\_ was no interchange.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ was too cold to sit down, but I paused every now and then to lean on the parapet.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ was a little flurry as Pat dropped her handbag and George picked it up for her.

#### **Ex.4. Translate into English:**

1. В горах очень прохладно, особенно ночью.
2. Ему казалось, что его брак будет счастливым.
3. Над дверью магазина была странная вывеска.
4. Кажется, нет причин откладывать решение этого вопроса.
5. В комнате стояла тишина.
6. На этих равнинах очень солнечно круглый год.
7. И как раз в этот момент появился незнакомец.
8. Между ними не может быть ничего общего.
9. Есть более короткий путь до станции – через парк.
10. Мир переменялся, и возврата назад быть не могло.
11. Приятно прогуляться на заре.
12. Трудно сказать, будут ли билеты на этот спектакль.
13. Казалось, конца не будет ее жалобам.
14. Нет никакого смысла спорить с ним.
15. Мне потребовалась минута, чтобы принять решение.
16. В его словах звучал вызов.
17. Каза-

лось, ничего не имеет значения. 18. Желательно, чтобы он сохранил это в тайне. 19. Раздался взрыв, затем второй, и снова наступила тишина. 20. Именно она сообщила нам эту неприятную новость.

## The Predicate

### Revision of Tenses

**Ex.1. Use each verb in brackets into the most suitable present tense.**

I work in a large office with about thirty other people, most of whom I (1) *know* (know) quite well. We (2) (spend) most of the day together, so we have all become friends. In fact, most of my colleagues are so interesting, that I (3) (think) of writing a book about them. (4) (take) Helen Watson, for example. Helen (5) (run) the accounts department. At the moment she (6) (go out) with Keith Ballantine, one of the sales representatives, and they (7) (seem) very happy together. But everyone (except Helen apparently) (8) (know) that Keith (9) (always make) eyes at Susan Porter. But I (10) (happen) to know that Susan (11) (dislike) Keith. "I can't stand people who (12) (apologize) all the time!" she told me. "And besides, I know he (13) (deceive) poor Helen. He (14) (see) Betty Wills from the overseas department." And plenty of other interesting things (15) (go on). For instance, every week money (16) (disappear) from the petty cash box. When you (17) (realize) that someone in your office is a thief, it (18) (upset) you at first. But I (19) (also try) to catch whoever it is before the police are called in. I'm not going to tell you who I (20) (suspect). Well, not yet anyway!

**Ex.2. Use each verb in brackets into the most suitable past tense.**

Ancus Pym (1) (wake) up on the dot of six o'clock, as he always (2) (do), no matter where he (3) (be) or what he (4) (do) the previous day. His first thought was the realization that he (5) still (wear) shirt and trousers, and when his eyes (6) (fall) on the reports piled up around on the bed, the events of the previous evening (7) (come) back to him. He (8) (go) to his club for supper, (9) just (finish) his steak tartare and (10) (look) forward to a splendid zabaglione when his meal (11) rudely (interrupt -passive) by a call from M, his controller.

After an ice-cold shower, Pym (12) (think) carefully about which suit to put on. He (13) (see) M at nine o'clock that morning, and he (14) (want) to make a good impression. Glancing at himself in the mirror, he (15) (notice) that he (16) (put) on weight recently. He (17) (have) to pay more attention to his diet in the future.

An hour later as he (18) (drive) through the rush-hour traffic on his way to meet M, Pym (19) carefully (consider) the contents of the files. So Zircon, the organization which sought to control the free western world, was back in business? Its founder, Leon Biarrowski, was dead. Pym (20) (know) this, because he (21) personally (arrange) his death. But who (22) (control) Zircon now? Doubtless M (23) (tell) him.

**Ex.3. Use the verb in the brackets in a suitable future form. Sometimes more than one form is possible. Mind the word order.**

A What (1) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) at Christmas this year? Have you made any plans?

B Yes. We (2) \_\_\_\_ (go) to my wife's family on Christmas Eve. We (3) \_\_\_\_ (stay) at her sister's because there (4) \_\_\_\_ (not be) enough room at her parents' house. We (5) \_\_\_\_ probably (come) back home on Boxing Day, but we haven't decided yet. What about you?

A We have decided we (6) \_\_\_\_ (do) something different this year. We (7) \_\_\_\_ (visit) some friends in Australia, so on Christmas Day we (8) \_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach, I hope.

B How long (9) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (be) away for?

A Two weeks. The new term (10) \_\_\_\_ (start) on January 6<sup>th</sup>, and we (11) \_\_\_\_ (be) back in time for that, of course.

\*\*\*

A How long (12) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (stay) at this school. Maria?

B Till the end of the month.

A And what \_\_\_\_ you (13) \_\_\_\_ (do) then?

B I (14) \_\_\_\_ (go) back to Spain. I hope that by the end of the month my English (15) \_\_\_\_ (improve) enough for me to pass my exams.

A And if you pass them, what (16) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do)?

B I don't know. I (17) \_\_\_\_ (have to) see how good my grades are. If they are good enough, I (18) \_\_\_\_ (go) to the same university as my sister.

A Well, good luck.

\*\*\*

A I'm going to Germany tomorrow on business.

B What (19) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) there?

A I (20) \_\_\_\_ (meet) some new clients. I hope to sell them a new million-pound computer.

B How (21) \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) that?

A I don't know yet. But if I knew, I (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) ten new computer systems.

B It sounds as if you (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of money soon, if you aren't already. What (24) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) with it all?

A I (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (let) you know!

**Ex.4. Edit the following sentences to correct the errors in verb tense. Not all the sentences have errors.**

1. She still asleep when I left.
2. She didn't wear no make up although at sixteen she was not too young to use it.
3. I never dreamed you stayed longer than that.
4. His skin was dark and his features as nearly perfect as any I have ever seen.
5. The night Philip proposed to Lillian she sang.
6. My mother and father have come into town to have lunch with me and they want very much to meet you.
7. It was late, but a lamp had still burnt in Michael's room.
8. He had a pretty good sense of humour that he didn't use very much unless he didn't know you.
9. Mr. Donald King rose his eyebrows.
10. The winding mountain road rose in sweeping curves beneath the wheels.
11. When the clock struck six, he got up and went to the door. Then he had turned back, and looked at her.
12. You will write to me if you'll want anything, won't you?
13. It grew late when they reached their destination.
14. "It was a while since I bought you flowers", he said.
15. Some subtle influence passed from him to me, and for the first time in my life I saw in the plain woodland the wonder I always looked for, and always missed.
16. I kept this letter which, strangely enough, was the only one I ever received from Dane.
17. As Michael walked down the red path, the front door had opened and he saw his mother.
18. Frankie, I've found the original of the photograph!
19. Father never notices who goes or comes.
20. Michael cursed himself. His anxiety over Audrey's presence caused him to lose concentration.

**Ex.5. Translate from Russian into English using the appropriate tenses.**

1. К девяти часам он закончил работу и вышел на улицу. Ветер утих, но было довольно прохладно. Он медленно шел, стараясь ни о чем не думать. 2. Я пришел, чтобы попрощаться с вами. Завтра в это время я буду плыть к острову Пасхи. 3. К тому времени, когда мы добрались до дома, снег прекратился, а луна ярко сияла на темном небе. Мы устали, так как шли три часа. 4. Кто-то стоит у нашей двери. Мне кажется, он подслушивает. 5. Что ты будешь делать завтра в три часа? Если ты будешь свободен, мы придем к тебе. 6. Если она не получит известий от брата на этой неделе, она постарается связаться с ним. 7. Куда ты положил ключ? Я нигде не могу его найти. 8. Наконец я сделал свою домашнюю работу, и теперь я свободен. 9. Мы остановились, так как какой-то человек подходил к нам. 10. К воскресенью они закончат ремонт и переедут на новую квартиру. 11. Не знаю, напишет ли он статью к 1 марта, но, если она будет готова, мы ее напечатаем. 12. Твоя сестра приехала? – Да, она уже здесь 2 дня. Она приехала в пятницу. 13. Вы плохо выглядите? Вы много работали на этой неделе? – Да, я работаю над переводом уже десять дней, но сделала только половину. 14. Я узнал ваш телефон в справочном бюро, звонил несколько раз, но никто не отвечал. 15. Почему он сегодня такой заботливый? – Странно, обычно он ведет себя по-другому. 16. Сейчас кризис, и цены растут очень быстро. 17. Как вкусно пахнет кофе! Сделай мне чашечку, пожалуйста. Зачем ты кладешь соль в кофе?

**Ex.6. Choose the correct answer:**

1. He's nice, I think, but he's the sort of person \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) whom would deceive very easily      c) who would be very easily deceived  
b) who would be deceived very easy      d) which will be deceived
2. I \_\_\_\_\_, Hiroshi thought now in the darkness and silence of the night.  
a) have being cheated      c) were cheated  
b) am been cheating      d) have been cheated
3. The picture had \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) being concealed      c) to being concealed  
b) to be concealed      d) to conceal
4. General Douglas Mac Arthur \_\_\_\_\_ a task, that of "redirecting" the new Japan.  
a) had been given also      c) had also been given  
b) has also being given      d) was given so



- b) has been known to                      d) have been known to
17. It \_\_\_\_\_ that John knew all the family's secrets; it \_\_\_\_\_ that nothing come ever causes him to betray those secrets.
- a) was said: had been said                      c) being said: being said
- b) was said; was also said                      d) had been said; was also said
18. The changes \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) have already been made                      c) already made
- b) has been already made                      d) are made already
19. Her hands seemed \_\_\_\_\_ cool ivory.
- a) to be made of a                      c) to be made of
- b) to have been made out off                      d) to being made from the
20. Sometimes she has \_\_\_\_\_ in, but that is natural.
- a) to be made come                      c) been to come
- b) been make coming                      d) to be made to come

**Ex.7. Translate from Russian into English using the appropriate tenses.**

1. За ним уже послали? – Да, ему позвонили и велели придти в восемь.  
 2. Это здание было только что построено, когда мы приехали туда.  
 3. К сожалению, на конференции эти вопросы не затрагивались. 4. Надо узнать, хорошо ли за ним ухаживают в больнице. 5. Цены на продукты снова подняли. 6. Когда мы пришли, стол был уже накрыт.  
 7. Завтра в это время мебель будут перевозить в помещение нового офиса. 8. Интересно, сколько лет расследуется это дело? 9. В комнате ничего не трогали, с тех пор как она уехала жить в другой город. 10. В нашем микрорайоне строят новый супермаркет. Его строят уже почти 2 года. 11. Никогда не говори это, иначе над тобой будут смеяться. 12. Он не понимает, почему к нему постоянно придираются.

**Types of the Predicate**

**Ex.1. Point out the predicate and say, where it is simple and where it is compound (nominal or verbal).**

1. All birds sang. 2. The birds were singing beautifully. 3. This bird is a good singer. 4. She grew fine roses in her garden. 5. The children grew troublesome. 6. The boy grew a fine young man. 7. The explanation sounds false. 8. They were enjoying the game. 9. He seemed an interesting chap. 10. She gave a little laugh. 11. The snow fell soft on his face and hair. 12. The policeman made a careful search. 13. They made him the scapegoat. 14. It is unlikely to happen. 15. The cry resounded loud and clear. 16. The leading man acted very well. 17. He acted insane. 18. We

live to learn. 19. We'll wait and see. 20. Ann may have left for Paris. 21. I'd rather go for a walk after dinner. 22. They went on arguing. 23. Nobody took notice of his remark. 24. I happened to meet him a week later. 25. The dog went running after its master. 26. The sun rose bright. 27. The sun was shining brightly. 28. She began to feel nervous. 29. The detective had to begin reconstructing the whole scheme. 30. I cannot help feeling that you have let me down. 31. I tried to look unconcerned.

### **The Simple Predicate of the Phraseological Type**

**Ex.2. Complete the following sentences with the correct adverb or preposition.**

#### **Break**

1. Scientists have broken ... in their fight against TB. 2. They became annoyed with Pat, who kept breaking ... their conversation. 3. I'm not surprised Lily and Sam broke ...; they kept quarrelling all the time. 4. There was mass panic when cholera broke ... in the city. 5. According to the police report the thieves broke ... through the back door. 6. At that terrible sight many people broke ... tears. 7. Local wars occasionally break ... here and there. 8. On seeing the pictures he broke ... and confessed to his crimes. 9. The fire must have broken ... during the night. 10. Hardly had we set off when the car broke ...

#### **Call**

1. The situation calls ... immediate action. 2. Don't forget to call ... the shoes at the shoemaker's. 3. The meeting was called ... due to the President's sudden illness. 4. On his way to work he called ... the florist's to order a dozen red roses. 5. When the fire broke out we called ... the fire brigade. 6. She called ... for a few minutes to return a book. 7. He was called ... at the age of 18 and spent a year in the army. 8. Your mother rang. She wants you to call her ...

#### **Drop**

1. May I drop ... you in the evening? 2. Every evening he gave me a lift and dropped me ... at the corner. 3. Jack didn't complete his university course. He dropped ... in his second year. 4. Why don't you drop your luggage ... at the hotel before we go to the restaurant? 5. We dropped ... the gift shop to buy a present for Sue. 6. Could you wait a second? I just want to drop this letter ... 7. Thanks for the ride. I'll drop ... here. 8. Drop ... us any time you are in Moscow. 9. Liz had to drop ... college as her mother was badly ill.

### **Get**

1. She is afraid of dogs and can't get ... this fear. 2. We can't get any more people ...; you'll have to wait for the next bus. 3. You really must get ... your studies; you've been lazy too long. 4. We'll be in trouble if the secret information gets ... 5. I saw him talking to the postman without getting ... his bike. 6. Ann is still weak; she hasn't got ... her disease yet. 7. Although he caused the accident, he got ... a small fine. 8. The student failed to get ... the whole exam in the time allowed. 9. I don't understand what you are getting ... by saying such things. 10. She is good at getting her ideas ...; everyone understands her.

### **Give**

1. As her father was ill, the bride was given ... by her uncle. 2. Don't give me ..., will you? My mother would be furious if she found out about our plan. 3. The rock gave ... a reddish glow. 4. May I give ... a notice before the meeting starts? 5. Did you sell the books? - No, I gave them... 6. The names of the competition winners were given ... the radio. 7. After hiding in the woods for a few days the escaped prisoner gave himself .... 8. The doctor has given Colin ... but his family still believe that he will recover. 9. The back door gave ... a long narrow garden. 10. Martin gave ... his seat to the elderly lady.

### **Look**

1. You must look ... and make plans for the future. 2. Looking ..., I see now all the mistakes I made when I was younger. 3. Children have a natural inclination to look ... their parents. 4. He looks ... me because I spend my holidays in the countryside instead of going abroad. 5. If you can afford a new car your business must be looking ... 6. Look ...! You nearly knocked my cup out of my hand. 7. Look ... on your way home and tell me what happened. 8. My windows look ... the garden. 9. You can always look ... her telephone number in the directory if you have forgotten it. 10. He looked me ... and ... before he condescended to answer my question. 11. I look ... her as one of the family. 12. The crowd looked ... while the police surrounded the house. 13. Tom is looking ... his first trip abroad. 14. Before putting any money into the business, we must look very carefully ... the accounts.

### **Make**

1. It's time they made ... that silly quarrel. 2. He should try to make ... his loss of sleep by going to bed early. 3. She makes ... very skillfully. She looks much younger than she is. 4. The roads were crowded with people making ... the coast. 5. The thief broke into the house and made ... all her jewellery. 6. The power steering makes ... easier parking. 7. Tim made ... that he hadn't seen the No Smoking sign. 8. Make ... a cheque for 10 pounds.

### **Put**

1. I've got nowhere to stay; can you put me ... for the night? 2. He was very much put ... when she rang off angrily in the middle of their conversation. 3. The boy is hyperactive. I put it ... the wrong diet. 4. I don't know how you put ... the noise. 5. Put ... the clock, it is twenty minutes fast. 6. Will you help me to put this picture ...? 7. Mrs. Pearson used to put a pound ... every week for gas and electricity. 8. My mother wants to have a new bath put... 9. Let's put ... a notice asking for volunteers. 10. Please put your cigarette .... This is a non-smoking compartment. 11. Mary put ... a cheerful manner but nobody was deceived by it. 12. The students put ... a concert every year. 13. The telephone operator put me ... very quickly. 14. I was hoping to finish work on my thesis by the end of this month but mother's illness has put me ... 15. The children put their toys ... before going to bed. 16. It's no use trying to put me ... with all this talk about feeling too tired to discuss the matter. I want to know what you've decided. 17. Don't do that! You are putting me ... my food.

### **Take**

1. Helen looks quite different when she takes her glasses.... 2. I shall have to take a day ... when they come to install the telephone. 3. Mrs. Charlton, who was thirty-five, was rather flattered to be taken ... a student. 4. The dentist took ...one tooth and filled two others. 5. I hear that Irene had taken ... painting in her spare time. 6. They say the baby takes ... his father but I can't see any resemblance myself. 7. The young man was pleasant enough but I didn't take ... him for some reason. 8. The pilot refused to take ... any extra passengers. 9. When his father died, Tom took ... the business. 9. Even a child wouldn't be taken ... by such an obvious lie. 10. I couldn't take ... the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me. 11. When he offered me only 3 pounds, I was too taken ... to say a word.

### **Turn**

1. The potatoes are boiling too fast. Turn the gas ... 2. There was a cold wind outside and Nick turned his coat collar ... 3. I wonder what's happened to David. He didn't turn ... for work this morning. 4. The road was blocked by snowdrifts so we had to turn ... 5. The family had not paid the rent for several months, so the landlord turned them ... 6. I turned ... the job because it was badly paid. 7. The boat turned ... and threw us all into the water. 8. He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned ... anyone who needed help. 9. The factory turns...a thousand of cars a week. 10. A large crowd turned ... to watch the parade.

**Ex.3. Replace the underlined verbs with suitable phrasal verbs (*break, call, drop, get, give, look, make, take, put, turn*) of similar meaning.**

1. The air hostess distributed newspapers and travel brochures to the passengers. 2. While Bob was at college he renounced his religious beliefs. 3. Every child needs someone to respect and copy. 4. We can provide you with a bed when you come to London. We've got a spare room now. 5. Janice delayed making a decision for so long that the matter was decided for her and she had to accept it. 6. Roger acquired the habit of dropping in for a chat on his way home from work. 7. Don't be deceived by her naive manner. She knows what's happening perfectly well. 8. The department is not employing any more staff this year. 9. Don't worry. I'm sure the key will be found. 10. No one could understand why Douglas had become hostile to his parents. 11. The hotel had to refuse to take several people because they had no rooms free. 12. I can't bear his behavior. 13. His false identity papers betrayed him. 14. The cheese had begun to release a strange smell. 15. I could not understand what the notice said. 16. The thief ran away with a valuable necklace. 17. We consider this town as our real home. 18. Our success compensated for all the hard times. 19. There's so much to check in a dictionary in this difficult text. 20. A large crowd was watching two men fighting. 21. Diane's poor performance was explained by nerves. 22. What can discourage people from going to the theatre? 23. The meeting was cancelled because of the flu epidemic. 24. He tried to alight from the bus while it was still moving and got badly hurt. 25. She was very upset over her failure but now she is recovering from it. 26. The candidate visited everyone in his constituency and asked them to vote for him. 27. The Scout mounted on his bicycle and hurried away to get help. 28. There's something wrong with the television set; we'd better summon an electrician. 29. When war starts prices usually go up. 30. They erected a statue of Florence Nightingale after her death.

There is a tendency in English to avoid predicates consisting of just a single verb. They use a rather delexical verb + a noun derived from a verb (e.g. *give a sigh*, instead of just using the verb *sigh*)

**Ex.4. Insert *DO* or *MAKE* in an appropriate form:**

1. You can always ... excuses for not ... repairs on time. 2. She ... us an offer to ... our laundry next week. 3. It won't ... you any harm to take a rest. 4. After ten years of war they ... peace at last. 5. We're ... every effort to see if the new program will ... any difference. 6. They have ... us a

service by sacrificing for us. 7. When you ... fools of your friends, you can't ask them to ... you a favour. 8. You ... wrong. Please, don't ... a habit of it. 9. The child didn't ... a move, so they feared that someone had ... him harm. 10. If you can only ... a decision soon, we'll be able to ... surgery on you. 11. Why should I ... you a favour? I only ... your acquaintance two days ago. 12. She is always ... fun of her little brother. 13. He is ... research for the speech he will ... on Thursday. 14. I'll ... arrangements to meet them so we can ... the most of their visit.

**Ex.5. Replace the underlined verbs by one of the following verbs + an appropriate noun.**

### **DO, GIVE, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE**

1. The man looked at Pam suspiciously. 2. I've arranged for him to see a dentist. 3. How can you excuse your coming late? 4. He's photographed many sights. 5. But she rarely gets offended. 6. Perhaps a new job would be good for him. 7. She is not interested in any of the subjects taught. 8. He lectures me about interfering. 9. But one of these days he'll injure himself. 10. Oh well, it's time we got moving. 11. The pianist grinned weakly. 12. I cried a lot but I still felt miserable. 12. Miss Carter glanced at him anxiously and they set off. 13. She breathed deeply. This was living. 14. The director smiled shrewdly at him.

### **The Compound Nominal Predicate**

**Ex.1. Point out the subject complement (predicative) and say by what it is expressed.**

1. Your resemblance to your mother is very striking. 2. Their interests were hers as well as the interests of everybody. 3. He didn't answer. I was aware again of that feeling of discomfort. 4. Either course seemed unthinkable, without any connection with the curriculum. 5. I'm five foot eleven in my socks. 6. Annette was completely dazed. 7. We are in danger of our lives. 8. But she was herself again, brushing her tears away. 9. The best thing is for you to move in with me. 10. The Irish are a philosophic as well as a practical race. 11. Their first and strongest impulse is to make the best of a bad situation. 12. How do you feel? 13. He did not grow vexed; though I continued icy and silent. 14. He was not poor. He had not even been born poor. 15. John Ferrier felt a different man now.

**Ex.2. Replace the simple predicate by a compound nominal one with noun complements.**

**Example:** *How well you dance!*

*What a good dancer you are!*

1. He eats well and sleeps well. 2. She reads quite a lot. 3. He talked well, harshly, cynically; it was exhilarating to listen to him. 4. I walk pretty well, but he could outwalk me any day. 5. He drove fast and was often fined for speeding. 6. The family used to get up early. 7. I subscribe to The Times. 8. He talked brilliantly. 9. The professor believed strongly in the Stanislavsky method of drama. 10. We hardly ever see you here. 11. He makes friends easily. 12. I hate letter writing. 13. He used to smoke much when he was younger.

**Ex.3. Complete the sentences with the adjective complements.**

*calm brown delicious flat old open peculiar ready true bad*

1. At this rate my dreams would never come \_\_\_\_\_. 2. I felt I was growing \_\_\_\_\_ too – like the year. 3. I was just getting \_\_\_\_\_ to have my supper. 4. Then suddenly the door sprang \_\_\_\_\_ and I heard gunfire. 5. I threw myself to the ground and lay \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor. 6. You have to keep \_\_\_\_\_ in an emergency. 7. The coffee smelled \_\_\_\_\_. 8. But I feared the meat had gone \_\_\_\_\_. 9. It had tasted \_\_\_\_\_ the previous day. 10. The leaves had turned \_\_\_\_\_. It would soon be winter.

**Ex.4. Choose the link verb, which suits best in each situation, and use it in the correct form.**

*FEEL, GROW, TURN, GET, LOOK, SEEM, FALL, RING,  
RUN, SOUND, TASTE, REMAIN, KEEP, GO*

1. Being very shy by nature Kate would \_\_\_\_\_ red when other people praised her. 2. Her eyes \_\_\_\_\_ bright and there was colour in her cheeks. 3. For the first he \_\_\_\_\_ exhausted, played out; everything \_\_\_\_\_ of little importance. 4. And on Monday morning, weary, he began the new week's work, but he had \_\_\_\_\_ sober. 5. Then his mind \_\_\_\_\_ blank again. 6. You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ so excited, John. 7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ slowly comforted. 8. She \_\_\_\_\_ very sure of herself. 9. And suddenly the music \_\_\_\_\_ to Vincent a joke in bad taste. 10. Sometimes you \_\_\_\_\_ a little battered by the weather. 11. "It's divine," said Isabel. "It's like mother's milk. I've never tried anything that \_\_\_\_\_ so good". 12. Her cracked voice \_\_\_\_\_ high and shrill. 13. June came and the day \_\_\_\_\_ hot and lazy. 14. They've \_\_\_\_\_ friends. 15. Since

Evvy never put even half of the amount of coffee into the coffee machine the coffee \_\_\_\_ just as disgusting as before. 16. The invitation did not \_\_\_\_ very whole-hearted. 17. Michelangelo's knees \_\_\_\_ weak. He sat down on his bed. 18. I \_\_\_\_ so hot. It would be wonderful to see some water. 19. His lips \_\_\_\_ dry. 20. This was so spitefully uttered that Mor \_\_\_\_ silent. 21. The snow \_\_\_\_ soft on his face and hair. 22. This river \_\_\_\_ dry in summer. 23. Your button \_\_\_\_ loose. 24. The bird \_\_\_\_ dead on the ground. 25. Amelia's father \_\_\_\_ bankrupt.

**Ex.5. Choose the required word to make the sentence complete.**

1. He acted so (bad, badly) and looked so (wretched, wretchedly). 2. The play was (well, good) enough for us. 3. Doreen's voice sounded (flatly, flat) enough and (weary, wearily). 4. It was a thick day but the sea smelt (good, well). 5. Lucy bit her lip and looked (angry, angrily) at them. 6. The wine tasted so (marvellously, marvellous) after the cheese and apple. 7. She received the message (mute, mutely). 8. Even to herself her reply rang (false, falsely). 9. Julia felt slightly (uneasy, uneasily). 10. She turned pages (rapid, rapidly). 11. But it sounds so (melodramatic, melodramatically). 12. He felt (warmly, warm), (refreshedly, refreshed), (excitedly, excited) enough, while they sat over their coffee smoking a last cigarette. 13. She coloured and looked (fearful, fearfully) towards her father and mother. 14. Catherine felt for her most (sincere, sincerely). 15. She seemed very (elated, elatedly) and watched Mor with delight as he looked (doubtful, doubtfully) at the dashboard.

**Ex.6. Translate into English using a compound nominal predicate.**

1. Руки ее были такими мягкими. 2. Это звучит очень мило и по-женски. 3. Пудинг восхитителен на вкус. 4. На самом деле в больнице не было холодно, но казалось, что холодно. 5. По голосу вам можно дать лет. 6. Эти розы пахнут упоительно. 7. Звонок прозвучал пронзительно. 8. Как хорошо пахнут свежие огурцы! 9. Вода в этой местности плоха на вкус. 10. Торт свежий на вид. 11. Вы говорили так убедительно. 12. Я почувствовала, что краснею. 13. Его бросало то в жар, то в холод. 14. Вы не выглядите на свой возраст. 15. Это ткань груба на ощупь. 16. Молоко прокисло.

## **The Compound Verbal Modal Predicate**

### **Modal Verbs (revision)**

#### **Ex.1. State the general meaning of the following sentences.**

1. You should not have spent all that money on just one dress. 2. You needn't tell me that you never saw him again. 3. She must have taken no end of trouble over it. 4. Who could have guessed it? 5. You will go right back and apologize. 6. Can my slip be showing? 7. You can't have recognized him by the way he ran. 8. "Can I enter the hospital?" I asked the lieutenant. 9. It's a matter of routine. We have to check on everybody. 10. I must have seen his name in the papers. 11. I'm scared stiff he won't be able to come. He might have some other engagement. 12. Oh, no! You can't have another cat in the house. 13. And, Emanuel, you will see that he gets the same food as the other children. 14. You might have brought the glass back at least. 15. Could you go to Gucci and buy some pullovers? 16. You needn't have bothered. 17. You needn't go back to school after you have lunch. 18. You might have been a little more careful. 19. You should have slowed down at the U-turn. It's hard on the tyres. 20. I haven't set eyes on any of them since I left. She ought to be a big girl now. 21. You ought to have been X-rayed at once. 22. She might have taken some trouble at least. 23. I don't dare to step out. 24. They might phone any time now. 25. You needn't take it for granted. 26. Could you get me a pattern of this blouse?

#### **Ex.2. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the indefinite, continuous, perfect or perfect continuous infinitive.**

1. These shoes are much too tight. You should (to take) a size larger. 2. He stood there for a long time. He must (to wait for) someone. 3. What is she doing? — She must (to try) to find what's wrong with the car. 4. She was waiting for you the whole evening. You might (to telephone.) 5. Cheer up! We might (to get) there in time yet. 6. But she can't (to disappear) just. Someone is sure to have seen her. 7. I knew something would go wrong. We should (to stay) the night at the motel. The way I told you. 8. I have never seen you look so sweet. You should always (to wear) green. It goes with your hair. 9. Thank you ever so much. But you needn't (to bring) him all this way. We could (to come) and (to fetch) him away. 10. Tell the people in the waiting room they needn't (to wait) any longer. He has just phoned he won't come.

**Ex.3. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *should, need, have to*+infinitive.**

1. He was out when we came, and we (to wait) for over an hour. 2. It was raining hard. We (to wear) our raincoats. 3. I (to take) a taxi. Otherwise I should have missed the train. 4. You walked all the way here carrying this heavy suitcase. You (to take) a taxi. 5. They won't be able to buy anything but lemonade on the train. You (to give) them some sandwiches at least. 6. Mother was coming to dinner, so I (to bake) her favourite cake. 7. You knew I was bringing people to dinner. You (to bake) a cake. 8. She's quite an authority. You (to ask) her. 9. I couldn't stand that noise any longer. I (to go out) and tell them to stop. 10. How can you work in that noise? You (to tell) the children to stop. 11. You (not to go out) in this rain, now you have a cold in your head. 12. But, darling, I have a copy of my own, you (not to bring) me another one. 13. It was Sunday, and I (not to go) to the office. 14. Everything is all right. You see you (not to worry). 15. You are out of breath. You (not to run), you know how bad it is for you. 16. It was really warm and we (not to wear) our heavy coats. I was so glad. It made all the difference. 17) You (not to tell) her about it. Now she is sure (not to sleep) the whole night worrying. 18. You (not to go) with her. She knows the way perfectly well. 19. You (not to have put) so much sugar in the custard. No one will be able to eat it. 20. You (not to give) them any lunch. They can get coffee and sandwiches on the train.

**Ex.4. Look at this very unnatural sounding monologue.**

**Replace the words in italics with appropriate modal verbs to make it sound more natural.**

“Wonderful, it's Sunday, and (a) not necessary for me to get up at 7 o'clock. (b) I'll possibly stay in bed a bit longer although (c) I think the children are probably awake now and I'll (d) be obliged to get their breakfast soon. They (e) refuse to make it for themselves. (f) It would be a good idea for me to get up immediately because (g) perhaps they will wreck the house. However, it is still very early and they (h) are probably not very hungry yet. (i) It would have been a good idea if I had put out the cornflakes and milk yesterday evening. But all this thinking and not acting is really silly! (j) Is it really necessary for me to get up this minute? Now where are my bedroom slippers? – That damned dog (k) has probably hid-  
den them again! (l) It would be a good idea for us to train it better, but I suppose we (m) weren't obliged to buy it in the first place, and after all, it's only a puppy.

Oh, I'd forgotten! (n) It's just possible that Alan will be back from his business trip today – marvellous! One adult isn't enough to look after four children, a puppy, and three gold fish! Why (o) did he refuse to take me

with him? (p) It was possible for us to get his mother to come and look after the children. Never again!”

**Ex.5. Correct any errors in these sentences.**

1. That shouldn't have been Nick that you saw. 2. You had to give me a hand! 3. You mustn't have forgotten already! 4. Paul shouldn't have been more helpful if he had tried. 5. I caught a later train because I must have seen a client. 6. I suppose Bill should have lost his way. 6. I didn't refuse the cake, as it must have been rude. 7. You must have told me you had already eaten. 8. Fortunately I needn't have gone to the bank in person. 9. You mustn't have been so unkind! 10. I have no idea who it was, but I suppose it would have been Ann. 11. I asked them to leave but they couldn't go. 12. It is a pity you didn't ask because I could help you. 13. It is your own fault; you can't have gone to bed so late. 14. I don't know who gave me this book. It should have been my parents. 15. She shouldn't be out so late. Look at her – she mustn't be more than fifteen. 16. You must have been Arthur's sister. Hello, I'm Jim. 17. Mr. Ridley says he had left the building before the money was stolen, but may he have come back later? 18. Harry may have won the match with a bit more effort. 19. I've just phoned Henry's parents. They say he's just left. The journey takes two hours. It's five o'clock now, so he really may arrive here by seven. 20. He mustn't have passed the driving test.

**Ex.6. Use one or more modal verbs in your sentence in response to the following.**

**Model:** Your friend and you made an appointment to meet at your friend's place. But your friend had left home and made you wait for him for an hour or so.

–*You might at least have warned me about the time you were supposed to get back.*

1. There is such a mess on your sister's desk. It takes her quite a time to find the notes she needs.
2. You left your native town when you had finished school. Now you are back here admiring wonderful streets and avenues of that newly reconstructed town of yours.
3. Your mother has bought a new blue dress. You have never seen her look so nice.
4. A little girl is bitterly crying over the toy she has broken.

5. All the members of your family went out of town for a weekend. You clean forgot about it and on the way home you bought a lot of food stuff to make a big dinner for the family.
6. Your brother stood at the bus stop for a long time and now is sneezing and coughing violently.
7. You missed your classes because your tooth ached. You must give your teacher an account for your absence.
8. You are making a book report. Your teacher gets surprised because it's your group-mate's topic. Clear up the matter.
9. Some people are trying to cross the street on the red light. A traffic warden comes up to them ...
10. Somebody is knocking at the door. You are expecting nobody today.
11. The boy pushed the girl and she fell down ...
12. There are many people at the bus stop. The buses come overcrowded. You are afraid you'll be late for your classes.
13. It is raining heavily. You mother tells you not to go out.
14. You are thirsty. You ask a passer-by if ...
15. The teacher gives you homework. She says nothing how to do it. Ask her for instructions.

**Ex.7. Translate into English using the compound verbal modal predicate:**

1. Неужели он меня имел в виду? 2. Должно быть, уже поздно. 3. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, пепельницу. 4. Вы бы не могли принести еще один стакан? 5. Нельзя делать заметки на полях библиотечных книг. 6. Вы бы позвонили ей еще раз; может быть, она уже пришла. 7. Ты могла бы выключать радио, когда я занимаюсь. 8. К следующему занятию сделайте пятое упражнение в письменной форме. 9. Не надо было писать ей об этом, она будет беспокоиться. 10. Мне можно было и не ходить. Это был доклад для студентов второго курса. 11. Вам придется подождать. 12. А когда он должен был прийти? 13. Чего ради он должен тебе рассказывать о своих планах? 14. Ему надо было ехать автобусом. 15. Скажите, пожалуйста, который час? 16. Вчера мне пришлось пойти к зубному врачу. 17. Здесь нельзя оставить машину. 18. У меня было столько работы вчера. Право, ты мог бы мне помочь. 19. Можешь мне ничего не рассказывать. Я уже все знаю. 20. Вот двенадцатый ряд. Должно быть, вот это и есть наши места. 21. В окнах нет света. Должно быть, они легли спать или, может быть, пошли в кино. 22. Это правило надо писать на доске, иначе они могут записать его неправильно. 23. Кому-то придется пойти вниз и позвонить ей. Она еще, должно быть, дома. 24. Кто должен открывать собрание? 25. Она должна была позвонить мне утром в 8 часов, но почему-то забыла. 26. Он, должно быть, закончит книгу к концу месяца, т.к. работает дни и ночи напролет.

Репозиторий ВГУ

## The Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate

**Ex.1. Look at the following text. Which of the verbs in *italics*:**

- a) can take *would* or *used to*
- b) can take only *used to*
- c) must stay in the Past Simple?

Remember, that *used to* can be used to talk about past states and actions. *Would* can not be used to express a past state (a long-lasting situation). It expresses typical behavior with a past-time reference.

As a boy, I liked going for long walks, especially on summer morning. We lived in the country, and the hills behind our house were beautiful. I got up early, and without waking my parents, I crept out of the house. Once I walked for twenty miles, and my parents got very worried. We had a dog called Rex, and together we climbed the hills while the rest of the world was sleeping. I loved those days, so innocent, so carefree. I went back there last year; it wasn't the same.

**Ex.2. Insert *would* or *used to* talking about past habits.**

1. Sometimes in the twilight of winter afternoons she \_\_\_\_\_ be seized with melancholy.
2. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ detest Doctor Fischer more than any other man I have known.
3. Once I \_\_\_\_\_ be a regular man of decision.
4. When she felt bad, she \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed and stay in bed for a day or two, she \_\_\_\_\_ keep to herself.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ sing, peering at the music with his rather short-sighted eyes, for an hour at a time.
6. It was terribly distressing; I \_\_\_\_\_ be so ashamed.
7. When I was young I had an elderly friend who often \_\_\_\_\_ ask me to stay with him in the country.
8. They were arguing in such simple terms that they often \_\_\_\_\_ use the crudest methods to get an advantage.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ begin work at 8.30 in the morning while she \_\_\_\_\_ be still asleep in her pink and white bedroom.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ love the cinema, but I'd quite stopped going.

**Ex.3. Supply suitable verb forms with *used to*, *be/get used to*:**

Remember that <i>be/get used to</i>	+gerund
	+noun
is completely different from <i>used to</i>	+infinitive

Here, *used* is an adjective, and means *accustomed*

1. My former wife (kick) the covers off in the night and cry out in her sleep. 2. I work in a bakery, so I (get up) early in the morning. 3. When we were children we (spend) our holidays on a farm. 4. I seem to be more aware of traffic noise these days. I never (mind) it. 5. As I live in the centre of the city, I (hear) traffic noise all the time. 6. I (drive) a 20-ton truck when I was in the army. 7. I (drive) in heavy traffic: it doesn't bother me. 8. You can't blame them for pushing. They (not wait) in queues. 9. I (be) patient, but as I get older I can't suffer fools gladly. 10. You must give her clear instructions. She (be told) what to do. 11. She (not look) at pictures, these ones have startled her.

**Ex.4. Answer the questions using either *used to do* or *be/get used to*:**

1. Where did you go on holiday when you were younger? 2. Why do English people always stand in queues? 3. How did you find driving in England when you first arrived? 4. Does your mother read you a story before you go to bed? 5. Does Britain still have an empire? 6. It must be horrible to be a film star and have photographers following you everywhere. 7. What hobbies did you have when you were a child? 8. I wonder how people adapt to retirement after working all their lives.

**Ex.5. Point out the compound verbal aspect predicate:**

1. Two young girls in red came by. 2. "She sounds serious", Albertine insisted. "She keeps talking about it". 3. She'd always keep a proud face. 4. Thereafter I read everything on the subject. I came to know many Negroes, men and women. 5. Yates grew impatient and started to pace up and down outside the door. 6. I began to stammer my apologies. 7. He kept on resisting the impulse to turn round. 8. "Where is the key kept?" said someone below. 9. "You should be ashamed", – Tim Burke was beginning to say. 10. The bell began to ring again and went on ringing. 11. The lecture began without introduction and ended in complete confusion. 12. My lady keeps a list of the names in a little red book. 13. He didn't stop to pick up the letter. 14. They went through the hedge under the archway into the second garden. 15. She grew to know the two elderly men better than any

other member of Eden's family. 16. She had stopped painting, and had told Mr. Everard that the picture was finished. 17. That made all the difference. 18. The room came alive at once. 19. The child ceased to cry and the mother fell asleep. 20. Frau Schmidt kept cool in the face of danger. 21. The temperature continued falling throughout the night. 22. He ceased trying to untangle the conflicts.

### **The Compound Predicate of Double Orientation**

**Ex.1. Replace the complex sentences by simple ones combining the predicates into a compound predicate of double orientation.**

**Model 1:** *It appeared that he had lost the thread of his remarks.*

- *He appeared to have lost the thread of his remarks.*

1. It seems that Shakespeare is reaching across the language barriers. 2. It seems that her hair has dried and stiffened into an iron-grey frizz. 3. It seems that she was trying to frame some important request. 4. It is hardly likely that John will listen to me on any subjects. 5. It seemed that the world around him had become equally mad and hateful. 6. It appeared that she was overcome with confusion. 7. It seemed that Nan too had completely forgotten their quarrel and was looking forward to the journey with unmixed delight. 8. It happened that I left the office early that day. 9. It appears that the summit has left a deep impression on the public.

**Model 2:** *We know that the expedition reached the South Pole in May.*

- *The expedition is known to have reached the South Pole in May.*

1. People know that he is armed. 2. It is believed that they own a lot of land in the north. 3. It is supposed that the fire started late last night. 4. They expect prices will rise if interest rates remain high. 5. They say he was a spy. 6. They believe that he has special knowledge which may be useful to the police. 7. They say that girls mature earlier than boys. 8. It is reported that white rhinos are getting scarcer. 9. We know that the Chinese discovered gunpowder. 10. We acknowledge that she was the best singer that Australia has ever produced. 11. It is expected that a new law will be introduced next year. 12. They supposed that he had been married before. 13. It was declared that he was in no immediate danger. 14. As was reported in the press, the plane crashed while landing. 15. It is alleged that the two young men introduced a virus into the computer system. 16. They believe that most of the passengers survived the air crash.

## Ex.2. Translate into English using the compound predicate of double orientation:

1. Кажется, мой друг хорошо проводит время на море. 2. Верят, что многие пассажиры еще живы. 3. Он, по-видимому, много читал о поведении людей в экстремальных ситуациях. 4. Я случайно услышала последнюю фразу сказанную вами. 5. Маловероятно, что он выздоровеет к понедельнику. 6. Заявили, что эта дорогая картина является подделкой. 7. Ожидается, что лето в этом году будет дождливое. 8. Мы едва его знаем, но полагают, что он был разведчиком во время II Мировой войны. 9. Они наверняка изменят свое решение, когда эта новость дойдет до них. 10. Он, кажется, болел все это время. 11. Случилось так, что он рано уехал из офиса в тот день. 12. Кажется, этот торговый центр строится уже 3 года. 13. Не ожидали, что он вернется так скоро. 14. Он притворился, что спит. 15. Маловероятно, что он сделает все за столь короткий срок.

## The Subject-Predicate Agreement

### The Singular Predicate

Rules	Patterns
<b>A singular predicate is used in the following cases:</b> 1) with a singular subject;	My friend studies English. There is a pen on the table. Here is a book you are looking for. What we need are customers.
2) with the pronouns <i>everyone</i> and <i>everybody</i> ;	Everyone is here.
3) with a subject that immediately follows the adjective <i>every</i> or <i>each</i> ;	Every student has been invited. Every man, woman and child needs love and understanding. Each book and magazine is listed in the card catalogue.
4) with <i>one of</i> + <i>plural noun</i> ;	One of my friends needs some help.
5) with coordinated subjects which represent a single entity;	The hammer and sickle was flying from a tall flagpole.
6) with coordinated subjects referring to the same thing (person);	His friend and legal adviser, John Smith, was present.
7) with expressions of time, money, and distance;	Eight hours of sleep is enough. Ten thousand miles is too far to travel. Fifty pounds is too much to pay.

8) with the noun <i>news</i> ;	What's the latest news? Here is the news.
9) with nouns denoting diseases, such as: <i>mumps, shingles, measles, rickets</i> ( <i>measles</i> and <i>rickets</i> can also be treated as ordinary plural nouns);	Measles is an infectious disease, marked by fever and small red spots that cover the whole body.
10) with nouns denoting games, such as: <i>billiards, bowls, darts, dominoes, draughts, fives, ninepins, skittles, checkers</i> ;	Billiards is my favourite game.
11) with some proper nouns, such as: <i>the United Nations, the Netherlands, the United States, Athens, Brussels, Naples, Algiers, Flanders, Marseilles, Wales, the Philippines</i> , etc;	The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country.
12) with plural words and phrases, used as names, titles, quotations;	The <i>Karamazov Brothers</i> is undoubtedly Dostoevsky's masterpiece.
13) with nouns modified by the expression <i>the number of</i>	The number of books stolen is more than a hundred.
14) with nouns modified by the expression <i>many a ...</i>	There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

**Ex.1. Change the infinitives into the correct forms of the present tense verb:**

- deserve      1. Felix's attention to time, efficiency and savings \_\_\_\_\_ favourable consideration.
- be            2. My supervisor's first priority in cutting departmental expenses \_\_\_\_\_ reducing overtime and sick pay.
- be            3. There \_\_\_\_\_ no good concerts at the Sports Stadium anymore.
- be            4. Earning extra money \_\_\_\_\_ her only reason for baby-sitting.
- be            5. Every boy and girl \_\_\_\_\_ required to have parental permission.
- be            6. Each of the team's twelve members \_\_\_\_\_ given a small replica of the championship trophy.
- give          7. Nobody from inside the company ever \_\_\_\_\_ serious consideration for the top positions.
- allow        8. The addition of heavy shades to my sunny windows \_\_\_\_\_ me to sleep during the day.
- sell          9. The giant-size box of Raisinets \_\_\_\_\_ for three dollars at the theatre's candy counter.
- be            10. The number of foreign students getting education in the US \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.

- need 11. Each of those dogs \_\_\_\_\_ to be inoculated against rabies.
- remember 12. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ seeing a suspicious green car cruising the street.
- be 13. Her passion \_\_\_\_\_ scholarship and study.
- be 14. Gulliver's Travels \_\_\_\_\_ both a fantastic narrative and a serious satire on the human condition.
- be 15. A hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_ not much to pay for a bike these days.
- experiment 16. The Glass Menagerie is the only one of Tennessee Williams' plays that \_\_\_\_\_ with slide photography.
- grow 17. Hair \_\_\_\_\_ about 1cm a month.
- be 18. Draughts \_\_\_\_\_ played on a board with black and white squares.
- be 19. Shingles \_\_\_\_\_ a skin disease forming a band of inflamed spots often round the waist.
- reach 20. News of disasters \_\_\_\_\_ a huge audience.
- be 21. This pop-star and fund raiser \_\_\_\_\_ now world famous.
- be 22. A complete list of complaints and demands \_\_\_\_\_ read at the beginning of the tenants' meeting.
- be, be 23. It \_\_\_\_\_ my own money that \_\_\_\_\_ being spent on my education.
- be 24. There \_\_\_\_\_ many a good tune played on an old fiddle.

### The Plural Predicate

Rules	Patterns
A plural predicate is used in the following cases: 1) with a plural subject;	My friends live in Minsk. There are some books you are looking for. Ships are his chief interest.
1) with two or more homogeneous subjects connected by the conjunction <i>and</i> or <i>asyndetically</i> ; * If two or more subjects are expressed by infinitives the predicate is in the singular.	His son and daughter are twins. Where to go and what to see was my main concern.
3) with the subject one half of which is the pronoun <i>I</i> or the pronoun <i>you</i> and the other a noun or third person singular pronoun ( <i>he, she, it</i> ), or if the subject is <i>you</i> and <i>I</i> ;	He and I are good friends. You and he are hardly acquainted. Do my brother and I look alike? You and your sister have similar talents.
4) with subjects expressed by the nouns <i>police, clergy, cattle, gentry, poultry, vermin, the English, the French, the German</i> , etc.;	The police have been called. Many cattle have died in the drought.

5) with subjects expressed by the nouns <i>clothes, riches, contents, goods, outskirts, stairs, wages, greens, looks, grapes, potatoes, carrots;</i>	The goods have just arrived.
6) with subjects expressed by substantivised adjectives, such as <i>the poor, the rich, the old, the young, the blind, the deaf, the living, the dead, etc.;</i>	The poor have many problems.
7) with subjects denoting a tool, instrument or article of dress consisting of two equal parts which are joined together, such as: <i>trousers, scissors, glasses, spectacles, pincers, pliers, tongs, scales, jeans, pants, shorts, tights, pyjamas, binoculars;</i>	Where are my scissors?
8) with nouns modified by the expressions <i>a (large) number of,</i> <i>a group of, a majority of</i> *with nouns modified by the expression <i>the majority</i> the predicate may be both in the singular and in the plural.	There are a number of details that need to be settled. A group of us have decided to hire a boat.

**Ex.2. Choose between the singular and the plural observing the rules of notional agreement.**

1. The movement of the girl's dress and the tossing of her hair (captivates, captivate) the boy. 2. Lumbering along the road (was, were) six heavy trucks. 3. There (is, are) now wild coyotes wandering the streets of many Californian suburbs. 4. Nosing through the garbage bags (was, were) a furry animal with a hairless tail. 5. At the back of my closet (is, are) the high platform boots I bought ten years ago. 6. Both of these belts no longer (fits, fit). 7. This coat and scarf (looks, look) warm, but the wind seems to go right through them. 8. The canyon tour isn't for people who (fears, fear) heights. 9. Scholarship and study (is, are) her passion. 10. He is one of those physicians who (works, work) compulsively. 11. In some cities the air is so polluted that the police (has, have) to wear oxygen masks. 12. A community centre is now being built for the old who (lives, live) in Selangor Tower Flats. 13. There (is, are) vermin in this restaurant. 14. The grapes in this painting (looks, look) quite real. 15. There (is, are) one or two points in your speech that I didn't understand. 16. The clergy (is, are) generally dressed in black. 17. Unfortunately, there (is, are) a minority of the greedy in our society who (cares, care) only about themselves. 18. Most of the game show hosts on television (looks, look) alike.

**The Agreement of the Predicate with the Subjects connected by the conjunctions**

***EITHER ... OR, NEITHER ... NOR, OR, NOR, NOT ONLY ... BUT***

**(ALSO)**

Rules	Patterns
1) When two homogeneous subjects in the singular are joined by these conjunctions, the predicate is usually in the singular.	Neither the cat nor the dog has been fed. A traffic warden or a policeman is always on the watch in this street.
2) If the subjects are of different number the predicate is normally made to agree with the one next to it. (It is best to place the plural subject near to the verb.)	Either your eyesight or your brakes are at fault. Not only John but also his friends help me.
3) When one subject is <i>I, we</i> or <i>you</i> and the other is a noun or a third person pronoun, or when the subjects are <i>you</i> and <i>I</i> , the verb is usually made to agree with the nearer of the two subjects. (The form of expressions sounds awkward, when the sentence is a question. It is usually best to recast the sentence by adding another verb.)	Either he or I am going to win. Either you or your friend has made a mistake. Either he or you have got to give in. Am I going to win, or is he? Is he wrong, or are we? Either he has got to give in or you have.
4) With a subject expressed by <i>neither, either, each of + noun / pronoun</i> the predicate is in the singular.	Neither of them has been invited to the party.

**Ex.3. Supply the correct predicate from the choices given in parentheses.**

1. Either Hamlet or Othello, rather than the usual Macbeth, (is, are) going to be performed this year.
2. Neither Stephen King's novels nor Danielle Steel's (seem, seems) to lose popularity.
3. Maria could not decide whether her math class or her two science classes (was, were) harder.
4. Neither the clerks nor the assistant manager (was, were) watching the register.
5. Neither of those last two books on the list (is, are) required for the course.
6. Either of those motels (is, are) clean and reasonably priced.
7. Either a

giant jellyfish or oversize lobsters (stars, star) in this Japanese monster movie. 8. If either of the brigands (is, are) seen, he will be shot. 9. Neither Nick nor his parents (is, are) to blame. 10. Neither the plumber nor his helper (works, work) on weekends. 11. Neither he nor I (am, is, are) pleased with the reception. 12. Neither he nor we (has, have) any doubt of it. 13. Neither I nor my son (is, am) good at figures. 14. Either you or he (is, are) to do it.

### The Singular and the Plural Predicate

Rules	Patterns
<p><b>A predicate may be used either in the singular or in the plural in the following cases:</b></p> <p>1) with subjects expressed by collective nouns, such as: <i>army, audience, class, committee, crowd, family, government, group, orchestra, parliament, party, team, people, youth, etc.</i></p> <p>The singular verb and pronouns are preferable unless the collective is clearly and unmistakably used to refer to a separate individual rather than to a united body. Many writers of American English avoid using collective nouns in the plural. They say "members of the jury" when they treat the jury as individuals acting separately, or they use the singular: "The jury is seated";</p>	<p>Their family is huge: it consists of five boys and three girls.</p> <p>My family are early risers.</p> <p>The audience was/were enjoying every minute of the show.</p> <p>The Cabinet are resuming their places around the table at Number 10 Downing Street.</p> <p>These people are from Canada.</p> <p>The Chinese are a hard-working people.</p>
<p>2) with a subject introduced by <i>there</i>, consisting of two nouns, the first of which is in the singular;</p>	<p>There are a pen and a piece of paper on the desk. (in formal English)</p> <p>There is a pen and a piece of paper on the desk. (in informal speech and writing)</p>
<p>3) with a subject, expressed by <i>none of + (pro)noun</i>;</p>	<p>None of the students has come back yet. (in formal English)</p> <p>None of the students have come back yet. (in informal speech and writing)</p>
<p>4) with subjects, expressed by nouns ending in <i>-ics</i> denoting subjects or disciplines, such as: <i>economics, electronics, linguistic, physics, etc.</i></p> <p>When used strictly as the name of a discipline they are treated as singular. When used</p>	<p>Mathematics is easy for her.</p> <p>Statistics is a field of study.</p> <p>The acoustics in this hall are dreadful.</p>

more loosely, to denote a manifestation of qualities, often accompanied by a possessive, they are treated as plural;	His politics were a mixture of fear, greed and envy.
5) with subjects, expressed by nouns: <i>bar-racks, crossroads, headquarters, means, series, species, works</i> ;	This crossroads is dangerous. There are four crossroads in this village.
6) with nouns modified by expressions of quantity, such as: <i>some of, most of, half of, two-thirds of, ninety percent of, plenty of, etc.</i> <b>The predicate is determined by the noun (or pronoun) which follows an expression of quantity;</b>	Some of the books are good. Some of the book is good. A lot of trouble is caused by racism. A lot of crimes are caused by unemployment.
7) when the subject is a noun followed by a prepositional phrase, as a modifier, the general rule is for the verb to agree in number with the noun. But the rule is by no means universally observed, and exceptions are not hard to find;	The poor widow with two of her children was seen walking up the hill.  The headmaster with the rest of the staff were having a heated discussion.
8) When two subjects are connected by the conjunction <i>as well as</i> the predicate agrees with the subject that stands first;	The Volga, as well as its affluents, is very picturesque.
9) the phrase <i>more than one</i> , thought logically plural, always takes a verb in the singular. <b>On the other hand, "one or two" always takes a plural verb.</b> The reason may be that an accompanying noun in the former case is in the singular, in the latter-in the plural;	There is more than one answer to our question.  There are one or two things I want to talk over with you.
10) make each pronoun agree in number - singular or plural - with the noun or pronoun to which it refers. (This noun or pronoun is called <i>the antecedent</i> ).	Our soccer team has not won yet, but Saturday it will be doing its best.

**Ex.4. Supply the correct predicate from the choices given in parentheses:**

1. The Indian diplomat as well as the Pakistani (was, were) upset by the U.N. vote.
2. All of the members (was, were) notified and most (has, have) arrived.
3. Most of the committee's time (was, were) wasted in senseless wrangling.
4. One third of all meals eaten in this country (is, are) purchased in restaurants and fast-food shops.
5. Two thirds of his diet (is, are)

starch. 6. I left messages for all the members, but none (has, have) returned my call. 7. The company (has, have) tried to diversify its investments. 8. If a majority (votes, vote) in favour of adjournment, no further motions are allowed. 9. The jury (votes, vote) by secret ballot, with twelve votes required for indictment. 10. The jury (has, have) taken their seats. 11. If a majority (votes, vote) according to their consciences, these amendments will be defeated. 12. Politics, unfortunately, often (enters, enter) into decisions of campus committees. 13. None of my students (is, are) here yet. 14. I read his novel and discovered that none of it (was, were) any good. 15. (Is, are) there any statistics for road accidents? 16. There (is, are) cross-roads every mile. 17. This species of moth (is, are) rare. 18. There (is, are) more than one witness to corroborate the driver's statement. 19. The mayor, along with council members, (is, are) helping carry sandbags for flood control.

### Revision

**Ex.5. Change the infinitives into the correct forms of the present tense verb.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| to do              | 1. The two books about health care for the senior citizen _____ not provide enough data.                      |
| to like            | 2. Neither she nor I _____ horror movies.   |
| to have            | 3. Each of the children _____ to do some of the housework.  |
| to win             | 4. The battery-powered car regularly _____ praise from environmentalists.                                     |
| to require         | 5. Economics _____ careful study both for government and for people planning to buy a new house or a car.     |
| to give            | 6. She is the only one of the trustees who _____ any consideration to what faculty members and students want. |
| to be              | 7. A pen and pencil _____ all you need.   |
| to recommend       | 8. Our group unanimously _____ an end to parking fees.  |
| to need            | 9. Each man and woman on the boat _____ a life jacket.  |
| to stand           | 10. Beyond the elms _____ a small cabin.  |
| to be, to irritate | 11. It _____ her lies that _____ me so much.  |

**Ex.6. Choose the appropriate form of the verb in the parentheses.**

1. There (is, are) the primaries and the convention to endure before a candidate in either party (claim, claims) victory. 2. C.P. Snow's book *The Two Cultures* (was, were) a controversial statement on how little scientists and humanists understand each other. 3. Ten dollars (is, are) too much to pay for lunch. 4. Either the physician or the nurse (was, were) checking the chart. 5. Although she (has, have) a set of antique dueling pistols that (earn, earns) praise for beauty, neither she nor her father (has, have) ever fired a shot. 6. Here (is, are) the pianist and the flutist surrounded by a cheering orchestra that (love, loves) their outrageous mistakes. 7. Black bean soup topped with chopped onions (makes, make) nourishing lunch, but some people (hate, hates) it. 8. Along the river bank (was, were) a child and a dog playing in the grass and sometimes in the dangerous water. 9. One of the supervisors who (was, were) not promoted felt that there (were, was) too few opportunities for advancement in the office where all the bosses (was, were) men; therefore, she, as well as her best friend, (is, are) looking for another job. 10. None of the jurors (seem, seems) prejudiced against the defendant. 11. Ten minutes (is, are) not enough time to see the Acropolis. 12. A report on either book (counts, count) as extra credit. 13. Both the mattress and the box spring on this bed (is, are) filled with rusty, uncoiling springs. 14. The number of commercials between television shows (is, are) increasing. 15. Nobody in that class ever (argues, argue) with the professor. 16. Remembering everyone's birthday and organizing family reunions (is, are) my sister's main hobbies. 17. Lying like limp little dolls on the bed (was, were) the exhausted children. 18. Sewn into the sweater's seam (was, were) an extra button and a small hank of matching yarn for repairs.

**Ex.7. Study the sentences below for predicate agreement. Correct any errors of agreement.**

1. Even with modern medicine, measles are still a serious problem in many countries. 2. Neither weight lifting nor isometrics are as good for building up injured muscles as is the Nautilus. 3. Everybody who attended the grand opening were given free souvenirs. 4. Neither the food nor the souvenirs were any good. 5. The newspaper staff are composed almost entirely of journalism students. 6. Every city and town in the country are required to comply with the new state law. 7. In its recent report, the faculty committee were critical of the administration. 8. Half of the members of the committee were unwilling to endorse the report. 9. Either Mark or Roberto are going to be cast as the lead in the next play. 10. A wide variety of petroleum products is derived from shale oil. 11. The interview committee is

going to finish their deliberations tomorrow. 12. There are too many animals for officials to give each one the attention they deserve. 13. When a person is confused, they should ask questions. 14. Beth and Eileen have won their awards in tennis and swimming. 15. Neither the television station nor its radio affiliate ever had their license revoked. 16. Either the coach or one of the assistants are always in the weight room working on their own conditioning. 17. In the past decade either Colonial High School or Washington High School has won an award for their service clubs. 18. Their areas border one another, but each has a style of their own. 19. Almost every student is proud of their alma mater. 20. Football fans cannot agree whether Colonial's team or Washington's are on top. 21. Naturally, each of the coaches favours their own team. 22. Industry has become aware of the part they play in causing pollution. 23. Either the management or the workers will have to change its position. 24. Even the police was prohibited to carry guns. 25. Actually Billy Graham as well as Bob Geldof were behind these concerts. 26. Where are the pliers? – It is on the shelf. 27. Our company headquarters are in London. 28. Recent statistics of British life shows that the family is happier than it used to be. 29. The youth of today is likely to live longer than the previous generation. 30. Glasses is worn by more people, but only a minority favour contact lenses. 31. The stairs in the west wing is for the use of the staff only. They should not be used by pupils. 32. One of my children eat raw onions as if it is apples. 33. Where are the pliers? – It is on the shelf. 34. Neither she nor I are going to approve of his behaviour.

**Ex.8. The following paragraph contains ten errors in subject-predicate agreement. Locate the sentences with errors, and rewrite those sentences with the correct verb form that agrees with the subject.**

In the beautiful old concert hall are a large stage with chairs for the musicians. The audience purchases their tickets, and soon most of the seats are filled. The concert hall, as well as several rehearsal rooms, are in an old turn-of-the-century building that has been the centre of controversy for many years. A number of people wants to tear it down to make way for new high-rise apartments. However, because the building is one of the few left in the city that has not been replaced by new construction, many of the citizens considers it worth preserving. Of course, neither the musicians nor their conductor wish to see the building destroyed, for there is no other available concert halls. Several thousand dollars are the amount needed to renovate the building and the orchestra plan to hold a number of benefit performances to raise some of the necessary money.

**Ex.9. Translate the sentences into English following the rules of agreement.**

1. У подножия горы опасный перекрёсток. 2. Самые быстрые транспортные средства не всегда самые комфортабельные. 3. Дети любят виноград без косточек т.к. его легче есть. 4. Есть ли статистика дорожных происшествий? 5. На небе не было ни луны, ни звёзд. 6. На конференции присутствует ряд известных учёных. 7. Совет согласился проголосовать. 8. Две трети забора уже покрашено. 9. Ни один из этих двух планов неприемлем. 10. Мой брат, также как и я, готов помочь вам. 11. Ни одна из проблем о защите окружающей среды ещё не решена. 12. Есть один или два варианта решения этой проблемы. И тот и другой стоит рассмотреть. 13. Ни мой брат, ни я не женат. 14. Число высших учебных заведений растёт из года в год. 15. Когда были опубликованы “Сыновья и Любовники” Лоуренса? 16. 2 часа недостаточно для осмотра Эрмитажа. 17. Я, также как и вы, очень обеспокоен этим. 18. Казарма находится через дорогу. 19. Три четверти населения Филиппин занято в сельском хозяйстве. 20. Никто из туристов не собирается оставаться здесь на ночь. 21. Ваша фонетика постоянно улучшается. 22. Акустика это наука, о которой я очень мало знаю. 23. Каждая комната, чердак, подвал и гараж были осмотрены комиссией. 24. Яичница с ветчиной на столе. 25. Вам лучше выйти через заднюю дверь т.к. у входа вас ждёт пресса. 26. Вы не можете сейчас взять интервью у футбольной команды, т.к. она принимает душ. 27. Сведения, опубликованные в газете недостоверны. 28. Премьер-министр с супругой и детьми выезжают завтра в Париж. 29. На тихих спокойных английских сельских дорогах скот часто останавливает движение. 30. Люди тратят всё больше на одежду, а она становится всё более и более дорогой.

## **The Object**

**Ex.1. Point out the object, state its type and say by what it is expressed.**

1. With relief they saw him fumble in his pockets and bring out a bag of peppermints.
2. What have you got there?
3. Norman had the dressing table made for her soon after their marriage.
4. Please write to me as often as you can.
5. I will teach you to make a fool of me.
6. He would be sleeping calmly and placidly, the sleep of the just.
7. She would never have expected him to say such things.
8. He cut into the egg with his knife and watched the yolk gush over the place of toast.
9. People always make gigantic arrangements for bathing.
10. The child smiled the smile and laughed the laugh of contentment.
11. When you have nothing to say, say nothing.
12. Coming out of the theatre, we found it utterly impossible to get a taxicab.
13. She saved him the expense of a servant in the house.
14. Hard word used to give us a good appetite, and make us sleep well.
15. George protested against Harris having a bath at all.
16. People ask you for criticism, but they only want praise.
17. He suddenly remembered having seen a boy set fire to some petrol spilt on the pavement.
18. I waited for my son to grow up and fight it for me.
19. We are giving John a party for his birthday
20. The captain had us all summoned onto the bridge.

### **Transitive and Intransitive verbs**

**Ex.2. Turn the following into the passive if possible.**

1. They seem to have taken good care of the garden.
2. You'd better attend to your luggage or it'll get stolen
3. Nobody is to interfere with my privacy.
4. He belongs to the Rotary Club.
5. You will have to pull down this skyscraper, as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.
6. A dreadful thought has just occurred to me.
7. The school consists of the main building and two accommodation blocks.

8. No one is ever going to account for the missing hostages.
9. My parents objected strongly to our divorce.
10. We've already referred to some of the issues.
11. YTS stands for Youth Training Scheme.
12. They are looking for a secretary with a knowledge of French. I should like to apply for the post.
13. He has never turned to anyone for help.
14. The situation is difficult and calls for great tact.
15. You will hear from us when we have finished dealing with your complaint.
16. An announcement of their engagement appeared in the local paper.
17. The sides had been discussing the terms for several hours before they arrived at the agreement.
18. We arrived at the airport in good time for the plane.
19. They don't know what happened to the ship.
20. Have you sent for the mail?

After ***admit, announce, confess, declare, demonstrate, describe, entrust, explain, introduce, mention, prove, propose, repeat, report, say, suggest*** we can only have:

Verb + object + ***to***: *He explained the situation to me.*

*He confessed his crime to the court.*

**Ex.3. Complete this story. Choose one of the verbs in the box for each gap, and put it into a suitable form.**

say	tell	describe	explain	show	complain
-----	------	----------	---------	------	----------

1. The leader (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (= told ) the climbing party that they would all climb the mountain the next day.
2. She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that they would all have to set out at six o'clock in the morning.
3. Then she began to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the route to them.
4. She hadn't (4) \_\_\_\_\_ them very much, when all the lights suddenly went out.
5. An electrician came into the hut and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the leader that the electricity supply had failed.
6. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that he could not reconnect it before the next day.
7. The leader (7) \_\_\_\_\_ this to the climbers.
8. She (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that it meant they would have to wait until another day.
9. Some of the climbers (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to her that they were very disappointed by this news.

10. At this she got rather angry and said, “Good climbers shouldn’t (10) \_\_\_\_\_ their disappointment to each other like that. Don’t you think I am disappointed too? But I try not to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ it to anyone because, like a cold, disappointment is easily caught”.

**Ex.4. Complete these sentences giving the right order of the words in brackets.**

1. You must declare (the Customs, this camera).
2. Aren’t you going to introduce (me, your friend)?
3. You can say (me, what you like).
4. Who suggested (this idea, you)?
5. He confessed (his crime, the police).
6. I have never admitted (anyone, this),
7. Can you describe (me, this man)?
8. Please don’t mention (this, anyone).
9. I’m going to report (this, the headmaster).
10. I don’t want you to repeat (what I told you, anyone).

**Ex.5. Insert a preposition if necessary.**

1. I thought he would offer ... Ann the job, but he offered it.... me.
2. Keep ... me a place, and keep a place ... Ann too.
3. Buying presents ... children is sometimes very difficult. In the end I bought a kite ... Tom and a torch ... Ann.
4. Pass the salt... your father Peter, and pass ... me the pepper, please.
5. When you have lunch in a restaurant, who pays ... the bill? – Oh, each of us pays ... what he has had.
6. Paul’s a pianist. He sometimes plays ... us in the evening.
7. I think I’ll be able to find ... Ann a job. Could you find a job ... me, too?
8. He promised ... us a share in the profits.
9. She is knitting socks ... refugees. I wish she’d knit... me some socks.
10. If you write... me a song I’ll sing it at the school concert
11. I explained ... him that it was the custom in England to wash one’s car at the weekend.
12. I cannot repeat... you what she said ... me in confidence.
13. I described the machine ... him and asked ... him if he could make ... me one like it.
14. The headmaster warned ... me to work harder. What did he say ... you, Jack?
15. I rely on you to remind ... me to pay ... Jack ... the books he bought... me.

16. If we say "The manager showed ... us to our room", we mean that he led ... us ... the door. If we say, "He showed ... us the room" we mean that he entered .... the room with us.
17. I read ...him the report.
18. He suggested ... me that we should offer to pay ... her in dollars.
19. He ordered ... us to give ... him all the maps in our possession.
20. He told lies... the police. I'm not surprised. He told ... me a pack of lies yesterday.

### **Object: verb+ *ing* or Infinitive**

**Ex.6. Complete the following using the correct non-finite form of the verb given.**

1. You'll have to wait for ages for another driving test if you fail (pass) this time.
2. The people in the flat below have refused (join) the Residents' Association.
3. Katy doesn't really enjoy (sing) in public.
4. Jill thinks we should phone now, but John suggests (phone) later.
5. I don't want to join them on holiday. I can't afford (spend) money the way they do.
6. I no longer feel in the least like (jump) up and down.
7. Our neighbours are very considerate. They avoid (make) a lot of noise.
8. He will deserve (praise).
9. Look at the state of those windows! They really need (wash).
10. Our front gate is falling to pieces. It really wants (repair).
11. I shall never forget (be) taken to see the Moscow State Circus.
12. If you want to stop coughing, why don't you try (drink) some water?
13. She got annoyed because her husband stopped (look) in every shop window.
14. She got a degree in Physics and then went on (take) a course in Applied Maths.
15. I regret (tell) you that there's been an accident.
16. He regretted (say) what he said.
17. He resents (call) a fool.
18. He denied (agree) to their proposal at once.

**Ex.7. Rewrite these sentences with *remember*.**

1. I didn't forget to post your letters.
2. I met him years ago.
3. You mustn't forget to give him my message.

4. They had one of the first television sets.
5. I took that photograph on your birthday.
6. I won't forget to lock the door next time.
7. I was given a prize for swimming at school.
8. I visited Paris when I was a small child.
9. I didn't forget to phone Jim last night.
10. I used to go out to discos when I was younger.

### Complex Object

**Ex.8. Point out the object complement and say by what part of speech it is expressed.**

1. As you know we find it natural to make the distinction.
2. Demetrius came alive and pressed a flock of inquiries.
3. A good reliable husband he would make.
4. After many adventures I and a little girl lay senseless in the Bad Lands.
5. Gwendolen turned pink and pale during this speech.
6. She called me a bonehead.
7. She said I drove her crazy.
8. My aunt dyed her hair blue.
9. I liked my eggs scrambled.

**Ex.9. Rewrite these sentences in the active.**

**Model:** *It has been made possible by recent discoveries and new technologies.*

*Recent discoveries and new technologies have made it possible.*

1. It was made plain to us that we had little choice. They \_\_\_\_\_
2. I'm driven crazy by loud music. Loud music \_\_\_\_\_
3. The door was held open. He \_\_\_\_\_
4. The room was kept cool by an electric fan. An electric fan \_\_\_\_\_
5. It was found difficult to explain how the accident happened. They found \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your plate has been wiped clean. You \_\_\_\_\_
7. My carpet was cleaned at the dry cleaner's. I \_\_\_\_\_
8. My car is usually serviced at a garage in East Street. I usually \_\_\_\_\_
9. Our house is being painted at the moment. We \_\_\_\_\_
10. Was your hair cut last week? Did you \_\_\_\_\_

11. Peter's flat was burgled while he was out at work. Peter \_\_\_\_\_
12. Is your newspaper delivered or do you go to the shop to buy it? Do you \_\_\_\_\_
13. My glasses must be mended. I must \_\_\_\_\_
14. What are these workmen doing in your garden? Oh, they are building a swimming pool. Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_
15. The roof of their house was damaged in a storm. They \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex.10. Point out the Complex Object and say by what it is expressed.**

1. I feel very impatient for those things to arrive.
2. Irene turned to answer him and Soames saw Bosinney watching her and smiling to himself. He saw Bosinney turn to Irene and say something and her face sparkle.
3. You have often told me that you liked your sitters to have someone to chat to.
4. I want you and Basil to come with me some night and see her act.
5. Soames Forsyte was reduced to having his wife spied on.
6. She did not consider her work to have finished.
7. Mackintosh found him already seated at table.
8. The morning sun made the drooping leaves of the tree most brilliant and the pale blossoms expand to fullest beauty.
9. Bodkin suddenly felt all the weariness of the day overcome him.
10. None of Julius's table-mates called him anything at all.
11. She remembered him coming into her room in response to her calling out.
12. The maid said something about the American lady's having come back to Rodnic.
13. She was interrupted by her father's voice and by her father's hat being heavily flung from his hand and striking her face.
14. Everyone ignored Joan's falling asleep.

**Ex.11. Join these pairs of sentences using either the *ing*-form or the infinitive.**

1. John was cycling down the street. I saw him.
2. He promised to take the children to school this morning. I heard him.
3. The factory was burning. I went out to watch it.
4. She looked about her as she came to the Charlington hedge. I saw it.
5. A pavement artist was drawing a portrait in crayons. I watched it.
6. The children were coughing all night. I could hear them.
7. Something is burning. I can smell it.
8. The children should go on with the game. Please let them.

9. They were quarrelling in the adjoining room. Didn't you hear it?
10. That social climber is invited to every single party. I dislike it.
11. They didn't bring any drugs onboard. He warned them.
12. They didn't reply. He told them.
13. They didn't complain. She advised them.
14. The soldiers didn't fire. The officer ordered them.
15. We didn't talk about the project. The boss reminded us.
16. I didn't take legal actions. My lawyer persuaded me.
17. I took out a loan. My manager advised it.
18. You can apply for free travel. This certificate entitles it.
19. The boss's daughter is given a good job. Other employees resent it.
20. Her good looks are part of her success. Alison can't help it.
21. Pensioners are given extra money at Christmas. Everybody welcomes it.
22. The whole world is concerned about the ozone layer. Everyone's future depends on that.
23. Her private affairs are discussed by everyone. John can't stand it.

**Ex.12. Rewrite these sentences using suitable forms of *make* and *have*.**

1. When we were children, mother obliged us to take a bath every day.
2. The film was so moving that it caused the audience to weep.
3. Competition from rival firms caused us to try even harder.
4. You look younger in this T-shirt.
5. He forces me to clear up the mess.
6. The police officer obliged us to open the boot of the car.
7. She could not bring herself to tell him about it.
8. The colonel ordered everyone to wear a gas mask.
9. My feelings as a father compel me to ask you yet again whether you will not change your mind.
10. The manager got the secretary to retype the contract.

**Ex.13. Translate Into English.**

A

1. Я обещал своей жене спокойный отпуск.
2. Она предложила мне постоянную работу.
3. Он завещал свой дом сыну.
4. Вы не могли бы описать мне его?
5. Передайте, пожалуйста, это письмо Кенту.
6. Они обеспечивают потребителей электричеством.
7. Они поставляют газ потребителям.
8. Объясните мне, пожалуйста, значение новых слов.
9. Мы приписываем теплоте течения мягкий климат на Британских островах.

10. Он открыл нам секрет своего изобретения.
11. Он объявил нам о своем желании бросить живопись.
12. Спойте нам еще одну арию из "Евгения Онегина".
13. Байрон посвятил одну из своих поэм Гете.

В

1. Последние два пункта в контракте заставили меня призадуматься.
2. Он предупредил, чтобы они не катались по такому тонкому льду.
3. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы ее имя упоминали в разговоре.
4. Ты ожидала, что он тебе напишет?
5. Я повернулся, т.к. почувствовал, что кто-то схватил меня за рукав.
6. Моя мать не разрешала мне гулять допоздна.
7. Она побежала на кухню, т.к. почувствовала, что там что-то горит.
8. Когда я ждала свой рейс, я наблюдала за тем, как садятся и взлетают самолеты.
9. Вы видели, что он разбил окно?
10. Ей не удалось застать его дома.
11. Я не могу себе позволить купить такие дорогие часы.
12. Он привык засыпать под музыку.
13. Он любит, чтобы студенты задавали ему вопросы.
14. Она настаивает на том, чтобы его назначили председателем компании.
15. Он признал, что встречался с ней раньше.
16. Разве ты забыла, что дала мне свои кассеты?
17. Я поздравил его с тем, что он получил права.
18. Квартиру надо отремонтировать.
19. Он не любил, когда ему читали.
20. Она возражала против того, чтобы её сына положили в больницу.
21. Дождь помешал мне придти вовремя.
22. Я сожалею о том, что поделилась с ней своей тайной.
23. Мы не можем положиться на то, что эти данные будут опубликованы.

Учебное издание

## **СИНТАКСИС**

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Часть I

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